

Madras Administration.

Report

1881-82

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

TRAVANCORE STATE.

DURING the year 1057 of the Malayalam Era (15th August 1881 to 15th August 1882) three new enactments were passed. Regulation I consolidates and amends the law relating to the Zillah and Munsifs' Courts. It raises the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsifs from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500, and empowers them finally to dispose of small cause suits for personal property of the value of Rs. 20 and under. The Zillah Courts are vested with the same jurisdiction on appeal in suits for money and other personal property to the value of 50 rupees. Regulation II reconstitutes the Chief Court of Judicature, and provides for the better administration of justice. It raises the number of Judges from three to five, with a Pundit; it provides Division Benches, consisting of two Judges, to hear and determine all appeals, civil and criminal, from decrees, orders, or sentences of the Zillah and Sessions Courts; to transfer civil or criminal cases from one Court to another; to dispose of references in small cause cases and on those made by Session Judges; and empowers a single Judge to superintend the working of the lower Courts and dispose of miscellaneous work. It also provides for disposal of final appeals to the Sovereign from the decrees or orders of a Division Bench of two Judges by a Judicial Committee consisting of the remaining three Judges of the High Court, provided the value of the suit in the Court of First Instance and Appeal is Rs. 5,000 and upwards. Regulation III provides for the destruction of useless records in Courts and Revenue Offices.

By the introduction of the new Regulations, the Munsifs' Courts were reduced from 19 to 18, and the number of Zillah Judges from 14 to 9; the number of Zillah Courts remains the same. The Munsifs have been graded into three classes, and their pay, as well as that of the Zillah Judges, increased. 28,016 suits were instituted in the Munsifs' Courts in the year against 27,183 in 1056. Including arrears, re-admissions, remands, and cases transferred from the Zillah Courts, the total file amounted to 32,039 against 30,241 in the previous year. Out of this, 28,764 were disposed of, leaving at the close of the year 3,275 cases on the file. Of the appealable decisions, about 33 per cent. were appealed from. Out of 2,102 appeals preferred, 918 were confirmed, 229 modified, and 684 reversed or remanded for further evidence. The average duration of an ordinary suit in the Munsif's Court was 47 days, and of a small cause suit 17 days. The number of suits instituted in the Zillah Courts was 1,151 against 3,024 in 1056. Including arrears and re-admissions, the Zillah Courts had 3,364 original suits for disposal. Of these, 1,158 suits were transferred to the Munsifs as coming within their jurisdiction, and the actual number of original suits for disposal by the Zillah Judges was thus reduced to 2,206. There were 2,655 appeals from the decisions of the Munsifs, including the 553 appeals pending at the end of the previous year, thus making a total of 4,861 appeals for disposal against 8,090 in the previous year. 1,327 original suits and 2,006 appeals, or a total of 3,333 cases, were disposed of against 5,401 in 1056. Out of the 3,333 cases, 859 or 36 per cent. were appealed against 24 per cent. in the previous year. 488 regular and 371 special appeals were filed in the High Court during the year against 594 and 292 respectively in 1056. The number of suits for disposal, including arrears, was 1,481 against 1,588 in the previous year. Of this, 932 cases or 65 per cent. were finally

disposed of, leaving a balance of 498 against 562 in 1056. Of the 932 appeals disposed of, 867 were contested cases against 947 in the preceding year. The average duration of a regular appeal was 9 months against 8 months and 23 days, and of a special appeal 5 months and 26 days against 6 months and 23 days in 1056. There were 96 applications for review, both pending and received for disposal, of which 83 were disposed of. The total number of suits filed in all the Courts was 34,392 against 34,424 in 1056, or 32 less than in the previous year. The average duration of suits in all the Courts was 127 days against 149 in 1056. The judicial revenue amounted to Rs. 2,98,094 against Rs. 3,06,476, or less than in 1056 by Rs. 8,382.

Criminal
Justice.

The number of cases on the files of the Magistrates during the year, including 16 of the previous year, amounted to 12,723, comprising 25,377 persons, against 23,437 cases affecting 49,562 persons in 1056. Out of this file, 12,670 cases, affecting 25,268 persons, were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 53 cases against 16 in 1056. Out of 5,992 persons convicted, 4,335 or 72.34 per cent. were sentenced to fine, against 9,832 or 92.74 per cent. in 1056. The fines amounted to Rs. 59,667 against Rs. 36,527 in 1056. Out of 63 persons charged with murder, 15 were discharged for want of evidence, and 48 only were committed. The average duration of a case before the Magistracy was 22 days against 7 days in the previous year. 102 public servants were charged with offences during the year against 167 in the preceding year. There were 731 appeals for disposal by the superior Magistrates from the decisions of the Sub-Magistrates, including 127 of the previous year. Of these, 717 were disposed of, leaving 14 undecided at the end of the year. In 397 cases the decisions of the Sub-Magistrates were confirmed, in 190 reversed, and in 105 modified; 25 cases were otherwise disposed of. 262 cases, affecting 493 persons, were committed to the Sessions Court against 848 cases, affecting 1,810 persons, in the previous year. The Courts had for disposal 351 cases including the arrears of 1056; of these, 343 with 727 prisoners were disposed of, leaving 8 for the current year. 350 prisoners were convicted, 356 acquitted, and 21 referred to the High Court for confirmation of sentence; of these, 18 were convicted. The average duration of a case tried by the Sessions Court was 18 days against 15 in the previous year. The number of appeals before the Sessions Court against the decisions of the Magistrates, including the arrears of the previous year, was 67 against 144 in the previous year, and all except 6 were disposed of. In 31 cases the original decisions were confirmed, in 11 modified, and in 19 reversed. The High Court disposed of 70 appeals, including 10 of the previous year. In 17 cases the decisions were confirmed, in 19 modified, and in 31 reversed. The average duration of a case on appeal was 18 days against 12, and of a referred case 17 days against 21 in 1056.

Criminal
Courts.

There has been a complete reorganization of the different grades of Criminal Courts owing to the introduction of the British Indian Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes. During the year 14 of the 30 existing Sub-Magistrates have been dispensed with. At the close of the year there were 6 District Magistrates, 2 First-class, 21 Second-class, and 31 Third-class Magistrates exercising the powers conferred on them by the Criminal Procedure Code: 42 of these Magistrates are Revenue Officers as well. The number of Session Judges has been reduced from 12 to 5 under the new arrangements.

Police.

The reorganization of the Police was completed in the year under report. The total force consists of 1 superintendent, 1 assistant superintendent, 22 inspectors, 22 sub-inspectors, and 1,516 constables. 4,562 cases were reported to the Police during the year; of these, 1,894 cases were detected, and out of 7,671 persons arrested, 2,803 or 36.5 only were convicted. The total cost of the Police was Rs. 2,05,575-2-8. In 1056 it was Rs. 1,61,659.

Jails.

The average daily number of persons confined in the jail was 544 as compared with 501 in the previous year. The average mortality was 4 per cent. against 8 per cent. in 1056. The cost of the jails amounted to Rs. 39,316 against Rs. 39,633 in the preceding year, giving Rs. 72-4-0 as the average cost of each prisoner. The rules for the management of the Central Jail came into operation from the beginning of the year. The practice of serving out doles of raw-rice to each convict

has been superseded by the adoption of a scale of dietary, under which cooked food is distributed.

Registration
of assur-
ances.

The number of documents presented for registration during the year was 63,664, showing a decrease of 8,959 as compared with the previous year. Bad harvest and the tightness of the money market are said to be the cause of this falling off. 63,241 documents of the value of Rs. 1,28,59,868 were registered. The receipts of the year from registration fees, &c., were Rs. 1,07,360 and the disbursements Rs. 51,813, leaving a surplus of Rs. 55,547 against Rs. 62,907 in the previous year. The average time taken for registering a document was 10½ hours as against 15 hours in 1056.

Revenue.

The demand for the year amounted to Rs. 18,26,765 against Rs. 17,82,262 in the preceding year. Out of this sum Rs. 15,97,454 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,29,311 at its close. Of old arrears, Rs. 30,763 were remitted and Rs. 23,033 collected during the year, leaving Rs. 3,25,592 to be still realized. Under the head of coffee cultivation the demand amounted to Rs. 25,630, the remission to Rs. 114, and collection to Rs. 8,329, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,187. The revenue of the year under this head was Rs. 5,05,013 against Rs. 4,48,896, or Rs. 56,117 more than in the previous year. The export duty amounted to Rs. 3,43,518 and the import duty to Rs. 7,59,159, showing a decrease of Rs. 36,433 and Rs. 47,378 respectively over the previous year's receipts, or a total decrease of Rs. 83,811. The falling off under import was in tobacco, and under export in copra, cocoanut-oil, areca, dry ginger, pepper, &c. The revenue from sale of salt was Rs. 14,01,337 against Rs. 14,95,619 in 1056, or a decrease of Rs. 94,282. The decrease was due to the lowering of the selling price of salt by 8 annas per maund in March 1882, corresponding to the reduction made in British India. The reduction was made after the lapse of seven months of the year under review. The collections under the head of abkari amounted to Rs. 1,85,429, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,651 at the close of the year, the greater portion of which has since been recovered. Rs. 17,059 was collected on account of opium.

Forests.

The revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 2,30,426, or Rs. 21,336 more than the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 74,133, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 1,56,293. About 700 acres of forest land were opened out for a new teak plantation, and above 90,000 plants were raised in the nurseries during the year; but the heavy floods of last year have swept away most of the seedlings and done much injury to the land. The yield of cardamoms was only 158 c. 207 lb. as compared with 186 c. 594 lb. in the previous year; the proceeds amounted to Rs. 2,29,888, being less by Rs. 1,14,034 than the previous year.

Trade.

The export trade of the country amounted to Rs. 75,90,223, of which Rs. 28,30,835 was seaborne, Rs. 33,29,845 by backwater, and Rs. 14,29,543 by land. The imports amounted to Rs. 54,31,215, of which Rs. 28,78,438 were borne by sea, Rs. 6,47,690 by backwater, and Rs. 19,05,087 by land. Upwards of 43 per cent. of the value of the entire trade was thus carried by sea, 31 per cent. by backwater, and 26 per cent. by land, against 47, 29, and 24 per cent., respectively in the preceding year. The value of the export of copra and cocoanut-oil shows a decrease of Rs. 2,89,867 in the trade by sea and Rs. 5,54,900 in the entire trade.

Public works.

Expenditure, exclusive of the cost of establishment, amounted to Rs. 4,76,958 against Rs. 8,15,574 in the previous year. Of this sum, 43 per cent. was on communications, 16 per cent. on buildings, and 10 per cent. on irrigation works. The taluk cutcherries at Augusteeswarem and Sheringuel, a handsome and commodious building for the Preparatory School at Trivandrum, a new travellers' bungalow at Peermade have been completed; the Central Jail of Trivandrum has made some progress. In the Maramut Department there was an expenditure of Rs. 3,88,305, exclusive of the cost of establishment, which amounted to Rs. 36,459. The expenditure of the year thus amounted to Rs. 4,24,764, or Rs. 67,610 less than in the previous year. An allotment of Rs. 1,25,000 was made for tank restoration in Nanjanad, but owing to heavy rain work was greatly impeded, and the actual expenditure amounted only to Rs. 67,915.

Postal
Department.

The number of official covers carried by this department was 631,086 and private letters 334,373. The total earning of this department, including postage

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chargeable on official covers, amounted to Rs. 1,53,451 against Rs. 1,56,252 in the preceding year. The expenditure was Rs. 39,162, or Rs. 8,823 in excess of that of the previous year, and is due to the entire postal service having been remodelled.

Education. The number of pupils in the College increased from 123 to 136, but the strength of the High and Preparatory Schools has not varied to any noticeable extent. The average attendance in all the divisions of the institution has fallen from 91.6 in 1056 to 88.4 in the year under report. In the last University Examination 41 pupils passed the Matriculation, 19 the F.A., and 15 the B.A. Examinations, against 45, 11, and 12, respectively in the previous year: 1 student of the College obtained the M.A. degree, and 1 passed the B.L. Examination. The charges of the department amounted to Rs. 34,696 and the fees to Rs. 9,198. The number of English District Schools was the same as last year. The number of pupils on the register at the end of the year was 1,340. The fees amounted to Rs. 2,639 and the expenditure to Rs. 19,587. The number of pupils attending the English Girls' School, Trivandrum, has increased from 56 to 66. Three of the eldest pupils went up for the Middle School Examination, but only one passed in the second class. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 443 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,969. Vernacular Schools increased from 665 in 1056 to 669 in 1057, and the number of pupils from 33,110 to 35,373; of these, 6,468 were girls. The cost was Rs. 60,611, of which Rs. 18,982 was recovered by fees.

Museum. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,441 against Rs. 18,734 in the previous year. The number of visitors rose from 110,071 to 166,522.

Medical. The number of patients treated in all the hospitals was 93,226 as against 92,419 in 1056, and the aggregate cost of the department was Rs. 78,123. Cholera and small-pox prevailed to some extent in South Travancore. The number of vaccinations in the year was 78,124 against 87,813 in 1056.

Revenue Survey. The establishment was chiefly engaged in surveying and demarcating the boundary between Travancore and Cochin. Some few coffee estates and other lands were also surveyed.

Mint. 7,07,200 copper cash, 13,160 four-chukram pieces or fanams, and 10,000 gold coins (Anandaramen fanams) were coined during the year. One Anandaramen fanam is equal to 5 annas and 2.31 pice of the British Indian currency.

Press. The value of work done amounted to Rs. 24,900 against Rs. 27,568 in the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,030. The reduction in the rate of subscription to the Government Gazette from 4 to 2 rupees in the case of subordinate officials and ryots has increased the circulation more than fourfold.

Finance. The total receipts of the year under report, inclusive of the balance of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 1,11,99,311, and the expenditure to Rs. 62,35,328; deducting last year's balance, the actual receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 59,24,963, or Rs. 2,78,878 less than in 1056. The expenditure was less than that of the previous year by Rs. 1,42,347, notwithstanding the extraordinary expenditure of no less than Rs. 3,67,664 on account of the Morajapam ceremony and the visit of His Highness to Upper India. But for this the ordinary expenditure of the year would have been only Rs. 58,67,664 against Rs. 59,24,963, the income of the year.

COCHIN STATE.

Legislation. No legislative measures were passed in the year under report.

Civil Justice. The total number of cases for disposal, including those pending at the commencement of the year, was greater (being 8,198 against 7,637) than that of 1056 by 561, and the number disposed of (being 7,527 against 6,606) exceeded that of the previous year by 921. Of the whole number of cases decided by the Zillah and Munsifs' Courts, 1,721 were contested, and the remaining 5,806 were decided *ex parte*, decided on admission or compromise, struck off for default, &c. The average duration of contested suits in the Munsifs' Courts was 2 months and 20 days against 5 months, and in the Zillah Courts 9 months and 22 days

against 12 months and 8 days in the preceding year. The number of original suits remaining undisposed of at the close of the year was 671 against 1,031 in the previous year. In the exercise of their appellate jurisdiction the Zillah Courts had to deal with 640 cases, or 149 more than last year, and they disposed of 394, which is 122 more than the previous year, leaving a balance of 246 cases for the current year. The average duration of these appeals compares unfavorably with that in the previous year, being 8 months and 3 days against 6 months and 10 days. In the Appeal Court the total number of appeals for disposal, regular and special, was 265. Of these, 200 were decided and 65 remained undisposed of. In 1056 the total number of appeals was 257; 174 were disposed of and 83 remained undecided. The average duration of these appeals is less than it was in the preceding year, being 7 months and 6 days against 8 months and 26 days. The Zillah and Munsifs' Courts executed in the year under review 2,838 decrees, or 80 more than in the preceding year, while the number remaining unexecuted at the end of the year was 1,929, or 345 more than in the preceding year. The institution fees and stamp penalties collected amounted to Rs. 80,036-2-0, or Rs. 14,713 more than in the preceding year.

During the year under report 64 cases, or 17 more than in the preceding year, were committed by the Police and Magistracy, making, with 2 cases pending at the commencement of the year, a total of 66. 11 of these cases were referred, and of the remainder 54 were disposed of by the Criminal Courts and 1 remained undecided. Including 4 cases pending at the commencement of the year, there were 15 cases, involving 41 persons, to be dealt with by the Appeal Court, and all of these were disposed of during the year. Judgment was passed altogether on 191 persons, of whom 108 were acquitted and 83 convicted. The percentage of acquittals was 51 as against 60.9 during the preceding year. 13 appeals were preferred against the judgments of the Criminal Courts; in 11 the lower Court's decision was confirmed, in 1 modified, and in 1 reversed. The average duration of a case in the Criminal Courts was 8 days, being the same as last year, and in referred cases before the Appeal Court 12 days against 14 in the previous year. Criminal Justice.

At the beginning of the year 142 prisoners were in the jail, 203 were admitted, during the year, making a total of 345 against 264 in 1056. Of these, 185 were released, leaving at the end of the year 160 persons in prison. The average daily number in jail was 153.50. The convicts were employed chiefly in the repair and maintenance of the public roads. The charges incurred for the maintenance of the jails, excluding the cost of medical establishment and European medicines, amounted to Rs. 13,935-3-2 against Rs. 13,812-1-4 in the previous year. The jails were healthy, there being no deaths. Jails.

The total number of cases before the Police, including 42 pending at the commencement of the year, was 1,669, or 502 less than the number in 1056. Of these, 590 cases were summarily dismissed without summoning the defendants. In the remaining 1,079 cases 2,721 persons were implicated; out of these in only 360 cases involving 766 persons were convictions obtained, and only 58 cases involving 152 persons were committed to the Criminal Courts, while in 481 cases 1,217 persons were acquitted after inquiry, and 171 cases involving 378 persons were dismissed or discharged on compromise. 17 persons in 9 cases were surrendered to, and tried by, the Courts of the State under warrants issued by the Resident. There were acquittals in 1 case and convictions in 8. Four certificates were issued by the Resident for the trial of 17 offenders in British India. Police.

There is an increase of Rs. 2,213 under the head of land revenue, due to a large area of reclaimed land having been brought under assessment and to other favorable causes. There are in all seventeen coffee estates on the Nelliampathy hills, having a total area of 8,251 acres, of which 2,330½ acres are under cultivation. The aggregate amount of quit-rent charged annually on the seventeen estates is Rs. 8,119-5-0. Under the head of customs there is a decrease of Rs. 4,191 as compared with the previous year. There is a decrease under abkari of Rs. 8,609-6-11 owing to want of competition at the sale and to the contractor having been permitted to postpone payment of part of his liability. Under opium there is an increase of Rs. 5,984-3-1. The falling off of Rs. 5,241-14-4 under the head of salt is owing Revenue.

to the reduction in the selling price from 3 to 2½ rupees per Indian maund during the five months of the year under report to assimilate it with the price ruling in the district of Malabar. The amount paid for the purchase of salt was Rs. 29,899, or Rs. 10,702-6-4 more than in 1056. The privilege of conveying salt from the Sirkar bankshalls to the out-stations having been sold by public auction on favorable terms, there has been a reduction in expenditure of Rs. 2,154-7-7 in the cost of carriage.

Forests.

The revenue from the sale of timber shows a decrease of Rs. 14,588-4-8, and there is also a decrease of Rs. 15,341-14-8 in the total revenue, including royalties derived from junglewood, cardamoms, bees'-wax, &c. The forest expenses were greater than in the previous year by Rs. 6,457-14-2 owing to extended operations, and the charges on account of the establishment were also greater than in 1056 by Rs. 1,367-3-11. The area of land cultivated with cardamoms remained the same as at the close of the preceding year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,182-2-3 against Rs. 3,807-12-1, and the produce to 1,260 lb., valued approximately Rs. 2,122-14-3, against 1,745 lb. valuing Rs. 3,098-4-2 in 1056. 48 acres were planted with teak at a cost of Rs. 59-8-1. 972 acres were weeded and 332 acres pruned. The total cost of the operation during the year was Rs. 6,216-13-5 against Rs. 5,439-11-5, showing an increase of Rs. 777-2-0 due chiefly to extended operations. Upwards of 400,000 plants have been planted during the last seven years in an area of 364 acres.

Registration.

The total number of documents registered during the year under review was 15,157, or 132 more, and their total value was Rs. 53,83,310-4-6, or Rs. 2,55,939-5-7 more than in the preceding year. The receipts exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 11,376-5-0 against Rs. 10,611-5-6 in the previous year.

Education.

The number of boys in the high school has increased from 284 in 1056 to 323 in the year under report. 23 boys are learning Malayalam only, while 300 are being educated in English also. 6 students went up for the F.A. Examination and all passed, 1 being in the first class; 17 appeared for the Middle School Examination and 15 passed, 3 being graded in class I; 14 boys passed the Matriculation test, 3 in class I and the others in class II. 4 pupils who passed the F.A. Examination from the high school in 1879 have obtained the B.A. degree. There is an increase of Rs. 345-5-0 in fees owing to the increase in the number of pupils. The number of students in district schools continues to increase; there were 724 on the roll against 580 in the previous year. The number of students in all the schools of the State has increased from 864 in 1056 to 1,047 at the end of 1057. The charges borne by the estate in respect of the high school establishment amounted to Rs. 20,533-7-10, and in respect to the district schools Rs. 8,108-8-2, being a total of Rs. 28,642 in all.

Public works.

The budget allotment was Rs. 1,68,000, the sum of Rs. 32,000 having been set apart to provide for the guarantee of the Shoranore-Cochin Railway. The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,42,051-2-4, and the cost of work executed through the agency of the Tahsildars was Rs. 1,14,017-12-11; thus the aggregate expenditure was Rs. 2,56,130-15-3, or Rs. 12,710-12-11 more than in the preceding year. Amongst the works completed may be mentioned the new timber road from Anapathan to Walliacooty on the Nelliampathies, the Palarvattom road, the road from Iringana to Anapanthal in the forests, and the new outside verandahs to the Irrinjalecoday and Muttoncherry public offices. Several new buildings, communications, and other works were commenced, and 250 miles of road were maintained throughout the year in fair order.

Medical.

There were 592 in-patients and 7,207 out-patients during the year in the Ernacollum and Trichoor hospitals. In the previous year the numbers were 484 and 6,313 respectively. Small-pox prevailed in Trichoor and the adjacent villages, and a few cases of cholera were reported at Trichoor and Chittoor. The new hospital at Ernacollum, a very fine building, was opened during the year. It affords ample accommodation for forty patients and more than meets the present requirements. An out-door dispensary is in course of construction at Chittoor. Out of 5,531 vaccinations, 5,015 are reported successful, but these returns have not been verified, and cannot therefore be relied upon.

The total number of vessels which touched at the ports of Malapuram and Ports. Narrakel during the year was 95, or 15 more than in the previous year, and their aggregate tonnage amounted to 76,582 against 69,245 in 1056. Of these, 35 British India Steam Navigation steamers and 8 sailing vessels resorted to the port of Narrakel during the monsoon. The amount of port dues collected was Rs. 6,335-10-0, or Rs. 916-10-0 more than the preceding year.

The amount of postage collected was Rs. 848-11-5 against Rs. 816-10-3 in Postal. 1056.

At the commencement of the year there was an opening balance of Rs. Financial. 5,93,513-6-5, and the income from all sources during the year amounted to Rs. 14,78,829-5-4, and made up a total of Rs. 20,72,342-11-9. The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 14,10,289-7-4, leaving a surplus over expenditure of Rs. 6,62,053-4-5. Out of this sum an investment of Rs. 2,00,000 was made in Government securities, and the charges on account of premium, &c., amounted to Rs. 6,358-12-3. Thus the actual balance in the treasury at the end of the year is Rs. 4,55,694-8-2. The total amount remaining to the credit of the Government was Rs. 32,31,372-3-11, showing that the finances of the State are in a highly prosperous condition.

GODAVARI AGENCY.

There was no territorial change during the year. The season was not on the General. whole favorable. The Tracts were free from cholera. There were no cases of small-pox worth noticing. Fevers, as usual, continued. On the whole, the public health was good. Towards the end of the year a severe form of cattle disease broke out in Bhadrachalam Taluk and many cattle were lost.

There were 45 summary trials, 133 other criminal cases, 3 criminal appeals, 201 Civil and Criminal Justice. civil suits, and 5 civil appeals. The people of Bhadrachalam having, during the year under report, complained of the delay in the disposal of their civil suits owing to the frequent movements of their Tahsildar through his taluk, the Naib Tahsildar also was appointed to exercise the powers of a District Munsif.

The toddy revenue in Bhadrachalam Taluk was given up during the year, Abkari. and that in Rampa had already been merged in land revenue. In the Koya and Reddi villages of Bhadrachalam Taluk the arrack was leased out to the villagers themselves, while in the rest of the taluk and in Rampa it was rented out to the highest bidders. The abkari of Gurteru and Ducharti Muttas is still included in the lease of Messrs. Minchin, Harden and Co., abkari renters of Golconda Taluk in Vizagapatam District, from which they were transferred to this district in 1881-82. There were no complaints of discontent among the people regarding the present abkari arrangements, except in Guditeru, where the renters, Messrs. Minchin, Harden and Co., neglected to open a shop until the year was well advanced.

20 free licenses were issued for the sale of opium in 11 villages. No Govern- Opium. ment depôts were maintained. The supply was left to private enterprise. The drug was generally procurable at three tolas a rupee. There were no complaints.

169 miles of road were kept up or improved at a cost of Rs. 5,053-12-9. Eight Roads. works were executed from the Road and Dawk Fund of the Bhadrachalam Taluk and from its Surplus Pound Fund, and four roads were made from the Local Funds of the Cocanada Circle, of which Rampa forms a part. It is proposed to extend the line No. 11 towards the borders of Rampa to join line No. 5. Portions of roads 1, 2, 3 and 4 in Bhadrachalam Taluk are used by carts, but they are not practicable throughout. The others are good bridle-paths. In Rampa a dog cart can be driven to Chodavaram in fair weather. The cart traffic, principally wood, on this road is considerable. The extension to Mariduballi has been much improved. The zigzag up the Gunapujerri ghat above Lakkavaram is in good order and easy for pack bullocks.

Education.

There were 13 schools during the year with an average daily attendance during 1882-83 of 253. 10 schools were maintained at the expense of Government, 2 from the Local Funds of the Cocanada Circle and 1 is a private school opened by a Muhammadan. 2 schools were subsequently closed as they were found to be a failure, and their transfer to Tekubaka and Malakapalli in the same taluk was recommended.

Muttas.

During the year Kulla Makka Reddi, Muttadar of Vemulakonda, died and his brother, Kulla Abboyi Reddi, was appointed to succeed him. The Muttadars of Pamuleru and Chavala complained that the kattubadi imposed on their muttas was too heavy.

Hill tours.

The Special Assistant Agent, who is in charge of the Bhadrachalam Taluk, spent about eight months and a half in the taluk. The Principal Assistant Agent spent twelve days in Rampa. His hill tour consisted of a total period of fourteen days. The Collector spent about three months altogether in the hill tracts.

VIZAGAPATAM AGENCY.

Tours.

The hill tour by the Agent was not carried out because of His Excellency the Governor's visit to the district. He inspected a large part of the Senior Assistant's division. He visited Rayaghada, Singapur, Bissamcuttack, Durgi, Kailasacotta, Gullitti, and Mondemcollu, and emerged from the Agency tracts at Meranghi. On various occasions during the year he went to Pottinghy to see how the ghât roads were progressing; and also spent a few days at Anantagiri to make arrangements for the opening of a tea estate there by the Maharajah of Vizianagrum.

Muttas.

The head of the Gullitti Mutta is called the Pora Marha Daru, and has charge of the muttas of Devala and Gullitti. He gives leases for 3 years to renters or to ryots, and he collects Rs. 4,880 from Devala Mutta and Rs. 4,100 from Gullitti. There are no tanks or channels in either of the muttas. If Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 were spent on Devalagedda the rents would be raised to Rs. 10,000; at Katiki an outlay of Rs. 4,000 would result in a yearly return of Rs. 4,000. Kailasacotta Mutta is rented by Narain Bakshi Patro, the amin of Gunapur. The former renter having died, the present renter attempted to raise the rents from Rs. 6,800 to Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 200 mullumat (seigniorage on timber). The ryots refused the increase, and went off to Jeypore to complain. The description of the small Sourah republic is satisfactory. The attendance of the Gomangos was large, and the Riganatu Gomango has been paid for his beams. Small inter-village disputes about rents are all that could be thought of in the way of grievances. The case of Tirupati Raz's services was brought to the notice of His Excellency the Governor when he was at Palkonda in February, and also the case of Salady Naidoo, the police inspector whom he saw at Pottinghy. His Excellency the Governor at Pottinghy was entertained with the tribes and paiks and bowmen and men and women dancers. Malkangiri affairs are running more smoothly than they were last year. The Bastar question, touching the attitude of that feudatory towards Jeypore, and indeed towards our Government, is gradually assuming a development of serious importance. The refusal to accept a letter on "Her Majesty's Service" is now being inquired into, and the Agent has sent to the post office authorities to find out who refused it, as this is not very clear from an inspection of the cover. There is plenty of Adda nâr (*Bauhinia Vahlia*), which Mr. Routledge thinks will prove an admirable paper stock. Mr. Winterbotham has revised the rents in the Antada Mutta, and submits a statement of its villages and rents. The sâl plantation at Voni looks well, and its thinning out will make it grow better. This small tope costs only Rs. 72 a year to keep up.

Government officials.

Men who are able to administer the law and conduct the procedure that is now required of our criminal courts won't go to Jeypore on the present salaries. The High Court require the same returns from the civil and criminal courts of Jeypore as they do from the low country courts, and it is impossible to get men who can understand them. One of the best of all our native officials in the Agency tracts

is Donapati Jangam, the Deputy Tahsildar of Malkangiri. But if this fine old man were asked to sit down and fill up a High Court return, he would show a paper that would disgrace a fourth form school-boy.

Improved relations are being established between the police and the people. There is some difficulty in carrying out the rules laid down by the Special Commissioner regarding the purchase of food by the police from the people.

Mr. Monro has taken up this subject with vigour during the past year, and has visited both the Senior and the Special Assistant's divisions. The question of educating the son of the Maharajah must be taken in hand shortly. The best thing to do is to place him under a good native tutor as soon as we can get the Maharajah to consent to it, and in course of time he might be brought under an English tutor like the minors of Gopâlpur and Meranghi, who are now in the strong hands of Mr. Marsh.

The panchayet system, however desirable and apparently convenient for the ends of this society, does not work. There has been no grave crime.

The Pottinghy ghât road has made excellent progress during the last year, and the work was much stimulated by His Excellency's promise to visit it on his tour in the Northern Circars. So well was the work pushed on in spite of fever and all sorts of difficulties, that we were able to drive a carriage right into Sunki; the whole road will be opened to wheeled traffic within twelve months. The work on the other ghât called Turner's Ghât is also well forward, and will be finished during this year. The completion of Lamasinghi ghât to the enormous convenience of hundreds of people and thousands of bullocks, the turning of the Solab and Gangadevi ghâts on the Kristnadevipet and Koyyur road, the repair of the road between Lamasinghi and Gudem, the erection and repair of bungalows at Lotugedda, Dharakonda, and Koyyur, the commencement of the new bridle-path up the Minamalur ghât find place among the public works of the past year.

GANJAM AGENCY.

In the official year 1882-83 the Agent was prevented from making the usual annual tour through the Hill Tracts owing to the jamabandi of the Chicacole Taluk, which had not been held by the Collector for the last 26 years, and the advent of His Excellency the Governor to this district.

The elephants attached to the Agency rendered excellent service. A pair of silk cloths valued at Rs. 50 were presented to the young Tatraz Suryanarayana Deo, the legal heir to the late Tatraz Raghunadha Deo of Goddapur. The investiture was made by His Excellency the Governor at Berhampore on the 13th February last. Ramachendrasanto, the late Tatraz's illegitimate son, who was hostile to the minor Tatraz, was suspected of intriguing and inciting feuds and was removed in consequence in March last to Surada with his friend Nondo Dandasena. Opportunity was taken on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to this district to invest the Mahasingi Patro with a sadhi (silk cloths valued at Rs. 28) as he succeeded last year to his late father's office. It is reported that the Kathingia Chief has mortgaged his estate to the Bodogodo Zemindar, which is contrary to the express terms of his kabuleat. In the report for the previous year it was brought to notice that Ramachendro Patro of Jiripani oppressed the Khonds by troubling them in various ways. He was removed from his office for misconduct and ordered to reside at a place some twenty miles off Jiripani; but subsequently returned and cut the crops, threatening to shoot any one who interfered with him. A warrant was issued for his arrest and sent to the Superintendent of Kalahandi Affairs for execution. Before it could be served Ramachendro Patro died. His son has set up a claim for his father's office, which was rejected as he was not wanting in his father's qualifications. Govinda Patro of Joro having died in December last, the Bodogodo Zemindar has been requested to appoint Gopi, his eldest son, in his stead.

Hoddogodo
Mutta.

Irrespective of the numerous complaints brought against Podono, Bissoye of Hoddogodo Mutta in the Goomsur Maliahs, he admittedly neglected to disburse a large sum of money due to the Khonds for road work, although he was placed in sufficient funds for the purpose. The explanation given by him for his neglect was unsatisfactory and frivolous. He was therefore suspended, and Rodhia has been appointed to act as Bissoye of Hoddogodo.

Temple
endowment
in Gumma.

In regard to the temple endowment at Gumma, the Gumma Bissoye was informed that the grant of lands as temple endowment by the Zemindar of Parla-kimedi had been cancelled as unauthoritative and illegal.

Disturbances.

