REPORT

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ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

1866-67.

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Statement shewing the number of Original Suits pending, filed decided, and remaining in the year under review, as compared with those of the preceding year ... ... A—

APPENDIX—VIII.

EDUCATIONAL.

Distribution of Schools connected with the Department of Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency, classified with reference to the Agency by which they are managed ... ...

Distribution of Schools connected with the Department of Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency, classified with reference to the Standard of Instruction imparted in them ... ...

APPENDIX—IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Presidency Municipality ... ...

10

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

DURING THE YEAR 1866-67.

SECTION I.—EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

No change took place in the personnel of the Executive Government during the year under review.

SECTION II.—LEGISLATIVE.

2. Mr. John Young was appointed an additional Member of the Council for making Laws and Regulations, and took his seat on the 3rd July 1866. The Honorable Messrs. A. J. Arbuthnot and R. S. Ellis, C. B., were re-appointed as additional Members. ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.

3. Act No. IV of 1866, or an Act "to exempt enfranchised "Village or other Service Inams, whether Revenue or Police, from the "operation of Regulation VI of 1831," received the assent of the Governor General on the 24th September 1866. This Act was passed with the object of enabling the Government to relieve from the conditions of service imposed by Regulation VI of 1831, all rent-free Inam lands in those districts in which it may be deemed expedient to remunerate the village servants in other ways than by grants of land, and to place these Inams in the same position as other landed property in regard to fuller succession and transmission. ACTS PASSED BY THE COUNCIL.

Act No. V of 1866, being an Act "to regulate the manner of "engaging and contracting with Native inhabitants within any of the "districts subject to the Government of Fort St. George, for labor to "be performed in any part of India beyond the territorial limits of the "Presidency of Madras," received the assent of the Governor General on the 6th October 1866. The necessity for legislative action in this matter arose from the circumstance of a large number of coolies having been recruited at Madras in 1865 for employment in the Tea districts of Bengal, and induced to leave their homes upon statements relating to their pay which were not realized. This Act is designed to prevent the recurrence of the irregularities which took place on that occasion. It places the emigration of coolies from this Presidency to other parts

ACTS PASSED.

of India under restrictions similar to those imposed on emigration to the British Colonies by Act XIII of 1864, and on the recruitment of laborers for the Bengal Tea districts by Bengal Act III of 1863.

Act No. VI of 1866, or an Act "for repealing Madras Act V of "1862 and for regulating the Bank of Madras," received the Governor General's assent on the 30th October 1866. The main object of this Act is to provide for the increase of the capital of the Bank from sixty lacs, to which sum it was limited by Madras Act V of 1862, to one crore and twenty lacs, and for the extension of the operations of the Bank—which by that Act were restricted to the territories of British India—to Native States and Foreign Dependencies in India, such as Travancore, Cochin, Mysore, and Hyderabad, and the French Settlement of Pondicherry, and to Ceylon. In regard to the management and regulation of the Bank in other respects, the Act re-enacts the provisions of Madras Act V of 1862, with certain amendments and modifications.

Act No. I of 1867, or an Act "to shorten the language used in "Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, and to make "certain provisions relating thereto," received the assent of the Governor General on the 21st March 1867. This Act defines once for all certain terms usually employed in the enactments of the Local Legislature, obviating thereby the necessity of repeating the definition of those terms in every Act in which they may occur. It also contains certain clauses, having the same object, to shorten and facilitate the machinery of legislation.

Bill passed, but assented to.

4. The Bill which was passed by the Council in March 1866, "to amend the law relating to the custody of prisoners within the "local limits of the original jurisdiction of Her Majesty's High Court "of Judicature at Madras," was vetoed by the Governor General for the following reasons:—

First.—"Because it professes to repeal Sections 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, "and 62 of Act XVIII of 1862, which is an Act of the Council of the "Governor General, passed since the Indian Councils' Act, and to "repeal which, or any portion of which, is beyond the power of the "Council of the Governor of Fort St. George," and

Second.—"Because since this Bill passed the Council of the "Governor of Fort St. George, Act XII of 1867 has passed the Council "of the Governor General, which does all that it was proposed to do "by the present Bill, which is therefore no longer necessary."

Bills pending before the Council.

5. Lists of Bills pending before the Council at the close of the year, and of Petitions disposed of during the year, will be found in the Appendix.

GENERAL.

SECTION III.—JUDICIAL.

GENERAL.

Abolition of District Moonsiffs' Courts.

6. Eleven District Moonsiffs' Courts were abolished in the course of the year in the districts below noted:—

Berhampore	1
Calicut	2
Coimbatore	1
Mangalore	2
Rajahmundry	1
Tellicherry	2
Tanjore	1
Vizagapatam	1

Temporary establishment of a Principal Sudder Ameen's Court at Bellary.

7. The temporary Principal Sudder Ameen's Court at Chittoor, the establishment of which was noticed in the last Report, having cleared off the arrears on the file of the Civil Court of that zillah, was removed to Bellary, where the arrears of appeal suits were large, and the Criminal work was unusually heavy.

Judge of Court of Small Causes at Madura invested with the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen.

8. Towards the end of the year, the Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madura was invested with the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen, to enable him to aid the Civil Judge and Principal Sudder Ameen of that zillah to dispose of the heavy arrears of Civil business, both original and appellate, which had accumulated in their respective Courts. This arrangement was sanctioned on the understanding, that the additional business to be assigned to the Judge of the Court of Small Causes was not to be more than he could perform without prejudice to his proper duties as a Judge of Small Causes.

Certain Principal Sudder Ameens and Judges of the Court of Small Causes relieved of Criminal work.

9. With the view also of facilitating the disposal of the arrears of Civil business pending before the Principal Sudder Ameens of the zillahs noted in the margin, and the Judges of the Courts of Small Causes at Combaconum, Negapatam, Cuddalore, and Vellore, who have been severally invested with the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen, the High Court directed, under Section 356 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, that no more Criminal cases should be committed to those officers.

Bellary.
Calicut.
Tellicherry.
Mangalore.
Cuddapah.
Tanjore.
Madura.
Tinnevelly.

GENERAL.

Extension of the jurisdiction of the Civil and Session Court at Berhampore.

10. The jurisdiction of the Civil and Session Court at Berhampore has been extended to that part of the talook of Goomsoor which is below the ghauts, and which hitherto has been under the special jurisdiction of the Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam. The jurisdiction of the latter officer is now confined to the Hill tracts.

Operations of the Whipping Act.

11. During the year under review, 4,915 persons were punished with whipping under Act VI of 1864, viz., 646 with a rattan, and 4,269 with a cat-o'-nine tails.

The following were the offences of which the above prisoners were convicted :—

Chapter V. Abetment ...	2
XI. Escape ...	1
XII. Offences relating to coins ...	2
XIV. Nuisances ...	3
XVI. Attempt at suicide ...	1
XVII. Theft ...	3,264
" Robbery and Dacoity ...	22
" Misappropriation ...	4
" Receiving and possessing stolen property	114
" Cheating ...	3
" Mischief ...	12
" House-breaking ...	1,484
XXIII. Attempt to commit offences ...	3

The number of prisoners whipped during the year is no less than 1,907 in excess of the number of those so punished in the previous year, owing, probably, to the great scarcity which has prevailed in many parts of the Presidency. The majority of the judicial officers are of opinion that the Act has worked very satisfactorily during the year under review.

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

12. The following is a resumé of the leading facts connected with the working of the system of Registration of Assurances.

Number of registrations.

13. The total number of registrations during the eleven months composing the official year 1866-67 was 1,13,567, against 1,39,792 the total number of registrations for the twelve months ending on the 30th April 1866. Of these, 89,229 were instruments relating to immoveable property entered in Books I and II of Act XVI of 1864, and Book I of Act XX of 1866 ; 11,196 were bonds, contracts, and miscellaneous documents in Book IV of Act XVI of 1864 and Book VI

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

of Act XX of 1866 ; and 13,142 were memoranda of decrees affecting immoveable property entered in Book III of Act XVI of 1864 and Book V of Act XX of 1866. The number of registrations in each district during the last two years is shewn in the following table :—

Districts.	1865-66.	1866-67.
I.		
1. Tanjore ...	14,664	10,113
2. Tinnevelly ...	12,481	12,493
3. Tranquebar ...	11,637	5,967
4. Calicut ...	10,940	12,842
II.		
5. Godavery ...	8,443	5,815
6. Salem ...	8,111	4,599
7. Madura ...	7,352	7,380
8. Trichinopoly ...	7,330	5,200
9. Coimbatore ...	7,109	4,983
10. Tellicherry ...	6,329	6,534
11. South Arcot ...	6,002	3,747
12. South Canara ...	5,738	8,705
13. North Arcot ...	5,245	4,342
III.		
14. Vizagapatam ...	4,202	2,866
15. Bellary ...	4,185	2,756
16. Madras ...	3,681	3,074
17. Kurnool ...	3,488	2,020
18. Chingleput ...	3,265	2,698
19. Ganjam ...	2,826	2,468
20. Kistna ...	2,801	1,546
21. Cuddapah ...	2,098	1,597
22. Nellore ...	1,548	1,640
General Registry Office ...	317	82
Total...	1,39,792	1,13,567

Receipts and expenditure.

14. The collections in fees and penalties amounted to Rupees 2,41,873-15-0, while the cost of the department was Rupees 2,11,237-1-7.

Mode of remunerating Registrars and Sub-Registrars.

15. Up to the 1st of March last, the Registrars and Sub-Registrars in the Mofussil were paid by commission on the fees collected. The commission drawn by the Registrars was at the rate of 25 per cent. on all fees up to Rupees 600 per mensem, and at ten per cent. on any sum above that amount. Under orders from the Government of India, fixed salaries, ranging from Rupees 75 to Rupees 150 per mensem, have now been substituted for the commission. The Sub-Registrars are still remunerated by commission at the rate of fifty per cent. on the collections. The average commission drawn by these Officers was

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

Rupees 30-5-4 per mensem, against Rupees 16-14-5 per mensem, the average amount drawn in the previous year.

Abolition of Sub-Registry Offices.

16. During the year, the following twenty-three Sub-Registry Offices were abolished, in consequence of the small amount of work going on in them :—

I. GANJAM.
1. Surdah.
2. Calingapatam.
3. Munsurcottah.
4. Sampettah.
II. GODAVERY.
5. Raghoodevapuram.
6. Polaveram.
III. KISTNA.
7. Divi.
8. Kykaloor.
9. Vissunapett.
10. Mangalagiri.
IV. NELLORE.
11. Sriharicottah.
12. Darisi.
V. NORTH ARCOT.
13. Venkatagiricottah.
14. Maderpak.
VI. SOUTH ARCOT.
15. Markanum.
16. Tettagudi.
17. Chengam.
VII. MADURA.
18. Oossalamputti.
19. Vilputti.
VIII. TRICHINOPOLY.
20. Marungapuri.
IX. COIMBATORE.
21. Talavady.
X. CALICUT.
22. Tangacherry.
XI. TANJORE.
23. Valangunan.

Decrease of voluntarily registered deeds.

17. There has been a decrease in the number of deeds voluntarily registered. This is attributable partly to the fact that the provisions of the law are better understood than they were, and partly to the greater expense which, under the present scale of fees, attends the registration of instruments of small value.

Refusals to register.

18. Under Act XVI of 1864, there was no return of refusals to register, unless an appeal was preferred. The number of refusals recorded during the year under review was 1,056. Appeals were preferred to the Registrars in 161 cases, in twenty-five of which the Registrars ordered registration, and refused to order it in 136 cases. The actual number of instruments registered under the orders of the Registrars was twenty, and under the orders of the Courts ninety-seven.

Wills and authorities to adopt.

19. The number of sealed covers deposited during the year was thirty-eight, of these thirty-seven purported to contain Wills, and one an authority to adopt. The number of such deeds presented open was seventy-one, of which all but one were Wills. The registration of this class of instruments is chiefly confined to the Tamil Districts.

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

The number of instruments specially registered was 7,964, against 12,715 in the previous year. The decrease is attributable to the enhanced cost of special registration in the case of instruments of small value.

Translations.

20. The number of instruments presented for registration in a language not understood by the Registering Officer and accompanied by translations was 106.

Penalties.

21. The number of registrations on payment of a penalty was 236.

Powers of Attorney.

22. The number of special Powers of Attorney attested during the year was 1,484, and of general powers 474.

Attendances at private residences.

23. There were 1,478 attendances at private residences by the Registrars and Sub-Registrars in person, and 190 by persons deputed under a Commission.

Searches, Copies, and extracts.

24. The number of searches was 638, and of copies and extracts granted 1,479. The General Registry Office and the Mofussil Registry Offices are but little resorted to for the purposes of search.

Memorandum of Decrees under Section 41 of Act XX of 1866.

25. Sixty Memoranda of decrees affecting registered instruments were received from the Courts. Some instruments were declared invalid, but no case has yet occurred of a registered instrument being declared a forgery.

Inspection of Registry and Sub Registry Offices.

26. The Registrar General made three tours of inspection during the year, and was absent altogether 140 days, during which he inspected seven Registry Offices and eighty-one Sub-Registry Offices. Three of the former and six of the latter had been visited by him before. His remarks on the result of his inspections and on the working of Act XX of 1866 are subjoined.

Districts.	Registry Offices.	Sub-Registry Offices.
Ganjam	1	13
Vizagapatam ...	1	5
Kistna	1	17
Nellore	1	16
Cuddapah	1	7
Kurnool	1	8
Bellary	...	7
North Arcot ...	1	5
Chingleput.. —	...	3
Total...	7	81

"On the whole, most of the Sub-Registry Offices were in better order than those which I visited last year, but a great many were in a very unsatisfactory condition. The introduction of the new Act had been productive, as was perhaps to be expected, of some new blunders. There was hardly a single office in which any of the instruments registered contained such a description of the immoveable property referred to as is prescribed in Section 21. Double registrations of instruments, affecting both moveable and immoveable property, were still general, although such registrations have ceased under Act XX of 1866. The endorsements, in many instances, did not contain the particulars prescribed, even the signature of the

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

party admitting execution, as well as of the Registering Officer himself being sometimes omitted. The new system of indexing had given rise to many mistakes. In one instance, there were no Indexes in the office, the Sub-Registrar having kept no originals, although he had forwarded what purported to be copies of his Indexes to be filed in the offices of the Registrar and Registrar General. In some offices nearly every instrument presented had been specially registered, without any reference to the fact whether it was or was not an obligation for the payment of money, the object in view having been apparently to obtain the double fees allowed for special registration. In other cases, instruments had been admitted to special registration, but the agreement for special registration had not been recorded. In a number of offices, the provision of Article 2 of the table of fees, which allows an additional fee for registering instruments of which the value does not exceed Rupees 100, when such instruments contain more than 200 words, had been extended to all instruments. Several Sub-Registrars had taken on themselves to register instruments presented after the prescribed time, on payment of a penalty, without reference to the Registrar; although that Officer's previous sanction is required under Section 24. In one district, a Circular had been issued by the Registrar, authorizing the registration of all instruments presented within twelve months from any date of execution anterior to the 1st May 1866, on the supposition that Section 100, which has reference only to certain territories, in which the old Registration Act has never been in force, was applicable to the Madras Presidency. Notwithstanding these and other similar blunders, it is apparent that some improvement is taking place, and measures have been recently taken to ensure more local supervision of these offices. At the beginning of the year, I suggested that the Deputy Collectors, when holding the office of Registrar, should be allowed to visit the Sub-Registry offices under them once a year, which could be done by going out into the district once a month for two or three days; that the Registrar of Tellicherry, who is a Principal Sudder Ameen, should inspect the offices under him during the annual adjournment of the Court, or if necessary at other times, with the previous permission of the Civil Judge; and that the Registrar of Tranquebar, who has no other official duties, should inspect his offices at such times as might be most convenient to himself. These proposals were not sanctioned. The Government considered that the Deputy Collectors had too much to do to be able to leave their stations, and therefore determined, that the offices not only of the Sub-Registrars, but also of the Mofussil Registrars should be inspected twice a year by the Sub-Collectors and Assistant Collectors. A rule to that effect, in modification of the old Rule 130, was accordingly published on the 21st November, and soon afterwards the Inspecting Officers were furnished with a Memorandum from my office, containing information and instructions regarding the points requiring their special attention. The total number of offices inspected by the Collectors [illegible] was thirty.

Guntur	3
Vizagapatam...	6
Godavery...	1
Kistna	6
Kurnool	13
[illegible]	1
	30

Working of Act XX of 1866.

The working of Act XX of 1866 has been, on the whole, satisfactory, but some of its provisions have given rise to complaints, and others are attended with doubts, which are not yet satisfactorily solved. The public view with great disfavour the stringent, though, perhaps, wholesome, provisions of Section 21, which enforces a

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

somewhat minute description of parcels in instruments relating to immoveable property, and although Rule 59 was prepared with the special view of meeting the difficulties, which I foresaw this section would occasion, there is no doubt that its provisions have, in many instances, occasioned delay and expense. A new class of questions has arisen as to the course to be pursued when the executing parties are unwilling to give effect to the registration of instruments executed by them. One of the main features of the new Act is, that it professes to enforce the attendance of these parties, but cases have occurred in which such persons, when summoned, have appeared and admitted the execution of the instrument, and then refused to sign the endorsement. The Acting Advocate General is of opinion that when this occurs, the only course open is to refuse to register. In several such cases the Courts have ordered registration. In one instance, the Civil Judge of Salem remarked, that the Registering Officer would have exercised a wise discretion if he had registered the instrument without the signature of the recusant party. On the other hand, the Acting Chief Justice, in a similar case, simply ordered registration, but expressed no opinion as to whether the Registrar of Madras was right or wrong in refusing to register. Again, Section 37 of the Act prescribes, that an executing party may be called on to appear before the Registering Officer by a summons, which is to be issued by the Revenue Officer in whose jurisdiction the person is, and Section 40 seems to imply that the attendance of the person so summoned may, if necessary, be enforced under Section 168 of Act VIII of 1859. The term Revenue Officer is so vague, that it seems uncertain whether it means the Collector only, or whether it includes his Covenanted Assistants, or whether it extends to Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars. Some Tahsildars are doubtful whether they ought to issue such Summonses, because the High Court of this Presidency has ruled (*vide* page 2 of tabular statement containing Rulings of 1864) that a Tahsildar, as a Revenue Officer, is not legally competent to issue a Summons at all, and that disobedience to such Summons is not punishable under Section 174 of the Penal Code. Difficulties have also arisen as to what is to be done when the Summons is disobeyed. A case has occurred in which a person residing at Madras disobeyed a Summons issued through the Deputy Collector, and on the 15th November, the Acting Advocate General furnished that Officer with the following opinion, which is at variance with one previously given to me (*vide* C. O. No. 10 of 1866) and with Bengal Rule 16:—'The difficulties suggested by these repeated references are so great, and the want of machinery on the part of the Revenue Officer to do any substantive act so complete, that I am inclined to re-consider my original opinion. I think, on the whole, that the only safe view to act upon, is to hold that a Revenue Officer can do nothing except serve process upon a person who has executed a document which requires registration. If he refused to attend, he may be indicted under the Penal Code. But I see no mode by which he can be taken in custody, or otherwise, to the place where his attendance is required. If he can be apprehended under Section 168 of Act VIII of 1859, his property might also be sold. But I certainly do not see my way to any such process.' These difficulties seem peculiar to Madras. In Bombay, the Registrar General informs me, that Warrants have been issued and enforced by Revenue Officers in several districts; that the recusant parties have been in several cases tried, and fined by the Magistrates under Section 174 of the Indian Penal Code, and that the Collector of Bombay has issued several Warrants within the original jurisdiction of the High Court."

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Number of Suits.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

27. There remained 62,509 Original Suits undecided at the close of 1865; 1,89,691 were instituted in 1866 and 1,919 were remanded or re-admitted. The total number of suits for the year was, therefore, 2,54,119, or 2,026 more than the number of those of 1865.

Original Suits pending, instituted, and re-admitted.	
1866...	2,54,119
1865...	2,52,093
Increase...	2,026

These 2,54,119 suits came before the following Courts :—

Panchayets	689
Village Moonsiffs	51,747
District Moonsiffs in their ordinary jurisdiction ...	90,562
Do. under Madras Act IV of 1863 ...	70,679
Cantonment Small Cause Courts	1,871
Principal Sudder Ameens in their ordinary jurisdiction...	2,276
Do. under Madras Act IV of 1863 ...	1,983
Assistant Agents	47
Civil Judges and Agents in their ordinary jurisdiction...	1,251
Do. under Act IV of 1863	554
Judges of Madras Court of Small Causes	21,379
Judges of Small Cause Courts	10,617
Do. in the exercise of the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen	464
	2,54,119

1,89,992 suits, or 78 per cent. of the whole number were disposed of, and 63,053 remained undecided at the close of the year; and there was, therefore, a slight increase both in the number of suits disposed of(*a*) and in the number of those pending undecided(*b*) as compared with the numbers of the previous year.

Disposed of.		Pending.	
(*a*) 1866...	1,89,992	(*b*)	63,053
1865...	1,88,575		62,509
Increase...	1,417	Increase	544

The following statement shews the several Courts of Judicature, by which the 1,89,992 suits were disposed of:—

	Ordinary Suits.	Small Causes.	Total.
Panchayets	530	...	530
Village Moonsiffs	40,132	...	40,132
District Moonsiffs	46,770	66,109	1,12,879
Madras Court of Small Causes	...	20,096	20,096
Cantonment Small Cause Courts	...	1,806	1,806
Principal Sudder Ameens	1,149	1,864	3,013
Assistant Agents...	39	...	39
Civil Judges and Agents	480	496	976
Judges of Small Cause Courts...	...	10,250	10,250
Do. in the exercise of the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen...	271	...	271
	89,371	1,00,621	1,89,992

Of the ordinary suits disposed of by the several Courts, 42,597, or forty-seven per cent., were decided on the merits in favor of plaintiffs,

CIVIL JUSTICE.

and 11,538, or thirteen per cent., in favor of defendants; 9,925 were dismissed for default; 23,847 were adjusted or withdrawn; and 1,464 were disposed of in other ways. Of the Small Causes disposed of by District Moonsiffs and others under Act IV of 1863, (Madras,) 38,104, or fifty-five per cent., were decreed on the merits for plaintiffs, and 9,028, or thirteen per cent., for defendants; 3,157 were dismissed for default; 16,675 were adjusted or withdrawn; and 1,505 were otherwise disposed of.

Of those disposed of by Courts of Small Causes, under Act XI of 1865, 5,841, or fifty-seven per cent., were decreed on the merits for plaintiffs, and 850, or eight per cent., for defendants; 518 were dismissed for default; and 3,041 were adjusted or withdrawn. Of those disposed of by the Cantonment Small Cause Courts, 1,034, or five per cent., were decreed on the merits for plaintiffs, and 136, or seven per cent., for defendants; 128 were dismissed for default; 184 were adjusted or withdrawn, and 324 were disposed of in some other way; and of those disposed of by the Madras Court of Small Causes, 11,236 were decided in favor of plaintiffs, 635 for defendants, 558 went by nonsuit, 234 were struck off the file for various reasons, and 7,433 were settled by compromise.

The average periods during which suits remained on the files of the Lower Courts were severally as follows, viz. :—

	Ordinary Suits.			Small Causes.		
	Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.
District Moonsiffs	...	11	9	...	1	14
Cantonment Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Principal Sudder Ameens	1	...	27	...	...	29
Assistant Agents	2	7	20	...	...	...
Civil Judges and Agents	...	10	17	...	3	10
Judges of the Small Cause Courts ...	...	4	19	...	...	20

The suits newly instituted during the year (with the exception of those instituted in the Madras Court of Small Causes, which are not classified under the same headings,) may be classified as follows, viz. :—

For rent and revenue derivable from land... ...	5,775
Lands	13,583
Real property, such as houses, &c.	5,530
Debts, wages	1,41,070
Caste, religion, &c.	416
Indigo, sugar, &c.	2,126

The aggregate value of property at stake in the original suits pending at the close of the year, amounted to 1,74,81,076 Rupees.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Appeals pending, instituted, and disposed of by Lower Appellate Courts.

28. The appeal suits brought before Courts subordinate to the High Court in the course of the year, together with those which were pending at the close of 1865, amounted in all to 16,475. Of these, 9,369 were disposed of as shewn below, and 7,106, of the value of Rupees 20,19,733, were left undetermined at the close of the year; 2,022, or twenty-one per cent., were decreed on the merits in favor of appellants, and 2,943, or thirty-one per cent., for respondents; 298 were remanded to Lower Courts; 233 dismissed for default; 267 adjusted or withdrawn; and 3,606 were disposed of in other ways. The average duration of appeal suits was one year and eighteen days before the Civil Judges, eleven months and twenty-two days before the Principal Sudder Ameens, and ten months and five days before the Judges of Small Cause Courts vested with the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen. 72,849 applications for execution of decrees, and 1,52,970 petitions of a miscellaneous character, were also disposed of by the Lower Courts; and there remained undisposed of 12,235 of the former, and 3,013 of the latter.

Suits in the High Court, Original Side.

29. On the Original Side of the High Court, besides 100 suits that were pending on the 31st December 1865, 433 were instituted. Of these 174 were disposed of on their merits at the first hearing, and 118 at the hearing; thirty-nine were dismissed for default, sixteen were withdrawn with leave to bring fresh suits, and 102 absolutely. Ten petitions for leave to sue "*in formâ pauperis*," seven appeal cases, five special cases from the Madras Court of Small Causes, and one special case from the Town Police Court were also disposed of; and there were in addition twelve Plea side actions, remaining from the late Supreme Court, heard and determined. Thus, on the 31st December 1866, there were eighty-four suits pending under the Procedure Code.

Appellate Side.

30. At the close of 1865, there were pending before the High Court in its Appellate Jurisdiction, forty-eight Regular and 273 Special Appeals, and ninety-four Regular and 566 Special Appeals were received in 1866, altogether there was a total of 142 Regular and 839 Special Appeals pending and instituted. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of seven Regular and a decrease of ninety-five Special Appeals(*a*) in the number newly instituted. 111 Regular and 660 Special Appeals were disposed of; and there

(*a*)	Regular.	Special.
1866	94	566
1865	87	661
Increase	7	Decrease 95

CIVIL JUSTICE.

remained on the file at the close of the year thirty-one Regular and 179 Special Appeals. Of which only two Regular and three Special Appeals were filed previous to 1866.

The following statement shews the manner in which the Appeal Suits were disposed of, viz.:—

	Regular.	Special.
Decrees confirmed...	68	530
Do. amended	7	10
Do. reversed	20	48
Suits remanded	14	18
Appeals dismissed for default	...	23
Do. adjusted or withdrawn	...	5
Do. otherwise disposed of	2	26
	111	660

The average duration of Appeal Suits disposed of was three months and one day, and the total value of the Appeal Suits pending at the close of the year was Rupees 18,37,659.

Of 326 Civil Petitions brought before the High Court, 271 were disposed of as follows, viz.:—

Orders confirmed	193
Do. reversed...	49
Dismissed for default	26
Remanded	2
Otherwise disposed of	1
	271

Twenty-five cases were referred for the Judgment of the High Court, under Section 22, Act XI of 1865, and Section 28, Act XXIII of 1861, of these twenty-one were disposed of within the year.

The High Court also disposed of 196 of the 215 Criminal Petitions brought before it in the following manner, viz:—

Dismissed after hearing, without perusal of record ...	139
Orders or sentences of Lower Courts confirmed after perusal of record (of which two were under Section 404 of the Code of Criminal Procedure)	26
Orders or sentences of Lower Courts amended after perusal of record	7
Do. reversed after perusal of record...	19
Otherwise disposed of without perusing record... ...	1
Do. after perusing the record	4

Eighty-four trials, in which sentence of death was recorded by the Session Court, were referred for the confirmation of the High

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Court; and all of them were disposed of before the close of the year as follows, viz.:—

Sentence confirmed...	71
Modified or amended	10
Released	3

Fifty-three references were made to the High Court under Section 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The sentence or order of the Lower Courts was confirmed in twelve instances, reversed in thirty-one, modified or amended in five, and in the remaining five there was no error on a point of law to justify the High Court's interference.

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Offences committed and dealt with by Courts.

31. The number of offences reported and complained of, under all Penal Laws, during the year, was 1,47,291; 318,522 persons were believed to have been concerned in, or were charged with, offences. 97,757 cases, or 66·4 per cent., were brought to trial, and 188,854 persons were arrested or summoned to answer accusations. In 77,449 or 79·2 per cent., of the cases tried, 131,252 persons were convicted; and 25,196 cases, or 17·1 per cent., of all charges preferred went by default, were withdrawn, or were otherwise disposed of.

The property lost by all offences against property was valued at Rupees 13,27,022, of which Rupees 3,14,242, or 24·6 per cent., was recovered, against 20·2 per cent. recovered in 1865-66.

There was an increase of 7·7 per cent. as compared with the previous year in the total number of offences and charges preferred, viz., 6·7 per cent. under the Penal Code, and 8·4 per cent. under Special Laws. The increase was chiefly due to the large increase of offences against property without violence, and to increased action on the part of Heads of villages under Special Laws in regard to petty offences.

Of 188,854 persons arrested and proceeded against, during the year under review, 69·4 per cent. were punished, against 66·3 per cent. punished in 1865-66.

Prevalence of distress and increase of crime.

32. The distress consequent on the prevalence of high prices during the latter part of the year 1866 naturally produced an increase of crime, and in September grain riots occurred in the Presidency Town, which for two days caused considerable uneasiness. The riots were, however, promptly repressed, and no further disturbances took place.

European Vagrancy.

33. It is satisfactory to remark that only 197 Europeans were convicted by the various Courts during the year under review, against 319 in 1865-66. European vagrancy, to which allusion was made in

last year's Report, has increased. A Committee has been formed at the Presidency with a view to devising some means of checking it.

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Offences under the Penal Code.

34. Under the Penal Code 79,414 offences were committed and charges preferred; 42,069 cases, or 52·9 per cent., involving 96,414 persons, were judicially disposed of. Convictions were recorded in 29,948 cases (or seventy-one per cent. of all cases tried), against 56,931 persons tried.

35. Offences under the Penal Code are divided into seven classes, which are briefly reviewed below.

Offences against the person.

36. In offences against the person, 52,714 persons were concerned in 20,909 cases; 19,325 cases, or 92 per cent. of all charges of offences against the person which were entertained by the Magistracy during the year, consisted of charges of petty hurt, assault, and wrongful restraint, preferred against 48,763 persons; forty-four per cent. of these petty charges were allowed to go by default, or were withdrawn, and convictions were recorded in 6,418 cases only.

Offences against property.

37. Offences against property, with violence, include robbery, dacoity, and house breaking. Owing to the prevalence of distress and famine during the past year, there was a considerable increase in this class of offences: but the increase was more than met by improved detection, 35·4 per cent. of all cases being brought to trial against 27·1 per cent. in 1865, and convictions being obtained in 28·8 per cent. of all offences against 18·1 per cent. in 1865. 11,483 [illegible] head are reported, involving 13,554 persons, with an alleged loss of property valued at 6,68,674 Rupees. 4,076 cases were tried, and in 3,237 cases, 6,534 persons were punished.

Robbery.

38. Of the 1,130 robberies reported, 162, or fourteen per cent. only were committed in villages and houses, the rest being committed in fields, sheep-pens, and thoroughfares. The increase in the latter kind of offence being accounted for by the prevalent distress, the object of the offenders being simply to obtain food: the returns shew that this class of offences increased in almost exact proportion to the greater prevalence of distress in the localities where they occurred. In North and South Malabar and Canara, there were in all only thirty-one cases of robbery; in the Northern Range there was a decrease, and in the Western and Southern Districts there was no inreacse of this offence. The increase was confined to the three districts of the Central Range, where violent crime rose from 384 to 604 cases. In North Arcot there

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were 148 cases, and in Bellary 201; of the latter, however, ten only were serious.

In Ganjam, there were singularly few robberies, considering the distress which prevailed; there were only forty-eight cases, but there was a considerable increase in the number of cases of house-breaking unattended with aggravating circumstances.

Detection of robberies rose from 19·4 per cent. in 1865, to 24·6 per cent. during the year under review; detection of this class of offences was best in the Western, worst in the Southern Range. The Police were successful in 26·2 per cent. of cases of grave crimes of robbery in houses and on highways. The proportion of convictions to offences also rose, to 44·4 per cent. to every offence, against 35·2 per cent. in 1865.

Dacoity.

39. There was an increase of ordinary dacoity throughout the Presidency: there having been 1,025 cases in 1866-67, against 571 in 1865-66; but the increase was almost entirely confined to Bellary, where there were 355 cases during the past year against 104 in 1865.

There was a slight increase in Kurnool, Cuddapah, North Arcot, and Madras, and a considerable increase in South Arcot, Madura, Salem, and Coimbatore. The per-centage of cases brought to justice declined from 27·6 per cent. in 1865, to 23·5 in 1866-67, but was well in advance of other previous years. The most serious falling off in detection occurred in Ganjam. 36·9 per cent. of all dacoities were committed in houses in 1866-67, against 33·6 per cent. in 1865; the rest were in fields and thoroughfares.

Under the head of dacoity is included torch-light gang robbery, a most serious form of crime; there was, however, no general increase of gang robbery throughout the Presidency. In Bellary, where the increase was local and exceptional, the number of cases during the past year is below the average of other previous years; in every other district this crime was held well in check. In the Districts of Cuddapah, Kistna, North Arcot, and Tanjore, where formerly this form of crime had been rife, there was a marked decrease.

There was no increase in the amount of property lost by this class of heinous crime, which shews that, while these offences were more numerous, they were less serious, and were committed against less valuable property. In Bellary, the violent crime was committed by the starving labouring classes, and not by professional dacoits.

House-breaking.

40. There was a slight increase (2·0 per cent.) in house-breaking, during the year under review, 8,469 cases having occurred against 8,296 in 1865. In eleven of the twenty districts there was a decrease,

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and in the Western Range crime fell in every district, viz., from 1,205 to 1,009, or 16·2 per cent. There was a marked increase in the distressed districts, in Ganjam from 633 to 1,161 in 1865, and in Bellary from 415 to 732. The average detection in the Northern and Western Ranges was good, especially in Ganjam, where it reached 57·1 per cent.; in Malabar, where it reached fifty per cent., and in Salem, where it reached forty-four per cent. In Cuddapah, North Arcot, and Kurnool; in the Central Range, detection was indifferent. In the Southern Range, although improving, detection is still unsatisfactory. Of 6,225 persons arrested for house-breaking, 61·4 per cent. were convicted, in the proportion of 45·2 to every 100 offences.

Offences against property without violence.

41. 25,082 offences against property, unaccompanied by violence, were reported, implicating 46,669 persons; 14,700 cases were brought to trial, and in 11,289 cases convictions were obtained against 19,137 persons. There was a considerable increase in the number of thefts reported as compared with the previous year, but a comparatively greater number of these offences was detected.

The increase in offences against property without violence is attributable to the increased number of simple thefts. In the per-centage of offenders convicted, and of property recovered, there was a satisfactory improvement; 9,825 of the 21,929 cases of simple theft reported having been successfully prosecuted, and 44·8 per cent. of the persons charged having been convicted and punished, against 36·7 per cent. in 1865.

The largest number of thefts occurred in the Central and Southern Ranges. In the Northern and Western Ranges detection was good, in the Central and Southern Ranges it was below forty per cent. 505 cases of receiving stolen property were prosecuted, and 410 persons convicted.

134 offences in respect to weights and measures were brought forward, against seventy-seven in 1865, but this description of fraud is by no means sufficiently checked by the Police, as shewn by the small number of cases brought forward during the year.

Malicious offences against property.

42. 13,751 persons were charged with malicious offences against property: of the most important class of these offences, namely, mischief by fire, 226 cases were reported; fifty-three cases were brought to trial, and in thirty-six of these convictions followed. Charges of petty mischief constitute more than three-fourths of all charges under this head; but in 1,443 cases only out of 4,190 of this nature was any offence proved.

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Under the head of malicious offences against property are included cases of poisoning cattle for the sake of their hides. Numbers of cattle are wilfully poisoned by the village toties and pariahs, to whom the carcases and hides of cattle that die are by custom conceded, but the extent to which this crime is carried is not accurately represented by the Police returns, the Police being precluded from taking cognizance of such offences.

In the Central Range, where the total number of this class of offence was the highest, convictions fell below forty per cent. In the Western Range there were 140 convictions to ninety-five cases reported, and in the Northern and Southern Ranges the proportion of convictions to offences was eighty-four per cent. and seventy-five per cent., respectively.

Forgeries and offences against the currency.

43. The number of forgeries and offences against currency was 165 and 177 respectively; in thirty-six cases of the former, and in eighty-seven of the latter convictions ensued.

Contempts, &c.

44. 2,950 charges of contempts and other offences against public justice were preferred; in 2,180 cases the offence was proved, and 4,619 persons were convicted.

In 1865 there were 3,017 cases reported, in which 4,403 persons were convicted. 1,660 charges of contempt of legal process were preferred, of which 1,617 were summarily disposed of by Magistrates, and 3,568 persons convicted.

Perjury.

184 charges of perjury were instituted, and in seventy-eight cases 104 persons were convicted, in the proportion of 56·5 to every 100 offences.

In England and Wales, in the year 1862, the proportion of convictions to charges of perjury was twenty to every 100 offences.

130 charges of withholding information, and giving false information were made, and in sixty-two cases, or 47·6 per cent., convictions were obtained. 442 charges of escape, negligently permitting escape and rescue, resulted in convictions in 293 cases, and in the punishment of 366 persons.

Eighty-five complaints of preferring false charges were brought forward, seventy-one came to trial, and in thirty-six convictions were obtained against forty-seven persons. The proportion of persons brought to trial on charges of this nature is so small, that this offence may be considered to flourish with impunity.

Murder.

45. 242 murders were committed, the average of seven years being 285. In 112 cases, the offenders were convicted, eighty-nine of

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whom were sentenced to death, and sixty-five to transportation for life, or to lesser punishment.

The average number of murders during the last seven years is 285. Sixty-six attempts to murder were committed, and in 46·9 per cent. of these cases convictions ensued. In Ganjam there were thirty-eight murders, and in Bellary thirty-two. In Cuddapah, North Arcot, South Malabar, South Canara, Coimbatore, Salem, Kurnool, Vizagapatam, the Godavery, and Madura, the number of murders ranged from sixteen to ten. In the other districts the number of murders was below ten, being lowest in Tanjore, Trichinopoly, and Madras, where there were four murders in each district.

Culpable homicide.

46. Of culpable homicides there were 110, against seventy-eight in 1865-66. 170 attempts at suicide were reported, against 205 in the previous year. 125 cases of concealment of birth and abandonment of children were reported, and in thirty-seven cases convictions were obtained.

Miscellaneous offences.

47. Cases of criminal trespass, insult, and defamation, constitute more than two-thirds of the whole of this class: of the 9,413 charges of this description preferred during the year, 4,416 went by default, and convictions were recorded in 2,607 cases only.

Offences under other Penal Laws.

48. 67,877 offences were charged under special and local Penal Laws, against 112,391 persons; 55,688 cases were brought to trial, and convictions were obtained in 47,501 cases. Heads of villages disposed of a greater number of petty thefts and other offences than in former years. Fewer charges were made and disposed of under the Madras Town Police Act than in the previous year.

Offences under Code of Criminal Procedure.

49. Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 265 persons were charged with contempts of Court, &c., of whom 258 were convicted. In 119 cases, 215 persons were required to find security for good behaviour; 4,997 charges of breach of orders in respect of obstructions and nuisances, resulted in the conviction of 4,593 persons; and of 1,109 claims for maintenance, 417 were withdrawn or went by default, and orders were passed in 334 cases.

Offences under Railway Act, Pound Act, and Breach of Contract Act.

50. There were 211 offences against the Railway Act, and 1,449 against the Pound Act. 1,822 charges were preferred under the Breach of Contract Act, 922 of which were withdrawn or went by default; in the 639 cases which were tried, 817 persons were punished.

Offences under Boundary Marks Act.

51. 125 charges were brought under the Boundary Marks Act, in sixty-seven of which convictions followed.

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Offences against Revenue Laws.

52. 2,319 offences against Revenue Laws, viz., the Salt Laws, the Abkarry Law, and the Stamp Act, were reported, and 4,660 persons were punished for breaches of those Laws.

Operations of Madras Town Magistracy.

53. The Magistrates of the Town of Madras disposed of 8,598 cases under the Police Act, convicting, in 6,458 cases, 9,501 persons. There was a slight increase in the number of thefts, but a considerable decrease in the number of other offences committed and tried before the Town Magistrates during 1866-67.

Cases tried by Magistrates.

54. Magistrates (under which term Heads of villages are included) disposed summarily of 95,193 cases, and convicted 1,27,024, or 69·8 per cent. of the 1,81,849 persons implicated, as follows :—

Under	Cases tried.	Persons charged.	Convicted.	Per cent.
Penal Code	39,523	89,447	52,721	58·9
Other Laws	55,670	92,402	74,303	80·4
Total...	95,193	1,81,849	1,27,024	69·8

Heads of villages summarily disposed of 30,400 cases ; in 1864-65, the number of cases summarily disposed of by these officers was only 14,885.

Subordinate Magistrates of the first class summarily tried and disposed of 7,956 cases under the Penal Code, and 1,528 cases under other Penal Laws. In the former cases sixty-two per cent., and in the latter cases eighty-two per cent. of the persons charged were convicted.

Second class Subordinate Magistrates tried and disposed of 23,754 summary cases under the Penal Code, and convicted fifty-seven per cent. of all persons tried by them under the Code. Under Special Laws, 8,023 summary cases were settled by Magistrates of this grade; 18,021 persons, or eighty-two per cent., of all tried, were punished by them.

Magistrates having full powers.

55. Magistrates with full powers summarily determined 7,813 cases under the Penal Code, and convicted 9,444 of the persons tried. The increase (27·5 per cent.) of cases so determined, as compared with 1865-66, is due in great measure to the extended jurisdiction which has been conferred upon the Magistrates in cases of robbery and house-breaking.

Under Special Laws, Magistrates having full powers (including Justices of the Peace) summarily disposed of 15,719 cases, and convicted 16,663 of the 21,711 persons tried.

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Committed cases.

56. Magistrates of all classes held preliminary investigations in 3,640 committable cases. 2,556 cases, involving 7,012 prisoners, were committed to the superior Courts ; 1,884 cases, or 74·5 per cent. of the whole being committed by the subordinate magistracy.

Judicial Courts.

57. Judicial Courts disposed of 2,564 committed cases, and convicted 4,228, or sixty per cent., of the persons tried by them.

High Court.

58. The High Court tried 217 cases and 440 prisoners, convicting 366 persons.

Session Courts.

59. 1,987 cases and 5,914 prisoners were tried by Session Courts; 3,429 of the persons so tried were convicted.

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Force.

60. The total strength of the General Police Force of the Presidency, exclusive of the Madras Town Police, on the 31st March 1867, was—

One Inspector General, one Assistant Inspector General, four Deputy Inspectors General, twenty-one District Superintendents, nineteen Assistant Superintendents, 486 Inspectors, and 23,871 Constables, or a total number of 24,403 ; the full permanent establishment is 24,759 of all ranks ; the Force was, therefore, 1·6 per cent. under strength at the close of the official year.

Distribution and proportion to population.

61. Of the general Force, 20,862 were employed on general Police duty, 1,860 in guarding convict establishments, 1,538 in the Revenue Salt Preventive Service, and 143 on preventive duty on the frontier. The proportion of Police on general duty to the whole population was 1 to 1,065, or in towns, 1 to 566, and in the rural districts, 1 to 1,215, respectively.

Cost.

The cost of the establishment, during the eleven months which constituted the past official year, was as follows :—

Pay and allowances	Rs. 28,95,008
Clothing and accoutrements	„ 3,48,260
Rent, and miscellaneous...	„ 81,170
	„ 33,24,438
Village Watchers and local servants... ...	„ 25,010
	„ 33,49,448

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The average cost per man was Rupees 145-2-2 per annum, or two annas, or three pence, a head of the population.

Madras Town Police.

62. The total strength of the Madras Town Police (inclusive of Mounted and Marine) during the past official year was 785, being exactly the same as in the previous year.

The cost of the Town Police (exclusive of the Marine Police) during the eleven months of the official year 1866-67 was Rupees 1,90,138.

Marine Police.

63. The Marine Police have worked effectively, and imports and exports have been securely guarded. The receipts realized by the Marine Police during the past year fell somewhat short of the disbursements, owing to the general stagnation of trade which characterized the year. In previous years the receipts have exceeded disbursements.

Internal economy.

64. There was a further decrease in the number of casualties during the year, as compared with previous years, involving 14·2 per cent. of the strength, against 15·8 per cent. in 1865-66.

The number of dismissals and resignations has largely decreased; that of deaths has increased, together with the number of admissions into Hospital; the death-rate of men actually in the Force at the time of their decease being 20 per 1,000. 10,145 men, or 42·5 per cent. of the Force, were admitted into Hospital for the treatment of severe diseases, against 36·1 per cent. in the previous year.

Races and religions.

65. Little variation occurs from year to year in the relative proportion of castes and races in the Force. Sixty-two (62·3) per cent. are Hindoos; 31·9 per cent. are Mahomedans; and the rest are Europeans, East Indians, and Native Christians.

Offences by Policemen.

66. 397 men, or 1·6 per cent. of the Force, were convicted of offences before Courts: of these only forty-two were convicted by the Higher Courts; in 1865-66, 1·8 per cent. were similarly convicted. Crime was confined to the lower ranks, and the slight increase of offences against property is attributable to the prevalence of high prices and consequent distress. Charges of negligent escape declined from eighty, in 1865-66, to thirty-seven, in 1866-67.

Education.

67. Fifty-six (56·5) per cent. of the whole Force can read and write intelligibly. In several districts, no men are entertained who cannot both read and write, and hundreds of men, who, when they

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entered the Force could neither read nor write, now write their own reports. 4,613 men were under instruction during the year, of whom 1,995 passed the test prescribed for their rank. At every station, the officer in charge is required to instruct his men daily, and all on first joining the Force are detained at head-quarters for one month's preliminary instruction before being sent to their stations. The children's schools, which have been established at District head-quarters, receive due attention at the hands of the officers.

Towns' Improvement Act.

68. The Towns' Improvement Act, Madras Act X of 1865, was introduced into the principal towns throughout the Presidency during the year, and the several Municipalities have for some months paid seventy-five per cent., of the cost of their Town Police. The Act has generally worked satisfactorily, but it would be premature to express an opinion as to the financial relief afforded, before the close of the current year.

Superannuation fund.

69. The Superannuation fund now amounts to Rupees 6,19,930, representing an annual income of Rupees 1,17,100. At the close of the previous year, the balance at the credit of the fund was Rupees 5,08,610.

Processes executed.

70. The Police executed 1,313,302 processes to compel the appearance of 306,775 persons before Criminal Courts, during the year under review: of these 34,463 were Warrants against 37,690 persons, and 278,839 were Summonses against 279,220 persons. A slight increase appears in the number of persons arrested and summoned during the year, as compared with 1865-66, but this increase occurred in connexion with grave offences only, arising from the increase of crime and from more successful detection. The progressive decrease in the number of prisoners, against whom processes were issued in minor cases, still continues, having declined twenty-three per cent. since 1863. In 1863, one in every sixty-one of the population was compelled to appear before a Court; in 1866-67, one in 109. 46,758 miscellaneous processes and notices were executed by the Police in conveying prisoners to jail, summoning jurors, and the like.

Jail guarded.

71. The average daily number of convicts under Police guard in forty regular Prison establishments was 9,799, shewing an increase of 20·3 per cent. over the previous year. The steady increase in the number of inmates in Jails has become a very heavy charge on the Police Budget, the cost of guarding amounting to Rupees 1,53,648, or Rupees 15-10-10 per convict. Thirty-seven prisoners escaped, of whom nineteen, or fifty-one per cent., were recaptured.

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Subsidiary Jails guarded.

72. The Police guarded, in Magistrates' lock-ups, 19,445 persons convicted and sentenced to short periods of imprisonment, the average duration of such sentences being about nine and a half days. In 1865-66 the number of prisoners similarly confined in Subsidiary Jails was 15,212. Fifty-six escapes occurred in these Jails, and forty-four recaptures, or 78·5 per cent. were effected. The insecurity of the Magistrates' lock-ups and Subsidiary Jails, which accounts, in great measure, for the large number of escapes, has attracted the attention of the Government, which has already adopted measures for providing more secure and more healthy buildings.

Salt Guards.

73. The Police guarded Salt of the value of two hundred and forty-three and a half lakhs of rupees; and salt valued at one hundred and forty-nine and a half lakhs of rupees was manufactured under their supervision during the year.

Increase of crime, effects of the season.

74. The season of 1866, as already remarked was extremely unfavorable. The average price of all necessaries of life was exceptionally high throughout the year; and, in several districts, famine and entire cessation of work afflicted the lower classes and labouring poor for many months. The natural result was an increase of crime of all kinds against property, but the general detection of crime more than kept pace with its increase. The proportion of offences committed, to those brought to justice, was greater than that hitherto attained, and the ratio of convictions to offences, and of convictions to arrests, fairly stands comparison with that of former years. The per-centage of property recovered by the Police was considerably higher than it ever has been heretofore.

Thieves and depredators.

75. The attention of the Police continues to be directed towards attaining a thorough knowledge of the criminal classes, and of their places of resort, with a view to the prevention and detection of crime. 14,081 persons are borne on the Police returns as known to be living by depredation, and as notorious receivers of stolen property. To these must be added 16,802, who are reasonably suspected of being engaged in crimes against property, and 9,718 persons belonging to the various vagrant races, who, while practising their callings as salt-carriers, mat-makers, snake-charmers, &c., live mainly by depredation on the public. The supervision of the Police over drinking-shops is becoming more effective under the Abkarr Act (Act III of 1864), and the number of disorderly shops has decreased from 1,913 in 1865-66, to 1,772 in 1866-67. There is, however, an increase in the number of public gambling houses

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as compared with the previous year, and the attention of Government has been directed to the necessity of introducing an Act similar to that lately passed by the Government of India, for the control of public gambling in the North-West Provinces and elsewhere.

Unnatural deaths.

76. 6,981 deaths by accident occurred during the year 1866-67 against 7,086 in 1865-66. 4,948, or seventy-one per cent. of all accidental deaths occurred by drowning.

Suicides.

77. The number of suicides exceeds those which occurred in 1865-66 by 11·7 per cent., and the average of the preceding years by seventeen per cent.

The cause of this increase of self-destruction is, as remarked by the Inspector General of Police, undoubtedly due to the prevailing destitution: women destroying themselves with their infant children from despair, and from want of food.

Fires.

78. A large increase in the loss of life and property by fire is again noticeable as compared with previous years. 9,046 fires were reported, involving a loss of 151 lives, and nearly thirteen lakhs of rupees worth of property. In 1865-66, 7,150 fires occurred, 116 persons were burnt to death, and more than six and a half lakhs of rupees worth of property lost.

The greater number of these fires are, no doubt, caused by accident, but many must be the work of incendiaries. The unusually dry season must be assigned as one of the chief causes of the increased number of fires during the year under review.

JAILS.

Number of Prisoners in confinement.

79. The daily average number of prisoners in confinement during the year was 9,808, being 1,658 in excess of the number confined during 1865-66.

In October 1866, the average rose to 11,045.

The increase is due to the scarcity which prevailed in many districts, more especially in Ganjam, Kurnool, Bellary, and Cuddapah, many offences having been undoubtedly committed with the sole object of securing the perpetrators refuge in Jail. The number in Jail on the 31st March 1867 was 9,999, being 191 more than the general average.

Sex of Convicts.

80. The proportion of males to females of all convicts admitted to prison was of males 14,683, of females 822.

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State of education among Convicts.

81. Of the 21,021 convicts in Jail during the year under review, 2,246 were able to read and write, 833 could read only, and 18,636 could neither read nor write. Subsequently to admission into Jail, seventeen learned to read and write, twenty-two to write, and 118 to read.

Cost.

82. The expenses of Jails for the eleven months ending on the 31st March 1867, exclusive of Police guards and buildings, amounted to Rupees 7,29,969, of which Rupees 4,96,411 were expended on account of food, including extras for sick. The cost per prisoner was Rupees 75-8-8, shewing an increase as compared with the whole year of 1865-66, during which period the cost was Rupees 56-1-7 per man. This is attributable to the introduction of a new scale of diet, and to the abnormally high prices prevalent during the past year.

Deaths.

83. There were 1,134 deaths in Hospital during the year, being at the rate of 11·561 per cent. on the average daily strength; in 1865-66, there were 1,055 deaths, at the rate of 12·944 per cent. on the average daily strength: although the difference between the death-rates of the two years is small, there has been a general improvement in the health of the Jail population, where it has not been affected by exceptional causes, as in the Northern Division and in the Ceded Districts, where numbers were received into Jail in a very bad state of health, enfeebled by starvation, and ready to succumb to disease; as in previous years the deaths occurred chiefly among prisoners of an advanced age or those recently incarcerated. The greatest mortality occurred in the undermentioned Jails, viz., Calicut, Rajahmundry, (District Jail), Cochin, Nellore, Madura, Guntoor, Mangalore, Palghat, Tinnevelly, Salem, Berhampore, Vizagapatam, and Tellicherry. In nine of these, the death-rate was much lower than that of 1865-66, and in one nearly equal, but in three, viz., those at Berhampore, Vizagapatam, and Tellicherry, it was much higher. At Tellicherry, there were 113 deaths, of which forty-three were from diarrhœa, thirty-two from cholera, and thirteen from anasarca: ninety-seven of the total number of deaths occurred between April and September, since which time there has been a marked improvement in the health of the prisoners. A cholera camp was formed on the appearance of cholera on the 17th August 1866. The per-centage of deaths to strength was 76·72 per cent.

Greatest Mortality.

At Berhampore the rate of deaths per cent. was 45·25, there having been 186 deaths, 100 of which were caused by diarrhœa, thirty-nine by dysentery, sixteen by cholera, and twenty-four by anasarca.

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Of the deaths from diarrhœa, ninety-three occurred between June and December 1866. Since December last, the health of the Jail has gradually improved.

At Vizagapatam there were 109 deaths: thirty-three from cholera, eighteen from anasarca, eleven from diarrhœa, and eleven from atrophy. Cholera broke out on the 19th July 1866, and in that month and the following August, forty-eight persons died of that disease. Eighty-seven of the 109 casualties occurred between July and October inclusive, since which time an improvement has taken place in the health of the prisoners.

General health.

84. The prevailing diseases in the other Jails were cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, anasarca, and atrophy. At Bellary, as at Berhampore, the prevalence of a high death-rate is to be attributed to the bad state of health of the prisoners previous to admission: exclusive of such patients, the health of the Jail was generally good; a decided improvement is reported to have followed upon the introduction of the new scale of diet, which has been attended by a diminution in tendency to scorbutic ailments.

In several Jails overcrowding occurred, although the most strenuous efforts were made to avert it. Prisoners were hutted out in some places, employed as working parties at others, and provided with tents, &c., with great increase of comfort, and with decided benefit to their health. The subject of providing sufficient accommodation for all classes of prisoners has been under the anxious consideration of Government, and the necessary plans and estimates for the buildings required are being rapidly prepared.

Discipline.

85. Discipline was generally well maintained in the prisons throughout the Presidency, notwithstanding that in not a few of the Jails the Warders are reported as wanting in zeal and efficiency. At Guntoor, Chittoor, and Salem (Central) Jail, the inefficiency or misconduct of the Jailers and Deputy Jailers was such as to lead to their dismissal.

Conduct of prisoners.

86. The conduct of the prisoners was, on the whole, satisfactory. In the Rajahmundry Central Jail there was a tendency to discontent and insubordination on the assumption of charge by the then Superintendent in March 1866, but this was soon checked, and order was permanently restored. At Berhampore and Vizagapatam the conduct of the prisoners was indifferent, and at Chittoor laxity of conduct was fostered by the connivance of the subordinate Jail officials. The

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state of the Central Jails at Rajahmundry, Coimbatore, and Salem reflects great credit on the respective Superintendents of those Jails.

In the European Jail at Ootacamund want of discipline and of order prevailed at the beginning of the year, and frauds in regard to charges for food were discovered which led to the dismissal of the Keeper and Head Warder. Subsequent to this, discipline was well maintained, and great improvements were effected in the Jail generally during the year.

Employment of prisoners.

87. At places where new Jails were in course of construction, and where repairs and alterations were in progress at or near the sites of existing Jails, the prisoners were employed upon the works under the orders of officers of the Department of Public Works. Elsewhere the convicts employed outside the prison walls were engaged in making and repairing roads, quarrying stone, brick-making, erecting huts for Police, planting trees, cultivating hay, and working in the prison gardens. In the European Jail at Ootacamund, the prisoners were employed in sawing timber, relaying and metalling the prison yards, and in the menial duties of the Jail. The nature of the work performed by the prisoners at the Dodabetta and Neddiwuttum Plantation Jails on the Neilgherry Hills is of an exceptional character. At the former, which is under the charge of the Superintendent of the Government Chinchona Plantations, the convicts are employed on the plantation with the exception of a few who are occasionally sent to work at the Government gardens. The labor on the plantation is all tasked. It consists in excavating and filling pits, in planting, shading, and weeding. A Chinaman is expected to open twenty-five pits, each two feet square, as his task, and a native twenty pits of the same kind. For every five pits over and above the task the convict is credited with six pie, the value of which he receives in additional rations or condiments. The convicts are said to perform more work than free laborers.

Dodabetta and Neddiwuttum Plantation Jails.

Intramural labour.

88. Manufactures are now taught in many of the Jails throughout the country. At Masulipatam, manufactures are confined to coir-mat making; at Tanjore, rope-making, spinning, basket and coir-mat making are taught; in the Chittoor Jail paper is manufactured, and blacksmith's work is carried on; at Vellore, coir-mats and towels are made; and in the Madura Jail baskets for the use of the Jail are manufactured. At Chingleput, weaving and towel-making are carried on.

In the Rajahmundry Central Jail weaving, carpet-making, boot-making, carpentering, and blacksmith's work, pottery and brick-making

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are now taught. In the Salem Central Jail intramural labour was confined to weaving, coir-mat making, and rattan work; and in the Coiambtore Central Jail the only manufactures taught were cloth and cumbly weaving and mat-making, labour being more emergently wanted for the construction of the new buildings.

Results of Manufactures in Jails.

89. The sale proceeds of manufactures in Jails amounted to Rupees 19,776, after deducting the charges incurred in the purchase of raw material.

New Jails built or in progress.

90. At Vizagapatam a new Jail is in progress, the male prisoners being located in thatched sheds, and the female convicts being lodged in a finished block of the new Jail.

Four blocks of radial cells had been finished and occupied in the Rajahmundry Central Jail during the year. The other buildings and the main wall were in progress. At Vellore the services of the convicts were placed at the disposal of the Department of Public Works in November 1866, for the construction of a new Central Jail, and at Madura, a new Jail is in course of construction at a distance of two miles from the town, that now in use having been condemned.

The present Jail at Calicut will be abandoned on the completion of the new Jail now being erected at that place. At Coimbatore considerable progress was made with the Central [illegible], and convict labour was largely employed on the new buildings.

Lawrence Asylum Works Jails.

91. Three hundred and fifty-two convicts were employed on the Lawrence Asylum works, in brick-making, excavating earth, and road-making, and as engine drivers, smiths, and sawyers under the orders of the Public Works Officer.

Improvements to existing Jails.

92. The unhealthiness of the Rajahmundry District Jail was such that it was proposed to relinquish or re-build it entirely, but the remedial measures adopted as a temporary expedient, such as removing the plaster of the walls, digging up the foundation soil and fumigation, were found to be in themselves effectual. At Guntoor the walls of the Jail, which were blown down in the Cyclone of November 1864, were re-built, and additional buildings were constructed. At Salem the construction of quarters for the Superintendent was commenced with convict labour. Several alterations and improvements were made in the Trichinopoly Jail, and the Tellicherry Jail buildings were repaired by the aid of convict labour.

Escapes.

93. Thirty-five prisoners escaped during the year: of these thirteen were re-apprehended, and one was shot in the pursuit.

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Pardons.

94. Pardons were granted to eleven prisoners, the unexpired portions of their sentences being, in the case of five prisoners, remitted on account of incurable illness; in five cases, on account of services rendered in re-capturing convicts who escaped from the Coimbatore Jail in July 1866, and in one case for good conduct, and service rendered as an artificer.

SECTION IV.—REVENUE.

RECEIPTS.

95. The receipts for the official year 1866-67, which included only the eleven months from May 1866 to March 1867, amounted to Rupees 562,13,741,* being Rupees 18,26,960 less than eleven-twelfths of the Revenue of the preceding year. The decrease was due to the effect of a disastrous season on the Land Revenue, and to the almost complete cessation of collections on account of arrears of Income Tax.

CHARGES.

96. The charges amounted to Rupees 62,03,530, being eleven per cent. on the Revenue, and Rupees 90,680 more than in the corresponding period of 1865-66. The larger number of Assistant Collectors in the Service, the increased strength of the Forest Conservancy establishment, and the further introduction of the Revised Land Revenue Establishments account for this excess.

Net Revenue.

97. The net Revenue of the year was Rupees 500,10,211.

The subjoined statements shew the Receipts and Charges for the last five years:—

Receipts.

Items.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67. 11 months.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Land Revenue } Forest Revenue }	420,64,980	429,65,352	{ 418,11,620 / 2,92,527	429,02,557 / 3,21,581	363,55,087 / 3,39,155
Abkarry	35,03,651	40,51,918	39,60,490	41,42,865	42,74,529
Income Tax	23,18,250	16,45,522	14,65,652	6,70,548	13,911
Moturpha, or Tax on Professions ...	4,780	2,456	2,518	...	...
Sea Customs... ...	17,66,809	20,37,373	18,10,046	19,51,019	18,26,743
Land Customs ...	1,94,084	2,61,146	2,28,733	1,34,465	1,06,745
Salt	91,26,362	89,79,243	103,45,973	101,27,596	104,72,038
Stamps	20,98,010	23,81,746	26,83,918	30,66,558	28,25,533
Total...	610,76,956	623,24,756	626,01,477	633,17,129	562,13,741
£ Sterling...	6,107,695	6,232,475	6,260,147	6,331,712	5,621,374

* Including receipts in the Forest Department.

RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.

Charges.

Items.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67. 11 months.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Land Revenue, including Board of Revenue, Settlement Offices, and Revenue Survey ... ... Forests ... ... Abkarry	42,72,371	39,24,787	38,12,095	39,64,523	37,08,555
Income Tax	1,51,181	1,39,817	1,58,616	2,59,802	2,17,149
Moturpha, or Tax on Professions, &c.	72,923	37,900	1,56,831	2,70,416	1,95,602
Sea Customs	1,187	...	32,506	17,433	...
Land Customs	1,49,620	1,48,901	...	...	...
Salt	15,677	14,292	1,58,630	1,57,201	1,42,672
Stamps	11,66,797	9,15,864	10,408	8,489	7,999
... ...	1,32,765	1,43,305	14,25,062	14,87,686	14,44,002
			1,49,131	1,24,113	1,45,706
Total...	59,62,521	53,24,866	59,03,279	63,09,663	58,61,685
Allowances to District and Village Officers	...	3,30,472	3,60,015	3,58,901	3,41,845
Miscellaneous payments....	83,460	1,39,122	66,311	...	..
Grand Total ..	60,45,981	57,94,460	63,29,605	66,68,564	62,03,530
£ Sterling...	604,598	579,446	632,960	666,856	620,353

Out of the whole Revenue only Rupees 47,439 was collected by coercive process.

SEASON.

98. The year commenced with a general failure of the south-west monsoon, on which the Presidency is dependent for rain from May to August. The two preceding years had been extremely unfavorable to agriculture, and the result of this new calamity was to cause distress and suffering, such as had been unknown since 1832. The drought prevailed with more or less intensity through tracts comprising nearly one-fifth of the whole area of the Presidency, and in Ganjam and Bellary it resulted in famine.* The measures taken by Government to meet this emergency will be detailed hereafter.

Happily the north-west monsoon, commencing in October, brought a copious and timely supply of rain, and the prospects of the districts changed immediately for the better. The latter half of the year was as propitious as the former half had been unfavorable.

Health.

99. The year was, as might be expected, unhealthy. Cholera, small-pox, and fever appeared in most of the districts, and the distress and privation experienced in some parts made these epidemics more than usually fatal. The effect of the drought between May and August

* See Appendix III, Revenue, G.

on cattle was terrible. It is reported that, in Bellary, a fifth of the stock perished from want of water and pasture.

SEAS

Price

100. Prices rose more than could have been anticipated even from the experience of the previous year. The cost of Ragi, a grain which forms the largest portion of the food of the lower orders, increased by 35 per cent., being more than it had risen during the whole of the previous five years.

Items.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	Percentage of increase during the last year.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Rice, 2nd sort, per garce of 9,860 lbs.	346	353	411	431	522	21
Paddy, do. do. ...	157	158	189	158	212	23
Cholum, per garce. ...	201	214	227	260	334	29
Cumboo, do. ..	173	186	209	237	296	21
Ragi, do. ...	175	185	210	231	313	35
Veragoo, do. ...	139	132	161	164	208	27
Wheat, do. ...	445	503	668	700	800	14
Salt, do. ..	265	272	276	272	330	21

CULT

101. The area of cultivation increased by 70,998 acres, whilst the assessment decreased by Rupees 84,722. The simultaneous increase in area and decrease in assessment must be referred chiefly to the operations of the Settlement Department. It is worthy of remark, that the diminution of agricultural stock in the large districts of Bellary caused all the more valuable lands to be taken up when the season improved, whilst the inferior soils were neglected, so that there the area under cultivation decreased, whilst the assessment increased.

RE

102. The collections on account of Land Revenue fell short of those for eleven-twelfths of 1865-66 by Rupees 10,39,139.

R

103. The receipts of the Forest Conservancy Department were larger than during the whole of the preceding year. The net Revenue amounted to Rupees 1,22,006. A large quantity of timber was sold, so that the stock in the depôts at the end of the year was worth Rupees 11,127 less than that on hand at the beginning of it. The conservancy and planting were successful as usual.

Large slabs and cross-sections of all the most valuable timbers were forwarded to the Paris Exhibition, and will be ultimately deposited in the [illegible]dia Museum.

104. The Abkarry Revenue increased in consequence of the high [illegible] offered for the farms which were sold during the year. No useful

comparison can be made between the amounts for the years 1865-66 and 1866-67, on account of the difference in their length.

SALT. 105. The Salt Revenue rose to Rupees 11,49,320 more than for the corresponding period in the preceding year, owing mainly to the increase of price from Rupees 1-8-0 per Indian Maund to Rupees 1 11 0 in March 1866. It is satisfactory to be able to add, that the consumption of this necessary of life has not been checked, but on the contrary has increased by one and a quarter per cent. The quantity exported by rail into the interior from the Madras Depôt was 96,000 Maunds more than in 1865-66—the total for eleven months being 11,83,200 Indian Maunds.

Items.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67. 11 months.
	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.
Home consumption.	28,49,502	29,74,214	32,36,772	33,30,837	30,99,750
Inland do.	32,72,713	31,25,278	37,09,269	33,50,364	32,11,132
Total...	61,22,215	60,99,492	69,46,041	66,81,201	63,10,882
Exportation	4,16,286	3,03,127	5,32,018	12,86,965	5,04,733
Grand Total...	65,38,501	64,02,619	74,78,059	79,68,166	68,15,615
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Government price for Salt per Indian Maund.	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0 / 1 11 0	1 11 0

STAMPS. 106. There was a slight decrease in the Stamp Revenue as compared with the previous year, attributable to the extraordinary demand for stamps created in 1865-66 by the enactment of the Registration law.

INCOME TAX. 107. Rupees 13,911 was collected on account of arrears of Income Tax.

SEA CUSTOMS. 108. The Sea Customs collections were Rupees 5,948 in excess of those for the corresponding eleven months of the previous year.

The revision of the tariff by the Commission sitting in Calcutta resulted in the new Customs Act for 1867, by which, amongst other changes, the export duty on rice and other grain was raised from two to three annas per maund, and the import duty on sparkling wines from

one rupee to one rupee and a half per gallon. The Act operated for only about three weeks in the year under report.

LAND CUSTOMS. 109. The Frontier Customs diminished slightly, in consequence of the depressed state of trade in the French territories.

TRADE. 110. A statement of the declared value of the imports and exports during the last ten years, and a comparative analysis of the principal articles of trade in 1866-67, will be found in the Appendix.

The value of imported merchandize fell off by upwards of twenty-three lacs, or about five per cent., and the value of exports (exclusive of treasure) by 379 lacs, or forty-six per cent. The latter decrease is entirely due to Cotton, which fell from 484 lacs in 1865-66 to 94 lacs in the eleven months of 1866-67. The quantity exported was only 24¼ millions of pounds, (being less than in any one of the ten preceding years,) against 110 millions of pounds, being $\frac{11}{12}$ths of the previous year's export.

Imports. 111. There was an increase of fifteen lacs in imports of Twist, of eight lacs in Seeds, and of smaller amounts in Cotton goods, Paddy, Grain (with the exception of Rice), Malt liquor, Metals, raw Silk, Spices, and Wines. There was a decrease of eighteen lacs in Railway stores, of ten lacs in Government stores, of eight and a half lacs in Seeds, of seven lacs in Timber, and of smaller amounts in Millinery and wearing apparel, Jute, Silk, and Wool manufactures, and Tea.

Exports. 112. In exports, there was an increase of twenty-four lacs in Rice,* and of smaller amounts in Cocoanuts, Dyes, Paddy, and Hides, and a decrease of 359½ lacs in Cotton wool, of thirty lacs in Coffee, of seventeen lacs in Indigo, of sixteen lacs in Seeds, and of smaller amounts in Cotton goods, Coir, Gingely, Dregs, Drugs, Fruits, and Vegetables, Grain (with the exception of Paddy and Rice), Oil, Saltpetre, Sugars, and Timber.

The exports of food-grains were nearly a million cwt. in excess of the imports.

The subjoined statement gives the quantity and value of the export in staple articles for the last three years. It has continued to increase in Cotton Piece Goods and Spices, and to decline in Indigo and Oil; and it has now fallen off for the first time in Coffee.

* There was an actual increase of more than 200,000 cwts. in the quantity of rice exported, as compared with $\frac{11}{12}$ths of the previous year.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	1864-65.		1865-66 for 12 months.		1865-66 for 11 months.		1866-67.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Coffee... ... lbs.	31,424,319	76,84,938	34,527,695	78,13,813	31,650,387	71,62,662	17,349,508	41,91,785
Cotton Wool "	73,101,578	404,18,937	120,034,216	484,16,348	110,031,365	443,81,653	24,367,331	94,37,789
Cotton Piece Goods...	...	15,60,671	...	20,43,953	...	18,73,624	...	29,75,738
Indigo ... lbs.	1,530,508	33,35,915	1,600,925	34,57,070	1,467,515	31,68,980	658,224	14,20,215
Rice... ... Cwt.	1,445,986	60,61,255	1,443,419	65,88,482	1,323,134	60,39,442	1,528,596	84,51,333
Hides & Skins No.	4,278,270	19,39,439	4,443,327	19,81,107	4,073,050	18,16,015	11,129,993	23,53,398
Oils... ... Galls.	3,712,229	27,77,237	1,592,962	15,43,435	1,460,215	14,14,816	1,104,160	11,97,479
Coir & Coir Rope Cwt.	178,587	9,50,206	217,907	12,27,560	199,748	11,25,264	181,427	10,56,216
Oil, &c., Seeds "	706,527	27,57,538	596,469	22,69,161	546,763	20,80,065	112,655	4,89,748
Spices ... "	137,388	21,65,851	165,438	23,59,650	151,652	21,63,013	222,472	21,96,823
Sugar and other saccharine matter, Cwt.	379,924	31,69,056	4,19,559	27,45,800	384,596	25,16,983	284,631	18,58,020

COTTON CULTIVATION.

113. The following table shews the area cultivated with Cotton and the exports in Cotton wool for the last ten years. The cultivation has decreased by nearly ten per cent., but is even now more extended than it was in 1862-63, or any previous year. The quantity exported is less than it has been since 1855-56, and the value of the trade is something less than it was in 1859-60.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Area under Cotton.
	lbs.	Rs.	Acres.
1857-58... ...	55,015,309	87,71,724	9,32,285
1858-59... ...	38,652,542	61,17,902	10,41,848
1859-60... ...	82,512,521	95,97,135	9,36,658
1860-61... ...	78,822,027	112,91,211	10,60,558
1861-62... ...	87,544,471	170,40,215	9,77,728
1862-63... ...	62,374,133	238,12,882	13,62,438
1863-64... ...	72,490,886	447,18,112	18,24,763
1864-65... ...	73,101,578	404,18,937	17,42,078
1865-66... ...	120,034,216	484,16,348	15,16,076
1866-67... ... (11 months.)	24,367,331	94,37,789	13,75,425

District Road Fund.

114. The receipts of the District Road Fund increased from Rupees 6,53,354 in 1865-66 to Rupees 8,54,928 in the eleven months of 1866-67. The expenditure on roads also increased from Rupees 5,66,520 to Rupees 6,69,801. The District Road Cess Act, which substitutes a rate not exceeding six pice in every rupee of the annual rent value of *all* occupied land for the varying and very partial local assessments on Government land, which had hitherto been in force, was introduced in some of the districts towards the close of the year. The assets of the fund may be expected to increase so largely as the operation of the Act is extended that the Imperial Exchequer will be relieved from all charges on account of roads not strictly imperial in character.

Inam Commission.

115. The work of the Inam Commission is now so far advanced, that the number of titles confirmed during the year and their value was much less than in any of the preceding years; but the work of disposing of appeals, preparing registers, issuing title-deeds, and all the other minutiæ attending the consummation of the labours of the Commission was very great.

It was found necessary to send a Deputy Collector to the Godavery and Kistna Districts, where it was decided to treat under the Inam rules, certain special tenures of doubtful character, which the

INAM COMMISSION.

Commission had hitherto left untouched. The Government directed in the course of the year, that the option of enfranchisement, which has for some years past been offered to Inamdars, should be withdrawn at the end of 1867 in the case of all grants finally disposed of prior to that date.

Results of Commission.

116. The following statement shews the results of the Commission from its commencement in September 1859. Excluding Village Service Inams, it has added eight and a half lacs to the annual State Revenues at a cost once for all of ten lacs :—

Description of Inam.	Number of Titles confirmed.	Extent in Acres.	Value or estimated Assessment.	Existing Jodi paid thereon.	Additional quit-rent stipulated to be paid for enfranchisement.	Additional quit-rent not agreed to be paid.	Number of cases decided by the Deputy Collectors.
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Devadayam and Dhurmadayam, or religious and charitable grants of a permanent character	92,273	16,40,625	28,38,584	1,58,052	35,510	...	
Personal grants enfranchised at the option of the Inamdar, 1,62,322, compulsorily 86,305.	2,48,627	35,00,050	51,81,106	5,72,573	6,81,004	...	Personal Inams 3,47,804.
Personal grants not enfranchised and confirmed on present tenures only.	6,846	1,50,388	2,01,130	32,773	...	35,251	
Miscellaneous Service Inams enfranchised compulsorily.	15,371	3,13,421	3,66,166	49,180	1,35,172	...	Service Inams 2,04,736.
Total...	3,63,117	56,04,384	85,89,986	8,12,578	8,52,686	35,251	
Government Village Service Inams, enfranchised at five-eighths of their Assessment	20,052	9,33,726	10,86,361	1,30,522	5,74,299	..	
Total...	38,31,169	65,38,110	96,76,347	9,13,100	14,26,985	35,251	
Inams decided to be fully assessed.	...	82,597	1,03,648	15,598	88,050	..	
					15,15,035		

Number of Title Deeds issued, 3,29,650.

	No.	RS.	A.	P.
Number of cases redeemed ...	396	...	...	..
Quit-rent redeemed... ...	...	910	5	1
Amount paid in redemption...	...	18,206	5	4

REVENUE SURVEY.

117. The Demarcation and Survey Department was at work in the districts of Coimbatore, Tinnevelly, Madras, Kurnool, Cuddapah, and Ganjam. Six hundred and seventy-four villages, containing 2,523 square-miles of country, were surveyed during the year; 1,018 villages, containing 3,320 square-miles, were mapped, and the maps of 1,070 villages, containing 2,724 square-miles, were lithographed. The mapping of 165 more villages, containing 416 square-miles, was commenced. The correct field areas of 855 villages, including 2,834 square-miles, were ready for settlement purposes at the end of the year. The survey and mapping of the Shervaroy Hills were completed, and good progress was made with the stations on the Neilgherry Hills. Three hundred and eighty-three square-miles were demarcated during the year in the districts of Madras and Ganjam. The total expenditure in the Survey

Villages surveyed and mapped.

and Demarcation Department amounted to Rupees 5,29,468-9-5. The cost of completed work has been Rupees 88-14-4 per mile, or Rupees 0-2-3 per acre, including surveying, mapping, lithography, and computation of areas.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

118. The Revenue Settlement Department conducted field operations in the districts of Kurnool, Cuddapah, Godavery, and Kistna. The total area demarcated comprised 1,059 square-miles, and the area classified 1,014 square-miles. The field operations in the Kurnool District were all but completed. The new settlement was introduced in 111 villages of the Eastern and Central Deltas of the Godavery District, in twenty villages of the Kistna District and in thirty-nine villages of Kurnool Proper. The whole of the Godavery District and the Masulipatam division of the Kistna District have now been brought under the new settlement. In Kurnool Proper, 117 villages remain to be settled. The Superintendent's proposals for the settlement of the Baramahal and Balaghaut talooks of the Salem District, were prepared and forwarded to the Board of Revenue. The total expenditure during the year was Rupees 2,36,609.

District Presses.

119. The District Printing Presses turned out more work, cost less, and secured a larger income than in the previous year.

	1865-66.	1866-67. 11 months.
Value of work...	1,48,604	1,56,224
Expenditure. ...	52,170	51,510
Cash receipts. ...	17,311	18,271

Revision of Revenue Establishments.

120. The revision of the Revenue Establishments was concluded during the year. It results in a net annual saving of Rupees 7,85,442.

Special Test Examinations.

121. The result of the Special Test Examination with regard to Revenue subjects is shewn in the margin.

		No. of successful candidates.
Judicial, Criminal	Higher Grade...	109
	Lower Grade ...	205
		314
Revenue, General	Higher Grade...	44
	Lower Grade ...	182
		226
Salt Department		7
Sea Customs Department		3
Account Test		3
Translation... ... ...Lower Grade ...		176
Precis Writing ...	Higher Grade...	119
	Lower Grade ...	143
		262
Modified test for Tahsildars... ...		11

The tests prescribed for the office of Deputy Collector or Tahsildar are those in Criminal Law, Revenue subjects, Translation (unless the candidate is allowed to pass the examination in a Vernacular) and Precis Writing. Candidates may pass in these tests at the same examination, or at different examinations as they choose. The modified test for Tahsildars was a temporary arrangement, to test the qualifications of old servants of tried ability,

and selected as apparently fit for appointment, who could not be expected from age and want of leisure, to prepare for the more elaborate examination. It has been discontinued since the close of the year.

Sale of Waste land.

122. Of waste land 1,838 acres were sold in freehold in Coimbatore, and 436 acres in Ganjam. A few small sales took place also in Salem and the Wynaad.

Chinchona.

123. The season proved very favorable for Chinchona cultivation. The average number of plants propagated monthly increased to 48,968. The total number permanently planted out at the end of the year was 557,551; and 126,047 plants have been distributed to the public. The oldest trees are now from fifteen to twenty-two feet high, they have blossomed freely, and have produced excellent and abundant seed. The analysis of bark shews a still further increase in the yield of alkaloids, which is now so great as to be altogether unprecedented in the finest samples of mature American bark.

Experimental cultivation.

124. The experiments which have been made to introduce exotic products have succeeded in the case of Carolina Rice, which is found to possess many advantages over the indigenous varieties. The seed is in great request.

Exhibitions.

125. The Annual Cattle show at Addanky and the Agricultural exhibition at Nellore were very successful. An exhibition was held, for the first time, at Calicut, and was interesting and well attended. A Cattle show was held at Machery, in the Salem District, which promised well for future years.

Cattle diseases.

126. Mr. Thacker's treatment of the various forms of cattle disease was attended with marked success, and the results of his enquiries were made known to the people through the medium of the District Gazettes.

Municipalities.

127. Municipalities, constituted under Madras Act X of 1865, were introduced into all the more considerable towns.

Legislation.

128. Madras Acts III and IV of 1866, the first establishing a District Road Cess, and the second exempting enfranchised Village Inams and other Service Inams from the operation of Regulation VI of 1831, or, in other words, placing them in the same position as other landed property, were put in force during the year. The Imperial enactments* were passed in the last month of the year, and their effect was scarcely felt before it ended.

* Customs Act XVII of 1867. License Tax Act XXI of 1867. | Stamp Act XXVI of 1867.

SECTION V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

ALLOTMENT AND EXPENDITURE.

Distribution.

129. The sum allotted for Public Works, during the eleven months ending on the 31st March 1867, was Rupees 64,70,723. This sum, which includes private contributions, was distributed as follows:—

New Works	Rs. 25,82,088
Repairs	„ 21,65,294
Tools and Plant	„ 1,59,102
Establishments	„ 15,64,239
Total Rupees...	64,70,723

Expenditure.

130. The actual expenditure, excluding advances to Civil Officers was Rupees 62,04,006, or Rupees 1,09,327 less than the allotment, and Rupees 1,92,833 in excess of the outlay in the preceding year.

The distribution of actual expenditure is shewn below:—

New Works	Rs. 25,29,617
Repairs	„ 21,08,438
Tools and Plant	„ 88,414
Establishments	„ 14,77,537
Total Rupees...	62,04,006

Rates of labor.

131. Owing chiefly to the high prices of the common necessaries of life, rates of labor increased in the Ganjam, Kistna, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Tanjore, Madura, and Tinnevelly Districts, and in Bangalore.

Detailed Statements of Expenditure.

132. Detailed statements will be found in the Appendix, shewing the expenditure in each district, and the outlay as compared with the estimates and allotments on the more important works under execution during the year.

A few details of the progress of the principal works undertaken during the year will now be given.

MILITARY.

Military Buildings in Bellary.

133. Rupees 21,295 were expended on the construction of ten wash-houses for the Regiment at Bellary; four of these were completed during the year, and progress was made with two workshops and a Blacksmith's forge. School rooms and places of worship for Protestants and Roman Catholics were in course of erection; and an expenditure of Rupees 24,192 was incurred in constructing a set of Rifle Ranges, in providing quarters for the Hospital Serjeant, and for the Non-Commissioned Officers and married men of the Artillery, and in altering and improving the Artillery Barracks. An Armourer's shop

MILITARY.

Church at Ramandroog.

at Bellary, and a Church at Ramandroog were almost completed at a cost of Rupees 7,282.

Solitary Cells and Association Room in Fort St. George.

134. Rupees 15,000 were appropriated to the completion of twelve additional Solitary Cells, and an Association Room for the European Regiment, in Fort Saint George.

Horse Artillery Lines at Saint Thomas' Mount.

135. With the exception of the Expense Magazine, which is in progress, the whole of the additions and alterations to the Horse Artillery Lines at St. Thomas' Mount were completed during the year at an outlay of Rupees 4,002.

Race Course Barracks at Bangalore.

136. Considerable progress was made with the construction of the new Barracks on the Race Course at Bangalore, and the Cavalry Stables are, by this time, completed. The masonry of one block of quarters for the Artillery, and the basements of three others were nearly finished, and the Gun-sheds, Sick stables, and other minor buildings were well advanced.

The total expenditure during the year was Rupees 1,67,939.

Infantry Barracks at Bangalore.

137. The addition of three blocks to the old Cavalry Barracks at Bangalore, for the accommodation of an Infantry Regiment, has been undertaken at a cost of Rupees 48,299. One block has been completed, and the other two are nearly finished.

Bangalore Water Project.

138. A sum of Rupees 13,472 was expended in connection with the Ulsoor Water Project, with which considerable progress has been made, in the completion of the engine-house, filter, pure-water basin and filtering media.

Married Quarters on the West Coast.

139. The Infantry Married Quarters at Cannanore, Calicut and Malliapooram were nearly completed, with an outlay of Rupees 13,625, and Rupees 46,133 were laid out on the new Artillery Barracks at Cannanore; one-half of the quarters for single men is expected to be ready before the ensuing monsoon.

Artillery Barracks at Cannanore.

Buildings for Commissariat Department at Madras, Bangalore and Cannanore.

140. Rupees 16,150 were expended on alterations and additions to the Criminal side of the Grand Jail at Madras, to adapt it as a Commissariat Store; these alterations are almost completed, and considerable progress was made in carrying out the sanctioned alterations to the Commissariat Arrack and Porter Depôt at a cost of Rupees 15,506.

The completion of a Soojee Mill and Bakery at Madras, on which 15,000 Rupees were laid out in 1865-66, was effected at a further cost of Rupees 17,806, and Rupees 7,745 w[illegible]nt in erecting [illegible]

MILITARY.

[illegible]k-shed, and quarters for the Staff-Serjeant in charge. Progress [illegible] made with the Commissariat Bakery at Bangalore, at a cost of [illegible]upees 20,715, and the foundations of the new Commissariat Office at Cannanore were laid, at an expense of Rupees 5,080.

Buildings for the Ordnance Department at Bellary, Madras, St. Thomas' Mount and Cannanore.

141. Rupees 4,334 were applied to the construction of a shed for the accommodation of sick carts attached to the Arsenal at Bellary, and Rupees 12,500 were expended upon quarters for the Overseers attached to the Gun Powder Manufactory at Madras, which latter are near completion.

Rupees 5,000 were spent on the erection of six blocks of family quarters for the Warrant Officers of the Ordnance Department serving in Fort St. George.

At St. Thomas' Mount, an outlay of Rupees 21,235 was incurred on the construction of a Reserve Powder Magazine, which is approaching completion. The foundations of the Grand Powder Magazine at Cannanore were laid at an expense of Rupees 11,284.

Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund.

142. A sum of Rupees 1,33,970 was appropriated to the Lawrence Asylum buildings at Ootacamund. The Hospital was completed, and a few huts were provided for the Police engaged in guarding the convicts employed on the works.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Jail at Berhampore.

Do. at Vizagapatam.

Do. at Guntoor, Bellary, Salem, Cuddalore, and Trichinopoly.

Do. at Calicut.

Do. at Madura.

143. An outlay of Rupees 3,240 has been incurred in making certain additions, consisting of a Hospital, Civil Debtors' Ward, Solitary Cells, &c., to the Jail at Berhampore. In connection with the new District Jail at Vizagapatam, Rupees 19,497 were spent in finishing six radial blocks and the Jailer's quarters, and in building the enclosure wall and the walls of the Female ward, Hospital, Guard-rooms, and Solitary Cells. Rupees 26,618 were appropriated to the improvement and enlargement of the Jails at Guntoor, Bellary, Salem, Cuddalore, and Trichinopoly. The enclosure walls of the new District Jail at Calicut, to which Rupees 19,638 were appropriated, were completed, and the foundations of two of the ranges of wards were laid. At Madura Rupees 34,999 were expended on the District Jail under construction. One-half of the length of the enclosure wall was raised to the full height of sixteen feet, and the remainder to a height of nine and a half feet. The foundations of the radial blocks, Hospital, Office, Store-room, and Jailer's quarters were built up to the basement level, and the walls of the latrines to a height of four feet.

New Central Jail at Rajahmundry.

144. The outlay on the new Central Jail at Rajahmundry amounted to Rupees 38,344. The works which are now completed

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

are five radial blocks, four Work-shops, four Towers, Central Jailer's quarters, a portion of the enclosure wall, inner pal partition walls, a large well, and temporary latrines. Two rang Solitary and Women's Cells and other works are in course of erecti

New Central Jail at Vellore.

A sum of Rupees 19,987 was laid out on the new Central Jail a. Vellore, in the excavation of the foundations of the exterior walls, the provision of huts for the convicts proposed to be employed on the works, and the purchase and manufacture of materials. In connection with the new Central Jail at Trichinopoly, Rupees 15,048 were spent in erecting the enclosure wall, and providing temporary accommodation for one hundred convicts. The new Central Jail at Coimbatore, upon which Rupees 75,213 were expended, was fitted for the reception of about 800 prisoners, and is now approaching completion. A temporary Jail for 300 prisoners, on the site of the new Central Jail at Cannanore, was completed in February last, when the construction of the surrounding walls of the permanent Jail was taken in hand. The outlay on these works amounted to Rupees 20,236.

Do at Trichinopoly.

Do. at Coimbatore.

Do. at Cannanore.

Penitentiary at Madras.

145. A sum of Rupees 24,341 was appropriated to the extension of the enclosure wall of the Penitentiary at Madras, the enlargement of the Jailer's quarters, the drainage of the compound, and the provision of good water from the Seven Wells by means of branch-pipes.

Small Cause, &c., Courts at Madura.

146. An expenditure of Rupees 9,799 was incurred in the construction of a Small Cause and Principal Sudder Ameen's Court House at Madura.

Talook Cutcherries at Ongole, Hosnett, Pullampett, and Koilkoontla.

147. A sum of Rupees 1,858 was appropriated to the construction of a Talook Cutcherry at Ongole, which is now very nearly finished. The re-roofing of the Talook Cutcherry at Hospett, and the construction of a similar building at Pullampet were completed, with an outlay during the year of Rupees 3,691; and Rupees 1,931 were laid out in the collection of materials for the proposed Tahsildar's Cutcherry at Koilkoontla.

Salt pans at Tranquebar.

148. The improvements to the new Salt pans at Tranquebar, which were in progress in 1865-66, were completed with a further outlay of Rupees 2,152, and Rupees 1,452 were appropriated to the [illegible] of an approach to the platform.

General Hospital at Madras.

149. In connection with the General Hospital at Madras, Rupees 24,359 were applied to the construction of four new latrines and lavatories, a cook-room and dead-house, draining and railing in th

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

and, laying out flower-gardens, and providing pipes for the y of water from the Seven Wells.

Lunatic Asylum at Madras.

150. Operations on the new Lunatic Asylum, upon which upees 20,028 were expended, were confined to the collection of materials, the formation of roads, and the alteration of the bungalow intended for the residence of the Superintendent.

Foundry at Chepauk.

151. An Iron and Brass Foundry was built in connection with the Public Works Workshop at Madras, at a cost of Rupees 28,530, of which Rupees 22,530 were spent in 1866-67.

New Church at Ootacamund.

152. The building of a new Church at Ootacamund was commenced, and Rupees 15,000 were spent on the foundations and in preparing materials.

AGRICULTURAL.

Godavery, Kasaveram, Manimotha and Lower Coleroon Anicuts.

153. Rupees 50,006 were spent in raising the Godavery Anicut, and re-covering the crest with cut-stone, and in laying down an additional rough stone apron. The aprons of the Kasaveram Anicut were strengthened, and the body wall was raised with a new granite stone coping, at an outlay of Rupees 4,560. An Anicut across the Manimotha river was commenced, and raised four feet above the foundations; materials were being collected for the completion of the work. Rupees 50,025 were applied to the re-construction of the lower Coleroon Anicut, the body of which, as well as the piers of the bridge over the Anicut and three arches, were completed.

Kistna. Commamoor Channel.

154. The entire length of the Commamoor channel, on which the year's expenditure amounted to Rupees 24,117, was excavated, and the outlets completed. The drainage of the Rampairoo swamp was carried out, to part with, for seven and a half miles; the escape calingulah at Moolapollem was commenced, and, with a large portion of the drain which leads from it to the Nizampatam creek, will, it is believed, be completed before the rains. Work upon the channel from Wallabapooram to tide-water progressed satisfactorily, four calingulahs having been completed, and the widening of the channel between its head and Kolloor carried on to a considerable extent, with an outlay of Rupees 13,793. The widening of the lower portion of the Pollairu, upon which an expenditure of Rupees 12,492 was incurred, is approaching completion; all that now remains to be done being the excavation of the Polraz Codu to full width for about 1,000 yards, and the construction of two calingulahs in the Buntumilly channel. In connection with the project for enlarging the head of the main channel from Seetanagaram to Doogerallah, Rupees 18,555 were expended during the

Western Bank Channel.

Pollairu Channel.

Seetanagaram Channel.

AGRICULTURAL.

year. The increase in the discharge of the channel is greatly aug but much remains to be done before the full benefits expecte the work can be obtained. The materials for the construction first class lock at Doogerallah were prepared, and the excavati the foundations was nearly completed, at a cost of Rupees 13,734.

Lock at Doogerallah.

Nellore Tank.

River embankments, east and west of Nellore.

155. The improvement of the Nellore tank was continued, upon an estimate of Rupees 17,100, of which Rupees 5,790 were spent in 1866-67, in finishing the rough stone revetment. The river embankment east of Nellore was completed, and that to the west was vigorously carried on, with an aggregate expenditure of Rupees 8,770. The banks are now reported to be safe in case of floods.

Madras Water Supply Project.

156. In connection with the Madras Water Supply Project, Rupees 61,693 were expended in excavating the channel in various parts. The masonry works are under execution by contract.

Cheyaur Channel.

157. The widening of the Cheyaur channel was completed at an expense of Rupees 35,361, of which Rupees 19,775 represent the expenditure in 1866-67.

Sluices on the banks of the Coleroon and for the Wyacondan Channel.

158. Seven surplus sluices were constructed on the north, and five on the south bank of the Coleroon, and materials were under collection for the proposed under-sluice of the Wyacondan channel, the foundations of which were completed. The aggregate outlay on these works was Rupees 13,773.

Improving the head of the Vadavaur.

159. The improvement of the head of the Vadavaur was completed, at a total outlay of Rupees 5,184, of which Rupees 3,284 was actually expended in 1866-67.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads in Ganjam.

160. Several masonry works, and 16½ miles of earthwork of the road from Aska to Pippulpunka, were completed, and nine miles were metalled and gravelled, at an outlay of Rupees 9,999. A sum of Rupees 13,016 was spent on the construction of the road from Aska to Russelcondah, and from Bullepudra to Kurchooly. With the exception of two large bridges, which are in progress, the road from Aska to Ganjam was completed, at an expenditure of Rupees 51,622, of which Rupees 1,032 was the outlay in 1866-67. Rupees 15,209 were laid out in the excavation of a canal from the Chilka lake to Ganjam. The earthwork of twenty-seven miles, and the metalling of other portions of the road from Vizagapatam to Cassepore, as also a large number of masonry works were finished, at an expenditure of Rupees 14,642. In connect

Roads in Vizagapatam.

COMMUNICATIONS.

with the road from Vizianagram to Bowdara, an outlay of Rupees 4,309 was incurred in finishing the earthwork of eighteen miles, gravelling and metalling sixteen others, and constructing numerous bridges and minor masonry works. Favorable progress was made with the project for the cross drainage of the Ellore high level canal in the Godavery District, Rupees 26,927 having been spent in completing the sub-passage of five vents in the Ellore aqueduct, with locks and tail race, as well as a large inlet and outlet for the east branch of the Toomelair, and two outlets at the 27th and 31st miles. Rupees 25,687 were laid out on the iron girder bridge at Cocanada.

Ellore High Level Canal, and Iron Girder Bridge at Cocanada in the Godavery District.

ROADS.

Roads in the Nellore District.

161. The earthwork of the road embankment across the Musanur valley was nearly finished; the Musanur and Pullavagu bridges were completed, and the construction of another bridge and of a viaduct was on hand, with an expenditure of Rupees 18,742. The bridge across the Pydaru, on Trunk Road No. 6, to which Rupees 8,600 were appropriated, was raised to the springing line; two arches were turned, and the third was well advanced. The Ongole and Kotapatam road was completed throughout, during the year, with an outlay of Rupees 5,624.

Roads in Cuddapah and Bellary.

162. Rupees 1,931 were expended in completing the road from Nundalore to the Nundalore Railway Station, and an outlay of Rupees 8,250 was incurred on the line from Bellary to Cuddapah.

Roads in Cuddapah and Kurnool.

163. Good progress was made with the road from Cuddapah to Nundial, on which the outlay during the year amounted to Rupees 18,843; 3,411 running yards of road were metalled and gravelled, and 7,833 cubic yards of earthwork completed.

Bridge over the Cooum River at the Presidency.

164. The construction of a bridge over the Cooum Bar at the Presidency was commenced, and Rupees 31,772 were spent from Income Tax Funds in the sinking of wells for the south abutment and in the collection of materials.

Roads in Madras and North Arcot.

165. In the Madras and North Arcot Districts, the roads from Teroomoosbe to Koratoor, from Triputty to Calastry, from Vencatagherry to Yareepett, and from Calastry to Naidoopett, were in progress from Income Tax Funds, Rupees 31,087 having been spent from that source during the year 1866-67. The first of these lines will, it is expected, be completed by the end of the current official year, seven and a quarter miles of the second line were completed and opened for traffic; on the third and fourth, the jungle was cleared and side channels opened, and materials for metalling and masonry works were under collection.

ROADS.

Roads in Salem.

166. The roads from Oossoor to the Malloor Railway Station, and from Taramungalum to the Sooramungalum Railway Station, were finished during the year, with an outlay of Rupees 3,959. The line from Devatipully to the Ahtoor Railway Station was marked out; seven tunnels were built, and the raised portions of the road were almost completed, at an expense of Rupees 2,336. Nine miles of the cart track between Palakode and the Morapur Railway Station were formed, with an expenditure from Income Tax Funds of Rupees 1,970.

Roads in the Tanjore District.

167. The road from the town of Kevalore to the Kevalore Railway Station was completed, and material was under collection for the unfinished half mile of the Railway feeder from Nagoor to Negapatam. The outlay on these two lines was Rupees 1,509.

Canals in the Tanjore District.

168. The junction canal from Negapatam to Teroopoondy was completed, with an outlay during the year of Rupees 3,599, and Rupees 4,922 were spent on the canal from Teroopoondy to Vedarniem in excavations between Cadoovyaur and Vellyaur, and in the construction of the necessary masonry works.

Roads in Trichinopoly.

169. The most important roads under construction in the Trichinopoly district were those from the town of Trichinopoly to Arealore and Woodiarpoliem and to the Salem boundary, upon which the aggregate expenditure amounted to Rupees 16,592. These lines are respectively fifty and forty-two miles in length, of which sixteen of the former and nearly thirty-two of the latter were completed during the year.

Roads in Coimbatore.

170. The upper four and a half (out of sixteen) miles of the new Coonoor ghaut were opened to cart traffic, and good progress was made with the lower four miles. No portion of the Goodaloor ghaut has yet been opened, but the year's allotment was well spent in completing the trace and in removing large quantities of earth and rock, and constructing several masonry works. Of the road from the head of the Goodalore ghaut to Ootacamund, ten out of twenty miles were fully completed. On the new Burghoor ghaut, work was carried on for a distance of eight miles from the foot of the southern ghaut to Thamarakaray, but on account of the rocky nature of the line, the road is not quite open for cart traffic. Two out of the twelve miles of the new road connecting Kotagherry with Wellington, Coonoor, and the Coonoor ghaut, were completed; and the whole of the remaining portion retraced and partially cut to widths varying from three to twelve feet. The aggregate outlay on these works amounted to Rupees 93,924.

ROADS.

Roads in Malabar.

171. The road and bridge-work below the Carcoor ghaut progressed but slowly, owing to the unusual prevalence of fever, which dispersed the workmen. The portion between the foot of the ghaut and Mambat was, however, metalled, and several bridges were either completed or in progress, at an outlay of Rupees 17,973. The whole of the Tambracherry ghaut, upon which Rupees 20,000 were spent, was opened to bridle-path, and it is expected that, before the next monsoon, the road will be available for cart traffic as far as the junction between the old and new ghauts. On the completion of the Koonuth and Kulpatty bridges, and some minor masonry works, which are now in rapid progress, the line between Luckady and Kulpatty, to which Rupees 17,896 were appropriated, will be an excellent cart road. Operations on the road between Kulpatty and Sultan's Battery were much retarded owing to want of labor, the only work executed during the year being the completion of one-and-a-half miles of road connecting the Kulpatty bridge with the Chalapova bazaar, at a cost of Rupees 782. In connection with the line from Sultan's Battery to the Mysore frontier, Rupees 6,726 were spent in clearing jungle, raising embankments, and preparing materials for minor masonry works. Several bridges were built on the Terriote road, and others were in course of erection during the year, the outlay on which amounted to Rupees 26,156. Five miles of the Carcoor ghaut, upon which Rupees 15,928 were laid out, were widened to a width of six yards, and three were being widened to a width of seven yards. Catch drains were excavated for a distance of nine-and-a-half miles, and forty-seven road dams were completed. A sum of Rupees 19,720 was spent in completing the road from the Carcoor ghaut to Tippaucadoo, which is now open for traffic throughout its entire length. On the new Periah ghaut, an outlay of Rupees 27,460 was incurred in blasting rock, constructing revetments, and completing the earthwork along its entire length, and it is believed that the road will be open to a width of twelve feet before the monsoon. The road between Panimangalore and Hossdroog having been made available for dry weather cart traffic during 1865-66, the construction of the larger bridges on the line was undertaken, and Rupees 15,128 were spent during the year under review.

Carcoor ghaut.

Periah ghaut.

Roads in Canara.

Roads in Madura.

172. The bridge across the Shunmuga river, on which Rupees 10,960 were spent, was finished throughout, with the exception of a portion of the plastering. In connection with the line from Tirumungalum to the Coimbatore boundary, Rupees 13,335 were appropriated to the completion of nine miles of road and to the construction of two small bridges and other masonry works. Rupees 18,457 were laid

MISCELLANEOUS.

Roads in Tinnevelly.

out on the line from Palamcottah to Tuticorin, in forming the roadway from the 19th to the end of the 23rd mile, and in building one of the abutments and five of the piers of a bridge on the 24th mile. Fair progress was made with the road from Madura to the Travancore country, Rupees 8,345 having been spent in metalling eight-and-a-half miles, and constructing fifteen road dams.

Good water channels and conduits in the Kistna District.

173. Rupees 10,559 were expended on the good water channel from Sultanagram bridge to Robertson's Pettah, and on the extension of good water conduits in the town of Masulipatam. The main channel is now completed.

Paumben channel in the Madura District.

174. The operation of cutting the inner angle of the reef channel at Paumben continued in progress, and an outlay of Rupees 2,632 was incurred in blasting 9,195 cubic feet of stone, and removing 29,267 cubic feet of silt, gravel, &c.

REPAIRS.

Outlay on Repairs.

175. The total outlay on repairs was Rupees 21,08,438. The following list shews the amount expended on the more important works:—

Godavery	Godavery anicut	Rs. 12,682
	Dredging Cocanada river bar	„ 5,354
	Godavery river banks...	„ 30,370
Kistna	Masulipatam canal and minor branches	„ 16,191
	Ellore do. do. ...	„ 9,261
	Pullairu do. do. ...	„ 7,939
	Nizampatam do. do. ...	„ 6,627
	Commamoor do. do. ...	„ 7,489
Bellary	Koragal anicut	„ 3,772
	Tungabuddra channels	„ 14,841
Tinnevelly—Canadien channel		„ 3,895

WORKSHOPS.

Operations of Workshops.

176. The operations of the Workshop at Paumben were confined to the repair of hand-dredges, canoes, boats, &c. The Workshops at Bezwarrah and Nellore were engaged chiefly on the current work of those districts. In the Dowlaishweram Factory the out-turn is estimated at Rupees 1,10,015, of which Rupees 5,830 represent the value of work executed for private persons.

LOCAL FUNDS.

Expenditure on Local Funds.

177. The total allotment and outlay by officers of the Public Works Department from local funds of all descriptions were Rupees 9,95,738 and 8,42,091 respectively, as follows:—

LOCAL FUNDS.

		Allotment.		Expenditure.
New Works	Rs.	6,97,308	Rs.	7,53,901
Repairs	„	2,22,327		
Tools and Plant	„	550	„	732
Establishments	„	75,553	„	87,458
Total	Rs.	9,95,738	Rs.	8,42,091

A statement shewing the principal works which were on hand, and the progress made upon each, is given in the Appendix.

MADRAS RAILWAY.

Mileage open for traffic.

Extension during the year.

178. The number of miles open for traffic on the Madras Railway during the year under review, was 646, viz., on the South-west Line, from Madras to Beypore, 407 miles, and from Jollarpett Junction to Bangalore, 85 miles; on the North-west Line 154 miles are open from Arconum Junction to Moodanoor, of which 35 miles, from Cuddapah to Moodanoor, were opened on the 1st August 1866.

Progress of works.

179. A pile and girder bridge across one of the arms of the Kuddulhoondy river, near Beypore, was constructed during the year under review; and the girder bridge across the Cauvery, on which the vibration had been so considerable as to displace some of the stone-work of the piers, was strengthened by the addition of braces, and the oscillation and deflection have perceptibly diminished.

No other large works have been in progress on the open line of Railway, but a number of additional buildings have been in course of construction at some of the larger stations, Jollarpett and Arconum Junctions, and Coimbatore, and preparations have been made at Errode for the junction with the Great Southern Line. A suitable site has been taken up by Government in the vicinity of the People's Park for a new terminal Passenger Station at Madras, for which designs have been prepared.

Boucherie process abandoned.

180. The "Boucherie process" for the preparation of sleepers, by which it was hoped that jungle-wood, obtainable in the vicinity of the South-west Line, might be utilized, has been definitely abandoned. Timber sleepers are now made of the old approved woods, and their use is confined to the portion of the South-west Line, between the river Cauvery at Errode and Beypore, a distance of 165 miles. The cast-iron sleepers used on the remainder of the South-west Line and on the North-west Line continue to give satisfaction; the cost of maintaining the permanent-way laid with them is about one-half less than the cost of maintenance of a permanent-way laid with wooden sleepers.

Cast-iron sleepers.

RAIL-ROADS.

State of works on open line.

181. The whole of the works on the open line of Railway have been maintained in good order during the year, and the permanent-way is for the most part all that can be desired.

Quantities of work done.

182. The quantities of earth-work, masonry, &c., executed during the official year, on the South-west Line, Bangalore Branch, and North-west Line are as follow :—

	South-west Line.	North-west Line.	Bangalore Branch.
Earth-work, ... cubic yards	...	16,43,631	9,182
Masonry, ... "	3,108	27,834	3,534
Ballasting, ... "	...	2,00,405	40,259
Permanent-way, lineal yards	...	36,064	...
Fencing, ... cubic yards	...	1,50,807	...

NORTH-WEST LINE.

Surveys up to Bellary and Raichoor.

183. On the North-west Line, the surveys up to Raichoor on the main line, and to Bellary, have been completed, and works have been commenced along about 100 miles from the present terminus at Moodanoor.

Works at Moodanoor.

184. The whole of the works from Moodanoor onwards, have been given out on contract, and liberal rates were allowed on the condition that the line should be opened for traffic to Raichoor and Bellary by July 1869. The last report of progress is not satisfactory, and unless greater expedition be used, the above condition will not be fulfilled.

Revenue derived from traffic.

185. There was a considerable increase in the receipts from traffic on the North-west Line, due to the additional length of line opened; the number of passengers and goods carried, and the receipts were as follows :—

Passengers, 1st Class ...	No. [illegible]	Rs.	4,576
Do. 2nd " ...	" 3,875	"	6,838
Do. 3rd " ...	" 3,27,907	"	1,93,895
Goods, ...	Maunds 17,61,761	"	4,49,548
		Rs...	6,74,857

Working expenses and maintenance.

186. The working expenses per mile on the North-west Line amounted to Rupees 1,436, and maintenance to Rupees 641 per mile.

S. W. LINE AND BANGALORE-BRANCH.

187. The number of passengers and goods carried, and the revenue derived on the South-west Line is shewn below; making allowance for the past year, consisting of only eleven months, the traffic on

this line still shews a considerable falling off; the decrease in the number of first and second class passengers is attributable to the higher fares introduced in November 1865 :—

RAIL-ROADS.

Receipts.

Passengers, 1st Class	No. 6,360	Rs.	1,03,188
Do. 2nd "	" 60,342	"	1,31,507
Do. 3rd "	" 12,83,496	"	10,07,927
Goods, ...	Maunds 72,82,632	"	22,18,438

Working expenses and maintenance.

188. The working expenses per mile on the South-west Line amounted to Rupees 3,987, and maintenance to Rupees 1,396 per mile.

Rates and fares.

189. The rates and fares charged during the year under review were as follow :—

Passengers.

1st Class, Day	18	Pies per mile.
Night	22	"
2nd " Day	6	"
Night	7	"
3rd "	3	"

Goods.

Special	8	"
1st Class	12	"
2nd "	14	"
3rd "	16	"
4th "	24	"
5th "	36	"

Special rates.

190. Special reduced rates have been sanctioned for sawn timber from Beypore to Bangalore at Rupees 16-11-0 per ton. Stone at 6 Pies per ton per mile, Palmiras 10 Pies per ton per mile. Timber, from stations west of Coimbatore, 6 Pies per ton per mile, also for salt, iron, and coffee.

Rates for unpressed Cotton.

The rates for unpressed cotton have been generally increased to 30 Pies per ton on South-west Line, and 36 Pies per ton per mile on North-west Line.

Total expenditure on S. W. and N. W. Lines.

191. The total expenditure from March 1853 to December 1866 is shewn below :—

South-west Line	Rs.	619,07,389
North-west do.	"	165,69,051
	Rs.	784,76,440

RAILROADS. GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY.

Miles open for traffic.

192. One hundred and twenty-four miles are open for traffic, on the line from Negapatam to Caroor, of which forty-five miles, from Trichinopoly to Caroor, were opened in December 1866.

Revenue derived from traffic.

193. The number of passengers, the quantity of goods, and the revenue derived therefrom during 1866-67 were as follows:—

Passengers,	No. 437,672...	... Rs. 2,36,024
Goods,	Maunds 17,41,464...	... „ 2,47,279
		Rs. 4,83,303

Rates and fares.

194. The following rates were charged during the year:—

Passengers,	1st Class,	... ...	12 Pies per mile.
Do.	2nd „	... ...	8 „ „
Do.	3rd „	... ...	4 „ „

Goods one anna per ton per mile.

Rates have been altered from the 1st of March 1867. First class 12 Pies per mile, and second class 5 Pies per mile, third class abolished.

Cost of maintenance.

195. The maintenance of way cost Rupees 587 per mile, and the working expenses Rupees 2,424.

Progress of

196. The works on the extension have been carried on vigorously. Forty-five miles of the total distance were opened in December 1866, and a further section, seventeen miles, is reported to be completed. The whole line to Errode will probably be ready within the current calendar year.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

Short progress and its cause.

197. The progress made on the works of the Main Canal during the year was altogether inconsiderable. The Company having, up to the close of the previous year, expended more than nine-tenths of the guaranteed capital, and being unable to obtain subscriptions to additional capital without a guarantee, were obliged, or deemed it prudent, to dismiss the greater part of the executive establishment, and to suspend the construction of works until ways and means had been provided for the completion of at least a portion of their scheme. An appeal was made to the Secretary of State for assistance, and the negotiations resulted in the execution of a supplementary agreement, in which, on certain conditions, the Secretary o fState arranged to advance money, as required, to the amount of £600,000. This contract was signed on the 2nd October 1866, and the Company immediately took steps for the re-organization of the Engineering establishment. Up to the close of the

IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

year, however, work had been resumed to only a very trifling extent, and the canal is, so far as its main object—the supply of water for irrigation—is concerned, no nearer serviceable working condition than it was a year ago.

Supplementary Contract.

198. The new contract provides for the completion of the Main Canal for irrigation and navigation, and for all necessary distribution and other works from Soonkasala to Cuddapah, a total length of about 188 miles. The most important omission is the absence of any provision for reservoirs, without which the canal will never be thoroughly effective as an irrigation work, while its value as a line of navigation will be comparatively small. The extension of the canal below Cuddapah down to Somaiswaram, and thence through the Nellore district to the coast, is not referred to in the supplementary agreement.

Estimates sanctioned up to close of previous year, with work provided for by them.

199. The estimates sanctioned by Government up to the close of 1865-66, amounted to Rupees 70,95,281-1-10, and provided for the construction of the Main Canal from the commencement to the end of the eighth section, in the 143rd mile, with the anicut and head works at Soonkasala on the Tumbuddra; for the Somaiswaram anicut, where the Pennair enters the Nellore district; and for a few works of distribution and station buildings.

Estimates sanctioned during 1866-67.

200. The estimates sanctioned during 1866-67 amounted to

For main supply...	Rs. 9,06,940	0	0
Distribution...	„ 32,132	0	0
„ Buildings	„ 6,567	3	6
Total Rs.	9,45,639	3	6
Repairs debitable to Revenue...	„ 295	8	3

The particulars of these estimates are given in the Appendix.

Estimates for repairs do not, under the original contract, require the sanction of Government, and the Company are alone responsible for the efficient maintenance of the works. Pending, however, the settlement of the Revenue accounts, and as a temporary convenience, the cost of such repairs has been allowed to be debited to the guaranteed capital, and on this account regular estimates have been prepared and submitted for the sanction of Government.

Comparison between original and revised estimates sanctioned up to the close of the year.

201. The subjoined statement shews the difference between the original estimates of the cost of works under construction by the Company, and the estimates for those works as revised and sanctioned

IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

up to the end of the year under notice Further supplemental sanction to a very considerable amount will be required.

Description of Work.	Original Estimates.			Present Estimates.			Increase.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Kurnool Anicut	3,03,080	0	0	3,03,080	0	0	Abandoned.		
1 Mile of Canal from Anicut	65,000	0	0	65,000	0	0	Do.		
Soonkasala Anicut and head works ...	1,25,600	0	0	4,27,652	0	0	3,02,652	0	0
1st Section, Main Canal, miles 18... ...	4,60,000	0	0	8,81,927	0	0	4,21,927	0	0
Hindry Aqueduct	1,45,000	0	0	2,46,029	8	0	1,01,029	8	
2nd Section, Main Canal, miles 14 ..	5,34,000	0	0	13,81,124	0	0	8,47,124	0	0
3rd do. do. do. 11 ..	1,88,500	0	0	5,84,246	0	0	3,95,746	0	0
4th do. do. do. 17 ...	2,71,560	0	0	11,03,570	0	0	8,32,010	0	0
5th do. do. do. 12 ...	2,48,270	0	0	5,89,512	0	0	3,41,242	0	0
6th do. do. do. 19 ...	3,02,525	0	0	4,38,039	0	0	1,35,514	0	0
7th do. do. do. 23 ...	2,33,160	0	0	2,35,850	0	0	2,690	0	0
8th do. do. do. 28 ...	4,37,410	0	0	7,36,830	0	0	2,99,420	0	0
9th do. do. do. 35	8,02,811	0	0	8,02,811	0	0	...	...	...
Distribution works...	52,724	0	0	57,870	0	0	5,146	0	0
Buildings	87,520	15	8	1,08,666	13	4	21,139	13	8
Somaiswaram anicut	1,33,000	0	0	1,62,470	0	0	29,470	0	0
Line of telegraph	44,116	0	0	44,116	0	0	...	..	..
Revenue account...	295	8	3	295	8	3	...	...	...
	44,33,978	7	11	81,68,482	13	7	37,34,504	5	8
Deduct retrenchment from Main Canal, 4th section, Rs. 1,24,872; Do. Buildings, do. „ 2,395 — 1,27,267	...	...	...	1,27,267	0	0	1,27,267	0	0
	44,33,978	7	11	80,41,215	13	7	36,07,237	5	8

Note.—Explanation of the retrenchments, shewn at the foot of the statement, was given in the Report for 1865-66.

Expenditure.

202. The expenditure up to the close of the year on construction, including special superintendence, was Rs. 60,78,983 11 0

The cost of the permanent establishment—

Controlling ...	Rs. 6,56,751	3	0			
Executive ...	„ 12,64,453	3	9			
				Rs. 19,21,204	6	0
Miscellaneous expenditure				„ 2,19,396	13	5
Store charges unadjusted				„ 1,17,051	5	0
General plant in use on works				„ 3,05,358	0	3
Revenue account				„ 8,251	15	1
Stores				„ 4,67,251	11	7
				Total Rs. 91,17,497	15	1

Portion of the line of Main Canal in Nellore.

203. The surveys for this part of the general scheme were completed during the year, and the establishment of the division was

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then broken up, and transferred to the Kurnool district, for employment on those sections of the canal, the completion of which takes precedence of the lower divisions. The result of the investigations in Nellore is understood to be satisfactory, but no report of the cost or nature of the works has as yet been made by the Company for the information of Government.

State of the works.

204. There is no progress to be reported on, but the state of some portions of the project require a few remarks.

Soonkasala Anicut.

205. The old breach again gave way during a high fresh which occurred in October. Since then the whole of the debris of this and former breaches has been cleared away, and the masonry has been carried down to the rock. The former arrangements were far from secure, and when a ring-bund had been formed, and the breach cleared, it was found that the supposed difficulty of constructing a solid wall on the rock had been much exaggerated.

Head Works, 1st Section, Main Canal and Hindry Aqueduct.

206. These continued throughout the season to act efficiently, and to carry as much water as could be made use of. In the embankments of the first section some slips occurred, which were at once attended to, and the safety of the canal secured.

2nd Section, Main Canal, 18th to 32nd miles.

207. The leaky state of the embankments in this section was referred to in the Report for 1865-66. In the year under review, it was hoped that water would be taken as far as the 53rd mile of the canal, but unfortunately breaches were caused by the leakage in the 25th and 27th miles, and it soon became evident that nothing but a thorough reformation of the embankments would make the canal safe, or capable of carrying even a moderate supply. After, therefore, three or four breaches had occurred, and the failure of the banks in numberless other places appeared to be only a question of time, the water was shut off from the canal below the 24th mile, and all hope of carrying it any further during the year abandoned. The work to be done to make the banks water-tight will occupy at least six months, and it has not yet been commenced; it is clear, therefore, that no water can be sent down below the 24th mile during the irrigation season of 1867-68.

Canal below the 2nd Section.

208. The third section, miles 32 to 43, and the fourth section as far as the 53rd mile, were in a better state than the second section, and in the fourth section some rainfall drainage was received, which filled the tanks to a little above canal bed level; so that, probably, could Tumbuddra water have been sent down to the commencement

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of the third section, some beginning might have been attempted of the extension of irrigated cultivation. The remaining sections of the canal require no special notice. They suffered more or less deterioration from the cessation of work while in an unfinished condition, but, where due precautions had been taken, the value of the damage was very small.

Distribution works.

209. Neither the designing nor the execution of works of this description made any progress requiring notice. Backward as is the Main Canal itself, the channels of distribution are still more so.

Bellary Division investigations.

210. The estimates for a canal from Walavapore, on the Tumbuddra, to Bellary, a distance of 66¾ miles, were completed in December, and the project was examined and reported on shortly after. The estimated cost of a canal to carry 3,00,000 cubic yards an hour, or cubic feet 2,250 per second, is, according to the calculations of the Company's Engineer, Rupees 120,71,860. In reporting on the project to Government; this amount was increased by allowances for extra works and rates, &c., to Rupees 143,88,000. This sum includes reservoir storage. At the close of the year, the Government were waiting for information from the Bombay and Mysore Governments regarding the sites named for reservoirs, as also for particulars of the cost of rock-cutting on certain railways, as well as for the opinion of the Revenue officers on the estimated returns, before coming to a decision upon the merits of the project. Some of the works, such as the cutting required through the water-shed, which at the summit is 105½ feet above canal bed level, in the 28th mile: a tunnel and heavy rock-cutting in the 36th mile, are of a difficult and costly nature, and the project would take many years, perhaps ten years, to complete. Should, however, it be considered that the probable returns will be sufficiently good to warrant the expenditure required for the construction of the canal, there is nothing in the way of constructive difficulty which would not yield to skilful and persevering management.

Average labor employed on canal works.

211. The average labor employed on the Company's canal works during this year, and also for the two preceding years was as follows:—

	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	
Coolies	16,707	6,083·13	670·75	Daily averages.
Artificers ...	1,231	495·08	28·72	
Carts	750	293·62	12·	
Cattle	1,966	675·40	31·75	

IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

Water-rate for irrigation.

212. The water-rate for the irrigation of one crop was raised, during the year, from four to six rupees an acre, for paddy and ordinary cultivation, and from eight to twelve rupees for sugar-cane.

Rules for Irrigation, Revenue, &c., accounts.

213. The mode of keeping these accounts has not been determined, and consequently the receipts on the one hand and the expenditure on the other have not been properly brought to account.

Irrigation Revenue.

214. The returns received from the Collector of Kurnool shew that, up to the 31st March, the total collections amounted to Rupees 10,494-10-9; those of the year cannot be stated, owing to the incompleteness of the accounts. The particulars of cultivation, gross, and net revenue, &c., are, however, subjoined, for the period from the commencement of cultivation up to the 30th April 1866, and for the year ending on the 31st March 1867.

Description of Irrigation or supply.	Area. Acres.	Area. Decimals.	Water-rate.	Full demand.	Remissions.	Net adjusted balance of demand for supplies actually received.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1st Crop	863	24	4 0 0	3,452 14 3	199 6 9	3,253 7 6
2nd Crop ... ... {	49	51	1 0 0	49 10 0	... ...	49 10 0
	37	43	4 0 0	149 7 10	... ...	149 7 10
	86	94	... ...	199 1 10	... ...	199 1 10
Sugar-cane ... ... {	1	80	5 0 0	9 2 0	... ...	9 2 0
	4	50	4 0 0	18 0 0	... ...	18 0 0
	6	30	... ...	27 2 0	... ...	27 2 0
Occasional	70	12	1 0 0	70 1 0	... ...	70 1 0
Town supply	...	...	... ...	833 5 4	... ...	833 5 4
Grand Total...	1,026	60	... ...	4,582 8 5	199 6 9	4,383 1 8
	CULTIVATION OF 1866-67.					
1st Crop	1,274	34	6 0 0	7,641 7 4	1,003 4 9	6,638 2 7
Do.	99	61	12 0 0	1,195 1 1	82 2 2	*1,112 14 11
2nd Crop	12	26	6 0 0	73 9 0	... ...	73 9 0
Sugar-cane	5	46	12 0 0	65 5 0	... ...	65 5 0
Total...	1,390	66	... ...	8,975 6 5	1,085 6 11	7,889 15 6

Amount drawn during the year and up to its close in India.

215. The amount drawn by the Company's Agent from the Government Treasury in India, during the year, was Rs. 2,34,761-12-1, and the total amount up to its close Rupees 88,92,273-0-8.

Expenditure in and up to the end of the year.

216. The amount expended, under all heads, during 1866-67 was Rupees 3,01,937-8-4, and the total up to the close of the year Rupees 91,17,497-15-1. The cash balance on the 31st March 1867 was Rupees 1,39,088-1-6.

Expenditure by the Board of Directors in England.

217. Up to the close of the year, the expenditure in England incurred by the Board of Directors of the Company, exclusive of the

* This is double water-rate levied for having taken water without formal application.

IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

value of stores brought into the Indian accounts, amounted to Rupees 3,94,250.

Abstract Statement of expenditure received from the Agent.

218. The abstract statement of expenditure during the year forms an Appendix of this Report.

State of audit of expenditure.

219. The following is the summary of the state of audit of the expenditure incurred by the Company :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Amount drawn from Government up to the 30th April 1866 ...	86,57,511	4	7
Do. do. during 1866-67	2,34,761	12	1
Value of stores supplied by the Board of Directors up to 31st March 1867...	3,61,810	11	1
Amount under deposit on account of undischarged securities, &c., up to 31st March 1867	2,502	4	10
Agent's liability...	92,56,586	0	7
Expenditure debited to permanent heads of charge in the accounts up to 30th April 1866, and passed by Government...	75,64,959	4	2
Do. do. in the accounts from 1st May to 31st October 1866 and passed by Government	3,00,742	4	4
Do. do. in the accounts from November 1866 to January 1867, which are audited, but await certain explanations from the Agent before submission to Government.	89,708	14	4
Do. do. in the accounts for February and March 1867, which are under audit in this office	44,777	10	11
Do. under floating heads in the accounts, up to 31st March 1867, but not yet debited to appropriate permanent heads of charge... ...	2,17,433	1	6
Do. on general plant in use on works	3,05,358	0	3
Do. retrenched	1,27,267	0	0
Amount remaining to be accounted for by the Agent	6,06,339	13	1
Total...	92,56,586	0	7

IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

Extent of land made over to the Company from May 1866 to March 1867.

220. The extent of land made over to the Company's Chief Engineer by the Revenue authorities during the year was—

Under Class A.	Acres	33·81
„ B.	„	3·98
„ C.	„	·45

The extent of land transferred up to the close of the year, and the amount of compensation are subjoined—

Class A.	Acres	10,644·05
„ B.	„	2,824·78
„ C.	„	23·24
„ D.	„	44·59
	Acres...	13,536·66

Compensation...	Rupees	59,459	7	11
Deduct for trees, &c.	„	2,956	11	5
Net amount paid ...	„	56,502	12	6

for 5,397·21 acres, while for the rest of the land taken up other lands were granted in exchange. There is some difference between the extract from the land registers given in previous reports and that above shewn, arising from the imperfection of the earlier accounts, which have since been revised and corrected.

SECTION VI.—MARINE.

Marine Acts.