During the year under report there were some disturbances in Kalahandi. The services of the hill police of this district during the first six calendar months of the last year 1882 in the late Kalahandi disturbance have been brought to the special notice of Government. Some thatching grass was cut on land between Kurupakya and Burangia, which land seems to have been *de facto* in the occupation of the Kurupakya villagers, but was *de jure* Burangia property under the decision passed in 1877 by Mr. Ramus. The Burangia men carried off this thatching grass and were intercepted on the way to their village on the morning of the 12th January 1883 by a party of Kurupakya men. A fight followed wherein the Kurupakya men used battle-axes and the Burangia men their sticks. The leader of the latter party was slain by axe wounds, and another of the party died of a broken head, resulting probably from a blow from a staff. The Government sanctioned the presentation to the Patro of Budaguda of a gold bangle valued at Rs. 100 in recognition of his good conduct in the above disturbance.

Boundary
disputes.

The award in the settlement of the boundary dispute between the Mohangiri Mutta of Kalahandi and the Chinna Kimedi Maliahs of Ganjam, and accepted by the Superintendent of Kalahandi Affairs, has been confirmed by the Government of India. A dispute was settled in 1882 regarding a boundary line between the Daspalla State in Orissa and the Goomsur Maliahs in Ganjam. This was settled by the Special Assistant Agent acting in conjunction with the Assistant Superintendent of Tributary Mahals, Cuttack.

Public works.

A sum of Rs. 17,376-13-4 was sanctioned on account of petty construction and repairs for 1882-83. Of Rs. 15,726-13-4 granted to the Special Assistant Agent, Rs. 14,101-11-3 were spent on roads and buildings in his division, and the balance, viz., Rs. 325-2-1, remitted to the treasury, and Rs. 1,300 lapsed to Government. The entire allotment of Rs. 1,650 given to the Senior Assistant Agent was spent on works under his charge.

Education.

A sum of Rs. 79-12-0 was sanctioned by the Court of Wards for books and furniture, &c., required for the hill school at Gumma. Rs. 95 were sanctioned for the erection of three buildings for schools at Linepada, Kavalgam, and Serangada. The school at Udayagiri in the Peddakimedi Maliahs, the abolition of which was sanctioned, has been re-opened under orders of Government. The school at Nakrikia has been abolished, and the two masters transferred to Linepada and Serangada.

Civil justice.

7 suits were pending at the beginning of the year and 59 instituted during the year, making a total of 66 against 97 in the preceding year, of which 51 were disposed of during the year. Of the 59 suits instituted, 28 were for money and movables, and 31 for title and others, the highest value of a suit being Rs. 1,000 and the lowest Rs. 8. 2 appeals were pending at the beginning of the year and 1 instituted during the year, making a total of 3 against 8 in the preceding year. All the 3 were disposed of during the year. The decrease in litigation is chiefly attributable to the introduction of the Court Fees Act into the Hill Tracts. The receipts from Court fees are so trifling that no copyist establishment can be maintained out of the fees derived from the work done. Three applications were received throughout the year. Registers of Court fees were duly kept. They were opened in 1882, a doubt having existed previously as to the application of the Court Fees Act to the Hill Tracts.

Criminal
justice.

1 case was pending at the beginning of the year, 168 instituted, and 15 received by commitment or on reference, making a total of 184 cases against 187 in the

preceding year, of which 181 were disposed of during the year. Of the cases that were tried by the Agent to the Governor, the majority were murders, the principal offence committed by the hill people. The extreme penalty provided by law was imposed in 2 cases, but the High Court commuted it to transportation for life. The fines realized during the year amounted to Rs. 571 against Rs. 615 in the preceding year.

An interesting feature of the year was the descent of some 700 Khonds to meet His Excellency the Governor at Berhampore. It is said that, startled at the display and at the Samastanam Paiks drawn up in a line, they meditated a stampede for home, but fortunately did not carry out their intention. They suffered severely for their show of loyalty from fever on their return to the hills, and as usual sacrificed goats, &c., in commemoration of the event. The police at Balliguda caused some trouble by refusing to perform fatigue duty. The outbreak was, however, repressed by the dismissal of a few of the ring-leaders and the rest returned to duty.

PUDUKOTA STATE.

The season on the whole was unfavorable. Rain held off at the commencement, but came down fairly at the end of August; after that it was light and irregular, but a moderate quantity fell in October and December, thereby saving much of the wet crop, the outturn of which was below the average. Cholera to a slight extent, and guinea-worm to a considerable extent, were the principal diseases of the year. The latter, occurring during the hot season, was probably connected closely with insufficient water-supply. The whole territory is very badly off for water.

The following statement shows receipts and expenditure :—

Financial.

Receipts.				Expenditure.			
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Land revenue	2,99,984	8	5	Current	4,07,244	6	10
Extra revenue	27,662	8	3	Remission of the excess of Court fees ...	584	0	0
Collection of arrears of former faslis ...	92,618	5	9	Remission of fines	624	0	2
Receipts for Registration Department...	9,308	5	6	Charges from the Deposit Fund ...	2,67,027	9	6
Do. Court fees	14,481	1	4				
Do. Post Office	639	11	6	Add balance in the treasury	6,75,480	0	6
Interest on Government paper	2,190	0	0		3,32,820	11	0
Fines	4,762	5	10				
Sundries	14,036	4	9				
Refunds of advance	2,928	0	1				
Loan from Manoverty Fund	50,000	0	0				
By recovery of other advance	240	0	0				
Amount held in deposit	2,10,802	7	6				
Add balance in the treasury at the close of the last fasli	2,78,647	0	7				
Total	10,08,300	11	6	Total	10,08,300	11	6

The expenditure during the year exceeded the schedule by a sum of Rs. 1,32,269. The principal items in excess are the following :—

1. Purchase of a State jewel—diamond and emerald necklace	RS. 24,000
2. Purchase of two State jewels—bracelet and pendant	30,000
3. Expenditure on public works, including extensive repairs to a portion of the palace	48,189

The disbursement on account of public works during the year amounted to Rs. 53,267. There was an unexpended balance of Rs. 37,558 brought forward from the previous year. There were thus available Rs. 90,825, of which were actually spent within the close of the season Rs. 51,849, and Rs. 3,014 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 35,466 to be utilized in the following year. The outlay in the several classes of work was as follows :—

Irrigation works	RS. 13,383
On roads, &c.	21,964
On buildings	16,502
Total	51,849

The irrigation works on the whole are reported to be in fair order, and the main lines of communication are making steady progress.

Registration.

The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 9,308 against Rs. 9,348 in the previous year, resulting in a decrease of Rs. 40. The actual disbursement amounted to Rs. 7,667 against Rs. 7,979 in the year preceding, or a decrease of Rs. 312. The department has thus maintained itself and yielded a surplus of Rs. 1,641 for the year. The department appears to have worked satisfactorily.

Civil Courts.

The following table shows the working of the Civil Courts from July 1881 to June 1882 :—

Name of the Courts.		Balance on 1st July 1881.	Number of suits received from July 1881 to the end of June 1882.	Number of suits received from other Courts.	Total.	Number of suits referred to other Courts.	Remainder.	Disposed of.									Total.	Balance.
								On merits.		Razinamah.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Dismissed.				
								Contested.	Ex parte.									
Civil Court.	Original side.	3	119	...	122	...	122	44	27	29	...	...	...	18	118	4		
	Appeal do.	4	75	...	79	...	79	...	...	7	32	8	32	79	...	...		
Small Cause Court.	Munsif's side.	14	641	6	661	1	660	108	110	328	...	...	...	104	650	10		
	Small Cause side	...	358	...	358	...	358	57	87	160	...	...	...	54	358	...		
Alangudi Munsif's Court.	Munsif's side.	34	901	1	936	6	930	212	147	327	...	...	...	175	861	69		
	Small Cause side	3	307	...	310	...	310	52	56	93	...	...	...	106	307	3		

The sittings of the Appeal Court during the year were 27 against 28 in the previous year, and His Excellency the Rajah presided at 12 of them.

Sessions Court.

In the year under report the Sessions Court disposed of 27 cases, in which 60 persons were concerned.

Police.

The police continued under the direction of the Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly District. The strength was 4 Inspectors, 2 Sub Inspectors, and 171 Constables. There is a falling off in detection under the head of burglary and theft, while better results were obtained in dacoities and robberies than in last year. There seems to be a gradual improvement in the relations between the magistracy and the police, which it is satisfactory to notice.

Jails.

At the commencement of the year there were 74 convicts, and 176 were admitted in the course of the year, making a total of 250, of which 161 were released and 2 died, leaving 87 at the end of the year. The charges were Rs. 3,292. The health of the convicts was fairly good.

Education.

The Rajah's College had 337 pupils on the rolls on the 30th June 1882 against 246 on the corresponding date in 1881. The college was visited by the Inspector of Schools, Dr. Bradshaw, in August 1881, and by his deputy in November, and they expressed themselves satisfied with the progress made. The college was affiliated to the Madras University in November 1881.

Hospital.

During the year there were 137 in-door patients and 10,576 out-door patients.

Vaccination.

The work of the 4 vaccinators was 2,752 operations, of which 2,397 were reported successful, 289 unsuccessful, and 66 not examined.

Chinna Arenmanai Jágir.

The settlement of this jágir amounted to Rs. 40,370. Rs. 20,084 were realized within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 20,286, consisting of money-rent, Rs. 11,184, and value of grain in stock, Rs. 9,102. The collection, current and arrears taken together, amounted to Rs. 43,901. The receipts of the jágir during the year under report were Rs. 1,38,745, the disbursements were Rs. 80,589, charges under deposit Rs. 1,10,231, leaving a balance of Rs. 28,514, which is over

and above a sum of Rs. 1,10,000 invested in Government securities. The Jágirdar continues to prosecute his studies in the College at Madras, but has not made satisfactory progress.

The resumption of the western palace jágir, with the sanction of Government, took effect from the 1st July 1881.

Resumption of the Western Palace Jágir.

The settlement of the long-pending boundary disputes on the south and west, between this State and the Sivaganga Zemindari in the Madura District, which had been commenced by Mr. Gompertz, Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, as arbitrator in 1876, has nearly been completed.

Disputed boundary settlement.

In consequence of the outright sale of certain jewels which had been with Messrs. Orr and Sons, Rs. 30,000 was available for the last payment to the creditors of His Excellency the Rajah; a *pro rata* distribution of it took place accordingly this year.

His Excellency the Rajah's debts.

BANGANAPALLE.

No changes were introduced in the administrative machinery of the State during the year 1882-83.

State Administration.

The Nawáb maintains the following Courts :—(1) Sadr or highest Appellate Court, exercising both judicial and revenue functions, presided over by the Nawáb in person; (2) Adálat or Munsif's Court, with jurisdiction in cases valued up to Rs. 3,000, and presided over by a Munsif on Rs. 50 per month; (3) Magistrate's Court, with power to award imprisonment extending to one year and fine up to Rs. 500, presided over by a Magistrate on Rs. 45 per mensem; (4) Mulqí Cutcherry under a Tahsildar on Rs. 20.

The number of suits filed in the Nawáb's Civil Courts amounted to 115, being an increase of 10 over the previous year, and the total number decided, including the previous year's arrears (13), was 116, or 10 more than in 1881-82. None of the cases were dismissed for default or withdrawn on compromise. All were decided on the merits. The average period of pendency in the Adálat Court was 65 days, and in the Sadr Court 25 days. The value of property sued for in the Adálat was Rs. 9,046, and in the Sadr Court Rs. 13,852. The period of pendency of the cases remaining at the close of the year in no case reached a year.

The working of the Criminal Courts shows a slight decrease in crime as compared with the previous year. 5 cases were disposed of by the Sadr Court and 148 by the Magistrate's Court.

Criminal justice.

The police establishment remained the same as in the previous year.

Police.

There is only one jail in the Banganapalle State, under the control of the Magistrate. There were 9 prisoners in the beginning of the year, 33 were admitted and 35 released; 1 died.

Jails.

75 instruments involving property valued at Rs. 9,217 were registered during the year under review, against 61 documents valued at Rs. 10,058 in the previous year.

Registration.

The total extent of the land in the State is reported to be 2,655 putties or 106,200 acres, whereof 1,845 putties or 73,800 acres are arable. The area under occupation during the year under report was 1,732 putties or 69,280, against 1,722 putties or 68,880 acres in the previous year.

Occupied and cultivated areas.

Including arrears, the land revenue demand on both amani and sub-jágir land for 1882-83 was Rs. 1,66,019 against Rs. 1,67,829 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,810 under all heads. The demand under other heads was Rs. 28,566 against Rs. 28,921.

Revenue.

Including expenditure on public works amounting to Rs. 224, the total charges amounted to Rs. 20,234 against Rs. 21,493 in the preceding year, the decrease being mainly due to reduced expenditure on public works. Of the current expenditure, Rs. 4,815 represent the cost of administrative establishments maintained by the sub-jágirdars and Rs. 3,377 their contributions towards the State

Charges.

expenditure. Little or no progress was made during the year under report either towards road-making or improvement of irrigation works, or construction or repairs of buildings, &c. A sum of Rs. 224 was spent in repairing the roads in the Banganapalle town against a total public works expenditure of Rs. 1,073 in the year 1881-82.

Vital statistics. The number of births registered during the year was 616 and that of deaths 298, against 589 births and 543 deaths.

Education. The Nawáb maintains 2 elementary schools in the Banganapalle town—one for teaching Telugu and the other for Hindustani—with a total strength of 63 pupils. There are two teachers on Rs. 8 each per mensem, and they are allowed one rupee a month for contingent charges. Besides these 2, there were 10 indigenous schools in the State, attended by 160 boys, during the year under review. The Nawáb does not contribute anything towards the upkeep of these pial schools. As stated in previous years' reports, he levies an educational cess which fetched Rs. 343 in 1882-83.

Post Office. No changes were introduced in the postal arrangements during the year in report; 2,603 letters, &c., and 87 money-orders were posted in the Nawáb's letter-box at Banganapalle for transmission to Koilkuntla Post Office. The postage collected in the year amounted to Rs. 137.

SANDUR.

In July of the year under review the State was honored by a brief visit from the Governor of Madras, who was accompanied by his Private Secretary and an Aide-de-Camp, and by the Political Agent.

The only administrative changes during the year have been, *first*, the final abolition of certain monopolies which operated injuriously as restrictions on trade; and, *secondly*, arrangements by which the State will secure a more equitable remuneration for forest privileges.

Season. The season as bearing on agriculture was very similar to that of the previous year, and the harvest results were of an ordinary character. The total registered rainfall in 1882 was 36.45 inches. The rate of hire for field laborers has continued at 3 annas per diem for men and $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas for women.

Forest. The stringent measures adopted to suppress the setting fire to forests have this year been attended by very encouraging results as far as concerns the inhabitants of the State, there having occurred only two or three cases in which fires have originated in Sandúr; in each instance the fires were promptly got under without extensive damage. It has been otherwise, however, with fires which spread from the surrounding district, and which continued to rage for seven or eight days together.

Financial. The total receipts of revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 38,875-12-9, and the total expenditure was Rs. 33,124-6-2, thus leaving a balance of only Rs. 6,383-13-4 for the payment of debts and the carrying out of necessary State measures. This result is far from satisfactory, and it is to be hoped that the next report will show a decided improvement.

Crime. The item of fines is much heavier than it hitherto has been, or than it is likely to be in the future, owing to two rather heavy items in the case of two offenders whose punishment was commuted, and to which the attention of Government was subsequently drawn. During the year 139 persons were tried for various offences. Of these, 79 were convicted and 60 acquitted. Most of the cases tried fall under the class of petty thefts and assaults. Of property stolen valued at Rs. 562, Rs. 488 was recovered. One case of house-breaking by night occurred in which property to the value of Rs. 216 was carried off. Of this only Rs. 20 was recovered by the police, and no clue was obtained to the detection of the crime.

Police. The inefficiency of the police, not only in the detection of crime, but in the unsatisfactory way in which it is reported, leaving to the Magistrate much of the work which properly belongs to the police, and thus causing delay and waste of

time, has conclusively shown that something must be done to improve this branch of the service, and measures are in contemplation with that object in view.

From the 1st of April 1882 to the 31st March 1883 the large number of 1,846 ^{Dispensary.} patients were treated at the State dispensary for various diseases. The large number of 1,308 were discharged as cured, and 11 died.

In December last the Rajah opened an Anglo-vernacular school in Sandúr, in ^{School.} which English and Telugu are taught. The fees are merely nominal, from one to two annas per mensem; but notwithstanding these low fees, the attendance has not averaged more than 25 pupils per mensem.

POLITICAL PENSIONS.

In 1882-83 Rs. 3,71,625-10-0 was actually paid through the office of the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends to Carnatic jagirdar and yeomadar stipendiaries, inclusive of house allowances; Rs. 72,000 was paid direct from the Bank of Madras to Her Highness Nawab Khair-un-Nisa Begum Sahibah, and Rs. 1,50,000 to His Highness the Prince of Arcot's family. The number of stipendiaries, inclusive of those paid at outstations, on 1st April 1883 was 1,715; 66 died in 1882-83; the allotted sum was Rs. 541-12-0. Of this sum Rs. 240-2-0 continued and Rs. 301-10-1 lapsed to Government. Ashraf-un-Nisa Begum drew a monthly sum of Rs. 300 for payments to certain dependents of the late Imam-un-Nisa Begum; on investigation it was found that nearly the whole of this sum was being misappropriated. The control of this money was therefore resumed by the Agent, and only Rs. 105-8-0 are now paid to the survivors of the original pensioners, subject to diminution as deaths may occur amongst those pensioners.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LANDS.

THE following is an account of the revenue settlement for Fasli 1291 (the revenue year ending 30th June 1882) :—

The land revenue of this Presidency is derived from (1) permanently-settled estates; (2) shrotriem jodi or quit-rent on villages held on favorable tenure; (3) lands held on what is called the ryotwar system; and (4) miscellaneous sources.

Owing partly to the addition of Rampa and Totapalle estates and partly to sub-division, the number of permanently-settled estates was 7 more than in Fasli 1290 (750 against 743). The total area of the estates, as given in the recent census statements, is about 19 millions of acres, and the annual revenue realizable by the zemindars about 149 lakhs of rupees. The peishcush or the revenue payable to Government in Fasli 1291 (1881-82) was Rs. 51,31,879 against Rs. 51,28,178 in the preceding year. More than three-fourths of the estates pay less than Rs. 5,000 a year, and there are only 8 estates which pay more than a lakh of rupees, viz., Vizianagrum, Nidadavol and Baharzalli, Pithapuram, Venkatagiri, Karvetnagar, Kalahasti, Sivaganga, Ramnad.

The number of villages held on favorable tenure was 3,772. The area amounted to about $1\frac{3}{4}$ millions of acres, and the quit-rent payable to Government was Rs. 6,09,564 against Rs. 6,11,560 in the preceding year.

The number of villages on the ryotwar system was 26,963, or 6 more than the number in the preceding year. The number of pattas amounted to 2,543,036 against 2,529,587 in Fasli 1290 (1880-81). The extent of ryotwar holdings, excluding South Canara, for which the area is not known, amounted to acres 18,772,370 against acres 18,932,679 in the preceding year. Including South Canara, the assessment amounted to Rs. 348,08,111.

The following abstract exhibits the ryots' holdings :—

Items.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the year	15,134,398	164,38,468	3,798,281	171,59,332	18,932,679	335,98,300
Deduct lands relinquished or transferred to other heads	1,024,966	9,83,309	173,372	6,14,403	1,198,338	15,97,712
Remainder	14,109,432	154,55,159	3,624,909	165,45,429	17,734,341	320,00,588
Add lands newly taken up or transferred from other heads	870,843	9,19,473	167,186	5,98,811	1,038,029	15,18,289
Total holdings	14,980,275	163,74,637	3,792,095	171,44,240	18,772,370	335,18,877
Add South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	12,89,234
Total	...	...	...	...	...	348,08,111
Decrease compared with Fasli 1290 (1880-81)	154,123	63,831	6,186	15,592	160,309	78,779

The net decrease was the result of a gross increase of acres 62,541 assessed at Rs. 92,438 in 13 districts and of a gross decrease of acres 222,850 assessed at

Rs. 1,71,217 in 9 districts. The only district in which the increase was large is Salem, where it amounted to acres 36,449. In Godavari and Kistna the increase amounted to only acres 6,762 and 6,003, respectively. The increase would have been greater but for a decrease of over 3,000 acres in the irrigated area in the delta taluks of Répalle, Bapatla and Gndiváda. The area struck off the ryots' holdings in Fasli 1291 (1881-82) on account of lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government was acres 162,972, assessed at Rs. 1,67,074. Compared with the holdings in Fasli 1285 (1875-76), the year immediately preceding the famine, the occupied area in the year under report shows a falling off of nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ million acres. The decrease is chiefly confined to the districts of Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool and Salem, which suffered most from the famine. Detailed proposals for restoring to former occupants and for otherwise bringing into cultivation the large extent of lands relinquished by the holders or bought in by Government at revenue sales in all the districts affected by the famine have lately been submitted to Government and approved.

Out of the total occupied area aggregating a little more than $18\frac{3}{4}$ millions of acres, over $15\frac{3}{4}$ millions, or 84.1 per cent., were actually cultivated, the remainder being left waste. Of the wet or irrigable area left waste (acres 338,289), remission was granted on only 141,642 acres assessed at Rs. 6,00,962. Percentage of waste both under dry and wet charged was 93.6. Out of nearly 22 millions of acres cultivated during the year under report, more than four-fifths, or 81.5 per cent., was devoted to the production of food-grains; 6.4 per cent. under cotton, 4.9 per cent. under seeds (chiefly oil), 2.8 per cent. under topes and orchards, 1.8 per cent. under indigo, 1.5 per cent. under green and garden crops, .2 per cent. under sugarcane, and .9 per cent. under miscellaneous crops, including tobacco, tea, coffee and cinchona. The corresponding proportion for the preceding year was 83 per cent. and in the year before the famine 83.5 per cent. In Zemindari villages there were 23,506 acres under sugarcane, 244,105 under cotton and 24,988 under indigo. The area under indigo was 42.6 per cent. greater than the average of three years before the famine.

The total assessment of ryotwar holdings, including second-crop revenue and charge for water, amounted to Rs. 379,15,862 against Rs. 382,49,816 in Fasli 1290 (1880-81). Under second-crop assessment, exclusive of the compounded rate which is incorporated with first-crop assessment, there was a falling off of Rs. 1,35,268. Under the Godavari anicut the second-crop revenue amounted to only Rs. 23,390 in Fasli 1291 (1881-82) against an average of Rs. 20,209 in the preceding five years. The charge for water amounted to Rs. 24,34,985 against Rs. 25,54,892 in the preceding year. Over half a lakh of the above decrease (Rs. 1,19,907) appears in South Arcot, about Rs. 17,000 in Kistna, and Rs. 13,000 each against Godavari, Anantapur and North Arcot.

The total remissions, including those usually granted independently of the season and deductions made on account of road and village cesses, payments to religious institutions, village servants, &c., amounted to Rs. 31,62,773 against Rs. 27,84,313 in Fasli 1290 (1880-81). In some taluks of Bellary and Coimbatore it was found necessary, as an exceptional case, to sanction remissions on unirrigated lands to the extent of Rs. 2,07,588. In Kistna water-tax was remitted to the extent of Rs. 29,041 on wet lands left waste for want of water. It was, however, less than the amount remitted in the previous year by Rs. 10,969. Remissions granted in cases where water has to be raised by mechanical contrivances appear only against Ganjam, Nellore, and Cuddapah. The remissions granted under the tope rules are chiefly confined to Chingleput and South Arcot, where casuarina and other plantations are grown to a large extent. The cowle remissions, that is, remissions granted for bringing waste or forest land under cultivation, amounted to Rs. 2,471 against Rs. 2,522 in the preceding year. The total extent of lands held on cowle was acres 28,550, of which acres 25,905 in Malabar were cultivated free of tax, the assessment thereon being excluded from the holdings. The increase under tasdik allowances was due to the substitution of beriz deductions for cash payments formerly made from Government treasuries on account of religious institutions and to the payment of arrear allowances.

Net land
revenue,
ryotwar.

After deducting remissions, the net ryotwar demand amounts to Rs. 347,53,089, or less than the revenue of Fasli 1290 (1880-81) by a little over 7 lakhs of rupees. The decrease is due partly to diminution in the holdings, partly to increased remissions rendered necessary by the state of the season, and partly to larger beriz deductions. Compared with the average of five years before the famine, the revenue of Fasli 1291 (1881-82) shows a decrease of 5½ lakhs, but, allowing for the deduction of Rs. 5,29,400 made on account of religious institutions in lieu of cash payments and Rs. 66,619 deducted from beriz as Government contribution for Faslis 1287 to 1291 in the Chingleput District, the revenue of Fasli 1291 amounts to Rs. 353,49,108, or about half a lakh more than the average demand before the famine.

Fasli 1281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	349,85,370
Do. 1282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358,38,619
Do. 1283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345,32,905
Do. 1284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	365,54,781
Do. 1285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	346,12,214
Average ...										...	353,04,777
Fasli 1290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	354,65,504
Do. 1291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	347,53,089

Miscellaneous
revenue.

The revenue under this head amounted in Fasli 1291 (1881-82) to Rs. 40,95,678 against Rs. 40,76,118 in the preceding year.

Total land
revenue.

Including miscellaneous items, the total land revenue for Fasli 1291 (1881-82) amounted to Rs. 445,90,210 as shown hereunder:—

	Fasli 1290 (1880-81).	Fasli 1291 (1881-82).
—	Rs.	Rs.
Permanently settled	51,28,178	51,31,879
Shrotriem jodi	6,11,560	6,09,564
Ryotwar	354,65,504	347,53,089
Miscellaneous	40,76,118	40,95,678
Total ...	452,81,360	445,90,210

The proportion of the above revenue charged as irrigated and unirrigated, respectively, are shown below:—

	Fasli 1290 (1880-81).	Fasli 1291 (1881-82).
—	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue derived from lands charged as irrigated	220,42,178	214,76,000
Revenue derived from lands charged as unirrigated	162,30,199	160,96,086
Revenue derived from lands with regard to which it cannot be ascertained how much is due to irrigation and how much is not	* 70,08,983	* 70,18,124
Total ...	452,81,360	445,90,210

	Rs.	Rs.
* Permanently settled	51,28,178	51,31,879
Shrotriem jodi on whole inam villages	6,11,560	6,09,564
Revenue of South Canara	12,69,245	12,76,681
Total ...	70,08,983	70,18,124

Of the total current demand of Rs. 445,90,210, Rs. 392,26,065, or 88 per cent., was collected within the year and Rs. 201 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 53,63,944, which was reduced by subsequent collections and remissions to Rs. 10,52,097 at the end of February 1883. On the whole the collections were satisfactory. The balance at the end of the fasli (30th June 1882) and on 28th February 1883 amounted to 12 and 2·3 per cent., respectively, of the total demand against 12·1 and 3·2 per cent., respectively, in the preceding year and 9·6 and 1·42 per cent., respectively, before the famine.

The arrears at the commencement of the year amounted to Rs. 105,47,732, of which Rs. 54,75,664 were collected and Rs. 10,73,593 remitted within the year. Deducting subsequent collections and remissions amounting to Rs. 23,52,927, the balance at the end of February 1883 was Rs. 16,45,548. Of this, Rs. 3,73,038 have been sanctioned by Government, but not yet written off the accounts, and Rs. 3,38,580 are now reported to be irrecoverable. The sanction of Government is requested to write off the above sum of Rs. 3,38,580 and also Rs. 1,710 belonging to the current year which cannot be recovered owing to the destruction of houses by accidental fire in some villages of the Ganjam District and to poverty of the defaulters in South Canara and Malabar.

The land revenue charges for the year amounted to Rs. 32,73,036, or 7·32 per cent. on the revenue realized, as against 7·14 per cent. in the preceding year.

There was a small increase in the number of defaulters whose property had to be sold for arrears of revenue, but the amount of property, real and personal, actually brought to sale shows a satisfactory decrease as compared with the figures of the preceding year. The extent of land sold was acres 324,509, or 22·9 per cent. less than in the preceding year. 56·2 per cent. of the lands sold was bought in by Government for want of bidders. The amount realized by the sale of property, both real and personal, was Rs. 10,11,041.

The amount of costs awarded to Government in Fasli 1291 (1881-82) in suits brought against Government officers was Rs. 3,369. Including the balance at the beginning of the year, the total amount to be recovered was Rs. 14,868, of which Rs. 3,341 were collected and Rs. 117 written off the accounts, leaving a balance at the end of the year of Rs. 11,410. Of this sum Rs. 3,202 are reported to be irrecoverable owing chiefly to poverty of the parties.

The area irrigated under this canal during Fasli 1291 (1881-82) in the districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah was acres 24,682 against 18,349 acres in the preceding year, and the revenue derived therefrom amounted to Rs. 81,437 against Rs. 64,233 in Fasli 1290 (1880-81). The canal has since been taken under the direct management of Government.

Four ruined tanks with an area of 60 acres, assessed at Rs. 116 at dry rates, were made over to private individuals—one in Cuddapah, two in Madura, and one in Tinnevely.

The following abstract shows the amount of advances outstanding, the amount collected and remitted:—

	Famine.	Ordinary.	Total.
—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the fasli, including interest	3,48,797	13,557	3,62,354
Advances made during the year	...	10,005	10,005
Interest which accrued during the year	18,109	748	18,857
Total ...	3,66,906	24,310	3,91,216
Advances the repayment of which fell due in the year, including interest and advances repayable in former faslis and not paid	2,98,305	14,214	3,12,519
<i>Deduct.</i>			
Amount recovered, including interest during the year	1,56,244	8,957	1,65,201
Amount remitted	4,400	...	4,400
Total ...	1,60,644	8,957	1,69,601
Balance ...	2,06,262	15,353	2,21,615

Rs. 10,540 being irrecoverable, was written off the accounts.

Advances for seed-grain to the extent of Rs. 1,733 were granted during the year in the Ganjam District to ryots whose houses were destroyed by fire. The sum outstanding at the commencement of the year, together with interest which accrued and advances made during the year, amounted to Rs. 91,382, of which

Rs. 18,568 were recovered and Rs. 17,217 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 55,597. Rs. 4,120 being irrecoverable, was written off.

Process. 2,449,037 processes were served by village agency; 1,432,988 processes were served by specially paid agency. The total receipts on account of process fees during the year were Rs. 1,46,554; the actual cost of process service establishment during the year were Rs. 1,59,369.

Lands acquired by public servants. Acres 2,167, bearing an assessment of Rs. 6,197, were acquired by public servants in Fasli 1291 (1881-82).

CENSUS.

The first census of the Madras Presidency was taken in 1822, when the population was returned at 13,476,923. The next enumeration, within the same territorial limits, was in the year 1836-37, when the numbers were returned at 13,967,395, or an increase of only 490,472 in fourteen years, a result doubtless chiefly due to defective census returns, but also attributable in some measure to the epidemic cholera prevailing from 1818 to 1826 or 1827, and to the later epidemic, preceded by famine, which raged in 1833 and 1834. The first of the quinquennial enumerations was taken in 1851-52, when the population was found to have risen to 22,031,697, of which 273,190 belonged to the district of Kurnool, which had been annexed after the previous census was taken. An increase of 58 per cent. in fifteen years shows very clearly that one or other of the censuses was extremely inaccurate, and it is now believed that many of the zemindaries were omitted or their population much under-stated in the returns for 1836-37. The results of the four quinquennial enumerations are shown below. The figures for 1861-62 and 1866-67 are exclusive of North Canara, which was transferred to Bombay in 1862, with a population at that time of somewhere about 300,000.

Years.	Population.	Years.	Population.
1851-52	22,031,697	1861-62	24,656,509
1856-57	22,857,855	1866-67	26,539,052

The first regular census was taken in 1871. The preliminary work commenced in January 1871, and the final enumeration took place on the night of the 14th November 1871, giving a population of 31,597,372. The last census of the Madras Presidency was taken on the night of the 17th and on the morning of the 18th February 1881.

Preliminary steps. A preliminary census extending over a period of fifteen days was to precede the final census, and the final census was to be synchronous.

As a first step towards the work, each taluk in each district was divided into census "circles of villages" and a supervisor appointed to each circle. Villages within a circle were grouped or divided, as might be necessary, into enumerators' blocks, and the country as thus divided was mapped out. The division of taluks into circles was complete in May 1880. The result gave 3,973 census circles, each with a supervisor, and containing on an average from 6 villages in Tinnevely and Coimbatore, to 24 in Ganjam and Chingleput and 25 in Pudukota territory. When again divided into enumerators' blocks, the number of the latter was 73,059, each block averaging 243 houses.

Statistical returns previous to enumeration were—I. *Village Register*, a statistical return of houses and area for each village; II. *House Register*, a list of buildings in each village; III. *Taluk Register*, a statistical return of villages, houses, and area in each taluk; IV. *District Register*, a compiled return of the information contained in III for each district; V. *Supervisor's List*, a list of villages for each census circle.

Preliminary census. The preliminary census was taken between the 15th and 30th November 1880.

Final enumeration. The final census was taken on the night of the 17th and the morning of the 18th February, and was everywhere finished within 24 hours. There was no final census in the Agency Tracts.

Everywhere there is the clearest indication that the old attitude of suspicion is disappearing. Demeanour of the people.

The methods were carefully arranged on the experience of a former census and by officers versed in the subject. They were applied by experienced district officers through a large organization ready to their hands. The methods were approved of by the district officers, and their working, supervised by these district officers, is reported to have been good and successful. This is at least ground for one assumption in favor of accuracy. District opinion as to accuracy.

The accuracy of former enumerations was most doubtful as to females and to the floating population, but in this census, owing to the very careful and complete arrangements made, far better results have been obtained, and from these returns we may estimate that 488,800 or 3 per cent. of the females, and 501,329 or nearly four-fifths of the floating population, were omitted from the 1871 census. Former cause of error.

From April 1881 a census office was formed, with an establishment varying at different periods from 414 to 1,428, which was occupied for 20 months in tabulation and compilation. The average strength during the 20 months was 883. Between May 1882 and October 1882 the establishment averaged 414. From 1st November the strength was gradually reduced as the work was got through until the 1st December, when it stood at 55. Census office.

Up to 1st March the expenditure was about Rs. 4,50,000. The remaining expenditure will be about Rs. 50,000 including printing charges; a total of Rs. 5,00,000. So that the census may be said to have cost 3 pies per head of the population. The details, as compared with the expenditure in 1871, are given below :— Cost of census.

	1871.	1881.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. District charges ...	34,420	38,118
2. Moiety of cost of census in municipalities ...		
3. Abstracting ...	1,10,912	2,51,296
4. Tabulation ...	48,449	1,17,508
5. Printing ...	11,743	48,800
6. Contingencies ...		44,278
Total ...	2,05,524	5,00,000

The tabulation, or preparation of village abstracts from the enumerators' schedules, was completed in February 1882. The compilation, which already had begun in August 1881, was completed in October 1882. Compilation and tabulation.

In the present census enquiry was made into certain subjects untouched, or but lightly touched, in the census of 1871. These were (1) the "civil" or conjugal condition of the people, (2) their languages, (3) their birth-places, (4) their occupations, and (5) the sub-divisions of their castes. Of these the first three are wholly new; the other two have been taken up more minutely than on the former occasion. New subjects.

Exceeding all other points in interest is the prominence which the figures in the census tables give to the effects of famine. The mark which that calamity made upon the population was so deep that it stains every column of the returns, and compels allusion on every page. Famine.

The age returns show—more, perhaps, than any other—the dire effects of famine, and they specially indicate where those effects were most marked. They show that it was on the very young and the very old—on the weaker parts of the population—that the famine mortality fell most severely, and they show that famine reduced the population as much negatively as positively—as much by preventing birth as by causing death. The principal gap in the population is in the children of from 1 to 3 years of age. The children who were born in 1878 and 1879—most of whom were begot in 1877 and 1878—are appallingly few. These are short of 700,000 as compared with 1871. In the juvenile ages, that is up to 20, there are 1,947,950 or 12.04 per cent. fewer than 1871. In the ages over 70 there are 331,943 or 38.5 per cent. fewer than in 1871. In the intermediate or adult ages

there are 1,360,945 or 9.86 per cent. more than 1871. In every 1,000 of the population 264 were under 10, 212 between 10 and 20, 313 between 20 and 40, 157 between 40 and 60, and 54, 60 and upwards.

TOWNS.

The number of towns returned is 227.

The following table gives the present population of the 10 chief towns, excluding Madras City, with their population of 10 years ago, and the difference:—

Towns.	Population of 1871.	Population of 1881.	Increase.	Per-centage.
Trichinopoly	76,530	84,449	7,919	10.35
Madura	51,987	73,807	21,820	41.97
Calicut	47,962	57,085	9,123	19.02
Tanjore	52,175	54,745	2,570	4.93
Negapatam	48,525	53,855	5,330	10.98
Bellary	51,766	53,460	1,694	3.27
Salem	50,012	50,667	655	1.31
Kumbakonam	44,444	50,098	5,654	12.72
Cuddalore	40,290	43,545	3,255	8.08
Coimbatore	35,310	38,967	3,657	10.36

VILLAGES.

The total number of towns and villages returned is 52,648. This, as is strictly proper to a census statement, relates exclusively to inhabited towns and villages, and is therefore not identical with the number of villages returned in the revenue accounts. In the latter the term "village" is often applied to what is merely a revenue unit of area. The following table shows the difference between the number of inhabited villages returned in the census and the total number of villages borne on the revenue accounts:—

District.	Number of villages		Difference.
	As given in the Statistical Returns, No. III, referred to in para. 9 of Board's Instructions (vide Paper No. II in Part I, Appendix B).	As per Final Census Table No. I.	
Ganjam	7,555	6,895	- 660
Vizagapatam	9,993	8,762	- 1,231
Godavari	2,516	2,249	- 267
Kistna	1,921	1,823	- 98
Nellore	1,891	1,688	- 203
Cuddapah	1,316	1,241	- 75
Kurnool	853	836	- 17
Bellary	2,556	2,084	- 472
Chingleput	2,079	2,003	- 76
North Arcot	5,465	3,967	- 1,498
South Arcot	3,109	2,850	- 259
Tanjore	3,943	3,551	- 392
Trichinopoly	1,648	1,485	- 163
Madura	5,423	3,971	- 1,452
Tinnevely	1,621	1,497	- 124
Salem	4,643	3,972	- 671
Coimbatore	1,562	1,447	- 115
Malabar	430	437	+ 7
South Canara	1,285	1,282	- 3
Total	59,809	52,040	- 7,769
Pudukota territory	652	597	- 55
Total, exclusive of Nilgiris and Madras City and including Pudukota territory	60,461	52,637	- 7,824

As stated above, the number of inhabited villages at present returned is 52,648; that in census of 1871 was 50,814. Allowing for the addition of territory in the Godavari District, the increase is 1,573.

There was a gain of 3,576 inhabited villages in 8 districts and a loss of 2,317 inhabited villages in 12 districts, a balance of + 1,259. The gain, however, is illusory. The whole gain in Ganjam may be written off, as it represents (and not completely) the inhabited villages of the hill tracts not returned in 1871. Of these there were 2,706, so that Ganjam really gives a loss of 202 inhabited villages. Again, there should be deducted from Godavari District 261 villages in Bhadrachalam and Rekapalle Taluks, recently acquired. This would show a decrease in Godavari of 94, and makes the loss for the whole Presidency 1,708 villages.

HOUSES.

Excluding the taluks of Bhadrachalam and Rekapalle in the Godavari District, the total number of houses returned is 6,422,079, of which 717,521, or 11.17 per cent., were unoccupied. In 1871 there were 6,307,592 houses, of which 385,266, or 6.11 per cent., were unoccupied. There has been, therefore, an increase of 114,487 buildings erected for human habitation, but there are 217,768 fewer of such buildings inhabited. The increase of houses is less than 2 per cent.; the increase of unoccupied houses is more than 86 per cent.

This curious and mournful result is, of course, attributable in a great measure to the effects of famine.

In the non-famine districts there has been an increase of 86,707 occupied houses, or about 2½ per cent., the population having also increased 7 per cent. In the famine districts and in the Pudukota territory the occupied houses have fallen by 304,475, or about 12 per cent., while the population has fallen by 13 per cent. Assuming, therefore, that the contrasted results for population in these two sets of districts are due to the effect of famine, it is reasonable to infer that the effect upon the house census is due to the same cause. To compare the extremes:—in Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, and Salem, the worst famine districts, the loss in population was 19.83 per cent., in inhabited houses 18.52 per cent. In the 6 districts most remote from famine influence the increase in population was 10.03 per cent., in inhabited houses 3.61 per cent.

POPULATION.

The population of the Presidency (including the Native State of Pudukota) is returned at 31,170,631.

3,027,058, or 10 per cent., is the town population; 28,143,573, or 90 per cent., is the rural population. The proportion of so-called urban population is highest in Tinnevely (20.1 per cent.), where many large agricultural villages have been returned as towns. The proportion is lowest in South Canara (4.1 per cent.) and in Kurnool (5.1).

95.6 per cent. of the people were living in the districts in which they were born. There were 229,406 (or 0.74 per cent.) immigrants from parts of India outside the Presidency and 13,929 (or 0.04 per cent.) from places beyond India. Of Madras people in other parts of India and in Ceylon there were 637,996. The result of the birth-place return shows the Madras people to be a very "stay-at-home" people.

The total area as given above is 141,001 square miles and the total population 31,170,631. This gives on the whole area 221 persons to the square mile. In 1871 the density was given at 226.2 per square mile. The following shows the proportions for other provinces of India:—

Provinces.	Persons.	Density in other Indian provinces.
North-West Provinces and Oudh	416	
Bengal	371.41	
Madras	221	
Panjab	158	
Berar	150.9	
Bombay	132.8	
Coorg	112.63	
Assam	105.34	
Central Provinces	101.9	
Burma	42.84	

Density in
European
countries.

The average density in—

Provinces.	Persons.
England and Wales (1881) was	445
Ireland (1881)	169
Scotland (1881)	121
Belgium (1879)	486
France (1876)	183
Russia in Europe (1870 to 1873)	34
Greece (1879)	84
Germany (1880)	213
Netherlands	320
Italy	248

Madras, therefore, standing third of the Indian provinces, has a greater density than any European country except Belgium, England and Wales, Holland and Italy.

Extremes of
density.

In the taluks of Kumbakonam, Mayavaram, Negapatam, Nannilam and Shiyali in Tanjore District, on an area of 1,323 square miles there is a population of 1,160,827, or 877 per square mile. This is in the heart of the Kavéri irrigation delta, and is the richest (*as well as the most populous*) tract in the Presidency.

In Vizagapatam the taluks of Pálkonda, Párvatipur, Sátúr, and Srungavarapukóta contain on an area of 422 square miles a population of 518,722, or 1,229 per square mile.

The taluk of Ponáni in Malabar has an area of 390 square miles, a density of 1,007 persons to the square mile.

Density to
culturable
area.

Omitting Madras City, the Agency Tracts and the Native States, there are 709 persons per square mile of cultivated land and 388 per square mile of culturable (that is, cultivated and not yet cultivated). In Tanjore the figures are 1,085 and 770.

Proximity of
the people.

There was in Madras in 1881 an area of 2.9 acres to each person; and in England in 1871 an area of 1.64 acres to each person. And in Madras there was nine-tenths of an acre actually cultivated for each person living, besides seven-tenths of an acre for each person, which was capable of cultivation, but was not at that time cultivated. That is, there were 22,000,000 acres (or 0.7 per head) which either had not yet been brought under the plough or had been left fallow.

Persons per
occupied
house.

For the whole Presidency the average number of inhabitants to an occupied house is 5.5, in towns 5.8, in villages 5.4. In 1871 the general average per house was shown as 5.01, but this was calculated on all houses. The true proportion per inhabited house was 5.33. The increase per house in 1881 is probably only apparent. It may be fully accounted for by the fuller returns of females. The averages per house in other Indian provinces and in the United Kingdom are given below:—

	Average per occupied house.		Average per occupied house.
Coorg...	7.97	Berar	5.74
Panjáb	6.73	Assam	5.57
North-West Provinces and Oudh	6.4	British Burma	5.5
Bengal	6.3	Madras	5.5
Bombay	5.82	Central Provinces	4.26
		England and Wales (1881)	5.3

FLOATING POPULATION.

The so-called floating population, *i.e.*, those who did not sleep in any house on the night of the 17th February, or were not found in any house on the morning of the 18th, amounted to 618,728, or nearly 2 per cent. on the whole population. This large proportion is an evidence of the increased care with which the work was done, and testifies to the excellence of the rules laid down. The return of floating population in 1871 was only 125,880, a difference of nearly half a million. Whether so large a section of the population was left out of the census of 1871 it is impossible now to say.

The floating population consists of—

1. Passengers by canal (which included the Malabar boat population).
2. Sea-going population.
3. Passengers by rail.
4. Road travellers.
5. Soldiers on the march.
6. Houseless poor.

The first three items gave the following figures: canal 19,447, sea-going 6,478, rail 549. Of "Soldiers on the march" there were 130. Road travellers and houseless poor were 592,124, of which 421,843 were males and 170,281 females.

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION.

In February 1881 the total population (including that of the State of Pudukóta, but excluding Bhadrachalam and Rékapalle in the Godáviri District) was 31,134,975; in November 1871 it was 31,597,872, showing a decrease in $9\frac{1}{4}$ years of 462,897 or 1.46 per cent.

This fact is most significant and is the key-note of half the inferences deducible from all these returns. It is the stamp of the famine of 1876–1878.

Assuming that 488,800 females and 359,779 male floating population were omitted from the census of 1871, and deducting from the figures for 1881 some 35,000 inhabitants of new territory annexed to Godáviri in 1874, we should have the whole falling off of the population at 1,310,000 or $1\frac{1}{3}$ millions.

The figures, as shown below, give an estimated loss in 1881 of 3,551,414, or 10.17 per cent., on the population of 1881 as it would have been but for the famine—

Population censused in 1871	31,597,872
Add females uncounted	488,800
Floating population (males) uncounted	359,779
Corrected population in 1871	32,446,451
Estimated increment at 0.795 per cent. for $9\frac{1}{4}$ years	2,466,181
Estimated population in 1881	34,912,632
Population censused in 1881	31,170,631
Deduct population of new territory	35,656
	31,134,975
Add balance of emigration and immigration	226,243
Corrected population for 1881	31,361,218
Difference	3,551,414

This, then, is probably the nearest we can get to the loss inflicted by the 1876–1878 famine— $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions of people missing in 1881. The figures as they stand are terrible enough, but when it is remembered that the loss occurs almost wholly in a portion of the Presidency—in a group of districts whose people should now have numbered $14\frac{1}{2}$ millions and actually number under 12 millions—the total deficit is even more significant. It means that famine, whether by deaths from sheer starvation or from starvation-induced disease, by lost fertility, or by enforced migration, has reduced the present population of the famine zone by nearly 18 per cent.

In the following table the so-called famine and non-famine districts are separately grouped, the population of the two censuses are compared with each other, and the actuals of 1881 are compared with what the population of 1881 ought to have been:—

District.	Population as per census of 1871.	Population as per census of 1881.	Estimated population of 1881 at the normal rate of increase, viz., 7·95 per mille per annum, after allowing for loss by balance of emigration and immigration.	Excess (+) or Deficit (-) in column 3 as compared with column 2.	Excess (+) or Deficit (-) in column 3 as compared with column 4.	Percentages of increase and decrease.	
						Percentage of column 5 on column 2.	Percentage of column 6 on column 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Non-famine districts.</i>							
1. Ganjam	1,520,088	1,749,604	1,635,627	+ 229,516	+ 113,977	+ 15·10	+ 6·97
2. Vizagapatam	2,159,199	2,485,141	2,323,315	+ 325,942	+ 161,826	+ 15·09	+ 6·97
3. Godavari	1,592,939	1,755,856	1,714,015	+ 162,917	+ 41,841	+ 10·23	+ 2·44
4. Kistna	1,452,874	1,548,480	1,562,766	+ 96,106	- 14,286	+ 6·62	- 0·91
5. Chingleput	938,184	981,381	1,009,494	+ 43,197	- 28,113	+ 4·60	- 2·78
6. South Arcot	1,755,817	1,814,738	1,889,273	+ 58,921	+ 74,535	+ 3·36	- 3·94
7. Tanjore	1,973,731	2,130,383	2,100,207	+ 156,652	+ 30,176	+ 7·94	+ 1·44
8. Trichinopoly	1,200,408	1,215,033	1,291,649	+ 14,625	- 76,616	+ 1·22	- 5·93
9. Tinnevely	1,693,959	1,699,747	1,799,474	+ 5,788	- 99,727	+ 0·34	- 5·54
10. Nilgiris	49,501	65,694	53,264	+ 16,093	+ 12,330	+ 32·51	+ 23·15
11. Malabar	2,261,250	2,300,475	2,433,122	+ 129,225	- 42,647	+ 5·71	- 1·75
12. South Canara	918,362	959,514	988,165	+ 41,152	- 28,651	+ 4·48	- 2·90
13. Madras City	397,552	405,848	431,330	+ 8,296	- 25,482	+ 2·09	- 5·91
Total for non-famine districts ...	17,913,364	19,201,794	19,231,701	+ 1,288,430	- 29,907	+ 7·19	- 0·16
<i>Famine districts.</i>							
1. Nellore	1,376,811	1,220,236	1,481,460	- 156,575	- 261,224	- 11·37	- 17·63
2. Cuddapah	1,351,194	1,121,038	1,453,895	- 230,156	- 332,857	- 17·03	- 22·89
3. Kurnool	959,640	709,305	1,032,580	- 250,335	- 323,275	- 26·09	- 31·31
4. Bellary	1,668,006	1,336,696	1,794,787	- 331,310	- 458,091	- 19·86	- 25·52
5. North Arcot	2,015,278	1,817,814	2,168,455	- 197,464	- 350,641	- 9·80	- 16·17
6. Madura	2,266,615	2,168,680	2,255,876	- 97,935	- 87,196	- 4·32	- 3·86
7. Salem	1,966,995	1,599,595	2,116,502	- 367,400	- 516,907	- 18·68	- 24·42
8. Coimbatore	1,763,274	1,657,690	1,897,297	- 105,584	- 239,607	- 5·99	- 12·63
Total for famine districts ...	13,367,813	11,631,054	14,200,852	- 1,736,759	- 2,569,798	- 12·99	- 18·10
Pudukota territory ...	316,695	302,127	340,766	- 14,568	- 38,639	- 4·60	- 11·34
Total for famine districts including Pudukota ...	13,684,508	11,933,181	14,541,618	- 1,751,327	- 2,608,437	- 12·80	- 17·94
Grand Total ...	31,597,872	31,134,975	33,773,319	- 462,897	- 2,638,344	- 1·46	- 7·81

This shows that in the non-famine districts the population has increased by 1,288,430 or 7·19 per cent., that is to say, within 29,907 or 0·16 per cent. of what might have been expected at the normal rate of increase. In the famine districts, including Pudukota, the actual loss has been 1,751,327, or nearly 13 per cent. on the previous census, and the population is 2,608,437, or nearly 18 per cent. below what it ought to have reached in 1881.

Vizagapatam. The highest absolute increase of population in any district, is in Vizagapatam. The increase is 325,942, or 15 per cent. Of this increase 144,816, or 44 per cent., is in males, and 181,126, or 56 per cent., in females. Put another way, the males have increased 13 per cent., the females 17½ per cent.

Movements in Madras compared with other provinces. The following table compares the total population of each of the several provinces in 1881 with its population at its previous census. All the provinces, with the exception of Oudh, the Panjab, and Berar, were censused in 1871-72:—

Province.	Year of previous census.	Population as per previous census.	Population in 1881.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	Percentage of increase or decrease.	
					Total.	Per annum.
North-West Provinces	1872	30,781,947	32,720,128	+ 1,938,181	+ 6·30	+ 0·68
Oudh	1869	11,220,950	11,387,741	+ 166,791	+ 1·49	+ 0·12
Bombay	1872	23,087,076	23,395,663	+ 308,587	+ 1·34	+ 0·15
Madras	1871	31,597,872	31,134,975	- 462,897	- 1·46	- 0·16
Panjab (British territory)	1868	17,609,518	18,850,437	+ 1,240,919	+ 7·05	+ 0·53
Bengal	1872	62,705,718	69,536,861	+ 6,831,143	+ 10·89	+ 1·16
Central Provinces	1872	9,223,534	11,548,511	+ 2,324,977	+ 25·21	+ 2·53
Assam	1872	4,124,972	4,880,046	+ 755,074	+ 18·30	+ 1·89
British Burma	1872	2,747,148	3,736,771	+ 989,623	+ 36·02	+ 3·48
Berar	1867	2,227,654	2,672,673	+ 445,019	+ 19·98	+ 1·31
Coorg	1871	168,312	178,302	+ 9,990	+ 5·94	+ 0·63
Total, excluding Madras ...		163,896,829	178,907,133	+ 15,010,304	+ 9·16	+ 0·92

Here we have it that it is in Madras alone the population has gone back. The progress of Bombay and Oudh has been retarded very sensibly by famine, but the whole of India, exclusive of Madras, has advanced 9·16 per cent. in 9½ years, while Madras has decreased 1·46 per cent. in about the same period.

The following gives the increase and decrease in Madras as distributed among the principal races:—

	1871.	1881.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage.
Hindus	29,160,807	28,462,941	- 697,866	- 2·39
Muhammadans	1,866,363	1,932,910	+ 66,547	+ 3·57
Native Christians (including others)	504,209	678,338	+ 174,129	+ 34·54
Europeans	14,561	10,838	- 3,723	- 25·57
Eurasians	26,450	21,892	- 4,558	- 17·23

RELIGION.

The classification and the numbers under each sect were as follows:—

Religion.	Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
Hindus	14,104,942	14,392,724	28,497,666
Muhammadans	952,396	981,175	1,933,571
Christians	349,078	361,994	711,072
Jains	12,750	12,212	24,962
Buddhists	875	671	1,546
Parsis	87	66	143
Brahmos	66	66	132
Jews	17	13	30
Theists	8	5	13
Kodagus (Coorg)	2	...	2
Agnostics	1	...	1
Others	55	14	69
None	5	...	5
Not stated	761	658	1,419
Total ...	15,421,043	15,749,588	31,170,631

From this list it appears that there are only three religions with any considerable number of followers in the Presidency, viz., Hindus, Muhammadans, and Christians, the proportion per 1,000 of the population being 914 Hindus, 62 Muhammadans, 23 Christians, and 1 "others."

The relative strength of the three principal creeds (if so they may be called) has altered in the past decade. The figures compare as follows:—

	1871.	1881.
Hindus	923	914
Muhammadans	59	62
Christians	17	23

The Hindus have lost absolutely 697,866 or 2·39 per cent. The Muhammadans have gained absolutely 66,547 or 3·57 per cent., and the Christians 165,682 or 30·39 per cent. The net loss is of course due to famine; but the explanation of the altered proportions is to be found in the large defection of lower caste Hindus in the western and southern districts to the Muhammadan and Christian creeds.

165,682 represent the survivors of the total number of converts to Christianity during the ten years (with their natural increase by births), which is equivalent to an annual addition to the Christian Church of about 17,000.

The following is the distribution to town and country of the three creeds:—

Comparison
of rural and
urban propor-
tions.

Religion.	Percentage in	
	Towns.	Villages.
Hindus	8·64	91·36
Muhammadans	21·40	78·60
Christians	21·11	78·89

Comparison
of sex pro-
portions.

Among Christians the excess of women is higher than among the followers of any other religion. The proportions are as follows:—

Religion.	Proportion in every 1,000 of the population of each religion.	
	Males.	Females.
Hindus	495	505
Muhammadans	493	507
Christians	491	509

HINDUS.

The following is the distribution as derived from the caste tables and as obtained in 1871:—

Hindu sects.

	1881.	—	1871.	—
Shivites	15,399,686	54·04	16,421,219	56·31
Vishnuvites	10,494,408	36·83	11,691,860	40·10
Lingayets	64,580	0·23	155,658	0·53
Others and not stated	2,538,992	8·90	892,070	3·06
Total	28,497,666	100	29,160,807	100

Caste.

The Hindu population is returned under 257 sub-heads of caste, which are grouped under 18 major heads as follows:—

Nos.	Group head of caste.	Population.
1	Vellalars (Cultivators)	7,767,463
2	Pariabs (Laborers)	4,439,253
3	Vanniyar (Laborers)	3,751,093
4	Shanán (Toddy-drawers)	1,621,111
5	Idaiyars (Shepherds)	1,580,000
6	Bráhmans (Priests)	1,122,070
7	Kaikalar (Weavers)	979,062
8	Shembadavan (Fishermen)	873,448
9	Kammálars (Artizans)	849,901
10	Shetties (Traders)	640,047
11	Sátáni (Mixed castes)	625,455
12	Vannán (Washermen)	528,535
13	Ambattan (Barbers)	348,390
14	Kushavan (Potters)	263,975
15	Kshatriyas (Warriors)	193,550
16	Kanakkan (Writers)	102,472
17	Others	2,780,301
18	Not stated	31,540
	Total	28,497,666

There were in all 19,044 different caste names returned.

The decrease of Hindus is not, however, wholly due to famine, for in Tinnevely, a non-famine district, there is a decrease among Hindus, and in Malabar (also non-famine) the increase of Hindus is slight. As is shown below, there has been vigorous proselytising in certain districts. The Anglican missionaries in Tinnevely, the Baptists in Kistna and Nellore, and the Mussulmans in Malabar have made large additions to their followers during the past decade—additions such as appreciably to affect a comparison with the proportion of Hindus.

	Tinnevely.	Kistna and Nellore.	Malabar.
Decrease in Hindus	— 37,644	— 110,679	...
Percentage	— 2·50	— 4·14	...
Increase of Christians	+ 38,370	+ 46,306	...
Percentage	+ 37·41	+ 433·5	...
Increase of Mussulmans	...	...	+ 71,521
Percentage	...	...	+ + 12·30

Such conversions as there are, are wholly from Hindus, and the figures suggest that of the total decrease under this head about three-fourths is due to the famine and one-fourth to conversion. The real population, the rural and agricultural population, is Hindu—only 8·64 per cent. of the Hindus dwell in towns; 60 per cent. of the Native army, 70 per cent. of the Native police are of this religion.

MUHAMMADANS.

Excluding Bhadrachalam and Rékapalle in the Godáviri District, there are 1,932,910 Muhammadans in the Presidency as against 1,866,363 in 1871, an increase of 66,547 or more than 3½ per cent.

The slighter effect of famine upon the Mussulman inhabitants of the famine districts may be partly accounted for—first, by the known fact that the Muhammadans are not largely agricultural, but congregate in the towns, which were early centres of relief—the returns show that while only 8·64 per cent. of Hindu population live in the large towns, 21·40 per cent. of the Muhammadans do so; second, that a relatively large section of the “immigrant” Muhammadan population is assisted by military and other pensions.

The increase of Muhammadans is most important in Malabar, where, including South-East Wynaad, transferred to the Nilgiris since 1871, there are 71,521 more Muhammadans than in 1871. This, on a Muhammadan population of 581,609, is an increase of 12½ per cent. The social distinctions created by Hindu castes are very marked in parts of the west coast districts, and some of the lower castes occupy a very degraded position. The advantages which Máppillas or Hindu-sprung Mussulmans enjoy in this respect are obvious enough, and this seems at last to have dawned on the lower caste Hindus. The Máppillas were willing to receive them and the work of late years has thriven. Conspicuous for their degraded position and humiliating disabilities are the Cherumars. This caste numbered 99,009 in Malabar at the census of 1871 and in 1881 is returned at only 64,725. This is a loss of 34·63 per cent. instead of the gain, 5·71 per cent., observed generally in the district. There are therefore 40,000 fewer Cherumars than there would have been but for some disturbing cause, and the disturbing cause is very well known to the district officer to be conversion to Muhammadanism. “The honor of Islam” once conferred on a Cheruman or on one of the other low castes, he moves, at one spring, several places higher socially than that which he originally occupied, and the figures, corroborating what has been actually observed in the district, show that nearly 50,000 Cherumars and other Hindus have availed themselves of the opening.

Muhammadan
sects.

In the present census the Muhammadans are distributed to the following sects :—

Sect.	Muhammadan population.			Percentage.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sunni	862,892	895,484	1,758,376	90.60	91.27	90.94
Shia	22,186	22,192	44,378	2.38	2.26	2.29
Wahabi	491	529	1,020	0.05	0.05	0.05
Farasi	38	44	82	0.01	0.01	0.01
Others and not stated	66,789	62,926	129,715	7.01	6.41	6.71
Total	952,396	981,176	1,933,571	100	100	100

Malabar contains more than the average proportion of so-called Shias, and there are certainly not so many as 20,000 Moghals or Pathans in Malabar.

There are only 1,020 Wahabis. The largest number in any district is only 134 in North Arcot, but the sect has lost 74.2 per cent. since 1871.

More than half the Farasis are in Nellore.

Divisions of
Muhamma-
dans.

There are three real divisions of Mussulmans in this Presidency—(1) the northern or immigrant Mussulmans; (2) the Máppilla; and (3) the Lubbai.

The first are Moghals, Pathans, Arabs, Shaikhs and Saids, who are the descendants of the northern invaders.

The Máppillas and Lubbais are for the most part of pure *Hindu* or rather *Dravidian* descent.

Their numbers roughly are—

Northern Muhammadans including Saids, Shaikhs, Moghals, Pathans and Arabs									
Lubbais	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	695,235
Máppillas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	515,440
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	722,896
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,933,571

Sub-division
of immi-
grant Muham-
madans.

The first of the foregoing classes might be divided in the following estimated proportions :—

	Percentage.
Shaikh	55.63
Said	23.67
Pathan	15.55
Arab	3.80
Moghal	1.25
Total	100

CHRISTIANS.

Increase of
Christians.

The return of Christians of all denominations is 710,802, which shows (excluding Bhadrachalam and Rékapalle in Godávári) an increase of 165,682 or 30.39 per cent. on the returns of 1871. Of the total (711,072), 473,353 are Roman Catholics, and distributing the "not stated" total proportionately, the Roman Catholics represent 68.68 per cent. of the total population.

The famine appears to have been the missionaries' opportunity, for the number of conversions is believed to have been largest in the worst years.

Geographical
distribution
of Christian
population.

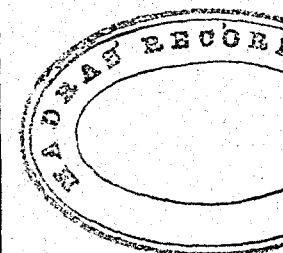
The following are the most conspicuous groups of the Christians, with their numbers roughly estimated :—

Europeans and Eurasians	32,000
Goa Roman Catholics of the west coast	100,000
Mission Roman Catholics of the south	300,000
Anglican converts of the south	100,000
Lutheran Converts of the west coast	8,000
Baptists of Nellore and Kistna	30,000

The following table shows the progress of Christianity in the several districts since 1871 :—

Increase and
decrease of
Christians in
the several
districts.

District.	Total Christians.			
	1871.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.
Ganjam	1,043	1,551	+ 508	+ 48.71
Vizagapatam	2,185	3,410	+ 1,225	+ 56.06
Godávári	1,483	3,623	+ 2,140	+ 144.30
Kistna	7,670	36,194	+ 28,524	+ 371.89
Nellore	3,012	20,794	+ 17,782	+ 590.37
Cuddapah	4,973	6,067	+ 1,094	+ 22.00
Kurnool	3,855	11,464	+ 7,609	+ 197.38
Bellary	5,545	4,997	— 548	— 9.88
Chingleput	15,156	16,774	+ 1,618	+ 10.68
North Arcot	7,436	10,018	+ 2,582	+ 34.72
South Arcot	30,817	39,571	+ 8,754	+ 28.41
Tanjore	66,409	78,258	+ 11,849	+ 17.84
Trichinopoly	52,222	61,440	+ 9,218	+ 17.65
Madura	70,941	84,900	+ 13,959	+ 19.68
Tinnevely	102,576	140,946	+ 38,370	+ 37.41
Salem	13,333	16,567	+ 3,234	+ 24.26
Coimbatore	12,067	13,326	+ 1,259	+ 10.43
Nilgiris	5,070	7,533	+ 2,463	+ 48.58
Malabar	41,642	44,151	+ 2,509	+ 6.02
South Canara	49,258	58,215	+ 8,957	+ 18.18
Madras City	37,067	39,631	+ 2,564	+ 6.92
Total	533,760	699,430	+ 165,670	+ 31.04
Pudukóta territory	11,360	11,372	+ 12	+ 0.11
Grand Total	545,120	710,802	+ 165,682	+ 30.39



This shows a gain in every district except Bellary, where there is a decrease of 548, which is more than accounted for by the reduced European garrison. The increase varies in amount from 508 in Ganjam to 38,370 in Tinnevely, from 6 per cent. in Malabar to 590 per cent. in Nellore.

The proportion of Christians in the population is very striking when compared with other provinces as the following figures show :—

Comparison
with other
provinces.

Province.	Number of Christians.	Ratio per 10,000 to total popu- lation.
Madras	711,072	228
British Burma	84,219	225
Coorg	3,152	176.78
Bombay	145,154	62
Bengal	128,135	18
Panjab	33,699	15
Assam	7,093	15
Nizam's dominions	13,614	14
North-West Provinces and Oudh	47,664	11
Central Provinces	11,973	10.37
Berar	1,335	5

Both in actual numbers and in proportion to the general population Madras stands clear away in front of all other provinces, and if the southernmost part of the Presidency be taken, we find that in a compact tract containing 7,213,843 souls, 365,544, or 5,067 per 100,000 are Christians.

The Church of England in the south and the Baptists in Nellore and Kistna have made great advances of late years. But the Roman Missions, founded three and-a-half centuries ago, have still the largest hold on the country, and their activity is as continuous as it is widespread. There are Roman Catholics everywhere. They represent 25½ per cent. of the Europeans, 37½ per cent. of the Eurasians, and (including the "not stated" distributed) 68.68 per cent. of the total Christian population.

Number of
Romanists
and Non-
Romanists
compared.

OTHER RELIGIONS.

Jains. There are 24,962 Jains. These are found chiefly in the districts of South Canara and the two Arcots.

Buddhists. Of Buddhists there are only 1,546. Of these, 875 are males and 671 females, a proportion of 566 males to 434 females.

Jews. The Jews occur only in Malabar. There are only 30 (17 males and 13 females).

Brahmos and Theists. The Brahmos and Theists together make 145.

EUROPEANS.

Male and female Europeans. The total European population in 1881 (excluding Bhadrachalam and Rékappalle) was 10,838, of whom 7,326 were males and 3,512 females. This gives 48 females to every 100 males.

Decrease in European population. In 1871 there were 14,561 Europeans, 9,957 being males and 4,604 females, or 46 females to every 100 males. This indicates a very marked decrease—3,723 or 25·57 per cent. on the total European population.