221. Preliminary steps have been taken for the consolidation of the various Imperial Marine Acts, and for framing a Local Act for the purpose of forming the ports of the Presidency into two groups, Eastern and Western, payment of dues at any port in the one group exempting coasting steamers from payment of charges at any other port in the same group. This concession will have the effect of developing trade at ports which steamers now avoid in order to escape payment of the dues demanded, and the further provision for forming a general Port Fund, will facilitate the improvement of all the ports on the sea board of the Presidency.

Infractions of Marine Acts.

222. The only infractions of Marine Acts during the year have occurred with reference to the carriage of native passengers in excess of the prescribed number. One brig was fined at Madras, and three at Cocanada, in sums varying from 600 to 400 Rupees, under Act XXV of 1859.

Port Funds.

223. The Port Funds are all more or less solvent. Ganjam and Vizagapatam, which shewed a deficit at the close of 1865-66, have now a small sum at credit. The total receipts for the year under report were Rupees 1,16,973, the disbursements Rupees 1,09,946.

New Port Lights.

224. The extension of trade and establishment of various lines of coasting steamers, touching at all the principal ports, has rendered it necessary to provide improved lights at the ports throughout the Presidency. Application has been made to the Home Government for dioptric lanterns for the following lighthouses: Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Pulicat, Armeghon, Point Divi, Masulipatam, and Santapilly, at an estimated cost of Rupees 31,500. The cost will, in each case, with the exception of Point Divi, Pulicat, and Santapilly, be met from Port Funds.

Wrecks.

225. Six vessels were lost during the year on the coasts of the Presidency, one only succumbing to stress of weather. A small native brig of 47 tons was driven in a gale of wind, on the night of the 7th June 1866, on the reef off Manalli Island, near Paumben; no lives were lost, and the greater portion of the cargo was saved. The "Rajpoot," a fine new English iron ship of 1,333 tons, bound from London to Calcutta, ran ashore during the night of the 5th September, in fine weather, owing to gross mismanagement. The "Belgravia," a ship of 893 tons,

engaged by the French Government to carry coolies from Pondicherry and Yanam to Reunion, and the "Monitor," 515 tons, on her way from Singapore to Bombay, were stranded in October and December off Bundermalunka and Quilon, respectively; in each case the wreck was caused by negligence and inattention to the lead. The remaining two wrecks were caused by leaks suddenly breaking out, while the vessels were at anchor. MARINE.

Examination of Masters and Mates.

226. Five masters and three mates received certificates of competency, and two Masters and two Mates' certificates of service, under Act 1 of 1859, during the year under review.

Weather.

227. The weather during the past year has been generally moderate. No severe storm was experienced at any of the ports except Paumben, where a cyclone was felt on the night of the 1st June.

Shipment of grain for Ganjam and Pooree.

228. The "Arracan" and "Tubal Cain," having completed the relief for the year, were employed in carrying grain to Ganjam and Pooree, where great scarcity prevailed. The arrangements for landing the grain at Pooree were very defective, communication by sea being after a time almost entirely cut off. The "Tubal Cain," with 8,000 bags of rice from Tanjore, was nearly lost, and on reaching Akyab was found to be too much damaged to be worth repairing.

In March, scarcity again prevailing in Orissa, a ship was chartered and despatched with 7,273 bags of rice, and 12 Madras boats in pieces, with crew and boat-builder, to effect the landing of the grain.

Movement of Troops.

229. The movement of Troops during the year was trifling; but was effected with difficulty, owing to the want of an efficient steamer. The "Prince Arthur" has been regularly employed since her arrival on the 6th December, and the "Clara," sent in place of the "Tubal Cain," was engaged from the 20th December to the 9th April.

Port Conservancy. Bimlipatam.

230. The communication through the back-water, which had become very shallow during the previous year, owing to the closing of the bar of the river in consequence of failure of rain, is again opened, and the bar is as deep as it formerly was.

In August, this port was constituted a port for the embarkation of emigrants on the Eastern Coast.

Cocanada and Coringa.

231. The bay on which these ports are situated still continues to silt up, and the banks off Point Gardewar are extending; it is apprehended that these banks will eventually fill up the whole bay.

A new dioptric revolving light has been received from England for the Hope Island lighthouse, and will be put up within a

PORT CONSERVANCY.

few months, when a fixed white light will be exhibited from the column at Cocanada.

Notwithstanding the depression of trade, the imports and exports at Cocanada were nearly equal to those of the previous year.

Masulipatam.

232. The bar of the river at this port, which was opened during the cyclone of 1864, is still shifting to the southward; the depth of water remains about the same, but the river has silted up considerably, and the navigation between the bar and the fort is intricate and difficult.

The new wharf has been completed, and a powerful crane is to be erected upon it. The flagstaff and light are in good order.

Madras.

233. The traffic over the Madras Pier has been constant and heavy; no damage has occurred to the Pier, with the exception of the decay of the beams on which the platform rests. The whole surface is to be planked, the old beams being replaced where necessary.

The outer ends of the groins at the head of the pier were, during the year under review, cleared away, with a view to decreasing and preventing the accumulation of sand round the pier. The measure appears to have been successful, as the depth of water at the ladder which, in April 1866, was only 15 feet, is now 20 feet 11 inches. The attempt to supply water from the pier has been unsuccessful, and ships have still to be supplied from the beach.

Madras Light House.

234. The Madras light-house maintains its character as one of the best in India.

Negapatam.

235. Estimates have been called for a light-column to be erected at this port. The merchants of Negapatam and Nagore have contributed Rupees 3,150 towards this object, and more is expected. The total cost is estimated at Rupees 10,000.

The bar is rather deeper than it was last year, and the dredge has been at work deepening the port near the docks.

Paumben.

236. The Paumben channels remain much as they were last year; the cutting off of the projecting angle of the reef column is still in progress.

The number of vessels that passed through the channels during the eleven months of the past year was 1,861, of which eighty-one were steamers. A new boat has been built at Cochin, and sent to Paumben for the use of the Government Pilot.

Tuticorin.

237. This port having been constituted a port for the registry of vessels under Act X of 1841, certificates were granted to nine vessels during the year.

Licenses have been granted to 184 sailing vessels and two steamers engaged in the passenger trade to Ceylon.

PORT CONSERVANCY.

Cochin.

238. A fourth class dioptric lantern has been received from England, but cannot be exhibited before the close of the present year.

The landing place, which was built at a cost of Rupees 1,800, is being undermined by the sea.

Narrakel.

239. This port is now very generally used during the south-west monsoon, the coasting steamers all touching there during that season.

Beypore.

240. The trade of this port is increasing.

Mangalore.

241. Much has been done towards completing the quay at this port, and filling up the land reclaimed.

The bar is still shifting northward, and appears to be shallower than formerly.

SECTION VII.—FINANCIAL.

Change of official year.

242. In consequence of the change under which the official year was made to terminate on the 31st March, instead of on the 30th April, the estimate and actuals of the past year embrace the transactions of only eleven months.

Comparison of the Actuals with the Estimate for 1866-67.

243. The total amount of revenue realized from all sources, from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867, was Rupees 611,08,800, or Rupees 13,85,200 below the estimated income. The total actual expenditure during the same period was Rupees 243,92,990, or Rupees 94,440 below the Budget provision.

Revenues and charges.

244. The following statement shews the entire revenues and charges of the Presidency during the last three years:—

	REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	Actuals. 1863-64.	Actuals 1864-65.	Actuals 1865-66.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I—	Land Revenue	4,29,97,920	4,18,46,450	4,30,65,050
II—	Tributes and Contributions from Native States ...	34,46,430	34,46,430	34,46,430
III—	Forest ...	2,45,060	2,98,510	3,65,880
IV—	Abkaree	40,51,650	39,59,540	41,47,180
V—	Income tax	16,49,550	12,81,600	6,64,190
VI—	Customs	22,98,520	20,38,780	20,89,530
VII—	Salt	89,92,720	1,03,60,780	1,91,27,600
IX—	Stamps	23,88,420	26,94,090	30,64,850
X—	Mint	11,16,960	9,47,340	6,83,630
XIII—	Law and Justice	4,06,610	4,34,510	6,06,440
XIV—	Police	33,380	56,300	73,360
XV—	Marine	62,170	32,460	31,200
XVI—	Education	47,380	48,850	40,480
XVII—	Interest	71,620	90,920	1,07,580
XVIII—	Miscellaneous	5,69,960	4,37,560	4,01,980
	Total, Civil Department, Rupees...	6,83,73,330	6,79,72,120	6,89,14,280
	Military Department	16,21,880	14,61,580	12,20,110
	Public Works do	4,89,120	4,03,440	16,00,900
	Postal do	5,18,740	5,42,290	5,42,690
	Telegraph do	1,82,070	1,97,020	2,86,420
	Total Rupees...	7,11,85,140	7,05,76,450	7,25,64,400
	EXPENDITURE.			
2—	Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	5,65,570	7,59,380	8,72,320
3—	Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	2,52,620	1,29,180	3,03,020
4—	Land Revenue	37,11,620	38,12,090	39,84,520
5—	Forest	2,09,240	2,18,520	2,56,400
6—	Abkaree	1,39,820	1,56,830	2,70,400
7—	Income Tax	37,900	32,510	17,430
8—	Customs	1,63,190	1,69,040	1,65,700
9—	Salt	9,15,860	14,25,000	14,87,690
11—	Stamps	97,210	1,08,460	1,24,100
12—	Mint	2,57,220	3,12,160	2,14,800
15—	Allowances to District and Village Officers ...	3,36,470	3,60,010	3,58,900
16—	Administration and Public Departments	12,69,310	12,54,040	12,81,210
17—	Law and Justice	35,89,220	36,74,830	39,72,990
18—	Police	34,91,180	35,33,590	38,13,410
19—	Marine	84,160	93,590	2,49,150
20—	Education, Science and Art	6,99,040	7,37,050	7,90,170
21—	Ecclesiastical	3,80,120	4,06,840	3,97,160
22—	Medical Services	4,54,890	4,73,650	4,92,650
23—	Stationery and Printing	2,23,740	2,55,900	3,52,800
24—	Political Agencies	96,030	66,710	98,820
25—	Allowances and Assignments, &c.	36,33,180	29,98,710	29,72,720
26—	Miscellaneous	86,50,870	7,25,050	7,15,650
27—	Superannuations, &c.	29,05,070	25,72,000	23,89,850
	Total, Civil Department, Rupees ...	2,41,57,780	2,43,01,640	2,56,12,000
	Military Department	2,90,54,920	2,10,92,700	2,22,19,380
	Public Works do	70,85,020	82,16,300	80,88,900
	Postal do	6,19,810	6,21,640	5,93,850
	Telegraph do....	3,02,180	6,15,900	2,91,870
	Total Rupees...	6,17,68,810	5,45,58,570	5,67,86,000

Cash Balance on the 31st March 1867.

245. The actual cash balance on the 31st March 1867 amounted to Rupees 250,95,800, and though this may shew a decrease of Rupees 4,94,900 on the balance of the 30th April of the previous year, yet when compared with the balance on the 31st March 1866, it shews an increase of Rupees 12,19,800.

Comparison Cash balances the past 5 years.

246. The amounts of the actual cash balances in the several treasuries at the beginning and termination of each of the last five official years are as follows:—

Years.	Cash Balances at the beginning of the year.	Cash Balances at the termination of the year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per-centage of Increase or Decrease.
1862-63	292,87,900	377,81,700	84,93,800	.....	29·
1863-64	377,81,700	317,78,000	.....	60,03,700	15·9
1864-65	317,78,000	235,23,700	.....	82,54,300	25·9
1865-66	235,23,700	255,90,700	20,67,000	.....	8·
1866-67	255,90,700	250,95,800	.....	4,94,900	1·9
		Total...	105,60,800	147,52,900	
		Deduct increase...	.....	105,60,800	
		Net Decrease...		41,88,100	

Demands for small coins the Mofussil.

247. The demand for small coins in the Provinces was comparatively good during the past year. The value of small Silver sent in 1866-67 amounted to Rupees 2,99,000, and of Copper Rupees 1,03,300, shewing an increase of 2,09,000 in the former, and of Rupees 44,100 in the latter, as compared with the preceding year. In addition to the above, Rupees 30,000 worth of Copper coins were despatched to Coorg, and 1,25,000 Rupees worth to British Burmah.

The statement printed in the Appendix shews the receipts and disbursements at the Bank of Madras, on account of Government, during the official year 1866-67. The receipts amounted to Rs. 440,04,412-1-0, the disbursements to Rupees 432,68,732-2-0. The balance in hand on the 30th April 1867 was Rupees 40,57,710-4-11.

MINT.

248. The past year was a most exceptional one, the receipt of bullion falling much below the average for many years, in consequence apparently of the great decrease in the export of cotton, and the unfavorable rate of exchange on England, which rendered it more advantageous to purchase bills on Madras for remittances from England than to transmit bullion; and indeed led to the export of rupees as bullion to England for the first time in the history of the Madras Mint.

MINT.
Silver receipts.

249. The receipt of silver into the Mint, and the value of the coin by weight delivered to the Bank of Madras, and bullion shipped to the Bank of England, were as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Balance in the Mint on the 1st May 1866...				4,90,350	13	3
Received from merchants ...	13,76,642	12	9			
Amount of silver coins received from the Bank of Madras ...	17,00,000	0	0			
Uncurrent silver coins, &c., received for re-coinage... ...	53,426	7	5			
Silver recovered from gold refined	316	9	10			
				31,30,385	14	0
Weight of coin delivered to the Bank of Madras	14,81,460	0	0			
Weight of bars shipped to the Bank of England	19,99,739	6	2			
Difference in weight and fineness on melting silver coins for shipment to do. ...	2,767	4	5			
Silver used in making seals, badges, &c...	148	12	7			
	34,84,115	7	2			
Balance in the Mint on the 31st March 1867	1,38,368	13	4			
				36,22,484	4	6
Excess...				1,747	9	3

Excess of silver.

250. The excess above exhibited is exclusive of silver in the dross, and is at the rate of 117$\frac{1}{16}$ Rupees for each lac in value coined and remitted to the Bank of Madras.

The particulars are as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Pre-melting Room.—Recoveries from the refuse dross and sweepings	83	1	1$\frac{3}{8}$
Melting Room.—Difference of the value of the metal with which the Melter is debited and of the weight returned	1,279	11	10$\frac{3}{4}$
Laminating Room.—Difference of weight delivered and returned	1,463	7	3$\frac{1}{4}$
	2,826	4	3$\frac{1}{4}$
Deduct—	RS.	A.	P.
Difference in the scales of the Mint Treasury	93	4	0
Wastage in milling, cleaning, and stamping the coins	985	7	0$\frac{1}{4}$
	1,078	11	0$\frac{1}{4}$
Net excess...	1,747	9	3

MINT.
Number and value of silver and copper pieces coined with rates of coinage.

251. The following is a statement of the number and value of each denomination of silver and copper pieces coined and remitted, together with the rates at which the coin was manufactured :—

	Pieces.	Value. RS.	A.	P.	Rate.	RS.	A.	P.
Single Rupees...	13,05,000	13,05,000	0	0	At a trifle below 2$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.	35,738	3	2
Double Annas...	14,06,359	1,75,794	14	0	At 6 do.....	10,547	11	0
	27,11,359	14,80,794	14	0				
Half Annas ...	29,39,520	91,860	0	0	At 600 Rupees per lac.	17,637	1	11
Quarter do. ...	66,00,960	1,03,140	0	0	At 450 do. do.	29,704	5	1
	95,40,480	1,95,000	0	0				
Grand Total...	122,51,839	16,75,794	14	0		93,627	5	2

Mint receipts and expenditure.

252. The charges for seignorage and refinage on Merchants' silver bullion received for coinage, with the gain on the coinage of copper, and on the sale of copper scissel, the excess of silver found in the different departments of the Mint, and of cash received into the Mint for work done for private parties, and charges for articles made for other public departments, amounts to Rupees 1,88,495-12-11. The expenses of the Mint and of the Assay Department, with the amount written off on account of loss on copper coinage and copper scissel sold, melting loss and shipment to England of silver bullion is Rupees 1,61,358-1-0.

The sum left in favor of the Mint is Rupees 27,137-11-11 as shewn in the following statement :—

RECEIPTS.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Seignorage and refining charges on silver bullion	29,106	8	6			
Gain on copper coins after deducting value of the copper.	1,14,533	7	11			
Gain on copper scissel sold ...	190	8	8			
Excess of silver found in the different departments ...	1,747	9	3			
Amount of cash received for work done for private parties, acids and unserviceable articles sold	11,831	11	11			
Amount value of articles made and supplied for other public departments, for which cash payments have not been received as per Order of Government, No. 822, dated 19th December 1863...	31,085	14	8			
				1,88,495	12	11

MINT.

DISBURSEMENTS.	RS.	A.	P.			
Mint Master's salary... ...	...13,711	11	4			
Mint Establishment	...41,661	5	0			
Contingent servants	.. 47,236	7	10			
Gram, straw, &c., and purchased articles	8,717	4	11			
Coal...	7,672	8	0			
Coke...	3,758	9	6			
Store articles	13,787	1	2			
Amount of loss on copper coinage and copper scissel sold	1,364	12	10			
Assay Office Establishment ...	18,246	0	0			
Cost of melting 17 lacs of silver coin shipped to England	1,700	0	0			
Loss on do. do. do.	2,767	4	5			
Packing cases	735	0	0			
				1,61,358	1	0
Net gain as exhibited by the Mint Books.....				27,137	11	11

Cash receipts bills.

253. The total amount of cash received on bills by the sale of gold, copper scissel, &c., and articles made and supplied to private parties is shewn in the following statement :—

RECEIPTS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
To gold sold at the Mint... ...	19,760	12	4			
,, copper sciessel, do.	1,72,024	6	11			
,, iron castings and other articles for private parties, nitric and sulphuric acid, and unserviceable articles sold	11,831	11	11	2,03,616	15	2
By cash remitted to the Bank of Madras	2,01,400	9	4			
By deductions from the contingent abstracts	2,216	5	10	2,03,616	15	2

Coinage of the 10 years.

254. The following statement exhibits the coinage of the past ten years :—

Years.	Silver.		Copper.		Total of silver and copper pieces.	Total value.
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.		
		RS.		RS.		RS.
1857-58	163,38,249	96,21,933	348,95,280	6,50,791	512,33,529	102,72,724
1858-59	67,63,524	48,53,440	305,25,947	5,64,131	372,89,471	54,17,571
1859-60	110,78,847	56,62,073	654,68,832	9,02,991	765,47,679	65,65,064
1860-61	66,18,433	51,34,699	723,50,400	10,22,420	789,68,833	61,57,119
1861-62	60,59,977	43,99,290	709,49,760	10,76,750	770,09,737	54,76,040
1862-63	120,54,231	67,32,540	627,65,760	9,93,280	748,19,991	77,25,820
1863-64	160,06,926	127,76,765	953,21,280	17,69,630	1,113,28,206	145,46,395
1864-65	93,72,918	64,48,285	796,80,000	13,27,500	890,52,918	77,75,785
1865-66	55,05,318	54,49,943	541,01,760	9,56,440	596,07,078	64,06,383
1866-67	27,11,359	14,60,795	95,40,480	1,95,000	122,51,839	16,75,795

PAPER CURRENCY.

Total circulation of Notes.

255. The total nominal circulation of notes throughout the Presidency, at the close of the year under review, amounted to 64,03,420 against 64,02,570, during the preceding year. The apparent increase in up-country circle notes arose from fresh issues to replace notes used as a means of remittance to Madras, and held temporarily in deposit in the Bank or Head Office of the Currency Department, and the corresponding decrease in Madras Circle Notes was caused by the changes in the agreement entered into between the Government and the Bank of Madras, which rendered it no longer an advantage to the latter to keep its reserve in Notes.

Operations of Exchange Department.

256. The Exchange Department was transferred from the Bank to the Mint on the 1st March 1867. It cannot yet be stated, with certainty, what the extent of exchange operations will be, but it does not appear that the circulation of notes will either be increased or diminished by reason of the transfer. In the month of March, the Exchange Department at the Mint issued notes for cash, or other notes, equivalent to Rupees 1,05,830, and coin in exchange for notes to the value of Rupees 2,70,490, a proportion which it is expected will generally be maintained.

Issue and receipt of Notes.

257. The total number of notes issued and received by the several circles, in exchange for cash or other notes, during the year is shewn below :—

	Number.	Value Rupees.
Notes Issued.		
Madras...	56,547	41,65,430
Calicut...	21,457	13,92,640
Trichinopoly... ...	12,105	13,19,480
Vizagapatam... ...	4,104	4,55,870
	94,213	73,33,420
Notes received.		
Madras...	48,119	45,47,230
Calicut...	14,867	10,01,560
Trichinopoly	13,010	12,40,090
Vizagapatam... ...	5,146	5,43,690
	81,142	73,32,570

Circles.

258. In the Vizagapatam Circle there is very little business.

In Calicut and Trichinopoly the circulation is fair, but is chiefly availed of as a means of remittance to Madras.

Receipt of Circle Notes at Madras.

259. The receipts of circle notes in the Currency Office, Madras, during the year were as follows :—

Calicut Notes...	Rupees	9,38,870
Trichinopoly do...	,,	10,51,810
Vizagapatam do	,,	39,750

PAPER CURRENCY.

At Calicut an adjustment is easily effected, without incurring the cost of packing and conveying the coin to Madras, the Bank of Madras gladly paying cash to the Currency Office in Madras for an order to the amount in its favor at Calicut. The cost of remitting notes to Calicut is under 2½ Annas per 1,000 Rupees.

With Trichinopoly the same facility of adjustment does not exist; the charges for conveying coin will, however, be materially reduced on the completion of the Railway.

Issuing and cashing of Notes by Government Treasuries.

260. The experiment of issuing freely currency notes at all Treasuries in the Provinces, whether demanded in exchange for coin or in payment of Government dues, was made, under orders of the Government of India, for a period of six months.

The effect was an augmented demand for notes, but apparently no real increase in circulation.

It is expected that a large increase of circulation will result from the free cashing of notes at all Government Treasuries so far as funds are available, a course sanctioned by the Government of India in January 1867.

Government Securities.

261. The investments in Government Securities at the end of the year amounted to Rupees 30,28,580-10-6.

Receipts and disbursements.

262. The receipts and disbursements of the Department during the year under review were as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
RECEIPTS.						
Profit by Interest calculated upon Government Securities of Madras and other Circles				1,44,568	4	0
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Salary of the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners of Issue	5,560	12	2			
Establishment including circles ...	12,827	9	2			
Contingencies do. ...	6,133	1	9			
Commission paid to the Bank of Madras	41,973	4	10			
				66,494	11	11
Saving...				78,073	8	1

Printing of Notes in Vernacular languages.

263. The Commissioner of Paper Currency notices that the want of a description of the value and nature of the notes, easily intelligible to the mass of the people in their own vernaculars, is a great obstacle to a more extended circulation. Steps will be taken for adopting the recommendations made by the Commissioner on this point.

SECTION VIII.—POLITICAL.

TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

264. The official returns relating to the administration of the Travancore and Cochin States, which will be found in the Appendix, are for the Malabar year ending on the 14th August 1866. The present review is brought down to the close of the official year 1866-7.

TRAVANCORE.

Civil Justice.

265. Steady progress continues to be made in the administration of justice. There has been a very large increase of suits in the District Munsiffs' Courts, owing, in great measure, to the creation of new rights of property under the important measure of enfranchisements of Crown lands; the introduction of the Law of Limitation has also conduced to bring many suits before the Courts during the past year, while the increased jurisdiction of the Munsiffs during the latter part of the year, has tended to increase the number of suits on their files, without proportionally reducing the work of the Zillah Courts. The number of original suits instituted, decided, and pending for the year under report, is shewn in the Appendix.

Criminal Justice.

266. In the criminal branch of judicial administration there has been steady progress, resulting from the measures reported in the review for the previous year. A statement of criminal cases pending, filed, and disposed of in the Criminal Courts duringt he year 1041 is given in the Appendix.

Police.

267. The statistics of the Police operations indicate considerable energy in the superintendence, and an improvement in the efficiency of this department. Much has of late been done in increasing salaries in the several branches of administration, but the great increase which would be entailed by the re-organization of the Police has hitherto prevented the adoption of a measure, the importance of which has been fully recognized, and is evidenced by the returns, which shew that numerous charges, involving bribery and corrupt practices, are brought against this class of servants in connection with their public duty, the charges of this nature being more numerous in proportion to the smallness of the salaries drawn by the offenders.

Jails.

268. The sanitary condition of the Jails has remained stationary during the year; the rate of mortality was four and a half per cent., the same as in the two previous years.

Revenue.

269. The land revenue amounted to Rupees 16,40,000, a result which, considering the large reduction of taxation, noticed in the report

TRAVANCORE.

of the previous year, is very satisfactory, as shewing the elasticity of this branch of income. A comparative statement of Revenue collections and disbursements, during the past two years, is given in the Appendix. The enfranchisement of the extensive landed tenures called "Sirkar-pattum," or Crown lands, has produced most beneficial results, evidenced by the extensive sales, the value of which is estimated at about five lacs of Rupees, which have taken place in consequence of Sirkar-pattum lands having been declared to be saleable and transferrable property, subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts.

No progress has been made in the long contemplated measure for the re-assessment of garden lands.

Customs.

270. The Customs Revenue has been materially affected by the interportal arrangements between these States and British India, which were in operation during two months only of the previous year. The receipts were Rupees 2,50,805 against Rupees 3,78,213 in the previous year; the falling off, reduced by the amount of Rupees 40,000 guaranteed by the British Government, is thus about Rupees 87,000. This falling off is mainly attributable to the continued and general stagnation of trade.

Salt.

271. The raising of the monopoly price of salt to that prevailing in British India, has produced an increase of revenue of one and a half lacs of Rupees, though there was a falling off in the consumption of about three and a half per cent. Improvements have been made in the arrangements for the manufacture and storage of salt.

Forests.

272. In the Forest department all compulsory labor has been done away with during the year. Some attention has been given to planting, but on a small scale. A few chinchona trees have been planted out in different parts of the forests as an experiment.

Chinchona and

273. The Chinchona and Tea plantations have been somewhat extended, and continue to progress very favorably. Some of the larger chinchona trees have attained the height of eight to ten feet, and a girth of about eight to ten inches. It is not intended to form extensive plantations, as a speculation on the part of the Sirkar, but to confine operations to such a limited extent as shall form a centre for dissemination. The tea is pronounced to be of such a quality, if properly manufactured, as to take a fair place in the market among ordinary Indian teas.

274. There is an increase in the area of land under coffee cultivation. Considerable progress has been made in the demarcation survey of the lands, and the definition of rights. The long pending dispute with the Pooniat Chief, in regard to a part of the Peermade tract has happily now been adjusted. The Planters will be thus relieved of uncertainty in their tenure of lands, by being brought into a position to hold them direct from the Sirkar.

Education.

275. Steady progress continues to be made in the Educational department. A higher or collegiate branch of the High School was established last year under a gentleman from the Edinburgh University, and has been of great advantage. The demand for education cannot be met even by the existing arrangements, and it is proposed to have a preparatory branch attached to the High School.

The Law classes, both English and Vernacular, in connection with the High School, have been well attended, and are now beginning to furnish better qualified subordinates in the Judicial department.

In the District Schools (English) there has been progress in efficiency and in the numbers of the pupils.

The important measure of establishing Vernacular schools throughout the country, noticed last year, is beginning to come into operation. There will be a central school at Trevandrum, and thirty or more in different localities, which will be supervised by a Director of Vernacular Education, and two Inspectors. To supply qualified teachers, a Vernacular Normal School has been formed. As there are few school books in the Malayalam language, a Committee has been constituted to translate and compile works for the purpose.

Female education at Trevandrum continues to receive the patronage and hearty support of His Highness the Maharajah. Besides the arrangements for the instruction of females of the higher classes, a general school, on a systematic plan, is about to be formed under the superintendence of a lady from England, whose services have been engaged for the purpose.

Medical.

276. The opening of the new Civil Dispensary has been attended with most beneficial results. It is much appreciated, and freely resorted to by all classes, and much relief has thus been afforded to the sick and suffering under the able superintendence of His Highness' Durbar physician, Dr. H. M. Ross. There is also a growing confidence in the Lying-in-Hospital.

The measure for establishing Hospitals in the several districts is in progress.

TRAVANCORE.

Great improvement has taken place in the Vaccination department throughout Travancore, since the appointment of Dr. Pulney Andy as Superintendent.

Museum and Public gardens.

277. The Museum and Public Gardens, to the latter of which considerable zoological additions have been made have afforded increased attraction for the public.

Public Works.

278. The Victoria Canal in the south has continued to absorb a considerable outlay. The formidable rocky barriers have, however, now been worked through, so as to admit of traffic passing through this section. The Peermade ghaut works have progressed, and steps are being taken to prosecute them with increased energy and efficiency. Several miles of the ghaut are now open for carts.

Much has been done in the restoration and repair of irrigation works in the south, since the enlargement of the department. District roads have also been formed to a considerable extent.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the large pile of buildings for the public offices. The project for completing the water communication between Trevandrum and Cochin, by overcoming the formidable barrier at Wurkully by tunnelling and open cuttings, has been pronounced by the Government to be both feasible and highly desirable, and an early commencement will be made in the undertaking.

The vigorous prosecution of public works in the different parts of the country, greatly mitigated the distress experienced in the past season of scarcity. Although the prices of the necessaries of life rose quite as high as in the famine year of 1860, the same disastrous consequences were not felt, owing in a great measure to the employment afforded by the Department Public Works, and to the abolition of forced labor.

Finances.

279. The finances of the State shew a remarkable elasticity. Notwithstanding the large increase of expenditure, in salaries and pensions, and on public works, the reduction of taxation and the loss incurred in the Customs duty, under the interportal arrangements, the balance sheet is most favorable, the receipts being Rupees 44,80,634, and the disbursements Rupees 43,07,644. The greater part of the surplus may be said to accrue from the increase of the price of salt to the standard in British India, but the expenditure has been more than met by the ordinary sources of revenue.

Political.

280. The investiture of His Highness the Maharajah at Madras in February last, as a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star

of India, will be a memorable event in the annals of Travancore. The occasion was one that has tended to cement the cordial relation between this Native State and the British Government.

TRAVANCORE.

The investiture of His Highness' Dewan, Madava Row, as a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India, in recognition of his able administration of the affairs of the State, under the enlightened policy of the Maharajah, has been fully appreciated as a well deserved honor.

COCHIN.

Civil and Criminal Justice.

281. Improvement has been made in the High Court of Appeal by the selection of a qualified first Judge. Similar measures for the improvement of the other Courts have been commenced, but not completed.

The scale of punishments laid down for offences under the Penal Code has been adopted in the Criminal Courts. The jurisdiction of the Munsiffs has been extended as in Travancore.

The business of the Civil Courts has considerably increased, owing in a great measure to the introduction of the Civil Procedure Code. A measure is about to be introduced for expediting the course of procedure in commitments by the lower Courts, giving to the latter also extended powers.

It will be seen from the statement given in Appendix, that the aggregate number of original suits filed is 1,214 more than in the preceding year.

Jails.

282. The Jails continue to prove healthy, as they have for many years past, notwithstanding arrangements which are not in accordance with modern sanitary science, and the frequent prevalence of epidemics in the neighbourhood of the Jails. It is, however, in contemplation to enlarge and improve one of the Jails, and to re-construct the other.

Land Revenue.

283. The Land Revenue keeps up to the usual standard. A statement of receipts and disbursements, for the year under report, is given in the Appendix.

Coffee.

284. The clearing and planting of coffee lands progresses, and some of the estates will come under assessment in the next year.

Customs.

285. Under the recent commercial convention, by which the trade with British India and Travancore was relieved of duty, the customs revenue has almost disappeared, the collection at the Sirkar ports being only Rupees 263.

The guarantee of the Government, amounting to Rupees 1,10,500 per annum, was paid for the eleven months falling due in the official year.

COCHIN.

Salt.

286. The Salt revenue has received a violent disturbance by the raising of the selling price to that in British India under the terms of the convention. Formerly, as salt was sold much cheaper in Cochin, large quantities were exported across the frontier into British India. This has now ceased, and the falling off is enormous, the sales being 34,000 maunds against 2,10,000 in the previous year, and the revenue Rupees 55,000 against Rupees 1,70,000, a deficiency of upwards of a lac of Rupees, or more than the guarantee paid by the Government under the arrangement above noticed. This deficiency has been mainly accounted for above, but it is surmised that much salt is clandestinely made along the extensive backwaters, and steps are being taken to suppress this illicit manufacture, and to increase the efficiency of the Salt Department.

Education.

287. The progress in the High School at Ernaculum has been most satisfactory under the able management of the Master, Mr. A. F. Sealy. The number of pupils has increased, and might increase still further if the accommodation were sufficient. His Highness the Rajah has sanctioned the erection of a large substantial school-building to meet these requirements. A Hebrew school is kept up for the benefit of the Jews at Cochin, and a Sanscrit school at Trichoor. Some addition has been made to the English schools in the districts.

Public Works.

288. The Shoranoor bridge, which has far advanced towards completion, is delayed by the iron work sent out being deficient for two bays. The girders for these have just arrived, and the work will be speedily completed. The bridge was opened this year by forming a temporary platform over the two bays. The progress has perhaps been slow, but the work appears to be most substantial, and thoroughly well executed.

Progress continues to be made in the improvement of the water communication between Trichoor and Cochin.

The railway scheme for a line from Shoranoor to Cochin has been under the favorable consideration of the Madras Railway Company and the Directors in England.

Narakal Port.

289. The Narakal port maintained its reputation as a safe harbour, when other parts of the coast were inaccessible in the monsoon. The number of vessels and tonnage having recourse to it have increased.

Finances.

290. The finances continue in a prosperous condition, the income having somewhat exceeded the expenditure, notwithstanding the increase of salaries and the continued large expenditure on public works.

CARNATIC.

291. The payment to Carnatic stipendiaries (including Jaghiredars) amounted, during the official year, *i. e.*, from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867, to Rupees 5,37,701. Of this amount, Rupees 92,000 was drawn by His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, as arrears of his stipend from 1st May to 31st December 1866. His Highness' allowance having been increased to Rupees 3,00,000 per annum, which sum is to be drawn by the Prince from the Bank of Madras, his name has been erased from the Agency books.

The number of persons receiving pensions on the 1st April 1867 was 1,351. The lapses by death, &c. in 1866-67, exclusive of those who commuted their stipends, were ninety-one, and amounted, in the aggregate, to Rupees 10,800 for the eleven months under review.

Bonuses, to the amount of Rupees 49,255-13-6, were granted in commutation of 118 stipends, not exceeding Rupees 10 per mensem, amounting to Rupees 5,411 for the eleven months.

Petty claims against the estate of the late Nabob were settled to the amount of Rupees 9,983-2-5, and arrears of salary and pension, amounting to Rupees 6,900-4-1, were paid.

SECTION IX.—*MILITARY.*

Average strength of the Army.

292. A considerable decrease has taken place in the average strength of the Madras Army, European and Native, in the former from 16,077 in 1865-66 to 10,837; and in the latter from 32,986 in 1865-66 to 27,403, in the past year now under review.

Reduction in strength of British Corps.

293. The decrease in the European force is accounted for by the reduction, effected under the orders of the Home Government, in the numerical strength of British corps serving in India, to the extent of fifty-six men in each Regiment of Cavalry, and sixty men in each Regiment of Infantry.

Health of the Army.

294. The health of the Army, European and Native, has been less satisfactory during the year under review, than during the preceding year.

Comparative immunity from epidemic disease.

295. The comparative immunity of both European and Native Troops from epidemic diseases, which have seriously affected the health of the civil population throughout the Presidency, is however satisfactory, as indicating that due sanitary precautions have been taken and effectually carried out to protect the health of the Army.

General unhealthiness, European Force.

296. The general unhealthiness of the past year is, however, evidenced by the very marked increase in the ratio of admissions to strength among Europeans, which amounted to 145·85 per cent. (14·585 per mille) in 1866-67, against 111·6 per cent. (1·116 per mille) in 1865-66. Among Natives, the admissions to strength were 82·91 per cent. (829·1 per mille), against 61·91 (619·1 per mille) in 1865-66. The increased rate of sick was most marked throughout the whole of the European Troops, except in Pegu, but especially so in the Ceded Districts and Hyderabad Subsidiary Force. The rate per mille of sick treated to strength shews the following startling results:—

Division.	1865-66.	1866-67.	Increase.
Presidency	1470·8	1892·4	421·6
Southern	1121·	1758·2	637·2
Mysore	808·	941·5	133·5
Ceded Districts	973·	1797·6	824·6
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.	971·	1619·5	648·5
Nagpore Force	1745·	1753·2	8·2
Northern Districts... ...	57·	250·	193·0
Pegu (for 9 months) ...	1647·	1257·5	Decrease... 390·5
Average...	1116·	1458·5	342·5

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HEALTH.

Native Army.

297. Among the Native Troops also, a coincident higher sick rate prevailed, this too being most marked in the Hyderabad Force, and the Troops in Mysore and the Ceded Districts. This vast increase of sickness was followed by a corresponding, but not entirely proportionate increase in mortality. The increase is shewn below:—

	Europeans.	Natives.
1865-66...	15 per mille.	9 per mille.
1866-67...	18 per mille.	12 per mille.
Increase...	3	3

Prevalence of Cholera.

298. The large Native towns, Bellary and Kurnool, were visited by cholera in an epidemic form, but there were singularly few casualties among the Troops at those stations from this cause. In the whole Army, only twenty Europeans and 102 Natives died of this disease.

Small Pox.

299. The total number of admissions from small-pox was as follows: Europeans 18, and Natives 162; of the former four, and of the latter two cases proved fatal. Small-pox, modified by previous vaccination, was observed in many of the cases treated.

The table appended shews the extent of sickness and mortality among the Troops, European and Native, during the official year 1866-67:—

DIVISIONS.	EUROPEANS.							NATIVES.						
	Average strength.	Treated.	Died in Hospital from all causes.	Average daily sick.	Per-centage of: Treated to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to treated.	Average strength.	Treated.	Died in Hospital from all causes.	Average daily sick.	Per-centage of: Treated to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to treated.
Presidency	1,292	2,445	85	117	189·24	6·58	3·4	3,507	2,366	73	106	65·81	2·08	3·16
Southern	646	960	11	5	175·52	1·70	1·1	2,688	996	23	49	37·05	0·85	2·31
Mysore	2,736	2,576	84	123	94·15	3·24	3·3	6,077	4,975	74	176	81·86	1·22	1·49
Ceded Districts	636	1,122	9	61	179·76	1·08	0·6	2,820	2,205	55	116	113·28	1·95	1·71
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force	2,589	4,103	84	205	161·95	3·24	2·0	2,926	2,733	28	120	108·45	1·11	1·02
Nagpore Force	1,158	2,025	15	76	175·39	1·3	0·74	3,217	3,721	28	119	115·69	0·87	0·75
Northern	8	2	...	...	25·	...	...	3,787	3,084	36	108	81·43	0·95	1·16
Pegu (for 9 months.) ...	1,681	2,114	15	115	125·76	·89	0·71	2,777	1,699	18	96	61·2	0·65	1·12
Total...	10,837	15,866	293	747	145·85	1·8	1·2	27,403	22,722	336	883	82·91	1·2	1·4

HEALTH.

Lock Hospitals.

300. The operations of Lock Hospitals have been generally calculated to lessen the number of admissions from venereal diseases, in the European Army.

Women treated.

301. The return of women treated in these institutions shews, as in 1865-66, a slight diminution in numbers, as appears from the following table :—

	No. treated.	Died.	Deaths to sick treated.
1864-65...	1,877	13	0·6 per cent.
1865-66...	1,641	10	0·6 "
1866-67...	1,571	8	0·5 "

It is satisfactory to note a slight decrease in the rate per cent. of deaths to sick treated. The rates of admission to strength of Europeans in 1865 were 270 per mille, and in 1866, 234 per mille, showing a decrease of thirty-six per mille.

It is hoped that both this decrease, and that in the number of women treated, are due to the successful operations of the Lock Hospitals, but they are still susceptible of much improvement, and the enforcement of a rigid system of control, under the provisions of the Military Cantonment Act, will no doubt do much in time to preserve the British soldier from this most loathsome disease.

Staff Corps admissions.

302. Under Lord Cranborne's Despatch to the Government of India, dated 8th August 1866, No. 120, throwing open the Staff Corps to all Officers of the Indian Cavalry and Infantry, applying for admission within a specified date, except those who entered the service under the new conditions, 396 Officers have joined the Corps, viz :—

Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.
45	77	119	155

Several of these Officers, by availing themselves of the privilege, gained two steps of substantive rank, and others one step.

Discontinuance of European Non-Commissioned Staff in Native Army.

303. Under instructions from the Government of India, the European Non-Commissioned Staff (Serjeant Majors and Quarter Master Serjeants) attached to the Native Army, is to be gradually dispensed with, as vacancies occur, and means are found for otherwise employing the present incumbents.

Relief of Madras by Bengal Troops at Saugor.

304. A Corps of Madras Cavalry and one of Native Infantry, employed in the Saugor district under the Bengal Government, having been recently relieved by Bengal Troops, Arcot has now been occupied as a Military Station by one of the Cavalry Corps.

Withdrawal of Military Establishments from the Straits.

305. Consequent on arrangements made for the transfer, from 1st April 1867, of the Straits Settlements to the administrative and financial control of the Imperial Government, through the Colonial department, the two Batteries of Artillery, two Regiments of Native Infantry and Military Establishments, furnished to those Settlements from this Presidency, are to be withdrawn thereform.

Barrack Masters.

306. With the sanction of the Government of India, Barrack Masters have been appointed to the undermentioned stations, with effect from 1st January 1867, and rules have been laid down for the guidance of the department :—

Bangalore, Secunderabad, Kamptee, Bellary.

Administrative Staff—Medical Department.

307. The Government of India having promulgated certain arrangements for the re-organization of the administrative staff of the British and Indian Medical Services for the three Presidencies, the allotment for the Madras Presidency, and the circles of superintendence, are as follows :—

British Medical Service.

One Inspector General.

Three Deputy Inspectors General for Presidency, Bangalore, and Secunderabad.

One Staff Surgeon Major for Burmah.

Indian Medical Department.

One Inspector General.

Six Deputy Inspectors General for Southern Division, with the addition of Malabar and Wynaad; Mysore and Ceded Districts; Hyderabad; Nagpore; Pegu; Presidency and Northern District.

Quarters to Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers at the Presidency.

308. The attention of Government having been drawn to the objectionable manner in which the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Ordnance Department at the Presidency were lodged, in consequence of the rate of house-rent granted to them being quite inadequate to secure them suitable accommodation in a good and convenient locality, and necessitating their residence in insalubrious dwellings in Black Town, it has been resolved to erect public quarters for them on the north-western esplanade of the fortress. A portion of the buildings, consisting of six blocks, of two sets of quarters each, for the men and families, are being completed, and the provision of accommodation for the remainder will follow. Meanwhile, the Government of India has sanctioned an increased rate of house-rent, viz., fifteen Rupees a month to the classes* concerned, those Non-Commissioned

* Sub-Conductors, Assistant Supervisors, Assistant Overseers, and Staff Serjeants.

Officers, whose aggregate receipts may exceed seventy-five Rupees a month, not being required to forego the usual subsistence allowance for their families.

Station Butchers.

309. The experiment of appointing Station Butchers at Bangalore and Secunderabad, to superintend the slaughtering of cattle for rations (noticed in the Administration Report for 1864-65), having proved successful, an extension of the system has been sanctioned to all other stations where European Troops are located.

Gymnasia.

310. The introduction of a system of Military gymnastics among Her Majesty's British Troops serving in India, having been sanctioned by the Government of India, arrangements have been made for erecting gymnasia in this Presidency, in the first instance at Bangalore and Secunderabad.

Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon

311. An Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon has been appointed for the Madras Presidency.

Transfer of Madras Military Fund to Government.

312. On the 10th September 1866 the Director of the Madras Military Fund made over the assets, liabilities, and management of that institution to Government, in trust for the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Bonus Compensation Committee.

313. In pursuance of instructions from Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India, a Committee has been appointed in this Presidency to investigate claims of Madras Officers to compensation for any bonus paid by them up to 18th February 1861, to assist their Regimental seniors to retire.

Relief to Commissariat Contractors.

314. Owing to the unfavourable condition of the crops, and the unprecedented high prices of all articles of food in 1866, and the consequent inability of the Commissariat Contractors at certain Stations to fulfil their engagements, exceptional measures of relief were extended to them by the return of the whole or part of their securities.

Scarcity at Cuttack.

315. To meet the pressing wants of the Troops at Cuttack, arising from the scarcity of grain during the year, measures were adopted for importing supplies from Calcutta and other quarters, to be kept up for issue to the Troops and their families, and to the registered camp followers and pensioners, until the cessation of the emergency. Further, to alleviate the distress prevailing among the Commissariat and Hospital servants and Store Lascars at certain stations, a temporary famine allowance was granted to them, with reference to the smallness of their wages.

Famine allowance.

Re-establishment of the Amrut Mahal.

316. Since the discontinuance, in 1860, of the connection of Government with the cattle breeding establishment formerly maintained in Mysore, the cattle obtained for the public service by purchase, have, in every respect, been inferior to the splendid Mysore breed previously supplied, and have been procured not only with difficulty, but also at greatly enhanced prices. The importance of securing the preservation of the old breed, and of reducing the cost of the supply required for the public service having been fully recognized, it has been determined, with the sanction of the Government of India, and the concurrence of the Mysore Government, to re-establish the cattle farm, this Government providing the stock of cattle, and the Mysore State the grazing grounds. The purchase of stock has been limited for the present to 4,000 cows and 100 bulls.

Camel Sheds.

317. In order to diminish the great mortality reported to have occurred among the camels maintained at certain stations of the Army for the conveyance of the camp equipage of the Troops, sheds have been authorized for protecting these valuable animals from the injurious effects of exposure, the estimated saving in casualties alone being considered far more than equivalent to the cost of shelter.

System of audit and account somewhat modified.

318. The system of audit and account has been somewhat modified in the course of the year, in pursuance of instructions from the Government of India.

Eleven months only included in 1866-67.

319. Consequent on the change in the commencement of the official year, from the 1st May to the 1st April, a period of eleven months only is included in 1866-67.

Pay to British Troops not now issued by Circle Paymaster.

320. From the 1st October 1866, the British Troops ceased to be paid by Circle Paymasters. Under the new system, the money is taken up from the Civil Treasury by the Regimental Paymaster, who is in direct account with the Military Accountant.

Outstanding retrenchments in the Pay Department.

321. The outstanding retrenchments in the Pay Department on the 31st March 1867, amounted to Rupees 5,806-2-10, with an annual expenditure of 230 lakhs.

Outstanding advances of Pay Department.

322. The outstanding advances in the Pay Department amounted to Rupees 6,86,900.

Outstandings of Commissariat Department.

323. The outstanding retrenchments in the Commissariat Department amounted to Rupees 46,000, with an expenditure of about 57½ lakhs.

Audit generally current.

324. The audit is current in all the branches, except in respect to the pay of British Troops, which, on the recent introduction of the new system, has fallen slightly into arrears.

Increases of expenditure.

325. The following are the items in which the expenditure has undergone a material increase during the year :—

Postage service labels, amounting to about Rupees 60,000.

Moiety of staff salary to the President of the Sanitary Commission while absent on duty in Europe, Rupees 9,000.

Purchase of 4,100 head of cattle for the re-establishing of the "Amrut Mahal," Rupees 1,50,000.

Appointment of an Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Rupees 12,230.

Introduction of Conservancy Establishments for Native Regiments, Rupees 37,200.

Promotions in the Cavalry, Infantry, and Staff Corps, under Lord Cranborne's Despatch to the Government of India, dated 8th August 1866, No. 159, Rupees 2,61,000.

The re-organization of the Administrative Staff of the Medical Department, British and Indian, Rupees 36,000.

Appointment of Barrack Masters, Rupees 8,000.

Appointment of Station Butchers at the principal stations occupied by European Troops, Rupees 2,670.

Additional provision for the issue of compensation for dearness of rice to the extent of Rupees 6,00,000.

These increases in the aggregate amount to Rupees 12,08,800.

Decreases.

326. The following are the decreases, amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 4,02,181 :—

Abolition of the Members of the Sanitary Commission, Rupees 9,000.

Reduction of fifty-six men in each Regiment of European Cavalry, and sixty men in each Regiment of European Infantry, Rupees 3,15,800.

Abolition of the office of Compiler, Pay Department, Rupees 5,546.

Abolition of appointment of Serjeant Major in corps of Native Cavalry and Infantry, about Rupees 40,000 per annum prospectively.

Abolition of the Nagpore Pay Office from 31st March 1867, Rupees 12,164.

Reduction in the Establishments of the Pay Offices at the Presidency, Bangalore, and Rangoon, Rupees 7,314.

Estimated cost of Army in 1867-68.

327. The estimated cost of the Army for the year 1867-68, is Rupees 323,96,115.

Budget Estimate of 1866-67.

328. The Budget Estimate of the whole year 1866-67, exclusive of the cost of stores from England, amounted to Rupees 314,99,430.

Budget Estimate of eleven months of 1866-67.

329. The Budget Estimate of 1866-67, reduced to eleven months consequent on the change in the date of commencement of official year, amounted to Rupees 290,53,780.

Regular Estimate of 1866-67.

330. The regular estimate of 1866-67 amounted to Rupees 303,05,370.

Actual expenditure of 1865-66.

331. The actual expenditure of 1865-66 was Rupees 326,03,648.

SECTION X.—EDUCATIONAL.

Number of Schools and Pupils.

332. The number of Colleges and Schools connected with the Department of Public Instruction on the 31st March 1867 was 1,386, with an attendance of 51,188 pupils; the corresponding numbers for the previous official year having been 1,261 and 45,056. There was thus an increase of 125 schools and 6,062 pupils during the year under review. The increase in the number of schools was entirely in private schools. The number of Government schools was diminished by three; five Government Schools having been closed, while only two were opened during the year. There was, however, an increase of 591 pupils in the attendance at Government Schools.

Classification of Schools.

333. The following is a classification of the schools with reference to the agency by which they are managed :—

	Number of schools.		Number of pupils.	
	In 1865-66.	In 1866-67.	In 1865-66.	In 1866-67.
Government Schools... ...	109	106	9,434	10,025
Schools supported by a rate, most of which received also grants-in-aid	79	95	1,951	2,802
Private schools receiving grants-in-aid	696	784	27,351	30,893
Private schools under simple inspection	377	401	6,320	7,398

or, with reference to the standard of instruction imparted in them,

	Number of schools.		Number of pupils.	
	In 1865-66.	In 1866-67.	In 1865-66.	In 1866-67.
First class schools	28	31	6,651	8,030
Middle class schools	237	280	15,821	17,976
Lower class schools	842	985	16,909	19,510
Girls' schools...	139	75	3,816	3,425
Normal schools	11	11	1,428	1,619
Schools and colleges for special or professional instruction...	4	4	431	558

Adverting to an apparent falling off in the number of aided Mission Schools in Tinnevelly, the Director of Public Instruction explains that it is due merely to mixed schools for boys and girls having been returned for 1866-67 as single Institutions, while in the Returns for 1865-66 they were reckoned as separate schools. This, it is presumed, accounts for the apparent decrease in the number of girls' schools.

Distribution of Pupils.

334. The following is a comparative statement of the distribution of the pupils under instruction, at the close of the two past years, according to race :—

RACE.	Number at the close of 1865-66.	Number at the close of 1866-67.
Europeans	410	605
Eurasians	3,031	3,228
Native Christians	7,617	7,275
Hindoos	32,422	38,188
Mahomedans	1,576	1,822
Total...	45,056	51,118

Inspecting agency.

335. The Inspecting Agency employed at the close of each of the two years was as follows :—

	30th April 1866.	31st March 1867.
Inspectors of Schools...	5	5
Deputy Inspectors of Schools	15	16
Inspecting Schoolmasters...	8	9
Superintendent of Hill Schools ...	1	1
Total...	29	31

Expenditure.

336. The aggregate expenditure was Rupees 7,32,165-2-4, distributed as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Direction and its subsidiary charges...	30,949	0	3
Inspection and its subsidiary charges...	92,546	5	4
Instruction, including all educational expenditure not coming under "Direction" or "Inspection"	6,08,669	12	9

Of the last mentioned sum, Rupees 4,92,579-3-11 were disbursed from Imperial funds, and Rupees 1,16,090-8-10 from Local funds.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure may be further classified as follows :—

		RS.	A.	P.
Expenditure from Imperial Funds.	Direction	30,949	0	3
	Inspection	92,546	5	4
	Government Colleges and Schools ...	3,07,786	5	5
	Grants-in-aid of the current expenses of private schools	1,21,271	14	5
	Grant to the Madras School Book Society	2,000	0	0
	Public Instruction Press	2,156	5	7
	Preparation and purchase of school books.	34,730	2	11
	Central Book Depôt	4,548	0	0
	University of Madras	20,086	7	7
Expenditure from Educational Building Fund.	Building grants to Government Schools. ...	75,978	4	10
School Fee Fund.	Charges in Government Schools borne by school fees	40,042	4	0
Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Do. do. by donations and subscriptions	70	0	0
		7,32,165	2	4
	Deduct University fees paid to the credit of Government... 8,185 0 0			
	School fees, do. do. ... 6,224 11 3			
	Proceeds of sale of books ...27,069 13 9	41,479	9	0
	Net expenditure...	6,90,685	9	4

EXAMINATIONS.

University Examination.

337. The following is an abstract statement of the numerical results of the several examinations held by the University :—

	Number of candidates examined.	Number of passed candidates. From Government Institutions.	Number of passed candidates. From Private Institutions.	Total passed.
Matriculation Examination...	895	142	164	306
First Examination in Arts...	250	57	59	116
Bachelor of Arts Examination	18	11	2	13
Bachelor of Laws Examination	10	4	3	7

The names of the Institutions which sent up successful candidates to the several Examinations held during the year under review are given in the following tables :—

EXAMINATIONS.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Government Institutions.

	Number in both classes.
Presidency College.	33
Civil Engineering College	1
Provincial College, Combaconum	30
Provincial School, Calicut	10
Do. Bellary	8
Zillah School, Rajahmundry	6
Do. Chittoor...	5
Do. Salem	2
Do. Cuddalore	2
Do. Madura	8
Madrissa-i-Azam	5
Normal School, Madras	11
Do. Vizagapatam	6
Do. Vellore	2
Do. Trichinopoly	4
Do. Cannanore	7
Anglo-Vernacular School, Tripatore	1
Do. Mayaveram	1
	142

Private Institutions.

Church Mission School, Masulipatam	7
Hindoo School, Masulipatam	2
Do. Vizagapatam	2
Free Church Mission School, Madras	10
Do. Nellore	1
Doveton College	6
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	3
Patcheappah's Central Institution, Madras	16
Gospel Mission Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens	8
Wesleyan Mission Institution, Royapettah	4
Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Seminary, Madras	3
Harris' School, Madras	1
Anglo-Vernacular School, Sydapet	2
High School, Bangalore	7
Gospel Society's High School, Tanjore	8
Do. do. Trichinopoly	4
Do. do. Negapatam	1
Do. Anglo-Vernacular School, Vepery	2

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Private Institutions.—(Continued.)

	Number in both classes.
Vediarpuram Seminary	4
Sawyerpuram Seminary	1
Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly	1
Do. Native English School, Palamcottah	3
Do. College, Cottyam	1
Do. Training Institution, Palamcottah	3
Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam	1
Do. High School, Trichinopoly	2
Do. Central Institution, Jaffna	1
Ootacamund Grammar School	5
Coonoor School	1
Rajah's High School, Poodoocottah	1
Madras Training Institution...	1
London Mission School, Bellary	2
Do. Madras	7
High School, Trevandrum	15
Native Education Institution, Bangalore	1
German Mission School, Mangalore	5
Central School, Nursapore	5
Hindoo School, Cocanada	2
American Mission School, Madura	1
Rate School, Mulki	1
Private Tuition	13
	164

FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION.

Government Institutions.

Presidency College	33
Provincial College, Combaconum	13
Provincial School, Bellary	3
Do. Calicut	1
Zillah School, Madura	1
Government Normal School, Madras	6
	57

Private Institutions.

	Number in both classes.
Church Mission Society's School, Masulipatam	3
Free Church Mission Institution, Madras	18
Wesleyan Mission Institution, Royapettah	2
Doveton College	6
Gospel Mission Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens, Madras	4
Gospel Society's High School, Tanjore...	2
His Highness the Rajah's High School, Trevandrum	4
Wardlaw Institution, Bellary	1
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	2
Patcheappah's Central Institution, Madras	1
Wesleyan Mission Institution, Trichinopoly...	2
Vediarpuram Seminary	2
High School, Bangalore	3
Private Tuition	9
	59

BACHELOR OF ARTS EXAMINATION.

Presidency College	11
Private Tuition	2*
	13

The Director explains that the large number of candidates who presented themselves at the Matriculation Examination is partly due to the fact that the year under review was the last in which the original minimum of one-fourth of the total marks was to be accepted in the English language. Hereafter, no candidate is to be allowed to pass who does not secure one-third of the aggregate marks in this subject. The increase of seventy-seven in the number of passed candidates is satisfactory, and especially in the case of passed candidates from private institutions, which, at the last examination, was, for the first time, in excess of the number of passed candidates from Government institutions. There has also been a very satisfactory increase in the number of successful candidates at the First Arts Examination, which rose from 76 in 1865-66 to 116 in 1866-67. The Presidency College is, as yet, the only institution which can be said to supply successful candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, but it is anticipated that, before very long, the Government Provincial College at Combaconum and the Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland at Madras will educate up to the standard of that Degree.

* Of these, one was previously educated at Battersea Training College, and the other at the Madras Normal School.

SCHOOLS.

Presidency College.

338. The increase in the numerical strength of the Senior Department of the Presidency College, which, at the close of the official year, contained eighty-nine students, against eighty-one in the preceding year, was less than it otherwise would have been, owing to the advancement of the Provincial School at Combaconum to the grade of a Provincial College. Of the eighty-nine college students, only forty belonged to Madras and the adjoining district. The remaining forty-nine came from other districts, the largest numbers being from Tanjore and Malabar. The results of the College examinations were generally satisfactory.

Medical and Civil Engineering Colleges.

339. The reports on the Medical and Civil Engineering Colleges do not call for any special notice.

Government Schools of the higher class.

340. The Provincial School at Combaconum, which has been raised to the grade of a Provincial College, is noticed by the Director with the Provincial Schools, two full years being still required to educate students up to the B. A. standard. It contains 42 students in the Senior Department, and 333 pupils in the School Department. The report on this school is, as usual, very satisfactory. The Provincial School at Bellary appears to be doing fairly. In regard to that at Calicut, although the attendance is good, the Director states that the attainments of the pupils are not sufficiently high: he particularly notices deficiencies in the English and vernacular languages. In the latter subject, which was unfavourably noticed in the report for 1865-66, there seems to have been little or no improvement during the past year. At Mangalore, a Provincial School has been lately established, but is still in an undeveloped state.

PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS.

Name of School.	Number of Pupils.
Combaconum	333
Bellary	267
Calicut...	365
Total ..	965

Zillah Schools.

341. Of the Zillah Schools, those at Chittoor and Madura appear to have been the most successful. The Report on the Cuddalore School is again very unfavourable. The School at Berhampore suffered much from the famine, and those at Rajahmundry and Kurnool from out-breaks of cholera, which occurred at both stations in July and August last year: the Head Master of the Kurnool School, Mr. Greathurst, a zealous and efficient teacher, was carried off by the disease. It appears that, with the exception of the districts of Nellore

Name of School.	Number of Pupils.
Berhampore	179
Rajahmundry	196
Kurnool	83
Cuddapah...	189
Cuddalore...	189
Chittoor	341
Salem...	280
Madura	279
Madrissa-i-Azam	323
	2,059

SCHOOLS.

and Coimbatore, every district in the Presidency is now provided with a school ranked in the higher class, or, in other words, which has a staff of teachers competent to educate pupils up to the standard of the University Matriculation Examination. There are ten such schools in the Madras District, three in Tanjore, two in Trichinopoly, two in Malabar, and two in the Kistna District; in the remaining Districts, except Nellore and Coimbatore, one each. The Director has been instructed to impress upon the Managers of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools at the two stations last mentioned, the necessity of making every effort in their power to raise the standard of those schools, and to point out to them the best mode of doing so, assuring them of the largest amount of aid which it is open to them to obtain under the grant-in-aid rules. It is observed that, during the year under review, the Government grant-in-aid to the Free Church Mission School at Nellore amounted to only Rupees 987-13-4, while the aggregate expenditure was Rupees 4,535.

Private Institutions of the first class.

342. Of private institutions of the first class, the Church Missionary Society's School at Masulipatam, the Central School of the Free Church of Scotland's Mission at Madras, the Doveton Protestant College, and the Gospel Society's High School at Tanjore, deserve special mention. Of the first of these, the Inspector remarks that "it is in better working order than it was last year, and promises, under the able superintendence of the present Principal, to reach a higher state of efficiency than it has ever previously attained." Three students from this institution passed the First Examination in Arts, and seven the Matriculation Examination. The Free Church Institution at Madras has made considerable progress: eighteen of its students passed the First Arts Examination, and ten the Matriculation Examination. It is now the largest school in the Presidency, containing, at the close of the year, 737 pupils on the rolls, with an average attendance of 668. The establishment of a first class school at Palghaut, supported partly by a rate levied under the Madras Education Act, and partly by a Government grant-in-aid, with a roll of 409 pupils, is an important and interesting event in the educational progress of the year.

Middle class schools.

343. The returns shew a satisfactory increase in the number of middle class schools, which now number 280, with an attendance of 17,976 pupils. The increase in the number of schools, amounting to forty-five, is distributed over the twelve districts noted in the margin, the greatest number of new schools being in the South Arcot district,

Trichinopoly.	Nellore.
Tanjore.	Cuddapah.
Salem.	Kistna.
North Arcot.	Godavery.
South Arcot.	Vizagapatam.
Madras.	Ganjam.

SCHOOLS. where thirteen new middle class schools were established or brought under inspection during the year. Of these, eight are rate-schools, established under the provisions of the Education Act. The Government Schools of the middle class appear, in most districts, to be doing fairly. Their number has not increased. Indeed, as has been already observed, the aggregate number of Government Schools was less by three than in the preceding year. In regard to Ganjam, where the Talook Schools are still in a backward condition, both as regards the numbers in attendance and the attainments of the pupils, the Acting Inspector of Schools suggests the expediency of employing a larger number of Uriyas in the public service, with the view of affording a stimulus to the education of that race. Mr. Grigg states that, at present, the Uriyas, who form a third of the population of the district, are practically excluded from the public service. The Government have no doubt that the comparative paucity of Uriya employés in Government employment is mainly, if not entirely, attributable to the educational deficiencies of the Uriyas.