District.	1871.			1881.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ganjam	103	49	152	113	13	126	+ 10	- 36	- 26
Vizagapatam	245	152	397	112	51	163	- 133	- 101	- 234
Godavari	252	199	451	190	56	246	- 62	- 143	- 205
Kistna	53	37	90	35	17	52	- 18	- 20	- 38
Nellore	59	42	101	23	10	33	- 36	- 32	- 68
Cuddapah	53	44	97	22	20	42	- 31	- 24	- 55
Kurnool	32	8	40	33	19	52	+ 1	+ 11	+ 12
Bellary	1,003	214	1,217	417	135	552	- 586	- 79	- 665
Chingleput	1,516	574	2,090	1,061	622	1,683	- 455	- 48	- 407
North Arcot	198	150	348	72	43	115	- 126	- 107	- 233
South Arcot	67	56	123	69	15	84	+ 2	- 41	- 39
Tanjore	219	170	389	110	58	168	- 109	- 112	- 221
Trichinopoly	457	166	623	110	67	177	- 347	- 99	- 446
Madura	105	63	168	101	75	176	- 4	+ 12	+ 8
Tinnevely	121	76	197	71	54	125	- 50	- 22	- 72
Salem	168	88	256	102	78	180	- 66	- 10	- 76
Coimbatore	109	44	153	184	90	274	+ 75	+ 46	+ 121
Nilgiris	818	521	1,339	1,048	529	1,577	+ 230	+ 8	+ 238
Malabar	2,021	558	2,579	1,362	317	1,679	- 659	- 241	- 900
South Canara	83	47	130	79	41	120	- 4	- 6	- 10
Madras City	2,270	1,343	3,613	2,004	1,201	3,205	- 266	- 142	- 408
Total	9,952	4,601	14,553	7,318	3,511	10,829	- 2,634	- 1,090	- 3,724
Pudukōta territory	5	3	8	1	...	1	- 4	- 3	- 7
Total, including Pudukōta territory	9,957	4,604	14,561	7,319	3,511	10,830	- 2,638	- 1,093	- 3,731
Agency Tracts (Ganjam specially censused. Vizagapatam Godavari)	...	...	...	3	...	3	+ 3	...	+ 3
	...	...	...	4	1	5	+ 4	+ 1	+ 5
Total for the Agency Tracts	...	...	...	7	1	8	+ 7	+ 1	+ 8
Grand Total for the Presidency	9,957	4,604	14,561	7,326	3,512	10,838	- 2,631	- 1,092	- 3,723

The total decrease in five garrison districts is 2,826.

"Country-born" Europeans. 10·57 per cent. of the total European population are Europeans of other than British nationality. The following are the figures :—

	Males.	Females.
Born in India	488	512
Born out of India	778	222

That the really immigrant Europeans are but ill-equipped with families is a recognised fact. Europeans born in India are of two classes : (1) those who were

sent home in childhood and have returned as adults, and (2) those who have been born and reared in the country. The latter form but a small class. The number of European families domiciled in the plains of India is not numerous. The former class is, in all respects except the accident of birth-place, practically the same as the British-born subject.

British-born Population.

The total number of British-born Europeans as returned is 5,883. Of these, 4,643 are males and 1,240 females, a ratio of 789 to 211 per thousand.

They are shown under "Nationality" as follows :—

Birth-place.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
England and Wales	3,397	848	4,245
Ireland	844	282	1,126
Scotland	402	110	512

The following are the facts as to conjugal condition for this population :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	2,969	396	3,365
Married	1,533	714	2,247
Widowed	133	125	258
Not stated	8	5	13
Total	4,643	1,240	5,883

We have from this that there are nearly two bachelors to every married man, and nearly two wives to every spinster; that there are more widowers than widows; that there are $7\frac{1}{2}$ bachelors to every maiden; and that the number of husbands is more than double the number of wives. This last fact represents the proportion of English married ladies who are in England, while their husbands are in Madras.

The following is a statement of the ages :—

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0—10	157	187	344
10—20	186	102	288
20—30	2,134	357	2,491
30—40	1,112	315	1,427
40—50	585	152	737
50—60	270	54	324
60 and upwards	191	68	259
Not stated	8	5	13
Total	4,643	1,240	5,883

Europeans other than British.

Of Europeans other than British there are 2,587. Of these, 382 (280 males and 102 females) are French and 146 (97 males and 49 females) are Germans.

EURASIANS.

In the Eurasian population also there appears a marked decrease, as the following figures show :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871	13,091	13,359	26,450
1881	10,969	10,923	21,892
Decrease	2,122	2,436	4,558

Decrease of
Eurasians.

This gives a decrease of nearly $17\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., which cannot altogether be accounted for in the same way as the decrease in Europeans.

There is a falling off of 4,558 in numbers or 17·23 per cent., and the proportion of the sexes has been still more markedly disturbed, as, instead of 505 females to 495 males as in 1871, there are only 499 females to 501 males.

PROPORTION OF THE SEXES.

Improved
returns of
females.

In the census of 1871 the males outnumbered the females. In the present census the females outnumber the males.

Gradual
improvement
in successive
censuses.

In the census of 1851-52 every district showed an excess of males; in that of 1856-57 two districts showed an excess of females; in that of 1861-62 three; and in that of 1866-67 four districts. In the regular census of 1871 seven showed an excess of females.

Proportions
in the
different
"religions."

The proportions of the sexes vary in the different creeds and races as the following table illustrates :—

Religion.	In the Presidency.		In towns.		In villages.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hindus	495	505	490	510	495	505
Muhammadans	493	507	479	521	496	504
Europeans	676	324	488	512	492	508
Eurasians	501	499				
Native Christians	488	512				

Proportions
in the Indian
provinces
and in Eng-
land and
Wales.

The proportion of sexes as observed in the several Indian provinces and in England and Wales is given below :—

Province.	Ratio per 1,000 to total population.	
	Males.	Females.
Madras	495	505
North-West Provinces	519·5	480·5
Berar	516·5	483·5
Bombay	516	484
British Burma	533	467
Coorg	563	437
Central Provinces	505	495
Assam	513	487
Bengal	498	502
Panjab	542·5	457·5
England and Wales (1881)	486	514
Hyderabad	508	492

CIVIL OR CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Numbers
single,
married, and
widowed.

Exclusive of the Hill tracts and distributing 46,984 "not stated," there were, in round numbers, 13,740,000 single, or about $45\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; 12,650,000 married, or about 42 per cent.; 3,820,000 widowed, or about $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Proportions
of single,
married, and
widowed.

The following table gives this in detail for males and females :—

	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Numbers	8,167,888	5,572,711	6,187,841	6,466,758	572,095	3,251,463	14,927,824	15,290,932
Percentage	54·72	36·45	41·45	42·29	3·83	21·26	100	100

There are several striking facts revealed by this table. Considerably more than half of the male population is unmarried, while little more than one-third of the female population is unmarried. There are nearly six widows to every widower, and there are nearly three hundred thousand more wives than husbands.

The following table shows how these relations stand elsewhere in the Empire :—

Comparison
with other
provinces.

Province.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bombay	48	32	47	50	5	18	100	100
Bengal	47	30	49	49	4	21	100	100
North-West Provinces	45	30	49	53	6	17	100	100
Central Provinces	46	34	50	51	4	15	100	100
Berar	39	26	56	58	5	16	100	100
Panjab	52	36	42	50	6	14	100	100
Assam	54	41	43	43	3	16	100	100
H.H. the Nizam's dominions	45	29	50	52	5	19	100	100
Coorg	54	40	41	41	5	19	100	100
Madras	55	37	41	42	4	21	100	100
Average	48	32	47	49	5	19	...	...

From this it will be seen that, omitting the small provinces of Coorg and Assam, the proportion of unmarried of both sexes is higher in Madras than anywhere else in India. The proportion of married of both sexes is much lower than anywhere in India. The proportion of widowers is below the average, that of widows is so high as to be equalled only in Bengal, and the disproportion between widowers and widows is more marked than anywhere except in Bengal.

In Madras, excluding the Agency tracts, 101,679, or 173 in 10,000 of the men under 15, were married. In England only 11 in 10,000 of the men under 20 were married.

Above the age of 15 in India we may regard the mass of the husbands as corresponding to the mass of husbands in England in their capacity as the potential fathers of families. Under 15 there are 652,423 wives in Madras, or 1,132 in 10,000. In England under 20 there are only 67 in 10,000. Over 15 only 5·3 per cent. of the females are unmarried, while in England up to 20, 25·8 women are unmarried. But there are proportionately $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as many widows over 15 in Madras as there are over 20 in England, and there are practically no widows (3 in 10,000) under 20 in England. There are 81,043 Hindu widows under the age of 20.

In every district there are of course more wives than husbands, but the excess is so slight as to support the belief that polygamy, although allowed to Hindus and Mussulmans by their laws, is rejected by their common sense.

ACTUAL DISTRIBUTION TO THE DECENNIAL AGE PERIODS.

The following are the numbers of males and females and of the total population at the different ages :—

Numbers in
decennial
periods.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
0—	3,881,298	4,016,629	7,897,927
10—	3,144,105	3,185,169	6,329,274
20—	2,533,125	2,508,042	5,041,167
30—	2,192,749	2,141,632	4,334,381
40—	1,447,806	1,437,725	2,885,531
50—	864,383	947,425	1,811,808
60—	488,876	597,493	1,086,369
70—	171,132	214,169	385,301
80—	50,704	69,923	120,632
90—	10,467	13,033	23,505
100—	369	365	734
Total	14,785,014	15,131,615	29,916,629

LANGUAGE.

73 languages find place in the schedules, of which 48 are Asiatic and 25 non-Asiatic. Those principally spoken are the Dravidian (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam,

Canarese, and Tulu), Uriya, Hindustani, and Maráthi. 28,853,267 or 92.56 per cent. speak Dravidian languages. Of the Aryan family Uriya, Hindustani, and Maráthi are spoken by 1,128,495, 696,103, and 230,006, or 3.62 per cent., 2.23 per cent., and 0.74 per cent. respectively.

In the following table the distribution of population according to language is shown :—

Family.	Languages.	Number of persons speaking each.	Proportion in every 10,000 of the population.
Dravidian ...	Tamil	12,387,395	3,974
	Telugu	12,104,246	3,883
	Malayalam	2,369,671	760
	Canarese	1,300,555	417
	Tulu	427,044	137
	Other languages and dialects	242,192	78
	Semi-Dravidian	22,121	7
Total Dravidian ...		28,853,224	9,256
Indic ...	Ooriya	1,128,560	362
	Hindustani	696,103	223
	Mahratti (including Konkani)	230,006	74
	Other languages and dialects	73,751	24
	Total Indic ...	2,128,420	683
Kolarian		144,937	47
English		35,816	11
Other tongues including "not recognizable"		8,234	3
Grand Total ...		31,170,631	10,000

OCCUPATION.

There were 459 heads of "occupations of the people." These are grouped in eighteen orders and again more broadly under six main classes, viz. :—

I. Professional.	IV. Agricultural.
II. Domestic.	V. Industrial.
III. Commercial.	VI. Indefinite and non-productive.

The last class includes the great proportion of females and juveniles, and 46 per cent. of the total population is shown under this head as of "no occupation." Of the remainder, which represents the workers, male and female—

65.2 per cent.	are agricultural.
20.1 do.	are industrial.
8.0 do.	are laborers.
1.4 do.	is learned professions.

Under the heads Government Service (Civil and Military) "Commerce" and "Domestic," there is altogether only 5.3 per cent. of the total working population; 3 per cent. of the agricultural population have returned themselves as following other occupations in addition to that of agriculture.

The following table shows the proportion of the sexes in each of the classes and orders :—

Class.	Order.		Proportion in every 1,000 of each class and order.	
			Males.	Females.
I. Professional ...	1	Persons engaged in the general or local government of the country	957	43
	2	Persons engaged in the defence of the country	948	52
	3	Do. do. learned professions, or in literature, art and science (with their immediate subordinates)	808	192
Total Class I ...			882	118
II. Domestic ...	4	Wives	...	1,000
	5	Persons engaged in entertaining and performing personal offices for man	538	462
Total Class II ...			524	476
III. Commercial ...	6	Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend money, houses, or goods of various kinds	729	271
	7	Persons engaged in the conveyance of men, animals, goods, and messages	912	88
Total Class III ...			805	195
IV. Agricultural ...	8	Persons possessing or working the land and engaged in growing grain, fruits, grasses, animals, and other products	628	372
	9	Persons engaged about animals	614	386
Total Class IV ...			628	372
V. Industrial ...	10	Persons engaged in art and mechanic productions	890	110
	11	Persons working and dealing in the textile fabrics and in dress.	511	489
	12	Do. do. do. in food and drinks	487	513
	13	Do. do. do. in animal substances	795	205
	14	Do. do. do. in vegetable substances	495	505
Total Class V ...	15	Do. do. do. in minerals	734	266
			568	432
VI. Indefinite and Non-Productive.	16	Laborers and others (branch of labor undefined)	425	575
	17	Persons of rank or property not returned under any office or occupation	258	742
	18	Persons of no specified occupation	358	642
Total Class VI ...			364	636
Grand Total ...			495	505
Working population ...			610	390

It will be noted that the occupations on which the females are most largely employed are at once the hardest and least skilful. Agricultural labor and indefinite unskilled labor include 2,845,387, or considerably more than two-fifths of the working women, while they include only 1,739,112, or less than one-fifth of the working men.

The following table shows the proportion of persons employed in each class in Madras in 1881 and in England in 1871 :—

Class.	Madras.	England.
Professional	4	7
Domestic	1	3
Commercial	3	11
Agricultural	67	20
Industrial	19	49
Laborers undefined	6	10

Occupation of
the British-
born.

The following table shows the occupation of the British-born males and the proportion in which they are distributed to the different classes of employment :—

Class.		Number.	Proportion.
Occupied	I. Professional	3,339	71.91
	II. Domestic	8	0.17
	III. Commercial	673	14.50
	IV. Agricultural	159	3.42
	V. Industrial	85	1.83
Unoccupied	VI. Indefinite occupation	50	1.08
	No occupation	329	7.09
Total ...		4,643	100

EDUCATION.

Of the 31 millions nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions were more or less educated or under instruction, 133 out of every 1,000 males and 8 out of every 1,000 females. This return shows a very marked spread of education during the last ten years as the following figures show :—

	1871.		1881.		Increase.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under instruction and instructed ...	1,513,505	36,502	2,054,491	133,612	540,986	97,110

The increase in females is about 266.04 per cent. or about $2\frac{2}{3}$ of the educated female population in 1871. There is reason to believe that both these figures are understated, and that roughly 2,300,000 would be nearer the true number of persons more or less instructed.

Education of
males.

For a rough division, 5 to 15 represents the scholar period closely enough. Of male children up to 15 there are returned as—

Under instruction	464,046
Educated	76,211
Total ...	540,257
Add estimated omission	23,580
Grand Total ...	563,837

or 14 per cent. of the male children between 5 and 15. Above 15 there are shown including the “not stated,”—

Males under instruction	55,777
Educated	1,459,579
Total ...	1,515,356
Add estimated omission	40,991
Grand Total ...	1,556,347

or 17.22 per cent. of the males above 15. Altogether of males, of an age to be educated, there are 16.22 per cent. educated.

	Males above 5.	Males learning or educated.	Percentage.
1871	12,788,483	1,513,505	11.83
1881	13,068,896	2,120,184	16.22

The foregoing marks broadly the strides which education has been making in 10 years. Roughly the male population has improved 40 per cent. in this respect, and it does not require a census to tell us that this progress continues and more than continues.

The following compares the proportion of educated on the *total population* of the three creeds in the two censuses :—

	1871.	1881.
Hindus	4.9	6.90
Muhammadans	5.0	8.59
Christians	11.2	16.53

The advance is less marked among Hindus than among the other creeds.

Female education is an exotic, but its recent progress, if not so important, is much more remarkable than the general progress. In 1871, 36,502 females, or 0.29 per cent. of the females above 5 years of age, were returned as educated. In 1881, 176,784, or 1.33 per cent. of the females above 5 years of age, are under instruction and educated, that is to say, that there are now five times as many women educated or being educated as there were 10 years ago.

The following table shows the number and proportion of educated females in the different religions :—

	Hindus.	Muhamma- dans.	Christians.
Under instruction	33,392	5,438	14,247
Educated	54,257	7,036	19,124
Total ...	87,649	12,474	33,371
Percentages.			
Under instruction	0.97	2.20	15.16
Educated	0.62	1.18	8.82
Total ...	0.72	1.47	10.74

INFIRMITIES.

Exclusive of the Agency Tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, there were 10,098 lunatics or 1 in 2,993 of the population, 49,497 blind or 1 in every 611, 16,699 deaf-mutes or 1 in 1,810, and 14,175 lepers or 1 in 2,132. There is a curious decrease in these numbers as compared with 1871, and it is clear that the mortality among the infirm of mind was disproportionately high in the famine. 47.52 per cent. of the imbeciles and insanes in the famine districts have disappeared.

The following table gives the number afflicted of each sex per 10,000 :—

Infirmity.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
Unsound mind	3.85	2.85	3.34
Blind	15.54	17.20	16.38
Deaf-mute	6.13	4.93	5.53
Leper	6.92	2.52	4.69
Total ...	32.44	27.50	29.94

Propor-
tions of all
afflicted.

SURVEYS.

The outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 6,03,607. This includes Rs. 22,279 spent on the Tanjore survey. The budget grant for the year was Rs. 6,00,000, and a separate allotment of Rs. 34,000 was made for the Tanjore survey. The area mapped on the 16-inch scale was 1,303.99 square miles and on smaller scales 1,878.68 square miles. The area on the 16-inch scale includes 47.38 square

miles of salt-pans and waste-land applications surveyed in districts already completed. The area measured in fields for revenue settlement was 1,125.60 square miles.

In the subjoined statement the outturn of the year under each process of demarcation and survey is compared with that of last year:—

Nature of work.	Outturn of 1881-82.	Outturn of 1882-83.	Nature of work.	Outturn of 1881-82.	Outturn of 1882-83.
<i>Revenue Survey.</i>	<i>SQ. MILES.</i>	<i>SQ. MILES.</i>	<i>Topographical Survey—(Contd.)</i>	<i>SQ. MILES.</i>	<i>SQ. MILES.</i>
Boundary demarcated	2,040.34	965.53	Traverse worked	1,252.65	697.19
Fields demarcated	1,338.56	1,097.91	Boundary plotted	927.28	528.04
Boundary surveyed	1,769.88	1,606.83	Detailed	1,440.33	1,744.49
Fields surveyed	1,205.56	1,125.60	Finished	1,411.76	1,878.68
Traverse worked	1,796.74	1,707.29			
Area computed	1,806.01	1,452.49	<i>Publication.</i>		
Boundary plotted	1,618.14	1,614.72	Published—16 and 8 inch scales	2,076.81	1,019.62
Fields plotted	1,085.74	1,036.41			
Tested	1,104.61	1,030.28	Squares each of 100 sq. inches.	268.29	279.34
Detailed	1,786.92	1,314.78	Published—smaller scales	No.	No.
Finished	1,716.39	1,256.61	Maps printed—copies	40,774	32,649
		47.38		RS.	RS.
<i>Topographical Survey.</i>			Total expenditure	5,91,000	6,03,607
Boundary demarcated	980.99	1,233.83			
Do. surveyed	1,138.62	1,105.82			

The cost of publication of maps for this and last year is as under:—

Description of maps.	Unit.	Cost of publication.	
		1881-82.	1882-83.
Village maps on the scale of 16 inches to a mile	1 square mile	RS. A. P. 3 2 5	RS. A. P. 3 14 10
Do. do. 8 do.	Do.	2 1 9	2 8 5
Agraharams on the scale of 4 inches to a mile	Do.	1 4 4	1 11 4
Coffee-estate and waste-land maps on a scale of 16 inches to a mile	1 acre	0 0 10	0 1 11
Do. do. do. (photo-litho.)	Do.	0 0 7	0 0 11
Taluk and district maps on scales of 1 and ½ inch to a mile	Square each of 100 square inches.	72 6 5	87 6 6
Miscellaneous maps on different scales	Do.	58 9 8	74 15 9

The total strength of establishment on the 1st April 1882 and on 1st April 1883, respectively, are 2,167 and 2,565.

The twenty districts to which the survey has up to date extended contain altogether 61,572 square miles for cadastral survey on the scale of 16 inches = 1 mile, and 63,988 square miles for topographical survey on smaller scales. Of this area, up to the end of the year under review 50,775 square miles of cadastral and 45,289 square miles of topographical survey have been finished. There remain 10,797 square miles of cadastral and 18,699 square miles of topographical survey to be completed.

Ten districts were under survey, viz., Godáviri, Bellary, Anantapur, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Malabar, Madura, and Tanjore.

In the Central Office 257 Government village and 260 coffee estate maps, revenue survey, scale 16 inches = 1 mile, total area 1,019.62 square miles, and 102 topographical maps on smaller scales, total area 279.34 squares each of 100 square inches, were lithographed. The cost of publication was Rs. 26,065. The estimated value of the maps supplied for Government purposes, added to the sum realized by sales, amounts to Rs. 32,564.

The traverse work of the revenue survey was connected with 51 stations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, and the comparison of distances shows a mean error in traversing of 6.66 feet per mile.

Fines were inflicted in 42 cases under the Boundary Act. The total amount of fines collected was Rs. 120, and the largest individual fine was Rs. 10.

The extent mapped for revenue survey during the year was 1,304 square miles against 1,716 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 412 square miles. The outturn under head topographical is apparently short, viz., 1,878 square miles, whereas the area expected from the topo party is 3,500 square miles; but when the large area triangulated, viz., 2,668 square miles, is taken into consideration, the outturn can hardly be considered unsatisfactory. Moreover, 758 square miles of plane table work have been completed in the field and merely require to be inked in office before being returned as completed. It must also be remembered that the topographical party has been during the past year working in most unhealthy and wet localities, and the number of days lost on account of sickness and rain was 1,366. In the Central Office the reduction by pentagraph of certain village maps which had to be lithographed on the old system, the entertainment of several highly-paid draughtsmen to finish the more elaborate geographical and topographical maps, the cutting up and pasting together of the congregated village sheets so as to form separate village maps, render a slight rise in the cost of publication under every head. The publication of a Presidency map on the scale of 16 miles to the inch, and the increase in miscellaneous work, which is generally of an intricate and troublesome nature, accounts for the decrease in district and taluk work. The decrease in mapping for revenue purposes is due to maps not having been received from party offices during the early part of the year under report.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

The operations of the Revenue Settlement Department during the official year 1882-83 extended to six districts. In Cuddapah the settlement of Madanapalle, the last taluk, was completed; the registers of the Kadiiri Taluk were completed, and those of Vayalpád were in progress. In North Arcot the settlement of the Arcot Taluk was completed and that of Chandragiri in progress; most of the registers of the Wálajapet Taluk were printed and those of Arcot were written up. In Ganjam a party commenced operations from the beginning of the official year and the field work was completed by the end of March 1883; the proposals for the settlement were approved and the new rates have been since introduced. In the Nilgiri District only four villages were settled, five more being in various stages of progress. In Madura the classification of two taluks was completed and a third was taken in hand. The subjoined statement exhibits the outturn of work and the cost for each district during the official year 1882-83:—

Items.	Cuddapah.	North Arcot.	Madura.	Coimbatore.	Nilgiris.	Ganjam.	Chingleput.	South Arcot.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Village registers printed	178	54	...	87	3	42	4	...
Do. do. bound	217	...	...	131	10	...	4	...
Village registers despatched to the Collector.	85	...	...	131	10	...	4	...
Village maps mounted	12	1	169	4	...	1	7	274
Do. do. despatched to the Collector.	17	...	43	...	...	...	...	263
Taluks settled	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Do. in which settlement is in progress	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
Number of villages in which measurement of minor holdings completed	...	351	...	...	...	446	...	...
Number of villages in which measurement of minor holdings in progress	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of villages settled in Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Do. do. in progress	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Area of waste lands granted on puttah with reference to G.O., No. 453, dated 16th March 1881	...	...	...	...	601	...	...	...
Area classified in square miles	...	1	964	...	...	129	...	...
Cost in rupees	49,702	72,326	43,916	9,091	22,121	34,372	182	43

Items.	Bellary.	Tinnevely.	Kistna.	Trichinopoly.	Nellore.	Salem.	Total.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Village registers printed							368
Do. do. bound							362
Village registers despatched { bound							230
to the Collector. { unbound							230
Village maps mounted	26	321	694	12		584	2,105
Do. do. despatched to { mounted	22						345
the Collector. { unmounted	1						23
Taluks settled							2
Do. in which settlement is in progress							3
Number of villages in which measurement of minor holdings completed							797
Number of villages in which measurement of minor holdings in progress							38
Number of villages settled in Nilgiris							4
Do. do. in progress							5
Area of waste lands granted on puttah with reference to G.O., No. 453, dated 16th March 1881							601
Area classified in square miles							1,094
Cost in rupees	7	24	382	4	1	6	232,177

The following statement shows the outlay incurred in each district from the commencement of operations till the end of the year 1882-83 :—

Items.	Districts.	Outlay.		Total.
		Up to 1881-82.	In 1882-83.	
Completed.	Godáviri	Rs. 3,13,172	Rs.	Rs. 3,13,172
	Kistna	6,05,308	382	6,05,690
	Nellore	5,78,152	1	5,78,153
	Cuddapah	11,91,027	49,702	12,40,729
	Kurnool	5,59,596		5,59,596
	Chingleput	4,34,027	182	4,34,209
	Trichinopoly	3,68,419	4	3,68,423
	Tinnevely	7,06,102	24	7,06,126
	Coimbatore	7,33,400	9,091	7,42,491
	Salem	6,02,414	6	6,02,420
Total ...		60,91,617	59,392	61,51,009
In progress.	Ganjam	2,95,861	34,372	3,30,233
	South Arcot	33,142	43	33,185
	Madura	19,304	43,916	63,220
	Nilgiri	21,833	22,121	43,954
	Wynaad	1,16,686		1,16,686
	North Arcot	4,35,666	72,326	5,07,992
	Bellary	3,504	7	3,511
	Tanjore	28		28
Total ...		9,26,024	1,72,785	10,98,809
Grand Total ...		70,17,641	2,32,177	72,49,818

The results of the settlement for Fasli 1291 in those districts and parts of districts in which revised rates have been introduced, were that in 10 districts there was a decrease of Rs. 1,64,572 on the demand of Fasli 1290 (1880-81), and an increase of Rs. 44,344 in the remaining 3 districts, being a net decrease of

Rs. 1,20,238 on the demand of Fasli 1290 (1880-81). There was a net increase of Rs. 12,01,580 on the demand of the years preceding settlement. The following statement will illustrate these remarks :—

Districts.	Portions of districts.	Previous demand to the introduction of new settlement.	Demand of Fasli		Difference	
			1290.	1291.	Between columns 4 and 5.	Between columns 3 and 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ganjam	Chicacole and Berhampore	Rs. 4,82,685	Rs. 5,39,735	Rs. 5,42,030	Rs. + 2,295	Rs. + 59,345
Godáviri		20,54,721	25,87,283	25,76,480	— 10,803	+ 5,21,759
Kistna	Masulipatam—portion ...	5,79,350	8,44,484	8,43,317	— 1,167	+ 2,63,967
	Guntūr—portion ...	24,24,992	27,32,674	27,20,728	— 11,946	+ 2,95,736
Total ...		30,04,342	35,77,158	35,64,045	— 13,113	+ 5,59,703
Nellore	Principal division ...	11,67,881	13,51,782	13,21,390	— 30,392	+ 1,53,509
	Subdivision ...	5,81,610	6,20,289	6,12,880	— 7,409	+ 31,270
Total ...		17,49,491	19,72,071	19,34,270	— 37,801	+ 1,84,779
Cuddapah	Jammalamadugu, Proddutur and Cuddapah ...	5,94,446	5,82,411	5,77,372	— 5,039	— 17,074
	Badvel, Siddhavatam and Pullampet ...	3,18,943	3,76,978	3,71,907	— 5,071	+ 52,964
	Pulivendla ...	1,51,292	1,82,596	1,82,562	— 34	+ 31,270
	Ráyachóti and Váyalpád ...	2,41,636	2,62,313	2,40,709	— 21,604	— 927
	Total ...	13,06,317	14,04,298	13,72,550	— 31,748	+ 66,233
Kurnool	Proper ...	7,29,464	5,99,436	5,99,928	+ 492	— 1,29,536
	Pattikonda ...	1,98,991	1,52,978	1,52,991	+ 13	— 46,000
	Koilkuntla ...	1,99,986	1,98,516	1,99,810	+ 1,294	— 176
	Cumbam and Márkapúr ...	1,88,357	1,91,701	1,87,634	— 4,067	— 723
	Total ...	13,16,798	11,42,631	11,40,363	— 2,268	— 1,76,435
Chingleput		13,57,612	14,14,276	14,14,176	— 100	+ 56,564
North Arcot	Wárajápet Taluk ...	3,51,740	4,01,472	3,99,611	— 1,861	+ 47,871
South Arcot	Chidambaram ...	5,20,605	5,36,286	5,31,440	— 4,846	+ 10,835
	Vriddháchalam ...	7,913	9,846	8,390	— 1,456	+ 477
Total ...		5,28,518	5,46,132	5,39,830	— 6,302	+ 11,312
Trichinopoly		16,11,492	14,83,754	14,71,546	— 12,208	— 1,39,946
Tinnevely	Southern taluks ...	16,93,199	17,79,725	17,85,947	+ 6,222	+ 92,748
	Northern taluks ...	8,17,828	8,35,762	8,38,906	+ 3,144	+ 21,078
Total ...		25,11,027	25,15,487	26,24,853	+ 9,366	+ 1,13,826
Coimbatore		25,28,299	26,93,879	26,45,511	— 48,368	+ 1,17,212
Salem		18,26,265	15,72,949	16,05,622	+ 32,673	— 2,20,643
Grand Total ...		206,29,307	219,51,125	218,30,887	— 1,20,238	+ 12,01,580

INAM COMMISSION.

In addition to the district revenue officers who ordinarily report on such cases as may still remain for enfranchisement, a Special Deputy Collector was employed during the year to carry out the enfranchisement of the village service inams of Wárajápet Taluk in North Arcot District, and of the subdivision taluks of Cuddapah District. The work is now in progress. A statement showing the number of title-deeds issued by the Inam Commissioner during the year and the value of the inams dealt with is subjoined :—

Particulars.	Number of title-deeds issued.	Total extent.	Assessment.	Former jodi.		New quit-rent on inams enfranchised payable to Government.	Quit-rent not agreed to by inamdar whose inams have consequently been left un-enfranchised.	Total quit-rent payable to Government in columns 5 and 7.	Quit-rent redeemed.	Cost of the establishment.
				Payable to Government.	Payable to zemindar.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Dévādāyem (religious) ...	256	663	1,819	6	...	32	...	38	...	8,711
Dharmadāyem (charitable) ...	103	502	2,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Personal ...	465	29,651	5,891	1,509	21	924	...	2,433	2½	
Village service ...	5,146	79,611	91,021	67	...	55,866	...	55,933	...	
Total ...	5,970	110,427	1,01,014	1,582	21	56,822	...	58,404	2½	8,711

Of the total number of 5,970 title-deeds issued, 5,086 were for village service inams in the district of Coimbatore settled by the Special Deputy Collector appointed for the purpose, and 60 for similar inams in Cuddapah, Kistna and Chingleput, settled by the Collectors concerned. Of the remaining 824 title-deeds, 359 were for religious and charitable endowments in Tanjore and Trichinopoly, and the remaining 465 relate to the special tenures settled as personal inams in Cuddapah and to casual cases remaining for enfranchisement in certain districts. The usual statement showing the particulars of inam work from the commencement of operations and the cost of the commission to the end of 1882-83 is given below. It will be seen that the total cost of the commission is less by Rs. 3,62,837 than one year's revenue secured by it to Government including the assessment of inams fully assessed.

Particulars.	Total number of inams.	Area.	Assessment.	Old jodi payable to Government.	Quit-rent newly charged.	Cost.	Remarks.
		ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
From the commencement up to 30th June 1866 ...	367,427	5,977,305	90,90,881	8,42,765	10,62,767	13,81,699	
From 1st July 1866 to 31st March 1881 ...	59,168	493,114	11,81,300	87,940	4,05,019		
1881-82 ...	6,279	99,387	1,40,139	6,657	80,817		
1882-83 ...	5,970	110,427	1,01,014	1,582	56,822		
Total ...	438,844	6,680,233	105,13,334	9,38,944	16,05,425	13,81,699	

The administration of the department was entrusted to the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.

COURT OF WARDS.

The following review is for Fasli 1291 (1st July 1881 to 1st July 1882).

Five of the wards' estates, viz., the Vasireddi estate in Kistna, Naragunti in North Arcot, and the Maniyáchi, Sundrapatchiapuram and Urkad zemindaris in Tinnevely, were handed over to their proprietors on their attaining majority; while 5 new estates were taken under management during the year, viz., Gandharvakóta, Vadapathimangalam and Alangudicheri in Tanjore, Vadagarai in Madura and Medai Dalavoi Kumarasawmi Mudaliar's estate in Tinnevely. The number of estates under the Court's control at the close of the year was therefore 37. 3 other estates which were taken under management at the close of the year are not included in this report. The first of these is in Malabar, and is the property of a lunatic named Bimbalen. The accounts connected with this estate have only been

received by the Court since July 1882. The other 2 estates are Chipurupalle in Vizagapatam, and Pápanad in Tanjore. Vasireddi and Naragunti estates, which had no balance to their credit when they came under the Court's charge, were handed over with an increased rent-roll and cash balances of over Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively. In Naragunti, debts to the extent of Rs. 21,800 were also paid off, and Rs. 18,750 were spent on irrigation works during the 15 years the estate was under management. The Maniyáchi estate was heavily encumbered with debt when it came under the charge of the Court of Wards in March 1866, and it was found impossible to prevent 2 of its most important villages, which had been mortgaged to the creditors, from being sold in 1868 in satisfaction of decrees passed by the District Court of Tinnevely. The balance in hand in the Urkad estate has risen during the 9 years the estate was under management from Rs. 575 to over Rs. 68,000, while debts to the amount of Rs. 64,000 have been cleared off and Rs. 21,400 expended in improving the irrigation works on the property. The whole of the Núzvid estate was divided into 6 shares, each of the 4 brothers and the nephew of the late zemindar getting one-sixth and the minors getting the remaining one-sixth. The share belonging to the minors comprises 47 entire villages and portions of 13 other villages. The extent of the holdings in the above villages was 21,185 acres, assessed at Rs. 55,470.

The total area of the holdings settled on ryotwari principles or on joint-rent Holdings was 540,625 acres against 618,426 acres in the preceding year.

The annexed statement shows at one view what may be called the total land Demand, revenue demand, collection and balance, both current and arrears, of all the estates collection and balance. under the Court's charge.

	Demand.	Collections.			Amount written off or ordered to be written off.	Total.	Balance.
		Within the fasli year.	Subsequent to the fasli.	Total.			
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arrears ...	8,91,421	4,97,260	26,409	5,23,669	17,031	5,40,700	3,51,240
Current ...	18,86,091	14,14,833	1,83,429	15,98,262	30	15,98,292	2,88,432
Total ...	27,77,512	19,12,093	2,09,838	21,21,931	17,061	21,38,992	6,39,672

The total receipts from all sources, including those of the Núzvid estate up to the division, and of the minors' share only subsequent to the division, amounted to Rs. 23,81,771 during the year under report. Adding the balance in hand at the commencement of the year, viz., Rs. 48,60,998, the available assets amounted to Rs. 72,42,769. Deducting from this the charges of the year, aggregating Rs. 33,81,158, the balance to the credit of the several estates at the end of the year was Rs. 38,61,611, exclusive of the value of grain on hand, amounting to Rs. 1,78,900, in some estates. Of the surplus balance rather over 23¼ lakhs belong to the Parlákimedi zemindari, which has been under management uninterruptedly for the past 52 years, nearly 3¼ lakhs to Gopálpur, over 2½ lakhs to Urlám, and over 1½ lakhs each to Merangi and Gandamanáyanúr. In Chinna Kimedi, Kapil-eswarapuram and Lakkavaram the surplus ranged from Rs. 61,000 to Rs. 65,000, and in Peramur in Trichinopoly to Rs. 47,000. Of the surplus balance, Rs. 32,93,400 stand invested in Government promissory notes and Rs. 5,68,261 are in cash. The cash balance in Gopálpur is large, amounting to over Rs. 96,000. The Collector has been requested to invest Rs. 60,000 or 70,000 in Government promissory notes, and consider at the same time whether there are any large irrigation projects in the estate on which the surplus balance can be expended with advantage. The expenditure on irrigation works amounted to Rs. 97,784, or 12 per cent. of the revenue derived from the lands under them, against Rs. 97,377 expended in the preceding year.

The following statement shows the receipts and charges of the estates under management for Fasli 1291 (1881-82):—

Districts.	Estates.	Amount at credit at the end of Fasli 1290 (1880-81.)	Income in Fasli 1291 (1881-82).	Total.	Total charges.	Balance to the credit of the Estate.	Difference between Columns 3 and 8.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ganjam	Parlakimedi ...	Rs. 24,78,670	Rs. 5,32,739	Rs. 30,11,409	Rs. 6,23,917	Rs. 23,87,492	...	Rs. 91,178
	Chinna Kimedi ...	92,865	74,767	1,67,632	1,03,096	64,536	...	28,329
	Sérgadá ...	27,187	29,461	56,648	31,194	25,454	...	1,733
	Jarada ...	26,547	29,025	55,572	22,047	33,525	6,978	...
	Utlám ...	2,51,537	47,380	2,98,917	44,835	2,54,082	2,545	...
Vizagapatam	Rewada ...	5,460	5,529	10,989	4,738	6,251	791	...
	Merangi ...	1,39,734	64,553	2,04,287	69,389	1,34,898	...	4,836
	Pandur Mallavaram ...	484	4,060	4,544	4,062	482	...	2
	Mádugula ...	4,890	4,700	9,590	7,468	2,122	...	2,768
	Chidikada Jagannathapuram ...	8,795	22,142	30,937	14,360	16,577	7,782	...
Godáviri	Sripuram ...	1,228	17,351	18,579	14,807	3,772	2,544	...
	Lakkavaram ...	53,395	35,192	88,587	22,751	65,836	12,441	...
	Gopálpur ...	2,79,342	89,830	3,69,172	44,688	3,24,484	45,142	...
	Kapileswarapuram and Kesana-kurru ...	59,730	37,978	97,708	36,069	61,639	1,909	...
	Núzvid ...	11,36,524	3,55,818	14,92,342	13,70,036	1,22,306	...	10,14,218
Kistna	Chittacherla ...	5,457	4,571	10,028	3,813	6,215	758	...
	Soranjeri ...	182	6,892	7,074	7,073	1	...	181
	Ukkadai ...	3,314	16,907	20,221	19,882	339	...	2,975
	Vélanganni ...	2,010	1,884	3,894	2,898	996	...	1,014
	Gandharvakóta ...	505	16,716	17,221	14,714	2,507	2,002	...
Tanjore	Vadapathimangalam ...	...	17,683	17,683	14,233	3,450	3,450	...
	Alangudicheri ...	...	3,798	3,798	1,534	2,264	2,264	...
	Peramúr ...	43,800	12,350	56,150	8,631	47,519	3,719	...
	Nangavaram ...	2,148	21,320	23,468	15,701	7,767	5,619	...
	Ramnad ...	3,822	7,41,744	7,45,566	7,29,315	16,251	12,429	...
Madura	Gandamanayakanúr ...	1,26,838	48,836	1,75,674	41,387	1,34,287	7,449	...
	Santhaiyur ...	3,588	10,908	14,496	8,173	6,323	2,735	...
	Vadagarai ...	547	8,344	8,891	2,180	6,711	6,164	...
	M. Dalavoi Kumaraswami	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mudaliar's Estate ...	3,796	12,334	16,130	7,350	8,780	4,984	...
Tinnevelly	Urkád deposit ...	21,246	946	22,192	209	21,983	737	...
	Vádimitta ...	6,065	13,339	19,404	14,184	5,220	...	845
	Poravipalaiyam ...	1,955	15,564	17,519	13,761	3,758	1,803	...
	Erumaipati, &c. ...	2,255	24,707	26,962	25,830	1,132	...	1,123
	Brahmavar Sarvothama Row's Estate ...	4,379	4,162	8,541	3,448	5,093	714	...
South Canara	K. Srinivasa Row's Estate ...	4,624	1,490	6,114	1,966	4,148	...	476
	Kavalpara ...	46,970	42,405	89,375	28,405	60,970	14,000	...
	Mangara ...	11,609	4,346	15,955	3,014	12,941	1,332	...
	Total ...	48,60,998	23,81,771	72,42,769	33,81,158	38,61,611	1,50,291	11,49,678

Public Works. The following statement shows the expenditure incurred on irrigation works, buildings and communications in Fasli 1291 (1881-82):—

Districts.	Estates.	Agricultural works.		Buildings.		Communications.		Establishments.	Total.
		New works.	Repairs.	New works.	Repairs.	New works.	Repairs.		
Ganjam	Parlakimedi ...	Rs. 10,072	Rs. 12,751	Rs. 2,018	Rs. 2,556	Rs. 3,123	Rs. 9,726	Rs. 19,817	Rs. 60,063
	Chinna Kimedi ...	2,385	4,967	...	1,280	...	...	273	8,905
	Sérgadá ...	...	600	...	...	...	...	24	624
	Jarada ...	...	2,182	...	...	...	...	...	2,182
	Utlám ...	710	2,071	2,950	683	...	...	...	6,414
Vizagapatam	Rewada ...	...	354	...	409	...	...	...	763
	Merangi ...	...	164	...	2,952	...	...	...	3,116
	Pandur Mallavaram ...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	20
	Chidikada Jagannathapuram ...	...	985	...	...	...	...	...	985
	Sripuram ...	...	882	...	96	...	...	...	978
Godáviri	Lakkavaram ...	...	885	...	...	...	...	...	885
	Gopálpur ...	...	361	...	83	...	...	...	444
	Kapileswarapuram ...	...	292	...	...	...	...	...	292
	Núzvid ...	...	2,251	...	...	...	...	...	2,251
	Chittacherla ...	...	201	...	...	...	...	...	201

Districts.	Estates.	Agricultural works.		Buildings.		Communications.		Establishments.	Total.
		New works.	Repairs.	New works.	Repairs.	New works.	Repairs.		
Chingleput	Soranjeri ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 65	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 369
Tanjore	Ukkadai ...	...	417	...	77	...	...	...	494
Trichinopoly	Gandharvakóta ...	...	286	...	...	...	...	...	286
	Peramúr ...	...	100	...	740	...	...	...	840
	Nangavaram ...	...	916	...	285	...	...	...	1,201
Madura	Ramnad ...	...	26,877	...	1,185	...	...	7,108	35,170
	Gandamanayakanúr ...	3,353	10,353	...	25	...	...	6,177	19,908
	Santhaiyur ...	...	862	...	...	...	...	...	862
Tinnevelly	M. Dalavoi Kumaraswami	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mudaliar's Estate ...	...	51	...	44	...	...	...	95
Salem	Vádimitta ...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	65
	Erumaipati and Palaiyapalaiyam ...	...	11,610	...	...	...	500	...	12,110
South Canara	B. Sarvothama Row's Estate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	Kavalpara ...	...	716	...	...	...	...	...	32
	Total ...	16,520	81,264	5,000	10,739	3,123	10,226	33,399	1,60,271

The debts due to and by each estate are as follows:—

Districts.	Estates.	Debts due to the estate.			Debts due by the estate.		
		Demand.	Amount paid including that written off.	Balance.	Demand.	Amount paid.	Balance.
Vizagapatam	Rewada ...	Rs. 944	Rs. 10	Rs. 934	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...
	Merangi ...	10,780	630	10,150	...	...	...
	Pandur Mallavaram ...	100	...	100	...	...	...
	Mádugula ...	3,245	576	2,669	92,411	24,800	67,611
	Chidikada Jagannathapuram ...	254	35	219	...	...	...
Godáviri	Sripuram ...	...	...	...	670	...	670
	Lakkavaram ...	1,67,718	1,11,247	56,471	1,084	...	1,084
	Gopálpur ...	15,393	1,365	14,028	...	...	...
	Kapileswarapuram and Kesana-kurru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Núzvid ...	84	12	72	...	...	...
Kistna	Chittacherla ...	40,331	2,577	37,754	...	...	...
Chingleput	Soranjeri ...	4,764	5	4,759	...	...	...
	Ukkadai ...	27,738	443	27,295	90,965	1,932	89,033
Tanjore	Vélanganni ...	1,199	...	1,199	6,442	108	6,334
	Gandharvakóta ...	37,672	470	37,202	2,64,653	2,950	2,61,703
	Vadapathimangalam ...	1,06,850	44	1,06,806	61,014	...	61,014
Trichinopoly	Alankudicheri ...	27,135	282	26,853	7,496	...	7,496
	Peramúr ...	52	37	15	...	...	...
	Nangavaram ...	8,987	560	8,427	34,634	1,248	33,386
Madura	Ramnad ...	201	...	201	15,29,306	1,21,142	14,08,164
	Gandamanayakanúr ...	2,045	...	2,045	...	...	...
	Vadgarai ...	2,621	...	2,621	521	...	521
Tinnevelly	Vádimitta ...	...	...	...	47,277	...	47,277
	M. Dalavoi Kumaraswami	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mudaliar's Estate ...	5,273	131	5,142	21,892	617	21,275
Coimbatore	Poravipalaiyam ...	15,535	90	15,445	20,244	9,332	10,912
Salem	Erumaipati and Palaiyapalaiyam ...	248	32	216	7,237	937	6,300
South Canara	Brahmavar Sarvothama Row's Estate ...	11	11	...	...	...	...
Malabar	Kavalpara ...	266	20	246	...	...	...
	Mangara ...	460	87	373	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,79,906	1,18,664	3,61,242	21,85,846	1,63,066	20,22,780

The minor zemindars of Ramnad and Gandamanayakanúr, and the brother of Education of the former, continued to be under the tuition of Mr. Gell at Madras. 2 sons of the Parlákimedi zemindar and the Chinna Kimedi and Sérgada minors were under the tuition of Mr. Taylor at Parlákimedi; the minors of Merangi and Gopálpur were under that of Mr. Marsh at Vizagapatam.

All attempts to conserve the Parlákimedi forests had to be abandoned, owing Forests. to the impossibility of forming reserves without interfering with "Kumari" (temporary cultivation by clearing the forests) cultivation which has been carried on from time immemorial by the people inhabiting these wild tracts. The Gandamanayakanúr forests continued to be under the charge of the Forest Department.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION.

DURING the year the Honorable A. Mackenzie, the Honorable C. G. Master, and the Honorable Colonel R. H. Sankey, C.B., R.E., were nominated additional members of the Legislative Council. The Honorable R. Davidson, C.S.I., the Honorable P. O'Sullivan, the Honorable Rajah G. N. Gajapatti Rao, and the Honorable J. G. Coleman were reappointed additional members on the expiry of their two years' tenure of office.

The Acts passed during the year, their object and character, and the date on which they were sanctioned, are given in detail in a statement in Division II-A of the appendix. 8 bills were pending at the close of the year, of which 6 were brought forward by Government and 2 by the Honorable J. G. Coleman.

POLICE.

Strength of police force.

The strength of the force on the 31st December 1882 was 23,696 or 102 below the sanctioned strength, exclusive of the temporary salt police thrown out of employment in December. The total cost was Rs. 38,67,218, which sum is made up as follows:—

Ordinary Provincial charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 36,42,420
Imperial Salt and Land customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,84,818
Service of processes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,980
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,67,218

The proportion of police to population (exclusive of the force employed on State services) was 1 to 1,470. In towns the proportion was 1 to 592, and in rural parts 1 to 1,609. The general proportion of police to area was 1 to 6 square miles. The average cost of a policeman was Rs. 168½ or Annas 2 per head of the population. There were 440 * policemen employed by banks, public companies and private individuals, &c., at a cost of Rs. 37,435. The cost of the Madras City Marine Police was Rs. 26,743-15-0 and the receipts amounted to Rs. 20,187-15-0, showing a deficit of Rs. 6,556, including cost of clothing, &c., as against Rs. 8,897-3-10 in the preceding year. The cost of Marine Police entertained this year under Act I of 1881 in Tanjore, Godavari and Vizagapatam was Rs. 7,240-3-0, and the receipts amounted to Rs. 2,017-6-0, showing a deficit of Rs. 5,222-13-0, including cost of clothing, &c. This deficit was anticipated.

The following statement gives the strength and cost, inclusive of clothing, &c., of the punitive police employed in Salem and Trichinopoly on the 31st March 1883 under Madras Act III of 1882. Column 4 shows the recoveries made from the inhabitants on account of the same.

* This number includes the actual strength of punitive police in Salem and Trichinopoly.

POLICE.

	Number.	Cost.	Recoveries.
1	2	3	4
Salem	127	RS. 18,561 3 6	RS. 51,654 1 6
Trichinopoly	26	1,386 7 6	1,656 5 0

The subjoined table shows the departmental punishments by ranges during 1882:—

Ranges.	Strength on the 31st December 1882.	Number		Amount of fines.	Percentage (Cols. 3 and 4 to Col. 2.)	Number	
		Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended during 1882.			Punished with forfeiture of pay or absence without leave.	Resigned.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras town	1,202	18	233	102	20.9	50	33
Northern range	5,377	100	1,266	944	25.4	596	66
Central do.	7,558	145	1,963	1,003	27.9	1,256	185
Southern do.	8,745	190	1,365	603	17.8	1,157	182
Total	22,882	453	4,827	2,652	23.1	3,059	466

There is a satisfactory decrease under all heads as compared with 1881. But for the large number of men dismissed in Salem in connection with the riots, the figures would have been still less.

129 police officers were rewarded by promotion during the year, and 662 by money rewards.

219 police officers were convicted by Magistrates and 15 by Courts in 1882, against 266 and 2 in 1881. It is satisfactory to notice that no inspectors or sub-inspectors were convicted. The number of head constables judicially punished by Magistrates has decreased from 27 in 1881 to 22 in 1882. The chief offences are as usual under the Police Act (44), negligent escape (31), assault (31), causing hurt (28), theft (27), and extortion (17).

2,510 were enlisted during the year. Out of 22,421 men in the force on the 31st December 1882 (excluding temporary salt guards), 9,984 were over ten years' service. The force having now been in existence for twenty-four years, a great number of men annually become entitled to pension. The casualties consisted of 554 discharges on pension or gratuity, 446 resignations, 552 dismissals, 1,379 discharges, 72 desertions, and 297 deaths. Resignations were most numerous in North Arcot and Salem. 128 appeals (against 111 in 1881) were received by the Inspector-General against punishments inflicted by superintendents. 19 decisions were reversed.

69 per cent. of the force can read and write. 44 police officers passed inspectors' test against 32 in 1881. The number of illiterate head constables has decreased from 105 to 90. These men are employed on jail and treasury guard duty.

8,455 convicts were guarded by police in central and district jails against 10,159 in 1881. The strength of the guards was 1,036 at a cost of Rs. 1,24,638, against 1,222 police at a cost of Rs. 1,41,192 in 1881. 14,751 convicts were guarded in subsidiary jails against 13,492 in 1881.

The following table shows the escapes and recaptures of prisoners during the past two years. The great majority of escapes were from the custody of the police and village police when escorting prisoners to courts or jails. Out of 9

escapes from jails there were 8 recaptures; out of 27 from sub-jails, 20 recaptures; and out of 243 from other custody, 209 recaptures :—

Escapes and recaptures.	From jails.	From sub-jails.	From other custody.	Total.	Remarks.
Escapes in 1882	9	27	243	279	* Persons escaped in previous years and recaptured (6) during the year are excluded.
Recaptured	8	20	209	* 237	
Difference	1	7	34	42	
Escapes in 1881	13	44	291	348	
Recaptured	7	32	252	291	
Difference	6	12	39	57	

Buildings.

245 huts and 29 station-houses were built, besides 30 miscellaneous buildings at a cost of Rs. 60,533, the total expenditure, inclusive of the cost of repairs (Rs. 36,712), being Rs. 97,245.

Processes served by police.

The following statement shows the number of processes served by police in 1882 as compared with the three previous years. The number of processes issued, and the consequent increase in the number of persons compelled to attend, is yearly becoming greater. 320,221 persons were summoned in petty cases :—

Years.	Processes served.				Total processes in petty cases.		
	Total warrants.		Total summons.		No. of processes.	No. of persons.	Proportion to population.
	Processes.	Persons.	Processes.	Persons.			
1879	47,292	47,517	386,444	387,136	276,043	268,480	116
1880	40,729	40,817	414,744	416,028	293,189	286,205	109
1881	43,146	43,149	459,936	460,755	322,913	314,154	98
1882	47,233	47,299	477,102	477,228	330,241	320,221	96

Violent and unnatural deaths.

The following table shows the number of deaths from violent and unnatural causes during 1882. There were altogether 11,315 deaths in 1882, 11,931 in 1881, 11,679 in 1880, and 15,007 in 1879. The decrease is chiefly under the heads accidental deaths and suicides :—

Causes.	Males.		Females.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Males.	Females.	
I. Murder	96	45	84	35	141	119	260
II. Culpable homicide	61	5	34	2	66	36	102
III. Justifiable do.	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
IV. Suicides	642	22	968	15	664	983	1,647
V. Found dead "Causes unknown"	142	21	91	26	163	117	280
VI. Drinking	28	...	1	...	28	1	29
VII. Neglect or want	...	1	1	...	1	1	2
VIII. Exposure	9	2	7	2	11	9	20
IX. Other causes	346	20	105	15	366	120	486
X. Accidental deaths	2,632	1,971	2,250	1,633	4,603	3,883	8,486
Total	3,959	2,087	3,541	1,728	6,046	5,269	11,315

Suicides.

The following table gives details of suicides, showing a decrease of 104 as compared with 1881 :—

Sexes.	By drowning.	By hanging.	By poison.	By lethal weapons.	By other causes.	Total.
Male adults	279	304	15	31	13	642
Do. children	12	3	1	1	5	22
Female adults	736	197	25	2	8	968
Do. children	12	2	1	...	...	15
Total	1,039	506	42	34	26	1,647

The following statement gives details of accidental deaths :—

Accidental deaths.

Sexes.	By drowning.	By wild beasts.	By snakes.	By railway.	By other causes.	Total.
Male adults	1,090	225	452	11	854	2,632
Do. children	1,487	62	136	1	285	1,971
Female adults	1,720	56	264	1	209	2,250
Do. children	1,334	26	97	...	176	1,633
Total	5,631	369	949	13	1,524	8,486

The number of fires reported in 1882 was 7,329 against 7,932 in 1881. The number of lives lost was 76 against 110 in 1881. Fires were most disastrous in Godáviri, Madura and Vizagapatam. The value of property lost from fire in the Madura District is given at Rs. 1,95,825. Vizagapatam shows 541 fires with 10,404 houses burnt. In Kistna also the amount of property lost by fire is very great, Rs. 1,00,138, and in Godáviri Rs. 1,14,828.

The total numbers of known depredators and suspected persons for the past two years are shown below :—

Known depredators and suspected persons.

	1881.	1882.
Known depredators	17,727	17,436
Suspected persons	3,489	4,167
Receivers	744	665
Wandering gangs	22,653	23,409

1,538 old offenders were reconvicted and sentenced to enhanced punishment against 1,948 in 1881, 2,013 in 1880, and 2,966 in 1879. The number is diminishing year by year.

Old offenders reconvicted.

The following table shows the results by ranges in all offences. They are very nearly the same as in 1881, the percentage of detection being slightly better, excluding Madras City :—

Detection of offences.

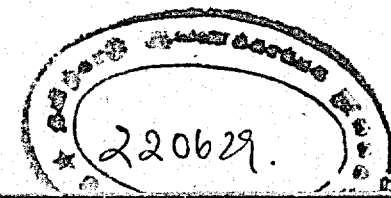
Ranges.	Abstract of all offences.								
	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Madras town	34,660	27,717	80	42,952	34,094	79.4	Rs. 59,631	Rs. 18,000	30.2
Northern range	34,839	16,865	48.4	69,312	27,397	39.5	2,80,161	67,319	24
Central do.	50,314	27,949	55.5	93,090	37,802	40.6	4,16,461	70,253	16.9
Southern do.	84,104	48,733	57.9	143,144	63,090	44.1	4,77,658	1,11,515	23.3
Total	203,917	121,264	59.5	348,498	162,383	46.6	12,33,911	2,67,037	21.6

The graver sorts of crime are noticed in detail in the following paragraphs.

236 murders were committed against 274 in 1881. 40.3 per cent. were detected, excluding 28 cases in which the murderers committed suicide. The ratio of detection was 45 per cent. The best detection is shown in the Nilgiris and the worst in Madura. The percentage of persons convicted in Salem (77.8) is very good.

The number of dacoities fell from 161 in 1881 to 152 in 1882. The increase in Salem is due to the Salem riot dacoities. The increase in Madura was caused chiefly by Kullers committing a series of highway dacoities. The following table shows the classification of dacoities, whether in houses, in fields, or on highways, with a comparison of results for the past two years.

Dacoities.



				Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
				Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
In houses, &c.	1882	...	...	52	21	40.4	315	125	39.7	Rs. 74,829	Rs. 971	1.3
	1881	...	...	45	20	44.4	302	102	33.8	25,045	4,470	17.9
In fields, &c.	1882	...	...	39	6	15.4	86	8	9.3	5,669	57	1
	1881	...	...	39	9	23.1	114	20	17.5	2,529	89	3.5
On highways, &c.	1882	...	...	61	15	24.6	172	68	39.5	8,632	396	4.6
	1881	...	...	77	12	15.6	230	39	17	16,079	1,031	6.4
Total 1882	...	...	...	152	42	27.6	573	201	35.1	89,130	1,424	1.6
Compare 1881	...	...	...	161	41	25.5	646	161	24.9	43,653	5,590	12.8

Tanjore shows the largest number of house dacoities. The detection of this type of crime was not so good as in 1881. North Arcot returns the largest number of field dacoities with no detection. Kistna the next, also with no detection. In both the northern and central ranges the detection of this crime was bad. Under the head of highway dacoity Cuddapah has the largest number with no detection. Although the detection of this crime in the central range is better than it was in 1881 by 9 per cent., still it was not good.

The amount of property lost is invariably greatly exaggerated by complainants, but with all that the percentage recovered is very low. The percentage of convictions (35.1) is better than it was in 1881 (24.9).

The number of house dacoities has increased from 45 in 1881 to 52 in 1882, chiefly owing to the house dacoities in connection with the riots in Salem. The decrease of 5 cases in Trichinopoly is satisfactory, while Tanjore still maintains its bad reputation, showing an increase of 3 cases. It will be observed that several districts are free from this crime. Cuddapah, once notorious for house dacoity, was quite free from it, which is satisfactory. Out of 152 dacoities, 40 were committed by wandering criminal classes. In 6 cases fire-arms were said to have been resorted to, in 19 cases swords and hatchets were used, in the remainder sticks and stones were employed. There were 6 torch-light gang robberies, 98 open gang robberies, and 9 aggravated burglaries. In Trichinopoly 1 person attacked was killed, and in Salem 2 assailants were killed by one shot fired by the brother of the owner of the house.

The number of robberies has decreased from 290 in 1881 to 261 in 1882. The most marked decrease is in North Arcot, and the largest increase in South Arcot. There is not only a decrease of 29 cases, but considerable improvement in detection.

				Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
				Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
In houses, &c.	1881	...	...	40	13	32.5	61	23	37.7	Rs. 2,391	Rs. 384	16.1
	1882	...	...	34	17	50	54	28	51.9	1,926	446	23.2
In fields, &c.	1881	...	...	145	57	39.3	217	95	43.8	4,471	1,352	30.2
	1882	...	...	123	61	49.6	183	95	51.9	3,253	745	22.9
On highways, &c.	1881	...	...	105	54	51.4	175	95	54.3	4,046	497	12.3
	1882	...	...	104	50	48.1	140	87	62.1	4,205	1,029	24.5
Total 1881	...	...	...	290	124	42.8	453	213	47	10,908	2,233	20.5
Total 1882	...	...	...	261	128	49	377	210	55.7	9,384	2,220	23.7

There were 5,803 cases of house-breaking against 6,142 in 1881. On the whole detection was fair, 34.7 per cent. The percentage of persons convicted is 62.9, also fair, but the percentage of property recovered is still very low (14).

Districts.				Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
				Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Madras town	...	...	...	178	68	38.2	124	106	85.5	Rs. 28,443	Rs. 7,709	27.1
Northern range	...	...	...	1,895	658	34.7	1,426	942	66.1	1,31,636	15,137	11.5
Central do.	...	...	...	1,504	517	34.4	1,133	677	59.8	2,16,515	25,441	11.8
Southern do.	...	...	...	2,226	773	34.7	1,700	1,031	60.6	1,98,331	32,352	16.3
Total	...	...	...	5,803	2,016	34.7	4,383	2,756	62.9	5,74,925	80,639	14

There were 688 cases of house-breaking by *night* against 608 in 1881. The crime, as usual, is most prevalent in the southern range, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Malabar contributing more than half the cases.

There were 2,512 cases of cattle theft against 2,583 in 1881. The offence was most prevalent in Madura. 2,613 persons were arrested and 64.1 per cent. were convicted. On the whole this crime has been well dealt with in several cases. There were 85 cases of cattle poisoning against 54 in 1881. There were 133 cases in 1879. The increase this year was chiefly in North Arcot, which had only 1 case in 1881 and 22 in 1882.

Under the revenue laws (abkari and salt) 9,057 cases were registered against 9,631 in 1881. There were 2,635 cases under abkari against 2,650 in 1881, and 6,422 under salt laws against 6,981 in 1881. There is an increase in the northern range of over 1,000 cases compared with 1881; the decrease is in the central and southern ranges.

6,562 cases were referred by Magistrates to the police under Sections 110 and 146, Criminal Procedure Code, against 6,371 in 1881 and 5,750 in 1880; the number increases yearly. Out of the 6,562 cases 4,711 were struck off as false. Godavari and Malabar have as usual the largest number; excluding the Nilgiris, the smallest number was in Trichinopoly. 13,127 cases were referred by the police for orders under Sections 117 and 125. Of these, 12,710 were struck off as false, 3,437 cases were prosecuted by the police as apparently true and found to be false by the Courts. The highest number by far is in Godavari. 29 cases were thrown out by Sessions Courts as false, the highest number being in Anantapur (6).

Inspection was not so complete as in 1881, but in most instances sufficient reasons are given for non-inspection of certain stations. The Inspector-General inspected the districts of Chingleput, Nellore, North Arcot, and Tanjore. He had to attend the Reformatory Committee at Ootacamund, and his inspection was otherwise much interfered with owing to his presence being required at Salem for a considerable period.

One officer died of typhoid fever, one was declared unfit for further service (from rupture) and was invalided with gratuity, and one was transferred to the Jail Department.

REWARDS.

Rs. 1,866 were disbursed by the Magistrates of 17 districts, Rs. 1,749 by the Inspector-General of Police, and Rs. 60 by the Inspector-General of Jails. The total thus paid during the year amounted to Rs. 3,675 against Rs. 5,577 in the previous year. No rewards were paid in the districts of Madura, Bellary, Nilgiris, and Ganjam. The cases of any note are the following:—In Anantapur the

karnam of Kundapur was awarded a gold bangle worth Rs. 75 for the apprehension of one Hannumugadu, a robber who, with his associates, had long been the terror of the southern part of the district and the neighbouring parts of Cuddapah and Mysore. He was persistently pursued by the karnam accompanied by other villagers for four days, when his capture was effected. Two of the villagers who joined in the pursuit were also awarded, one, a gold bangle worth Rs. 75, and the other, a silver bangle of the value of Rs. 25. In South Canara a reward of Rs. 36 was given to a police constable for apprehending a man who had escaped into Mysore after committing murder. In Kurnool a reward of Rs. 50 was made to an individual for information which led to the arrest of a man who, after murdering his wife, had evaded apprehension. In Tinnevely a reward of Rs. 100 was paid to the Superintendent of Police, Chingleput, for the apprehension of one A. David, late a clerk in the Tuticorin Sea Customs Office, who had absconded on account of a criminal charge. In Tanjore Rs. 90 were disbursed among four individuals in varying sums for information and having assisted the police in detecting a heavy dacoity case. In Godáviri a reward of Rs. 500 was sanctioned by Government for the capture of one Matakam Bulligadu, a Rampa rebel. Of the rewards granted by the Inspector-General of Police to members of the force, Rs. 150 was given to Inspector Fitzpatrick for detecting a case of theft of Government stationery and Rs. 100 to Inspector Frank for special service in the detection of the Gopanad murder case.

SULPHUR LICENSE.

173 licenses were in force, of which 25 were new, against 158 of the year previous, and the sales amounted to 282 tons against 252 in 1881. The uses to which the sulphur was applied were, as usual, for fireworks, blasting and medicinal purposes, and bleaching of ginger. The inspections were generally delayed to the last quarter of the year and were very unsatisfactory, and the Government now resolve to direct that all District Magistrates will, in consultation with the Superintendents of Police, arrange for the inspection of all shops in their districts once in every two months. There were 2 prosecutions under the Act, both in the Bellary District, one of a licensed vendor for selling over 10 seers to a person other than a licensed vendor in violation of Rule 10, and the other of the vendee for being in possession of 3 maunds without a license. The prosecution of the vendor failed, but in the second case the defendant was convicted and fined Rs. 50.

ARMS ACT.