The Government notice with satisfaction the enlightened efforts which the Maharajah of Vizianagram is making to raise the standard of the Samasthanum School. They regret to learn that the Zemindar and Dewan of Bobbili have not manifested a similar interest in the progress of education in that Zemindary. The interest evinced by the Zemindars of Juggunpettah and Pittapur and Mundasa in the schools in their respective Zemindaries is very creditable to them.

Schools of the lower class.

344. The number of schools of the lower class, connected with the department, has risen from 842, with an attendance of 16,909 pupils, to 985, with an attendance of 19,510 pupils. Under the head of "Female Schools" most of which would come under the designation of "Lower Class Schools," there has been an apparent decrease of sixty-four schools and 391 pupils; but this decrease, as has been already remarked, is rather apparent than real, the returns furnished for the year under review having enabled the Director to separate purely girls' schools from schools with a mixed attendance of boys and girls. It appears that, besides the seventy-five schools for females alone, there are 118 schools with a mixed attendance, the girls therein numbering 1,213.

The increase in the number of elementary schools under inspection is almost entirely attributable to the extension of the scheme for improving indigenous schools on the payment-for-results system, which is making rapid progress in the districts of Coimbatore and Nellore. It was directed some time ago that this system should

be applied to every district in the Presidency, and with this view application has been made to the Supreme Government to sanction an addition to the staff of Deputy Inspectors and Inspecting Schoolmasters. The Governor in Council has resolved, in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India, to authorize the Director to appoint the three additional Deputy Inspectors and eighteen Inspecting Schoolmasters proposed in his letter of the 14th August 1866. The salaries of the additional Officers will be fixed at such sums, not exceeding Rupees 100 per mensem in the case of the Deputy Inspectors, and Rupees 35 per mensem in the case of the Inspecting Schoolmasters, as the Director may think proper. It appears from the annual reports of the Inspector of Schools for the second division, and of the Deputy Inspector in charge of Malabar and Canara, that both those officers are prepared to introduce the system into their respective divisions as soon as the requisite agency can be made available. The Director has been requested to insert in his annual report a brief, but comprehensive, review of the working of this system in each district to which it has been applied. Henceforward, the grants will be made in conformity with the revised schedules sanctioned in October last, which will be applicable to all schools aided on the payment-for-results plan. SCHOOLS.

Normal Schools.

345. The report on the Madras Normal School is not more favorable than that of last year. The Principal, however, has resigned since the close of the year, and the Government hope that under the management of the new Principal this important Institution will regain the position which it formerly occupied. Until this is the case, it will be inspected frequently by the Inspector of Normal Schools, and occasionally by the head of the department. A special report on its condition and progress will be submitted by the Director at the close of the official year. The Normal Schools at Trichinopoly, Vellore, and Cannanore, appear to have done well, especially that at Trichinopoly, the report on which is most favorable. The Normal School at Vizagapatam was less successful, but the Director considers that the comparative ill-success of this school is in a great measure attributable to the weakness of the staff of teachers, and to the unsatisfactory nature of the arrangements under which the professional training was carried on. The latter defect has been removed by the erection of a commodious building for the Institution; and the former, it is hoped, will be remedied at an early date, an application for sanction for a considerable increase to the staff of teachers in the Government Normal

Schools in the Provinces having been submitted to the Supreme Government some time ago.

Madras Education Act.

346. The establishment of schools supported by a rate under the provisions of the Madras Education Act is advancing but slowly. The number had risen from seventy-nine at the close of 1865-66, to ninety-five at the close of the year under review, but it has since been necessary to close eleven of the schools in the Godavery District, it having been ascertained that the assent of the inhabitants to the application of the Act had not been really voluntary. It is evident that the Act is not well adapted for being successfully applied to small villages, though well suited to large villages and towns in which there are intelligent persons to act as Commissioners.

Grant-in-aid system.

347. The Government consider the working of the grant-in-aid system during the year under review to have been, on the whole, fairly satisfactory. The number of aided schools rose from 775, with an attendance of 27,381 pupils, to 879, with an attendance of 35,260 pupils. The grant-in-aid expenditure for the official year, which included only eleven months, was Rupees 1,21,271, which, for twelve months, would give an expenditure of Rupees 1,32,295. Of the schools,

15 were schools of the higher class, with 3,657 pupils.
154 were schools of the middle class, with 10,913 „
706 were schools of the lower class, with 20,228 „
4 were Normal schools, with 462 „

The expenditure for the eleven months was distributed as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
One college...	4,845	5	8
Schools of the higher class	34,051	15	1
Do. middle class	54,037	2	11
Do. lower class	17,118	7	0
Female schools...	4,947	10	5
Normal schools	6,271	5	4

The average grants made to schools of the higher class amounted to Rupees 2,893 per school; those to middle class schools, to Rupees 951 per school; and those to schools of the lower class, to Rupees 31-5-0 per school—the average expenditure from all sources, per school, in each case having been as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
For schools of the higher class ...	8,647	9	9
Do. middle class ...	1,660	2	7
Do. lower class ...	115	10	6

The attention of Government has been directed to the unduly small proportions which, after making every allowance for the fact that the individual grants to the elementary village schools must necessarily be small, the entire expenditure on elementary education bears to the aggregate rant-in-aid expenditure, and which, in the several grades of schools receiving aid, the Government grant bears to the aggregate expenditure from all sources.

TEST EXAMINATIONS.

Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations.

348. Four Examinations were held by the Commissioner during the year 1866-67, as follows :—

1. The Special Test Examination in August 1866.
2. A modified Special Test Examination in September 1866.
3. The General Test Examination in February 1867.
4. A second modified Special Test Examination in February 1867.

Special Test Examinations.

349. 1,536 Candidates (including Police officers) were admitted to the Special Test Examination in 1866. The per-centage of successful candidates in the principal tests in 1865-66 (inclusive of those who having failed in the higher grade were passed for the lower) was as follows :—

Tests.	1865.	1866.	Number actually passed in 1866.
I. A	76	48	45
II. A	79	42	109
I. B	83	75	48
II. B	79	35	205
III. A	45	40	44
III. B	53	59	182
VII. B	87	52	176
VIII. A	29	29	119
VIII. B.	27	66	143
VII. A	...	...	4

The want of success in Civil and Criminal Laws, and in the higher grade of the Revenue Examination, as compared with the previous year, is owing to candidates having been this year, for the first time, prohibited, without exception, from passing the higher grades of tests in a vernacular, and having been required to pass in the Law of Evidence in both grades of the Law tests, whether the Test Books had been translated in the vernaculars or not. The reason for the want of success in the lower grade of the Translation Test is that,

TEST EXAMINATIONS.

under the new Rules, it is made part of the necessary qualifications for the offices of Moonsiff, Deputy Collector, Tahsildar, &c., and that candidates being allowed to enter for this test without paying any additional fee, many of them entered without any reasonable chance of passing.

The improvement in the lower grade of the Revenue Test, and in Precis writing, is very satisfactory.

Police Test.

350. One hundred and eighty-six candidates presented themselves for the Police Test, of whom twenty-seven were pronounced qualified for the post of Police Inspector.

General results of the Special Test.

351. Taking into account the numerous changes which have been introduced, the Special Test Examination of 1866 shews as satisfactory results as any of those previously held. The severity of Government in dealing with the case of the Salem candidates in 1865, on the occasion on which it was discovered that the papers had been tampered with, has had the full effect calculated upon in repressing the tendency to malpractices on the part of Examiners, and owing to the precautions observed in the preparation of the papers in the Commissioner's Office, and to the care of the Superintendents, no hint of the papers set this year, appears to have got abroad.

Modified Special Test.

352. The third modified Special Test Examination, held in September 1866, resulted in the success of seven out of the seventeen candidates. In the fourth Examination, held in February 1867, six out of the twenty-three candidates were successful.

General Test.

353. The General Test Examination was held in February 1867. Much greater caution is required with reference to this examination than with regard to the Special Test, as a much larger number of candidates are interested, and as the papers, if seen, are much more easily comprehended and remembered. The papers were put into type under the eye of the Secretary to the Commissioner, and struck off under the superintendence of the Manager of the office, with complete success.

The number of candidates registered and examined, and the relative proportion of successful to unsuccessful candidates, is given below, shewing that the number examined this year is larger than it ever has been before, and that the per-centage of successful candidates is greater than in 1865 or 1866:—

Registered	2,776
Examined	2,588
Passed	891
Proportion per cent. of passed to examined.	34

100

59

TEST EXAMINATIONS.

In 1866, 2,394 were registered, and 2,227 were examined; and 732, or 32 per cent. of those examined, were successful.

The following table shews the agency by which the candidates were instructed:—

Instructing agency.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Government Schools... ...	135	112	103	350
Schools receiving Grants-in-aid.	106	135	60	301
Other Schools	21	83	8	112
Private tuition	27	35	66	128
Total...	289	365	237	891

Commissioner Office. Changes in Establishment.

354. The steady increase in the business transacted in the Commissioner's Office necessitated great changes in the Office establishment during the year under review. The following scale of pay and establishment was sanctioned by Government in October 1866, subject to the orders of the Supreme Government:—

1 Manager at Rupees 200 per mensem.			
1 Clerk	„	60	do.
1 Moochee	„	15	do.
2 Peons	„	6 each,	

and in November following the sanction of the Government of India was accorded to this scale; the Secretary's pay being at the same time raised from Rupees 100 to Rupees 250, on the stipulation that the establishment should not, exclusive of the Secretary's salary, entail any expense on Government. The Secretary to the Commissioner was also directed to undertake the duties of the Secretary to the Committee for the Examination of Assistants, the remuneration for which office had been reduced from Rupees 300 to Rupees 100 per mensem.

Receipts and charges.

355. The receipts during the year under review amounted to Rupees 21,261; the disbursements, inclusive of the Secretary's pay and all costs of establishment, to Rupees 17,938-14-0, shewing a balance in favour of Government of Rupees 3,322-2-0.

Nothing shews more clearly the rapid increase in the sphere embraced by the examinations, than the progressive increase in the sums paid as fees by candidates. The rates have been unchanged during the four years 1863, 64, 66, 67, but the amount realized by fees has increased from Rupees 9,879 to Rupees 31,261.

57673

SECTION XI.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Number of Clergymen in the Diocese.

356. At the close o fthe official year under report, there were 168 clergymen in the Diocese. Of these, forty were clergymen on the Madras Establishment, and fourteen who received grants from Government for ministering to congregations not supplied with Chaplains; fifty-seven were European and Eurasian Missionaries, and fifty-two Native clergymen. Five clergymen were engaged in scholastic duties. One vacancy, caused by retirement, occurred among the Chaplains, and three Junior Chaplains were appointed during the year.

Ordination.

357. The Bishop held one Ordination, in Madras, on the 17th March 1867, when three priests and seven deacons were ordained, the former being Europeans and Eurasians; of the latter two were Europeans, and five Natives.

Confirmations.

358. The number of persons confirmed during the year was as follows:—Males, 222; Females, 226; total, 448; of whom 208 were Native Christians.

Consecration.

359. One Church, and one burial ground, both at Rajahmundry, were consecrated during the year.

Stations.

360. A new chaplaincy, that of Berar, has been created, the Chaplain being located at Ellichpore, the chief Military station of the district. Mysore and Mercara have been restored to the rank of Chaplains' stations, and a resident clergyman has been appointed to Madura.

Visitations.

361. The Bishop made a short visitation tour to Nellore and Pulicat in October, and, after a Triennial Visitation held at St. George's Cathedral on the 1st November, visited Vellore, Coimbatore, and Calicut; thence, by Bombay, he proceeded to Berar, Aurungabad, Secunderabad, Bezwarrah, Masulipatam, Ellore, Rajahmundry, Cocanada, Samulcottah, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Vizianagrum, Berhampore, and Chetterpore, returning to Madras on the 22nd February.

Church Buildings.

362. The new Church at Chudderghaut, Secunderabad, has been completed, having been raised entirely by voluntary contribution. At Berhampore, a Church has been for some time in progress, and is now nearly completed. The project for building a new Church at Ootacamund has been vigorously prosecuted. An eligible site has been purchased, and most of the money required has been raised. Plans for building a Church at Tellicherry, from funds bequeathed for that purpose by Mr. Brennen, in 1860, have been sanctioned, and the project taken in hand by the Chaplain of Cannanore.

SECTION XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

MEDICAL.

Public health.

363. The health of the Civil population during the past year has been decidedly unsatisfactory. Cholera has been wide-spread, and epidemic fever has been prevalent in many parts of the Madras Presidency. Famine has also contributed to the number of deaths occurring during the year, and was itself, no doubt, the cause of much of the epidemic disease witnessed.

The districts of Madras and Ganjam, and the Collectorates of Bellary and Kurnool, were notably the places where epidemic disease and starvation prevailed.

Mortality from famine.

364. In certain talooks of the Bellary district, in the month of August, the mortality was at the rate of 300 per mille per annum of the estimated population. But this calculation must be taken with the reservation that the number of the population and that of deaths is by no means fully ascertained, and there will be no possible means of arriving at perfectly reliable data on these points, until an accurate census is periodically taken, and the mortuary tables of outlying districts are carefully compiled.

Town of Madras.

365. The health of the population of the town of Madras was far from satisfactory. In the first quarter of 1866 (not included in the period embraced within this report) the mortality among the inhabitants had been slightly less than the average of the previous ten years, and still smaller as compared with the average of the previous five years (1860 to 1865). But the second quarter of the year 1866 shewed a very considerable increase over the average of the preceding ten years. The third quarter was still worse, indicating an increase of 1,266 over the average of the previous ten years. The fourth quarter of the calendar year continued to shew a death-rate considerably in excess of that experienced previously, and the first quarter of 1867, concluding the official year now reported upon, shewed a further increase in mortality over the previous average. The actual numerical excess over previous years is shewn in the following table:—

Years.	Mortality Returns.	Average number of deaths during previous years.	Number of deaths in the official year 1866-67	Excess.
1866.	April to June... ...	2,522 (ten years.)	2,926	404
	July to September...	2,902 (ten years.)	4,168	1,266
	October to December.	3,085 (five years.)	3,827	742
1867.	January to March.....	2,985 (ten years.)	3,715	730
	Total...	11,494	14,636	3,142

The most influential cause, promoting this great increase in mortality, was the universal distress prevalent in Madras and its neighbourhood. Poverty, dearth of employment, the unusual dearness of provisions, and the existence of cholera throughout the whole year, affected several classes of the population, who were beyond the field of operations of the Famine Relief Fund.

Working of Civil Dispensaries.

366. Civil Dispensaries continued to afford valuable aid to the destitute poor of the Presidency town and at up-country stations.

With few exceptions they are all self-supporting, but owing to the very insufficient funds at the disposal of local committees, the greatest care has to be exercised in the selection of cases, and hence among the in-patients treated, a considerable falling off has been witnessed during the past official year.

In-Patients 1865-66...	...	...	23,154
" " 1866-67...	...	...	16,574
		Decrease...	6,580

A considerable decrease has also been experienced among out-patients.

Out-patients 1865-66...	...	...	254,953
" " 1866-67...	...	...	223,740
		Decrease...	31,213

The only possible way of explaining this decrease is, that the outlying population, not actually resident in the towns where these Dispensaries are situated, were, many of them, prostrated with fever, and from this cause and extreme poverty, were unable to resort to the Dispensaries, at which they had formerly applied for relief.

The funded capital of the Dispensaries is steadily increasing, and Government has recently issued orders calculated to promote an interest in these Institutions on the part of influential officials. From these orders, much good will probably eventuate.

The exigencies of the service have necessitated the appointment to the charge of some of these Dispensaries of Warrant Medical Officers, and it is possible that the absence of European supervision may have lessened the confidence of the poorer classes.

The wide-spread distress prevalent throughout so many districts of this Presidency has lessened considerably the amount of monthly subscriptions, especially from members of the native community. But some remarkable instances of generosity on the part of native gentlemen, give reason to hope that they will henceforward assist more cordially in maintaining Institutions established chiefly for the benefit of their countrymen.

VACCINATION.

367. Notwithstanding the difficulties with which this department had to contend during the season under review, owing to the unhealthiness of the year, the prevalence of famine, and the consequent increase of disease, the results of the past year are, by no means, unsatisfactory.

Number of persons vaccinated.

368. The total number of persons vaccinated was 194,509, exclusive of those whose names appear in the Mysore Returns; the number of persons vaccinated in 1865 was 191,394. The average proportion of successful cases throughout the Presidency was 86·38, a result which, considering the exceptional nature of the season, and the fact that all doubtful cases, and cases which are not watched after the operation, are returned as unsuccessful, must considered very satisfactory.

These results are in great part owing to the exertions and good management of Dr. Shortt, who has, it appears, been generally ably assisted by his subordinates.

Working of the Department.

369. The department, as re-organized two years ago, appears to work well, but it is urged that the districts are too for the Deputy Superintendents to supervise thoroughly, and that the staff of Vaccinators is inadequate. These representations will be duly considered when orders are passed on the proposal for increasing the staff of Vaccinators and number of Superintendents.

Great interest has been evinced by the various officers of Government, and numerous independent gentlemen, in the promotion of Vaccine operations, and in making generally known the effects and method of those operations.

It is gratifying to remark, that the number of Vaccinators employed by Zemindars, Municipal Associations, and private individuals, is steadily increasing.

EMIGRATION.

Emigration to British Colonies.

370. There was a considerable decrease in emigration to the British Colonies during the year under review, as compared with the preceding year, only five ships, carrying 1,853 persons, having left Madras for the Mauritius, and one ship with 288 persons for Natal.

The decrease was not caused by paucity of applicants, the unusual drought prevalent during the year, and the consequent rise in the price of the necessaries of life, disposing numbers to emigrate to any of the Colonies; but the unfavorable nature of past seasons, and scarcity of money, precluded the Colonists from sending for extraneous labour, and the stream of emigration was diverted to the French Colonies.

The following table shews the number of emigrants that have left for the British Colonies, exclusive of Ceylon, during the last two years:—

Years.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1865-66.	2,779	1,277	506	485	145	5,192
1866-67.	1,085	524	266	235	31	2,141

The proportion of women to men has been as follows:—

To Mauritius... ... ... 50·5 per cent
" Natal ... ... 36·5 "

Mortality on board ship.

371. In the five ships which left for the Mauritius, carrying 1,853 persons, only four deaths occurred, giving a per-centage of mortality of 0·22, or omitting from the general average one death from heart disease, a per-cent[illegible] 0·16 only.

In three [illegible] were no deaths.

Mortality at the Emigration Depôts.

372. Notwithstanding the dearness of food, and prevalence of sickness, especially cholera, in Black Town, and the crowded neighbourhood, the mortality in the depôts was less than might have been expected, twenty-one cases having occurred in the Mauritius depôt, chiefly among emigrants arriving from the interior. In the Natal depôt, which was open for a short time only, there were no deaths.

Accommodation in Depôts.

373. A question arose in June 1866, as to the amount of space to be allotted to emigrants in the depôt. Three covered sheds at the Mauritius depôt, built to hold 350 people, and reported by a Committee of Medical Officers to be capable of holding 421 persons, were

EMIGRATION.

reported by the Sanitary Commissioner to be sufficient for the accommodation of 128 emigrants only. Another depôt was, therefore, opened at Tondiarpett, and a reference made by the Agent to the Mauritius Government as to the increased accommodation, and consequent increase of expenditure. Under these circumstances, the Colonists determined to suspend operations for a time, and the services of the Agent were dispensed with. On a reference to the Home Government as to the space to be allotted to emigrants in depôts, it was decided that twenty-four square feet, with a height of twelve feet, should be allowed for each emigrant.

Number of Emigrants in Mauritius Depôt.

374. The following statement shews the numbers provided for in the Mauritius depôt, from May to September, when emigration was temporarily stopped:—

Months.	Number in depôt.	No. of		Remarks.
		Cases.	Deaths	
May	369 to 570	14	3	Of whom 2 were children.
June	207 to 458	10	3	Do. do.
July	190 to 555	9	1	Of cholera.
August	465 to 479	28	6	5 of cholera, (2 children.)
September	11 to 19	3	3	2 of diarrhœa, 1 of dysentery.

Success of arrangements for emigration.

375. No complaints have been made against any of the Captains of ships employed. The arrangements made for the comfort of emigrants on board ship have met with the approval of the authorities in the Colonies, and the Surgeons in charge have, with one exception, been attentive in the execution of their duties.

Return Emigrants.

376. Five vessels arrived during the year from the Mauritius with 495 return emigrants, of whom seventy-two were children. There was no serious mortality on board any of these ships, except the "Indomitable," on which there were fifteen deaths among 151 passengers. A strict enquiry was instituted, and it was ascertained that the greater number of the passengers were invalids and aged persons.

Licenses to recruiters.

377. The number of licenses granted to recruiters for the Mauritius during the year was ten.

Collections and Expenditure.

378. The collections, on account of fees and licenses at Madras and in the districts, amounted to Rupees 1,860; the expenditure to Rupees 4,729.

EMIGRATION.

Emigration to engal.

379. Malpractices having been ascertained to exist in the collection and despatch of coolies from the Madras Presidency to the Tea districts of Bengal, Act V of 1866 was passed, applying to emigration between the two Presidencies, the principles of the law which regulates emigration to the Colonies, and the Protector of Emigrants was appointed Protector of Labourers.

French emi. ation.

380. No vessels left Madras for the French Colonies during the past year; but simultaneously with the cessation of emigration from English ports for the British Colonies, emigration from French ports increased, numbers of persons being registered at Madras, and proceeding by land to Pondicherry for embarkation. The following statement shews the departures during the past three years:—

In 1864-65...	... ...	2,351 persons.
„ 1865-66...	... ...	2,155 „
„ 1866-67...	... ...	10,198 „

Of those embarked during the past year, 6,097 went from Pondicherry, 2,817 from Karikal, and 1,284 from Yanam; the statement appended shews the several Colonies to which the emigrants were respectively bound:—

Reunion	2,477
Guadaloupe	3,889
Martinique	2,595
Cayenne	1,239

Vessels em- yed.

381. Many English ships were employed in conveying the emigrants to French Settlements; only one accident occurred, happily unattended with loss of life; the "Bolgravia," with 184 emigrants on board for Reunion, ran ashore on her way from Pondicherry to Cocanada, and became a total wreck. The emigrants were safely landed and re-embarked for their destination.

Malpractices.

382. The discovery of a system of fraud, by which emigrants were deprived by the maistries or recruiters of the advances made to them, has engaged the attention of the French Government and British Consular Agent, and strenuous efforts are being made to prevent its recurrence.

Proportion of en.

383. The proportion of women to men embarked for the French Colonies was as follows:—

To Reunion ...	... ...	31 per cent; or 31 women
„ Guadaloupe	... ...	33 to every 100 men.
„ Martinique	... ...	33
„ Cayenne	... ...	33

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EMIGRATION.

Return emigrants.

384. No emigrants returned from the West India Isles. From Reunion 356 returned; and from Pondicherry to Mauritius eleven.

Licenses.

385. The number of recruiters' licenses issued during the year was 125.

Receipts and Disbursements.

386. The receipts, not including fees levied on registration at Bangalore, and in South Arcot, amounted to Rupees 13,111-12-0; the expenditure to Rupees 12,985-9-0.

PRESIDENCY MUNICIPALITY.

Receipts.

387. The income of the Commissioners for the year amounted to Rupees 4,87,550: the principal items of income being assessment Rupees 2,22,187, other taxes Rupees 1,36,791, grant from Government for maintenance of roads Rupees 26,007, and rents and fees Rupees 34,081. The working of the tax on arts, trades, and professions was not satisfactory, the receipts under this head amounting to Rupees 19,839-8-0 only, against an estimate of Rupees 1,50,000, and an estimate of Rupees 1,87,000. The collections from tolls also fell below the estimate. The delay in the realization of the municipal taxes has been noticed by the Government, and the Municipal Commissioners are actively engaged in the collection of arrears.

Expenditure.

388. The disbursements under all heads amounted to Rupees 4,54,433-4-1. The expenditure on conservancy amounted to Rupees 92,412, or deducting the proceeds of sales of rubbish, to Rupees 88,079, against Rupees 74,406, expended for the same purpose in the previous year. In the item of salaries there has been an increase of Rupees 23,738, consequent on two additional departments of trade tax and tolls, increased allowance to the Commissioners, and other departmental expenses. Rupees 29,780 were expended on the construction, repair, and improvement of works, and Rupees 40,941 on repair and maintenance of Government roads. During the year 100 drains were either newly built, or rebuilt, altered, and improved at a cost of Rupees 26,123.

A detailed statement of receipts and disbursements will be found in the Appendix.

New Municipal Act.

389. A revised Act, to supersede Act IX of 1865, was in July 1867, submitted for the sanction of the Governor General in Council.

The objects of the Act are to increase the municipal revenues, so as to enable the municipality to raise loans for the execution of important public works of drainage and water supply. The Municipal Corporation is, under the provisions of the Act, considerably enlarged.

PRESIDENCY MUNICIPALITY.

and larger powers are given to the President of the Municipal Commission, with a view of securing more efficient administration.

Provision has also been made for a systematic registration of births and deaths, and for taking a census.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Extent and organization of the Madras Division.

390. The Madras Division, as at present constituted, extending from Thanikar Point (Island of Rameshvaram) to Masulipatam, and from Bezwarrah to Hyderabad, in the Deccan, comprises 875 miles of line and ten offices. The lines and offices are apportioned among five sub-divisions as follows :—

1st.	Hyderabad to Bezwarrah	169 miles.
2nd.	Masulipatam to Ongole	132 „
3rd.	Ongole to Madras	184 „
4th.	Madras to Negapatam: Madras to St. Thomas' Mount, Pondicherry, Cuddalore, Karikal, and Negapatam	206 „
5th.	Negapatam to Thanikar Point (Paumben Office)	184 „

Staff.

391. Mr. Superintendent B. C. Bailey is now in charge of the Division, having received charge from Mr. Blissett on the 1st February 1867.

Changes.

392. No addition has been made to the extent of lines; two Signal Offices, one at Poodoocottah the other at Ongole, were closed in March 1866.

Interruptions.

393. During the eleven months under review, there were sixty-six cases of total interruption, and five of imperfect communication; of these, forty occurred on the Hyderabad and Bezwarrah line; the principal causes of interruption were the falling of old posts, the failure of the underground line near Hyderabad, and the operations of working parties; the line between Hyderabad and Bezwarrah has been under reconstruction, and will, it is hoped, shortly be brought into good working order. On the lines between Bezwarrah and Masulipatam, between Madras and the Mount, Cuddalore and Karikal, Karikal and Negapatam, there were no interruptions.

General.

394. The working of the department appears generally to have improved, and complaints on the part of the public are not frequent.

The discovery of a considerable deficiency in the cash chest in the Madras Signal Office, in October 1866, led to the prosecution of a receiving clerk: the evidence adduced failed to secure a conviction,

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

but brought to light great irregularities, and want of supervision in the working of the office. These irregularities have been remedied, and an improved system of check introduced. Statements of receipts and expenditure, and of the number of messages transmitted, are not available, as all accounts are now submitted to Calcutta direct, where a statement of accounts for the whole department will, it is understood, be prepared in the Director General's Office.

OBSERVATORY.

Progress.

395. Satisfactory and steady progress has been made in the labours of the establishment during the year under review. The building operations, which have been in hand for the last five years, are now nearly completed, and the new instruments, recently supplied, are in fair working order and regular use. The labours of the Astronomer are, however, much retarded by the insufficiency of his establishment, and want of European assistance.

Meridian Circle, and observations made therewith.

396. The Meridian Circle continues to yield satisfactory results. The error which was mentioned in the Administration Report for 1865-66, as having been discovered towards the close of that year, and as having caused a considerable and apparently inexplicable discordance in the observations of polar distance, was speedily discovered and remedied, and since then the instrument has been kept in excellent working order.

The working list of the Meridional department comprises chiefly Southern Stars, between 110° and 150° of North Polar distance, not previously observed elsewhere, and specially selected as zero points for the Southern celestial survey; comparison stars, used for past and current equatoreal observations of planets and comets; variable stars; minor planets; the moon and moon-culminating stars, whenever the moon passes the meridian between 7 P. M. and 3 A. M. local time; and the usual Nautical Almanac or standard stars, for the determination of the necessary clock and instrumental corrections.

The number of observations made during the eleven months under review was 2,211, bringing up the total to 11,829. The moon was observed on forty-seven occasions. Forty-one observations were recorded of sixteen minor stars, and thirty-one of the planet Mars, at his opposition in January and February last. The strength of the establishment, as at present constituted, does not admit of the desirable formation and publication of the annual results in the shape of Star Catalogues, the most that can at present be done is to take, and reduce, th observations.

OBSERVATORY.

Extra-Meridional instruments.

397. The two fine Equatoreals are in fair working order. Considerable progress has been made with the Variable Star Atlas, which has been pushed forward as the most pressing extra-meridional pursuit; the Southern celestial survey remains in abeyance pending the publication of the former work.

Comparisons of variable stars have been maintained, and twenty-two observations have been made of seven of the minor planets, regard being had to those only which by reason of their new discovery, extreme faintness, or low southern position, could not have been observed in England.

New discoveries.

398. The discovery of the eighty-ninth minor planet, "Sylvia," was made on the 16th May 1866. The planet was extremely faint, appearing as a star of the twelfth magnitude only, but was nevertheless brighter than many of the older members of the same celestial family. The calculation of its orbit has been made by Professor Peters of Altona, which proves it to be the most distant from the sun of the ninety-two known asteroids.

The first observation with the new telescope was directed to the planet "Sylvia" on the 2nd June 1866, and was followed up for forty-six days; the planet would have been visible some weeks later but for cloudy weather. The next opposition is calculated to occur about the end of July 1867.

The detection of a new and interesting variable star is due to the first Native Assistant, C. Ragonatha Charry. This star was first observed with the meridional circle on the 9th February 1864 as an ordinary star of eight and a half magnitude; but when next visible, in January 1866, must have been under the twelfth magnitude. It was, however, re-observed on the 16th January 1867, and its variability thereby proved. Subsequent comparisons made on twenty-six nights by the same Assistant, shewed that it had obtained a maximum brilliancy of seven and three-quarter magnitude, and that its period of variation, or interval between two successive maxima, is most probably about nine months.

orology.

399. The meteorological records have been maintained in the usual form, and the daily and half-monthly results published in the "Fort St. George Gazette" and local newspapers.

A proposal for recording meteorological observations throughout he Presidency, made in the first instance by Sir William Denison in 62, revived by the Astronomer in March 1866, and subsequently upon the notice of Government by the Sanitary Commission,

OBSERVATORY.

has received the requisite sanction, and is now being carried out on an efficient scale. Seventeen stations will be supplied with superior instruments, which will all be duly tested by the Astronomer previous to issue, in order to ensure the results being strictly comparable with those of the Madras Observatory.

The stations selected in the interior are Kamptee, Secunderabad, Kurnool, Bellary, Bangalore, Salem, Wellington, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinnevelly. The coast line includes Cannanore, Cochin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, and Vizagapatam, as well as Rangoon.

Magnetism.

400. Records have been made three times daily, as formerly, with the old instruments, which have been in use since 1841; the records await reduction. Observations with the Dip Circle have been taken weekly, and those of Deflection, with an independent Declination Magnetometer, for the determination of the absolute intensity, at the commencement of each month. The remaining portion of the twenty years' series of hourly Magnetic Observations is nearly ready for the press, and will be proceeded with as rapidly as more pressing duties will permit.

Rain Returns.

401. Copies of the Rain Reports from 216 of the Revenue Board stations have been regularly forwarded to the Observatory. Closing accounts with December 31st, 1866, it is intended as early as possible to deduce the mean annual and half-monthly rainfall for each station, where the records have been kept with ordinary care and intelligence.

New rain gauges, with accurately turned rims, are to be issued; four hundred are nearly ready, awaiting the arrival of a supply of glass measures from England.

Time Signals.

402. The Madras mean time of the flash of the 8 P.M. gun has been noted and published daily, to facilitate the rating of chronometers on board ships in the roads. Telegraphic discharge of the noon and evening guns at Fort St. George and St. Thomas' Mount, and the establishment of public electrical clocks, controlled by a normal regulator in the Observatory, has long been sanctioned, and will, it is hoped, be ultimately effected, as soon as the Astronomer can spare time from his other and more important duties.

Proposed change.

403. The expediency of maintaining the Madras Observatory in its present condition, or of amalgamating it with that of Bombay, has been mooted by the Secretary of State for India, during the year under review. This question, which has received the serious consideration of Government, has been made the subject of communication with the Government of India, and is still under consideration.

o

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM.

Additions to the collection.

404. The total number of specimens added to the collection during the past year is 8,920, of which the following are the most important.

Birds.

405. A very fine collection, consisting of 322 birds of the Himalayas and North West Provinces, presented by Allan Hume, Esq., C.B., Collector and Magistrate of Etawah, to whose liberality the Museum is deeply indebted; sixty-three American birds from the Chicago Museum in exchange for Madras birds; fifty birds, chiefly American, mounted on stands, from the Derby Museum, Liverpool; and 484 birds purchased and prepared at the Museum.

Reptiles.

406. Captain R. H. Beddome, of the Forest Department, as usual, has been the chief contributor of reptiles; twenty-three snakes, of which some are new to science, have been contributed by him during the year.

Fish.

407. R. H. P. Carter, Esq., of the Madras Railway, has contributed twenty-seven fish from the rivers in Coimbatore, and 119 have been purchased.

A small collection of stuffed fish, forty-three in number, has been sent to the Paris Exhibition. This collection, with the exception of a new Mesoprion, has been placed at the disposal of His Majesty the Emperor of France, on the conclusion of the Exhibition. The new fish has been given to the British Museum.

Insects.

408. 1,414 Insects have been contributed by Miss S. Mitchell, of which a large number are from the country between Cuddapah and Kurnool. F. Moore, Esq., of the India House Museum, has presented 134 samples of the Lepidoptera of Europe. A collection, containing 4,447 samples of British Coleoptera, was purchased in London for £15, and upwards of 700 samples of British and other Lepidoptera were obtained by exchange. An engagement has been entered into for the purchase of about 7,000 European Coleoptera, to be delivered and paid for within the next two years, at a cost of about £100.

Crustacea.

409. Thirty-five specimens of crustacea have been added to the collection.

Mollusca.

410. 463 Shells have been added, of which 340 were presented by Captain R. H. Beddome, fifty-four by Miss S. Mitchell, and forty by W. T. Blanford, Esq. The additions, though not very large, are valuable, as they include several new or rare shells.

MUSEUM.

Skeletons.

411. A few additions have been made to the skeletons in the collection.

Herbarium.

412. The Herbarium of the Forest Department, with its keeper, was transferred to the Museum on 15th August 1866. The number of specimens is considerable, but as a large proportion has yet to be mounted and arranged, the total number cannot at present be stated.

Coins and medals.

413. Twenty-five gold, forty-nine silver, and two copper coins, and three gold, twenty-five silver, and three bronze medals have been added to the collection during the year.

Books.

414. The Library has been increased by the addition of fifty-seven volumes of standard works, and ninety-four parts or numbers of scientific periodicals and Transactions of Societies. Ninety volumes, chiefly Reports, have been received from Government, and 4,030 numbers of the Patent office publications have been added to those previously in the library.

Catalogues.

415. A Descriptive catalogue of Rock specimens in the Lithological collection, and a catalogue of the Indian Geographical collection of Rocks in the Museum, prepared by W. King, Esq., of the Geological Survey, and a catalogue of the Mollusca, prepared by the Superintendent, have been published. A catalogue of books in the Museum Library will shortly be ready for the press.

Visitors.

416. The number of Visitors during the year was 100,943, being nearly 23,000 more than visited the Museum during the previous year.

Local Museum at Rajahmundry.

Visitors.

417. Between the 1st May 1866 and the 30th April 1867, 11,386 persons visited the Museum; during the previous year, the number of visitors was 7,970.

Additions to collection.

418. Several additions have been made to the collection, and a Microscope, Telescope, and models of engines have been ordered from England.

Receipts.

419. The receipts amounted to Rupees 2,406, and the disbursements to Rupees 749, leaving a considerable balance in the hands of the Committee of Management.

APPENDIX I.

A.

List of Bills pending before the Council of the Governor of Fort Saint George, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on the 31st March 1867.

No.	Title.	What stage Bill has reached.
No. 4 of 1863.	A Bill to declare more precisely the legal efficacy of Wills among Hindus, and to legalize the alienations of self-acquired property of Hindus in land.	Read a first time on the 28th February 1863, and referred to a Select Committee, now consisting of The Hon'ble Sir T. PYCROFT, K.C.S.I. Do. A. J. ARBUTHNOT. and Do. G. LUTCHMENARASU CHETTI GARU, C.S.I.
No. 9 of 1865.	A Bill to make provision for improving the sanitary condition of places in the immediate vicinity of Railway stations.	Introduced on the 9th August 1865, and referred to a Select Committee, now consisting of The Hon'ble Sir T. PYCROFT, K.C.S.I. Do. H. D. PHILLIPS. Proceedings of the Council, dated 24th February 1866.
No. 10 of 1865.	A Bill to enable landholders in certain localities to make provision for the construction, repair, and maintenance of cross roads in the district in which their lands are situated.	The Bill has, since the close of the year, been withdrawn. Proceedings of Council dated 18th May 1867.
No. 14 of 1865.	A Bill to enable the Government to prescribe Rules for regulating the navigation of rivers, canals, and other inland waters, and for the management of ferries, and for the levying of tolls and license fees.	Introduced on the 16th December 1865, and referred to a Select Committee, now consisting of The Hon'ble Sir T. PYCROFT, K.C.S.I. Do. H. D. PHILLIPS, Do. G. LUTCHMENARASU CHETTI GARU, C.S.I., and Do. A. F. BROWN. Proceedings of Council, dated 16th December 1865.
No. 3 of 1866.	A Bill for the levy of port dues in the Port of Beypore, and in any other port, subject to the Government of Fort Saint George, to which Act XXII of 1855, may hereafter be extended.	Re-committed to the Select Committee, with a request that a consolidating Bill may be prepared, embodying the provisions of the several Acts now in existence by which the levy of Port dues in this Presidency is regulated, as well as those contained in this Bill. Proceedings of Council dated 9th February 1867.

A.
BILLS PENDING.

A.—*(Concluded.)*

List of Bills pending before the Council of the Governor of Fort Saint George, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on the 31st March 1867.

No.	Title.	What stage Bill has reached.
No. 1 of 1867.	A Bill to repeal Section 37 of Regulation XIV of 1816, relating to Government Pleaders.	Leave granted for the introduction of these Bills. Proceedings of Council, dated 9th February 1867.
No. 2 of 1867.	A Bill to amend Act XII of 1851 (for securing the Land Revenue of Madras).	
No. 8 of 1867.	A Bill to incorporate the Police of the Town of Madras with the General Police of the Madras Presidency; to extend the jurisdiction of the Town Police Magistrates; and to amend and consolidate the provisions of Act XIII of 1856, (for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay), and of Act XLVIII of 1860 (to amend Act XIII of 1856.)	

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B.
LIST OF PETITIONS

List of Petitions received and disposed of during the year 1866-67.

No.	Date of Petitions.	From whom received.	Substance of Petitions.	How disposed of.
No. 10 of 1866.	7th June 1866.	Annasawmy Voodayan and ten others, Mirasidars of Maranary Maganum, in the Zillah of Tanjore.	Representing their inability to pay the Kist on lands cultivated by them, owing to the failure of crops from drought, and praying for a remission of the Kist on that account.	Petition rejected as not being in conformity with Rule XII of the Council Rules—*Vide* Proceedings of Council, dated 3rd July 1866.
No. 11 of 1866.	7th June 1866.	J. G. Coleman, Esq., and sixteen others, shareholders of the Bank of Madras.	Praying that before enacting Section 38 (36 of the amended) Madras Bank Bill, the Council will make inquiry into cases in which the powers conferred on the Madras Bank by the existing Charter as regards the sale of shares, &c., of indebted Proprietors, have been exercised, and their probable future effect.	Petition considered in Council—*Vide* Proceedings of Council, dated 16th August 1866.

A.
CIVIL.
HIGH
COURT.

APPENDIX II.

A.

Shewing the Number of Suits instituted and disposed of by the High Court of Judicature at Madras, on its Ordinary Original Jurisdiction during the year 1866.

Suits.		Disposed of on Merits		Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn		Adjusted		Otherwise disposed of.	Depending on 31st December 1866.	Cases remaining from the late Supreme Court disposed of.
Remaining from 1865.	Instituted in 1866.	At settlement of issues.	On final disposal		With leave to bring fresh suit.	Absolutely.	Before hearing.	At hearing.			
100	433	174	118	39	16	102	...	...	...	84	13

B.
CIVIL.
ABSTRACT.

B.

GENERAL ABSTRACT STATEMENT.

CIVIL.

No. 1.—*Punchayets.*

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Depending 1st January	69	58	47	71	101
Instituted during the year ...	95	122	348	582	588
Total...	164	180	395	653	689
Decided on merits	43	59	67	400	407
Dismissed on default...	8	22	15	33	56
Adjusted or withdrawn	36	33	111	77	60
Otherwise disposed of...	19	19	131	42	7
Total...	106	133	324	552	530
Depending 31st December...	58	47	71	101	159

B.
CIVIL.
ABSTRACT.

No. 2.—*Village Moonsiffs.*

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Depending 1st Jan.	20,523	15,341	14,503	11,885	11,941
Instituted during the year	49,824	42,910	38,181	40,222	39,806
Total...	70,347	58,251	52,684	52,107	51,747
Decided on merits..	20,876	16,946	15,359	18,290	21,012
Dismissed on default	9,685	8,213	8,153	6,919	7,208
Adjusted or withdrawn...	21,045	15,399	15,685	13,671	10,962
Otherwise disposed of	3,400	3,190	1,602	1,286	950
Total...	55,006	43,748	40,799	40,166	40,132
Depending 31st Dec.	15,341	14,503	11,885	11,941	11,615

No. 3.—*District Moonsiffs.*

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Depending 1st Jan.	1,40,146	1,09,345	73,173	47,062	47,199
Instituted during the year	1,12,860	75,823	99,988	1,11,433	1,12,193
Remanded...	592	447	376	1,908	1,849
Received by transfer.	18,405	18,315	6,590	3,185	5,699
Total....	2,72,003	2,03,930	1,80,127	1,63,588	1,66,940
Decided on merits...	64,555	61,555	73,336	74,264	76,564
Dismissed on default	16,065	13,620	12,548	6,677	5,701
Adjusted or withdrawn	51,591	33,799	34,107	29,669	28,499
Otherwise disposed of.	30,447	21,783	13,074	5,779	7,814
Total...	1,62,658	1,30,757	1,33,065	1,16,389	1,18,578
Depending 31st Dec.	1,09,345	73,173	47,062	47,199	48,362

No. 4.—Cantonment Small Cause Courts.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Depending 1st January	...	...	...	...	97
Instituted during the year ...	...	...	...	331	1,774
Remanded	...	...	...	...	...
Received by transfer	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	331	1,871
Decided on merits	...	...	...	183	1,170
Dismissed on default	...	...	...	14	128
Adjusted or withdrawn	...	...	...	36	184
Otherwise disposed of...	...	...	...	1	324
Total...	...	...	...	234	1,806
Depending 31st December... ...	...	...	...	97	65

No. 5.—Principal Sudder Ameens.

	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January ...	680	1,232	2,117	1,047	1,203	1,329	1,365	1,841	1,427	1,529
Instituted during the year.	653	24	1,125	16	2,439	50	4,034	22	2,793	...
Remanded	12	47	17	20	29	21	20	55	39	44
Received by transfer ...	2,019	3,121	79	3,404	162	3,503	59	2,627	124	3,199
Total...	3,364	4,424	3,338	4,487	3,833	4,903	5,478	4,545	4,383	4,772
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	571	986	747	982	1,142	1,600	2,130	1,010	1,797	1,114
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent...	207	1,657	367	1,758	338	1,728	514	1,615	520	1,607
Remanded...	...	122	...	83	...	80	...	84	...	131
Dismissed on default ...	117	136	288	154	186	115	197	121	88	97
Adjusted or withdrawn ..	259	94	457	119	652	86	1,063	81	680	112
Otherwise disposed of ...	93	382	336	65	150	58	147	105	52	96
Total...	1,247	3,377	2,195	3,158	2,468	3,062	4,051	3,016	3,137	3,157
Depending 31st December.	2,117	1,047	1,203	1,329	1,365	1,841	1,427	1,529	1,246	1,615

No. 6.—Judges of the Court of Small Causes.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
	Original.	Original.	Original.	Original.	Original.
Depending 1st January	...	1,439	706	671	683
Instituted during the year... ...	7,084	10,033	8,251	10,205	9,934
Received by transfer	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	7,084	11,472	8,957	10,876	10,617
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant...	2,598	6,103	4,967	6,158	5,841
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	418	894	573	937	850
Dismissed on default	401	1,005	539	512	518
Adjusted or withdrawn	2,228	2,764	2,207	2,586	3,041
Otherwise disposed of...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	5,645	10,766	8,286	10,193	10,250
Depending 31st December ...	1,439	706	671	683	367

No. 7.—Assistant Agents.

	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January.	1,060	437	391	115	1	...	5	...	10	...
Instituted during the year	893	26	286	24	32	...	12	...	36	...
Remanded	14	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Received by transfer ...	287	411	18	19	2	...	19	...	1	...
Total...	2,254	874	703	158	35	...	36	...	48	...
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant...	608	100	287	18	19	...	9	...	21	...
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent... ...	140	368	22	72	4	...	2	...	6	...
Remanded	...	25	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dismissed on default ...	203	27	34	4	...	...	12	...	5	...
Adjusted or withdrawn.	430	16	46	1	6	...	2	...	8	...
Otherwise disposed of ..	482	223	313	58	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total...	1,863	759	702	158	30	...	26	...	40	...
Depending 31st Dec. ...	391	115	1	...	5	...	10	...	8	...

No. 8.—Judges of Small Causes with the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen.

	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	116
Instituted during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	...	312	27
Remanded	...	...	...	..	...	...	5	2	6	3
Received by transfer ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	474	35	276
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	354	476	499	422
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant...	...	...	...	..	..	...	103	86	193	69
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent... ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	47	153	59	180
Remanded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	6
Dismissed on default	.	...	...	...	...	...	7	32	4	17
Adjusted or withdrawn...	...	..	...	...	...	..	46	16	44	13
Otherwise disposed of...	...	..	.	.	...	...	5	56	6	23
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	360	306	308
Depending 31st Dec...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	116	193	114

No. 9.—Civil Judges.

	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January.	345	4,363	434	3,989	503	3,755	582	3,782	717	4,918
Instituted during the year	457	5,726	455	5,677	532	6,053	962	6,263	1,064	6,217
Remanded	5	14	15	16	2	13	15	49	24	32
Received by transfer ...	7,682	412	8,127	320	2,469	62	1,777	159	1,604	111
Total...	8,489	10,515	9,031	10,002	3,506	9,883	3,336	10,253	3,409	11,281
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	87	863	147	812	170	711	446	670	534	829
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent... ...	64	1,649	88	1,333	120	1,491	185	1,206	154	1,156
Remanded	...	133	...	118	...	112	...	80	...	161
Dismissed on default ...	17	149	30	132	40	128	35	129	20	119
Adjusted or withdrawn.	106	160	110	153	143	161	198	122	269	143
Otherwise disposed of...	7,781	3,572	8,153	3,699	3,451	3,498	1,805	3,123	1,603	3,497
Total...	8,055	6,526	8,528	6,247	2,924	6,101	2,619	5,335	2,580	5,964
Depending 31st Dec...	434	3,989	503	3,755	582	3,782	717	4,918	829	5,317

No. 10.—High Court.

	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st Jan.	63	770	76	552	63	252	48	156	48	273
Admitted during the year	58	642	76	526	83	487	87	661	94	566
Total...	121	1,412	152	1,078	146	739	135	817	142	839
Dismissed on default	6	104	6	57	5	30	...	22	...	23
Adjusted or withdrawn	1	5	2	4	2	5	...	3	..	5
Confirmed	27	626	55	690	68	498	52	456	68	530
Amended	4	9	6	11	7	9	5	18	7	10
Reversed	6	108	11	49	10	31	19	28	20	48
Remanded	1	8	9	15	4	8	8	13	14	18
Otherwise disposed of..	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	4	2	26
Total...	45	860	89	826	98	583	87	544	111	660
Depending 31st Dec.	76	552	63	252	48	156	48	273	31	179

No. 11.—Aggregate of Original Jurisdiction.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Depending 1st January ...	1,66,180	1,29,125	90,136	61,641	62,321
Instituted during the year...	2,02,813	1,57,780	1,59,401	1,68,129	1,68,500
Remanded or Re-admitted (not including suits received by transfer)	...	...	...	1,948	1,919
Total...	3,68,993	2,86,905	2,49,537	2,31,718	2,32,740
Decided on merits	91,413	87,155	96,095	1,03,618	1,09,128
Dismissed on default... ...	26,962	23,212	21,481	14,406	13,728
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	76,390	52,608	52,911	47,848	43,747
Otherwise disposed of (not including suits merely transferred)	45,103	33,794	17,409	4,025	3,293
Depending 31st December...	1,29,125	90,136	61,641	62,321	62,844
Decided by European Judges.	15,563	19,679	11,536	11,740	13,370
Do. by Native Judges...	2,24,199	1,76,957	1,76,036	1,57,105	1,55,996
Do. by Punchayets ...	106	133	324	552	530
Total decided...	2,39,868	1,96,769	1,87,896	1,69,397	1,69,896

No. 12.—*Aggregate of Appellate Jurisdiction.*

	APPEALS FROM																							
	CIVIL JUDGES.										ASSISTANT AGENTS.										PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.			
	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1862.		1863.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Suits appealable	136	2,512	213	2,145	219	2,202	289	1,876	237	1,995	435	83	182	62	17	19	...	...	...	...	573	125	755	159
Appealed	58	350	76	289	83	301	87	378	94	248	89	46	101	...	...	..	..	..	..	.	185	246	315	237
Appeals depending on the 1st January	63	376	76	337	63	142	48	80	48	164	124	54	95	31	28	3	...	...	...	...	112	340	159	184
Total...	121	726	152	626	146	443	135	458	142	412	213	100	196	31	28	3	...	..	...	..	297	586	474	421
Affirmed	27	307	55	409	68	312	52	236	68	276	64	58	43	23	9	2	...	...	...	...	93	281	103	258
Modified	4	5	6	7	7	6	5	8	7	4	4	...	6	..	3	...	.	...	..	..	12	4	18	4
Reversed	6	45	11	28	10	18	19	20	20	34	15	6	13	...	7	1	...	...	...	..	20	57	38	21
Remanded...	1	6	9	11	4	5	8	10	14	11	6	1	2	1	7	.	...	..	...	...	6	1	13	3
Dismissed on default ..	6	42	6	25	5	16	...	13	...	7	14	4	3	4	1	...	...	...	.	...	5	58	2	28
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	1	4	2	4	2	4	...	3	...	2	7	...	8	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	2	1	4	...
Otherwise disposed of ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	4	2	5	8	..	93	..	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4	...
Total...	45	409	89	484	98	363	87	294	111	339	118	69	168	28	28	3	...	...	...	.	138	402	182	314
Depending 31st December	76	317	63	142	48	80	48	164	31	73	95	31	28	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	184	292	107

No. 12.—*Aggregate of Appellate Jurisdiction.*—(Concluded.)

	APPEALS FROM																					
	PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.—(*Concluded.*)						COLLECTORS.					SUDDER AMEENS.					DISTRICT MOONSIFFS.				
	1864.		1865.		1866.		1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.
Suits appealable	528	250	713	324	780	2970	97	214	186	179	171	748	14	2	6	...	25,182	27,419	24,099	21,249	21,440
Appealed	244	186	231	283	317	318	29	141	53	117	65	535	11	1	...	...	8,943	8,928	9,404	9,303	9,530
Appeals depending on the 1st January	292	107	234	76	210	109	53	59	134	28	79	574	537	127	27	1	5,169	4,301	4,503	5,334	6,273
Total ..	536	293	465	359	527	427	82	200	187	145	144	1109	548	128	27	1	14,112	13,229	13,907	14,637	15,803
Affirmed	167	184	155	220	108	254	11	32	106	29	21	270	173	59	10	...	3,141	2,746	2,793	2,684	2,904
Modified	38	3	42	10	22	6	1	4	6	7	1	58	36	7	1	...	513	405	508	572	523
Reversed	45	12	27	8	31	14	5	16	13	25	29	139	63	19	...	...	1,277	1,279	1,145	1,188	1,326
Remanded	22	3	12	3	17	7	1	...	9	...	39	24	15	2	...	...	243	177	152	169	242
Dismissed on default ..	12	14	11	9	10	16	...	1	11	...	..	24	13	5	13	1	269	272	214	258	222
Adjusted or withdrawn...	15	1	8	...	12	3	2	5	12	2	1	22	6	9	2	...	237	245	208	207	254
Otherwise disposed of ...	3	...	...	...	2	21	3	8	2	3	...	35	115	...	...	...	4,131	3,602	3,553	3,286	3,604
Total...	302	217	255	250	202	321	23	66	159	66	91	572	421	101	26	1	9,811	8,726	8,573	8,364	9,075
Depending 31st December	234	76	210	109	325	106	59	134	28	79	53	537	127	27	1	...	4,301	4,503	5,334	6,273	6,728

No. 13.—Description of Original Suits instituted.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Connected with land revenue	3,549	2,852	3,420	5,646	5,775
Otherwise connected with land	11,560	10,442	12,111	13,395	13,583
For houses or other fixed property ...	3,813	3,845	4,484	5,192	5,530
Connected with debts and wages, &c...	1,51,780	1,11,837	1,27,579	1,41,156	1,41,070
Do. do. caste, religion, &c. ...	380	421	420	458	416
Do. do. Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c.	2,143	1,357	1,757	2,282	2,126
Total ..	1,73,225	1,30,754	1,49,771	1,68,129	1,68,500

No. 14.—Result of Original Suits.

In favour of Plaintiffs.	In favour of Defendants.
87,576	21,552

No. 15.—Average duration of Suits.

	1862.			1863.			1864.			1865.			1866.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
High Court, Appellate Side.	...	9	2	...	8	1	...	6	10	...	4	...	...	2	1
Civil Judges...	1	4	2	1	3	5	1	2	23	1	2	27	1	1	27
Assistant Agents...	1	3	1	...	9	13	...	...	23	...	9	18	2	7	20
Judges of the Small Cause Courts	...	...	174	...	...	19	...	...	23	...	...	22	...	...	20
Do. with the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	10	...	4	19
Principal Sudder Ameens...	...	10	24	...	9	25	...	10	2	1	4	7	1	1	26
Cantonment Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12¼	1	.	11
District Moonsiffs	...	9	29	...	10	28	...	10	17	..	9	29	...	...	23

No. 16.—Total value of Suits depending.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Before the High Court, Appellate Side	21,73,202	24,61,493	15,19,437	14,01,125	18,37,659
Do. other Courts—Original	154,86,761	120,18,282	127,77,835	150,22,438	174,84,976
Do. do. Appeal ...	14,73,585	14,76,546	13,64,294	15,08,287	20,19,753
Total...	191,33,548	159,56,321	156,61,006	179,31,850	213,41,408

POLICE ESTABLISHMENT AND COST FOR THE YEAR 1866-67.

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	Area.	Population.	Sanctioned Strength.	Strength of Force on 30th April 1866.	Police Establishments. Supervising Staff.	Superintendents.	Assistant Supts.	Inspectors.	Constables—General duty.	Salt Guard.	Jail Guard.
	Inspr. Genl., & Asst. Inspr. Genl. of Police, including Establishment...	...	...	42	42	2	...	...	26	16	...	...
Northern Range.	Dy. Inspector Genl. of Police	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam. ...	7,757	1,136,926	1,533	1,441	...	1	2	24	1,250	175	111
	Vizagapatam..	9,935	1,415,652	1,506	1,468	...	1	2	28	*1,339	100	75
	Jeypore. ...	9,000	300,000	424	342	...	1	..	7	303	...	...
	Godavery ...	7,534	1,366,831	1,467	1,446	...	1	1	25	1,134	95	112
	Kistna. ..	8,353	1,194,421	1,433	1,384	..	1	1	24	1,232	138	71
	Total...	42,579	5,413,830	6,363	6,081	1	5	6	108	5,258	508	369
Central Range.	Dy. Inspector Genl. of Police	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore.. ...	8,341	999,254	1,413	1,381	...	1	1	25	1,086	210	47
	Kurnool ...	7,470	725,768	1,073	1,081	...	1	1	22	1,005	...	66
	Bellary ...	11,496	1,234,674	1,385	1,381	...	1	1	31	1,310	...	243
	Cuddapah	9,177	1,050,104	1,257	1,200	..	1	2	30	1,151	...	62
	North Arcot.	7,526	1,654,557	1,366	1,330	...	1	1	28	1,200	...	110
	Madras ...	3,100	675,390	996	931	...	1	...	17	626	269	50
	Total...	47,110	6,339,747	7,490	7,304	1	6	6	153	6,378	479	578
Southern Range.	Dy. Inspector Genl. of Police	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot.	4,765	1,128,430	1,268	1,180	...	1	1	21	894	145	79
	Tanjore ...	3,736	1,652,170	1,489	1,398	...	1	1	23	1,181	178	71
	Trichinopoly..	3,097	939,400	795	732	...	1	...	14	702	...	58
	Madura. ...	8,790	1,856,406	1,351	1,247	...	1	1	25	1,181	67	80
	Tinnevelly ...	5,144	1,670,262	1,123	1,060	...	1	1	22	906	54	46
	Total...	25,532	7,246,668	6,026	5,617	1	5	4	105	4,864	444	334
Western Range.	Dy. Inspector Genl. of Police	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salem... ...	7,617	1,493,221	1,173	1,156	...	1	1	24	1,081	...	143
	Coimbatore .	8,417	1,215,920	1,292	1,149	...	1	1	25	881	...	273
	South Malabar	6,259	1,709,081	902	972	...	1	1	20	814	...	61
	North Malabar			592	551	...	1	...	12	464	...	56
	South Canara.	4,205	788,042	879	802	...	1	...	13	574	107	46
	Total...	26,498	5,206,264	4,838	4,630	1	5	3	94	3,814	107	579
	Grand Total.	141,719	24,286,509	24,759	23,674	6	21	19	486	20,330	1,538	1,860

* Includes fifty Constables employed with the Trigonometrical Survey Party.

C.—(*Continued.*)

POLICE ESTABLISHMENT AND COST FOR THE YEAR 1866-67.—(*Continued.*)

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	Police Establishments. Land Custom Guard.	Police Establishments. Total Strength.	Local or Village Police.	Pay and Allowances.	Clothing and Accoutrements.	Rent, Stationery, and other charges.	Total.	Village Police.	Grand Total.
					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	Inspector Genl., & Asst. Inspr. Genl. of Police, including Establishment ...	...	44	...	51,037	459	4,100	55,596	...	55,596
Northern Range.	Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Police ...	...	1	...	12,937	...	375	13,312	...	13,312
	Ganjam. ...	...	1,563	...	1,79,415	20,718	12,535	2,12,668	...	2,12,668
	Vizagapatam ...	..	1,545	48	1,64,473	20,214	4,886	1,89,573	1,045	1,90,618
	Jeypore. ...		311	110	40,180	5,439	961	46,580	1,880	48,460
	Godavery ...	13	1,381	35	1,54,059	20,180	3,467	1,77,706	748	1,78,454
	Kistna. ...	...	1,467	20	1,53,145	19,543	3,157	1,75,845	661	1,76,506
	Total ..	13	6,268	213	7,04,209	86,094	25,381	8,15,684	4,334	8,20,018
Central Range.	Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Police ...	...	1	...	2,264	...	7	2,271	...	2,271
	Nellore. ...	..	1,370	99	1,55,254	19,733	2,942	1,77,929	3,263	1,81,192
	Kurnool. ...	...	1,095	12	1,37,094	14,875	2,581	1,54,550	496	1,55,046
	Bellary.. ...	...	1,586	...	1,83,172	19,350	2,250	2,04,772	...	2,04,772
	Cuddapah ...	...	1,246	.	1,51,546	17,818	3,251	1,72,615	..	1,72,615
	North Arcot ...	...	1,340	...	1,57,015	20,510	3,323	1,80,848	...	1,80,848
	Madras. ...	...	963	...	1,09,871	14,076	2,470	1,26,417	...	1,26,417
	Total...	..	7,601	111	8,96,216	1,06,362	16,824	10,19,402	3,759	10,23,161
Southern Range.	Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Police ...	..	1	...	12,256	...	70	12,326	...	12,326
	South Arcot ...	72	1,213	2,570	1,40,252	17,241	3,659	1,61,156	16,285	1,77,441
	Tanjore. ...	30	1,485	...	1,62,470	20,242	2,518	1,85,239	...	1,85,239
	Trichinopoly ...	..	775	...	82,776	10,826	2,347	95,949	...	95,949
	Madura. ...	...	1,355	...	1,50,566	20,233	2,729	1,73,528	...	1,73,528
	Tinnevelly ...	...	1,030	...	1,29,129	15,326	2,720	1,47,175	...	1,47,175
	Total..	102	5,850	2,570	6,77,458	83,872	14,043	7,75,373	16,285	7,91,658
Western Range.	Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Police ...	..	1	...	12,745	...	250	12,995	...	12,995
	Salem	..	1,250	...	1,45,684	17,241	6,432	1,69,357	...	1,69,357
	Coimbatore .	..	1,181	...	1,40,184	20,830	5,956	1,66,970	...	1,66,970
	South Malabar.	.	897	5	1,17,876	13,407	4,558	1,35,841	192	1,36,033
	North Malabar.	28	561	8	67,543	8,731	1,485	77,759	440	78,199
	South Canara...	...	741	...	82,056	11,264	2,141	95,461	...	95,461
	Total...	28	4,631	13	5,66,088	71,473	20,822	6,58,383	632	6,59,015
	Grand Total ..	143	24,403	2,907	28,95,008	3,48,266	81,170	33,24,438	25,010	33,49,448

C.—(*Continued.*)

STRENGTH OF FORCE, ESTABLISHMENTS, AND CASUALTIES DURING THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1866-67.