The following is a statement showing the number of licenses issued by District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, during the year under Act XI of 1878,

Districts.	License to transport arms, ammunition or military stores in British India. (License Form II.)	License to import arms, ammunition or military stores into the port of—. (License Form III.)	License to import arms, ammunition or military stores by river or land. (India's Resolution, 8th June 1882, No. 865, recorded in G.O., 20th June 1882, No. 512, Judicial.)	License to export arms, ammunition or military stores by sea from the port of—. (License Form IV.)	License to export arms, ammunition or military stores beyond the limits of British India either by land or by river. (License Form V.)	License to manufacture, convert, or sell or keep arms, ammunition and military stores. (License Form VI.)	License to keep and sell arms, ammunition and military stores. (License Form VII.)	License to possess arms or ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection or display. (License Form VIII.)	License to go armed on a journey. (License Form IX.)	License to possess fire-arms, ammunition or military stores in a district which has not been disarmed. (License Form X.)	License to possess arms and ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals. (License Form XI.)	License to possess and transport gunpowder and fuses for bonâ fide blasting purposes. (India's Resolution, No. 1556, dated 30th September 1881, recorded in G.O., 13th October 1881, No. 2114.)	Total.	Number of licenses in Form XI produced before the Magistrate in accordance with Rule 16 of the rules under the Arms Act.
Anantapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	232	...	1	...	...	243	...
Arcot, North ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	738	1	...	...	...	750	...
Arcot, South ...	4	...	...	...	...	22	3	470	...	...	...	...	499	...
Bellary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	847	...	44	13	...	911	...
Canara, South ...	1	...	...	...	...	26	11	621	7	12	677	...	1,355	...
Chingleput ...	1	...	...	...	...	2	8	741	2	...	...	...	754	...
Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	33	22	541	9	1	72	...	678	...
Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	196	5	1	...	...	216	...
Ganjam ...	...	...	...	...	...	13	10	259	...	5	...	...	287	...
Godáviri ...	2	...	...	...	...	13	20	214	8	...	...	...	257	...
Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18	248	7	...	10	...	284	...
Kurnool ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1,692	3	...	...	...	1,697	...
Madura ...	...	...	...	...	...	14	9	390	1	...	...	...	414	...
Madras Town ...	96	80	...	1	...	19	26	122	41	...	...	146	531	...
Malabar ...	69	7	...	...	...	10	35	2,939	3	...	115	1	3,179	...
Nellore ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	331	...	...	13	...	354	...
Nilgiri District ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	9	6	...	34	...	58	...
Salem ...	...	...	...	...	...	20	17	827	...	296	236	...	1,386	414
Tanjore ...	...	1	...	...	...	36	14	425	...	...	...	...	476	...
Tinnevely ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	255	...	...	...	...	268	...
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11	391	...	...	...	...	409	...
Vizagapatam ...	1	...	...	...	...	11	10	245	3	...	...	...	270	...
Total ...	174	88	...	1	...	250	267	12,733	96	360	1,170	147	14,286	414

The total number of licenses of all descriptions issued during the year was 14,286 compared with 16,298, the number issued in 1881.

CRIME AND OFFENCES.

Complete statistics for the year will be found in the appendix, Division II-B, Statement 2 to 5.

Number of offences. The following table shows the number of offences against the Penal Code and special laws as compared with 1881 and the results in cases brought to trial.

Under	Cases.						Persons.					Property.		
	Offences reported.	Cases struck off as false.	Balance of offences actually committed.	Tried by Magistrates and Courts.		Percentage of cases convicted to trial.	Total compelled to appear.	Actually put on trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of persons convicted to trial.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
				Convicted.	Not convicted.									
Penal Code ...	125,818	23,769	102,049	34,611	15,182	69.5	221,662	116,068	60,487	53,428	52.1	Rs. 12,31,515	Rs. 2,64,974	21.5
Special laws.	103,467	1,599	101,868	86,653	7,566	92	126,836	116,003	101,896	13,938	87.8	2,396	2,113	88.2
Total ...	229,285	25,368	203,917	121,264	22,748	84.2	348,498	232,071	162,383	67,366	70	12,33,911	2,67,087	21.6
Compare 1881.														
Penal Code ...	119,104	19,684	99,420	32,621	14,945	68.6	208,702	110,294	57,020	50,815	51.7	Rs. 12,69,254	Rs. 2,52,931	19.9
Special laws.	101,151	1,406	99,745	82,395	6,925	92.2	125,239	111,829	98,483	13,091	88.1	3,761	3,579	95.2
Total ...	220,255	21,090	199,165	115,016	21,870	84	333,941	222,123	155,503	63,906	70	12,73,015	2,56,510	20.1

There has been an increase under both heads. In Penal Code cases 69.5 per cent. were convicted against 68.6 in 1881, and 52.1 per cent. of persons tried were convicted against 51.7 in 1881. The percentage of property recovered (21.5) is still very low, though better than in 1881. In special law cases the percentage of conviction is very nearly the same as in 1881, and of convictions of persons it is also good. There is a slight falling off in the percentage of recoveries as compared with 1881.

Penal Code. The increase in offences against the public tranquillity is owing to the number of riot cases that took place during the year 1882 in different parts of the Presidency. The increase in offences affecting public health, &c., is owing to increased endeavours to enforce sanitary laws. The increase in offences affecting the human body is unaccountable. It is satisfactory to note that there is a considerable decrease in offences against property. In 1882 there were 102,049 offences committed against Chapters VI to XXII of the Penal Code against 99,420 in 1881. Of these, 50,566 were brought to trial and 34,611 were convicted, or 68.4 per cent. Of 221,662 persons compelled to appear, 116,068 were actually tried, and of those, 60,487 or 52.1 per cent. were convicted. Property to the estimated value of Rs. 12,31,515 was lost and Rs. 2,64,974, or 21.5 per cent., recovered. In 1882 there were 101,868 cases under special and local laws against 99,745 in 1881. 94,293 were tried and 86,653, or 91.9 per cent., convicted. Out of 116,003 persons brought to trial, 101,896 or 87.8 per cent. were convicted.

Offences against public tranquillity. 1,970 cases were committed under Chapter VIII. 57.1 per cent. were tried and 80.1 per cent. (of those tried) were convicted; and 61.3 per cent. of persons were convicted in the above cases. Rioting is the chief offence under this head, and was most prevalent in Tinnevely, Coimbatore and Cuddapah.

Offences by public servants. 95 cases were committed under Chapter IX. 58.9 per cent. were tried and 57.1 per cent. convicted; of persons 60 per cent. were convicted. Madura shows the greatest number of these offences.

Contempt of lawful authority. 2,051 cases were registered under Chapter X. Of these 92.4 per cent. were tried and 72.1 per cent. convicted. Tanjore, Madura, and Malabar show the greatest number of these offences.

False evidence, &c. 1,100 cases were registered under Chapter XI, with 72.9 per cent. tried and 72.1 per cent. convicted, and 64 per cent. of persons convicted. Madura has the largest number of cases against public justice.

Offences relating to coin, &c. 144 cases were registered under Chapter XII. 72.2 per cent. were tried, and 76 per cent. convicted, and 65.2 per cent. of persons were convicted. Anantapur has the largest number of cases.

157 cases were committed under Chapter XIII with 83.4 per cent. brought to trial and 93.1 per cent. convicted, with 86.1 per cent. of persons convicted. Tanjore shows the largest number of these cases. Offences relating to weights and measures.

7,033 cases were registered under Chapter XIV. 94.5 per cent. were brought to trial and 87.1 per cent. convicted, and 81 per cent. of persons were convicted. Madura, where sanitary laws have been rigidly enforced and the police increased for the purpose, shows the greatest number of cases. Offences affecting public health and safety.

88 cases are shown under Chapter XV. Of the cases tried 58 per cent. were convicted and 53 per cent. of persons were convicted. Tanjore and Tinnevely show the greatest number of cases. In the latter district there are constant feuds between the Native Christians and the heathen natives. Offences relating to religion.

41,704 cases were registered under Chapter XVI, of which 58.1 per cent. were convicted and 40.5 per cent. of persons were convicted. Of these offences 252 were murders, Ganjam showing 25 cases and Malabar 21. Out of the total number of cases, 28,589 are cases of criminal force and assault. Offences affecting the human body.

44,667 cases were registered under Chapter XVII. 71.1 per cent. were convicted and 53 per cent. of persons were convicted. Of the above there were 164 cases of dacoity, 3 cases with murder; 150 were cases of ordinary dacoity. Madura, as usual, has the greatest number of cattle thefts. Tanjore shows the largest number of cases of criminal trespass by day; Ganjam and Vizagapatam show the greatest number by night. Offences against property.

244 cases were registered under Chapter XVIII, of which 36.6 per cent. were convicted, and in which cases 23.3 per cent. of persons were convicted. Madura and Malabar show the greatest number of cases. Offences relating to documents.

711 cases were registered under Chapter XX. 50.7 per cent. were convicted and 36.3 per cent. of persons were convicted. Vizagapatam shows the greatest number of cases. Offences relating to marriage.

1,709 cases were registered under Chapter XXII, of which 64 per cent. were convicted and in which 55.2 per cent. of persons were convicted. Madras Town stands first on the list, then Malabar, where the Moplah and Nair population are freely given to this class of offence. Criminal intimidation, &c.

The following table shows the number of offences against revenue laws in 1882, with results. Offences against revenue laws.

	Number of cases reported.	Cases struck off as false after trial.	Balance of offences actually committed.	Total persons compelled to appear.	Brought to trial.				Convicted and punished.			
					Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.	
					Number.	Percentage of 6 to 4.	Number.	Percentage of 8 to 5.	Number.	Percentage of 10 to 4.	Number.	Percentage of 12 to 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Offences against Salt laws, Regulation I of 1805, and Acts XVII of 1840, VII of 1852, VI of 1871, II of 1878, and I of 1882 ...	6,561	139	6,422	8,051	6,264	97.5	7,951	98.8	5,834	90.8	6,920	86
Do. Abkari Act XIX of 1852 (Madras Town) ...	1	...	1	3	1	100	3	100	1	100	3	100
Do. Abkari Acts III of 1864 and V of 1879 ...	2,929	295	2,634	3,891	2,496	94.8	3,709	95.3	2,104	79.9	2,731	70.2
Do. Registration and Stamp Acts III of 1877 and I of 1879 ...	162	4	158	234	142	89.9	213	91	118	74.7	165	70.5
Do. Consolidated Customs Act VIII of 1878 ...	4	...	4	4	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	100
Total ...	9,657	438	9,219	12,183	8,907	96.6	11,880	97.5	8,061	87.4	9,823	80.6
Compare 1881 ...	10,273	516	9,757	13,451	9,298	95.3	12,893	95.9	8,327	85.3	10,613	78.9
Do. 1880 ...	9,205	287	8,918	13,301	8,263	92.7	12,469	93.7	7,401	83	10,217	76.8

9,657 cases were registered against 10,273 in 1881. It will be observed that the offences against salt laws have decreased from 7,187 in 1881 to 6,561 in 1882, showing that the prevention of the new Salt Department is taking effect.

The following table gives the offences against sanitation :—

	Cases.		Persons.	
	Offences actually committed.	Convicted.	Persons actually tried.	Convicted.
Municipal Acts X of 1865 and III of 1871...	22,452	17,841	21,280	18,417
Municipal Act V of 1878 (Madras Town) ...	1,609	720	807	725
Police Act XXIV of 1859 ...	36,423	34,456	39,099	36,815
Total ...	60,484	53,017	61,186	55,957
Compare 1881 ...	58,908	49,234	57,750	53,106

60,484 cases were registered against 58,908 in 1881.

Of persons convicted of grave crimes under the Penal Code, 6 were Europeans and 18 East Indians, while 12,142 were Hindus, 761 Muhammadans, 667 Moplahs, 788 Maravers and Kullers, and 105 criminal castes.

The High and Sessions Courts tried 1,276 cases, in 818 of which convictions were obtained. 2,394 persons were concerned and 1,244 convicted. 177 cases were committed by First-class Magistrates, 1,064 by Second-class Magistrates, and 35 by Third-class Magistrates. Only 7 were under special and local laws. The following table shows the number of cases tried by heads of villages under Regulations XI of 1816 and IV of 1821.

Offences.	Number of cases reported.	Cases struck off as false.	Balance of offences actually committed.	Total persons compelled to appear.	Brought to trial.				Convicted and punished.			
					Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.	
					Number.	Percentage of 6 to 4.	Number.	Percentage of 8 to 5.	Number.	Percentage of 10 to 4.	Number.	Percentage of 12 to 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Theft ...	4,403	177	4,226	6,628	3,950	93.5	6,506	98.2	3,684	87.2	5,858	88.4
Assault ...	6,452	235	6,217	9,661	5,207	83.8	7,841	81.2	4,329	69.6	5,541	57.4
Total ...	10,855	412	10,443	16,289	9,157	87.7	14,347	88.1	8,013	76.7	11,399	70
Compare 1881 ...	10,846	315	10,531	16,355	9,304	88.3	14,536	88.9	8,212	78	11,797	72.1
Do. 1880 ...	11,011	269	10,742	16,704	9,323	86.8	14,458	86.6	8,748	81.4	12,365	74
Do. 1879 ...	11,632	190	11,442	17,645	10,243	89.5	15,730	89.1	9,645	84.3	13,866	78.6

The heads of villages in Kistna, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevely exercise their powers to a considerable extent, whereas in Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur they rarely do so.

150,432 adult males were convicted against 142,062 in 1881. 1,362 juvenile males were convicted against 1,867 in 1881. 10,419 adult females were convicted against 11,325 in 1881. 170 juvenile females were convicted against 249 in 1881.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Full statistics will be found in the appendix (II-B, Statements 1 to 5). The original jurisdiction of all courts has been sufficiently dealt with under "Crime and Offences." In this section criminal appellate jurisdiction and connected matters will be treated.

The hearing of the appeals from convictions arising out of the riots between Muhammadans and Hindus in the Salem town occupied a bench of 3 judges for 9

days, and the appeal in the Chingleput record-theft case occupied a bench similarly constituted for 3 days. The number of appeals received in the High Court from the sentences or orders of the subordinate criminal courts was 434 and the number of persons concerned 694. The above figures include 6 appeals by Government from judgments of acquittal under Section 272 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in which 25 persons were concerned, and 6 cases of disagreement between judge and jury under Section 263, in which 7 persons were concerned. 1882 shows a decrease in the number of appeals as compared with the 3 previous years. Of the 54 appeals from Salem, 24 appeals related to the Salem riots.

The average duration of the appeals disposed of during the year was 43 days as against 46 days in 1881.

The High Court, as a court of reference, received 65 cases for confirmation of sentences of death passed on 86 persons, as compared with 77 cases affecting 98 persons received in 1881. Including 4 cases affecting 5 persons, which were pending at the close of 1881, the total for disposal was 69 cases affecting 91 persons. Of these, the court disposed of 66 cases affecting 87 persons, as compared with 82 cases affecting 104 persons in 1881, leaving 3 cases affecting 4 persons undisposed of at the close of the year.

The following statement shows for the last 3 years (1880 to 1882) the number of persons on whom sentence of death was passed and the manner in which they were dealt with by the High Court.

Mode of disposal.	1880.	1881.	1882.	Remarks.
Persons in whose cases the sentence of death was confirmed ...	72	73	58	1 died in jail pending the appeal.
reversed ...	8	11	5	
commuted to life-transportation ...	26	18	21	
commuted to imprisonment ...	4	1	1	
Persons in whose cases new trial was ordered ...	...	1	2	
Total ...	110	104	87	

334 cases were referred for orders to the High Court as a court of revision. Including 51 cases pending at the close of 1881, the total number of cases for disposal was 385. Of this number the High Court disposed of 356, leaving 29 pending at the close of the year.

The court also received during the year 170 applications from convicted persons for the revision of the sentences or orders passed against them. Including 28 applications pending at the close of 1881, the total for disposal was 198. Of this number 167 applications were disposed of, leaving 31 applications pending at the close of the year.

The following figures show in what manner the persons concerned in the cases dealt with by the court as a court of revision, otherwise than of the court's own motion, were disposed of in 1881 and 1882.

	1881.	1882.
Number of persons in whose cases { conviction or order was quashed or set aside.	374	378
do. do. modified ...	86	216
proceedings were not interfered with ...	341	752
further inquiry was ordered ...	9	...
Total ...	810	1,346

In the exercise also of its powers as a court of revision, the court received 1,145 calendars of sessions trials and 2,010 of trials by first-class magistrates; also 281 of appeals heard by sessions courts and 2,803 of appeals heard by first-class magistrates, making a total of 6,239 cases. Including 446 pending at the close of 1881, the total number of cases for disposal was 6,685. Of these, 5,496 cases were recorded on perusal, and in 162 records were called for, with the result that the sentences or orders of the lower courts were interfered with only in 39 cases.

Applications
for transfer,
&c.Lower court
appeals.Ten years'
comparison
of appeals
and persons
dealt with.

The court disposed also of 17 applications for transfer of cases, granting 9 and rejecting 8, and of 12 applications for release of prisoners on bail pending disposal by the court of their appeals, granting 3 only.

3,398 appeals, in which 8,519 persons were concerned, were received in 1882 as against 3,053 appeals preferred by 6,992 persons in 1881. Including 159 appeals affecting 427 persons, which were pending at the beginning of the year, and excluding transfers, the total number for actual disposal was 3,582 appeals affecting 9,030 persons. Of these, 3,378 appeals affecting 8,542 persons were disposed of, leaving 204 appeals affecting 488 persons undisposed of at the close of the year.

The following statement shows the variations in the number of appeals disposed of by the criminal courts in the interior for the last 11 years (1872 to 1882) and in the number of persons therein concerned.

	Cases.	Persons.
1872	3,812	9,570
1873	3,843	9,371
1874	3,678	8,541
1875	3,223	7,619
1876	3,435	8,085
1877	3,109	6,826
1878	2,824	5,795
1879	2,778	5,230
1880	2,995	6,843
1881	3,015	6,957
Total ...	32,712	74,837
Average ...	3,271	7,484
Compare 1882 ...	3,378	8,542

Appellants
how dealt
with.

The following figures show the number of persons under each head of disposal for the year 1882 and the proportion each such head bears to the total.

	Persons.	Percentage.
Appeals rejected	478	5.60
Conviction or order confirmed	4,311	50.47
Sentence or order reversed	2,745	32.14
Do. enhanced	46	.51
Do. reduced or modified	801	9.38
Proceedings quashed	76	.89
New trial or further inquiry ordered	49	.58
Otherwise disposed of	36	.43
Total ...	8,542	100

General
result of
appeals.

The following statement compares the results, as regards persons, of the appeals disposed of for the last 11 years (1872 to 1882):—

Year.	Persons.				
	Appeals were rejected.	Conviction confirmed.	Sentence altered or annulled.	Otherwise disposed of.	Percentage of cols. 2 & 3 to the total number dealt with.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1872	1,835	4,540	2,852	283	67.03
1873	1,857	4,096	3,144	274	63.62
1874	1,655	3,566	3,012	308	61.12
1875	1,339	3,530	2,578	172	63.90
1876	1,216	3,684	2,907	278	60.60
1877	1,245	3,001	2,391	189	62.20
1878	845	2,496	2,228	229	57.62
1879	776	2,588	2,603	263	53.99
1880	805	3,036	2,702	300	56.13
1881	693	3,152	3,046	66	55.26
Total ...	12,266	33,689	27,463	2,362	60.64
Average ...	1,226	3,369	2,746	236	60.64
Compare 1882 ...	478	4,311	3,668	85	56.06

The average duration of the appeals disposed of was 21 days in sessions courts, 41 in the courts of Agents to the Governor, 19 in those of district magistrates, and 18 in those of other magistrates. The average for all the courts taken together was 19 days.

During the year under review 249 persons applied to sessions courts for their interference in view to a revision by the High Court of the sentences passed on them by the subordinate courts; and the cases of 2 persons were taken up by sessions courts of their own motion on a perusal of the judgments of the courts subordinate to them. Including 2 persons pending from the end of 1881 and excluding transfers, there were 252 persons to be dealt with. These were disposed of as follows:—

	Persons.
Interference declined	157
Referred to the High Court under Section 296 of the Code of Criminal Procedure	28
Proceedings quashed or further inquiry ordered, &c.	36
Otherwise disposed of	19
Total ...	240

The 36 persons shown in the above statement as those in whose cases proceedings were quashed, &c., were probably persons concerned in sessions cases, who were directed to be committed for trial under the proviso to Section 296, Criminal Procedure Code. The cases of 12 persons were pending disposal at the close of the year.

Also 329 persons applied to the district magistrates to obtain a revision by the High Court of the sentences passed on them by the subordinate courts, and the cases of 167 persons were taken up by the same courts of their own motion on a perusal of judgments. Including 15 persons pending at the beginning of the year, and excluding transfers and persons that died, &c., there were 542 to be dealt with. These were disposed of as follows:—

	Persons.
Interference declined	281
Referred to the High Court	170
Proceedings quashed, new trial ordered, &c.	89
Total ...	540

The cases of 2 persons remained undisposed of at the close of the year.

1881-1882

The total number of prisoners of all classes confined in the several central and district jails of this Presidency (*exclusive of subsidiary jails*) during the calendar year 1882 was 23,317 against 26,263 in 1881; transfers are deducted as usual. The daily average number of prisoners during the year under review was 8,877.35 against 10,589.36, showing a decrease of 1,712.01 as compared with the preceding year. The number of male convicts admitted during the year 1882 under fresh sentences was 10,134 against 9,687 in the previous year. The number of female convicts admitted during the year was 869 against 920 in 1881. The daily average number of convicts was 8,578.32 against 10,250.24, being 1,671.92 less than that during the year 1881. At the commencement of the year there were 9,296 convicts of both sexes in the various central and district jails; 11,003 were imprisoned during the year against 10,607 in the preceding year, 12,153 were released or otherwise disposed of, leaving 8,146 convicts in prison on the 31st December 1882, or 1,150 convicts less than at the close of the year 1881. The subjoined statement exhibits the distribution of the different classes of prisoners during the year 1882.

Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Grand Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicts ...	8,933	363	9,296	11,507	958	12,465	20,440	1,321	21,761	12,642	973	13,615	7,798	348	8,146
Under-trial ...	140	12	152	1,968	205	2,173	2,108	217	2,325	1,993	201	2,194	115	16	131
Civil ...	147	5	152	1,351	98	1,449	1,498	103	1,601	1,350	99	1,449	148	4	152
Security ...	35	...	35	30	...	30	65	...	65	50	...	50	15	...	15
Insane ...	8	6	14	154	28	182	162	34	196	148	31	179	14	3	17
State ...	8	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	8	3	...	3	5	...	5
Total ...	9,271	386	9,657	15,010	1,289	16,299	24,281	1,675	25,956	16,186	1,304	17,490	8,095	371	8,466

Out of 8,146 prisoners of both sexes remaining in prison at the end of the year, there were 35 Europeans, 17 Eurasians, 138 Native Christians, 733 Muhamadans, 7,006 Hindus, 216 Budhists, and 1 Jew.

The ages of the convicts are nearly the same as during the previous year. 92 were under 16 years of age, 6,074 were between 16 and 40 years, 1,750 were between 40 and 60 years, and 230 were above 60 years.

	Number remaining	
	31st Decr. 1882.	31st Decr. 1881.
Persons employed under Government, or Municipal, or other local authorities ...	295	291
Professional persons ...	374	389
Persons in service or performing personal offices ...	442	427
Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals ...	2,832	3,594
Persons engaged in commerce and trade ...	714	877
Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c. ...	303	375
Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise ...	2,838	2,980
Married women ...	155	145
Unmarried women ...	18	28
Widows ...	150	160
Prostitutes ...	25	30
Total ...	8,146	9,296

Of the convicts remaining at the end of the year, 34.17 per cent. were under sentences for periods under 1 year, 11.20 per cent. for periods between 1 and 2 years, 23.59 per cent. for periods between 2 and 5 years, 20.12 per cent. for periods between 5 and 10 years, 1.79 per cent. were undergoing sentences exceeding 10 years, and 8.97 per cent. were sentenced to transportation, 8 males and 2 females were awaiting capital punishment, 98 were undergoing simple imprisonment, 7,678 were undergoing rigorous imprisonment, 218 suffered whipping in addition to imprisonment, 146 suffered imprisonment in default of any fine imposed; 12.40 per cent. were convicted once before, 3.97 per cent. twice before, 3.81 per cent. oftener than twice.

Escapes and recaptures have been given under the head of police.

The total number of offences committed during the year was 4,142 against 5,588 in 1881. Of this number 10 were offences disposed of by the Criminal Courts. In the central jails the number of offences against prison discipline fell from 3,714 to 3,432. In district jails the number of offences committed was 1,710 against 1,874 in the preceding year. The ratio of punishments to average strength in central jails was 46.01 against 62.03 in 1881. In district jails the ratio of punishments was 51.93 against 43.95. The following is a statement of the number of offences and punishments in the years 1880, 1881, and 1882.

Particulars of offences and punishments.	1882.			1881.			1880.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Offences.*</i>									
Criminal offences ...	10	...	10	11	...	11	19	...	19
Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles ...	1,018	11	1,029	1,363	16	1,379	1,338	27	1,365
Offences relating to work ...	1,075	35	1,110	7,530	33	1,565	1,686	57	1,743
Other offences relating to prison discipline ...	1,892	101	1,993	2,515	118	2,633	2,601	162	2,763
Total ...	3,995	147	4,142	5,419	169	5,588	5,644	246	5,890
<i>Punishments.*</i>									
By Criminal Courts ...	10	...	10	11	...	11	19	...	19
Separate confinement ...	334	20	354	121	8	129	68	12	80
Re-duced { No. I. Bread and water diet ...	506	51	557	770	66	836	747	106	853
{ No. II. Stir-about diet ...	791	45	836	999	39	1,038	896	60	956
{ No. III. Full stir-about diet ...	718	20	738	783	28	811	428	25	453
Separate confinement with reduced diet ...	...	...	...	276	21	297	303	26	329
Corporal punishment ...	400	...	400	768	...	768	1,511	...	1,511
Other punishments ...	1,236	11	1,247	1,691	7	1,698	1,672	17	1,689
Total ...	3,995	147	4,142	5,419	169	5,588	5,644	246	5,890

* Admonitions excluded.

In regard to corporal punishment every endeavour has been made to carry out the wishes of the Government of India. But experience shows that without a sacrifice of discipline it cannot be further reduced, and that so long as prisoners are kept in unrestricted association, the disuse of so efficacious and deterrent a punishment as whipping will result in an increase of insubordination. The subjoined table shows the percentage of corporal punishments to the total prison population in the central jails during the years 1882, 1881, and 1880.

Central Jails.	1882.			1881.			1880.		
	Total prison male population.	Number of floggings.	Percentage to prison male population.	Total prison male population.	Number of floggings.	Percentage to prison male population.	Total prison male population.	Number of floggings.	Percentage to prison male population.
Rajahmundry ...	1,059	37	3.49	1,242	86	6.92	1,311	167	12.73
Vellore ...	1,232	32	2.59	1,184	35	2.95	1,316	59	4.48
Trichinopoly ...	1,135	24	1.94	1,288	33	2.56	1,432	48	3.35
Coimbatore ...	1,072	25	2.33	1,350	44	3.25	1,298	77	5.93
Cannanore ...	818	14	1.71	859	48	5.58	754	56	7.42
Salem ...	1,213	11	.90	1,177	31	2.63	1,320	144	10.90
Penitentiary ...	2,042	26	1.27	2,052	78	3.80	2,066	133	6.43
Total ...	8,571	169	1.97	9,152	355	3.87	9,497	684	7.20

Superintendents generally are of opinion that the exclusion from the classes of men who, on account of their advanced age, cannot be expected to learn, will facilitate the progress of willing pupils, and the teachers will be able to devote more time to the instruction of those prisoners to whom education will be of some practical use on release. Of 4,437 convicts released during the year who had been under instruction in jail, there were—

	Unable to read and write.	Able to read and write a little.	Able to read and write well.
On admission into jail ...	3,009	890	538
On release from jail ...	2,460	1,314	663

There were at the close of the year under review 11 Chinese and 201 Burmese convicts; of these 11 Chinese and 180 Burmese were under following sentences of imprisonment for life; 21 Burmese were term transportation convicts.

Employment
of women.

The total number of women imprisoned during the year was 1,321, being a decrease of 96 as compared with the previous year. They were employed in sweeping, pounding, grinding and sifting grain, in picking wool and coir, in spinning and carding wool, in preparing thread, spinning cotton, sewing jail clothing, and other suitable intramural labor.

State
prisoners.

Of this class there were no fresh admissions during the year. Of 8 State prisoners remaining in jail at the close of the previous year, 1 was released and 2 died. The casualties occurred in the district jail at Berhampore. 5 Moplah State prisoners remained in jail at the end of the year under review.

Lunatics.

There was an increase in the number of admissions compared with the year 1881. 196 insane persons were temporarily imprisoned in jails during the year, of whom 82 were transferred to lunatic asylums, 10 were sent for trial on recovery, 84 were released, 2 died from natural causes, and 1 committed suicide in jail. At the close of the year 14 males and 3 females remained under observation. Of these, 4 were male criminal lunatics; the remaining 10 males and 3 females were confined under the provisions of the Lunacy Act.

Remission
system.

The only point on which some modification of the remission system has been made was in respect of life prisoners. In this Presidency a prisoner sentenced to imprisonment for life is awarded, under the existing rules, the same period of probation as a prisoner sentenced to imprisonment for twenty years, and he is permitted to earn marks and to be eligible for promotion under the remission rules in the same manner as other convicts. Moreover, a special report on the conduct of every such prisoner is submitted to Government as soon as twenty years of his imprisonment may have passed, and the Government then pass such orders as they think fit. In modification of this rule, Government have been pleased to direct that in future the cases of prisoners sentenced to transportation for life, but not transported beyond the seas, be submitted for the orders of Government as soon as such prisoner shall have passed twenty years' imprisonment, or after such shorter period as, with the remission earned, may amount to twenty years.

Juvenile
offenders.

A central reformatory for juvenile offenders, to contain 100 boys, will be shortly established in the vicinity of Madras under Act V of 1876. The number of convicted juveniles under 16 years of age imprisoned in the central and district jails during 1882 was 241, of whom 219 were boys. Of this number doubtless several were fit subjects for reformatory treatment, but it ought not to be lost sight of that in many cases a short period of sharp corrective imprisonment in jail will have the effect of deterring the offenders from committing further offences without having resort to the costly treatment of the reformatory system.

Financial.

The total sum expended in guarding and maintaining the prisoners confined in the several central and district jails during the year 1882, excluding the outlay on construction of new jails, or on additions, alterations and repairs, and also of charges for inspection and general superintendence, was Rs. 7,00,903, or Rs. 78-7-9 per head of average strength, showing a decrease of Rs. 58,742; but the cost per head of average strength was increased by Rs. 6-13-3 as compared with the preceding year. The following statement shows the increase and decrease of expenditure under each major head during the years 1881 and 1882.

Heads of expenditure.	1881.	1882.	Increase.	Decrease.	Cost per head, 1881.	Cost per head, 1882.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Daily average number of prisoners 10,601.	Daily average number of prisoners 8,933.						
Rations	Rs. 3,63,646	Rs. 2,90,620	Rs. 73,026	Rs. 661	Rs. 35 3 0	Rs. 33 11 5	Rs. 2 17 7	Rs. 1 7 7
Fixed establishment	1,90,690	1,90,029	661	9,765	17 15 10	21 4 5	3 4 7	...
Police guard	1,50,603	1,20,838	2,765	...	12 5 1	13 8 6	1 3 5	...
Hospital charges	18,299	20,567	2,268	...	1 11 7	2 4 10	0 9 3	...
Clothing and bedding	25,059	26,354	1,295	...	2 6 9	3 0 11	0 10 2	...
Contingencies	31,348	52,495	21,147	...	2 15 3	5 14 0	2 14 9	...
Total	7,59,645	7,00,903	58,742	58,742	71 10 6	78 7 9	6 13 3	...

the number of offences and punishments

The decrease under rations was partly due to the smaller number of prisoners dieted, but there was a saving of Rs. 1-7-7 per head in consequence of provisions being cheaper and also owing to the exclusion of a variety of hospital extras which are now charged under hospital diets. The staff of the native jail at Ootacamund was increased in consequence of a large number of prisoners being transferred from the plains to the hills for public works at Ootacamund. The saving under police guard is due to a diminution of number of prisoners guarded during the year. The increase in hospital charges is principally due to hospital diets, extras to sick, perishable articles, half-yearly supplies, &c., being now included under their proper head. Extra clothing was issued to the prisoners at Trichinopoly on the recommendation of the medical officer. The cost of lighting of the jails and jail hospitals was formerly included in the contract rates for rations; these amounts are now charged under the head of contingencies. The total cost of the 6 central jails and the Madras Penitentiary was Rs. 4,13,563, or Rs. 77-5-11 per head. The total cost of the 24 district jails, containing a daily average of 3,540 prisoners, was Rs. 2,70,105, or Rs. 76-4-9 per head. The European Prison at Ootacamund contained a daily average of 26 convicts, mostly military prisoners. The cost of this prison was Rs. 14,840, or Rs. 570-12-3 per head. The cost of the Civil Debtors' Prison at Madras was Rs. 2,395, or Rs. 126-0-10 per head of average strength.

The average number of males and females under sentence of labor during the year was 7,987-93; of this number 263-11 were sick, 225-68 were convalescent and infirm, leaving 7,499-14 fit for labor; of this number 305-94 were employed on unremunerative labor, 767-88 or 9-61 per cent. as prison officers, 1,286-97 or 16-11 per cent. as prison servants, 708-86 in gardening, 603-57 on additions, alterations and repairs to jail buildings, and 67-80 on construction of new buildings under the supervision of the superintendents of jails and officers of the Public Works Department. The number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, including those employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, was 3,758-12; the ratio of convicts employed on manufactures was 35-84 per cent. to the average number sentenced to labor.

The total credits from manufactures amount to Rs. 5,62,552, and the total debits to Rs. 4,73,611, leaving an excess of credits or profit of Rs. 88,941, giving an average profit per head of the number sentenced to labor of Rs. 11. The excess amount paid into the treasury by cash and invoices over the amount drawn from the treasury during the year 1882 was Rs. 1,23,201, or Rs. 16 per head of average number sentenced to labor. The credits as well as the profit have fallen much below that of the preceding year owing to manufactures in the jails being stopped under the ruling of the Government of India.

The net cost to Government on account of prisoners confined in the several central and district jails during the year 1882, exclusive of the amount spent on the construction of new jails and on additions, alterations and repairs to prison buildings, was Rs. 5,75,764, or Rs. 64-7-0 per head of all convicts.