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	Sanctioned strength of Force.	Actual strength of Force on 30th April 1866.	Actual strength of Force on 31st March 1867.	Casualties during the year. Dismissed and discharged or reduced.	Casualties during the year. Resigned and deserted.	Casualties during the year. Died.	Casualties during the year. Total.	Casualties during the year. Per-centage.	Enlisted during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	1,533	1,438	1,507	191	69	52	312	20·7	379
	Vizagapatam .	1,506	1,468	1,521	81	131	64	276	18·1	327
	Jeypore. ...	424	346	309	41	38	11	90	29·1	58
	Godavery ...	1,467	1,446	1,370	53	112	51	216	15·7	139
	Kistna ...	1,433	1,384	1,448	31	22	30	83	5·7	165
	Total...	6,363	6,082	6,155	397	372	208	977	15·8	1,068
Central Range.	Nellore ...	1,413	1,381	1,355	73	65	23	161	11·8	135
	Kurnool ...	1,073	1,081	1,069	81	46	31	158	14·7	110
	Bellary ...	1,385	1,381	1,476	94	51	28	173	11·7	268
	Cuddapah ...	1,257	1,200	1,231	79	74	20	173	14·0	200
	North Arcot..	1,366	1,330	1,325	45	45	23	113	8·5	96
	Madras ...	996	931	957	64	83	15	162	16·9	192
	Total...	7,490	7,304	7,413	436	364	140	940	12.6	1,001
Southern Range.	South Arcot...	1,268	1,180	1,176	63	65	10	138	11·9	135
	Tanjore ...	1,489	1,432	1,447	66	42	17	125	8·6	189
	Trichinopoly .	795	732	763	68	41	7	116	15·2	153
	Madura ..	1,351	1,247	1,347	46	58	30	134	9·9	219
	Tinnevelly ...	1,123	1,060	1,017	73	36	14	173	17·0	124
	Total...	6,026	5,651	5,749	316	292	78	686	11·9	820
Western Range.	Salem... ...	1,173	1,156	1,222	60	105	14	179	14·6	245
	Coimbatore ...	1,292	1,149	1,165	130	142	17	289	24·8	305
	South Malabar.	902	976	893	21	32	21	84	9·4	6
	North Malabar.	592	551	543	39	10	9	58	10·6	51
	South Canara.	879	791	710	44	78	7	129	18·1	85
	Total...	4,838	4,623	4,533	304	367	68	739	16·3	692
	Grand Total..	24,717	23,660	23,850	1,453	1,395	494	3,342	15·0	3,581

C.—(*Continued.*)

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	State of Education on 31st December 1866.			Instruction during the Calendar year 1866.		
		Can read and write.	Cannot read and write.	Passed General Test.	Number who have been in District Head Quarter School.	Passed prescribed test of rank.	Passed Special Test.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Range.	Ganjam	761	697	3	1,074	119	1
	Vizagapatam ...	558	876	1	190	98	2
	Jeypore	86	223	1	*No Returns.*		..
	Godavery... ...	820	527	4	213	190	2
	Kistna	692	726	3	282	150	1
	Total..	2,917	3,049	12	1,759	557	6
Central Range.	Nellore	576	756	3	382	215	3
	Kurnool	311	693	...	311	60	...
	Bellary	712	773	9	384	51	2
	Cuddapah	379	827	1	138	64	...
	North Arcot ...	819	520	4	158	65	...
	Madras	516	410	3	124	59	2
	Total...	3,316	3,979	20	1,497	514	7
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	698	479	3	123	59	4
	Tanjore	1,154	327	3	130	94	3
	Trichinopoly ...	704	27	2	74	63	[illegible]
	Madura	1,037	320	8	109	56	2
	Tinnevelly.. ...	692	354	6	86	42	2
	Total...	4,285	1,507	22	522	314	11
Western Range.	Salem	702	528	...	179	77	4
	Coimbatore... ...	751	419	4	180	185	4
	South Malabar ...	672	249	2	300	252	2
	North Malabar ...	478	67	...	81	32	1
	South Canara ...	339	366	7	95	64	1
	Total...	2,942	1,629	13	835	610	12
	Grand Total...	13,460	10,164	67	4,613	1,995	36

C.—(*Continued.*)

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	POLICE OFFICERS CONVICTED IN 1866. — Convicted by Magistrates.													
		Robbery.	House-breaking.	Theft and Receiving, &c.	Extortion and Bribery.	Assault and Criminal Force.	Cheating.	False evidence, and causing disappearance of evidence.	Furnishing false information to a Public Servant.	Criminal Breach of Trust and Misappropriation.	Causing Hurt.	Negligent escape.	Neglect of duty.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Northern Range.	Ganjam	2	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	4	23
	Vizagapatam ...	...	1	...	12	2	...	...	...	...	1	7	4	2	29
	Jeypore	...	...	...	*No Returns.*				...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godavery	..	..	2	..	6	...	...	...	1	1	...	9	...	19
	Kistna	...	...	...	2	5	...	1	...	1	2	3	..	8	22
	Total...	2	1	7	19	13	...	1	...	6	4	10	16	14	93
Central Range.	Nellore	...	...	2	3	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	13
	Kurnool	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	2	11
	Bellary	..	...	1	1	2	..	...	...	1	...	7	3	...	15
	Cuddapah	...	..	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7
	North Arcot	..	..	2	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	..	1	9
	Madras	...	..	3	3	...	..	...	...	1	...	..	11	1	19
	Total...	...	...	12	18	9		2	1	2	1	8	17	4	74
Southern Range.	South Arcot	...	...	10	5	3	...	...	...	1	...	5	2	...	26
	Tanjore	..	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	6	...	7	1	3	23
	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	1	2	..	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	9
	Madura	..	...	...	7	..		1	...	...	...	2	3	...	13
	Tinnevelly	.	..	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	13
	Total...	...	...	13	16	9	1	1	1	7	...	15	14	7	84
Western Range.	Salem	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	11	1	24
	Coimbatore	...	6	7	1	14	...	...	...	...	3	1	26	8	60
	South Malabar.. ...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	1	14
	North Malabar.. ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
	South Canara... ...	...	...	1	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
	Total...	...	6	9	7	19	...	...	...	1	10	4	38	10	104
	Grand Total...	2	7	41	60	50	1	4	2	16	15	37	85	35	355

C.—(*Continued.*)

POLICE OFFICERS CONVICTED IN 1866.—(*Continued.*)

CONVICTED BY COURTS.

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	Murder.	Dacoity.	Highway Robbery.	House-breaking by night.	Extortion.	False evidence.	Causing grievous hurt.	Breach of Trust.	Adultery.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Northern Range.	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	5
	Vizagapatam ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1
	Jeypore	...	...	*No Returns.*				...	...	...	...	..
	Godavery.. ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3
	Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	1	..	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	4	9
Central Range.	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Cuddapah. ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
	North Arcot ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
	Madras	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total..	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	4	10
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
	Tanjore	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Madura	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
	Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Total...	...	2	...	2	...	1	2	...	1	...	8
Western Range.	Salem	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	6
	Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
	South Malabar ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3
	North Malabar...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	South Canara ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Total...	...	1	5	...	2	2	...	...	...	5	15
	Grand Total ..	2	3	5	2	3	4	8	1	1	13	42

C.—(*Continued.*)

CASTES AND RACES ON 31st MARCH 1867.

INSPECTORS.

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Foreigners not British subjects.	Brahmins.	Rajaputs and Mahrattas.	Naidoos.	Moodeliars.	Sattanjes.	Chetties.	Commatties.	Vunniers.	Weavers.	Yadiers.	Conicapolies.	Nairs.	Moplas.	Teers.	Oryas.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Pariahs.	Koravers, &c.	Total.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Northern Range.	Ganjam... ...	2	3	..	2	1	7	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	22
	Vizagapatam.	2	3	...	6	1	7	...	...	..	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	.	25
	Jeypore... ...				*No Returns.*																			7
	Godavery ...	5	3	...	2	...	11	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	3	...	.	25
	Kistna	2	1	...	6	1	11	.	...	..	...	.	...	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	3	...	..	24
	Total...	11	10	..	16	3	36	1	...	...	..	.	..	1	...	..	...	...	5	...	13	...	..	103
Central Range.	Nellore	2	2	...	6	2	2	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	21
	Kurnool	2	1	...	5	..	6	1	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	20
	Bellary... ..	1	4	...	16	4	3	.	..	...	1	..	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	31
	Cuddapah... ..	1	6	...	6	2	6	7	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
	North Arcot..	3	2	...	9	2	4	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	26
	Madras.....	2	3	..	4	...	2	1	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	2	...	.	16
	Total...	11	18	...	46	10	23	16	..	...	1	.	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	3	11	...	3	142
Southern Range.	South Arcot..	4	3	1	6	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	20
	Tanjore... ...	4	3	...	2	...	3	6	..	..	..	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	22
	Trichinopoly .	1	2	...	...	...	1	3	1	.	..	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	14
	Madura... ...	2	5	...	4	...	1	12	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
	Tinnevelly ...	5	2	...	3	..	2	7	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	21
	Total...	16	15	1	15	..	8	31	1	..	.	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	1	101
Western Range.	Salem.. ...	5	4	...	6	..	4	3		...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	24
	Coimbatore....	5	4	...	2	2	4	1	..	...	..	...	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	23
	South Malabar	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	19
	North Malabar	2	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	12
	South Canara.	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	1	...	...	2	13
	Total...	17	12	...	17	2	8	4	..	...	...	...	.	3	...	16	...	5	...	3	2	...	2	91
	Grand Total..	55	55	1	94	15	75	52	1	...	1	1	..	8	...	16	...	5	5	9	31	...	6	437

C.
POLICE.

C.—(*Continued.*)

CASTES AND RACES ON 31ST MARCH 1867.—(*Continued.*)

CONSTABULARY.

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Foreigners, not British subjects.	Brahmins.	Rajaputs and Mahrattas.	Naidoos.	Moodeliars.	Sattanies.	Chetties.	Commatties.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	...	1	...	..	16	803	2	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	2	2	...	37	19	990	1	...	...	..
	Jeypore ...					*No Returns.*					
	Godavery ...	2	2	...	38	49	716	1	...	...	2
	Kistna ...	1	3	...	37	72	695	1	...	...	...
	Total...	5	8	...	112	156	3,204	5	...	...	2
Central Range.	Nellore ...	1	2	...	40	74	550	16	...	...	...
	Kurnool ...	...	...	...	84	148	69	4	...	...	...
	Bellary ..	5	...	...	73	88	296	32	...	...	1
	Cuddapah ...	...	3	...	37	88	372	27	...	...	...
	North Arcot ...	2	1	...	30	152	320	129	...	...	...
	Madras ...	5	6	...	18	35	299	90	...	...	...
	Total...	13	12	...	282	585	1,906	298	...	...	1
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	3	11	1	6	41	261	193	...	...	...
	Tanjore ...	4	12	...	19	159	476	321	2	4	...
	Trichinopoly ...	7	5	...	5	34	230	6	2	3	...
	Madura ...	3	5	...	21	56	294	346	...	...	...
	Tinnevelly ...	4	3	...	8	39	254	325	...	...	...
	Total...	21	36	1	63	329	1,515	1,191	4	7	...
Western Range.	Salem ...	2	3	...	92	78	278	142	...	...	...
	Coimbatore ...	3	7	...	35	96	256	239	...	...	...
	South Malabar...	...	3	...	1	35	7	...	...	6	...
	North Malabar...	1	6	...	6	7	...	14	...	5	..
	South Canara ...	...	...	...	40	9	1	322	...	...	...
	Total...	6	19	...	174	225	542	717	...	11	...
	Grand Total...	45	75	1	631	1,295	7,167	2,211	4	18	3

C.
POLICE.

C.—(*Continued.*)

CASTES AND RACES ON 31ST MARCH 1867.—(*Concluded.*)

CONSTABULARY.

DISTRICTS.	Vunniers.	Weavers.	Yediers.	Cocapolies.	Pairs.	Moplas.	Teers.	Oryas.	Christians.	Mohomedans.	Pariahs.	Koravers, &c.	Total.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Ganjam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	546	...	111	6	...	1,485
Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	3	183	11	45	1,496
Jeypore ...							*No Returns.*						302
Godavery ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378	15	142	1,345
Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	513	1	99	1,424
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	749	5	1,185	33	286	6,052
Nellore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	600	8	36	1,334
Kurnool ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	722	...	22	1,049
Bellary ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	837	89	18	1,445
Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	675	1	...	1,203
North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	505	44	101	1,299
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	391	27	23	941
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	3,730	169	200	7,271
South Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	393	27	191	1,156
Tanjore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	172	...	199	1,425
Trichinopoly ...	2	1	38	...	...	...	...	...	2	225	12	...	748
Madura ...	...	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	43	283	5	267	1,323
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	234	3	25	996
Total...	...	32	39	...	...	...	...	...	120	1,307	47	682	5,648
Salem ...	2	33	290	...	...	...	...	...	14	516	12	44	1,198
Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	42	356	17	51	1,142
South Malabar...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	6	169	12	8	874
North Malabar...	..	...	10	...	486	89	42	...	10	75	...	13	531
South Canara ...	...	...	...	...	308	5	81	...	117	144	...	64	697
Total...	...	...	50	...	794	94	123	17	189	1,260	41	180	4,442
Grand Total...	2	33	340	...	794	94	123	766	389	7,482	290	1,348	23,413

C.—(*Continued.*)

WARRANTS AND SUMMONS ISSUED BY MAGISTRATES, SUB-MAGISTRATES, AND COURTS DURING THE YEAR 1866.

GRAVE CASES.

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	Warrants originally issued. Number of Processes.	Warrants originally issued. Number of Persons.	Warrants issued on neglect of Summons. Number of Processes.	Warrants issued on neglect of Summons. Number of Persons.	Summons. Number of Processes.	Summons. Number of Persons.	Total. Number of Processes.	Total. Number of Persons.	Proportion to Population.
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	559	559	155	155	2,902	2,902	3,616	3,461	One in 329
	Vizagapatam.	1,002	1,215	200	268	3,446	3,446	4,648	4,661	304
	Jeypore ...	37	63	...	...	37	37	74	100	3,000
	Godavery ...	275	277	106	106	1,990	1,990	2,371	2,267	603
	Kistna ...	896	978	63	63	3,741	3,741	4,700	4,719	253
	Total ..	2,769	3,092	524	592	12,116	12,116	15,409	15,208	356
Central Range.	Nellore ...	409	455	7	7	2,222	2,222	2,638	2,677	373
	Kurnool ...	74	117	9	15	621	621	704	738	983
	Bellary ...	493	970	12	14	3,992	4,023	4,497	4,993	247
	Cuddapah ...	355	355	...	...	2,805	2,805	3,160	3,160	332
	North Arcot.	1,531	1,531	89	89	6,723	6,725	8,343	8,256	200
	Madras ..	268	268	...	...	576	576	844	844	800
	Total...	3,130	3,696	117	125	16,939	16,972	20,186	20,668	307
Southern Range.	South Arcot.	658	681	4	4	2,011	2,011	2,673	2,692	419
	Tanjore ...	1,735	1,735	7	7	7,932	7,932	9,674	9,667	171
	Trichinopoly.	483	483	...	...	907	907	1,390	1,390	676
	Madura ..	817	825	138	138	7,540	7,541	8,495	8,366	222
	Tinnevelly ...	1,042	1,043	167	167	6,982	6,984	8 .92	8,027	208
	Total...	4,735	4,767	316	316	25,373	25,376	30,424	30,142	207
Western Range.	Salem ...	1,184	1,285	11	11	4,140	4,140	5,335	5 425	275
	Coimbatore...	648	648	114	114	5,472	5,472	6,234	6,120	199
	South Malabar	972	1,066	33	33	2,393	2,410	3,398	3,476	372
	North Malabar	260	262	29	29	854	857	1,143	1,119	
	South Canara	164	164	125	125	1,800	1,800	2,089	1,964	401
	Total...	3,228	3,425	312	312	14,659	14,679	18,199	18,104	288
	Grand Total.	13,862	14,980	1,269	1,345	69,087	69,142	84,218	84,122	288

C.—(*Continued.*)

WARRANTS AND SUMMONS ISSUED BY MAGISTRATES, SUB-MAGISTRATES, AND COURTS DURING THE YEAR 1866.—*Concluded.*

PETTY CASES.

Warrants originally issued. Number of Processes.	Warrants originally issued. Number of Persons.	Warrants issued on neglect of Summons. Number of Processes.	Warrants issued on neglect of Summons. Number of Persons.	Summons. Number of Processes.	Summons. Number of Persons.	Total. Number of Processes.	Total. Number of Persons.	Proportion to Population.
212	212	78	78	2,185	2,185	2,475	2,397	One in 474
172	423	823	1,285	13,487	13,487	14,482	13,910	102
82	94	...	...	427	445	509	539	557
753	753	191	191	9,741	9,741	10,685	10,494	130
1,455	1,598	929	948	16,819	16,819	19,203	18,417	65
2,674	3,080	2,021	2,502	42,659	42,677	47,354	45,757	118
578	590	438	446	16,337	16,347	17,353	16,937	59
577	751	283	396	10,034	10,034	10,894	10,785	67
526	992	403	719	8,254	8,381	9,183	9,373	132
1,550	1,550	202	202	9,825	9,825	11,577	11,375	92
472	472	265	265	6,122	6,122	6,859	6,594	251
672	681	1,396	1,396	11,107	11,107	13,175	11,788	57
4,375	5,036	29 87	3,415	61,679	61,816	69,041	66,852	95
1,092	1,128	208	208	20,204	20,294	21,594	21,422	53
258	258	292	292	14,230	14,229	14,780	14,487	114
614	614	258	258	9,938	9,938	10,810	10,552	89
424	430	84	84	14,785	14,786	15,293	15,216	122
565	567	574	574	8,936	8,936	10,075	9,503	176
2,953	2,997	1,416	1,416	68,183	68,183	72,552	71,180	102
592	601	509	509	12,985	12,986	14,086	13,587	110
229	229	356	356	10,182	10,182	10,767	10,411	117
238	239	436	437	6,083	6,240	6,757	6,479	144
313	315	86	86	5,105	5,118	5,504	5,433	
78	78	69	69	2,876	2,876	3,023	2,954	267
1,450	1,462	1,456	1,457	37,231	37,402	40,137	38,864	134
11,452	12,575	7,880	8,790	209,752	210,078	229,084	222,653	109

N. B.—Persons against whom Warrants have been issued on neglect of Summons are not included in "Total number of Persons."

C.—(*Continued.*)

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	MISCELLANEOUS PROCESSES ISSUED IN 1866. Number of Miscellaneous Processes including Remand Warrants, Levy of Distress, Committals, &c.			
		Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Search Warrants.	Number of Houses searched.
Northern Range.	Ganjam	4,576	5,243	96	133
	Vizagapatam.	3,265	6,491	168	358
	Jeypore	39	62	8	9
	Godavery.	2,319	3,404	74	91
	Kistna	2,140	4,731	139	242
	Total ..	12,339	19,931	485	833
Central Range.	Nellore...	1,022	1,462	54	72
	Kurnool	1,682	2,215	38	94
	Bellary	4,876	10,137	134	315
	Cuddapah	1,985	2,503	363	272
	North Arcot...	1,874	2,752	255	261
	Madras.	731	1,184	60	66
	Total...	11,570	20,253	804	1,080
Southern Range.	South Arcot.	2,844	4,897	167	190
	Tanjore	1,220	1,311	441	445
	Trichinopoly.	1,546	1,786	106	131
	Madura	1,572	1,959	46	49
	Tinnevelly	3,514	4,911	130	147
	Total...	10,696	14,864	890	962
Western Range.	Salem	5,275	7,638	151	202
	Coimbatore..	2,771	4,004	78	102
	South Malabar.	1,943	2,724	75	137
	North Malabar.	1,281	1,703	99	114
	South Canara	883	1,206	97	115
	Total...	12,153	17,365	500	670
	Grand Total...	46,758	72,413	2,679	3,545

C.—(*Continued.*)

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	SHORT-SENTENCED PRISONERS IN SUBSIDIARY JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1866.			
		Number of Jails.	Total Number of convicts during the year.	Total number of days.	Average duration of confinement.
		1	2	3	4
Northern Range.	Ganjam.	5	961	12,099	12·59
	Vizagapatam	16	947	6,640	7·01
	Jeypore		*No Returns.*		
	Godavery	6	629	9,205	14·63
	Kistna	20	530	2,924	5·51
	Total...	47	3,067	30,868	10·06
Central Range.	Nellore	19	390	2,886	7·4
	Kurnool	13	1,121	8,992	8·02
	Bellary	11	2,159	20,799	9·63
	Cuddapah	13	798	4,627	5·87
	North Arcot	17	577	3,862	6·69
	Madras	10	1,057	10,138	9·59
	Total...	83	6,092	51,304	8·42
Southern Range.	South Arcot	17	1,501	12,122	8·07
	Tanjore	9	367	10,788	12 4
	Trichinopoly	6	411	3,053	7·4
	Madura	18	714	6,791	9·51
	Tinnevelly	19	888	7,694	8·66
	Total...	69	4,381	40,448	9·23
Western Range.	Salem	13	1,906	19,917	10·44
	Coimbatore	10	1,782	19,423	10 89
	South Malabar	13	1,400	10,443	7·45
	North Malabar	11	527	4,688	8·89
	South Canara	9	290	4,086	14 08
	Total...	56	5,905	58,557	9·91
	Grand Total...	255	19,445	1,81,177	9·31

C.—(*Continued.*)

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	PRISONERS ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR 1866.							
		FROM JAILS.		FROM SUBSIDIARY JAILS.		FROM OTHER CUSTODY.		TOTAL.	
		Escaped.	Recaptured.	Escaped.	Recaptured.	Escaped.	Recaptured.	Escaped.	Recaptured.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Range.	Ganjam. ...	2	2	8	8	15	9	25	19
	Vizagapatam* ...	3	1	2	2	20	11	25	14
	Jeypore. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godavery. ..	...	...	...	...	16	14	16	14
	Kistna. ...	1	1	3	3	5	4	9	8
	Total...	6	4	13	13	56	38	75	55
Central Range.	Nellore. ...	...	...	...	...	11	10	11	10
	Kurnool. ...	...	...	6	4	9	6	15	10
	Bellary. ...	5	...	1	1	60	41	66	42
	Cuddapah. ...	2	...	3	2	19	10	24	12
	North Arcot. ...	...	...	3	2	18	8	21	10
	Madras. ...	...	...	2	2	11	7	13	9
	Total...	7	...	15	11	128	82	150	93
Southern Range.	South Arcot. ...	1	1	2	1	26	14	29	16
	Tanjore. ...	4	2	3	3	29	16	36	21
	Trichinopoly...	...	...	3	1	5	3	8	4
	Madura. ..	1	1	4	1	23	19	28	21
	Tinnevelly. ...	...	...	1	1	2	2	3	3
	Total..	6	4	13	7	85	54	104	65
Western Range.	Salem. ...	9	3	3	2	13	9	25	14
	Coimbatore. ...	5	5	1	1	48	44	54	50
	South Malabar.	...	...	7	6	12	8	19	14
	North Malabar.	2	2	4	4	9	9	15	15
	South Canara.	2	1	...	...	1	1	3	2
	Total...	18	11	15	13	83	71	116	95
	Grand Total...	37	19	56	44	352	245	445	308

* One prisoner who escaped from the Camp at Vizagapatam, was shot dead.

C.—(*Continued.*)

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	FALL OF RAIN AND PRICE OF FOOD DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1866, AS COMPARED WITH THE LAST FIVE YEARS.			
		Average fall of rain during past five years.	Fall of rain during present year.	Staple articles of food and average price during past five years.	Price during present year.
		1	2	3	4
Northern Range.	Ganjam	63·76	38·02	153	310
	Vizagapatam	52·08	41·89	158	241
	Jeypore	34·35	36·57	151	201
	Godavery	27·31	22·82	189	218
	Kistna				
	Total...	44·40	34·82	163	243
Central Range.	Nellore	25·97	31·47	188	245
	Kurnool	27·54	19·78	245	369
	Bellary	20·53	16·20	257	478
	Cuddapah	18·30	23·97	244	353
	North Arcot	25·09	30·97	202	328
	Madras	27·44	36·81	220	341
	Total...	24·14	26·53	226	352
Southern Range.	South Arcot	46·37	32·77	178	292
	Tanjore	41·18	28·14	183	274
	Trichinopoly	41·90	57·05	194	313
	Madura	34·04	19·51	211	349
	Tinnevelly	29·10	31·86	251	339
	Total...	38·52	33·87	203	313
Western Range.	Salem	27·55	25·95	184	336
	Coimbatore	30·14	24·89	225	417
	South Malabar	160·12	84·74	223	345
	North Malabar				
	South Canara	155·97	139·05	226	326
	Total...	93·44	68·66	215	356
	Grand Total...	50·13	40·97	202	316

C.—(*Continued.*)

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	DEPREDATORS, OFFENDERS, AND SUSPECTED PERSONS AT LARGE ON 31ST DECEMBER 1866.										
		Known Thieves & Depredators.		Receivers of stolen goods.			Suspected persons.		Vagrants and wandering gangs.		Total.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Prostitutes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Northern Range.	Ganjam. ...	571	35	104	7	822	464	43	123	23	1,262	930
	Vizagapatam.	1,279	83	173	75	725	1,342	124	148	84	2,942	1,091
	Jeypore ..						*No Returns.*					
	Godavery ...	214	43	27	7	41	466	28	695	288	1,402	407
	Kistna. ...	785	16	117	16	...	893	60	1,322	1,109	3,117	1,201
	Total..	2,849	177	421	105	1,588	3,165	255	2,288	1,504	8,723	3,629
Central Range.	Nellore. ..	715	26	120	16	55	1,476	12	685	252	2,996	361
	Kurnool ...	359	5	21	...	15	286	4	48	1	714	[illegible]
	Bellary. ...	1,325	34	191	30	221	2,237	59	1,484	944	5,187	1,268
	Cuddapah ..	1,497	57	162	21	...	1,116	82	63	35	2,826	195
	North Arcot.	904	14	114	9	52	909	54	815	337	2,742	466
	Madras. ...	41	2	9	...	102	341	5	35	19	426	128
	Total	4,841	138	617	76	445	6,365	216	3,080	1,588	14,903	2,463
Southern Range.	South Arcot..	537	3	84	17	66	1.245	34	236	104	2,102	224
	Tanjore ...	1,137	38	152	24	570	2,495	65	160	4	3,944	701
	Trichinopoly.	315	3	40	...	121	691	6	53	..	1,099	130
	Madura	726	1	37	2	...	404	6	39	5	1,206	14
	Tinnevelly . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	2,715	45	313	43	757	4,835	111	488	113	8,351	1,069
Western Range.	Salem... ...	561	6	50	3	27	601	12	99	15	1,311	63
	Coimbatore...	407	22	56	16	170	459	23	492	25	1,414	256
	South Malabar	74	1	...	...	70	397	...	10	...	481	71
	North Malabar	416	3	35	3	125	344	15	16	...	811	146
	South Canara.	87	...	1	...	...	4	...	..	...	92	...
	Total..	1,545	32	142	22	392	1,805	50	617	40	4,109	536
	Grand Total.	11,950	392	1,493	246	3,182	16,170	632	6,478	3,245	36,086	7,697

C.—(*Continued.*)

SUSPECTED PERSONS.				ACCIDENTAL DEATHS IN 1866.					
NUMBER OF HOUSES OF BAD REPUTE.				ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.					
				By Drowning.		By other causes.		Total.	
Toddy shops resorted to by thieves, &c.	Prostitutes in Cantonments.	Receivers of stolen goods.	Notorious Gambling Houses.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
191	..	56	162	117	121	74	43	191	164
364	21	149	137	143	99	126	35	269	134
				9	5	64	11	73	16
78	...	41	156	96	93	98	24	194	117
213	...	92	45	94	84	88	36	182	120
846	21	338	500	459	402	450	149	909	551
47	...	51	20	110	130	109	45	219	175
12	15	9	7	69	76	68	24	137	100
119	90	112	179	125	170	115	44	240	214
217	...	92	137	131	332	46	36	177	368
129	5	85	76	273	391	38	25	311	416
8	45	5	4	100	68	33	17	133	85
532	155	354	423	808	1,167	409	191	1,217	1,358
77	...	17	15	176	117	86	25	262	142
214	...	161	118	121	85	64	13	185	98
15	21	10	23	80	65	42	27	122	92
22	...	31	21	96	105	47	21	143	126
...	...	...	...	62	56	39	7	101	63
328	21	219	177	535	428	278	93	813	521
42	...	25	35	15	205	23	9	173	214
7	11	32	74	141	151	85	24	226	175
...	...	...	14	117	102	113	7	230	109
17	...	15	53	79	35	41	4	120	39
...	...	...	...	98	71	128	29	226	100
66	11	72	176	535	564	390	73	975	637
1,772	208	983	1,276	2,387	2,561	1,527	508	3,914	3,067

C.—(*Continued.*)

AND SUICIDES IN 1866.

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	Suicides. By drowning. Males.	By drowning. Females.	By hanging. Males.	By hanging. Females.	By poison. Males.	By poison. Females.	By lethal weapons. Males.	By lethal weapons. Females.	By other causes. Males.	By other causes. Females.	Total. Males.	Total. Females.
Northern Range.	Ganjam. ...	13	9	18	7	...	...	...	...	16	6	47	22
	Vizagapatam ...	25	53	14	4	...	...	6	...	...	...	45	57
	Jeypore. ...	...	1	5	5	1	...	2	...	...	...	8	6
	Godavery ...	35	79	8	3	1	1	...	...	2	...	46	83
	Kistna. ...	17	49	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	20	51
	Total ..	90	191	47	21	2	1	9	...	18	6	166	219
Central Range.	Nellore. ...	27	63	4	3	..	...	1	...	...	...	32	66
	Kurnool. ...	13	41	4	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	18	44
	Bellary.. ..	9	72	22	5	...	...	4	...	2	...	37	77
	Cuddapah ...	39	80	7	6	...	...	2	2	1	3	49	91
	North Arcot ...	34	92	5	...	...	1	13	5	1	3	53	101
	Madras. ...	5	13	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	11	14
	Total...	127	361	47	17	1	2	21	7	4	6	200	393
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	5	7	12	2	1	3	1	...	...	1	19	13
	Tanjore. ...	2	8	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	8
	Trichinopoly ...	3	8	6	4	1	2	...	...	1	...	11	14
	Madura. ...	8	8	22	7	...	1	...	...	1	...	31	16
	Tinnevelly ...	1	6	4	16	1	7	1	...	...	2	7	31
	Total...	19	37	52	29	3	13	3	...	2	3	79	82
Western Range.	Salem	5	7	18	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	24	9
	Coimbatore ...	13	38	11	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	25	44
	South Malabar...	2	3	48	12	...	...	2	...	...	1	52	17
	North Malabar	3	1	14	4	...	...	1	...	2	...	20	5
	South Canara ...	7	14	20	7	1	4	...	...	...	...	28	25
	Total...	30	63	111	31	3	5	3	...	2	1	149	100
	Grand Total...	266	652	257	98	9	21	36	7	26	16	594	794

C.—(*Continued.*)

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	Fires and property lost during the year 1866. Number of Fires.	Number of houses, &c., burnt.	Value of property destroyed.	Number of lives lost.	Convicts guarded in jails in 1866-67. Average number of prisoners.	Police guards. No.	Police guards. Cost.	Police patients in hospital during the year 1866. Number of men treated in Hospital.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	477	3,240	52,296	2	498	71	7,572	1,705
	Vizagapatam.	506	10,841	1,05,333	18	337	48	5,070	448
	Jeypore.* ...	19	64	1,940	...	...	...	...	297
	Godavery ...	734	11,612	1,89,123	33	638	91	9,690	668
	Kistna ...	430	2,756	1,93,755	1	366	52	5,430	372
	Total...	2,166	28,313	5,42,447	65	1,839	262	27,762	3,490
Central Range.	Nellore ...	351	1,228	35,820	1	274	39	4,074	631
	Kurnool ...	116	2,047	60,560	2	378	54	5,670	1,010
	Bellary ...	511	1,013	19,517	9	837	120	13,704	265
	Cuddapah ...	222	825	39,095	...	394	56	5,976	402
	North Arcot.	1,240	1,440	45,243	5	663	95	10,050	353
	Madras ...	191	264	12,753	1	313	45	4,800	106
	Total...	2,631	6,817	2,12,988	18	2,859	409	44,274	2,767
Southern Range.	South Arcot..	441	1,289	84,456	5	504	72	7,674	298
	Tanjore ..	763	1,307	16,716	8	439	63	6,666	502
	Trichinopoly.	411	2,823	61,535	7	316	45	4,800	110
	Madura ..	587	6,514	1,15,396	18	439	63	6,666	134
	Tinnevelly ...	541	2,670	50,475	8	252	36	3,732	323
	Total...	2,743	14,603	3,28,578	46	1,950	279	29,538	1,367
Western Range.	Salem... ...	517	992	68,118	2	796	114	12,078	558
	Coimbatore...	406	1,686	37,457	13	1,481	256	25,374	1,190
	South Malabar	230	320	40,812	1	359	60	6,396	403
	North Malabar	48	48	8,755	...	235	39	4,074	186
	South Canara	305	413	57,651	6	280	40	4,152	183
	Total...	1,506	3,459	2,12,793	22	3,151	509	52,074	2,520
	Grand Total.	9,046	53,192	12,96,806	151	9,799	1,459	1,53,648	10,144

* No Jails in this District.

D.
POLICE.

D.

Return of Criminal Statistics in the four Ranges of the Madras Presidency, for the year ending 31st December 1866.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	NORTHERN RANGE. Cases. Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.
No. 1. Offences against the person.			
Murder	66	32	48·4
Attempt to murder	15	5	33·3
Culpable homicide	35	16	45·7
Attempt to commit do...	1	...	...
Attempt to commit and abetment of suicide ...	55	27	49
Causing miscarriage	9	2	22·2
Concealment of birth, exposure of children ..	8	5	62·5
Causing grievous hurt and hurt to extort confession.	61	39	63·9
Kidnapping and abducting	4	2	50
Prostitution of minors...	7	2	28·5
Rape	9	1	11·1
Total of No. 1...	270	131	48·5
No. 2. Offences against property with violence.			
Robbery in houses	34	13	38·2
Do. in fields	53	13	24·5
Do. on highways and thoroughfares	41	10	24·3
Dacoities in houses	17	6	35·2
Do. in fields	21	2	9·5
Do. on highways	14	...	...
Lurking House-trespass, House-breaking and House-breaking by night	2,471	996	40·3
Do. with violence	4	3	75
Breaking open closed receptacle of property ...	210	60	28·5
Total of No. 2...	2,865	1,103	38·4
No. 3. Offences against property without violence.			
Theft	4,267	2,219	52
Petty theft under Regulation IV of 1821... ...	1,485	1,390	93·6
Extortion	97	24	24·7
Criminal breach of trust and misappropriation ...	493	248	50·3
Receiving, &c. stolen property	129	78	60·5
Cheating	98	31	31·6
Frauds relating to weights and measures... ...	32	17	53·1
Total of No. 3...	6,601	4,007	60·7

D.
POLICE.

D.—*(Continued.)*

Madras Presidency, for the year ending 31st December 1866.

RANGES. Northern Range. Persons. Summoned and arrested.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Property. Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.	Central Range. Cases. Reported.	Detected.	Per-centage.	Persons. Summoned and arrested.	Convicted.	Per-centage.
111	46	41·4	61	38	62·2	86	24	27·9	205	39	19
11	5	45·4	274	...	...	21	8	38	53	9	16·9
51	17	33·3	21	21	100	19	5	26·3	48	7	14·6
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	27	50	...	...	...	77	35	45·4	67	35	52·2
17	2	11·7	...	...	...	18	6	33·3	28	7	25
6	5	83·3	...	...	...	34	7	20·5	25	7	28
111	79	71·1	...	...	...	112	42	37·5	286	80	27·9
5	2	40	...	...	...	13	3	23	20	4	20
13	3	23	...	...	...	6	2	33·3	12	3	25
12	1	8·3	...	...	...	19	1	5·2	19	1	5·2
392	187	47·7	356	59	16·5	405	133	32·8	763	192	25·1
42	18	42·8	1,157	114	9·8	42	5	11·9	36	12	33·3
36	19	52·7	642	171	26·6	237	48	28·7	194	95	48·9
26	22	84·6	1,442	362	25·1	325	81	24·9	268	131	48·8
209	111	53·1	6,762	288	4·2	218	41	18·8	1,204	333	27·6
72	11	15·2	703	187	26·6	197	32	16·2	477	177	37·1
58	...	...	336	...	...	175	28	16	385	77	20
2,274	1,635	71·8	78,441	14,688	18·7	3,165	711	22·4	2,303	1,123	50·9
7	6	85·7	5	5	100	9	2	22·2	7	3	42·8
233	152	65·2	3,943	459	11·6	193	54	27·9	305	145	47·5
2,957	1,974	66·7	93,431	16,274	17·4	4,561	1,002	21·9	5,079	2,096	41·2
6,085	4,196	68·9	69,844	18,362	26·2	7,771	3,071	39·5	8,393	5,412	64·4
2,293	2,136	93·1	521	397	76·2	5,731	4,320	75·2	7,069	6,696	94·7
216	48	22·2	994	86	8·6	44	4	9	59	5	8·4
937	362	38·6	6,006	1,996	33·2	584	283	48·4	1,057	451	42·6
241	121	50·2	143	1,235	...	149	73	48·9	237	104	43·8
161	56	34·7	5,702	595	10·4	81	29	35·8	87	36	41·3
51	23	45·1	...	...	...	57	26	45·6	57	30	52·6
9,984	6,942	69·5	82,250	22,671	27·2	14,417	7,806	54·1	16,959	12,734	75·8

APPENDIX II.—*JUDICIAL.*

D.—*(Continued.)*

Return of Criminal Statistics in the four Ranges of the Madras Presidency, for the year ending 31st December 1866.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	CENTRAL RANGE. Property			SOUTHERN RANGE. Cases			Persons			Property			WESTERN RANGE. Cases		
	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.	Reported.	Detected.	Per-centage.	Summoned and arrested.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.	Reported.	Detected.	Per-centage.
No. 1. Offences against the person.															
Murder ...	297	20	6·7	33	18	54·5	48	24	50	89	33	37	56	37	66
Attempt to murder ...	...	...	...	17	10	58·8	30	18	60	46	32	69·5	12	7	58·3
Culpable homicide ...	...	...	...	22	3	13·6	59	6	10·1	11	...	...	30	16	53·3
Attempt to commit do....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	100
Attempt to commit and abetment of suicide	...	...	...	...	6	33·3	17	6	35·3	...	...	...	15	8	53·3
Causing miscarriage ...	...	...	...	18	7	25·9	43	10	23·2	...	...	...	4	2	50
Concealment of birth, exposure of children.	...	...	...	27	6	31·5	13	7	53·8	...	...	...	4	1	25
Causing grievous hurt and hurt to extort confession.	...	...	...	19	34	39·5	202	83	41	...	...	...	84	49	58·3
Kidnapping and abducting. ...	...	16	...	86	6	23	69	23	33·3	140	5	3·5	16	3	18·7
Prostitution of minors ...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape...	...	...	...	...	4	20	28	4	14·2	...	...	...	3	1	33·3
Total of No. 1...	313	20	6·4	20	94	35	509	181	35·5	286	70	24·4	225	125	55·5
No. 2. Offences against property with violence.															
Robbery in houses ...	1,165	211	18·1	50	8	16	54	15	27·8	1,363	334	24·5	36	16	44·4
Do. in fields ...	3,639	766	21	71	10	14	55	19	34·5	1,098	117	10·6	114	36	31·5
Do. on highways and thoroughfares ...	7,505	588	7·8	83	19	22·9	64	31	48·4	3,508	274	7·8	38	18	47·3
Dacoities in houses ...	43,083	3,698	8·5	88	34	38·6	548	210	38·3	41,489	3,317	7·9	56	23	41
Do. in fields. ...	12,095	2,313	19·1	57	16	28	190	71	37·3	1,895	73	3·8	96	39	40·6
Do. on highways ...	17,847	1,956	10·9	61	11	18	142	38	26·7	4,991	354	7·1	25	9	36
Lurking house-trespass, house-breaking, and house-breaking by night ...	1,67,086	24,953	13·3	1,810	323	17·8	859	454	52·8	1,23,260	14,228	11·5	1,007	403	40
Do. with violence ...	126	28	22·2	1	1	100	1	1	100	...	...	...	2	2	100
Breaking open closed receptacle of property.	3,121	856	27·4	16	3	18·7	8	4	50	106	6	5·6	65	19	29·2
Total of No. 2...	2,75,661	35,369	12·8	2,237	425	19	1,921	843	43·8	177,640	18,703	10·5	1,439	565	39·2
No. 3. Offences against property without violence.															
Theft ...	1,06,594	28,951	27·1	5,167	2,058	39·8	5,232	3,317	63·3	1,03,230	29,072	28·1	4,560	2,430	53·3
Petty theft under Regulation IV of 1821 ...	1,463	1,234	84·3	4,774	4,363	91·3	7,103	6,402	90·1	1,158	941	81·2	2,667	2,500	93·7
Extortion ...	390	22	5·6	64	12	18·7	131	21	16	919	95	10·3	34	11	32·3
Criminal breach of trust and misappropriation ...	91,080	82,646	90·7	322	127	39·4	545	171	31·3	7,235	2,719	37·5	416	228	54·8
Receiving, &c., stolen property ...	756	1,221	...	111	57	51·3	191	72	37·6	619	1,157	...	116	87	75
Cheating. ...	13,941	6,214	44·5	76	17	22·3	93	19	20·4	750	59	7·8	118	42	35·6
Frauds relating to weights and measures ...	6	6	100	21	15	71·4	26	19	73	...	...	...	24	17	70·8
Total of No. 3...	3,14,230	1,20,294	56·1	10,535	6,640	63·1	13,321	10,021	75·2	1,13,911	34,043	29·8	7,935	5,315	66·9

D.—(Continued.)

Return of Criminal Statistics in the four Ranges of the Madras Presidency, for the year ending 31st December 1866.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Western Range. Persons. Summoned and arrested.	Convicted.	Per-centage.
No 1. Offences against the person.			
Murder	100	61	61
Attempt to murder	27	17	62·9
Culpable homicide	48	26	54·2
Attempt to commit do.	1	1	100
Attempt to commit and abetment of suicide ...	13	8	61·5
Causing miscarriage	7	2	28·5
Concealment of birth, exposure of children	2	1	50
Causing grievous hurt and hurt to extort confession...	147	77	52·3
Kidnapping and abducting	24	8	33·3
Prostitution of minors	...	...	...
Rape...	3	1	33·3
Total of No. 1	372	202	54·3
No. 2. Offences against property with violence.			
Robbery in houses	60	29	48·3
Do. in fields	132	65	49·2
Do. on highways and thoroughfares	60	44	73·3
Dacoities in houses	439	221	50·3
Do. in fields	399	193	48·4
Do. on highways	65	38	58·4
Lurking house-trespass, house-breaking and house-breaking by night...	858	596	69·4
Do. with violence	16	10	62·5
Breaking open closed receptacle of property ...	149	79	53
Total of No. 2	2,478	1,275	58·5
No. 3. Offences against property without violence.			
Theft	5,177	4,009	77·4
Petty theft under Regulation IV of 1821	3,877	3,545	91·4
Extortion	75	21	28
Criminal breach of trust and misappropriation ...	550	278	50·5
Receiving, &c., stolen property	179	113	63·1
Cheating	142	44	30·9
Frauds relating to weights and measures	78	55	70·5
Total of No. 3	10,078	8,065	80

D.—(Continued.)

Madras Presidency, for the year ending 31st December 1866.

RANGES.

Western Range. Property. Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.	Total. Cases. Reported.	Detected.	Per-centage.	Persons. Summoned and arrested.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Property. Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.
378	53	14	241	111	46	464	170	36·6	825	144	17·4
...	..	...	65	30	46·1	121	49	40·5	320	33	10
77	77	100	106	40	37·7	206	56	27·1	109	98	89·9
...	...	...	2	1	50	2	1	50	...	...	...
...	...	...	165	76	46	151	76	50·3	...	...	...
...	...	...	58	17	29·3	95	21	22·1	...	...	...
...	...	...	65	19	29·2	46	20	43·5	...	...	...
118	...	...	343	164	47·8	746	319	42·7	118	...	...
100	...	...	59	14	23·7	118	37	31·3	256	5	1·9
...	...	...	13	4	30·7	25	6	24	...	...	...
...	...	...	51	7	13·7	62	7	11·3	...	...	...
673	130	19·3	1,168	483	41·3	2,036	762	37·4	1,628	279	17·1
5,821	3,355	57·6	162	42	26	192	74	38·5	9,506	4,014	42·2
1,685	302	17·9	475	107	22·5	417	198	47·5	7,058	1,356	19·2
1,469	639	43·4	487	128	26·2	418	228	54·5	13,924	1,863	13·3
14,329	1,537	10·7	379	104	27·4	2,400	875	36·4	1,05,663	8,840	8·3
5,164	509	9·8	371	89	24	1,138	452	39·7	19,857	3,082	15·5
1,977	250	12·6	275	48	17·4	650	153	23·5	25,081	2,560	10·2
59,138	21,775	36·8	8,453	2,433	28·7	6,194	3,808	61·4	4,47,925	75,644	16·8
28	16	57·1	16	8	50	31	20	64·5	159	49	30·8
3,970	888	22·2	484	136	28·1	695	380	54·7	11,140	2,209	19·8
93,581	29,271	31·2	11,102	3,095	27·8	12,135	6,188	50·9	6,40,313	99,617	15·5
73,329	20,937	28·5	21,765	9,778	44·9	24,887	16,934	68	3,53,037	97,322	27·5
769	649	84·4	14,657	12,573	85·8	20,342	18,779	92·3	3,911	3,221	82·3
345	..	...	239	51	21·3	481	95	19·7	2,648	203	7·6
56,872	2,797	4·9	1,815	886	48·8	3,089	1,262	40·8	1,61,193	90,158	55·9
2,271	1,150	50·6	505	295	58·4	848	410	48·3	3,789	4,763	...
2,513	1,417	56·2	373	119	31·9	483	155	32·1	22,906	8,285	36·1
...	...	...	134	75	56	212	127	59·9	6	6	100
1,36,099	26,950	19·8	39,488	23,777	60·2	50,342	37,762	75	5,47,490	2,03,958	37·2

D.—*(Continued.)*

Return of Criminal Statistics in the four Ranges of th

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Northern Range. Cases		
	Reported.	Detected.	Per-centage.
No. 4. Malicious offences against property.			
Mischief with aggravating circumstances	57	22	38·6
Do. by fire	44	11	25
Total of No. 4 ..	101	33	32·6
No. 5. Forgery and offences against currency.			
Forgery	25	5	20
Counterfeiting coins	3	2	66·6
Uttering coins	34	12	35·2
Frauds relating to stamps	...	...	...
Total of No. 5. .	62	19	30·6
No. 6. Offences not included in the above classes.			
Unlawful assembly	8	7	87·5
Riot	23	10	43·4
Affray	42	35	83·3
Harbouring escape and rescue of offenders ...	57	41	71·9
Return from transportation	...	...	...
Negligent escape	20	14	70
False evidence	11	5	45·4
Nuisances and offences against public health, safety, and decency	106	79	74·5
Offences against Police Act by Policemen, Act XXIV of 1859	36	28	77·7
Nuisances and other offences under Police Act XXIV of 1859	958	842	87·8
Breach of Post Office Act	3	2	66·6
Railway Act	...	...	...
Total of No. 6...	1,264	1,063	84
No. 7. Offences against Revenue.			
Abkarri	360	297	82·5
Salt	836	686	82
Total of No. 7...	1,196	983	82·1
Grand Total...	12,359	7,339	59·3

D.—*(Continued.)*

Madras Presidency, for the year ending 31st December 1866.

RANGES.

Northern Range. Persons			Northern Range. Property			Central Range. Cases			Central Range. Persons		
Summoned and arrested.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.	Reported.	Detected.	Per-centage.	Summoned and arrested.	Convicted.	Per-centage.
227	61	26·8	56	1	1·7	52	22	42·3	158	61	38·6
85	24	28·2	858	...	...	100	1	1	50	1	2
312	85	27·2	914	1	·1	152	23	15·1	208	62	29·8
55	5	90·9	350	15	4·2	50	9	18	121	17	14
2	2	100	...	...	...	3	2	66·6	6	5	83·3
43	14	32·5	...	...	...	69	29	42	85	33	38·8
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	21	21	350	15	4·2	122	40	32·7	212	55	25·9
58	41	70·6	...	...	...	32	21	65·6	260	153	58·8
199	97	48·7	2	...	...	41	33	80·5	348	219	62·9
137	115	83·9	...	...	...	118	73	61·8	408	241	59
83	71	85·5	...	...	...	120	72	60	102	76	74·5
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
28	20	71·4	...	...	...	30	21	70	42	31	73·8
20	6	30	...	...	...	66	28	42·4	95	37	38·9
462	334	74·4	...	...	...	337	273	81	1,123	913	81·3
54	37	68·5	83	5	60·2	137	109	79·5	243	193	79·4
3,494	2,919	83·5	8	5	62·5	2,187	1,970	90	5,981	5,317	88·8
4	3	75	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	26	21	80·8	30	25	83·3
4,539	3,643	80·2	93	10	10·7	3,095	26 21	84·6	8,632	7,205	83·4
754	531	70·4	335	335	100	341	259	75·9	484	357	73·7
2,615	2,424	92·7	1,528	1,100	71·9	54	48	88·8	140	123	87·8
3,369	2,955	87·7	1,863	1,435	77	395	307	77·7	624	480	76·9
21,653	15,807	73	1,86,257	40,465	22·4	23,147	11,932	51·5	32,477	22,824	70·2

D.—*(Continued.)*

Return of Criminal Statistics in the four Ranges of the Madras Presidency, for the year ending 31st December 1866.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Central Range. Property			Southern Range. Cases			Southern Range. Persons			Southern Range. Property			Western Range. Cases		
	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.	Reported.	Detected.	Per-centage.	Summoned and arrested.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.	Reported.	Detected.	Per-centage.
No. 4. Malicious offences against property.															
Mischief with aggravating circumstances	160	...	...	54	23	42·5	137	50	36·4	34	...	...	52	38	73
Do. by fire	12,584	...	...	38	12	31·5	58	19	32·7	1,942	...	...	43	12	27·9
Total of No. 4	12,744	...	...	92	35	38·4	195	69	35·3	1,976	...	...	95	50	52·6
No. 5. Forgery and offences against currency.															
Forgery...	306	...	...	43	10	23·2	79	18	22·7	309	...	...	39	7	17·9
Counterfeiting coins	1	1	100	8	5	62·5	10	6	60	...	...	...	2	2	100
Uttering coins...	14	...	...	26	14	53·8	35	20	57·1	87	87	100	26	18	69·2
Frauds relating to stamps	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	100
Total of No. 5...	321	1	·31	78	29	37·1	126	44	34·9	387	87	22·4	68	28	41·1
No. 6. Offences not included in the above classes.															
Unlawful assembly	...	...	...	28	21	75	193	133	68·8	...	...	...	12	7	58·3
Riot	33	2	6	48	31	64·5	345	194	56·2	...	...	...	45	25	55·5
Affray	...	...	...	39	37	94·8	156	128	82	...	...	...	65	61	93·8
Harbouring escape and rescue of offenders	...	...	...	104	59	56·7	155	76	49	...	...	...	90	69	76·6
Return from transportation	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negligent escape	...	...	...	24	16	66·6	23	16	69·5	...	...	...	12	8	66·6
False evidence	...	...	...	65	26	40	81	37	45·6	...	...	...	31	17	54·8
Nuisances and offences against public health, safety, and decency	...	...	...	176	131	74·4	397	271	68·2	...	...	...	116	94	81
Offences against Police Act by Policemen, Act XXIV of 1859	1	...	...	28	23	82·1	41	29	70·7	...	...	...	44	36	81·8
Nuisances and other offences under Police Act XXIV of 1859	...	...	...	1,593	1,446	90·7	5,225	4,448	85·1	...	...	...	710	673	94·7
Breach of Post Office Act...	...	...	...	4	2	50	4	2	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway Act	...	...	...	51	46	90·1	65	63	91·3	...	...	...	127	113	88·9
Total of No. 6...	34	2	5·8	2,161	1,838	85	6,691	5,397	80·6	...	...	...	1,252	1,103	88
No. 7. Offences against Revenue.															
Abkarri	4	4	100	150	119	79	245	177	72·2	...	66	...	279	230	82·4
Salt	3	2	66·6	152	145	95·3	402	389	96·7	180	173	96·1	84	76	90·5
Total of No. 7...	7	6	85·7	302	264	87·4	647	566	87·4	180	239	13·2	363	306	84·2
Grand Total...	5,03,310	1,55,692	30·9	15,673	9,334	59·5	23,410	17,121	73·1	2,94,380	53,142	18	11,377	7,492	65·8

D.—*(Continued.)*

Return of Criminal Statistics in the four Ranges of the

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Western Range. Persons		
	Summoned and arrested.	Convicted.	Per-centage.
No. 4. Malicious offences against property.			
Mischief with aggravating circumstances	142	104	73·2
Do. by fire	46	29	63
Total of No. 4...	188	133	70·7
No. 5. Forgery and offences against currency.			
Forgery	119	12	10
Counterfeiting coins	2	2	100
Uttering coins	28	20	71·4
Frauds relating to stamps	1	1	100
Total of No. 5...	150	35	23·3
No. 6. Offences not included in the above classes.			
Unlawful assembly	87	47	54
Riot	343	148	43·1
Affray	293	192	65·5
Harbouring escape and rescue of offenders ...	106	89	83·9
Return from transportation	...	...	...
Negligent escape	20	16	80
False evidence	41	22	53·6
Nuisances and offences against public health, safety, and decency...	389	342	87·9
Offences against Police Act by Policemen, Act XXIV of 1859	56	49	87·5
Nuisances and other offences under Police Act XXIV of 1859	1,680	1,577	93·2
Breach of Post Office Act	...	...	...
Do. of Railway Act...	168	150	89·2
Total of No. 6...	3,183	2,632	82·6
No. 7. Offences against Revenue.			
Abkarri	451	349	77·3
Salt	205	191	93·1
Total of No. 7...	656	540	82·3
Grand Total...	16,805	12,882	76·6

D.—*(Concluded.)*

Madras Presidency, for the year ending 31st December 1866.

RANGES.

Western Range. Property			Total. Cases			Persons			Property		
Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.	Reported.	Detected.	Per-centage.	Summoned and arrested.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.
...	...	...	215	105	48·8	664	276	41·5	250	1	4
3,791	...	...	225	36	16	239	73	30·5	19,175	...	...
3,791	...	...	440	141	20	903	349	38·6	19,425	1	·005
...	...	...	157	31	19·7	374	52	13·9	956	15	1·5
...	...	...	16	11	69	20	15	75	1	1	100
13	13	100	155	73	47·1	191	87	45·5	114	100	87·7
...	...	...	2	1	50	3	1	33·3	...	...	...
13	13	100	330	116	35·1	588	155	26·3	1,071	116	10·8
...	...	...	80	56	70	598	374	62·5	...	...	...
...	...	...	157	9	63	1,235	658	53·3	35	2	5·7
...	...	...	264	206	78	994	676	68	...	...	...
...	...	...	371	241	64·9	446	312	69·9	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	86	59	68·6	113	83	73·4	...	...	...
...	...	...	173	76	43·9	237	102	43	...	...	...
...	...	...	735	577	78·5	2,371	1,860	78·4	...	...	...
...	...	...	245	196	80	394	308	78	84	5	5·9
...	...	...	5,448	4,931	90·5	16,380	14,261	87	8	5	62·5
...	...	...	8	4	50	8	5	62·5	...	...	...
...	...	...	204	180	88·2	267	238	89·1	...	...	...
...	...	...	7,772	6,625	85·2	23,045	18,877	81·9	127	12	9·4
...	...	...	1,130	905	80	1,934	1,414	73·1	339	405	...
3	42	...	1,126	955	84·8	3,362	3,127	93	1,714	1,317	76·8
3	42	...	2,256	1,860	82·4	5,296	4,541	85·7	2,053	1,722	83·8
2,34,160	56,406	24·1	62,556	36,097	57·7	94,345	68,634	72·7	12,12,107	3,05,705	25·2

E.
JAILS.

E.

Statement of Sickness and Mortality in the Jails in the Madras Presidency, for the year commencing 1st April 1866 and ending 31st March 1867.

Jails.	Average daily number of Prisoners in Jail.	Remaining in Hospital 1st April 1866.		Cholera.				Small-pox.				Fevers.				Dysentery.			
				Admissions		Deaths.		Admissions.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Deaths.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Berhampore	410·99	10	1	32	...	16	...	5	...	1	...	42	4	...	...	124	8	33	6
Vizagapatam	367·25	17	...	84	3	52	1	4	...	3	...	150	6	4	...	113	3	5	...
Rajahmundry, Central	534·77	13	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	133	...	6	...	62	...	3	...
Do. District	97·53	8	...	5	1	2	1	4	...	1	...	46	7	...	...	15	...	...	...
Masulipatam	131·24	1	...	13	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	60	3	...	...	3	...	1	...
Guntoor	236 17	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	28	2	...	...	10	2	1	...
Nellore	269·08	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	83	2	1	1	35	...	1	...
Kurnool	357·50	13	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	193	...	7	...	103	...	18	...
Bellary	816·45	11	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	3	...	32	...	13	...
Cuddapah	385·38	23	...	51	3	25	1	...	...	...	...	229	12	7	...	75	8	3	...
Vellore	244·36	...	...	10	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
Chittoor	396·52	9	...	26	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	41	17	3	...	21	...	3	...
Salem	801·82	19	...	19	4	8	2	...	...	...	...	240	6	8	...	42	2	10	1
Chingleput	233·16	19	2	27	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	103	5	...	...	35	...	1	...
Cuddalore	494·34	12	...	30	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	75	5	2	1	62	1	5	...
Tranquebar	268·96	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	4	...	...	30	1	1	...
Trichinopoly	314·95	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	44	2	...	...	62	2	3	...
Tanjore	183·94	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	1	...	23	1	5	...
Madura	274·52	10	...	21	...	11	...	2	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	30	...	3	...
Tinnevelly	255·59	9	...	7	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	42	1	...	...	13	1	3	...
Cochin	19·73	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Calicut	289·68	16	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	9	...	2	...
Tellicherry	147·28	14	...	40	2	30	2	1	...	...	...	65	...	3	...	48	...	5	...
Cannanore	107·16	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Mangalore	283·42	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
Coimbatore, Central	530·66	...	...	9	...	3	...	13	1	5	...	330	...	...	...	63	...	5	...
Do. District	28 r·51	12	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	116	...	4	...	17	1	5	...
Ootacamund	115·06	10	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	38	1	...	...	15	...	2	...
Russelconda	97·83	10	...	7	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	39	2	5	...
Guindy	81·31	1	...	1	...	1	...	7	...	1	...	42	2	...	...	4	...	...	...
Paumben	165·97	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Paulghat	67·21	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	36	5	...	...	9	...	1	...
Lawrence Asylum Works	332·39	9	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	33	...	1	...	58	...	9	...
Dodabettah Plantation	74·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neddivuttum do.	131·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	17	...	1	...
								...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...				
Total...	9799·31	315	4	407	14	216	7	53	1	11	...	2,699	86	53	3	1,196	32	147	7
European Prisoners...	9·55	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total...	9808·86	316	4	407	14	216	7	53	1	11	...	2,699	86	53	3	1,196	32	147	7

E.
JAILS.

E.—*(Continued.)*

E.—(*Continued.*)

Statement of Sickness and Mortality in the Jails in the Madras Presidency, for the year commencing 1st April 1866 and ending 31st March 1867.

JAILS.	Diarrhœa.				Diseases of the Brain.			
	Admissions.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Deaths.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Berhampore	236	7	100	...	2	1	...	1
Vizagapatam	62	2	11	...	2	...	...	...
Rajahmundry, Central...	70	...	10	...	35	...	...	...
Do. District...	20	2	5	1	9	...	...	...
Masulipatam	14	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Guntoor	7	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Nellore...	54	6	9	3	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	26	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
Bellary...	87	1	23	...	4	...	1	...
Cuddapah	44	2	6	1	3	...	...	...
Vellore...	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Chittoor	40	2	4	...	4	...	...	...
Salem	59	...	4	...	10	...	...	...
Chingleput	51	6	1	...	5	...	...	...
Cuddalore	49	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Tranquebar	77	2	2	...	5	...	1	...
Trichinopoly	80	1	13	...	2	...	2	...
Tanjore	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	35	...	6	...	5	...	1	...
Tinnevelly	78	6	14	3	2	...	1	...
Cochin...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut...	38	...	5	...	2	...	2	...
Tellicherry	94	1	42	1	...	...	...	...
Cannanore	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	71	...	3	...	9	...	...	...
Coimbatore, Central ...	89	...	5	...	2	...	1	...
Do. District ...	46	1	10	1	...	...	...	...
Ootacamund	31	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
Russelcondah	40	4	2	...	3	...	...	...
Guindy	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paumben	24	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
Paulghat	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lawrence Asylum Works	19	...	2	...	4	...	...	...
Dodabettah Plantation...	24	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
Neddivuttum do. ...	14	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	1,619	49	298	10	132	1	9	1
European Prisoners ...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Grand Total...	1,621	49	298	10	135	1	9	1

E.—(*Continued.*)

Diseases of the Liver.				Diseases of the Lungs.				Dropsy.			
Admissions.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Deaths.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
...	...	...	...	4	1	8	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	16	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	25	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	12	...	7	...	1	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	18	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	15	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	8	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	22	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	13	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	46	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	...	...	...	309	6	46	1	7	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	...	...	...	309	6	46	1	7	...	1	...

E.—*(Continued.)*

Statement of Sickness and Mortality in the Jails in the 1866 *and ending*

JAILS.	Anasarca.				Atrophy.			
	Admissions.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Deaths.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Berhampore	40	3	22	2	5	...	2	...
Vizagapatam	62	...	18	..	25	...	11	...
Rajahmundry, Central	6	...	3	...	2	...	...	...
Do. District	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Masulipatam	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Guntoor...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Nellore	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool...	...	...	...	...	16	1	14	1
Bellary	28	1	13	1	109	4	57	3
Cuddapah	15	...	8	...	1	...	...	...
Vellore	4	...	...	...	5	...	2	...
Chittoor...	1	...	1	...	14	...	6	...
Salem	6	...	3	...	19	...	4	...
Chingleput	5	...	4	...	16	1	1	...
Cuddalore	7	...	1	...	35	...	11	...
Tranquebar	...	...	...	...	16	...	3	...
Trichinopoly	3	...	4	...	3	...	3	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Madura	5	...	1	...	5	...	2	...
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	..	16	...	5	...
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry	17	...	13	...	8	1	4	1
Cannanore	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	...	...	...	...	46	...	4	...
Coimbatore, Central	3	...	2	...	9	...	6	...
Do. District	...	...	...	...	10	...	2	...
Ootacamund	1	...	...	...	13	..	2	...
Russelcondah...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Guindy...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paumben	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paulghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lawrence Asylum Works ...	...	...	...	...	33	...	1	...
Dodabettah Plantation	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neddivuttum do.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total...	226	5	94	3	412	7	141	5
European Prisoners	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Grand Total...	226	5	94	3	413	7	141	5

E.—*(Continued.)*

Madras Presidency, for the year commencing 1st *April* 31st *March* 1867.

Scurvy.				Rheumatism.				Venereal.			
Admissions.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Deaths.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
...	...	...	...	17	1	...	...	3	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	32	3	...	...	11	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	5	1	...	...
3	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
17	2	1	...	10	1	...	...	8	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	15	5	...	...
2	...	...	...	21	2	...	...	14	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	18	2	1	...
1	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	1	...	...
1	...	...	...	24	...	2	...	9	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	21	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	11	2	...	...	14	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	14	1	2	...	4	...	...	...
14	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	24	...	1	...	10	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	13	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	9	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	2	1	...	426	15	7	1	217	22	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	2	1	...	426	15	7	1	217	22	1	...

E.—*(Continued.)*

Statement of Sickness and Mortality in the Jails in the 1866 *and ending*

JAILS.	Abscesses and Ulcers.				Wounds and Injuries.			
	Admissions.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Deaths.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Berhampore	22	1	...	...	8	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	48	1	...	...	23	1	...	...
Rajahmundry, Central ...	80	...	...	...	37	...	...	...
Do. District ...	51	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Masulipatam	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Guntoor...	19	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Nellore	15	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
Kurnool	60	...	...	...	18	...	...	...
Bellary	48	...	...	...	21	...	1	...
Cuddapah	71	...	3	...	36	...	...	...
Vellore	18	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Chittoor	82	5	1	...	22	1	...	...
Salem	98	...	...	...	69	1	...	...
Chingleput	70	1	...	...	35	...	1	...
Cuddalore	16	1	...	...	10	...	...	...
Tranquebar	66	1	...	...	23	3	...	...
Trichinopoly	13	1	...	...	10	...	...	...
Tanjore	7	...	1	...	8	...	...	...
Madura	37	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	70	4	...	...	17	...	...	...
Cochin	9	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Calicut	25	...	2	...	12	...	...	...
Tellicherry	24	...	3	...	3	...	1	...
Cannanore	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Mangalore	103	...	...	...	61	...	1	...
Coimbatore, Central ...	164	...	...	...	49	...	...	...
Do. District ...	70	...	...	...	17	...	2	...
Ootacamund	9	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Russelcondah...	72	...	...	...	36	...	...	...
Guindy	14	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
Paumben	15	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
Paulghat	16	...	1	...	7	...	...	...
Lawrence Asylum Works.	36	...	...	...	19	...	1	...
Dodabettah Plantation ...	18	...	...	...	16	...	...	...
Neddivuttum do. ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Total...	1,479	15	11	...	648	6	7	...
European Prisoners... ...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Grand Total...	1,479	15	11	...	648	6	7	...

E.—*(Continued.)*

Madras Presidency, for the year commencing 1st April 31*st March* 1867.

Diseases of the Eye.				Diseases of the Skin.				Other cases.			
Admissions.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Deaths.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
...	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	9	1	...	...
6	...	...	...	66	2	...	...	129	6	2	1
2	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	26	...	1	...
...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	11	1	1	...
1	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	12	1	...	...
4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	24	1	1	...
1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	19	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	80	...	1	...
4	...	...	...	4		...	...	78	3	...	...
4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	21	...	2	...
1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	59	4	6	...
8	...	...	...	33	1	...	...	126	7	1	...
9	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	28	6	2	...
2	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	33	...	1	...
13	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	72	...	2	...
6	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	14	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	5	...
5	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	41	...	2	...
10	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	25	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	124	1	8	...
25	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	9	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
7	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	35	1	...	...
16	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	116	...	3	...
4	1	...	...	20	...	...	...	49	2	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	27	3	...	...
1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	19	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	23	5	4	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	38	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
154	10	1	...	407	4	1	...	1,318	45	50	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
154	10	1	...	407	4	1	...	1,318	45	50	1

E.—*(Continued.)*

Statement of Sickness and Mortality in the Jails in the 1866 *and ending*

JAILS.	Total Admissions.		Total Deaths.		Remaining in Hospital 31st March 1867.		Per-centage of sick to daily strength.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Berhampore	557	31	177	9	27	3	7·97
Vizagapatam...	840	29	107	2	14	..	4·83
Rajahmundry, Central	536	...	29	...	23	...	3·39
Do. District	187	15	10	3	4	1	5·64
Masulipatam...	135	7	5	...	3	...	5·23
Guntoor	120	7	2	..	7	...	2·70
Nellore...	259	8	13	4	4	...	2·84
Kurnool	534	2	50	1	19	...	6 22
Bellary	525	12	120	4	39	...	2·56
Cuddapah	631	27	49	2	24	3	7·51
Vellore...	143	...	15	...	8	...	1·34
Chittoor	347	35	40	...	17	2	4·61
Salem	782	28	41	3	27	1	4·50
Chingleput	424	23	26	...	14	...	6·99
Cuddalore	388	8	40	1	8	...	4·24
Tranquebar	515	11	13	...	17	...	7·21
Trichinopoly...	259	8	28	...	5	...	3·58
Tanjore	68	3	16	1	...	...	1·67
Madura	304	...	26	...	17	...	4·11
Tinnevelly	311	20	25	3	10	...	4·35
Cochin	47	...	...	...	...	...	5·95
Calicut	288	3	30	...	12	1	5·70
Tellicherry	352	4	109	4	13	...	9 05
Cannanore	22	...	3	...	2	...	1 52
Mangalore	766	4	13	1	18	...	6·67
Coimbatore, Central	702	...	81	..	11	...	3·11
Do. District	310	8	21	1	12	...	5·90
Ootacamund...	131	...	7	...	4	...	3·86
Russelcondah	307	13	12	...	4	...	8·44
Guindy...	111	...	1	...	1	...	2·75
Paumben	158	14	9	...	6	1	3·35
Paulghat	90	...	4	...	3	...	3·10
Lawrence Asylum Works	313	...	19	...	11	...	2·64
Dodabettah Plantation...	250	..	...	...	1	..	3·76
Neddivuttum do.	75	...	4	...	1	...	2·68
Total...	11,787	320	1,095	39	386	12	4·57
European Prisoners	6	...	...	...	1	...	2·53
Grand Total...	11,793	320	1,09 5	39	387	12	4·51

E.—*(Concluded.)*

Madras Presidency, for the year commencing 1*st April* 31*st March* 1867.

Per-centage of deaths to daily strength.	Deaths out of Hospital. Suicide. Males.	Suicide. Females.	Accidental. Males.	Accidental. Females.	Remarks.
45·25	...	...	...	...	
29·68	1	...	...	...	
5·40	...	...	1*a*	...	*a* Killed by lightning.
13·32	...	...	...	...	
3·80	...	...	...	...	
·84	...	...	...	...	
6·31	...	...	1*b*	...	*b* Sudden death—disease of brain.
14·26	...	...	...	...	
15·18	...	...	2*c*	...	*c* Sudden deaths – 1 heart disease, 1 cause unknown.
13·23	...	...	...	...	
6·13	...	...	1*d*	...	*d* Convulsions.
10·08	...	...	...	...	
5·48	...	...	2*e*	...	*e* 1 of Hæmoptysis. 1 by falling from the verandah of the first floor of Block No. 1.
11·15	...	...	...	...	
8·29	...	..	...	...	
4·83	...	...	...	...	
8·89	...	...	...	...	
10·32	1	...	2*f*	...	*f* 1 of disease of brain, 1 of atrophy.
9·47	...	...	...	...	
10·95	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
10·35	...	...	1*g*	...	*g* Disease of brain.
76·73	...	...	1*h*	...	*h* Do.
2·42	...	...	...	...	
4·93	...	...	1*i*	...	*i* Atrophy.
6·03	1	...	8*j*	...	*j* 1 cardiac, 1 disease of brain, 2 shot while escaping. The other 4 died in the District Jail Hospital.
7·81	...	...	1*k*	...	1 of gun shot wound, 2 diarrhœa, 1 dysenteery.
6·08	...	...	...	...	There was then no Hospital accommodation in the Central Jail.
12·26	...	...	...	...	
1·22	...	...	...	...	*k* By fall of earth in a gravel pit.
5·42	...	...	...	...	
5·95	...	...	...	...	
5 71	...	...	1*l*	...	*l* Disease of heart.
...	...	...	...	...	
3·05	...	...	...	...	
11·57	3	...	22	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
11·56	3	...	22	...	

F.
JAILS.

F.

Statement of Expenses incurred in the several Jails of the

Jails.	Average daily number of Prisoners dieted.	Fixed Establishment.			Extra Establishment.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Berhampore	423	2,891	13	2	...	...	..
Vizagapatam	361	3,492	5	4	...	...	...
Rajahmundry, Central ...	544	12,936	11	5	...	...	...
Do. District ...	99	1,783	3	0	...	...	...
Masulipatam	132	2,053	12	4	...	...	...
Guntoor	233	2,732	6	1	...	...	...
Nellore	274	4,058	14	8	...	...	...
Kurnool	356	2,226	10	0	...	...	...
Bellary	693	2,956	15	1	348	8	6
Cuddapah	371	3,425	8	0	...	...	...
Vellore	250	1,533	12	0	394	7	2
Chittoor	417	4,280	13	2	...	...	...
Salem	785	11,432	10	7	...	...	...
Chingleput	231	2,981	7	7	3	9	10
Cuddalore...	508	3,917	13	4	...	...	...
Tranquebar	260	2,733	8	3	...	...	...
Tanjore	170	2,747	12	3	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	308	2,763	10	10	...	...	...
Madura	283	3,269	1	9	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	246	3,073	8	0	...	...	...
Cochin	19	1,034	0	0	...	..	...
Calicut	266	4,098	1	2	26	1	3
Tellicherry	127	2,349	13	3	...	...	...
Cannanore	105	634	0	0	...	...	...
Mangalore	279	3,240	7	3	...	...	...
Coimbatore, Central... ...	562	11,260	7	10	...	...	...
Do. District	252	2,682	12	5	...	...	...
Ootacamund	110	2,085	6	0	...	...	...
Russelcondah	99	454	12	10	...	...	...
Guindy	81	1,531	0	0	...	...	...
Paumben...	165	2,057	0	0	...	...	...
Paulghat	69	599	8	0	...	...	...
Lawrence Asylum Works	332	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dodabettah	74	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neddivuttum	130	499	0	0	...	...	...
Pykarah	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	9,654	1,09,318	4	7	772	10	9
European Prisoners... ...	9	4,834	0	0	...	...	...
Grand Total...	9,663	1,14,152	4	7	772	10	9

F.
JAILS.

F.—*(Continued.)*

Madras Presidency, during the year ending 31st March 1867.

Batta paid to discharged Prisoners.			Diet to Prisoners.			Extra allowance granted to Sick.			Cost per head.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
165	5	6	21,545	10	10	562	15	5	52	4	3
260	1	0	12,199	11	0	138	10	10	59	1	9
108	4	0	25,802	14	10	134	13	5	47	10	10
36	3	0	4,033	9	5	16	4	9	40	14	6
24	6	0	5,664	9	9	454	15	7	46	5	9
11	0	0	9,719	4	1	203	11	10	42	9	5
141	11	0	11,892	4	5	24	7	6	43	7	10
150	0	6	15,438	14	1	179	15	11	43	13	10
6	0	0	47,259	14	0	514	15	11	57	7	10
253	10	0	13,196	14	6	858	7	7	37	14	2
33	5	0	8,074	13	1	753	5	7	35	5	0
104	4	0	12,013	5	8	356	6	1	29	10	7
156	7	10	36,161	4	6	586	0	7	46	13	0
29	4	0	10,854	7	10	146	7	8	47	10	0
15	0	0	25,521	5	3	220	8	6	50	10	9
62	10	0	15,541	11	11	385	1	9	61	4	1
5	8	8	9,823	13	5	131	10	2	53	8	11
21	10	0	14,957	11	11	183	4	0	49	2	6
8	8	0	18,328	14	10	205	4	6	65	7	10
2	10	0	11,197	0	0	328	10	4	46	13	8
13	8	0	809	14	8	...	...	...	42	10	0
16	13	0	17,701	14	9	1,191	9	2	71	0	5
1	6	0	5,293	2	4	152	4	6	42	14	0
74	0	0	4,033	0	6	45	0	6	38	13	5
111	2	0	14,659	15	7	279	6	10	53	8	8
59	2	0	37,796	7	11	...	...	...	67	4	1
190	15	3	16,917	13	5	...	...	...	67	2	2
117	0	4	7,792	8	7	348	6	11	74	0	2
8	6	0	4,392	11	9	177	0	6	46	2	7
6	8	0	4,412	13	8	0	9	9	54	7	10
192	14	0	5,832	9	9	75	15	10	35	12	11
10	13	6	2,317	9	0	10	3	0	33	11	9
258	12	9	21,631	6	5	1	4	8	65	11	9
10	8	0	5,099	13	10	...	...	...	68	14	8
...	...	...	7,700	4	9	94	11	4	59	15	4
...	...	...	399	7	8	...	...	...	9	15	9
2,667	9	4	4,86,019	12	2	8,953	10	11	50	2	3
370	15	1	1,430	3	4	7	7	1	159	11	10
3,038	8	5	4,87,449	15	6	8,961	2	0	...	...	...

F.—*(Continued.)*

Statement of Expenses incurred in the several Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year ending 31st March 1867.

JAILS.	Clothing and Bedding.			Cost per head.			Lighting.			Rent and Repairs of Buildings.			Purchase and Repair of Chain Fetters, Tools, and Implements.			Furniture purchased or repaired.			Stationery.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Berhampore...	2,480	4	5	5	13	10	648	14	9	179	5	4	367	0	6	58	15	0	3	4	0
Vizagapatam	1,304	3	4	3	9	10	687	11	0	363	1	8	110	8	0	146	6	0	5	12	0
Rajahmundry, Central ...	1,949	6	11	3	9	4	576	5	3	30	15	9	1,014	8	2	58	9	3	25	10	4
Do. District ...	741	14	11	7	7	11	222	0	4	27	15	7	404	3	2	5	6	0	3	4	0
Masulipatam...	621	10	0	4	11	4	217	11	9	16	7	3	177	11	6	120	0	8	2	15	10
Guntoor	1,256	7	9	5	6	3	238	11	2	300	9	10	216	4	7	489	4	10	12	10	1
Nellore...	1,390	4	0	5	1	2	307	10	10	229	5	2	240	3	4	38	5	9	18	10	10
Kurnool	988	14	4	3	12	5	356	8	6	86	14	2	202	9	9	311	6	1	61	9	0
Bellary	121	8	0	0	2	10	321	14	0	217	8	0	192	13	0	218	0	0	9	8	0
Cuddapah	1,541	4	7	4	2	6	324	3	7	40	6	0	457	0	3	14	12	0	4	14	4
Vellore	860	15	3	3	7	1	247	10	0	118	12	0	9	7	6	18	11	6	...	...	...
Chittoor	1,116	10	4	2	10	10	342	7	6	229	5	5	214	15	10	...	...	...	13	11	3
Salem	3,644	5	0	4	10	3	668	12	6	286	12	6	196	11	0	340	6	0	0	2	0
Chingleput	820	9	6	3	8	10	676	6	0	85	3	7	280	15	0	9	8	0	5	15	0
Cuddalore	2,650	12	9	5	3	6	201	10	8	818	14	1	84	5	6	136	11	7	8	5	6
Tranquebar	679	14	6	2	9	10	266	11	10	519	8	2	279	15	11	20	6	0	1	13	0
Tanjore...	714	1	2	4	3	2	158	13	0	683	7	2	251	3	8	39	3	8	0	12	7
Trichinopoly...	800	15	8	2	9	7	43	6	6	10	5	4	59	3	1	7	8	11	4	0	0
Madura...	1,017	3	8	3	9	6	301	10	8	48	9	4	303	0	0	...	...	...	9	9	0
Tinnevelly	421	11	0	1	11	5	431	11	6	10	9	0	169	1	7	0	4	0	6	4	0
Cochin	76	5	10	4	4	3	117	5	1	64	14	8	19	0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	2,035	2	8	7	10	5	742	8	9	114	6	5	293	14	3	4	8	0	4	14	8
Tellicherry	318	10	4	2	8	2	239	3	0	303	13	8	105	14	3	219	2	4	6	12	4
Cannanore	385	14	6	3	10	10	330	13	9	450	11	0	93	11	3	57	2	8	...	...	...
Mangalore	927	1	4	3	5	2	473	4	5	109	3	10	45	5	4	16	0	0	6	12	6
Coimbatore, Central. ...	3,475	4	5	6	2	11	3	6	0	67	12	9	324	0	0	590	0	3	13	12	6
Do. District ...	2,369	13	2	11	7	0	1	4	6	426	9	6	91	15	10	92	3	0	3	7	6
Ootacamund...	1,403	4	0	12	12	1	404	13	8	393	0	0	133	0	8	294	12	6	3	0	0
Russelcondah	132	2	11	1	5	4	94	3	6	15	5	3	84	2	4	5	15	0	...	...	...
Guindy...	434	8	0	5	5	10	361	12	6	15	10	0	212	13	2	22	6	0	...	...	...
Paumben	274	10	0	1	10	8	221	1	8	4	11	4	6	8	0	6	5	0	0	15	0
Paulghat	149	15	0	2	2	9	164	1	6	1	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lawrence Asylum Works	2,025	4	11	6	1	7	1,335	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	0	0	6	3	6
Dodabettah	482	0	0	5	13	5	232	15	0	...	...	...	6	0	0	7	8	0	...	...	...
Neddivuttum	937	10	7	7	3	5	298	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	8	0	0	4	0
Pykarah...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	7	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	0
Total...	41,000	12	9	4	6	6	12,276	3	11	6,272	0	1	6,653	3	2	3,866	3	11	249	10	9
European Prisoners ...	185	5	6	20	9	6	145	15	7	383	11	0	...	...	...	9	0	0	11	10	6
Grand Total...	41,186	2	3	...	...	...	12,422	3	6	6,665	11	1	6,653	3	2	3,815	3	11	261	5	3

F.—(*Continued.*)

Statement of Expenses incurred in the several Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year ending 31st March 1867.

Jails.	Executions.	Transportation and transfer of Prisoners.	Sundries.	Batta to Prisoners' Children.	Rewards paid for the re-apprehension of escaped Convicts.	Supplied Hospital on Medical requisition (exclusive of diet.)	Manufactures.	Total.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Berhampore	68 10 0	1,553 8 0	632 14 1	2 6 9	... ...	188 7 4	... ...	30,849 7 1	
Vizagapatam	4 4 10	251 4 0	144 11 5	12 4 0	... ...	144 15 9	... ...	19,265 14 2	
Rajahmundry, Central ...	... ...	231 3 10	549 14 0	... ...	... ...	358 0 6	6,051 13 5	49,829 3 0	
Do. District ...	7 14 0	1 2 0	307 15 9	9 8 0	... ...	96 14 3	... ...	7,697 6 2	
Masulipatam	... ...	... ...	303 11 3	... ...	... ...	166 5 8	11 3 2	9,835 8 9	
Guntoor	18 13 8	173 5 7	175 14 8	18 8 7	75 0 0	79 0 0	... ...	15,720 11 9	
Nellore...	9 10 0	145 7 1	302 7 8	... ...	... ...	117 12 3	... ...	18,917 2 6	
Kurnool...	... ...	1,289 2 9	207 10 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	21,500 3 9	
Bellary	10 13 6	185 6 9	1,122 5 0	... ...	... ...	18 15 3	968 9 4	54,473 10 4	
Cuddapah	11 8 4	28 3 6	315 2 2	20 3 11	... ...	241 11 3	117 1 4	20,850 15 4	
Vellore	... ...	... ...	137 9 5	... ...	20 0 0	116 2 10	... ...	12,318 15 4	
Chittoor	1 6 2	81 13 4	492 12 8	24 0 0	... ...	99 15 14	58 1 6	19,430 0 3	
Salem	7 8 0	405 7 3	395 3 6	63 1 5	75 0 0	303 5 6	3,017 13 3	57,740 15 5	
Chingleput	12 1 6	3 4 9	784 13 11	13 4 0	... ...	66 6 3	3,013 14 4	19,787 10 9	
Cuddalore	11 0 0	20 4 3	1,461 7 2	... ...	10 0 0	131 5 3	1,575 8 1	36,784 15 11	
Tranquebar	... ...	... ...	684 1 7	... ...	... ...	449 2 2	... ...	21,624 4 1	
Tanjore...	... ...	234 8 11	414 4 9	18 14 0	... ...	41 2 7	381 11 1	15,346 15 1	
Trichinopoly	8 11 11	164 0 5	524 4 7	... ...	... ...	465 0 8	... ...	20,013 13 10	
Madura	11 10 0	107 11 4	231 8 7	1 4 8	25 0 0	24 5 5	... ...	23,893 5 9	
Tinnevelly	28 2 10	226 1 0	108 6 3	3 3 6	... ...	97 10 7	... ...	16,107 13 7	
Cochin	... ...	... ...	27 15 5	... ...	... ...	2 13 6	... ...	2,165 13 11	
Calicut	45 0 0	170 13 6	163 3 11	... ...	... ...	353 7 10	... ...	26,962 7 4	
Tellicherry	13 8 0	2 2 0	60 2 2	... ...	... ...	166 13 6	... ...	9,232 11 8	
Cannanore	... ...	... ...	1 0 0	... ...	... ...	1 0 0	... ...	6,111 6 2	
Mangalore	54 8 0	154 15 4	81 4 8	... ...	25 0 0	37 3 7	579 6 10	21,101 1 6	
Coimbatore, Central ...	... ...	219 7 2	483 10 8	... ...	145 0 0	... ...	1,252 8 8	55,694 0 2	
Do. District ...	16 6 2	25 13 0	202 0 9	3 15 3	75 0 0	... ...	117 15 4	23,722 9 11	
Outacamund	... ...	182 5 0	1,803 3 5	... ...	... ...	130 14 8	... ...	15,091 12 3	
Russelcondah	18 13 4	... ...	47 0 0	2 0 0	... ...	8 9 0	... ...	5,441 2 5	
Guindy...	... ...	... ...	81 8 4	... ...	... ...	45 7 4	... ...	7,125 0 9	
Pamban.	0 2 0	... ...	12 8 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	8,685 4 7	
Paulghat.	... ...	... ...	10 8 11	... ...	... ...	25 14 8	... ...	3,290 7 11	Rupees 12,744-13-1 credited on account of convict labor.
Lawrence Asylum Works.	... ...	180 0 9	859 3 9	... ...	15 0 0	148 0 6	... ...	26,738 1 0	
Doddabettah	... ...	... ...	323 14 10	... ...	... ...	57 10 0	... ...	6,170 5 8	
Neddivuttum	... ...	... ...	650 10 1	... ...	5 0 0	31 1 0	... ...	10,587 5 4	For May 1866 and February 1867, Rupees 733-5-4 credited on account of convict labor.
Pykarah...	... ...	... ...	119 0 4	... ...	... ...	8 8 0	... ...	545 5 2	
Total...	360 2 1	6,040 8 0	14,224 2 4	194 5 1	470 0 0	4,229 2 5	17,445 10 4	7,20,954 0 7	
European Prisoners ...	... ...	... ...	1,293 8 1	... ...	... ...	23 8 4	320 3 0	9,015 7 6	
Grand Total...	360 2 1	6,040 8 0	15,517 10 5	194 5 1	470 0 0	4,252 10 9	17,765 13 4	7,29,969 8 1	

A. CULTIVATION.

APPENDIX III.

A.

Statement shewing the cultivation in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the official year 1866-67.

DISTRICTS.	Dry.		Wet.	Wet.	Total, 1866-67. (11 months.)		1865-66.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.
1. Ganjam	95,638	1,26,322	1,65,438	4,77,330	2,61,076	6,03,652	2,83,242	6,42,981
2. Vizagapatam	47,642	55,141	22,986	1,19,705	70,628	1,74,846	73,756	1,73,223
3. Godavery	2,31,381	5,08,940	2,08,082	5,99,477	4,39,463	11,08,417	4,16,316	14,80,502
4. Kistna	14,52,373	22,16,781	1,52,755	8,38,207	16,05,128	30,54,988	15,86,238	29,10,313
5. Nellore	5,19,493	7,22,123	1,51,155	7,79,836	6,70,648	15,01,959	6,16,691	13,93,482
6. Cuddapah	10,66,679	8,47,042	1,26,969	9,47,820	11,93,648	17,94,862	12,56,480	19,25,202
7. Bellary	20,18,369	13,67,391	1,70,233	7,69,405	21,88,602	21,36,796	23,07,002	20,95,949
8. Kurnool	11,48,925	11,34,950	26,300	2,10,611	11,75,225	13,45,561	11,65,416	13,55,641
9. Madras	1,20,742	1,91,930	2,44,085	10,29,108	3,64,827	12,21,038	3,48,183	11,72,308
10. North Arcot	3,62,566	5,59,433	1,88,743	11,38,162	5,51,309	16,97,595	5,76,697	16,98,237
11. South Arcot	8,38,091	15,85,157	2,75,747	15,03,927	11,13,838	30,89,084	11,11,887	31,50,592
12. Tanjore	1,73,479	2,34,301	7,06,702	35,14,963	8,80,181	37,49,264	8,86,482	37,81,361
13. Trichinopoly	7,61,783	7,17,690	1,24,981	5,86,015	8,86,764	13,03,705	8,31,171	12,43,055
14. Madura	5,59,281	7,64,748	1,24,195	5,60,568	6,83,476	13,25,316	6,82,347	13,72,639
15. Tinnevelly	8,26,326	6,82,121	2,23,775	16,31,852	10,50,101	23,13,973	9,50,043	21,72,621
16. Coimbatore...	18,01,678	16,70,680	80,487	5,94,017	18,82,165	22,64,697	18,37,328	20,93,427
17. Salem	9,71,894	12,69,250	77,455	4,81,764	10,49,349	17,51,014	10,66,152	17,70,067
18. South Canara	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Malabar	...	11,51,276	..	5,85,329	...	17,36,605	...	18,26,494
Total...	129,96,340	158,05,276	30,70,088	163,68,096	160,66,428	321,73,372	159,95,431	322,58,094

N. B.—In the Kistna, Kurnool, and South Arcot districts, the extent and assessment entered for 1865-66 will be found to differ from those given in the similar Return of that year, in consequence of the figures entered in the present Return representing the actual transactions, while those in the Statements of 1865-66 were only estimates.

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A. CULTIVATION.

A.—(Continued.)

A.
CULTIVATION.

A.—*(Concluded.)*

Statement shewing the cultivation in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the official year 1866-67.

DISTRICTS.	COMPARISON.			
	INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	10	11	12	13
	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.
1. Ganjam	...	...	22,166	39,329
2. Vizagapatam ...	...	1,623	3,128	...
3. Godavery	23,147	...	...	3,72,085
4. Kistna	18,890	1,44,675	...	...
5. Nellore	53,957	1,08,477	...	...
6. Cuddapah	...	...	62,832	1,30,340
7. Bellary	...	40,847	1,18,400	...
8. Kurnool	9,809	...	...	10,080
9. Madras	16,644	48,730	...	...
10. North Arcot... ...	...	...	25,388	642
11. South Arcot... ...	1,951	...	...	61,508
12. Tanjore....	...	...	6,301	32,097
13. Trichinopoly	55,593	60,650	...	...
14. Madura	1,129	...	...	47,323
15. Tinnevelly	1,00,058	1,41,352	...	...
16. Coimbatore	44,837	1,71,270	...	...
17. Salem	...	...	16,803	19,053
18. South Canara ...	...	...	...	...
19. Malabar	...	...	...	89,889
Total...	3,26,015	7,17,624	2,55,018	8,02,346
Net.....	70,997	...	...	84,722

B.
PRICES OF GRAIN, &C.

B.

Statement shewing the prices of Grain and other chief articles of produce in the several Districts under the Madras Presidency, for the official year 1866-67 *compared with* 1865-66.

DISTRICTS.	RICE, 1st sort, per garce.		RICE, 2nd sort.		PADDY, 1st sort.		PADDY, 2nd sort.		CHOLUM.		CUMBOO.		RAGEY.		VARAGOO.		HORSE-GRAM.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ganjam ...	450	341	437	478	188	209	177	192	301	326	220	228	151	292	...	...	283	352
2. Vizagapatam ...	436	436	443	396	215	188	201	171	227	234	215	196	235	233	204	158	228	250
3. Godavery ...	320	373	299	345	144	187	136	157	175	202	148	167	166	192	140	164	196	286
4. Kistna ...	402	461	378	423	173	211	169	196	196	226	189	218	178	211	153	189	263	304
5. Nellore ...	337	451	352	425	182	214	164	203	197	271	191	246	174	239	127	150	245	362
6. Cuddapah ...	559	672	496	589	255	319	230	277	290	367	232	345	264	346	235	240	298	468
7. Bellary ...	594	862	517	762	247	337	224	346	345	502	344	450	302	448	...	...	396	593
8. Kurnool ...	557	672	503	607	252	306	230	274	295	377	313	356	281	339	180	209	340	463
9. Madras ...	418	568	391	524	198	252	177	231	258	357	229	337	220	351	191	281	322	470
10. North Arcot ...	423	569	373	517	182	243	169	229	236	372	226	331	218	331	297	346	264	439
11. South Arcot ...	417	542	362	473	185	240	162	220	222	287	196	277	192	301	130	203	239	403
12. Tanjore ...	496	533	380	479	188	244	180	224	247	326	217	292	195	270	125	160	258	416
13. Trichinopoly ...	456	620	426	577	220	292	203	265	218	294	219	295	209	295	117	157	245	413
14. Madura ...	595	651	562	625	254	323	269	297	303	349	246	317	297	329	118	162	251	508
15. Tinnevelly ...	603	698	535	659	301	319	231	273	360	339	337	332	317	313	145	...	339	414
16. Coimbatore ...	554	762	498	653	260	363	232	316	288	475	245	324	256	392	217	304	290	522
17. Salem ...	445	631	417	577	296	292	190	263	237	371	212	311	212	351	121	195	232	415
18. South Canara ...	395	479	362	439	...	...	179	210	...	...	...	...	269	349	...	...	341	441
19. Malabar ...	497	559	446	535	237	371	219	255	...	...	...	...	252	366	...	...	335	460
Average...	478	550	431	522	222	268	198	242	260	334	237	298	231	313	164	203	280	420

B.—(*Concluded.*)

Statement shewing the prices of Grain and other chief articles of produce in the several Districts under the Madras Presidency, for the official year 1866-67 *compared with* 1865-66.

DISTRICTS.	Cholum.		Wheat.		Gingelly-oil Seed.		Lamp-oil Seed.		Salt.		Cotton, per Candy.		Indigo, per Candy.		Sugar, per Candy.	
	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ganjam ...	372	429	536	774	372	462	323	467	244	270	131	145	838	937	89	119
2. Vizagapatam ...	378	587	412	559	374	484	268	424	261	299	142	166	821	740	83	164
3. Godavery ...	344	359	465	686	349	521	324	342	236	256	160	165	500	900	36	80
4. Kistna ...	396	440	645	806	385	511	296	348	251	281	149	145	950	1,089	40	47
5. Nellore ...	366	547	689	731	449	463	292	298	234	260	158	163	972	983	95	93
6. Cuddapah ...	238	776	840	809	504	756	298	467	325	354	190	159	1,116	1,263	110	166
7. Bellary ...	720	909	969	1,095	...	812	440	573	462	489	172	181	1,342	1,216	96	98
8. Kurnool ...	492	557	1,021	970	...	575	...	440	345	390	166	165	1,173	1,173	97	102
9. Madras ...	507	619	671	885	...	...	...	...	240	264	209	141	958	956	...	...
10. North Arcot...	492	628	672	796	490	748	390	481	228	248	219	197	1,079	1,020	77	80
11. South Arcot...	383	643	840	923	537	669	451	571	250	263	112	183	633	695	48	42
12. Tanjore ...	369	610	753	806	552	834	405	582	216	241	165	178	222	249	45	50
13. Trichinopoly ...	383	659	671	794	614	1,088	437	593	267	298	170	176	957	369	42	49
14. Madura ...	379	657	711	903	881	962	491	622	249	286	80	125	660	720	52	45
15. Tinnevelly ...	465	713	832	818	647	1,011	511	734	266	291	188	156	760	620	80	103
16. Coimbatore ...	369	795	706	849	562	838	460	595	314	376	148	137	442	529	46	46
17. Salem ...	387	610	645	766	...	...	...	...	267	307	190	215	755	757	...	...
18. South Canara	413	471	632	601	...	...	...	...	218	246	171	215	...	...	...	...
19. Malabar ...	482	587	626	615	574	...	...	...	293	305	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average...	427	590	705	800	501	725	429	504	272	330	151	166	851	831	68	77

C.

Statement shewing the Collections of all sources of Revenue in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the official year 1866-67, *compared with* 1865-66.

DISTRICTS.	Land Revenue.			
	1865-66.	1866-67.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Ganjam	10,08,597	9,01,126	...	1,07,471
2. Vizagapatam ...	12,56,425	11,09,013	...	1,47,412
3. Godavery ...	41,37,003	35,12,825	...	6,24,178
4. Kistna	33,78,312	28,91,821	...	4,86,491
5. Nellore	21,68,653	19,02,142	...	2,66,511
6. Cuddapah ..	20,35,253	17,58,697	...	2,76,556
7. Bellary	22,52,551	16,56,575	...	5,95,976
8. Kurnool	14,17,028	13,45,276	...	71,752
9. Madras	16,71,391	13,70,861	...	3,00,530
Do. Town ...	...	...	...	...
10. North Arcot ...	22,94,094	19,84,279	...	3,09,815
11. South Arcot ...	28,53,587	25,13,458	...	3,40,129
12. Tanjore	40,64,444	33,83,034	...	6,81,410
13. Trichinopoly ...	13,82,494	12,75,134	...	1,07,360
14. Madura	22,59,625	17,02,156	...	5,57,469
15. Tinnevelly ...	26,53,245	25,86,966	...	66,279
16. Coimbatore ...	25,60,397	20,24,336	...	5,36,061
17. Salem	21,47,326	17,70,991	...	3,76,335
18. South Canara...	15,56,849	10,69,612	...	4,87,237
19. Malabar	18,05,283	15,96,785	...	2,08,498
Madras Sea Customs.	...	...	...	...
Total..	429,02,557	363,55,087	...	65,47,470
Total...	...	...	...	...

C.—*(Continued.)*

Statement shewing the Collections of all sources of Revenue in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the official year 1866-67, compared with 1865-66.

DISTRICTS.	ABKARRY.				INCOME TAX.				SEA CUSTOMS.	
	1865-66.	1866-67.	Increase.	Decrease.	1865-66.	1866-67.	Increase.	Decrease.	1865-66.	1866-67.
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Ganjam	87,175	60,856	...	26,319	7,010	13	...	6,997	33,081	5,931
2. Vizagapatam ...	62,614	81,233	18,619	...	36,704	45	...	36,659	39,409	8,576
3. Godavery... ...	1,78,490	1,66,105	...	12,385	22,629	55	...	22,574	44,353	47,799
4. Kistna	1,40,009	1,19,191	...	20,818	23,315	58	...	23,257	1,912	7,885
5. Nellore	53,983	62,151	8,168	...	31,758	412	...	31,346	50	124
6. Cuddapah. ...	1,18,432	1,94,946	76,514	...	16,880	...	...	16,880	...	...
7. Bellary	4,88,438	4,88,570	132	...	55,342	92	...	55,250	...	...
8. Kurnool	1,63,824	2,83,785	1,19,961	...	18,085	10	...	18,075	...	...
9. Madras	11,85,235	10,05,659	...	1,79,576	1,23,792	4,504	...	1,19,288	...	...
Do. Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,97,104	11,86,885
10. North Arcot ...	2,87,286	2,32,030	...	55,256	18,079	11	...	18,068	...	...
11. South Arcot ...	1,96,843	1,98,284	1,441	...	22,885	58	...	22,827	41,007	33,199
12. Tanjore	3,20,570	4,16,082	95,512	...	27,899	1,569	...	26,330	3,31,106	3,08,503
13. Trichinopoly ...	1,07,488	1,04,697	...	2,791	8,985	48	...	8,937	...	...
14. Madura	98,958	1,21,468	22,510	...	37,534	...	...	37,534	29,332	24,728
15. Tinnevelly ...	43,185	61,571	18,386	...	23,052	399	...	22,653	54,732	64,445
16. Coimbatore ...	1,65,792	2,61,849	96,057	...	14,887	47	...	14,840	...	...
17. Salem	1,87,961	1,59,932	...	28,029	8,782	...	...	8,782	...	...
18. South Canara...	85,766	94,749	8,983	...	5,402	...	...	5,402	58,832	51,600
19. Malabar	1,70,756	1,61,371	...	9,385	48,612	1,945	...	46,667	1,20,101	87,068
Madras Sea Customs.	...	...	...	...	520	...	...	520	...	...
Total...	41,42,805	42,74,529	4,66,283	3,34,559	5,52,152	9,266	...	5,42,886	19,51,019	18,26,743
		Net...	1,31,724							
Stoppages made by the Ex-officio Assessors from the salary of the Public Servants at the Presidency, and interest on Promissory Notes.			...	...	1,18,396	4,645	...	1,13,751		
		Total...	...	...	6,70,548	13,911	...	6,56,637	...	...

C.—(*Continued.*)

Statement shewing the Collections of all sources of Revenue in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the official year 1866-67, *compared with* 1865-66.

DISTRICTS.	SEA CUSTOMS.		LAND		CUSTOMS.		SALT.			
	Increase.	Decrease.	1865-66.	1866-67.	Increase.	Decrease.	1865-66.	1866-67.	Increase.	Decrease.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Ganjam ...	...	27,150	...	...	...	...	13,35,256	14,26,617	91,361	...
2. Vizagapatam ...	...	30,833	...	...	...	...	3,22,740	3,20,607	...	2,133
3. Godavery ...	3,446	...	811	401	...	410	3,91,721	4,09,473	17,752	...
4. Kistna ...	5,973	...	...	...	...	...	7,31,478	10,87,884	3,56,406	...
5. Nellore ...	74	...	...	4	4	...	10,69,344	9,84,124	...	85,220
6. Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Bellary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,572	6,132	...	7,440
8. Kurnool ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,535	1,788	253	...
9. Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,55,829	21,52,583	96,754	...
Do. Town...	...	10,219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. South Arcot ...	...	7,808	62,002	45,995	...	16,007	5,53,922	5,72,718	18,796	...
12. Tanjore ...	...	22,603	61,876	55,759	...	6,117	9,93,278	10,41,620	48,342	...
13. Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Madura ...	...	4,604	104	...	...	104	6,14,889	5,52,179	...	62,710
15. Tinnevelly ...	9,713	...	4,468	...	...	4,468	6,45,072	6,61,733	16,661	...
16. Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Salem ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. South Canara...	...	7,232	...	...	...	...	6,07,359	4,80,462	...	1,26,897
19. Malabar ...	...	33,033	5,204	4,586	...	618	7,91,601	7,74,118	...	17,483
Madras Sea Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	19,206	1,43,482	1,34,465	1,06,745		27,724	101,27,596	104,72,038	6,46,325	3,01,883
	Net...	1,24,276							3,44,442	
					Net...	27,720				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

C. COLLECTIONS.

C.—*(Continued.)*

Statement shewing the Collections of all sources of Revenue in the [illegible] *compared with*

DISTRICTS.	STAMPS		
	1865-66.	1866-67.	Increase.
	26	27	28
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Ganjam	73,369	69,828	...
2. Vizagapatam	1,15,273	1,03,538	...
3. Godavery...	1,41,944	1,39,798	...
4. Kistna	1,06,956	90,717	...
5. Nellore	64,576	63,993	...
6. Cuddapah...	1,14,291	1,16,675	2,384
7. Bellary	1,44,731	1,40,608	...
8. Kurnool	1,00,665	94,736	...
9. Madras	1,95,546	1,64,747	...
Do. Town	1,28,754	85,902	...
10. North Arcot	98,639	98,236	...
11. South Arcot	94,779	91,869	...
12. Tanjore	4,31,772	3,33,908	...
13. Trichinopoly	86,550	75,057	...
14. Madura	2,08,194	2,00,569	...
15. Tinnevelly	1,95,143	2,00,164	5,021
16. Coimbatore	1,20,869	1,26,832	5,963
17. Salem	1,29,661	1,13,976	...
18. South Canara	1,37,202	1,34,841	...
19 Malabar	3,77,644	3,79,539	1,895
Madras Sea Customs ...	...	...	...
Total...	30,66,558	28,25,533	15,263
			Net...
Stoppages made by the Ex-officio Assessors from the salary of the Public Servants at the Presidency, and interest on Promissory Notes		...	...
Total...		...	...

C. COLLECTIONS.

C.—*(Concluded.)*

several Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the official year 1866-67, 1865-66.

Decrease.	TOTAL. 1865-66.	1866-67.	Increase.	Decrease.
29	30	31	32	33
Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
3,541	25,44,488	24,64,371	...	80,117
11,735	18,33,165	16,23,012	...	2,10,153
2,146	49,16,951	42,76,456	...	6,40,495
16,239	43,81,982	41,97,556	...	1,84,426
583	33,88,364	30,12,950	...	3,75,414
...	22,84,856	20,70,318	...	2,14,538
4,123	29,54,634	22,91,977	...	6,62,657
5,929	17,01,137	17,25,595	24,458	...
30,799	52,31,793	46,98,354	...	5,33,439
42,852	13,25,858	12,72,787	...	53,071
403	26,98,098	23,14,556	...	3,83,542
2,910	38,25,025	34,55,581	...	3,69,444
97,864	62,30,945	55,40,475	...	6,90,470
11,493	15,85,517	14,54,936	...	1,30,581
7,625	32,48,636	26,01,100	...	6,47,536
...	36,18,897	35,75,278	...	43,619
...	28,61,945	24,13,064	...	4,48,881
15,685	24,73,730	20,44,899	...	4,28,831
2,361	24,51,410	18,31,264	...	6,20,146
...	33,19,201	30,05,412	...	3,13,789
...	520	...	...	520
2,56,288	628,77,152	558,69,941	24,458	70,31,669
2,41,025			Net...	70,07,211
...	1,18,396	4,645	...	1,13,751
...	629,95,548	558,74,586	...	71,45,420
			Net...	71,20,962

D.
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

D.

Principal Articles of Export and Import.

ARTICLES.	VALUE, (eleven months.) 1865-66.	1866-67.
IMPORTS.	RS.	RS.
Millinery and Wearing Apparel	11,35,273	9,36,402
Books	1,57,440	1,45,646
Twist	65,61,270	80,81,785
Cotton Piece Goods, plain.	78,57,827	78,94,570
Do. dyed and printed ..	24,50,218	26,08,441
Coral, unwrought	2,19,094	1,84,749
Drugs and Medicines ...	3,94,753	3,83,645
Dyeing and colouring Materials	1,26,114	63,011
Earthen and Porcelain ware	1,20,750	80,732
Glass, and manufactures of.	1,46,766	1,91,027
Paddy	11,63,278	13,88,560
Rice...	23,09,856	14,52,911
Wheat	3,61,840	5,64,326
Grain of sorts	1,77,364	6,33,534
Jewellery, &c.	1,34,180	63,302
Jute, manufactures of ...	5,09,132	3,61,105
Machines and Machinery..	2,22,404	1,54,197
Malt liquor	6,11,261	8,28,988
Metals	23,18,011	30,32,583
Paper	2,41,063	2,01,930
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	4,06,889	4,78,853
Railway stores	31,15,681	14,80,860
Seeds	2,73,476	10,89,873
Silk, raw	8,264	3,07,995
Silk, manufactures of ...	4,81,250	1,98,910
Spices (including Betelnut)	9,93,962	11,43,925
Spirits	5,59,482	5,67,973
Stationery (except paper).	92,624	90,213
Tea...	2,29,923	28,381
Timber and planks. ..	17,94,595	10,52,598
Wines	6,35,861	8,60,789
Wool, manufactures of...	4,71,230	3,68,295
All other articles not enumerated	70,47,925	48,13,664
Total...	439,88,465	416,74,201
£...	4,398,846	4,167,420
Includes Government Stores	13,13,563	8,50,079
Do. do. Salt on the Western Coast	5,31,019	3,57,129

ARTICLES.	VALUE, (eleven months.) 1865-66.	1866-67.
EXPORTS.	RS.	RS.
Cocoanuts	19,64,653	25,04,070
Coffee	71,52,662	41,91,796
Cotton Wool	443,81,652	94,37,789
Cotton Goods	18,78,624	29,75,788
Coir and Coir rope. ...	11,25,264	10,56,216
Drugs of Gingely	4,66,988	2,82,451
Drugs	2,16,104	1,82,104
Indigo	31,68,980	14,20,215
Dyes of sorts	92,797	4,70,705
Feathers	19,544	14,681
Fruits and vegetables ...	2,66,623	1,39,416
Paddy	6,39,493	7,19,520
Rice...	60,39,442	81,51,333
Wheat	36,801	40,426
Grain of sorts	4,62,219	3,29,863
Hemp, and manufactures of...	9,660	9,228
Hides and skins	18,16,015	23,53,398
Horns	1,24,126	1,41,893
Ivory and Ivory-ware ...	14,737	17,708
Jewellery	13,519	61,106
Mats...	39,147	31,954
Oil	15,14,918	11,97,479
Precious stones	26,528	57,359
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	4,81,685	4,04,823
Salt	1,23,918	88,319
Saltpetre	1,27,829	22,761
Seeds	26,86,965	1,59,749
Silk, manufactures of ...	57,929	74,917
Spices	21,65,013	21,96,821
Spirits	1,909	7,021
Sugar and other Saccharine matter	35,16,981	18,58,020
Timber and wood... ...	14,99,160	8,75,412
Tobacco	4,24,513	3,43,965
Wax...	98,837	46,933
All other articles not enumerated	16,05,773	21,96,430
Total...	825,13,898	445,86,571
£...	8,251,389	4,458,657
...	16,111	21,663
...	140	...

E.
FOOD GRAINS.

E.

Value of the trade in food-grains.

Years.	IMPORTS. Quantity.	Value.	EXPORTS. Quantity.	Value.
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
1857-58	5,60,138	13,92,687	29,77,531	62,48,100
1858-59	6,08,223	15,59,854	21,27,862	49,71,465
1859-60	4,16,451	10,06,977	51,58,848	57,76,091
1860-61	5,66,116	15,59,516	28,84,344	66,84,312
1861-62	10,73,513	34,12,388	17,81,741	51,41,033
1862-63	12,67,089	40,07,359	15,32,598	50,55,401
1863-64	14,52,705	48,87,275	18,34,446	65,58,917
1864-65	14,09,862	50,29,776	17,72,402	70,67,811
1865-66	11,00,554	41,77,128	17,36,223	73,38,883
1866-67, for 11 months	8,15,593	33,59,002	17,91,352	92,11,329

F.
BULLION AND SPECIE.

F.

Imports and Exports of Bullion and Specie.

YEARS.	IMPORTS. By Government.	By Individuals.	Total.	EXPORTS. By Government.	By Individuals.	Total.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1861-62	...	222,85,900	222,85,900	3,00,000	36,58,486	39,58,486
1862-63	51,02,833	252,84,557	303,86,390	35,40,000	26,50,551	61,90,551
1863-64	44,30,000	316,45,985	360,75,985	160,03,000	63,36,284	223,39,284
1864-65	...	303,13,958	303,13,958	89,52,000	91,98,942	181,50,942
1865-66	...	366,42,492	366,42,492	62,00,600	64,09,623	126,10,223
1866-67, for 11 months.	...	136,66,606	136,66,606	67,28,685	108,01,196	175,29,881

G.

MEMORANDUM ON THE SCARCITY AND DROUGHT OF 1866-67.

The scarcity in Ganjam, which culminated in famine at the beginning of the year 1866-67, commenced with the partial failure of the harvests in 1864. The people were then prosperous, and the pressure of want was not severe, but when the rains again failed in 1865 throughout the northern division of the district, the poorer classes were at once plunged into deep distress. The price of food, which had been previously exceptionally low, as compared with the rest of the Presidency, rose rapidly one hundred per cent., and for some days in October and November a brief panic closed the markets, and provisions could not be purchased for any sum. Grain, however, found its way into the district, through the sea-ports, in November and December, and though prices continued so high as to place rice beyond the reach of the poorer classes, food was to be had, and could be bought for money.

The first intimation that extraneous help was required, reached Government in November 1865. The prospects of the season were reported to be bad, the usual importation of grain from the Bengal territory on the northern frontier had ceased, the markets were ill-supplied, and the poor were suffering much; still, it was expected that the coming harvest, small as it must be, would supply sufficient produce for home consumption, and as representations to the mercantile communities of Madras and other places were successful in inducing private individuals to throw grain into the district, the Government did not then interfere further than to permit wells to be sunk and tanks dug, at a cost of Rupees 3,080, and to intimate that they were prepared to consider favorably any proposal for finding employment for the poor.

Unfortunately, private enterprize was discouraged by the failure, in a commercial point of view, of these importations. It was found that prices, which were enormous when compared with those but recently prevailing in Ganjam, were not in excess of those ruling at Madras, and the result of the loss which attended the first efforts of merchants to supply the market was to make them hesitate to intervene during the succeeding months, when the distress was greater, and the prices were higher.

In January 1866, the Collector, who had been absent from India on sick leave, returned to the district. He immediately set on foot

local subscriptions for the relief of the poor, and addressed Government, suggesting that the pressure on the local markets would be lightened if they would import rice in sufficient quantities to afford rations to the Military and Civil establishments for eight months. He stated that the harvest, which had been lately reaped, was deficient in quantity and quality; that the poor were emigrating and living on wild roots and leaves, and that the river beds and tanks were nearly dry, and the wells fast failing. The Government considered that the proposal to supply the public establishments with grain was open to grave objection on general principles, and that such a course would have no appreciable effect on the markets; but they repeated the assurance of their readiness to give employment to the destitute. A reference to the Geological department showed that there was no hope of replenishing the supply of water by sinking artesian wells.

In February the Board of Revenue reported that deaths from actual starvation had occurred in Ganjam during the previous month, and that the season reports from nearly all the districts of the Presidency were of the most gloomy character. The failure of the north-east monsoon had been very general. No immediate action was suggested, but the Government directed that Collectors should be instructed to keep the authorities at the Presidency acquainted with the state of the season, and to suggest remedial measures, where necessary, to relieve distress.

Local subscriptions, to the amount of Rupees 3,571, were raised in Ganjam, and the distribution of cooked food to the poorer classes was commenced in the most heavily afflicted parts of the district. Many of the wealthier Zemindars undertook the support of the poor on their estates.

During the month of March, the distress increased. Cholera, small-pox and fever were prevalent. Water was only obtained for men and cattle by digging pits in tank-beds and similar situations. Grain was priced high, but was still procurable in the markets of towns and large villages. The Court of Wards began to establish Relief Houses in the estates which were under their control. The local subscriptions for charitable purposes amounted by the end of the month, to Rupees 4,445.

Light showers of rain fell in April, but water became more and more scarce. The Relief Houses were unable to meet the demands upon them. In the season report it was stated that deaths from starvation had become frequent amongst men and cattle. The Government telegraphed further sanction for relief works, and called on the Collector for detailed information regarding the extent of the scarcity and the alleged deaths from starvation. They informed him

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that such funds as might be required for the relief of the district would be forthcoming on his application. The local subscriptions amounted by this time to Rupees 5,842. About 1,000 people were being fed at the Collector's Relief Houses, 600 at those established by the Court of Wards, and 4,000 at those kept up by Zemindars.

In May, the Collector reported in reply that in many parts of the district there was "an universal struggle between the poor and starvation, the people grinding tamarind stones and eating roots found in tank beds." 252 deaths from simple starvation had been reported, and 15,435 from cholera and small-pox aggravated by want; 4,101 persons were fed daily at the Relief Houses, but they belonged, for the most part, to the humblest classes, and the Government ryots shewed that they would submit to great extremities patiently rather than receive aid in this form. The rain which had fallen copiously at the beginning of the month had removed the alarming prospect that water might fail, and had encouraged the people to commence agricultural operations. Cases of starvation were becoming still more frequent. Employment on relief works had been given to many, and the estimated extent of this branch of expenditure was Rupees 1,08,000. The Government at once placed Rupees 10,000 in the hands of the Collector, as a contribution towards the Relief Houses, and requested him to state what further special measures were necessary. They cautioned him to restrict the aid of the Relief Houses to such as could not work.

Towards the end of the month, the Collector proceeded to the Beredy estate, north of the Ganjam river, and found that the exhaustion and depression throughout the whole of that part of the country were beyond any thing he had been previously led to believe. The pauper population were dying off at a rate which accelerated daily. The Zemindar of Calicote had been feeding 2,000 people a day, but small-pox and cholera had broken out amongst the crowds who surrounded his house. Immediately a Relief House was opened in the centre of the tract, 300 persons assembled, clamouring for food, many of them evidently in the last stage of starvation. The seed-grain had been consumed, and the people were utterly exhausted. It was clear that even if the crops which had just been sown succeeded, many months of scarcity had still to be endured.

In this month subscriptions to the Relief Funds began to flow in from Madras. By the end of the month Rupees 6,700 had been raised in the district, and Rupees 2,000 outside it.

In June, prices rose forty per cent. The heat was intense. There were 1,324 deaths from cholera, 170 from small-pox, fifty-eight from fever, and 302 from starvation. Water was still scarce, though rain

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fell at the beginning of the month. In reply to the request for further detailed information, as to the special measures that were needed, the Collector stated that it would be necessary to keep up Relief Houses costing Rupees 8,000 a month, for five months, and that only half this sum could be raised locally; that 1,500 bags of rice must be sent, in order that respectable families, who were dying in their homes rather than resort to the Relief Houses, might be sought out and helped during three months with one meal a day for three persons in each family; and that discretionary power must be given to the local authorities to give employment in relief works.

The Government sanctioned the required expenditure of Rupees 8,000 a month for five months by telegram, dispatched 1,500 bags of rice at a cost of Rupees 11,641 by a steamer then in the Roads, and authorized the Collector to spend Rupees 15,000 pending the submission of a detailed scheme of relief works. They also sanctioned a grant of Rupees 4,500 for enlarging tanks. They offered to send up a special Agent to aid the Collector, but this he considered unnecessary. They also applied to the Government of India for a portion of the unexpended balance of the North West Famine Fund, and received in response, a grant of Rupees 20,000 for charitable purposes. The Court of Wards instructed their Agents to prosecute any works of improvement, for which funds were available.

Copious showers fell in July, and the greater part of the dry crops was saved. The health of the people improved; starvation was heard of, but was less frequent; and cattle found sufficient pasture; but it was still necessary to keep up extensive systems of relief.

The Government sanctioned an addition of Rupees 2 a month to the pay of Government servants on certain parts of the district, drawing Rupees 15 a month and less. Rupees 15,000 out of the grant from the Government of India was sent to the district in rice and ragi, and the remainder was placed at the disposal of the Collector. The Governor visited Ganjam in person, with the view of showing sympathy to those who were laboring and suffering, and stimulating the application of remedial measures; 2,000 bags more of rice were sent by the steamer which [illegible]ried the Governor and his staff. Among the more immediate results of his visit were the consent of the Government of India to the immed[illegible]te commencement of the Chilka canal, a most useful work, and one which afterwards supplied large numbers of people with employment; [illegible] the establishment of temporary Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Meanwhile the distress throughout the Presidency had gone on increasing, and the rains of the south-west monsoon had not been

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sufficiently copious in the central and eastern districts to make up for the failure of the north-east monsoon. A public meeting was held on the 21st July in Madras, at which a sum of Rupees 20,000 was at once subscribed, and a Famine Relief Committee appointed to direct the distribution of all funds which might be contributed.

On the 25th July the Government passed orders on the subject. They observed, that though the accounts from Ganjam were more favorable, the pressure of scarcity of food and want of water and pasturage was severely felt in Bellary, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore. They promised to double all subscriptions received by the Famine Relief Committee, and to place the whole sum at their disposal on the understanding that it was to be dispensed in charity to those who were unable to work. They also took measures for affording employment to the able-bodied poor in all the distressed districts, and sent extra Assistants to the Collectors for the superintendence of relief works.

With regard to Ganjam, little more need be said. The condition of the people gradually improved during August and September, and finally became comparatively prosperous. The first crop was cut in November. Relief Houses were still kept open, and in October 11,300 bags more of rice were landed in the district by Government. Relief works afforded employment and a means of subsistence to all who were not engaged in agricultural pursuits, and the Chilka lake canal works, which had been delayed by floods, were commenced in October, the grant for the year being Rupees 60,000. 2,000 bags of seed-grain and liberal advances in money were sanctioned to enable the ryots to cultivate their fields. Large remissions were also granted.

The superficial extent of the area affected by the famine in this district was 2,500 square-miles, and the population 631,929. Rupees 48,153 in addition to portions of the ordinary allotment of Rupees 1,10,215 were expended on relief works during the distress; six Hospitals or Dispensaries were maintained after the Governor had visited Ganjam; nine Relief Houses, exclusive of those opened by the Court of Wards and by Zemindars, were kept up, the monthly expense for each person fed being Rupees 1-8-0. Raw rice was d[illegible] to the more respectable families at a similar cost of Rupees 1-[illegible] a head. The expenditure for these charities was met from a sum of Rupees 26,500, contributed from private sources; Rupees 20,000 f[illegible] e North West Famine Fund; and Rupees 25,000 in coin, and [illegible] Rupees 1,18,400 in rice from Government. The total remissions of [illegible]venue amounted to Rupees 1,25,46[illegible]. About Rupees 17,500 was given in coin, and Rupees 28,000 in paddy to enable the ryots to sow their fields. The allowance to

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servants on small salaries aggregated Rupees 2,029. The introduction of the Municipal and Road Cess Acts was postponed.

The deaths from starvation alone during the scarcity are said to have been not less than 10,898.

After the distress was over, it was found that 550 orphans had been left without protectors. The Roman Catholic and Baptist Missionaries took charge of 400, the Government contributing Rupees 975 monthly to their support. The maintenance of the remaining 150 was also undertaken by the State, till such time as they may be able to earn their own subsistence.

BELLARY.

Bellary is a district with an area of 11,351 square-miles, and a population, according to the census of Fusly 1274, of 1,221,228. It is situated in the middle of the peninsula, and depends for rain on partial supplies from both monsoons. Up to the year under report no railway had reached its frontier, and communication with the sea coast is difficult. The revision of assessment carried out in 1857-58; the permanent remission of the special assessment on land irrigated from private wells; the abolition of the Moturpha and Veesabuddy; the enfranchisement of Inam land; and, in particular, the immense profits derived from the high prices of cotton and cereals of late years, have added very largely to the resources of the people, so that even when distress was greatest the richer classes were able to contribute nobly to the support of the indigent during the famine, and as soon as sufficient rain fell the district was restored to a state of prosperity with extraordinary rapidity.

The north-east monsoon failed signally in the autumn of 1865; 286,879 acres of land were left waste altogether, and much of that which was cultivated yielded no crop, so that it was ultimately found necessary to grant remissions to the extent of Rupees 1,60,956. Great distress and want of food and forage were felt as early as December 1865, but the first application for extraordinary aid was made by the late Collector in April 1866. He stated that in some places the want of fodder was compelling ryots to move their cattle; that in others disease had broken out; and that in some taloeks the people were living on tamarind seed for want of proper food. Prices were high, but stationary. He asked to be allowed to deepen old wells at the public expense; and the Board called for details, but were afterwards informed in May by the Sub-Collector in charge, (the Collector having died in the interim) that ordinary works were going on; that no further aid of that sort was wanted; and that it would be imprudent to assemble people in large numbers by offering them work, as the supplies of

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water in the neighbourhood would certainly be insufficient. The distress had then been lessened by a few light showers of rain.

During the month of May prices began to rise; the want of water was greatly felt; larger numbers were left without proper nourishment; and cattle disease became alarmingly prevalent.

In June light rains fell, but the wind was strong and hot so that they did little good. Cholera and fever became very fatal. Prices continued to rise, and the want of food, water, and grass was more severely felt. A death from starvation was reported, and even the wild produce which had supplied the indigent with casual nourishment began to fail. On receipt of this intelligence, the present Collector, who took charge on the 21st, was directed to report what special measures of alleviation were necessary, and to promote the formation of relief societies, Government promising assistance in grain to the extent of one-third of the amount raised by local exertions.

In July tantalizing showers occurred at intervals, and a fresh came down the Toongabodra, so that in many parts the supplies of water were replenished; but 3,247 cattle died in one talook alone for want of food, and they were every where becoming so weak that a slight matter was enough to cause death. Pasture disappeared altogether. Prices were higher than any where else in the Presidency, and three or four hundred per cent. more than in the famine year of 1854.

The Collector called for local subscriptions, and was well responded to. In Bellary alone a quarter of a measure of grain per man per day was dispensed to 5,000 people. He also proposed to Government a grant of Rupees 50,000 for relief works, which was sanctioned by telegram. A temporary addition of Rupees two a month was made to the pay of officials drawing less than Rupees ten.

It was in this month that the general Famine Relief Committee was established, and the order of Gover[illegible] promising to set on foot relief works wherever they were requi[illegible], and to double the amounts raised by private charity was issue[illegible] pees 5,000 were at once sent to Bellary by the Committee.

In August the season continued as bad as ever, and the fear of plunderers and cholera, as well as the fresh on the Toongabudra, prevented supplies from being thrown into the district by the usual channels of trade. Prices rose suddenly twelve per cent. on the 18th, but declined slightly afterwards.

It was calculated that Rupees 2,10,000 out of the local funds were available for famine works, and the Government hoped that this, with the Rupees 50,000 already granted, would be sufficient for the purpose.

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The Collector applied for 10,000 Rupees worth of cheap grain, and the Commissary General was directed to forward it, but the want of forage on the road prevented the design from being fully carried out. Ten garce of ragi was, however, sent at a cost, including carriage, of Rupees 7,185, with orders that it should be dispensed as alms in the shape of cooked food. The Collector proposed that Government should supply the Bellary merchants with grain at Moodanur, the nearest railway station, at Rupees 7 a bag, on the condition that it should be retailed by them in the district at cost price, but Government declined to adopt this suggestion. Rupees 12,000 had been raised for the Relief Houses by local subscriptions, and Rupees 14,000 more were sent from Madras for the same object.

In September the prospects of the district began slowly to improve. There was a general though not heavy rainfall, and the famine works and Relief Houses were fully able to meet the necessities of the people. Prices, however, reached their highest point, and on the 17th of the month, only two Madras measures of the "first sort" rice could be bought for a rupee. They afterwards declined.

The Government sanctioned a further expenditure of Rupees 1,50,000 on relief works, and raised the pay of public servants drawing from ten to fifteen rupees by two rupees a month, and of those drawing ten rupees and under by three rupees, or one rupee more than had previously been sanctioned. The Central Relief Committee remitted a sum of Rupees 20,000. The Sanitary Commissioner was directed to proceed to Bellary and Kurnool, to visit the most distressed parts, and to initiate and improve measures for relieving distress, employing the poor, and preserving public health.