The total amount expended on the construction of new jails and on additions, alterations and repairs to prison buildings, was Rs. 85,553; of this sum Rs. 38,084 were expended by the Jail Department on works executed by convict labor under the supervision and direction of the jail superintendents, and Rs. 47,469 were expended by the Department of Public Works.

The dietary was brought into use in 1879, and we have therefore an experience of it extending over three years. The prisoners one with another retain their weight, their health, and their capacity for labor.

In consequence of the heavy mortality in the central jail at Trichinopoly, the death-rate during the past year was high. The total number of deaths in all jails (central, district and subsidiary) was 397 against 442 in the preceding year. The death-rate amongst all classes of prisoners was 40-7 per mille to the daily average strength against 38-7 per mille in 1881. There were 30 deaths from cholera. The greatest number of deaths (145) occurred in the central jail at Trichinopoly, where the death-rate was 176-77 per mille. The following comparative

table exhibits the mortality in each jail during 1881 and 1882 from all causes, all classes of prisoners included.

Jails.	1882.			1881.		
	Daily average strength.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to strength.	Daily average strength.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to strength.
Russellkonda	88-94	...	...	125-92	1	79
Guntur	128-89	...	...	157-77	...	...
Chittoor	156-49	...	...	158-99	1	62
Chingleput	106-25	...	...	131-54	...	...
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...
European Prison, Ootacamund	26-23	...	...	23-71	...	...
Debtors' Prison, Madras	19-23	...	...	19-29	1	5-18
Cuddalore	175-18	1	57	333-90	7	2-09
Rajahmundry, District	157-63	2	1-26	161-70	16	3-71
H.M.'s Penitentiary	688-98	10	1-45	730-10	8	1-09
Vellore, Central	929-40	14	1-50	975-51	17	1-74
Tellicherry	63-93	1	1-56	100-65	5	4-96
Rajahmundry, Central	895-78	17	1-89	958-52	5	2-60
Kurnool	95-56	2	2-09	83-13	...	...
Bellary	414-76	9	2-16	512-20	8	3-51
Mangalore	115-28	3	2-60	145-02	11	7-58
Cannanore, Central	603-36	16	2-65	690-19	51	7-38
Ootacamund, District	101-81	3	2-94	55-32	5	9-03
Madura	262-88	8	3-04	461-44	9	4-11
Tinnevely	185-45	6	3-23	192-25	1	5-2
Berhampore	122-41	4	3-26	130-43	1	7-6
Nellore	115-29	4	3-46	220-33	3	1-36
Vizagapatam	250-61	9	3-59	310-71	15	4-82
Trichinopoly, District	124-42	5	4-01	152-91	20	13-07
Parvatipur	93-93	4	4-25	78-84	1	1-26
Salem	510-65	24	4-69	599-62	27	4-50
Coimbatore, District	119-82	6	5-00	151-02	6	3-97
Do. Central	816-15	43	5-26	1,034-14	17	1-64
Tranquebar	126-73	7	5-52	142-29	...	...
Calicut	222-37	14	6-29	235-48	28	3-39
Cuddapah	130-72	9	6-88	145-02	6	4-13
Tanjore	147-95	13	8-78	144-49	24	16-61
Trichinopoly, Central	880-27	145	17-67	1,030-48	125	12-13
Palghat Fort	...	...	...	195-73	5	2-55
Total ...	8,877-35	379	4-26	10,589-36	434	4-09
Subsidiary Jails	869-55	18	2-07	811-45	8	98
Total ...	9,746-90	397	4-07	11,400-81	442	3-87

The health of the prisoners in the central jail at Trichinopoly has been a subject of anxious consideration. During 1881 dysentery of a very severe type prevailed; this was followed at the close of the year by an epidemic of cholera producing 84 cases, of which 32 terminated fatally. In January 1882 28 prisoners died in this jail, and in spite of every care taken regarding the dietary, water-supply, clothing, and cleanliness of the prisoners, the death-rate was lamentably high. The conservancy of the jail was almost unexceptionable. Unremitting attention was paid by the officers to the quality and preparation of the food, whilst great care was taken to ensure that every prisoner actually received the prescribed quantities of food to which he was entitled. Additional warm clothing was supplied to the prisoners, the tasks and hours for labor reduced, and punishment by reduced diet was almost abandoned as it was thought that this form of punishment might possibly be open to objection. The hospital wards were vacated, the prisoners removed into camp and every sanitary precaution taken; but notwithstanding these measures, the mortality and sickness, though diminishing at the close of the year, continued. During the year under review the Surgeon-General, the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, and Surgeon-General Cunningham, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, visited and inspected the jail; but these officers do not appear to have formed any decided opinion as to the cause of the unusual sickness and mortality. The Surgeon-General, who made a special inspection of the jail in August, reported that in his opinion the disease prevailing was the old form of jail diarrhoea, dropsy, and dysentery, which twenty years ago caused so large a mortality in the Madras prisons. He considered the

disease due to bad or imperfect nutrition, whether before or subsequent to admission he was unable to say; but looking to the care exercised in the choice of the grain and the other articles of food, and in cooking and apportioning the rations, the diseased condition of the prisoners appeared to point to defective nutrition anterior to admission into jail. On the recommendation of the medical officer, the rations of meat and grain were increased and an extra supply of antiscorbutic vegetables issued. The effect of the changes involved by the introduction of these additional articles of diet has been to raise the nutritive value of the diets beyond what is allowed to long-termed prisoners in England engaged on hard labor. The Sanitary Commissioner of Madras, who inspected the jail in October, was of opinion that there should be a radical change in the dietary. He recommended that rice should be issued to all prisoners, as he found that the sickness and mortality had been greater amongst the reconvicted prisoners, who were fed entirely on dry grain, than amongst the other convicts, who received two meals of rice and twelve meals of dry grain a week. Accordingly all classes of prisoners were placed on the same scale of dietary and reconvicted prisoners received two meals of rice as the others.

The subjoined table shows the effect of imprisonment on the health and weight of the convicts admitted, liberated, and died during the year.

Class of jails.	Weights.							Health								
	Gained weight.			Lost weight.				Of those ad- mitted.			Of those liberated.			Of those on admission who died.		
	Number who gained.	Total number of pounds gained.	Average gain per pri- soner.	Number who lost.	Total number of pounds lost.	Average loss per pri- soner.	Neither gained nor lost.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.
Central Prison ...	2,061	10,147½	4-92	815	2,928½	3-59	448	2,208	137	11	3,196	108	20	109	143	10
District Jails ...	5,070	29,212½	5-76	2,513	11,745	4-67	641	7,790	683	166	7,776	356	92	53	30	21
European Prison, Ootacamund ...	9	88½	9-83	2	3	1-50	...	8	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...

The following statement exhibits the chief forms of sickness and mortality amongst convicts only during the years 1881 and 1882.

Diseases.	1882.		1881.		Remarks.
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	
Small-pox	69	...	65	1	
Intermittent fever	2,053	2	2,341	5	
Remittent and continued fever	145	3	240	10	
Cholera	52	27	89	33	
Scrofula and Phthisis pulmonalis	43	16	56	17	
Anæmia and general debility	382	55	434	64	
Respiratory diseases	278	21	373	34	
Dysentery and diarrhoea	1,193	174	1,293	169	
Ulcers and boils	270	...	323	...	
Accidents	256	3	304	...	
Suicides	1	2	...	1	* An attempt which subsequently proved fatal.
Other diseases	2,105	63	2,046	85	
Total	6,847	366	7,564	419	

There were 304 subsidiary jails. The year opened with 864 males and 62 females remaining in these jails. 64,322 males and 4,988 females were admitted during the year. The total population passing through these jails was 65,186 males and 5,050 females. 64,321 males and 4,995 females were discharged from

all causes, leaving 865 males and 55 females at the close of the year under review. The total daily average number of prisoners in confinement was 797.32 males and 72.23 females. The above figures do not include the prisoners passing through the 21 subsidiary jails in the Kistna District, the 13 subsidiary jails in the Chingleput District, and the 21 subsidiary jails in the Tinnevely District. 174 sub-jails were in good repair, 66 in fair repair, and 18 in bad repair. The returns for Kistna, Chingleput and Tinnevely have not been received.

Employment
of convicts in
subsidiary
jails.

Out of a daily average number of 371.31 convicts sentenced to labor, 334.72 were employed as follows:—

Cooks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59.64
Pounding and sifting grain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.35
Jail garden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89.10
Sweepers and scavengers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118.89
Stone-breaking	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.70
Road work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.35
Light work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34.69
Total										334.72
Unemployed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.59
Total										371.31

Health of
prisoners in
subsidiary
jails.

The total number admitted into hospital was 645 males and 83 females. The ratio per cent. of admissions to the daily average strength was 80.89 males and 114.91 females. 18 deaths occurred during the year: 2 from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 5 from fever, 1 from diarrhoea, 2 from dysentery, and 1 from dropsy. 6 deaths are attributed to other causes. The daily average sick during the year was 10.44 males and 1.77 females. The ratio of the daily average sick to the daily average strength was 1.30 males and 2.45 females.

VAGRANCY.

68 vagrants were admitted during the year and 9 were remaining in the Workhouse at the close of last year, making a total of 77. 21 were discharged on obtaining employment; 32 were removed from British India, 16 to England, 13 to Australia, 3 to Ceylon; 18 left in various other ways; so that 6 were remaining in the Workhouse at the close of the year.

The nationalities of vagrants admitted during the year were 2 Australians, 48 Europeans, 5 others, 13 other classes of British-born subjects. 3 had been sailors, 9 soldiers, 1 a groom, 4 clerks, 16 railway men, 4 tradesmen, 9 no occupation, 22 other professional occupations.

The expenditure was Rs. 14,493-7-3; of this Rs. 802-15-10 was incurred in deporting two persons, but recovered from employes under Section 31 and credited to Government. The expenditure for removal of vagrants under Sections 8 and 16 was Rs. 8,525-5-1; clothing and rations cost Rs. 932-11-10 and establishment Rs. 2,259-0-3. Contingencies were Rs. 1,080-7-1.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Monegar
Choultry and
connected
charities.

The receipts of the year under report amount to Rs. 17,654-8-8 and the expenditure to Rs. 19,187-5-7. The average daily number of paupers maintained during the year in the Monegar Choultry was 94 against 103 in 1881, and of patients in the Native Infirmary was 97 against 86 in 1881. In the Foundling Asylum the number of children was 8 against 9 in 1881. The expense incurred on account of dieting paupers was Rs. 2,379-9-0, or, on an average, it was 1 anna and $\frac{3}{4}$ pie per head per day. The expense for dieting patients in the infirmary cost Rs. 6,186-6-3 for the year, at an average of 2 annas 10 pies per head per day. The charge on account of children in the Foundling Asylum amounted to Rs. 124-4-2; on an average the cost was 8 pies per head per day. The daily average number of

pauper inmates in the Rajah of Venkatagiri's Choultry was 44, besides 108 out-door paupers supplied with rice doles of two ollocks a day; while in the year 1881 the pauper inmates were 38 and the out-door recipients 108. The total receipt from the interest during the year was Rs. 4,000 and the expenditure during the same period Rs. 3,164-9-7. A sum of Rs. 2,500 was invested out of the balance that remained from the previous year's receipt. The total number of patients admitted in the Lying-in Hospital during the year was 477 against 458 in 1881; the cost for dieting, &c., Rs. 2,621-4-4 against Rs. 2,113-6-4 in 1881. The Poor School established by Lord Napier and Ettrick is working satisfactorily. The out-door children receive one meal of curry and rice every day at noon.

The monthly expenses averaged Rs. 415-4-6 $\frac{1}{2}$, which is Rs. 17-4-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ more than the average of the previous year. The total number of out-door paupers relieved during the year was 3,642, giving a monthly average of 303.5 against 289.3 last year, and 116 persons were fed, clad and kept in the institution as inmate paupers against 99 in the previous year. There were 27 admissions among the cooked-food recipients, 4 among the raw-rice ones, and 4 among the inmate paupers. 10 pairs of cotton carpets and 10 pillows were supplied to the inmate paupers at a cost of Rs. 16-0-3.

Langhur-
khana.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Detailed statistics as to the number, description, value and disposal of suits and appeals and the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of decrees in the various civil and revenue courts will be found in the appendix (Division II-B).

343 Benches sat during the year against 411 the year before.

The receipts from court fees amounted to Rs. 84,660 as against Rs. 1,16,128 in 1881.

High Court,
original
jurisdiction.]

The number of suits instituted in 1882 was 407, of which 398 were ordinary, 5 testamentary and intestate, and 4 matrimonial. Of the 184 suits for specific money claims, 164 were on contract. 26 summary suits were filed. The total value of the subject-matter of the suits instituted, so far as their value can be ascertained, amounts to Rs. 23,82,000 as against Rs. 18,59,000 in 1881 and Rs. 20,53,000 in 1880. Including 6 suits restored to the file and 2 called up from District Courts for trial before the High Court, the number received on the file during the year was 415. These 415 suits, together with the 221 pending at the end of 1881, made 636 suits for disposal in 1882 as against 754 in 1881, showing a decrease of 15.63 per cent. Of these, 370 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 266 at the end of the year. Of the 370 suits, 93 were disposed of without trial, 99 without contest, and 178 after contest. Of the 71 suits decreed *ex parte*, 20 were suits brought under Chapter XXXIX of the Civil Procedure Code. The average pendency of suits between the dates of institution and final disposal was 148 days for contested cases and 88 days for uncontested.

The total number of references to take accounts, to make inquiries, &c., was 49. Of these, 12 were disposed of, leaving 37 pending at the close of the year.

Miscella-
neous.

The total number of applications for execution of decrees were 246 for disposal. Of this number, 38 were withdrawn or otherwise not prosecuted, and 124 were disposed of with the following result, leaving 84 undisposed of at the end of the year. The total number of insolvency cases was 234 for disposal. Of these, 169 were disposed of, 23 being dismissed, and in the rest, the insolvents were discharged, with allocation in 53 cases. The Insolvent Court also disposed of 118 applications for protection orders and 88 petitions of a miscellaneous nature. The High Court disposed of 1,347 interlocutory applications in suits, and received 77 pauper petitions, 117 petitions for probate, 14 claims to attached property and 47 other petitions.

350 Benches sat during the year against 302 the year before; of these there were 128 criminal Benches, of which 73 were presided over by a single Judge, 43 by 2 Judges and 12 by 3 Judges, 9 for the hearing of the appeals connected with

High Court,
appellate
jurisdiction.

the Salem riots and 3 for the disposal of the Chingleput record-theft case. The receipts from court fees during the year amounted to Rs. 98,892 as compared with Rs. 84,293 in 1881.

Appeals from original decrees.

The number of appeals from original decrees filed in 1882 was 186 as against 192 in 1881. 162 of these appeals were preferred from original decrees of the courts in the mofussil: the remaining 24 were from decrees of a division bench of the High Court on its original side. In the preceding year, the numbers were 156 and 36 respectively. The total value of property involved in appeals received from the mofussil during the year amounted to Rs. 57,07,541 as against Rs. 14,45,698 in 1881, being an increase of over 43 lakhs, or 3 times as much as in 1881. This striking increase is chiefly owing to the institution of 1 appeal relating to the succession to the Zemindari of Sivaganga, which was valued at nearly 38 lakhs of rupees. The total number of appeals from original decrees on the file for disposal was 354 as against 328 for 1881. Of this total, 167 appeals were disposed of as against 160 in 1881, leaving 187 pending at the close of 1882. The average pendency of appeals from the courts in the mofussil was 380 days, and of the original side appeals, 267 days. The general average for contested and uncontested appeals of both the classes was 366 days as against 275 in 1881, showing an increase of 91 days, or 33.09 per cent. 187 appeals were undisposed of against an average of 85; of these 1 belonged to 1879, 10 to 1880, 23 to 1881, and 153 to 1882.

Appeals from appellate decrees.

The number of second appeals, filed in 1882, was 1,084 as against 1,002 in 1881 and 898 in 1880, showing an increase of 8.18 per cent. over the institutions of 1881 and of 20.71 per cent. over those of 1880. The above figures show that in no year since 1871 has such a large number of second appeals been filed as in 1882, the increase in 1882 over the average for the previous 11 years being 37.22 per cent. The total number of second appeals for property not exceeding 500 rupees in value was 782 as against 698 in 1881. The total number of second appeals for disposal was 1,695 as against 1,377 in 1881, being an increase of 23.09 per cent. and exceeding the annual average for the preceding 11 years by 653 appeals, or 62.67 per cent. Of these, 116 were disposed of without trial, 84 without contest and 773 after contest, leaving 722 undisposed of. 722 second appeals remained undisposed of at the close of the year against an average of 269. Notwithstanding the increased proportion of disposals the number of second appeals pending at the close of 1882 was about $2\frac{3}{4}$ times in excess of the average of the 11 years preceding 1882.

Miscellaneous.

The number of appeals from orders filed in the year was 201 as against 204 in 1881. Of these, 195 were disposed of—26 without trial, 16 without contest, 153 after contest. The average pendency of the contested appeals against orders was 183 days, and of the uncontested 154. The general average for the contested and uncontested cases was 177 days. There were filed 312 petitions under Section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code as against 177 in 1881. The increase in this class of work (over 76 per cent.) is very noteworthy. There were 70 civil revision petitions undisposed of at the close of 1881, which, with the 312 filed in the year under review, made 382 for disposal. Of this number, 223 were disposed of as against 162 in 1881, leaving 159 undisposed of at the close of the year. The total number of civil miscellaneous petitions filed in 1882 was 559 as against 533 in 1881, showing an increase of 4.88 per cent. There were 138 civil miscellaneous petitions undisposed of at the close of 1881, which, together with the 559 filed in the year under review, made 697 for disposal. Besides the appeals and petitions above dealt with, the High Court, appellate side, disposed of 18 appeals under the letters patent from orders made by a single appellate bench Judge. 16 references from Small Cause Courts under Section 617 of the Civil Procedure Code, 3 references from the Board of Revenue under the Stamp Act, 1 reference from the Presidency Small Cause Court. The total number of civil appeals of all classes disposed of during the year under review exceeds that in 1881 by 212 cases, or 18.79 per cent., and the average for the preceding 11 years by 275 cases, or 25.85 per cent.

Appeals to Privy Council.

7 appeals to the Privy Council were pending at the beginning of the year, 2 were admitted by the High Court during the year, 2 were reversed and 2 were

withdrawn, leaving 5 pending. 4 applications for leave to appeal to the Privy Council were pending at the beginning of the year, 3 were received during the year, 2 were admitted, 1 rejected, and 1 withdrawn, leaving 3 pending at the close of the year.

Act No. XV of 1882, consolidating and amending the law relating to the Small Cause Court. Presidency Court of Small Causes, came into force on the 1st of July 1882.

21,296 suits were instituted in 1882, as compared with 1881, the net decrease being 3,176 suits. The total value of the 21,259 small causes instituted was Rs. 7,88,483, giving an average of Rs. 37 per suit, or one rupee more than in 1881, and that of the 37 summary suits was Rs. 15,972, giving an average of Rs. 431 per suit, or Rs. 107 less than in 1881. The extension of the court's pecuniary jurisdiction has so far contributed no material increase to the court's file. Including 3,450 suits pending at the close of 1881, the total for disposal was 24,746. Of these, 22,910 suits, including 222 applications for recovery of possession of immovable property, were disposed of. There were 1,836 suits pending at the close of the year. 8,375 applications for execution were received during the year, of which 20 related to decrees passed by other courts. Including 3,922 applications pending at the end of 1881 and 2,505 revived, the total for disposal was 14,802. Of these, 700 were withdrawn or dismissed and 170 transferred to other courts; the net total for disposal was therefore 13,932; the total disposed of was 11,528. 390 judgment debtors were imprisoned. The average duration of the disposed-of applications for execution was 53 days. 76 applications for declarations of insolvency were received during the year.

There were in all 36,422 village munsifs in 1882. Of these, the number of village munsifs that actually exercised civil powers was 2,953. 46,947 suits were instituted in these courts, being 23.39 per cent. of the total original litigation of 1882. As compared with 1881, there has been a decrease of 709 suits. Of these, 46,166 suits came before the village munsifs for adjudication under Section 5 of Regulation IV of 1816. The remaining 781 were either entertained by them as arbitrators under Section 27 of that Regulation, or were referred to village panchayats under Regulation V of 1816. The aggregate value of the suits instituted in these courts was Rs. 2,78,328, giving an average value of Rs. 6 per suit as in 1881. The net total for disposal in 1882 was 52,168 suits. Of these, 47,237 were disposed of, leaving 4,931 pending at the close of the year.

71,045 ordinary suits and 82,591 small causes, in all 153,636 suits, were instituted in 1882. The following table exhibits the proportions in which the several classes of regular courts have contributed to the total institution of original litigation in 1882:—

Class of courts.	Ordinary suits.	Percentage.	Small causes.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.
Revenue Courts	5,305	7.47	...	...	5,305	3.45
Cantonment Courts of Small Causes	...	...	487	.59	487	.32
Courts of Sub-Magistrates as District Munsifs in the Agency tracts	406	.57	...	...	406	.27
Courts of Assistant Agents	37	.05	...	...	37	.02
Courts of Agents to the Governor	17	.03	...	...	17	.01
District Munsifs' Courts	64,206	90.37	70,824	85.75	135,030	87.89
Subordinate Judges' Courts	791	1.11	11,280	13.66	12,071	7.86
District Courts	283	.40	...	...	283	.18
Total	71,045	100.00	82,591	100.00	153,636	100.00

From the above, it will be seen that, out of 153,636 suits, 135,436 or 88.16 per cent. were instituted in the courts of the District Munsifs. This proportion falls slightly below that in 1881, i.e., 89.09 per cent. 1882 shows a decrease, in the total, of 5,181 suits, as compared with 1881, and of 5,512 as compared with the average. There has been a falling off both in ordinary suits and small causes by 252 and 4,929 respectively. The institutions of ordinary suits exceeded the

average, but were less than in the 3 previous years. In small causes, 1877 is the only year in the decade that shows a smaller file than 1882. 662 of the suits instituted in 1882 do not admit of a money valuation. The total value of the remaining 152,974 suits instituted in all the regular courts during the year amounts to Rs. 1,87,98,824, giving an average value of Rs. 128 per suit, as compared with Rs. 188, the average value per suit in 1881.

71,290 ordinary suits and 83,854 small causes, in all 155,144 suits, were disposed of in 1882. The following table exhibits the proportions in which the several classes of courts have contributed to the total disposals of the year :—

Class of courts.	Ordinary suits.	Percentage.	Small causes.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.
Revenue Courts	4,729	6.63	...	...	4,729	3.05
Cantonment Courts of Small Causes	...	...	488	58	488	31
Courts of Sub-Magistrates as District Munsifs in the Agency tracts	359	50	...	...	359	23
Courts of Assistant Agents	42	06	...	...	42	03
Courts of Agents to the Governor	3	01	...	...	3	...
District Munsifs' Courts	64,886	91.02	71,754	85.57	136,640	88.07
Subordinate Judges' Courts	964	1.35	11,611	13.85	12,575	8.11
District Courts	307	43	1	...	308	20
Total ..	71,290	100.00	83,854	100.00	155,144	100.00

21,544 ordinary suits and 7,140 small causes, in all 28,684 suits, were pending disposal at the close of 1882. The total arrears are 18.66 per cent. of the total institutions, being a little over the percentage in 1881.

138,233 applications for execution of decrees were received in 1882. 140,939 applications for execution of decrees were disposed of in 1882. 21,334 applications for execution of decrees were left undisposed of at the close of 1882. 549 applications for declarations of insolvency were received in 1882 as against 535 in 1881. 570 applications for declarations of insolvency were disposed of in 1882. 116 applications for declarations of insolvency were left undisposed of at the close of 1882. 240,162 miscellaneous applications, other than for execution of decrees and declarations of insolvency, were received in 1882. 239,852 miscellaneous applications, other than for execution of decrees and declarations of insolvency, were disposed of in 1882. 5,323 miscellaneous applications, other than for execution of decrees and declarations of insolvency, were left undisposed of at the close of 1882.

Including 87 appeals received by remand and 114 re-admitted, the aggregate number of appeals filed during the year was 7,491. Of these, 172 were instituted in the Subordinate Judges' Courts and 7,319 in District Courts. The files of 1882 show an increase of 701 appeals upon those of 1881 and an increase of 738 appeals on the average of the 10 preceding years. The value of 171 appeals could not be estimated in money. The total value of the remaining 7,119 appeals is Rs. 16,88,501, giving an average of Rs. 272 per appeal, as against an average value of Rs. 256 in 1881. The number of appeals for disposal were 10,186. Of these, 7,349 were disposed of, leaving 2,837 pending disposal at the close of the year. The number of appeals disposed of by these courts in 1882 exceeded the average of the previous 10 years by 280, and was higher than the numbers disposed of in any of the preceding 9 years. Of the 2,837 appeals pending, 1,003 were more than 3 months old as against 847 at the close of 1881; 18 appeals only were pending over 12 months. 673 appeals were instituted in 1882. Of these, 23 were filed in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Cocanada, and the remaining 650 in District Courts.

The following table shows the number of probates and letters of administration and certificates issued in the High Court.

Declared value of assets of estate.	Number of probates and letters of administration with will annexed.	Amount of Court fees paid.	Number of letters of adminis- tration without will annexed.	Amount of Court fees paid.	Number of certificates under Act XXVII of 1860.	Amount of stamp duty paid.	Total.		Number of letters of adminis- tration cancelled and fresh letters issued in lieu of the original.
							Number of probates and letters of adminis- tration and certificates.	Amount of Court fees and stamp duty paid.	
From Rs. 1,000 to 5,000.	20	Rs. 476 A. 4 P. 0	25	Rs. 171 A. 12 P. 0	...	Rs. 2,365 A. 4 P. 0	45	Rs. 3,013 A. 4 P. 0	1
" " 5,000 to 10,000.	10	257 10 0	11	78 13 0	...	3,018 3 0	21	3,354 10 0	...
" " 10,000 to 50,000.	19	511 5 0	9	63 3 0	...	10,607 11 0	23	11,182 3 0	...
" " 50,000 to 1,00,000.	2	25 2 0	2	14 14 0	...	6,986 3 0	4	7,026 3 0	...
Above " 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	51	1,270 5 0	47	328 10 0	...	22,977 5 0	98	24,576 4 0	1

The following statement shows the number of probates and letters of administration and certificates issued by the Subordinate Courts.

Declared value of assets of estate.	Number of probates or letters of administration with will annexed.	Amount of Court fees paid in rupees.		Number of letters of administration without will annexed.	Amount of Court fees paid in rupees.		Number of certificates under Act XXVII of 1860.	Amount of Court fees paid in rupees.		Total.		Number of letters of administration cancelled and fresh letters issued in lieu of the original.
		Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.	Number of probates, letters, and certificates.	Amount of Court fees and stamp duty paid in rupees.	
From Rs. 1,000 to 5,000 ...	5	206	7	7	398	131	...	6,000	143	143	6,604	...
" " 5,000 to 10,000 ...	5	538	4	4	504	20	...	2,932	29	29	3,974	...
" " 10,000 to 50,000 ...	9	4,472	2	2	838	19	...	7,762	30	30	13,072	...
" " 50,000 to 1,00,000 ...	1	1,200	...	...	...	1	...	1,600	2	2	2,800	...
Above " 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	20	6,416	13	13	1,740	171	...	18,294	204	204	26,450	...

In the course of the year, 1 advocate, 7 vakils and 4 attorneys were enrolled in the High Court. From the 1st February 1882, for the purposes of civil and criminal justice, the Nilgiri District was included within the jurisdiction of the District and Sessions Court of Coimbatore, and the District Magistrate constituted an additional Sessions Judge, invested with power to try all offences not punishable with death or transportation for life. A Subordinate Judge's Court was at the same time established at Ootacamund with jurisdiction throughout the Nilgiri District. The Judge of that court was invested with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such courts up to Rs. 500 arising within his ordinary jurisdiction. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, under the provisions of Section 3, Act II of 1869, appointed Mr. A. F. Elliot, District Munsif of Bellary, to be a Magistrate of the first class and a Justice of the Peace within the territories subject to the Government of Fort Saint George. 3 villages were transferred from Srivilliputur Munsif's jurisdiction to that of the District Munsif of Tuticorin. An extra Sub-Judge was appointed for the South Malabar District. A serious defalcation of suitors' monies occurred in the court of the District Munsif of Shernad, South Malabar. The total sum embezzled amounted to Rs. 1,161-5-3. The sums embezzled were obtained from the treasury by means of 20 fraudulent cheques. The second clerk, T. Gopala Menon, was convicted of forgery and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment. Rules framed by the High Court under Act III of 1879, after being approved of by Government and confirmed by the Government of India, were promulgated for the observance of the

subordinate courts on 16th August 1882. The rules of the High Court on the subject of copyists' establishments were promulgated on 7th December 1882, but their operation was necessarily postponed to an advanced period in the succeeding year. The Legal Practitioners' Act, which it had long been contemplated to introduce into the Madras Presidency, was brought into force on 1st April 1882. Rules under Sections 6, 7 and 27 of the Act were framed by the High Court, and were, with the sanction of Government, promulgated on 13th March previous. During the year 2,433 pleaders' certificates under the Act were issued. Of these, 544 were for first grade and 1,889 for second grade. The amount of admission fees realized was Rs. 13,253, and the amount of stamp fees realized was Rs. 40,400. The total income, therefore, amounted to Rs. 53,653. The inspection of the subordinate courts has not, in most districts, been carried out to a satisfactory extent.

REGISTRATION.

The results of registration during ten years are compared in the table below.

Registrations in Books I and IV.

Years.	Book I, Instruments relating to immovable property.	Book IV, Miscellaneous register.	Total.	Increase.	
				Number of registrations	Rate per cent.
1873-74	193,790	12,713	206,503	16,256	9
1874-75	198,858	13,767	212,625	6,122	3
1875-76	218,552	18,710	237,262	24,637	11.5
1876-77	233,852	17,024	250,876	13,614	5.7
1877-78	271,165	17,894	289,059	38,183	15.2
1878-79	320,786	22,650	343,436	54,377	18.8
1879-80	345,328	24,007	369,335	25,899	7.5
1880-81	389,006	25,208	414,214	44,879	12.2
1881-82	393,783	32,718	426,501	12,287	2.9
1882-83	404,361	30,051	434,412	7,911	1.8

Of the gross number of registrations, 215,953 were compulsory, 188,408 optional, and 30,051 miscellaneous, against 218,680, 175,103, and 32,718 in 1881-82. In 1882-83 there was again a decline under compulsory of 2,727 and under miscellaneous of 2,667. But under optional there was an advance of 13,305 due to the benefits of registration being more widely known and availed of.

Registrations in each district.

13 out of 22 districts maintain the positions which they occupied in 1881-82. Nellore has lost three places, while Kistna, Cuddapah, and Vizagapatam have each gone up one place. Kurnool, which showed a falling off during the last three years, now shows an increase of 5 per cent. South Canara also shows an increase, though small, of .6 per cent. The highest percentage of increase during the year was in Vizagapatam (30.8), Kistna (22.2), and Bellary (17.3). A statement in the Appendix (Division II, B) gives full details of all deeds registered in the year under review.

Nature of instruments registered.

There was an increase in the number of gifts registered during the year of 222. The decline in sales of Rs. 100 and upwards and in mortgages of the same value is more than made up by the increase in sales and mortgages under Rs. 100, the decline being 7,235 and the increase 7,393, or 158 in excess. Perpetual leases have advanced by 303. In the annexed statement are shown the ordinary transactions relating to land classified under compulsory and optional.

Years.	Compulsory registration.				Optional registration.			
	Sales of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Mortgages of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Leases.	Total.	Sales of less than Rs. 100.	Mortgages of less than Rs. 100.	Leases.	Total.
1873-74	44,352	62,512	31,334	138,198	16,584	20,863	10,083	47,530
1874-75	45,891	66,735	24,947	137,576	16,267	25,472	10,629	52,368
1875-76	46,910	71,159	30,576	148,645	16,452	28,627	12,571	57,650
1876-77	48,006	77,052	31,383	156,446	17,280	32,463	14,075	63,818
1877-78	51,447	90,594	29,532	171,573	24,417	40,488	15,130	80,035
1878-79	59,607	99,879	34,772	194,258	32,453	53,889	16,328	103,170
1879-80	58,950	102,438	29,384	190,772	42,784	67,843	18,511	129,138
1880-81	61,173	107,949	31,781	200,903	53,714	83,019	21,338	158,071
1881-82	62,172	106,740	30,815	199,727	59,387	82,484	20,510	162,381
1882-83	58,747	102,930	34,361	196,038	62,459	86,805	22,056	171,320

Under compulsory, sales and mortgages fell off, but leases have advanced. The net falling off was 3,689. Under optional there was an advance under all heads aggregating 8,939.

In Berhampore a poor woman of the weaver caste registered an agreement making over her infant daughter to a dancing girl from want of means to bring up the girl. In Bellary a Muhammadan, in consideration of his mother-in-law having borne all his marriage expenses, executed a document agreeing to abide entirely by her direction and the wishes of his wife and not to marry again. In Tanjore certain professional dyers bound themselves not to use machines for coloring cloths as the prices of cloths thus colored were affected. In Madura the right of boring the ears of children was mortgaged for Rs. 50. In Tellicherry a Vannan's right of collecting wages of devil-dancing within a village was made the subject of a transaction and registered.

The aggregate value of transactions in Books I and IV exhibit an advance in Book I of 1.6 per cent., but a decline in Book IV of 40 per cent., viz. :—

Aggregate value of transactions registered.