During October, rain fell copiously; the prospects of the season became decidedly good; cattle ceased to look emaciated; and agricultural operations were resumed with vigour.

Extensive employment was still afforded to the poor, the Relief Houses were supported by the Famine Relief Committee with a further grant of Rupees 30,000 in money and Rupees 5,000 in grain, and Rupees 20,000 was supplied by Government for seed-grain.

In November, there was sufficient pasture on the ground. Cholera and fever declined. Prices remained stationary in some parts of the district, and fell slightly in others.

The sum which had been granted for relief works having already been expended, Rupees 50,000 more was placed at the Collector's disposal by telegram, and a further advance of one lac of rupees for seed-grain was sanctioned. The Relief Committee contributed a sum of Rupees

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20,000 to the Relief Houses. The Collector proposed that Government should lend five lacs of rupees, re-payable, without interest, in eighteen months, for purchasing seed-grain and ploughing bullocks, to all ryots requiring such an advance, whose holdings were assessed at less than Rupees 30, and should suspend the collection of kists until February, when the first crop would have been cut; and in December, the Sanitary Commissioner recommended that liberal remissions should be granted; that the revenue collections should be postponed; that a notification to that effect should at once be published, so as to save the people from the necessity of borrowing at exorbitant interest; and that a loan of five or six lacs of rupees, re-payable in three years, should be granted to the poorest classes of ryots in certain proportions to the assessment of their holdings.

The Board of Revenue recommended that the proposals for postponing the realization of kists, and for granting full remission on all lands where the crops had wholly failed, and partial remission for partial losses at a liberal per-centage should be adopted; but they deprecated the proposal to grant a loan, shewing that if distributed according to the Sanitary Commissioner's scheme, the amount would reach the ryots in driblets, the smallest sums going to the most needy individuals; and arguing that, while the relief would be inadequate to produce any sensibly beneficial effect, the cost would be great; the risk of malversation on the part of the Revenue establishments considerable; and the prospect of demoralization certain.

The Government, agreeing with the Board, postponed the revenue collections until February; gave the Collector discretion to continue the postponement longer in the case of the poorer ryots after that date; and notified that liberal remissions would be granted. But before finally deciding against the loan, they called on the Board for the latest intelligence, and asked whether any modified measures could be devised by them to aid the ryots in retrieving their losses. They threw out, as a suggestion for the consideration of the Board, that it might be desirable to grant loans, re-payable with light interest in five or six years, for sinking wells; and they made a further grant of Rupees 1,50,000 for relief works.

In January 1867, the Board reported that the suggestion of a loan for sinking wells was impracticable, on account of the peculiar characteristics of the district, and added that the prosperity of the district was comparatively restored; that the breadth of land under cultivation was within one per cent. of what it was in January 1866; that the Collector, after a three months' tour, believed that the exigencies

G. BELLARY.

of the district had been fully provided for, and that the district would soon recover. The proposal to grant loans was then abandoned.

In the course of this month, the Central Committee made their last grant, Rupees 10,000.

The season continued favourable, the markets were well supplied, and prices fell rapidly. Fresh grants of Rupees 1,50,000 in December, and of Rupees 50,000 in May, were sanctioned for relief works. The Relief Houses were gradually closed in February and March. Relief works were also generally discontinued.

On the 26th March, the Collector reported that the ordinary extent of cultivation had been reached; that the ryots sought for no further advances; and that the experience of the last three months shewed him, that there was no need of a loan to re-place cattle.

The official returns from the taluks recorded 192 deaths from starvation during the famine; but further inquiries go to shew that they were more probably about 1,000 in number. In August, the average mortality of the district from all causes was at the rate of 121·2 per 1,000 per annum, and in one month the death-rate in some parts was as high as 370·8 per 1,000 per annum. The loss of cattle was very great. It is supposed that one-fifth of the whole stock perished during the drought.

The sum raised locally for Relief Houses during the distress amounted to Rupees 47,430. The Central Committee contributed Rupees 84,000; and a small quantity of grain and ragi, costing Rupees 4,480, was supplied by Government.

The largest number of Relief Houses open at one time was 244; the maximum number of persons fed daily about 32,300, and the average cost of feeding them Rupees 2 a head per mensem. About Rupees 4,50,000 were expended by Government on relief works, and the maximum number of labourers employed upon them was about 20,000.

OTHER DISTRICTS.

The distress in the other districts of the Presidency was caused by the serious failure of the south-west monsoon, following an unfavorable season. The details which have been given, with regard to Ganjam and Bellary, indicate the manner in which the emergency was met, and it will be sufficient to give a list of the sums expended in each district in addition to Local Funds and Public Works allotments, on account of works specially undertaken in order to supply the means of earning subsistence.

North Arcot	Rupees	1,00,000
South Arcot	„	15,910
Trichinopoly	„	875
Madura	„	12,508
Coimbatore	„	20,445

G.

Kurnool	Rupees	22,000
Malabar	"	4,000
Salem	"	11,639

FAMINE RELIEF FUND COMMITTEE.

Relief Houses were established, wherever they were required, by local Committees directed by the Central Famine Relief Fund Committee at Madras. The Government contribution towards this charity amounted to Rupees 1,30,000. Upwards of a lac was received from private subscriptions in Madras, and about a lac and a half elsewhere, so that the sum at the disposal of the Committee must have amounted to Rupees 3,80,000.

In October, the Committee reported that the change which had taken place in the season, would enable them soon to reduce the number of Relief Houses; and by February 1867, the season had become favorable throughout the whole Presidency, with the exception of one taluk in the district of Madura, where the distress continued some months longer.

A. PUBLIC WORKS.

APPENDIX IV.

A.

Statement shewing the Expenditure on Public Works in 1866-67 from Imperial Funds, as compared with the allotment for that year and with the outlay in 1865-66.

DISTRICTS.	Allotment for 1866-67 including private contributions.	Expenditure in 1866-67.	Expenditure in 1865-66.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	1,58,873	1,32,366	1,34,557
Vizagapatam	1,35,175	1,07,448	1,07,016
Godavery	3,57,676	3,39,664	3,04,549
Kistna	2,65,854	2,56,585	2,72,979
Nellore	1,54,350	1,47,396	1,34,165
Cuddapah	1,14,485	1,14,166	1,45,465
Kurnool	72,202	70,786	77,213
Bellary	2,79,482	2,54,804	2,16,645
Presidency	3,57,405	3,51,443	3,13,743
Madras	3,31,090	3,48,300	3,32,568
North Arcot	1,94,540	1,85,627	1,77,550
South Arcot...	1,60,566	1,60,618	1,72,736
Salem	94,729	92,975	1,02,482
Bangalore	3,41,964	3,15,375	2,36,737
Tanjore	2,46,218	2,37,712	2,39,818
Trichinopoly	2,05,731	2,04,353	1,81,356
Coimbatore	4,79,438	5,10,940	5,75,813
Malabar	3,99,766	4,00,878	3,81,831
South Canara	69,255	65,865	74,794
Madura	1,82,619	1,80,892	1,19,432
Tinnevelly	1,45,964	1,59,862	1,43,823
Total...	47,47,382	46,38,055	44,45,222

B.
PUBLIC WORKS.

B.

Statement shewing the Expenditure on New Works in each District from Imperial Funds under the Budget heads.

DISTRICTS.	Military.	Civil Buildings.	Agricultural.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvement.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	...	12,221	2,738	56,256	1,668	72,883
Vizagapatam ...	649	29,038	753	31,314	...	61,754
Godavery ...	314	58,851	94,689	26,313	...	1,80,167
Kistna	...	9,322	1,03,213	8,947	16,366	1,36,948
Nellore	...	5,977	24,843	43,017	...	73,837
Cuddapah ..	59	4,872	452	9,267	...	14,650
Kurnool ...	520	4,098	1,211	12,025	...	17,854
Bellary	1,05,420	8,161	1,320	3,683	...	1,18,584
Presidency ...	1,32,095	1,36,673	...	...	4,350	2,73,118
Madras	35,416	18,847	63,252	7,220	...	1,24,735
North Arcot ...	49	31,637	26,518	4,019	...	62,223
South Arcot ..	...	9,263	13,203	15,755	480	38,701
Salem	3,347	12,838	2,367	5,240	...	23,792
Bangalore ...	2,82,741	8,782	...	...	...	2,91,523
Tanjore	...	6,540	63,778	11,844	...	82,162
Trichinopoly ...	6,382	26,643	18,808	7,094	...	59,427
Coimbatore ...	1,65,924	1,34,234	17,295	91,975	871	4,10,299
Malabar ...	87,377	69,205	...	1,63,006	...	3,19,588
South Canara ...	347	7,139	...	29,929	...	37,415
Madura	...	56,516	1,855	29,768	2,631	90,770
Tinnevelly ...	1,500	4,698	5,534	27,460	...	39,187
Total...	8,22,640	6,55,550	4,40,929	5,84,132	26,366	25,29,617

C.
PUBLIC WORKS.

C.

Statement shewing the Expenditure on Repairs in each District from Imperial Funds under the Budget heads.

DISTRICTS.	Military.	Civil Buildings.	Agricultural.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvement.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	493	1,047	14,618	43,325	...	59,483
Vizagapatam ...	3,394	641	6,068	35,569	22	45,694
Godavery ...	1,729	4,258	1,17,657	30,499	5,354	1,59,497
Kistna	1,204	3,331	90,864	23,897	341	1,19,637
Nellore	...	1,775	27,408	44,376	...	73,559
Cuddapah ...	1,336	389	30,234	67,057	...	99,516
Kurnool	427	1,271	17,475	33,759	...	52,932
Bellary	19,437	1,334	46,464	68,985	...	1,36,220
Presidency ...	44,026	18,868	596	14,587	248	78,325
Madras	23,553	11,156	90,642	98,214	...	2,23,565
North Arcot ..	3,784	2,650	62,102	54,868	...	1,23,404
South Arcot ...	...	1,832	58,646	61,439	...	1,21,917
Salem	625	3,220	19,170	46,168	...	69,183
Bangalore ...	22,132	1,720	...	...	...	23,852
Tanjore	...	3,245	90,981	60,556	768	1,55,550
Trichinopoly ...	6,736	857	34,991	52,342	...	1,44,926
Coimbatore ...	6,263	3,977	24,550	65,357	494	1,00,641
Malabar	10,949	6,242	820	63,215	64	81,290
South Canara ...	667	154	...	27,330	299	28,450
Madura	...	1,488	36,825	51,809	...	90,122
Tinnevelly ...	2,149	6,625	55,235	56,486	180	1,20,675
Total...	1,49,404	76,080	8,75,346	9,99,838	7,770	21,08,438

D.
PUBLIC WORKS.

D.

Statement shewing the Expenditure in each District from Local Funds.

DISTRICTS.	Income Tax Fund.	District Road, Port, and other Funds.	Educational Fund.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	...	4,024	3,060	7,084
Vizagapatam ...	...	4,896	3,612	8,508
Godavery	...	61,060	859	61,919
Kistna	9,493	21,043	...	30,536
Nellore	5,842	16,267	...	22,109
Cuddapah	8,195	9,332	814	18,341
Kurnool	...	9,920	136	10,056
Bellary	1,307	8,018	284	9,609
Presidency	31,772	839	50,162	82,793
Madras	5,060	33,770	...	38,830
North Arcot ...	26,535	34,383	...	60,918
South Arcot ...	1,911	63,554	...	65,465
Salem	4,494	17,713	...	22,207
Bangalore	...	...	..	...
Tanjore	7,187	4,670	...	11,857
Trichinopoly ...	7,593	23,987	...	31,580
Coimbatore... ...	16,463	44,192	326	60,981
Malabar	12,555	1,17,821	6,881	1,37,257
South Canara ...	2,852	24,072	8,600	35,524
Madura	1,000	6,812	520	8,332
Tinnevelly	304	29,691	...	29,995
Total...	1,42,563	5,36,084	75,254	7,53,901

E.
PUBLIC WORKS.

E.

Statement shewing the Estimate, Allotment, and Expenditure in 1866-67 on Important Public Works in the Madras Presidency.

DISTRICT.	WORK.	Estimate.	Expenditure up to 30th April 1866.	Allotment for 1866-67.	Expenditure during 1866-67.
	Military.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary. ...	Constructing 10 new Wash-houses for the Regiment.	34,300	...	15,000 increased to 21,297	21,295
Do. ...	Collar-maker's and Carpenter's Work-shop.	8,490	...	7,276	4,525
Do. ...	Blacksmith's Forge	3,770	...	3,770	2,305
Do. ...	School-room and Place of Worship for Protestants.	18,950	10,679	8,271 reduced to 6,271	3,679
Do. ...	Roman Catholic Place of Worship ...	19,454	10,196	8,975 reduced to 7,186	8,416
Do. ...	Set of Rifle Ranges	4,500	375	4,027 reduced to 3,436	3,463
Do. ...	Hospital Serjeant's Quarters	4,137	...	4,137	4,137
Do. ...	Nine Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters of E. Battery.	28,724	22,975	5,487 increased to 5,749	6,240
Do. ...	Alterations to Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters of Artillery.	7,240	6,646	594 reduced to 569	569
Do. ...	Sixteen Married Men's Quarters of E. Battery.	29,340	22,519	7,724 reduced to 6,476	6,475
Do. ...	Alterations and improvements to Artillery Barracks and buildings.	21,980	9,170	12,810	13,308
Do. ...	One Armourer's Shop for European Infantry.	5,560	...	6,500 reduced to 5,560	4,327
Do. ...	A building for the performance of Divine Worship, Ramandrog.	9,715	6,628	3,087	2,955
Presidency. ...	Constructing 12 additional Solitary Cells, with an Association-room for the European Regiment in the Fort.	17,800	14,998	15,000	15,000
Madras. ...	Additions and alterations to the Horse Artillery Lines at the Mount.	87,580	77,030	8,070 reduced to 3,070	4,002
Bangalore. ...	New Barracks on the Race Course...	12,00,000	6,16,461	1,75,000 reduced to 1,55,625	1,67,939
Do. ...	Adding three additional blocks to the Cavalry Barracks for the accommodation of a Regiment of Infantry.	1,05,200	47,027	30,000 increased to 58,173	48,299
Do. ...	Ulsoor Water Supply Project ...	72,000	50,214	20,000 reduced to 14,985	13,472
Malabar. ...	Artillery Barracks at Cannanore ...	91,740	563	50,000 reduced to 40,352	46,133
Do. ...	Married Quarters at Cannanore ...	1,27,723	1,08,192	26,485 reduced to 10,532	13,625
	Out-houses to do. ...	11,810	...	5,000 reduced to 4,369	1,650
Presidency. ...	Making certain alterations and additions in the Criminal side of the Grand Jail to adapt it for the use of the Commissariat Department.	19,840	...	9,500 increased to 18,150	15,506
Do. ...	Alterations in the Commissariat Arrack and Porter Depôt.	35,460	...	10,000 increased to 15,000	17,806
Do. ...	Constructing a Soojee Mill and Bakery.	30,400	15,000	17,150 increased to 17,415	3,465
Do. ...	Do. Staff Serjeant's Quarters with out-houses at do.	3,555	...	3,555	4,280
Do. ...	Do. a bullock shed and well in the compound of do.	4,280	...	4,280	20,715
Bangalore. ...	Government Bakery	84,100	18,823	15,000 increased to 25,000	5,080
Malabar. ...	Commissariat Godown at Cannanore.	28,280	...	10,000 reduced to 4,703	

DISTRICT.	WORK.	Estimate.	Expenditure up to 30th April 1866.	Allotment for 1866-67.	Expenditure during 1866-67.
	Military.—(Concluded.)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bellary. ...	Shed for Sick Carts attached to the Arsenal.	4,455	...	4,455	4,334
Presidency. ...	Quarters for the Overseers attached to the Gun Powder Manufactory.	28,200	...	10,000 increased to 13,887	12,500
Do. ...	Constructing 18 blocks of Family Quarters for the Warrant Officers of the Ordnance Department.	76,500	...	15,000 reduced to 5,000	6,000
Madras. ...	Constructing a Reserve Powder Magazine at the Mount.	37,800	19,863	7,800 increased to 30,010	21,235
Malabar. ...	Grand Powder Magazine at Cannanore.	20,700	...	15,000 reduced to 13,600	11,284
Coimbatore ..	Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund...	9,61,067	2,43,333	1,47,740 reduced to 1,33,936	1,12,240
	Police Constables' Huts at the Lawrence Asylum site.	21,614	...		21,730
	Civil Buildings.				
Ganjam. ...	Improvements to the Zillah Jail at Berhampore.	14,318	1,726	12,593 reduced to 2,500	3,249
Vizagapatam. ...	Constructing Zillah Jail at Vizagapatam.	60,324	23,681	20,000 reduced to 19,500	19,497
Kistna. ...	Guntoor Jail	12,820	...	5,000 increased to 7,150	6,288
Bellary. ...	Improvements to the Jail at Bellary..	Approximate 24,000	...	6,997	5,048
Salem. ...	Alterations and improvements to the Salem Jail.	...	...	5,000	5,087
South Arcot. ..	Do. to the Cuddalore Jail ...	...	...	3,000	3,000
Trichinopoly. ..	Improvements to the Jail at Trichinopoly.	4,750	...	4,750	4,650
Do. ..	Extension of the outer drain of the District Jail at Trichinopoly.	2,700	...	2,700	2,597
Malabar. ...	Jail at Calicut	80,000	...	20,576 increased to 32,204	19,638
Madura. ..	New Jail at Madura	85,860	...	30,000 increased to 35,000	34,999
Godavery	Constructing Central Jail at Rajahmundry.	2,08,030	1,60,543	43,679 reduced to 27,000	38,344
North Arcot.....	Central Jail at Vellore	1,08,000	...	40,000 reduced to 20,000	19,987
Trichinopoly. ...	Constructing a new Central Jail at Trichinopoly.	Approximate 3,70,000	...	15,000	15,048
Coimbatore. ...	Central Jail at Coimbatore... ...	3,50,000	2,53,471	50,000 increased to 70,000	75,213
Malabar. ...	Do. at Cannanore...	...	...	30,000 reduced to 20,000	20,236
Presidency. ..	Extending the enclosure wall of the Penitentiary.	16,860	...	16,700 reduced to 15,950	15,950
Do. ...	Alterations and additions to the Jailor's Quarters at the Penitentiary.	5,330	...	4,160	5,147
Do. ...	Drainage of the Penitentiary ...	2,700	...	2,700	2,700
Do. ...	Bringing Seven Wells water from General Hospital to the Penitentiary.	3,200	554	2,200 reduced to 544	544
Madura. ...	Small Cause and Principal Sudder Amin's Court Houses at Madura.	27,500	...	10,000 reduced to 9,799	9,799
Nellore. ...	Talook Cutcherry at Ongole... ...	11,334	2,491	2,190 increased to 2,840	1,858
Bellary. ..	Re-roofing the Hospett Talook Cutcherry.	2,150	1,205	945 reduced to 895	894
Cuddapah. ...	Paliampett Talook Cutcherry ...	7,200	4,792	2,608	2,797
Kurnool. ...	Talook Cutcherry at Koilkonda ...	7,700	...	3,000 reduced to 2,000	1,921

DISTRICT.	WORK.	Estimate.	Expenditure up to 30th April 1866.	Allotment for 1866-67.	Expenditure during 1866-67.
	Civil Buildings.—(Concluded.)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tanjore ...	Improvements to the new Salt Pans at Tranquebar.	5,720	1,926	3,910 reduced to 3,020	2,152
Do. ...	Forming approach to the new Salt Platform at Tranquebar.	2,590	...	Imperial 2,590 reduced to 1,500	Imperial 1,452
Presidency. ...	Latrines and Lavatories in connection with the General Hospital.	8,600	...	Income Tax 1,000 6,000 reduced to 7,628	7,628
Do. ...	New Cook-house at the General Hospital.	...	...	3,800	2,837
Do. ...	New Dead-house at do.	Approximate 2,750	...	2,750 reduced to 2,250	2,249
Do. ..	Drainage of do.	...	...	600 increased to 3,170	4,447
Do. ...	Fixing iron railings in the Hospital compound and laying out Flower Gardens.	10,350	6,332	4,018	4,018
Do. ...	Putting up iron railings from the Central Wing of the General Hospital to the Coovum river.	5,430	1,712	3,718 reduced to 1,618	1,625
Do. ...	Laying down pipes for supplying water from the Seven Wells to the General Hospital.	4,540	645	500 increased to 1,500	1,556
Do. ...	Constructing a Lunatic Asylum at Madras.	...	...	20,000	20,028
Do. ...	Erecting an Iron and Brass Foundry at Chepauk.	28,530	6,000	11,530 increased to 22,530	22,530
Coimbatore. ...	Church at Ootacamund	53,830	...	7,309 increased to 14,943	15,000
	Agricultural.				
Godavery. ...	Raising the Godavery Anicut. ...	3,00,000	2,28,023	73,494 reduced to 50,000	50,006
Madras. ...	Raising the Casaveram Anicut ...	6,060	...	6,060	4,560
South Arcot ...	Constructing an Anicut across the Manimotha Naddy River.	4,000	...	3,500 reduced to 1,600	1,600
Tanjore. ...	Constructing a Sluice and 7 Arches, and completing an additional laterite and rough stone apron at the northern extremity of the south branch of the Lower Coleroon Anicut.	74,000	28,524	30,000 increased to 50,617	50,025
	Do. an additional laterite and rough stone apron with retaining walls at the advanced portion of three sluices in the Southern Branch of the Lower Coleroon Anicut.	16,000			
Kistna. ...	Commamoor Channel Project ...	1,85,460	51,172	re	24,117
Do. ...	Western Bank Channel	1,48,479	95,780	re	13,793
Do. ...	Widening lower portion of the Pullairu.	1,04,050	82,283	re	12,492
Do. ...	Sloping down the banks of the Seetanagram Main Canal.	2,76,404	1,53,819	inc	13,555
Do. ...	Constructing a first class Lock at Dugeralla.	27,600	5,279	inc	13,734
Nellore. ...	Improvements to the Nellore Tank...	17,100	6,182	inc	5,790
Do. ...	River embankment west of Nellore.	16,400	5,822	redu	5,210
Do. ...	River embankment east of Nellore.	13,410	15,223	increased to 3,487	3,560
Madras. ...	Madras Water Supply Project ...	6,11,759	...	1,10,500 reduced to 61,683	61,683

APPENDIX IV.—*PUBLIC WORKS.*

DISTRICT.	WORK.	Estimate.	Expenditure up to 30th April 1866.	Allotment for 1866-67.	Expenditure during 1866-67.
	Agricultural.—(Concluded.)	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
North Arcot	Widening the Cheyaur Channel ...	35,000	15,586	14,110 increased to 19,410	19,775
Trichinopoly ..	Constructing 10 surplus sluices on the north bank of the Coleroon.	12,380	2,420	5,000 increased to 6,490	6,483
Do. ...	Do. 6 do. on the south bank of do.	7,920	4,675	3,245 reduced to 2,245	2,245
Do. ...	Constructing sluices for the Wyacondam Channel.	16,500	...	5,000	5,045
Tanjore ..	Improving the Irrigation of the Vadavaur Head.	5,184	1,900	3,284	3,284
	Communications.				
Ganjam. ...	Road from Aska to Pippulponka ...	47,690	14,276	10,000	9,999
Do. ...	Do. from Aska to Russelconda ...	44,610	29,212	10,000 increased to 13,017	13,016
Do. ...	Branch road from Bullepudra to Kurcholly.	27,950			1,032
	Road from Aska to the Ganjam Port and Salt pans.	62,700	50,590	17,000 reduced to 1,216	
Do. ...	Excavating a Canal from the Chilka Lake to the Ganjam river.	1,18,200	...	60,000 reduced to 14,000	15,209
Vizagapatam. ...	Road from Vizagapatam to Caseepur.	1,15,000	51,755	15,395 reduced to 13,642	14,612
Do. ...	Road from Vizianagrum to Bowdara.	53,080	42,465	5,751	4,389
Godavery. ...	Works for the cross drainage of the Ellore High Level Canal.	1,05,486	22,684	20,000 reduced to 25,000	26,927
Do. ...	Iron Girder Bridge at Cocanada ...	81,683	54,976	19,981 increased to 25,664	25,687
Nellore. ...	Constructing an embanked road and masonry works across the Musnur Valley on Trunk Road No. 6.	68,630	22,714	Imperial 15,000 Income Tax 3,744	Imperial 15,000 Income Tax 3,742
Do. ...	Bridge across the Pydaru on Trunk Road No. 6.	21,000	11,428	Imperial 10,000 reduced to 6,500 Income Tax 2,100	Imperial 6,500 Income Tax 2,100
Do. ...	Ongole and Kottapatam road ...	50,200	45,529	4,670	5,624
Cuddapah. ..	Road from the Nundalore Railway Station to Nundalore.	7,312	5,082	2,230	1,931
Bellary. ..	Road from Bellary to Cuddapah frontier.	1,02,200	1,01,504	Imperial 695 Income Tax 4,128	Imperial 696 Income Tax 1,252
Cuddapah. ...	Road from Cuddapah to Bellary frontier.	1,06,431	90,689	Imperial 5,028 reduced to 5,065 Income Tax 1,212	Imperial 5,107 Income tax 1,195
Do. ...	Road from Cuddapah to Kurnool frontier.	61,518 / 14,490	61,518	Income Tax 7,000	Income Tax 7,000
Kurnool. ..	Do. from Nundial to Cuddapah frontier.	60,000	48,183	11,843 Income Tax 60,000	11,843 Income Tax 31,772
Presidency ...	Cooum river bridge	...	...	Income Tax 5,000	Income Tax 5,020
Madras. ...	Improving a portion of Trunk Road No. 13 between Teroomoosnee and Coraloor.	11,000	...	Income Tax 6,393	Income Tax 6,395
North Arcot ...	Improving the road from the town of Tripathy to the Tripathy Railway Station and thence to Calastry.	28,750	...	Income Tax 10,000	Income Tax 9,524
Do. ...	Constructing a line of road from Venkatagherry to Yaripatt.	21,400	...	Income Tax 10,000	Income Tax 9,850
Do. ...	Road from Calastry to Naidupett on Trunk Road No. 6.	34,500	...	Imperial 1,520	Imperial 1,720
Salem. ..	Completing the road from Oosoor to Maloor.	8,920	4,478	Income Tax 2,229	Income tax 2,259

APPENDIX IV.—*PUBLIC WORKS.*

DISTRICT.	WORK.	Estimate.	Expenditure up to 30th April 1866.	Allotment for 1866-67.	Expenditure during 1866-67.
	Communications.—(Continued.)	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Salem. ...	Road from Taramungalam to the Seeramungalam Railway Station.	14,304	10,642	600	600
Do. ...	Improving the road from Devattipatty on Trunk Road No. 6.	5,500	1,266	Imperial 2,000 increased to 2,169 Income Tax 285	Imperial 2,051 Income Tax 285
Do. ...	Constructing a cart track between Palakode and the Morapur Railway Station.	18,200	14,109	Income Tax 1,972	Income Tax 1,979
Tanjore. ..	Constructing road from the Railway Station at Keevalur to the town of Keevalur.	3,690	3,028	662	597
Do. ...	Metalling road from the Negapatam Railway Station to Nagore.	25,730	23,290	Imperial 2,440 reduced to 750	Imperial 750
Do. ...	Junction Canal from Negapatam to Teeruppundy.	24,155	20,745	Income Tax 1,690 Imperial 2,420 reduced to 1,500	Income Tax 162 Imperial 1,496
Do. ...	Completing the Navigable Canal between Negapatam and Vadaraniem.	70,410	3,797	Income Tax 1,920 Imperial 20,000 reduced to 7,000	Income Tax 2,105 Imperial 3,000
Trichinopoly. ..	Road from Trichinopoly to Arealoor and Woodiurpolliem to its junction with Trunk Road No. 9.	43,600	25,095	Income Tax 8,590 Imperial 8,000 reduced to 2,000	Income Tax 4,922 Imperial 2,000
Do. ...	Constructing a road from Trichinopoly to the Salem boundary, viâ Toriuor.	50,000	33,271	Income Tax 6,335 Imperial 8,000 reduced to 3,000	Income Tax 4,752 Imperial 3,000
Coimbatore. ..	Coonoor Ghaut new Trace	2,40,000	1,00,822	Income Tax 2,840 Dist. Road 4,000 30,000	Income Tax 2,840 Dist. Road 4,000 55,961
Do. ...	New Goodaloor Ghaut	81,400	18,759	15,000 reduced to 12,355	12,355
Do. ...	New line of road from Ootacamund to the Head of the Goodaloor Ghaut at Neddivuttum.	66,762	7,007	Income Tax 7,462	Income Tax 7,462
Do. ..	Burghoor Ghaut new Trace	72,100	21,116	Imperial 15,000 reduced to 8,500 Income Tax 5,000	Imperial 8,504 Income Tax 5,000
Do. ...	New road connecting Kotagherry and Wellington with the new Coonoor Ghaut.	33,427	4,785	2,497 increased to 4,642	4,642
Malabar. ...	Karkoor Ghaut; road and bridges below.	32,560 / 54,600 / 90,230	18,356 / 15,140 / 5,435	8,212 reduced to 2,992 / 13,000 reduced to 6,000 / 25,000 reduced to 12,000	2,825 / 3,474 / 11,974
Do. ...	Tambracherry Ghaut	1,46,413	76,562	56,413 reduced to 20,000	20,000
Do. ...	Earthwork and [illegible]ges from Inchkady to Vythery.	25,150	9,806	8,000	7,790
Do. ...	Road between Vythe[illegible] and Kulpathy	41,460	13,776	10,000 reduced to 1,700	1,736
Do. ...	Bridge over the Koonoth river ...	16,609	5,852	7,000 reduced to 3,500	4,800

E.
PUBLIC WORKS.

DISTRICT.	WORK.	Estimate.	Expenditure up to 30th April 1866.	Allotment for 1866-67.	Expenditure during 1866-67.
	Communications.—(Concluded.)	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Malabar.	Bridge over the Kulpathy river ...	14,500	...	5,400 reduced to 4,600	3,570
Do.	Road from Kulpathy to Sultan's Battery.	...	1,278	7,000 reduced to 800	782
Do.	Do. from Sultan's Battery to the Mysore frontier.	30,000	4,810	7,000 increased to 7,500	6,726
Do.	Terriots road	60,660	41,455	Imperial 15,740 Income Tax 4,465	Imperial 21,691 Income Tax 4,465
Do.	Karkoor Ghaut	1,07,400	85,117	20,000 reduced to 18,000	15,928
Do.	Road from Karkoor Ghât to Goodaloor.	64,086	16,300	7,000 increased to 10,000	11,005
Do.	Do. from Goodaloor to Tippacudoo.	58,388	29,867	7,000 increased to 8,000	8,713
Do.	New Periah Ghât	78,000	18,922	19,613 increased to 25,613	27,460
South Canara.	Bridge Work on the road to connect Mangalore and Cannanore, by Vitla and Hosdroog.	62,584	15,469	10,500 increased to 14,980	15,128
Madura.	Bridge across the Shunmooganuddy river.	36,450	25,490	7,960 increased to 10,960	10,960
Do.	Road from Tirumungalam to the Coimbatore boundary.	1,65,000	23,540	Imperial 15,000 reduced to 10,700 Income Tax 1,300	Imperial 12,035 Income Tax 1,300
Tinnevelly.	Road No. 8 from Palamcottah to Tuticorin.	1,30,000	41,406	Imperial 15,000 reduced to 8,420 Income Tax 2,009 increased to 7,147	Imperial 7,920 Income Tax 7,122
Do.	Road No. 4 from Madura to Aroomboolly line.	30,000	10,000	Dist. Road 4,000 Imperial 10,000 reduced to 3,000 Income Tax 5,562	Dist. Road 3,415 Imperial 2,783 Income Tax 5,562
	Miscellaneous Public Improvement.				
Kistna	Good-water Channel from Sultanagram Bridge to Robertson's Pettah.	18,080	10,927	6,190 reduced to 5,470	4,559
Do.	Extension of good-water conduits in the town of Masulipatam.	16,650	...	7,000 reduced to 6,000	6,000
Madura.	Cutting inner angle of the Reef Channel at Paumbem.	43,[illegible]0	25,003	7,000 reduced to 2,803	2,632

F.
PUBLIC WORKS.

F.

Statement shewing the principal works which were undertaken from the District Road, Educational, and Port Funds by Officers of the Public Works Department, during the year 1866-67.

Districts.	Works.	Expenditure in 1866-67.	Remarks.
		RS.	
Ganjam ...	Road from Jaggannathpoor to Poorooshottapur	2,831	Nearly completed.
Do. ...	Anglo-Vernacular School at Chicacole... ...	1,410	Completed.
Do. ...	Zillah School at Berhampore	1,563	Work in progress.
Vizagapatam ...	Branch road from Narsipatam to Thallapollem.	3,540	Three miles of road formed, and 6 small bridges built.
Do. ...	Talook School at Casimcottah...	573	Completed.
Do. ...	Normal School at Vizagapatam.	656	Re-plastering to verandah roof in progress.
Do. ...	Anglo-Vernacular School at Bizalipatam ...	2,309	Walls plastered, and cut-stone flooring in progress.
Godavery ...	Road from Cocanada to Samulcottah... ...	2,711	Completed.
Do. ...	Do. from Penugudura to Jaggannathpoor...	2,217	Do.
Do. ...	Do. from Tan[illegible], via Duvah, to Pruttipad...	7,057	Earth-work finished from Peruvelly to Duvah; 2 bridges and 8 tunnels completed, and 2 other bridges nearly so.
Do. ...	Do. from Siddamtam to Martair	2,996	Earth-work completed; 1 bridge and 10 tunnels constructed, and 2 other tunnels in progress.
Do. ...	Do. from Nursapur to Veeravasarum ...	5,847	Earth-work nearly completed; 5 tunnels built, and 1 in progress.
Do. ...	Do. from Palcole to Doddeputla	7,865	Earth-work finished; gravelling through Palcole town completed; 5 tunnels built, and 1 bridge in progress.
Do. ...	Do. from Ambajeepetta to Amalapoor ...	355	Completed.

F.—(Continued.)

Statement shewing the principal works which were undertaken from the District Road, Educational, and Port Funds by Officers of the Public Works Department, during the year 1866-67.

Districts.	Works.	Expenditure in 1866-67.	Remarks.
		RS.	
Godavery ...	Road from Ellore to Chintalapoody	8,326	Earth-work completed as far as Viziany, 6 culverts built, and 4 in progress.
Do. ...	Do. from Pungidy to Needathavole... ...	6,079	Completed.
Kistna ...	Do. from Jagerlamoody to Tenally... ...	691	Two tunnels built, and a considerable quantity of gravel spread.
Do. ...	Do. from Ponnur to Guntoor...	2,744	Earthen embankment completed and two tunnels built.
Do. ...	Coast road from Vellatoor to Sandole... ...	1,118	Three miles completed.
Do. ...	Constructing road from Jaggiahpetta to join the Hyderabad road at Chillaculla	1,620	Completed.
Nellore ...	Allur and Iskapilli road	1,700	4⅔ miles completed, and 19 tunnels built.
Do. ...	Sungum and Kaligerry road	1,783	Two tunnels, 1 road dam, and 8 miles of road completed.
Do. ...	Kanegherry, Kundakur, and Oolapollem road to the beach.	4,083	The embankments on the 1st and 6th miles finished, and the gravelling in progress. The other portion of the road, as well as 4 road dams and 2 tunnels, completed.
Cuddapah ...	Road from Poddatoor, viâ Maidicoor, to Nundialempett.	1,440	1,100 yards of earth-work completed, and 5 tunnels and 1 road dam built.
Do. ...	Do. from Cuddapah towards Pulivendla ...	1,904	2,939 running yards of road metalled, gravelled, and tamped.
Kurnool ...	Constructing a road from Nundicotkoor to Bairlooty.	4,520	Four miles of road made.

F.—(Continued.)

Statement shewing the principal works which were undertaken from the District Road, Educational, and Port Funds by Officers of the Public Works Department, during the year 1866-67.

Districts.	Works.	Expenditure in 1866-67.	Remarks.
		RS.	
Trichinopoly...	Constructing road from Manaparah to Coolitallay.	2,003	Three miles of road formed, 2 tunnels and 1 road dam in progress.
Do. ...	Bandy road from Trichinopoly to Allitoray...	4,663	Completed.
Do. ...	Do. from Lalgoody to Chengarioor ...	7,910	Completed, with the exception of sectioning and gravelling.
Do. ...	Bridge over the Wyacondan	2,475	Completed.
Coimbatore ...	Market shed at Coonoor	3,172	Do.
Do. ...	Coonoor Ghaut to Kotagherry...	10,032	41,324 cubic yards of earth-work, 1,249 cubic yards of revetment, 1,425 cubic yards of check drains, 150 cubic feet of bridge work, and 29 drains completed; 94 covering stones collected, and 2,362 yards of rock bored.
Malabar ...	Road from Cherikal, viâ Veluth, Irukur, Perumparamba (Trunk Road No. 4) and Reparamba to the Coorg boundary.	4,950	One bridge completed, and another commenced; a large quantity of jungle cleared, 700 running yards of bridle-path opened out, and the erection of a bungalow at Perumparumba commenced.
Do. ...	Road from Quilandy, viâ Ulleri, to Tambracherry.	10,639	Earth-work nearly completed, and abutments of one bridge partly finished.
Do. ...	Do. from Padiengudy, viâ Edacad, Kokatie Bridge, to Kokaloor Amshum	3,298	Road work in progress across paddy fields.
Do. ...	Do. from Tambracherry to Areacode ..	5,248	Do. do. do.

Kurnool ...	Do. from Cumbum to Markapoor	2,880	3½ miles opened out with side channels, and 1½ miles metalled and gravelled.
Bellary ...	Do. from Raidroog to Koodair	2,204	2¾ miles of road made, and 20 miles repaired.
Do. ...	Dharwar road from Gowrypoor to Mysore frontier near Hurryhur.	2,956	10 miles of road repaired, 600 yards gravelled, and a large road dam built.
Presidency ...	Making certain alterations and improvements to the Medical College.	19,300	Completed.
Do. ...	Erecting a new Presidency College at Chepauk	63,182	Walls raised throughout to the level of the top of the plinth.
Madras ...	New road and landing wharf near Pugh's gardens at the Adyar.	4,390	Completed.
Do. ...	Deepening the Sadras Canal from Covelong to the Palar.	13,642	Do.
North Arcot ...	Road from Old Arcot to Teroovettoor ...	2,834	Road made for about 4 miles.
Do. ...	Do. from Kunnamungalum to Polur... ...	3,245	In progress.
Do. ...	Do. from Polur to Wandavash	2,464	Do.
South Arcot.	Constructing a bridge of 1 arch of 32 feet span over the Trivady main channel on the road from Paloor to Trivady.	2,897	Completed.
Do. ...	Road from Chendoor to Vellimode	5,280	Road opened for traffic, and 11 tunnels built.
Do. ...	Improving the road from Virdachellum to Shatiatope.	2,825	Channels cut, sand carted and spread, and ruts levelled.
Salem. ...	Constructing a road from Trichengode to Kaleeputtee.	600	5½ miles of road formed.
Do. ...	Road from Comaramungalum to Andaloor ...	2,400	15½ Do.
Do. ...	Do. from Yedayar to main line between Veyloor and Mooganoor	2,514	1¼ miles of road formed, and 4 tunnels and 5 sluices completed.

APPENDIX IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Malabar ...	Road from Munjeri, viâ Pandecode and Melatur, to two miles west of Manar on the Mundoor road.	4,817	A large quantity of earth-work completed, and 6 tunnels built.
Do. ...	Road from Wanoor, viâ Pandecode, to Angadipooram.	8,519	Six miles of road reformed, 3 embankments metalled, and 11 tunnels constructed.
Do. ..	Chittacadavoo bridge	2,668	Abutments nearly completed.
Do. ...	Bridges on road from Munjeri and Mullapuram road, viâ Annacoyan, to Angadipooram.	[illegible]	Completed.
Do. ...	Bridge on the road from Chowghaut, viâ Poodoonagarum, to Kallengode.	7,823	Work completed, with the exception of the joisting of 1 bay and the planking of 2 others.
Do. ...	Road from Tirtallah, viâ Kutnaad, to Chowghaut	4,086	Completed.
Do. ...	Tuta Bridge	7,032	Wing walls, abutments and piers, and southern approach completed, and fair progress made with the timber work.
Do. ...	Normal School at Cannanore	6,[illegible]39	Main walls raised 13½ feet, 2 main arches built, and a supply of materials collected.
Do. ...	Constructing Light-House, Store-room, and Attendant's quarters at Cochin.	6,[illegible]43	Pedestal, 3 landing places, and attendant's quarters, with store-rooms, completed. Lower portion of Lightning Conductors fixed, and good progress made with the shaft.
Do. ...	Road (or new trace) from Manantoddy to Coorg frontier	6,846	Four miles of the new trace widened out and made passable for carts.
South Canara...	Improving Moodbidri and Beltangady road...	1,455	17½ miles completed.
Do. ..	Road from Pooltoor, by Vitla, to Munjeshwar.	2,124	Bridle-path completed, and 1½ miles opened out to a breadth of 4 yards.
Do. ..	Provincial School at Mangalore	8,507	23,348 cubic feet of earth-work, 24,000 cubic feet of laterite in chunam, 676 running feet of cordon work, 27 cubic feet of arch work, and 953 cubic feet of earth terraces completed; 33 doors and shutters, 9,788 cubic feet of laterite, and 17,400 tiles at site.

F.—(Concluded.)

Statement shewing the principal works which were undertaken from the District Road, Educational, and Port Funds by Officers of the Public Works Department, during the year 1866-67.

Districts.	Works.	Expenditure in 1866-67.	Remarks.
		RS.	
South Canara...	Extension of the Quay at Mangalore... ...	11,821	41,208 cubic feet of earth and sand work, 2,301 cubic feet of rough stone work, 1,730 cubic yards of clay, backing to do. with 150 running feet of laterite coping, 750 square feet of laterite pavement, and 1,070 cubic feet of laterite in clay, completed.
Madura ...	Bridge over the Munjelaur	2,000	Abutments and piers built up to the springing line.
Do. ...	Do. over the Venkatathiricottay river ..	1,858	The foundations laid for 1 abutment and wings, and materials prepared.
Tinnevelly.....	Road No. 2	17,775	Three bridges, 2 large chuttrums, and 3 miles of road under construction.

G.

Comparative Tabular Statement shewing the working of the three Lines during 1866-67.

	Mileage open for Traffic.	Passengers.							Goods.		Total Receipts.	Per-centage of Expenditure on Gross Earnings.						Total Expenditure on Capital up to 31st December 1866.	Rate of Net profits, Per-centage.
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	Receipts.	Rate per day.	Rate per mile.	Maunds.	Rupees.		Permanent Way.	Locomotive.	Traffic.	Telegraph.	General.	Total.		
																		Rupees.	£ s. d.
South West Line...	192	3,960	60,342	1,262,496	1,330,798	12,42,872	3,709	7·54	7,982,632	22,13,438	34,61,660	18·12	18·79	4·47	0·93	1·71	48·02	618,07,340	3 6 11½
North West Line..	Average. 144	508	3,675	337,907	332,290	2,05,309	613	4·26	1,761,761	4,49,843	6,54,857	5·37	15·60	7·83	0·48	1·05	31·53	165,69,081	3 9 4
Great Southern of India Railway...	Average. 96	1,325	35,405	400,942	437,672	2,46,091	705	7·34	1,747,464	2,47,279	5,33,308	2·66	28·04	6·75*	...	1·86	46·26	98,70,025	3 2 11

* Inclusive of Telegraph.

H.
IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

H.

Estimates sanctioned during 1866-67.

	Amount sanctioned by Government. RS.	A.	P.	
MAIN SUPPLY.				
Supplemental sanction for completing the repair of the breach in the Soonkasala Anicut	1,360	0	0	
Re-construction of the Soonkasala Anicut at the site of the old breach	5,900	0	0	
For constructing a Ring bund above the breach in the Soonkasala Anicut...	9,000	0	0	
For examination and repair of do. do. do. ...	500	0	0	
For 2nd Class Bridge for Dudiyal a in 3rd mile of 1st Section Main Canal	6,240	0	0	
For 2nd Class Bridge for Yedarur in 6th do. do. do.	10,160	0	0	
" 3rd do. for Nidajood in 12th do. do. do.	3,420	0	0	
" 3rd do. for Mungalapad in 14th do. do.	2,370	0	0	
" 3rd do. for Mamdialpad in 15th do. do.	2,960	0	0	
Repairing breach in 25th mile of the embankment of the 2nd Section Main Canal...	2,300	0	0	
Do. in 27th do. do. do...	2,409	0	0	
Revised Estimate for the upper six miles, 73rd to 78th of the 6th Section Main Canal...	57,510	0	0	
Estimate of the Main Canal, 9th Section	8,02,811	0	0	
				9,06,940 0 0
DISTRIBUTION.				
Additional sanction for distribution works, 1st Section.	2,860	0	0	
Distribution works, 2nd Section...	6,000	0	0	
Do. do. 3rd do.	9,320	0	0	
Supplemental sanction for distribution works, 4th Section...	2,068	0	0	
Distribution works, 9th Section...	11,884	0	0	
				32,132 0 0
BUILDINGS.				
Supplemental sanction for the Hospital at Kurnool...	178	12	6	
Do. for Iron and Brass Foundry at do. ...	4,441	7	0	
Do. for the Office and Store buildings at Soonkasala.	1,947	0	0	
				6,567 3 6
Total Rupees...				9,45,639 3 6
REVENUE ACCOUNT.				
Repairing the Station buildings at Donapaud... ...	173	0	0	
Repairs to the Station buildings at Ayalore	56	0	0	
Do. Peon's house in the Central Hospital... ...	20	8	3	
Do. Office at Somaiswaram...	13	0	0	
Do. Overseers' huts at Somaiswaram	33	0	0	
				295 8 3
Total Rupees...				295 8 3

I.
IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

I.

Abstract Statement shewing the entire Expenditure of Cash and Stores during and up to the end of official year 1866-67.

	From 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867. RS.	A.	P.	Previous as per Form P., 30th April 1866. RS.	A.	P.	Total. RS.	A.	P.
GENERAL MANAGEMENT.									
Agent's Office.									
Salaries...	35,075	6	3	1,77,429	11	3	2,12,505	1	6
Contingent Expenses....	5,084	4	5	32,622	0	4	37,706	4	9
Stores	1,324	0	6	8,539	5	0	9,863	5	6
Chief Engineer's Department.									
Salaries...	28,207	11	0	2,99,065	14	0	3,27,273	9	0
Contingent Expenses...	2,443	14	8	37,818	2	10	40,262	1	6
Stores...	1,981	6	3	14,171	4	2	16,152	10	5
Inspecting Engineer.									
Salaries...	...	...	...	11,639	12	11	11,639	12	11
Contingent Expenses	...	...	...	348	5	5	348	5	5
Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CONSTRUCTION.									
Executive Establishment.									
Salaries	74,259	14	3	10,71,921	10	9	11,46,181	0	0
Contingent Expenses	10,073	15	9	81,202	1	11	91,276	1	8
Stores	2,579	14	4	25,415	10	9	27,995	9	1
WORK.									
Main Supply.									
Anicut and Headworks at Kurnool...	...	...	..	60,236	5	1	60,326	7	8
Stores...	90	2	7						
Anicut and Headworks at Soonkasala	12,690	8	10	3,82,282	4	9	4,01,846	5	1
Stores...	6,873	7	6						
Anicut and Headworks at Somaiswaram.	162	14	8	56,963	1	2	60,326	6	11
Stores	3,200	7	1						
Hindry Aqueduct	3,841	14	0	2,59,943	1	8	2,67,804	11	1
Stores...	4,019	11	5						
Canal for 1 mile from the Head Sluice of the Kurnool Anicut.	73	10	8	49,210	13	7	49,284	8	3
South Main Canal.									
1st Section, from 1st to 17¼ miles ..	11,718	4	11	8,55,271	7	0	8,83,570	5	5
Stores	16,582	9	6						
2nd Section, from 18th to 32nd miles.	53,439	4	0	14,46,237	7	11	15,23,831	13	9
Stores	24,105	1	10						
3rd Section, from 33rd to 43rd miles..	6,958	9	9	6,61,925	13	10	6,79,236	3	3
Stores	10,351	11	8						
4th Section, from 44th to 60th miles...	25,945	2	6	6,48,792	12	7	6,90,953	6	7
Stores	16,215	7	6						
5th Section, from 61st to 72nd miles..	14,512	4	2	5,31,394	8	3	5,59,514	12	8
Stores	13,608	0	3						

I. IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

I.—(Continued.)

Abstract Statement shewing the entire Expenditure of Cash and Stores during and up to the end of official year 1866-67.

	From 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867.			Previous as per Form P., 30th April 1866.			Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
WORK.—(*Continued.*) *South Main Canal.—(Concluded.)*									
6th Section, from 73rd to 92nd miles. Stores ...	6,135	9	3	3,11,842	12	6	3,17,978	5	9
7th Section, from 93rd to 113th miles. Stores ...	1,771	7	1	2,06,010	10	0	2,12,516	1	2
	4,734	0	1						
8th Section, from 114th to 143¾ miles. Stores ...	353	11	9	2,62,501	3	8	2,65,747	5	11
	12,892	6	6						
Distribution.									
Branch channels and sluices between 1st to 17¼ miles ... Stores ...	21	6	5	3,857	9	6	3,878	15	11
Kurnool Town water supply ...	...	...	...	1,382	8	7	1,382	8	7
Branch channels and sluices at Soonkasala ...	341	4	6	583	14	0	925	2	6
Irrigation channels and sluices at 4th Section ... Stores ...	2,133	5	6	1,064	12	10	3,198	2	4
Distribution works at 6th Section ...	1,839	6	6	1,001	1	2	2,840	7	8
Distribution works at 2nd Section ...	4,746	15	2	...	...	...	4,746	15	2
Distribution works at 3rd Section ...	4,261	6	5	...	...	...	4,261	6	5
Building.									
Central Hospital with out-houses and compound wall.. ...	20	8	3	4,387	10	1	4,367	1	10
Office Store and Workshop building at Soonkasala	...	...	...	5,046	7	1	5,046	7	1
Office, Store-room, and Artificer's shed at Bowanassy ...	...	...	...	7,333	9	0	7,333	9	0
Powder Magazine, Store, and Station roads at Bowanassy ...	...	...	...	4,359	5	9	4,359	5	9
Gunpowder Manufactory into an Hospital at Bowanassy ...	...	...	...	19	2	2	19	2	2
Office and Store building at Valapnoor...	...	...	...	5,114	0	8	5,114	0	8
Iron and Brass Foundry and rooms for receiving and despatching Stores at Kurnool ...	1,852	11	2	17,020	3	9	15,167	8	7
Workshop building at Bowanassy ...	131	2	11	6,224	9	0	6,355	11	11
Office and Temporary Store shed at Ayaloor ...	...	...	...	67	6	0	67	6	0
Office and Store building at Jupand..	20	12	4	3,224	1	1	3,244	13	5
Office and Store building at Puggidial... ...	...	...	...	3,833	1	11	3,833	1	11
Office and Store building at Chintagontah ...	...	...	...	5,102	12	7	5,102	12	7
Quarters for Sub-Assistant Engineers and Assistant Surveyor's Bungalow	...	...	...	561	4	10	561	4	10
Hospital and Apothecary's residence at Somaiswaram ...	139	13	0	2,459	6	0	2,599	3	0
Office building at Somaiswaram ...	...	...	...	1,470	0	0	1,470	0	0
Repairs to the Anicut Office at Zorapoor... ...	...	...	...	307	12	0	7	12	0

I. IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

I.—(Concluded.)

Abstract Statement shewing the entire Expenditure of Cash and Stores during and up to the end of official year 1866-67.

	From 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867.			Previous as per Form P., 30th April 1866.			Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Building.—(Concluded.)									
Overseer's quarters, Store and Workshop, Clerk and Pay Office at Somaiswaram. ...	...	...	...	4,841	1	7	4,841	1	7
Office Store and Workshop at Kurnool.	12,091	6	4	1,653	8	3	13,744	14	7
Repairing Central Hospital and Out-houses at Kurnool	...	...	...	60	0	0	60	0	0
Improvement of the road approaching to Bowanassy.... ...	20	3	0	297	11	0	317	14	0
Manufacture of Stores.									
Salaries... ... Contingent Expenses ... Stores ...	34,418	6	9	36,053	0	5	1,634	9	8
Work done on private account ...	330	7	6	2,426	8	10	2,096	1	4
Store Charges.									
Salaries... ... Contingent Expenses ... Stores ...	12,086	12	10	1,04,964	8	2	1,17,051	5	0
General Plant on works... ...	1,07,027	2	6	4,12,885	2	9	3,05,358	0	3
Steamer "Thistle"	...	...	...	10,616	11	10	10,616	11	10
Stores sold and recoverable in cash...	607	4	1	31	4	3	638	8	4
Stores lost or damaged	1,982	1	1	161	11	2	2,143	12	3
Profit and Loss	45,357	13	0	7,000	6	8	38,357	6	4
Revenue Account.									
Irrigation Establishment at Kurnool..	648	9	2	4,024	7	8	4,673	0	10
Establishment for working Anicut Sluices at Soonkasala ...	799	7	3	2,757	0	9	3,556	8	0
Nundial Division	12	6	0	...	...	...	12	6	0
Koondar do ...	1	8	0	...	...	...	1	8	0
Nellore do ...	8	8	3	...	...	...	8	8	3
Inefficient Balance.									
Amount disbursed under this head ...	53,019	10	2	2,16,929	5	10	1,63,909	11	8
	4,95,733	3	3	83,55,309	1	10	...		
	1,94,795	10	11	7,000	6	8	...		
Total...	3,01,937	8	4	83,48,308	11	2	86,50,246	3	6
Add for Stores on hand on the 31st March 1867...							4,67,251	11	7
Grand Total...							91,17,497	15	1

APPENDIX V.

A.

Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each

Districts	NAMES OF PORTS.	British.				
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.		
				RS.	A.	P.
Ganjam.	Ganjam	1	181	11	5	0
	Munsoorcottah ...	41	26,564	1,660	4	0
	Sonnapore	17	11,940	...	...	...
	Barwah	...	...	...	...	...
	Calingapatam ...	3	1,923	106	2	6
	Poondy	...	...	...	...	...
	Bapanapaudu ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	62	40,608	1,777	11	6
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam... ...	76	49,686	1,454	3	2
	Bimlipatam	89	60,230	1,690	12	11
	Pudimadakah ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pentacottah	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	165	1,09,916	3,145	0	1
Godavery District.	Coringa	...	...	...	...	...
	Cocanada	136	81,314	5,729	10	2
	Narasapore	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	136	81,314	5,729	10	2
Kistna District.	Masulipatam... ...	52	33,984	1,129	3	0
	Nizampatam... ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kottapollem... ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Epurupollem... ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Motupalli	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	52	33,984	1,129	3	0

A.—*(Continued.)*

District, for the official year 1866-67.

Foreign.					Country, or Native.				
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.			Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.		
		RS.	A.	P.			RS.	A.	P.
...	...	...	...	...	31	2,973	92	14	6
3	1,423	88	15	0	41	5,996	187	3	0
1	450	...	...	...	3	427	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	2,133	133	5	0	37	6,354	158	10	3
...	...	...	...	...	42	6,718	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	18	3,222	...	...	...
7	4,006	222	4	0	172	25,690	438	11	9
4	1,701	106	5	6	80	10,806	561	12	7
8	4,149	273	15	6	23	1,997	107	2	1
1	496	...	...	...	7	514	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	15	1,193	...	...	...
13	6,346	380	5	0	125	14,510	668	14	8
...	...	...	...	...	154	27,582	3,098	15	9
29	13,247	1,606	12	11	87	8,090	876	3	9
...	...	...	..	...	70	3,530	...	...	...
29	13,247	1,606	12	11	311	39,202	3,975	3	6
11	4,950	309	6	0	140	6,524	271	8	9
...	...	...	...	...	366	21,816	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	132	9,686	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	88	10,732	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	21	2,227	...	...	...
11	4,950	309	6	0	747	50,985	271	8	9

A.—(Continued.)

Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each

Districts.	NAMES OF PORTS.	Total. Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues. RS.	A.	P.
Ganjam.	Ganjam	32	3,154	104	3	6
	Munsoorcottah ...	85	33,983	1,936	6	0
	Sonnapore	21	12,817	...	...	...
	Barwah	...	...	...	...	...
	Calingapatam ..	43	10,410	398	1	9
	Poondy	42	6,718	...	...	...
	Bapanapaudu ...	18	3,222	...	...	...
	Total...	241	70,304	2,438	11	3
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam	160	62,193	2,122	5	3
	Bimlipatam	120	66,376	2,071	14	6
	Pudimadakah ...	8	1,010	...	...	...
	Pentacottah	15	1,193	...	...	...
	Total...	303	1,30,772	4,194	3	9
Godavery District.	Coringa	154	27,582	3,098	15	9
	Cocanada	252	1,02,651	8,212	10	10
	Narasapore	70	3,530	...	...	...
	Total...	476	1,33,763	11,311	10	7
Kistna District.	Masulipatam... ...	203	45,458	1,710	1	9
	Nizampatam	366	21,816	...	...	...
	Kottapollem... ...	132	9,686	...	...	...
	Epurupollem... ...	88	10,732	...	...	...
	Motupalli	21	2,227	...	...	...
	Total...	810	89,919	1,710	1	9

A.—(Continued.)

District, for the official year 1866-67.

Value of Exports. RS.	A.	P.	Value of Imports. RS.	A.	P.	Duty on Exports. RS.	A.	P.	Duty on Imports. RS.	A.	P.	Sea Customs Revenue. RS.	A.	P.
63,656	8	0	1,58,061	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23,27,505	8	4	16,72,120	2	6	1,586	5	3	121	3	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,85,668	2	7	91,401	4	0	2,784	11	8	5	0	0	...	...	...
24,062	6	0	1,71,668	14	0	...	...	...	8	7	0	...	...	...
1,56,602	1	8	75,759	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37,57,494	10	7	21,69,010	15	6	4,371	0	11	134	10	4	...	...	...
8,31,727	10	4	4,22,249	12	1	850	10	6	1,035	11	8	1,886	6	2
9,60,094	1	4	8,94,560	6	7	5,978	13	10	577	12	7	6,556	10	5
56,212	6	9	...	...	...	10	0	9	...	...	...	10	0	9
63,963	12	8	4,246	15	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,11,997	15	1	13,21,057	2	7	6,839	9	1	1,613	8	3	8,453	1	4
8,30,189	0	0	1,45,431	0	0	9,855	15	8	78	14	9	9,934	14	5
54,34,049	0	0	15,86,834	0	0	29,612	9	4	7,278	3	2	36,890	12	6
1,47,803	0	0	82,083	0	0	2	0	0	4	13	0	6	13	0
64,12,041	0	0	18,14,348	0	0	39,470	9	0	7,361	14	11	46,832	7	11
22,73,743	0	7	11,65,026	0	2	6,715	10	2	853	9	2	...	...	...
8,44,289	5	7	3,36,204	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50,308	4	0	34,889	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,22,453	1	11	8,91,009	7	3	95	5	3	19	8	0	...	...	...
71,788	1	10	47,917	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36,62,581	13	11	24,75,046	9	6	6,810	15	5	873	1	2	...	...	...

A.—*(Continued.)*

Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District, for the official year 1866-67.

Districts.	NAMES OF PORTS.	British.					Foreign.					Country, or Native.				
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.			Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.			Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.		
				RS.	A.	P.			RS.	A.	P.			RS.	A.	P.
Nellore.	Kottapatnam ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	162	90	0	3	211	18,826	...	...	...
	Itamukala ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	100	10	2	6	78	11,121	...	...	...
	Pakala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	3,910	...	...	...
	Ramayapatnam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	3,554	...	...	...
	Chennayapolem ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	992	...	...	...
	Iskapalli ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2,062	...	...	...	11	887	17	8	10
	Varini ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	410	...	...	...
	Pounapudi ... / Tummalapenta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Joovaladinna...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	332	...	...	...
	Kristnapatnam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	466	...	...	...
	Mypadu ...	124	11,123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	36	...	...	...
	Dugarazapatnam ...	25	1,795	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	604	...	...	...
	Toopili ...	2	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	194	...	...	...
	Pamanji ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	551	...	...	...
	Pudi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	151	13,004	...	...	...	7	2,324	[illegible]	2	9	397	41,883	17	8	10
South Arcot.	Cuddalore ...	21	4,313¼	258	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	139	7,445¼	184	12	9
	Porto Novo ..	55	12,660¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	16,640	[illegible]	...	...
	Total...	76	16,973½	258	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	512	24,085¼	184	12	9
Tanjore.	Terumalavassal ...	126	11,515¼	...	...	...	2	670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tranquebar...	90	10,941¾	146	5	0	26	10,060	332	12	0	84	6,156¼	164	14	8
	Nagore ...	134	22,877¼	...	...	...	5	98	...	...	...	18	661½	...	...	...
	Negapatam ...	981	1,39,384½	3,783	15	9	3	1,184	51	2	0	63	2,715	319	14	1
	Thoputoray...	630	16,967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutupetai ...	548	23,948½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	2,529	2,25,634	3,930	4	9	36	12,012	383	14	0	165	9,533	484	12	9
Madura.	Keelakarry ...	53	12,733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,028	39,985¼	...	...	...
	Davepatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,544	79,124½	...	...	...
	Paumben ...	5	1,204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,035	2,92,355	...	...	...
	Tóndy ...	1	261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	725	25,464½	...	...	...
	Total...	59	14,198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,332	4,36,929¼	...	...	...

A.
MARINE.

A.—*(Continued.)*

Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District, for the official year 1866-67.

Districts.	NAMES OF PORTS.	British. Vessels.	British. Tonnage.	British. Dues. RS.	British. Dues. A.	British. Dues. P.	Foreign. Vessels.	Foreign. Tonnage.	Foreign. Dues. RS.	Foreign. Dues. A.	Foreign. Dues. P.	Country, or Native. Vessels.	Country, or Native. Tonnage.	Country, or Native. Dues. RS.	Country, or Native. Dues. A.	Country, or Native. Dues. P.
Nellore.	Kottapatnam ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	162	90	0	3	211	18,826	...	...	...
	Itamukala ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	100	10	2	6	78	11,121	...	...	...
	Pakala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	3,910	...	...	...
	Ramayapatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	3,554	...	...	...
	Chennayapolem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	992	...	...	...
	Iskapalli ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2,062	...	...	...	11	887	17	8	10
	Varini ... / Ponnapudi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	410	...	...	...
	Tummalapenta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Joovaladinna...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	332	...	...	...
	Kristnapatnam	124	11,123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	466	...	...	...
	Mypadu ...	25	1,795	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	36	...	...	...
	Dugarazapatnam	2	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	604	...	...	...
	Toopili ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	194	...	...	...
	Pamanji ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	551	...	...	...
	Pudi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	151	13,004	...	...	...	7	2,324	90	2	9	397	41,883	17	8	10
South Arcot.	Cuddalore ...	21	4,313½	258	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	139	7,445¼	184	12	9
	Porto Novo ..	55	12,660¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	16,640	...	...	...
	Total...	76	16,973½	258	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	512	24,085¼	184	12	9
Tanjore.	Terumalavassal ...	126	11,515¼	...	...	...	2	670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tranquebar...	90	10,941¾	146	5	0	26	10,060	332	12	0	84	6,156½	164	14	8
	Nagore ...	134	22,877¼	...	...	...	5	98	...	...	...	18	661½	...	...	...
	Negapatam ...	981	1,39,384½	3,783	15	9	3	1,184	51	2	0	63	2,715	319	14	1
	Thoputoray...	650	16,967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutupetai ...	548	23,948¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	2,529	2,25,634	3,930	4	9	36	12,012	383	14	0	165	9,533	484	12	9
Madura.	Keelakarry ...	53	12,733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,028	39,985¼	...	...	...
	Davepatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,544	79,124½	...	...	...
	Paumben ...	5	1,204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,035	2,92,355	...	...	...
	Tondy ...	1	261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	725	25,461¼	...	...	...
	Total...	59	14,198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,332	4,36,925¼	...	...	...

A.—*(Continued.)*

Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District, for the official year 1866-67.

Districts.	NAMES OF PORTS.	Total. Vessels.	Total. Tonnage.	Total. Dues. RS.	A.	P.	Value of Exports. RS.	A.	P.	Value of Imports. RS.	A.	P.	Duty on Exports. RS.	A.	P.	Duty on Imports. RS.	A.	P.	Sea Customs Revenue. RS.	A.	P.
Nellore.	Kottapatnam ...	213	18,988	90	0	3	3,73,160	5	0	4,45,710	11	6	80	11	9	9	4	6	...	...	...
	Itamukala	79	11,221	10	2	6	2,16,779	2	2	3,39,475	13	9	...	...	...	10	2	6	...	...	...
	Pakala	26	3,910	...	...	...	97,274	13	10	47,164	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ramayapatnam ...	28	3,554	...	...	...	5,250	1	7	299	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chennayapolem ...	4	992	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Iskapalli	15	2,949	17	8	10	19,580	8	9	18,814	4	5	17	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Varini ... } Ponnapudi ... }	4	410	...	...	...	8,283	5	6	434	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tummalapenta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Joovaladinna... ...	2	332	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kristnapatnam ...	143	11,589	...	...	...	1,03,350	11	5	53,680	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mypadu	26	1,831	...	...	...	1,49,978	8	11	64,602	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dugarazapatnam ...	6	690	...	...	...	1,300	0	0	2,640	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toopili	4	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pamanji	5	551	...	...	...	2,928	0	0	15,350	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pudi	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	553	57,211	117	11	7	9,77,885	9	2	10,00,216	14	8	98	4	7	19	7	0	...	...	...
South Arcot.	Cuddalore	160	11,758½	443	11	0	1,34,131	0	10	19,936	14	7	5,755	7	5	1,495	4	5	7,250	11	10
	Porto Novo	428	29,300¼	...	...	...	1,98,286	0	0	1,43,432	0	0	15,168	15	8	10,748	12	7	25,917	12	3
	Total...	588	41,058¾	443	11	0	3,32,417	0	0	1,63,368	14	7	20,924	7	1	12,244	1	0	33,168	8	1
Tanjore.	Terumalavassal ...	128	12,185¼	...	...	...	4,87,929	0	0	21,396	0	0	21,614	6	0	1,354	15	4	...	...	...
	Tranquebar	200	27,158¼	643	15	8	6,25,903	0	0	31,266	0	0	22,077	15	7	1,772	10	10	...	...	...
	Nagore	157	23,636¾	...	...	...	99,812	0	0	6,77,826	0	0	2,571	7	11	27,952	11	1	...	...	...
	Negapatam	1,047	1,43,283½	4,154	15	10	39,55,639	0	0	24,63,277	0	0	1,15,213	5	6	74,709	4	0	...	...	...
	Thoputoray	650	16,967	...	...	...	1,25,191	0	0	16,885	0	0	4,782	11	6	941	2	6	...	...	...
	Mutupetai	548	23,948¼	...	...	...	10,54,048	0	0	85,923	0	0	31,510	1	5	3,022	3	8	...	...	...
	Total...	2,730	2,47,179	4,798	15	6	63,48,522	0	0	32,96,573	0	0	1,97,769	15	11	109752	15	5	...	...	...
Madura.	Keelakarry	1,081	52,718¼	...	...	...	3,41,615	2	4	7,54,579	5	7	5,988	0	9	12,663	9	9	...	...	...
	Davopatam	1,544	79,124½	...	...	...	57,892	6	7	3,35,100	7	5	1,135	4	6	825	11	2	...	...	...
	Paumben	4,040	2,93,559	...	...	...	2,80,047	9	5	2,86,299	4	0	857	6	6	1,156	1	2	...	...	..
	Tondy...	726	25,725½	...	...	...	27,603	11	6	3,57,623	6	0	451	15	9	2,124	12	0	...	...	...
	Total...	7,391	4,51,127¼	...	...	...	4,07,158	13	10	17,33,602	7	0	7,932	11	6	16,770	2	1	...	...	...

A.—*(Continued.)*

Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in ea

Districts.	NAMES OF PORTS.	British.				
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.		
				RS.	A.	P.
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin	99	43,682	3,979	13	0
Malabar.	Cannanore	127	58,201	1,746	1	6
	Tellicherry	84	30,463	409	4	0
	Kalay...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baragaree	9	4,739	...	...	...
	Quilandy	8	5,945	...	...	...
	Calicut	140	56,013	1,855	11	6
	Beypore	27	11,223	...	...	...
	Tanore	...	...	...	...	...
	Ponany	...	...	...	..	...
	Chowghat	...	..	...	...	...
	Cochin	190	61,307	4,625	14	3
	Total...	585	2,27,891	8,636	15	3
South Canara.	Mangalore	200	97,001	1,378	13	0
	Mulki	...	...	...	...	...
	Manjeshwar	..	...	...	...	...
	Cumbla	...	...	...	...	...
	Cassergode	...	...	...	...	...
	Udipi...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barkur	...	...	...	..	...
	Kundapur	...	...	...	...	...
	Baidur	...	...	...	...	...
	Naikenkotta... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	200	97,001	1,378	13	0
Madras.	Madras	304	2,15,073	28,660	0	0

A.—*(Continued.)*

District, for the official year 1866-67.

Foreign.					Country, or Native.				
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.			Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.		
		RS.	A.	P.			RS.	A.	P.
1	342	64	0	0	492	22,457	941	6	8
...	...	...	...	...	1,192	28,609	552	11	9
6	2,834	145	4	0	1,082	15,572	637	9	3
1	222	...	...	...	433	7,583	...	...	...
3	2,910	...	...	...	483	10,736	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	255	6,025	...	...	...
1	1,123	70	3	0	2,115	73,569	2,442	1	5
...	...	...	...	...	719	25,807	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	162	5,940	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	581	20,291	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	36	1,978	...	...	...
10	3,821	462	6	6	1,059	34,272	1,742	5	9
21	10,910	677	13	6	8,117	2,30,382	5,374	11	5
614	51,936	1,145	7	6	2,618	54,174	394	5	10
9	275	...	...	...	572	8,035	...	...	...
12	945	...	...	...	192	4,726	...	...	...
13	846	...	...	...	342	5,464	...	...	...
1	25	...	...	...	495	6,523	...	...	...
43	1,140	...	...	...	657	8,878	...	...	...
242	4,986	...	...	...	866	11,928	...	...	...
148	9,666	...	...	...	1,022	18,314	...	...	...
9	90	...	...	...	429	3,872	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	66	622	...	...	...
1,091	69,909	1,145	7	6	7,259	1,22,536	394	5	10
57	38,282	4,171	0	0	719	77,313	5,806	0	0

A.—*(Continued.)*

Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District, for the official year 1866-67.

Districts.	NAMES OF PORTS.	Total. Vessels.	Total. Tonnage.	Total. Dues. RS.	A.	P.	Value of Exports. RS.	A.	P.	Value of Imports RS.	A.	P.	Duty on Exports. RS.	A.	P.	Duty on Imports. RS.	A.	P.	Sea Customs Revenue. RS.	A.	P.
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin ...	592	66,481	4,985	5	8	52,46,526	0	0	10,79,610	0	0	18,219	2	8	37,131	5	3	...	...	...
Malabar.	Cannanore ...	1,319	86,810	2,298	13	3	14,90,525	0	0	22,09,135	0	0	4,112	15	10	1,302	4	8	...	...	...
	Tellicherry ...	1,172	48,869	1,192	1	3	12,27,370	0	0	13,71,291	0	0	3,647	0	4	1,711	5	7	...	...	...
	Kalay... ...	434	7,805	...	...	...	65,333	0	0	2,75,589	0	0	515	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baragaree ...	495	18,385	...	...	...	9,19,040	0	0	3,60,325	0	0	34	5	10	106	12	2	...	...	...
	Quilandy ...	263	11,970	...	...	...	1,52,590	0	0	1,39,757	0	0	881	1	13	49	7	11	...	...	...
	Calicut ...	2,256	1,30,705	4,367	15	11	32,80,619	0	0	39,68,029	0	0	9,653	3	1	4,508	9	8	...	...	...
	Beypore ...	746	37,030	...	...	...	6,80,195	0	0	1,85,000	0	0	2,340	11	8	290	12	3	...	...	...
	Tanore ...	162	5,940	...	...	...	1,45,870	0	0	40,322	0	0	301	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pomany ...	581	20,291	...	...	...	6,35,103	0	0	49,303	0	0	1,038	8	0	10	14	2	...	...	...
	Chowghat ...	36	1,978	...	...	...	40,079	0	0	13,760	0	0	9	9	2	1	6	6	...	...	...
	Cochin ...	1,259	99,400	6,830	9	9	51,74,588	0	0	43,50,852	0	0	29,606	4	3	24,737	15	3	...	...	...
	Total...	8,723	4,69,183	14,689	8	2	138,11,312	0	0	129,63,363	0	0	52,140	5	4	32,719	8	2	...	...	...
South Canara.	Mangalore ...	3,432	2,03,111	2,918	10	4	29,63,283	0	0	21,44,529	0	0	20,242	2	4	8,307	7	11		...	...
	Mulki ...	581	8,310	...	...	...	3,55,825	0	0	55,030	0	0	118	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manjeshwar ...	204	5,671	...	...	...	42,190	0	0	95,545	0	0	709	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cumbla ...	355	6,310	...	...	...	1,08,464	0	0	7,202	0	0	303	5	5	2	1	8	...	...	...
	Cassergode ...	496	6,548	...	...	...	69,667	0	0	51,690	0	0	...	...	...	0	4	2	...	...	...
	Udipi... ...	700	10,018	...	...	...	2,51,616	0	0	2,48,337	0	0	695	7	0	575	10	3	...	...	...
	Barkur ...	1,108	16,914	...	...	...	6,07,089	0	0	2,85,409	0	0	10,722	7	1	49	9	1	...	...	...
	Kundapur ...	1,170	27,980	...	...	...	5,37,956	0	0	2,08,159	0	0	8,108	11	4	192	9	2	...	...	...
	Baidur ...	438	3,962	...	...	...	1,85,611	0	0	34,509	0	0	150	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Naikenkotta...	66	622	...	...	...	24,898	0	0	5,482	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	8,550	2,89,446	2,918	10	4	51,46,599	0	0	81,35,892	0	0	41,050	14	3	9,127	10	3	...	...	...
Madras.	Madras ...	1,080	3,30,668	38,637	0	0	117,10,698	0	0	275,69,274	0	0	1,21,227	0	0	10,46,257	0	0	11,67,484	0	0

B.
MARINE.

B.

Statement shewing the Receipts and Disbursements of Coals at Madras and the Out-ports during the official year 1866-67.

	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
Madras.				
Balance on hand on the 30th April 1866 ...	1,270	10	2	5
Receipts from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867	3,896	10	0	0
	5,167	0	2	5
Disbursements from do. to do.	3,139	13	0	0
Balance on hand on the 31st March 1867 ...	2,027	7	2	5
Cocanada.				
Balance on hand on the 30th April 1866 ...	271	0	2	22
Receipts from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867	545	0	0	0
	816	0	2	22
Disbursements from do. to do	440	0	0	0
Balance on hand on the 31st March 1867 ...	376	0	2	22
Munsoorcottah.				
Balance on hand on the 30th April 1866, unserviceable and unsalable	126	0	0	0
No Receipts and Disbursements	...	...	...	...
Balance on hand on the 31st March 1867, unserviceable and unsalable	126	0	0	0

C.
MARINE.

C.

Table shewing the number of Boats and Rafts using the Pier each month, from May 1866 to March 1867.

MONTHS.	Number of Boats.		Total.	No. of Rafts.
	Export.	Import.		
1866.				
May	1,398	1,612	3,010	13
June	1,139½	1,788	2,927½	11
July	754½	1,757	2,511½	6
August	1,365½	1,309	2,674½	13
September	919¾	1,855	2,774¾	16
October	764¼	3,349	4,113¼	10
November	1,744	1,174	2,918	...
December	1,441¼	1,556¼	2,997½	...
1867.				
January	1,419	1,562	2,981	9
February	1,586	1,573	3,159	21
March	1,347¼	1,237	2,584¼	2
Total...	13,879	18,772¼	32,651¼	101

D.

Statement of Tolls levied on the Madras Pier from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867.

MONTHS.	On Passengers.			On Goods.			On Tarpaulins.			Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1866.												
May	496	5	0	534	12	9	11	10	0	1,042	11	9
June	526	7	0	527	9	5	11	9	0	1,065	9	5
July	576	8	0	496	11	11	12	5	0	1,085	8	11
August	640	10	0	553	14	7	8	6	0	1,202	14	7
September ...	470	0	0	585	0	8	9	0	0	1,064	0	8
October... ...	524	5	0	814	2	11	40	11	0	1,379	2	11
November ...	330	5	0	560	12	6	77	7	0	968	8	6
December ...	175	8	0	554	7	9	50	1	0	780	0	9
1867.												
January	547	12	0	596	7	0	18	8	0	1,162	11	0
February ...	581	9	0	561	9	0	8	4	0	1,151	6	0
March... ...	478	13	0	454	10	1	1	12	0	935	3	1
Total...	5,348	2	0	6,240	2	7	249	9	0	11,837	13	7

E.

Statement shewing the Receipts, Disbursements, and Balances connected with Port Charges and Dues in the various Ports of the Presidency of Fort Saint George under the operation of Act XXII of 1855, from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867.

NAMES OF THE PORTS.	Receipts.			Disbursements.			Excess for this year.			Deficit for this year.			Total balance to credit of the Port.			Total deficit against the Port.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Ganjam	676	14	11	552	11	0	124	3	11	...	...	...	26	13	4	...	...	...
Munsoorcottah	2,011	7	3	677	5	10	1,334	1	5	...	...	...	4,710	1	6	...	...	...
Calingapatam	483	6	6	552	3	3	...	...	..	68	12	9	2,054	10	2	...	..	...
Bimlipatam	2,071	15	3	2,177	15	2	...	...	...	105	15	11	6,716	0	9	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	2,741	13	7	1,984	14	8	756	14	11	...	...	...	127	1	6	...	...	...
Cocanada	12,242	2	10	11,364	0	10	878	2	0	...	...	...	20,959	14	4	...	...	...
Masulipatam	1,979	9	4	1,118	11	6	860	13	10	...	...	...	6,469	4	7	...	...	...
Madras	54,034	9	9	47,424	7	7	6,610	2	2	...	...	...	1,26,972	2	2	...	...	...
Cuddalore	1,691	2	1	389	7	4	1,301	10	9	...	...	...	2,788	2	10	...	...	...
Tranquebar	644	5	8	443	10	8	200	11	0	...	...	...	3,728	15	0	...	...	...
Negapatam	7,960	1	2	3,629	14	1	4,330	3	1	...	...	...	8,588	6	1	...	..	...
Tuticorin	5,204	7	8	3,024	5	5	2,180	2	3	...	...	...	19,215	1	3	...	...	...
Cochin	9,288	3	5	15,924	6	9	...	...	...	6,636	3	4	9,836	15	5	...	...	...
Calicut	5,586	9	6	3,959	13	4	1,626	12	2	...	...	...	7,413	14	10	...	...	...
Tellicherry	2,216	6	10	1,466	7	3	749	15	7	...	...	...	3,755	0	7	...	...	...
Cannanore	2,426	1	11	943	4	3	1,482	13	8	...	...	...	15,018	8	8	...	...	...
Mangalore	5,714	9	8	14,313	0	4	...	...	...	8,598	6	8	2,976	9	0	...	...	...
Total	1,16,973	15	4	1,09,946	11	3	22,436	10	9	15,409	6	8	2,41,357	10	0	...	...	...

Statement shewing the Wrecks which have occurred at various Ports under this Presidency during the year 1866-67.

Date of Wreck.	Name of Vessel.	Tons.	REMARKS.
7th June 1866 ...	Brig "Syed Ibrahim Bux."	47	This brig while prosecuting her voyage from Colombo to Manaar and Jaffna in a gale of wind was driven on the Manalli reef near Paumben, and became a total wreck. The crew escaped to the shore safely; the cargo was partly saved.
5th Sept. 1866 ...	Iron Ship "Rajpoot" ...	1,332	She was bound from London to Calcutta with passengers, and a cargo of the value of £130,000. Her reckoning being out, she ran ashore near Narsapore about 2 A. M. The passengers and crew met with no accident, and the cargo was all saved except a few tons which were thrown overboard. She has since been floated. A formal inquiry was instituted, when the Commander was reprimanded and the Chief Officer recommended to suspension of certificate for six months; neither of which sentences was confirmed owing to an irregularity in the finding.
2nd October 1866.	Ship "Belgravia"	893	Having shipped at Pondicherry 184 emigrants for Réunion, she left for Cocanada to receive an additional number from Yanam, but on her way to that port was stranded on the reef off Bendamoorlunka about 2 A. M. An inquiry was ordered, and the Commander sentenced to suspension of certificate for six months, but the sentence was not confirmed on account of informality. It was fine weather, and the crew and coolies were safely landed.
22nd Dec. 1866 ...	Ship "Monitor"	515	This vessel was wrecked on the Tangacherry reef off Quilon while proceeding from Singapore to Bombay. She was hugging the shore without attending to the lead. The crew were saved, the weather being fine, but the cargo was partly lost.
3rd January 1867.	Ship "Glenforth"	732 $\frac{53}{100}$	Was anchored at the port of Negapatam discharging her cargo when she sprung a dangerous leak, and finding it difficult to keep her afloat, she was beached. No inquiry was necessary.
21st Feb. 1867 ...	Brig "Sahool Hamed ...	157	Foundered at Bimlipatam Roads with a full cargo of grain valued at Rupees 17,418, probably from the starting of a butt-end. She commenced suddenly at night making water and filled so fast that in an hour she sank. The crew made to the shore safely.

G.
MARINE.

G.

Statement of Vessels passing through the Paumben Channel from 1849 to 1866 inclusive.

Calendar Year.	Square-rigged vessels.	Tonnage.	Dhonies.	Tonnage.	Total Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Average size. Vessels. Tons.	Average size. Dhonies. Tons.
1849	1,003	79,234	1,114	58,700	2,117	1,37,934	79	53
1850	1,142	90,656	1,004	60,807	2,146	1,51,457	79½	60½
1851	1,092	82,697	939	57,084	2,031	1,39,781	75¾	60¾
1852	1,178	94,109	924	59,565	2,112	1,53,674	80	64½
1853	1,192	98,189	920	54,264	2,122	1,52,453	82½	59
1854	1,035	78,746	879	59,140	1,914	1,39,886	76	67½
1855	1,220	1,09,326	947	60,771	2,169	1,70,097	89½	64⅛
1856	1,353	1,21,810	990	54,867	2,343	1,76,677	90	55½
1857	1,506	1,38,090	1,025	57,214	2,531	1,95,304	91¾	55¾
1858	1,108	1,13,814	803	43,720	1,911	1,57,534	102¾	54½
1859	974	88,574	742	38,414	1,716	1,26,988	91	51¾
1860	1,366	1,43,082	950	48,763	2,316	1,91,845	104¾	51⅓
1861	1,335	1,33,897	905	45,916	2,240	1,79,813	100¼	50⅔
1862	1,050	1,00,907	894	38,994	1,944	1,39,901	96	43⅔
1863	1,226	1,18,816	789	38,960	2,015	1,57,776	96¾	49⅓
1864	1,265	1,26,471	672	34,313	1,937	1,60,784	100	51
1865	1,359	1,31,165	774	42,298	2,133	1,73,463	96½	54½
1866	1,511	1,55,187	661	34,659	2,172	1,89,846	102⅔	52⅓

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H.
MARINE.

H.

Statement of the number of Troops moved by Sea during the year 1866-67.

Dates. Arrived.	Dates. Sailed.	From and to what Ports.	Vessels' Names.	Corps.	Officers.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Convicts.	Horses.
.....	6th December 1866.	From Madras to Rangoon	Steamer "Madras"	No. 6 Battery, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	3	104	25	40	...	...
.....	16th do.	From Madras to Bimlipatam	Steamer "Prince Arthur"	Detachment of 33rd N. I.	6	169	139	103	...	1
.....	28th do.	Do.	Steamer "Prince Arthur" and Transport "Clara"	Do.	15	421	312	276	...	4
.....	—January 1867.	From Bimlipatam to Masulipatam	Do.	24th Regiment N. I.	4	405	844	294	...	4
.....	13th do.	From Madras to Bimlipatam	Do.	Last Detachment of 33rd N. I.	10	19	339	4	...	1
.....	...	From Cocanada to Madras	Do.	Other details	...	824	1	11	...	...
.....	...	From Rangoon to Madras	Steamer "Madras"	38th Regiment, N. I.	21	...	5	...	...	6
.....	2nd March	From Madras to Singapore	Steamer "Prince Arthur"	No. 5 Battery, 17th Brigade, Royal Artillery	3	72	6	7	...	...
—January 1867.	do.	From Madras to Port Blair	Transport "Clara"	Other details	1	25	2	8	...	...
.....	do.	From Port Blair to Madras	Do.	Nos. 1 and 2 Batteries, 5th Brigade, Royal Artillery	8	223	23	29	...	1
26th March	...	From Singapore and Penang to Madras	Steamer "Prince Arthur"	Other details	...	12	1	...	...	...
1st April	...	From Madras to Port Blair and Rangoon	Do.	D. Co. Sappers and Miners	3	134	...	...	238	...
.....	15th April	From Rangoon to Madras	Do.	C. Co. Sappers and Miners	...	4	...	...	...	...
.....	...		Do.	Nos. 4 and 6 Batteries, 17th Brigade, Royal Artillery	1	132	...	...	...	...
26th May	...		Do.	Other details	7	179	11	17	...	...
				Different Corps and Departments	1	62	1	3	...	...
				No. 1 Battery, 20th Brigade, Royal Artillery	1	81	1	3	126	30
				Other details	2	74	17	32	...	...
					1	20	1	6	...	1

I.

Statement of Troops, &c., arrived from England during the year 1866-67.

Names of Vessels.	Date of Arrival.		Rate.			Number of				Remarks.
						Officers.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
	1867.		£	s.	d.					
Ship ... "Walmer Castle" ...	January...	10th	11	19	0	16	338	43	59	1st, 2nd, & 3rd Batteries, 5th Brigade, R. A.
Do. ... "The Lord Warden"...	Do. ...	12th	10	9	6	13	299	30	23	Details.
			Total.	...	...	29	637	73	82	

I.—*(Continued.)*

Statement of Troops, Invalids, &c., embarked for England during the year 1866-67.

Names of Vessels.	Date of Departure.	Rate for		Number of				Insanes.		Convicts.		Remarks.
		Invalids.	Effectives.	Officers.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	
	1866.	RS.	RS.						RS.			
Ship ... "Isabella" ... Invalids and Effectives...	July 12nd ...	... 315- 0-0	261- 8-0 ...	3 ...	65 52	6 3	8 7	1	500	...	...	
Do. ... "Blackwall" ... Effectives ...	Do. 18th ...	...	500- 0-0	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. ... "New Era"... Invalids and Effectives...	September 25th ..	350- 0-0	... 320- 0-0	... 1	4 22	1 3	1 4	...	...	...	...	
Steamer. "Simla" ...	October 14th ...	... 350- 0-0	... 945- 0-0	... 1	*11 ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	* Naval Invalids.
Ship ... "Berar" ... Invalids and Effectives...	November 9th ...	337- 4-0 ...	... 298-14-8	2 ...	54 17	1 3	2 5	...	...	...	...	
	1867.											
Do. ... "Blenheim" ...	February 2nd ..	...	250- 0-0	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Steamer. "Golconda" ...	Do. 28th ...	... ...	282- 0-2 294- 2-0 285- 6-4	... ...	1	1 1 1	... ...	...	...	...	...	
Ship ... "The Lord Warden" ... 5th By. 17th Brigade, R. A.	March 2nd ...	 279-12-0	205- 4-8 285- 6-4 185- 0-0 ...	... ... 3 ...	1 ... 62 1	... 2 6 2	... ... 8 1	...	...	...	...	
Do. ... "Devonport" ... Invalids ...	Do. 9th ...	279-12-0	...	3	187	22	28	...	...	...	...	
Do. ... "Walmer Castle" ... Effectives ...	Do. 10th ...	...	222- 4-0	2	76	13	18	2	405	1	370	
Do. ... "Bolingbroke" ... Invalids and Time-expired men.	Do. 23rd ...	335- 0-0	...	1	47	7	10	...	...	...	...	
Steamer. "Bengal" ...	Do. 29th ...	...	245- 0-0	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
			Total...	16	607	74	82	3	...	1		

J.
MARINE.

J.

Statement of Pilotage levied at Paumben from 1849 to 1866 inclusive.

Calendar Years.	Pilotage levied.			Pilot's share.			Credited to Government.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1849	7,247	2	0	1,811	12	6	5,435	5	6
1850	4,684	8	0	1,171	2	0	3,513	6	0
1851	10,525	5	0	2,628	8	6	7,896	12	6
1852	11,456	12	3	2,861	14	9	8,594	13	6
1853	11,569	5	9	2,890	1	0	8,679	4	9
1854	11,153	1	9	2,786	7	5	8,366	10	4
1855	12,486	8	3	3,120	9	8	9,365	14	7
1856	13,168	5	0	3,292	1	3	9,876	3	9
1857	15,575	5	6	3,891	13	9	11,683	7	9
1858	12,820	8	0	3,203	2	0	9,617	6	0
1859	10,647	1	0	2,661	0	3	7,986	0	9
1860	17,144	5	0	4,286	1	3	12,858	3	9
1861	16,193	9	0	4,048	6	8	12,145	2	9
1862	14,598	4	0	3,177	0	7	11,421	3	5
1863	17,312	10	0	3,461	8	9	13,851	1	3
1864	17,055	6	0	3,410	2	8	13,645	3	4
1865	19,419	2	0	3,883	13	1	15,535	4	11
1866	20,070	13	0	4,012	3	7	16,058	9	5

K.
MARINE.

K.

Statement of the Pilotage levied between Paumben and Keelakarry, for the year 1866.

Month and Year.	From Paumben to Keelakarry.						From Keelakarry to Paumben.						Total.					
	Pilotage levied.			Pilot's share.			Credited to Government.			Pilotage levied.			Pilot's share.			Credited to Government.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1866.																		
January. ...	100	10	0	80	8	0	20	2	0	60	12	6	48	10	0	12	2	6
February. ...	115	12	6	92	10	0	23	2	6	54	1	0	43	4	0	10	13	0
March... ...	106	9	0	85	4	0	21	5	0	95	7	6	76	6	0	19	1	6
April... ...	225	15	0	177	12	0	48	3	0	112	8	0	88	0	0	24	8	0
May... ...	158	2	0	126	8	0	31	10	0	87	8	0	70	0	0	17	8	0
June... ...	204	13	6	163	14	0	40	15	6	73	7	0	58	12	0	14	11	0
July... ...	698	7	0	558	12	0	139	11	0	85	12	6	68	10	0	17	2	6
August. ...	494	13	6	395	14	0	98	15	6	67	3	0	53	12	0	13	7	0
September ...	344	13	6	275	14	0	68	15	6	68	14	6	55	2	0	13	12	6
October ...	281	14	0	225	8	0	56	6	0	40	15	0	32	12	0	8	3	0
November ...	90	7	6	72	6	0	18	1	6	27	13	0	22	4	0	5	9	0
December ...	95	12	6	76	10	0	19	2	6	24	8	6	19	10	0	4	14	6
Total...	2,918	2	0	2,331	8	0	586	10	0	798	14	6	637	2	0	161	12	6

Month and Year.	Total.								
	Pilotage levied.			Pilot's share.			Credited to Government.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1866.									
January. ...	161	6	6	129	2	0	32	4	6
February. ...	169	13	6	135	14	0	33	15	6
March... ...	202	0	6	161	10	0	40	6	6
April... ...	338	7	0	265	12	0	72	11	0
May... ...	245	10	0	196	8	0	49	2	0
June... ...	278	4	6	222	10	0	55	10	6
July... ...	784	3	6	627	6	0	156	13	6
August. ...	562	0	6	449	10	0	112	6	6
September ...	413	12	0	331	0	0	82	12	0
October ...	322	13	0	253	4	0	64	9	0
November ...	118	4	6	94	10	0	23	10	6
December ...	120	5	0	96	4	0	24	1	0
Total...	3,717	0	6	2,968	10	0	748	6	6

L.

Statement of Vessels built at Cochin, with their estimated value, from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867.

Year.	Names of Vessels.	Tonnage of square-rigged vessels.	Rate of building.	Estimated value.	Tonnage of Pattimars and other Coasting crafts.	Rate of building.	Estimated value.	Wood.	Remarks.
				Rs.			Rs.		
1866-67.	Brig "Thanud Letchmy." ...	77	At 150 Rs. per ton.	11,550	...	...	...	Teak, Anjelly, and Beetteak.	Measured under Act No. X of 1841.
	Do "Bogarry."	155	„ 116 „	17,980	...	...	...	Do. do. do.	Do.
	Partimar "Fathal Kair." ...	...	...	...	132	At 53 Rs. per ton.	6,996	Do. do. do.	Do.
	Boat	...	...	...	24	„ 210 „	5,040	Do. do. do.	Do.
	Buggalow "Sahala"	...	...	...	215	„ 46 „	10,025	Do. do. do.	Do. Arab Colors.
	Do "Sadiban"	...	...	...	189	„ 52 „	9,828	Do. do. do.	Do. do.
	Schooner "Seeva Soonthara Poravy"	33	At 100 Rs. per ton.	3,300	...	...	...	Anjelly and Beetteak.	Do.
	Buggalow "Atieth Rahaman" ...	...	...	...	181	At 45 Rs. per ton.	8,145	Teak, Anjelly, and Beetteak.	Do. do.
	Total...	265		32,830	741		40,037		

Statement exhibiting the difference between the official years 1865-66 and 1866-67 for eleven months.

Year.	Total new tonnage of square rigged vessels.	Difference in decrease.	Value of the new tonnage.	Difference in increase.	Total new tonnage of Coasting crafts.	Difference in increase.	Value of the new tonnage.	Difference in increase.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
1865-66.	295		31,742		582		27,744		
1866-67.	265		32,830		741		40,037		
	—	30	—	1,088	—	162	—	12,293	

M.

Statement of Vessels built in Malabar, Travancore, &c., but registered at Cochin, from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867.

Year.	Names of Vessels.	Tonnage of square-rigged Vessels.	Rate of building.	Estimated value.	Tonnage of Pattimars & other Coasting Crafts.	Rate of building.	Estimated value.	Wood.	Remarks.
				Rs.			Rs.		
1866-67.	Brig "Sultan Basha."	168	At 120 Rs. ⅌ ton	20,160	...	...	...	Teak, Anjelly, and Beetteak.	Measured under the Mercht. Shipping Act 1854. Built at Alleppee.
	Buggalow "Sahma."	...	...	...	223	At 40 Rs. ⅌ ton	8,920	Do. do. do.	Measured under Act No. X of 1841. Built at Alleppee. Arab Colors.
	Total...	168		20,160	223		8,920		

Statement exhibiting the difference between the official years 1865-66 and 1866-67 for eleven months.

Years.	Total new tonnage of square-rigged Vessels.	Difference in increase.	Value of the new tonnage.	Difference in increase.	Total new tonnage of Coasting Crafts.	Difference in increase.	Value of the new tonnage.	Difference in increase.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
1865-66.	...		...		24		816	
1866-67.	168	168	20,160	20,160	223	199	8,920	8,104

N.
MARINE.

N.

Statement shewing the Pilotage, Tonnage and Fees levied at Cochin during the year 1866-67.

Month and Year.	Inward tonnage and fees.			Outward tonnage and fees.			Total monthly tonnage and fees.			⅜ths Pilot's share.	⅝ths Govt. share.
	No. of vessels.	Tons.	Rs.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	Rs.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1866.											
May	6	1,454	180	5	1,253	150	11	2,707	330	198	132
June	1	214	30	2	415	60	3	629	90	54	36
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August ...	1	290	30	1	290	30	2	580	60	36	24
September ...	8	3,075	280	6	2,237	210	14	5,312	490	294	196
October ...	5	1,692	160	7	2,530	230	12	4,222	390	234	156
November ...	8	2,641	250	6	1,937	196	14	4,578	440	264	176
December ...	9	2,866	285	7	2,383	220	16	5,249	505	303	202
1867.											
January ...	5	1,887	160	7	2,182	215	12	4,069	375	225	150
February ...	9	3,626	310	8	3,123	270	17	6,749	580	348	232
March ...	8	2,624	265	8	3,110	275	16	5,734	540	324	216
Total...	60	20,369	1,950	57	19,460	1,850	117	39,829	3,800	2,280	1,520

O.
MARINE.

O.

Statement of the number of Native passengers who have arrived at the undermentioned Ports during the years 1864, 1865, and 1866, under Act XXV of 1859.

Districts	Ports.	Year.	From Ceylon.	From Rangoon and Moulmein.	From the Straits.	From the Coast and Bengal.
Tinneveily.	Tuticorin ...	1864	13,324	...	...	...
		1865	13,455	...	...	...
		1866	15,519	...	...	...
	Coolasagarapatam	1864	1,209	...	...	...
		1865	1,406	...	...	...
		1866	1,619	...	...	...
	Coilpatam ...	1864	226	...	...	...
		1865	90	...	...	...
		1866	228	...	...	...
	Vypar...	1864	185	...	...	...
		1865	...	...	...	...
		1866	...	...	...	...
Madura.	Keelakarry....	1864	2,709	...	...	...
		1865	2,466	...	...	...
		1866	3,319	...	...	...
	Davepatam ...	1864	10,960	...	472	...
		1865	13,889	...	407	...
		1866	10,065	...	499	...
	Paumben ...	1864	6,398	...	...	14,700
		1865	3,152	...	...	21,631
		1866	3,686	...	...	20,447
	Tondy	1864	2,316	...	...	...
		1865	2,033	...	...	...
		1866	2,002	...	...	...
Tanjore.	Negapatam....	1864	2,603	416	825	228
		1865	3,855	761	313	1,370
		1866	3,765	2,007	919	1,099

O.
MARINE.

O.—(Concluded.)

Statement of the number of Native passengers who have arrived at the undermentioned Ports during the years 1864, 1865, and 1866, under Act XXV of 1859.

Districts.	Ports.	Year.	From Ceylon.	From Rangoon and Moulmein.	From the Straits.	From the Coast and Bengal.
Tanjore.—(Concluded.)	Mutupetai. ...	1864	572	...	..	...
		1865	403	...	..	...
		1866	413	...	...	31
	Adrampatam.	1864	924	...	...	...
		1865	814	...	...	...
		1866	838	...	...	74
	Ammapattam.	1864	464	...	...	...
		1865	251	...	...	...
		1866	336	...	...	30
	Thoputoray ..	1864	217	...	...	...
		1865	393	...	...	...
		1866	1,233	29	...	...
	Tranquebar...	1864	188	...	100	...
		1865	178	...	...	...
		1866	157	...	...	...
	Tirumalavassal	1864	49	...	...	...
		1865	36	77	...	3
		1866	69	59	...	3
	Cottapatam...	1864	733	...	...	...
		1865	489	...	...	...
		1866	358	...	...	5
	Cuttoomavady	1864	64	...	...	...
		1865	42	...	...	..
		1866	34	...	...	...
Godavery.	Cocanada. ...	1864	...	2,120	...	4
		1865	...	1,267	...	...
		1866	...	2,200	...	...
	Total...	1864	43,141	2,536	1,397	14,932
		1865	42,952	2,105	720	23,004
		1866	43,641	4,295	1,418	21,689
	Total for the 3 years.....	...	129,734	8,936	3,535	59,625

P.
MARINE.

P.

Statement of the number of Native passengers who have left the undermentioned Ports during the years 1864, 1865, and 1866, under Act XXV of 1859.

Districts.	Ports.	Year.	To Ceylon.	To Rangoon and Moulmein.	To Straits.	To Coast and Bengal.
Timevelly.	Tuticorin.....	1864	15,316	...	...	...
		1865	22,058	...	...	...
		1866	17,731	...	...	...
	Coolasagara-patam....	1864	375	...	...	...
		1865	647	...	...	...
		1866	690	...	...	...
	Coilpatam. ..	1864	80	...	...	...
		1865	50	...	...	...
		1866	79	...	...	...
Madura.	Keelakarry....	1864	2,655	...	...	...
		1865	2,164	...	...	...
		1866	3,515	...	...	...
	Davepatam....	1864	32,665	...	...	...
		1865	50,767	...	...	...
		1866	61,664	...	...	...
	Paumben... ...	1864	4,715	...	298	6,657
		1865	1,442	199	418	8,363
		1866	4,293	106	114	7,835
	Tondy.....	1864	...	...	...	...
		1865	10	...	...	...
		1866	36	...	...	...
Tanjore.	Negapatam...	1864	4,053	1,524	2,124	291
		1865	3,949	2,301	2,058	218
		1866	6,157	2,190	2,179½	613
	Mutupetai ...	1864	603	...	...	...
		1865	529	...	...	...
		1866	569	...	...	51

P.
MARINE.

P.—*(Concluded.)*

Statement of the number of Native passengers who have left the undermentioned Ports during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866, *under Act XXV of* 1859.

Districts.	Ports.	Year.	To Ceylon.	To Rangoon and Moulmein.	To Straits.	To Coast and Bengal.
Tanjore.—*(Concluded.)*	Adrampatam	1864	414	...	...	17
		1865	412	...	...	...
		1866	451	...	...	9
	Ammapattam	1864	29	...	...	8
		1865	43	...	...	...
		1866	95	...	...	7
	Thoputoray...	1864	170	...	...	...
		1865	916	...	...	...
		1866	1,484	...	...	10
	Tranquebary.	1864	200	81	...	...
		1865	209	296	402	...
		1866	249	...	132	...
	Tirumalavassal.	1864	29	...	...	13
		1865	63	...	...	3
		1866	25	...	...	10
	Cottapatam..	1864	62	...	...	...
		1865	24	...	...	...
		1866	29	...	...	16
	Cuttoomavady.	1864	...	...	...	...
		1865	17	...	...	...
		1866	22	...	...	...
Godavery.	Cocanada ...	1864	...	2,773	...	14
		1865	...	2,573	...	...
		1866	...	3,860	...	11
	Total...	1864	61,366	4,378	2,422	7,000
		1865	83,300	5,369	2,878	8,584
		1866	97,089	6,156	2,425½	8,562
	Total for the 3 years...	...	241,755	15,903	7,725½	24,146

A.
FINANCIAL.

APPENDIX VI.

A.

Statement shewing the Receipts and Disbursements at the Bank of Madras on account of Government during the official year 1866-67.

RECEIPTS.

	RS.	A.	P.
Land Revenue	1,93,077	5	1
Forest	500	0	0
Abkarree	12,690	0	0
Income Tax	2,979	4	0
Stamps	85,902	4	10
Law and Justice	1,76,595	4	4
Police	69,497	14	4
Marine	2,834	4	11
Education	25,888	10	10
Interest	71,177	4	8
Local Loans	4,61,000	0	0
Service Funds...	10,07,896	10	2
Local Funds	55,978	8	5
Deposits	45,78,767	5	4
Advances Recoverable...	14,13,820	10	9
Revenue Cash Remittances	1,95,56,065	5	0
Public Works Department	22,706	8	0
Bills drawn	97,70,589	3	2
Military Department, Madras	4,14,105	15	5
Bills drawn on the Secretary of State for India in Council	25,246	3	1
Madras Railway Company	47,21,439	3	0
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	3,870	0	0
Remittances from other Governments	10,26,988	13	8
Postal Department	14,392	1	2
Electric Telegraph Department	93,596	13	6
Miscellaneous...	1,96,807	1	4
	440,04,412	1	0

DISBURSEMENTS.

Interest on Service Funds and other accounts	2,73,698	5	7
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	26,742	11	1
Land Revenue	1,92,486	14	2
Forest	20,540	7	2
Customs	80,027	7	4
Salt	3,698	13	5
Stamps	26,241	11	1
Mint...	1,36,908	8	11
Administration and Public Departments	11,42,031	0	11
Law and Justice	7,13,513	5	9
Police	6,55,373	14	11
Marine	1,74,955	1	6
Education, Science, and Art	4,30,382	5	1
Ecclesiastical ...	1,67,016	9	4
Medical Services	2,43,039	8	4
Stationery and Printing	2,82,985	10	1
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	12,853	0	5
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	6,60,721	5	0
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	1,42,203	2	8
Local Loans under Liquidation	26,500	0	0

A.
FINANCIAL.

	RS.	A.	P.
Service Funds	10,93,917	15	10
Local Funds	55,670	5	0
Deposits	46,93,465	11	1
Advances Recoverable	1,49,650	14	8
Revenue Cash Remittances	32,03,582	5	2
Money Order Department	36,300	0	0
Public Works Department	8,82,282	6	5
Bills Discharged	20,74,473	8	6
Bullion Certificates	12,69,150	14	5
Military Department, Madras	66,84,784	1	9
Do. Bengal	4,465	11	3
Do. Bombay	50	0	0
Bills drawn by the Secretary of State for India in Council. ...	22,35,375	3	11
Madras Railway Company	44,31,471	4	6
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	2,34,761	12	1
Great Southern of India Railway	79,000	0	0
Interest on Imperial Loans	30,18,146	1	2
Remittances to other Governments	70,30,555	14	5
Postal Department	1,50,837	6	1
Electric Telegraph Department	79,036	8	6
Miscellaneous	4,49,834	2	3
	432,68,732	2	0
Balance on the 30th April 1866	33,22,030	5	11
Receipts during the official year 1866-67 ...	440,04,412	1	0
	473,26,442	6	11
Disbursements during do. ...	432,68,732	2	0
Balance on the 31st March 1867	40,57,710	4	11

B.

B.

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements from 1st May 1864 to 31st March 1867.

	Receipts. Amount.			Disbursements. Amount.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Official Year 1864-65	528,70,336	7	5	559,36,022	3	2
" 1865-66	515,54,657	11	6	513,64,236	6	5
" 1866-67	440,04,412	1	0	432,68,732	2	0

F. LUSHINGTON,
Accountant General.

A.
TRAVANCORE.

APPENDIX VII.

A.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Statement shewing the number of Original Suits instituted (inclusive of arrears), decided, and pending for the year under report, as compared with the Return for the preceding year in the Travancore State.

COURTS.	1040. Filed inclusive of previous balance.	1040. Disposed of.	1040. Balance remaining on the 1st Avany 1041.	1041. Filed inclusive of previous balance.	1041. Disposed of.	1041. Balance remaining on the 1st Avany 1042.
Zillah Civil Courts ...	2,385	1,354	1,031	2,748	1,415	1,333
Moonsiffs' do.	11,214	9,943	1,271	20,258	16,267	3,991
Total...	13,599	11,297	2,302	23,006	17,682	5,324

The number actually filed in all the Courts was 12,000 in 1040, and 20,704 in the year under consideration, shewing an excess of 8,704, or nearly 75 per cent. in the latter year. This increase is entirely in the class of suits cognizable by the Moonsiffs.

The Sudr Court's report gives an interesting retrospect of the state of litigation for a number of years past as shewn below.

Year.	ZILLAH COURTS. Numbers filed.	MOONSIFFS' COURTS. Numbers filed.
1032	622	4,752
1033	834	4,210
1034	648	4,625
1035	934	4,475
1036	863	4,429
1037	872	4,580
1038	1,398	6,743
1039	1,461	9,337
1040	1,642	9,804
1041	1,636	18,441

B.

Statement of Criminal Cases pending, filed, and disposed of in the four Criminal Courts of Travancore for the year 1041.

COURTS.	1. Pending on the 31st Andy 1040. No. of Cases.	1. No. of Prisoners.	2. Filed during the year 1041. No. of Cases.	2. No. of Prisoners.	3. Total. No. of Cases.	3. No. of Prisoners.	4. Disposed of. No. of Cases.	4. No. of Prisoners.	5. Decrees received from the Sudr Court after confirmation. No. of Cases.	5. No. of Prisoners.	6. Total. No. of Cases.	6. No. of Prisoners.
Palpanapoorum Criminal Court.	...	...	54	140	54	140	49	129	4	6	53	135
Trevandrum do. ...	1	2	65	155	66	157	57	110	9	47	66	157
Quilon do. ...	1	2	129	335	130	337	121	312	9	25	130	337
Alleppy do. ...	4	13	147	360	151	373	144	345	5	12	149	357
Total...	6	17	395	990	401	1,007	371	896	27	90	398	986

COURTS.	7. The decision of the Criminal Courts. No. of Prisoners flogged.	7. No. sentenced to rigorous or simple imprisonment not exceeding one year.	7. Do. above one and within two years.	7. Do. above two and within three years.	7. Do. sentenced to pay a fine.	7. Do. sentenced to furnish security.	7. Do. acquitted.
Palpanapoorum Criminal Court.	1	35	...	...	15	33	45
Trevandrum do. ...	4	33	15	5	...	8	46
Quilon do. ...	...	77	16	8	4	31	176
Alleppy do. ...	4	99	26	11	38	25	148
Total...	9	243	57	24	57	97	415

COURTS.	8. The decision of the Sudr Court. Do. flogged.	Do. sentenced to rigorous or simple imprisonment not exceeding one year.	Do. above one and within three years.	Do. above three and within seven years.	Do. above seven and within ten years.	Do. above ten and within fourteen years.	Do. for life.	Do. to capital punishment.	Do. sentenced to pay a fine.	Do. sentenced to furnish security.	Released.
Palpanapoorum Criminal Court.	...	1	1	1	..	..	2	1	...	...	...
Trevandrum do. ...	...	2	5	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	29
Quilon do. ...	..	6	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	14
Alleppy do. ...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	3	1	4
Total...	..	9	7	12	1	...	4	2	4	4	47

COURTS.	9. Average interval from filing to disposal. Years.	Months.	Days.	10. Balance. No. of Decrees referred to the Sudr Court under Sec. 11 of 1036.	Remaining on the file of the Criminal Court.	Total.	Under one month.	Above one and under three months.	Above three months.	Total.
Palpanapoorum Criminal Court.	..	...	10	...	1	1	1	...	...	1
Trevandrum do. ...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilon do. ...	..	...	20	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alleppy do. ...	...	...	8	2	..	2	1	1	...	2
Total...	...	...	..	2	1	3	2	1	...	3

C.

Comparative Statement of the Revenue, Collections, and Disbursements of the Travancore State, during the last two years, viz., 1040 *and* 1041.

Cr. | *Dr.*

		1040. RS.	1041. RS.
1	Land Revenue...	16,45,470	16,40,455
2	Miscellaneous Revenue	4,92,412	7,15,637
3	Customs	3,78,213	2,50,805
4	Arrack and Opium	80,451	86,086
5	Tobacco...	7,85,709	7,35,879
6	Pepper	43,426	79,394
7	Salt	5,48,724	7,04,316
8	Cardamoms and other goods...	1,41,998	1,15,132
9	Timber ...	40,029	24,086
10	Interest on Government Securities...	...	85,750
11	Arrears of Revenue collected in the year ...	54,708	43,094
		42,11,140	44,80,634

		1040. RS.	1041. RS.
1	The Davasom or Religious Institution	5,47,682	5,70,788
2	The Ootaperrah or Charitable do. ...	3,06,869	2,84,550
3	The Palace ...	4,65,585	4,76,697
4	Huzzoor Cutcherry and the Civil Establishments ...	4,14,126	4,65,650
5	Judicial Establishment ...	97,669	1,19,169
6	Police do. ...	1,07,382	1,03,730
7	Nair Troops ...	1,26,119	1,42,254
8	Elephant and Horse Establishments.	29,705	69,273
9	Education, Science, and Art...	57,039	56,036
10	Pensions ...	1,16,113	1,21,840
11	Public Works ...	4,76,305	5,61,448
12	Cost and charges of goods sold and advances made for purchase of goods...	3,30,746	3,29,005
13	Contingent charges ...	1,60,919	1,99,152
14	Subsidy to the British Indian Government ...	8,11,475	8,08,052
		40,47,734	43,07,644

B.

Statement of Criminal Cases pending, filed, and disposed of in the four Criminal Courts of Travancore for the year 1041.

COURTS.	1. Pending on the 31st Audy 1040. No. of Cases.	1. No. of Prisoners.	2. Filed during the year 1041. No. of Cases.	2. No. of Prisoners.	3. Total. No. of Cases.	3. No. of Prisoners.	4. Disposed of. No. of Cases.	4. No. of Prisoners.	5. Decrees received from the Sudr Court after confirmation. No. of Cases.	5. No. of Prisoners.	6. Total. No. of Cases.	6. No. of Prisoners.
Palpanapoorum Criminal Court.	...	...	54	140	54	140	49	129	4	6	53	135
Trevandrum do. ...	1	2	65	155	66	157	57	110	9	47	66	157
Quilon do. ...	1	2	129	335	130	337	121	312	9	25	130	337
Alleppy do. ...	4	13	147	360	151	373	144	346	5	12	149	357
Total...	6	17	395	990	401	1,007	371	896	27	90	398	986

COURTS.	7. The decision of the Criminal Courts. No. of Prisoners flogged.	No. sentenced to rigorous or simple imprisonment not exceeding one year.	Do. above one and within two years.	Do. above two and within three years.	Do. sentenced to pay a fine.	Do. sentenced to furnish security.	Do. acquitted.	8. The decision of the Sudr Court. Do. flogged.	Do. sentenced to rigorous or simple imprisonment not exceeding one year.	Do. above one and within three years.	Do. above three and within seven years.	Do. above seven and within ten years.	Do. above ten and within fourteen years.	Do. for life.	Do. to capital punishment.	Do. sentenced to pay a fine.	Do. sentenced to furnish security.	Released.
Palpanapoorum Criminal Court.	1	35	...	...	15	33	45	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Trevandrum do. ...	4	33	15	5	...	8	46	...	2	5	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	29
Quilon do. ...	...	77	16	8	4	31	176	...	6	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	14
Alleppy do. ...	4	99	26	11	28	25	148	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	3	1	4
Total...	9	243	57	24	57	97	415	...	9	7	12	1	...	4	2	4	4	47

COURTS.	9. Average interval from filing to disposal. Years.	Months.	Days.	10. Balance. No. of Decrees referred to the Sudr Court under Sec. 11 of 1036.	Remaining on the file of the Criminal Court.	Total.	Under one month.	Above one and under three months.	Above three months.	Total.
Palpanapoorum Criminal Court.	...	...	10	...	1	1	1	...	...	1
Trevandrum do. ...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilon do. ...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alleppy do. ...	...	...	8	2	...	2	1	1	...	2
Total...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	...	3

C.

Comparative Statement of the Revenue, Collections, and Disbursements of the Travancore State, during the last two years, viz., 1040 and 1041.

Cr. Dr.

		1040. RS.	1041. RS.
1	Land Revenue...	16,45,470	16,40,455
2	Miscellaneous Revenue	4,92,412	7,15,637
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4	Arrack and Opium	80,451	86,086
5	Tobacco...	7,85,709	7,35,879
6	Pepper	43,426	79,394
7	Salt	5,48,724	7,04,316
8	Cardamoms and other goods... ...	1,41,998	1,15,132
9	Timber	40,029	24,086
10	Interest on Government Securities...	...	85,750
11	Arrears of Revenue collected in the year	54,708	43,094
		42,11,140	44,80,634

		1040. RS.	1041. RS.
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2	The Ootaperrah or Charitable do. ...	3,06,869	2,84,550
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7	Nair Troops	1,26,119	1,42,254
8	Elephant and Horse Establishments.	29,705	69,273
9	Education, Science, and Art... ...	57,039	56,036
10	Pensions	1,16,113	1,21,840
11	Public Works	4,76,305	5,61,448
12	Cost and charges of goods sold and advances made for purchase of goods...	3,30,746	3,29,005
13	Contingent charges	1,60,919	1,99,152
14	Subsidy to the British Indian Government	8,11,475	8,08,052
		40,47,734	43,07,644

A.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Statement shewing the number of Original Suits pending, filed, decided, and remaining in the year under review, as compared with those of the preceding year.

COURTS.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Decreed.	Remaining.
	1040.				
Zillah Civil Courts ...	345	624	969	599	370
Moonsiffs' Courts ...	402	2,411	2,813	2,504	311
Total...	747	3,035	3,782	3,103	681
	1041.				
Zillah Civil Courts ...	370	880	1,250	719	531
Moonsiffs' Courts ...	311	3,369	3,680	3,284	367
Total...	681	4,249	4,930	4,003	898
Difference in 1041 ...	−66	+1,214	+1,148	+900	+217

B.

B.

RECEIPTS.	RS.	A.	P.	DISBURSEMENTS.	RS.	A.	P.
Amount of Land Revenue ...	5,84,954	15	1	Expenses of the Palace ...	1,67,760	0	0
Do. of Customs' Collection ...	93,125	7	6	Do. of Religious Institutions	51,168	1	1
Do. Abkarry, Rs. 18,867-13-9 & Opium, Rs. 2,316-0-0	21,183	13	9	Do. of Charitable do. ...	43,678	7	6
Do. Sale of Salt	54,693	11	10	Administrative Establishment	1,05,823	7	5
Do. Teak Timber	20,071	4	5	Judicial do. ...	87,589	15	11
Do. Miscellaneous Revenue ..	1,79,926	12	5	Police do. ...	14,452	0	0
				Military do. ...	19,532	10	7
				Pensions..	9,936	4	5
Total...	9,63,006	1	0	Public Works..	1,25,878	14	2
				Miscellaneous expenses. ...	1,68,423	12	6
Amount Balance of 1041. ..	4,50,575	8	6	Subsidy to British Government.	2,00,000	0	0
				Total ..	9,44,193	9	7
				Balance to be carried to the account of the year 1042.	4,69,387	15	11
Grand Total...	14,13,581	9	6	Grand Total...	14,13,581	9	6

APPENDIX VIII.

A.

Distribution of Schools connected with the Department of Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency, classified with reference to the Agency by which they are managed.

Name of District.	Government College and Schools.	Schools supported by a rate.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Pupils.	Private Colleges & Schools which either now receive or have received Grants-in-aid. Established by Missionary Societies.	Established by other than Missionary Societies.	Number of Pupils.	Private Schools under Inspection which have not received Grants-in-aid.	Number of Pupils.	Total College and Schools.	Total number of Pupils.	Divisions.	Total number of Pupils according to Divisions alone.	Total number of Pupils in Government Schools according to Divisions.	REMARKS.
Ganjam...	20	...	890	...	...	5	169	...	...	25	1,059	First.	5,598	1,565	
Vizagapatam	7	2	350	69	...	13	508	1	135	22	1,092				
Godavery	5	68	379	909	1	22	1,135	1	49	27	2,472				
Kistna...	1	...	16	...	5	13	939	...	...	19	976				
Bellary ...	3	...	369	...	5	4	445	...	...	12	834	Second.	5,167	661	
Kurnool ..	1	...	83	...	2	2	121	...	...	5	204				
Cuddapah	1	...	189	...	...	6	275	...	...	9	464				
Nellore ...	...	...	...	...	4	201	3,665	...	...	205	3,665				
Madras ...	*16	1	1,956	194	33	29	6,613	7	339	86	9,092	Third.	10,668	2,651	* The Presidency Medical and Civil Engineering and Combaconum Provincial Colleges are reckoned as single Institutions, although they each consist of a College proper and a School.
South Arcot	10	9	695	336	5	429	755	4	91	28	1,574				
North Arcot	7	...	631	...	33	755	...	22	520	62	2,356				
Salem ...	7	...	967	...	...	...	...	3	108	9	739	Fourth.	8,450	2,984	
Tanjore ...	6	...	315	...	7	7	2,609	22	408	55	3,974				
Trichinopoly	2	7	353	226	19	99	857	10	169	24	1,361				
Coimbatore	6	...	431	...	5	1	2,838	268	3,924	281	7,111				
Madura ..	3	...	...	...	1	30	1,198	31	670	65	2,308	Fifth.	18,326	757	
Tinnevelly	...	7	904	221	2	5	8,302	28	511	251	8,813				
Malabar ..	6	1	417	144	2	1	250	3	191	19	2,193	Mal. and Canara.	3,031	1,277	
South Canara ..	5	...	430	...	...	...	65	1	200	9	839				
Total...	106	93	10,925	2,802	301	483	30,893	401	7,398	1,366	51,118		51,118	10,025	

N. B.—The Trichinopoly and Vellore Normal Schools are under the Inspector of the 3rd Division, though they are here included among the schools of the 4th Division: the number of Pupils in them is 192 and 204, respectively.
The Calicut Provincial School is included among the schools in the Sub-division of Malabar and South Canara, but it is actually supervised by the Inspector of the 5th Division: the number of Pupils in it is 366.

APPENDIX VIII.—*EDUCATIONAL.*

B.

Distribution of Schools connected with the Department of Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency, classified with reference to the Standard of Instruction imparted in them.

Name of District.	Number of Schools of the Higher Class.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools of the Middle Class.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools of the Lower Class.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Female Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Normal Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools for special Education.	Number of Pupils.	Total Number of Schools.	Total Number of Pupils.	REMARKS.
Ganjam ...	1	179	11	434	13	446	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	1,058	
Vizagapatam ...	1	201	10	496	10	276	...	...	1	116	...	...	22	1,092	
Godavery ...	1	196	22	1,965	73	998	...	...	1	13	...	...	97	2,473	
Kistna ...	2	384	8	276	9	316	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	975	
Bellary ...	1	267	10	547	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	534	
Kurnool ...	1	83	4	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	304	
Cuddapah ...	1	189	8	275	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	9	464	
Nellore ...	...	...	11	685	198	2,920	...	169	...	276	4	558	306	3,646	
Madras ...	10	2,713	45	888	1	44	2	1,612	1	...	...	...	86	9,093	
South Arcot ...	1	149	25	351	...	1,009	2	34	...	204	...	...	28	1,574	
North Arcot ...	1	341	8	669	50	...	9	138	1	...	...	...	62	9,356	
Salem ...	1	280	7	419	...	1,009	1	40	...	118	...	...	9	739	
Tanjore ...	3	990	24	2,295	...	327	6	234	2	192	...	...	56	3,974	
Trichinopoly ...	2	563	13	475	7	117	2	41	1	...	...	...	24	1,361	
Coimbatore ...	...	...	13	899	366	6,145	2	77	...	163	...	...	381	7,111	
Madura ...	1	279	16	817	46	1,067	1	36	1	251	...	...	65	2,209	
Tinnevelly ...	1	191	26	1,467	195	5,821	30	1,003	2	251	...	...	254	8,813	
Malabar ...	2	774	14	1,068	1	50	1	34	1	206	...	...	19	2,192	
South Canara ...	1	238	6	536	9	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	639	
Total...	31	6,080	250	17,976	985	19,610	75	3,425	11	1,818	4	558	1,356	51,118	

N. B.—In all cases the Colleges and Normal Schools have been taken as single Institutions. The number of Female Schools is considerably less than the number for last year. This arises from better means being available than on former occasions for separating purely Girls' Schools from schools with a mixed attendance of boys and girls. Beside the 75 schools for females alone, there are 18 schools with a mixed attendance, the girls therein numbering 1,215.

APPENDIX IX.

A.

RECEIPTS.	RS.	A.	P.
House and land rate	2,22,187	13	6
Arrears of wheel tax, under Act XXV of 1856	5,303	1	0
Taxes on vehicles and animals, under Act IX of 1865	65,513	12	0
Tolls do. do. ...	46,134	15	10
Tax on professions and callings ...	19,839	8	0
Government contributions	4,350	0	0
Maintenance of Government roads ...	26,007	0	3
Fines	2,617	10	1
RENTS, FEES, &c.			
Market stalls ...	6,007	10	0
Slaughter-houses ...	5,990	5	0
Registration and license fees, &c...	15,354	12	1
Grazing grounds and avenues ...	729	1	11
		28,081	13 0
Interest		1,408	6 8
Advances recovered		309	2 5
Proceeds of land sold		1,973	13 4
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Demand and warrant fees		1,601	8 4
Sundries		501	15 0
			4,25,830 7 5
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Salaries	81,577	5	1
Expenses	6,051	12	5
Compensation to employes on account of scarcity ...	7,210	7	6
		94,839	9 0

57673

A. PRESIDENCY MUNICIPALITY.

	Rs.	A.	P.				
Refunds of taxes on vehicles and animals	66	4	0				
Do. trade tax ...	73	0	0				
Do. tolls ...	2	0	0				
Do. cart registration ...	2	0	0				
Government Works ...				143	4	0	
Lighting				1,980	9	5	
Markets				9,436	6	7	
Slaughter-houses ...	2,417	1	11				
	4,907	9	1				
Repair and maintenance of Government roads				7,324	11	0	
Do. do. Assessment do. ...				40,941	5	0	
Conservancy ...	91,187	6	10	82,221	13	2	
Flushing drains ...	1,224	12	10				
	92,412	3	8				
Less proceeds of sales of rubbish, &c. ...	4,332	7	8				
				88,079	12	0	
Trevelyan Water Works				2,062	4	2	
Watering...				2,920	9	11	
Construction, repair, and improvement of works				29,780	0	1	
People's Park				7,252	8	7	
Police				68,132	6	2	
Slaughtering dogs...				653	12	0	
Tolls				13,700	2	0	
Advances				3,480	0	0	
Miscellaneous				1,484	3	0	
							4,54,433 4 1