Years.	Book I.	Book IV.	Total.	No value stated.	
				Book I.	Book IV.
1881-82	Rs. 11,11,75,807	Rs. 1,43,61,446	Rs. 12,55,37,253	Rs. 816	Rs. 1,248
1882-83	11,29,68,266	86,14,645	12,15,82,911	851	1,068
Difference	17,92,459	57,46,801	39,54,342	35	180

Taking all transactions, the net decline in 1882-83 is 3.1 per cent., or a little more than 39½ lakhs of rupees.

The chief decline is under gifts. The average value of deeds of sale of Rs. 100 and upwards has gone up again by 23 per cent., or from Rs. 581 in 1881-82 to Rs. 716 in 1882-83, which goes to confirm the opinion expressed in last year's report that the value of land has been rising. Deeds of mortgage of the higher value declined by 2.8 per cent. Perpetual leases, which showed a decline last year, have risen by 37.9 per cent. Leases other than perpetual have declined by 14.6 per cent. Certified copies of decrees have advanced, although there was a falling off in their number.

The aggregate registrations exhibit a falling off under compulsory of 2,727 or 1.2 per cent., and an increase under optional of 10,638 or 5.1 per cent.

Compulsory and optional registrations.

Years.	Registrations in			Total optional registrations.	Ratio of optional to total registrations.
	Book I.		Book IV.		
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Optional.		
1881-82	218,680	175,103	32,718	207,821	49
1882-83	215,953	188,408	30,051	218,459	50

Wills and
authorities
to adopt.

The number of wills presented open has steadily increased during the last five years. In 1878-79 it stood at 636 and rose in 1882-83 to 958 or 50 per cent. The increase compared with the previous year was 9·4 per cent. The number of sealed covers deposited, withdrawn, opened, and removed to Courts has declined. Authorities to adopt have also declined. The variations are—11 sealed covers were deposited, 3 were withdrawn, 3 were opened (Sections 45 and 46), 1 was removed to Court; there were 8 authorities to adopt presented open.

Registrations
on payment
of fine.

The wholesome effect which the opinion expressed by the Government regarding alterations in the dates of documents has had in the working of Section 24 of the Registration Act is shown this year in an increase of not less than 37 per cent. in the number of documents admitted to registration on payment of fine. The registrations on payment of fine under Section 34 have fallen off by one.

Fine.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase or decrease.
Under Section 24	845	1,157	+ 312
Do. do. 34	93	92	- 1

Copies and
searches.

There has been a slight falling off of 2·6 per cent. in the number (14,968) of searches in 1882-83 compared with the number (15,371) in 1881-82, owing to the suppression of a practice which prevailed in Malabar of insisting upon parties to apply for searches to enable registering officers to record notes of previous registration. The number of copies of documents obtained has increased from 14,368 in 1881-82 to 14,699 in 1882-83, or by nearly 2·3 per cent.

Refusals to
register.

The number of cases of refusal to register was 1,639, or 1 to every 266 registrations, against 1,666 cases or 1 to every 256 registrations in 1881-82. The chief reasons for refusal during 1882-83 were—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.
Legal incompetency of executing parties	628	555	...	73
Denial of execution	315	326	11	...
Non-appearance of executing parties	171	274	103	...
Unwillingness to complete registration	193	208	15	...
Non-payment of fees	60	45	...	15
Presented after the prescribed time	63	20	...	43
Disqualification of parties appearing as representatives	33	49	16	...

Appeals.

The number of appeals during the year from refusals to register was 284, or 1 to 1,533 registrations, against 304 or 1 to 1,406 registrations in 1881-82.

Appeals and their results.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.
Appeals to registrars from refusals made on grounds other than denial of execution	59	32	...	27
Do. do. from refusals made on ground of denial of execution	245	252	7	...
Appeals disposed of by order directing registration	249	211	...	38
Do. do. by refusing to direct registration	55	73	18	...
Registrations ordered by the District Courts	5	2	...	3

Of the aggregate number of appeals, registration was ordered in the case of 211 and rejected in that of 73.

Arrears.

28 documents out of a total of 435,381 registrations remained uncopied at the close of the year in 7 districts, owing to their late presentation on the last office day. The largest numbers were in Cuddapah (8), Madras (7), Kistna (4), Vizagapatam (3), and South Canara (3). In 15 districts there were no arrears.

Documents
destroyed.

332 documents were destroyed against 344 in 1881-82.

Unclaimed
documents.

The number of unclaimed documents in 1882-83 was less than in 1881-82 by 337. The figures for the past five years show a great decline in 1882-83.

2,090 documents were impounded during the year by registration officers and sent to the chief revenue authorities of the districts for disposal, against 1,951 in 1881-82. Of this number 387 were returned as correctly stamped. On 1,675 penalty was levied or ordered to be levied, on 22 penalty was remitted, 177 were otherwise disposed of, and 481 remained undisposed of, (i.e.) 171 less than the number (652) at the end of 1881-82. The number of impounded documents to total registrations was 1 to every 208.

Compared with 1881-82 the number (35) of prosecutions in 1882-83 fell by 5, or 12·5 per cent. Of the 26 cases of public prosecutions, convictions were obtained in 11, 10 cases were acquitted, and 5 cases remained undisposed of. Of the 9 private prosecutions 1 was successful, 5 failed, and 3 were pending.

The number of sub-registry offices rose from 269 in 1881-82 to 285 in 1882-83. 10 offices were newly established. 7 offices were reconstituted. With the exception of Chengam and Gúdalúr, all the other offices are paying their way and are greatly appreciated. The office at Kodaikánal on the Palnis, opened in 1881-82, like the office on the Shevaroy Hills, does not pay; still it is necessary to keep up these offices for the convenience of the European settlers who have utilized these hill tracts for the cultivation of coffee. The Revenue Department was relieved during the year of the charge of 31 offices.

The alterations in the tables of fees sanctioned during the year by this Government and the Government of India are shown below:—The fee for the safe custody and return of documents was reduced from 1 rupee to 8 annas, and the period within which the documents could be claimed without payment, from 1 month to 15 days. The maximum fee was fixed at Rs. 5; and documents "refused registration," which were exempt, were included among the documents liable to the payment of a fee for safe custody. A clause was added to Article I declaring that when the value of an instrument was expressed in pounds sterling or pounds currency, the value of such money shall be calculated for registration purposes in the currency of British India at "one pound sterling or pound currency, equivalent to 10 rupees." The Inspector-General was empowered to remit the fees for service of females when it appeared to him that their exaction would be productive of hardship.

1 registrar and 2 sub-registrars retired, 7 sub-registrars left the department, 1 sub-registrar was dismissed, 1 was reduced, and 1 is under suspension. 3 sub-registrars died.

The most important improvement which took place in the department during the year was the reorganization of the salaries and commission of the registrars and sub-registrars. The scheme received the sanction of the Madras Government and of the Government of India, and was brought into force on the 1st September 1882. The number of appointments in each class was also increased so as to give promotion all round, and there are now seven classes of registrars and seven classes of sub-registrars receiving salaries and commission as shown below:—

	Salary.	Commission.	Total.
<i>Registrars.</i>			
Class I	Rs. 500	Rs. 100	Rs. 600
" II	300	50	350
" III	250	50	300
" IV	200	50	250
" V	175	50	225
" VI	150	50	200
" VII	100	50	150
<i>Sub-registrars.</i>			
Class I	75	50	125
" II	60	50	110
" III	50	50	100
" IV	45	50	95
" V	40	50	90
" VI	35	50	85
" VII	30	50	80

The number of probationary sub-registrars on salaries of Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 each was increased during the year from 10 to 20.

Buildings.

The expenditure on office buildings had nearly trebled the outlay incurred in 1881-82, and was more than five times the average expenditure during the last four years. The expenditure during the last five years under "new works," "petty construction and repairs," and "house-rent" was—

Years.	New works.	Petty construction and repairs.	House-rent.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1878-79	5,457	...	1,896	7,353
1879-80	1,997	...	2,454	4,451
1880-81	9,880	1,922	3,317	15,119
1881-82	17,305	2,040	4,372	23,717
1882-83	45,169	2,362	5,568	53,099

It will be seen that there was an increase under all three heads; still the needs of the department are far from being supplied.

Financial results.

There was a decline in the receipts compared with 1881-82 of Rs. 8,241. The expenditure exceeded that of 1881-82 by Rs. 68,750 and the average for the previous five years by Rs. 1,77,377. The net decline of receipts in 1882-83 was Rs. 9,457, or 1.6 per cent. The expenditure incurred in each district was, in consequence of the reorganization of the staff of registrars, higher than in any preceding year.

Amount to the credit of the department.

The amount to the credit of this department on the 31st March 1882 was Rs. 13,83,637. Adding thereto the surplus of this year, viz., Rs. 24,357, the aggregate amount at credit on the 31st March 1883 was Rs. 14,07,994.

Average registration fee.

It is satisfactory to note that the average registration fee fell during 1882-83 by 7 pies, or to Rs. 1-1-9 against Rs. 1-2-4 in 1881-82. This proves beyond question that minor transactions are increasing.

Inspections.

The Inspector-General made 5 tours and inspected 104 offices. The offices in each district were inspected by the registrar of the district. The revenue officers inspected 78 offices.

REGISTRATION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

36 companies in all were registered during this year against 31 in the previous year. The liability of 31 of these 36 companies is limited by shares, of 4 by guarantee, and that of 1 only is unlimited. The registered offices of 21 of these companies are at Madras, 5 at Bellary, 2 at Ootacamund, 1 at Coonoor, 1 at Desur of North Arcot District, 1 at Vellore, 1 at Vizagapatam, 3 at Conjeeveram, and 1 at Coimbatore. Of the 18 mutual loan companies, 4 were set on foot by Europeans and Hindus, and the rest only by Hindus. None of these companies exclude any class of subscribers except 2, which are reserved for Hindus. The nominal capital of the companies registered during the year was Rs. 63,15,480 against Rs. 47,91,500, or Rs. 15,23,980 in excess of that of the previous year, and the paid-up capital, so far as it could be ascertained, was Rs. 5,11,302-1-6. The total of the newly registered capital is Rs. 63,15,480, which is Rs. 15,23,980 in excess of the previous year's. 8 companies, with their nominal capital amounting to Rs. 9,10,000, were wound up during the year. The number of mutual loan and banking companies together amounts to 93 against 80 last year, and that of commercial companies is 44 against 30. The companies standing on this office register on the 31st March 1883 were 140 against 112 at the end of last year. 136 of these were

working with a nominal capital of Rs. 240,58,234 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 80,44,529-2-0. The registration fees realized during the year were Rs. 6,396-6-0, or Rs. 1,168-12-0 in excess of last year, and this is the highest on record. The whole of this amount was duly remitted into the treasury, except Rs. 150 collected on the last day of the year, which could be remitted only on the 2nd April last. Of these the fees collected for the registration of new companies and increase of capital amounted to Rs. 6,105, and the remaining Rs. 281-6-0 were received for making records in respect to companies already registered. The charges for the office establishment, furniture and house-rent amounted to Rs. 743-8-0. Deducting this amount from the year's collections, the net balance to be credited to this department will be seen to be Rs. 5,652-14-0 against Rs. 4,601-15-8, or Rs. 1,050-14-4 more than last year.

MILITARY.

The following table shows the strength of the British and Native Army in the Madras Presidency as it stood on the 1st April 1882 and 1883 :—

Strength of the army.

Years.	European.					Native.			
	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Sappers.	Total.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Sappers.	Total.
1st April 1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 1883	2,356	893	7,903	60	11,212	1,509	27,451	1,255	30,215
	2,393	910	7,500	73	10,876	1,515	25,717	1,293	28,530

A more detailed statement will be found in the Appendix.

In the ordinary annual relief, the troops moved in India and Burmah were 3 batteries field artillery, 2 batteries garrison artillery, and 6 regiments native infantry.

Ordinary relief of troops.

The reduction of the Native Army in this Presidency involved the disbandment of 8 regiments, viz., the 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th and 41st, and the abolition of the military stations of Mercara, French Rocks, Palamcottah, Chanda and Seroncha.

Disbandment of regiments.

The establishment of each remaining native infantry regiment was increased from 600 to 720 privates. The number of British officers with each corps was also raised from 7 to 8.

Increase of the establishment.

This increase in the strength of each regiment made it possible to carry out a reduction in the number of corps stationed in Burmah without materially reducing the aggregate force in that province. The future native garrison was accordingly fixed at 4 regiments of 3,328 bayonets instead of 5 regiments of 3,560 bayonets, the 4 regiments being redistributed as under :—

Reduction and redistribution of garrison in Burmah.

Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tounggoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Moulmein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 wing.
Port Blair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 do.

The garrison battery of artillery, which was divided between Thayetmyo and Tounggoo, was during the year concentrated at the former place. Thus the batteries of Royal artillery in Burmah were redistributed as follows :—

Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 garrison battery.
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 do.
Tounggoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 mountain battery.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 garrison battery.

During the year troops were despatched to Kalahandi in the Central Provinces, to aid the civil authorities in quelling an outbreak of the Khonds. One company

Movement of troops to Kalahandi.

of the 7th Native Infantry from Sumbulpore, a wing of the 16th Native Infantry from Raipur, and the 23rd Native Infantry from Kamptee, were sent to Kalahandi. Two companies of the 7th Native Infantry were despatched from Berhampore to Baliguda in the maliahs near the frontier of Kalahandi.

Troops were also moved to Salem on two occasions, from Bangalore and Trichinopoly, to put down disturbances between the Hindu and Muhammadan population.

Two companies of the "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners embarked at Bombay for service in Egypt, and the 4th and 31st Regiments Native Infantry proceeded to Aden. The two companies of sappers took part in the campaign, and though the 31st Light Infantry was called up from Aden, it did not reach Egypt until after the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, which concluded the operations.

The Mysore Division, the Centre and the Malabar and Canara Districts were re-designated the Bangalore Division and the Eastern and Western Districts respectively. The station of Trichinopoly was included in the Bangalore Division and Berhampore, Cuttack, Vizagapatam and Vizianagrum in the Eastern District. Samulcottah was again made a military station and was included in the Eastern District. Sumbulpore was transferred to the Nagpore Force.

The option of election for promotion under staff corps rules was offered to officers of the cavalry branch of the local service, and accepted by all but one.

The conversion of two regiments of native infantry into pioneer regiments was sanctioned conditionally.

The following table shows the number and caste of recruits enlisted in the Native Army during 1882-83:—

	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Sappers.
Christians	3	111	12
Mussulmans'	85	812	3
Brahmins or Rajputs	6	56	3
Mahrattas	9	36	...
Telingas or Gentoos	...	825	8
Tamil	...	232	16
Other castes	...	110	41
Total enlistments	103	2,182	83

The health of the European troops was very good during 1882-83. The admissions per 10,000 were 1,007·91 against 1,155·60 in 1881-82. The average daily sick was 63·04 compared with 65·25 in the previous year. The death and invaliding rates also showed a decrease when contrasted with those of 1881-82, being 10·01 and 27·11 against 10·86 and 27·68 respectively.

There were 12 admissions of cholera with 8 deaths in 1882-83 against 40 admissions with 19 deaths in 1881-82. 4 cases of small-pox occurred with 1 death. There were 50 admissions from enteric fever with 24 deaths. There was an outbreak of this disease at Bangalore, where 22 cases occurred with 8 deaths. Malarial fever caused 1,206 admissions with 3 deaths. 21 deaths resulted from dysentery and hepatic abscess, being 9 less than in 1881-82. The admissions on account of venereal disease were at the rate of 228·9 per 1,000 of strength, being 18·9 per 1,000 less than in 1881-82.

The following table gives particulars for the whole Madras Army (European).

Circles.	Average strength.	Average daily sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength.			
						Average daily sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.
Eastern District ...	1881-82 ...	928	65	1,101	10	70·04	1,186·42	10·77	...
	1882-83 ...	1,077	61	1,072	10	56·64	995·36	9·28	...
	Increase ...	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western District.	1881-82 ...	800	36	29	3	13·40	191·06	1·49	...
	1882-83 ...	914	50	813	6	45·00	845·00	3·75	...
	Increase ...	114	14	137	3	54·70	889·50	6·56	...
Bangalore Division and Ceded District.	1881-82 ...	1,866	151	2,714	13	80·92	1,454·44	6·96	...
	1882-83 ...	2,847	217	3,378	23	76·22	1,186·51	9·83	...
	Increase ...	981	66	664	15	...	...	2·87	...
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force and Hyderabad Contingent.	1881-82 ...	2,372	147	2,507	18	4·70	267·93	...	...
	1882-83 ...	2,578	134	2,078	21	61·97	1,056·91	7·59	...
	Increase ...	206	...	...	3	51·98	806·05	8·15	...
Nagpore Force and Central India Regiments.	1881-82 ...	911	62	1,252	23	9·99	250·86	...	...
	1882-83 ...	789	39	903	8	68·05	1,374·31	25·24	...
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	49·43	1,150·82	10·14	...
British Burmah Division.	1881-82 ...	122	23	344	15	18·62	223·49	15·10	...
	1882-83 ...	2,461	145	2,807	24	58·92	1,140·59	9·75	...
	Increase ...	1,979	114	1,865	17	57·60	942·39	8·59	...
Depôts ...	1881-82 ...	482	31	941	7	1·32	198·20	1·16	...
	1882-83 ...	702	65	769	12	92·59	1,095·44	17·09	...
	Increase ...	692	75	864	13	103·38	1,248·55	18·78	...
On the march ...	1881-82 ...	10	...	95	1	15·79	153·11	1·69	...
	1882-83 ...	365	8	193	10	21·92	542·47	27·39	...
	Increase ...	117	3	102	7	25·64	871·79	59·83	...
Total ...	1881-82 ...	248	5	96	3	3·72	329·32	32·44	...
	1882-83 ...	10,405	679	12,024	113	65·25	1,155·60	10·86	27·68
	Increase ...	10,993	693	11,080	110	63·04	1,007·91	10·01	27·11
Total ...	1881-82 ...	588	14	...	10	...	...	...	...
	Increase ...	...	...	943	3	2·21	147·69	0·85	0·57

The health of the native troops was also more favorable in 1882-83 than in 1881-82. The average daily sick was 30·71 per 1,000, showing a decrease of 6·19 on last year. The death-rate was 13·29 per mille, indicating a diminution of 6·12, and the invaliding rate, which was 36·35 per mille, exhibited a falling off of 14·61. The total number of deaths was 367. The following table gives results for the Native Army:—

Circle.	Average strength.	Average daily sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength.			
						Average daily sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.
Eastern District.	1881-82 ...	7,036	298	6,982	151	42·35	992·32	21·46	48·32
	1882-83 ...	6,002	186	4,831	71	30·98	721·59	11·83	49·65
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·33
Western District.	1881-82 ...	1,034	112	2,651	80	11·37	270·73	9·63	...
	1882-83 ...	4,179	127	2,663	89	30·39	637·23	21·29	76·57
	Increase ...	1,911	52	1,076	22	27·21	563·05	11·61	18·83
Bangalore Division	1881-82 ...	2,268	75	1,587	67	3·18	74·18	9·78	57·74
	1882-83 ...	3,059	96	2,164	29	31·38	707·42	9·48	31·05
	Increase ...	4,279	129	3,153	54	30·14	736·85	12·61	35·05
Ceded Districts	1881-82 ...	1,220	33	989	25	29·43	...	3·13	4·00
	1882-83 ...	1,575	76	2,485	23	48·25	1,577·77	14·60	18·41
	Increase ...	1,868	39	1,125	19	20·87	602·24	10·17	15·52
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.	1881-82 ...	293	37	360	4	27·38	975·53	4·43	2·89
	1882-83 ...	3,900	85	2,649	56	21·79	679·23	14·35	45·38
	Increase ...	4,256	99	3,035	54	23·26	713·11	12·69	50·75
Total ...	1881-82 ...	356	14	886	39	1·47	33·88	...	5·37
	Increase ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1·66	...

Circle.		Average strength.	Average daily sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength.			
							Average daily sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.
Nagpore Force	1881-82	2,997	121	3,330	53	108	40.37	1,111.11	17.68	36.03
	1882-83	3,887	175	5,481	55	95	45.02	1,410.08	14.15	24.44
	Increase	890	54	2,151	2	...	4.65	298.97	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	3.53	11.59
British Burmah Division.	1881-82	3,621	170	3,841	111	280	46.94	1,060.75	30.65	77.32
	1882-83	5,402	168	3,618	92	185	31.09	669.75	17.03	34.24
	Increase	1,781	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	2	223	19	95	15.85	391.00	13.62	43.08
Total	1881-82	26,367	973	24,114	512	1,349	36.90	914.55	19.41	51.16
	1882-83	27,605	848	21,819	367	1,009	30.71	790.40	13.29	36.55
	Increase	1,238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	125	2,295	145	340	6.19	124.15	6.12	14.61

Lock hospitals.

There were 7 lock hospitals in operation in the year under review, all of them being supported by Government, with the exception of a small donation from cantonment funds to the one in Kamptee. The number treated in these in 1882-83 was 2,430 against 2,455 in 1881-82. The work done in the hospitals has, however, steadily decreased since 1878-79, when the number of women treated was 2,943. The small results for 1882-83 are not due to any diminution in this class of disease, but rather to the fact that the Contagious Diseases Act is not worked as forcibly as it used to be. In the year 1879 432 prostitutes were registered, whereas in the year 1882 there were only 164.

Ordnance Department.

The Gunpowder Factory turned out 148,990 lb. of gunpowder. The erection of the group of buildings in the extension works for the new press and granulating machines was completed, and work commenced in them. The saltpetre refinery and ten other buildings were repaired by the Public Works Department, as also were the quarters of the employés. The lightning conductors were electrically tested. The establishment of the factory was revised during the year and reductions were made to the lowest possible scale consistent with efficiency. The steam ships "Asia," "Chupra," and "Goorkha" were fitted with arm racks, hospitals, magazine stalls, &c., for the Egyptian expedition, and a new flagstaff was constructed for Fort St. George. The several workshops in the Madras arsenal turned out good work, the principal items of manufacture being articles of accoutrements, harness, saddlery, miscellaneous and ordnance stores. At St. Thomas' Mount the manufacture of fuzes, friction tubes, &c., was carried on until orders for the abolition of the laboratory and dépôt at that station were received, when work ceased and steps were taken to remove the stores therefrom. The dépôt was finally closed on the 15th January 1883. Good work was done in the arsenals at Secunderabad and Rangoon and in the dépôts at Bellary, Bangalore and Tounghoo. The bulk of the stores in the dépôt at Nagpore was, preparatory to its abolition, transferred to other arsenals and dépôts in this Presidency and Bombay.

Military Account Department.

The sanctioned budget estimate for 1882-83 (exclusive of cost of stores from England) was Rs. 2,66,00,000, and the revised estimate Rs. 2,67,63,849. The actual expenditure (that for the month of March being approximate) was Rs. 2,69,45,422 against Rs. 2,68,03,400 last year. The difference between the estimated and actual expenditure was chiefly due to charges incurred on account of the Egyptian expedition, which amounted to Rs. 3,63,174, and for which no provision was made in the sanctioned estimate. Deducting these expedition charges, the difference between the sanctioned allotment and actual expenditure for the year was only Rs. 17,752. The reduction of 8 native infantry regiments resulted in a saving of about 7½ lakhs, and there were savings under other heads also. On the other hand, the disbandment of the corps referred to led to increased expenditure under the following heads: staff corps, hutting money, gratuities to discharged native soldiers, compensation for loss of staff and command allowances, and pensions to natives. The increase under these several heads, as well as under a few others, more than counterbalanced the savings pointed out above. The balance of

advances outstanding on the 31st March 1883 was Rs. 76,981 against Rs. 1,30,733 on the corresponding date in the previous year.

The value of stock in the Army Clothing Department on the 1st April 1882 was Rs. 9,34,649, the receipts during the year being Rs. 4,40,273 and the expenditure Rs. 6,78,432. The value of stores indented for on England was Rs. 3,43,966 and the cost of establishment Rs. 75,889. The number of garments made up was 66,714.

Clothing Department.

On the 31st March 1883 there were 32,175 military pensioners on the registers of the office, whose pensions aggregated Rs. 23,54,848, showing an increase in number, after deducting 1,580 casualties, of 1,770 pensioners as compared with the previous year, and in the amount of pensions of Rs. 1,82,646. This increase was owing to the transfer of men to pension from the disbanded native corps. The number of family certificates granted by troops and departments was 46,051 and the amount paid on them aggregated Rs. 2,66,787, showing a decrease in number as compared with the previous year of 11,774 certificates and in money of Rs. 93,864. This decrease was owing to the discontinuance of family certificates granted by one native regiment permanently withdrawn, and of other corps, &c. returning to the coast from foreign service in Burmah.

Pension and Family Payment Department.

The new transport scheme sanctioned for all India was introduced into the Madras Presidency from the 15th October 1882. Five officers were appointed to the Transport Branch of the Commissariat Department. The new Indian Commissariat Code came into operation from the 1st August 1882. Mutton and beef were obtained by contract at very favorable rates at all stations except Tounghoo. Bread was supplied departmentally at Bangalore, Madras, Secunderabad, Rangoon, Tounghoo and Thayetmyo, where Government bakeries with steam-mills exist. The savings contrasted with market rates aggregated Rs. 50,757. At other stations bread was obtained by contract at very advantageous rates. By the introduction of potato yeast in lieu of toddy at Rangoon a very considerable saving was effected. No rum was purchased during 1882-83, the stock in hand amounting to six years' consumption. The decrease in its expenditure was the result of the working of the open canteen system. Indian tea was supplied at 8 annas 3 pies per pound. The quantity purchased was 142,636 lb. and the expenditure 139,947 lb. 500 steers were received from the Amrut Mahal herds of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore.

Commissariat Department.

There remained 304 horses at the Remount Dépôt on the 1st April 1882 exclusive of 9 attached to the farm, and 399 horses were purchased during the year, making a total of 703 horses. 408 were issued to the service, 4 died, and 19 were sold. The number remaining at the dépôt on the 1st April 1883 was therefore 272. 399 Australian horses were purchased at an average price of Rs. 545-15-10 each, being about 6 rupees less per horse than in the preceding year. The cost of keep of each horse at the dépôt was Rs. 12-14-10 per mensem against Rs. 13-6-1 in 1881-82. The annual committee, which assembled in September 1882, passed 450 horses for the service. In consequence of the eastern horses which were purchased at Bombay having been drafted direct to regiments, no castrations took place at the dépôt. The farm attached to the dépôt produced good results. The hay crop in 1882-83 was 94 tons against 70 in the previous year, and the working expenses were less than in 1881-82. The result of the farm operations was a profit of Rs. 4,935-6-4 against a loss of Rs. 393-2-5 in the year before.

Remount Dépôt.

The mule-breeding industry showed no progress during the year, only 79 mares having been covered. Of this number 50 coverings were effected in the Salem District alone. The total number of mule foals dropped since the beginning of the experiment is 14; of these, 2 died and 7 were bought by Government, leaving only 5 in the possession of private individuals. 2 of the foals purchased by Government are reported as useless. The question of the discontinuance of the industry is under consideration.

Mule-breeding.

MARINE.

The past year is remarkable as being the first whole year in which the new system of debiting the Port Fund with the whole of the marine charges was carried out. The year opened with a credit balance of Rs. 7,61,654-6-0, and closed with Rs. 7,64,449-1-11 to the good.

Navigation.

The following statement shows the number of vessels, their tonnage, and the dues collected thereon:—

	Vessels.	Number.	Tonnage.	Dues.
Outports ...	British ...	2,331	2,896,202	Rs. 1,42,222
	Foreign ...	583	57,610	7,829
	Native ...	33,921	1,253,941	37,764
	Total ...	36,835	4,212,753	1,87,815
Madras ...	British ...	426	634,715	1,23,515
	Foreign ...	29	30,751	1,412
	Native ...	574	76,112	2,853
	Total ...	1,029	741,578	1,27,780

The foreign vessels were principally small craft from the Persian Gulf, Arabia, &c., which frequent ports on the west coast, and the ports at which the largest number touched were Bārūr 256, Mangalore 129, Calicut 51. The average burden of the vessels was 99 tons, and they paid 26 pies per ton in dues. The average burden of country craft was 37 tons, and the dues paid were 5 pies per ton. There are 148 ports in the presidency at which dues are levied, at 25 of which the rate of 3 annas per ton is charged, and at the rest the rate of 2 annas per ton, but the collections fall short of these rates, owing to the exemptions in the case of coasting steamers and sailing vessels, and the grouping of ports. Moreover, the country craft pay only half the prescribed rates of port dues. From the above, it will be seen that, although the highest rate of port dues chargeable is 3 annas per ton, the actual rates paid averaged from 5 pies to 26 pies per ton. The dues collected were 0.15 per cent. of the value of the whole trade at the outports, amounting to Rs. 12,17,15,394. At Madras, the first class of vessels paid Rs. 1,23,515 in dues, or at the rate of 3 annas per ton; the second paid Rs. 1,412, or at the rate of 9 pies per ton; and the last paid Rs. 2,853, or at the rate of 7 pies per ton. It will thus be seen that, while the rate of port dues charged at Madras is 6 annas per ton, the actual rate paid by vessels averaged from 7 pies to 3 annas per ton, owing to the causes pointed out above. The dues collected at Madras were 0.13 per cent. of the value of the sea-borne trade of Madras, viz., Rs. 9,49,42,563.

Straits lights.

These have been reduced from one anna and half an anna to eight pies and four pies per ton respectively, accordingly as to whether the whole or only one or more lights are passed in the course of each voyage.

Boat rules.

The Government have declared by notification that, in the absence of any special notification, the limits for the landing and shipping of goods in any customs port within the presidency of Madras shall, where limits are specified for the same purpose under the cargo boat rules published under Act XII of 1875, be the limits defined by the said rules.

Madras port limits.

The altered state of the port has rendered it necessary to change its western limit to facilitate the arrangements for the beach improvements and the regulation of traffic, thus the western limit now abuts on the municipal road.

Quarantine.

It has been considered necessary to form a board to certify weekly to the port authorities whether cholera is epidemic or not in the town and neighbourhood, and if cholera is pronounced to be epidemic, passengers for Europe, before embarking

and within 24 hours of such embarkation, must obtain from a legally qualified medical practitioner a certificate that neither they, nor their families or servants have any symptoms of cholera or choleraic diarrhoea. This certificate may be obtained from the usual medical attendant or from the port surgeon without fee. It was also found necessary to impose quarantine on vessels arriving in Indian ports from ports in Sumatra owing to the action taken by the Board of Health at Constantinople.

The new light-house at Muttum having been completed, a first-order dioptric white fixed light was exhibited on the 1st January 1883, which is visible 20 miles from the sea, and the lighting of that part of the west coast is now fully carried out. An addition was made to the Madras lights at Beypore, where a small light was exhibited from the flagstaff on the 17th February 1883 as a guide to the anchorage, the want of which was much felt by vessels. The salary of the superintendent of the Muttum light-house was raised to Rs. 125, and that of the superintendent of the Armeghon light-house to Rs. 100, placing him on an equal footing with the superintendent of the Vakalapudi light-house, both being fourth-order revolving lights. There are 20 British lights, which dot the coasts of this presidency, 13 on the east and 7 on the west coast. They have all been maintained in an efficient state, and the establishments have given satisfaction during the year. The total expenditure on account of establishments and other charges, which are borne by port funds, amounted to Rs. 23,978-4-1. With the exception of four lights, which use cocoanut-oil, the rest burn kerosene-oil, and the average annual cost of kerosene and cocoanut oil for each light was Rs. 112-3-0 and Rs. 1,098-1-5.

The lights of this presidency are distributed as follows:—

Gopālpur ...	Flagstaff ...	3rd order ...	Country-made ...	Fixed ...	White.
Calingapatam ...	Light-house ...	3rd do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Santopilly ...	Do. ...	4th do. ...	Dioptric ...	Do. ...	Do.
Vakalapudi ...	Do. ...	4th do. ...	Catoptric ...	Revolving ...	Do.
Hope Island ...	Do. ...	1st do. ...	Country-made ...	Fixed ...	Do.
Masulipatam ...	Flagstaff ...	6th do. ...	Dioptric ...	Do. ...	Do.
Point Divi ...	Light-house ...	4th do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Armeghon ...	Do. ...	4th do. ...	Do. ...	Revolving ...	Do.
Pulicat ...	Do. ...	4th do. ...	Do. ...	Fixed ...	Do.
Madras ...	Do. ...	English catadioptric reciprocating flashing.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Negapatam ...	Do. ...	4th do. ...	Dioptric ...	Fixed ...	Do.
Pāmban ...	Do. ...	4th do. ...	Catadioptric ...	Do. ...	Do.
Tuticorin ...	Do. ...	4th do. ...	Dioptric ...	Do. ...	Do.
Muttum ...	Do. ...	1st do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Cochin ...	Do. ...	4th do. ...	Catadioptric ...	Do. ...	Do.
Beypore ...	Flagstaff ...	A globular lantern.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Red.
Calicut ...	Light-house ...	4th do. ...	Dioptric ...	Do. ...	White.
Tellicherry ...	Do. ...	6th do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Cannanore ...	Do. ...	6th do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Red.
Mangalore ...	Do. ...	4th do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	White.

AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION.

The advances made during the year 1882-83 amounted to only Rs. 1,200 against a budget allotment of Rs. 2,00,000. They were made in three districts, viz., Cuddapah (Rs. 300), Chingleput (Rs. 600), and Salem (Rs. 300). In the last-named district another application for a loan of Rs. 300 for improving the water-supply to certain lands was received and sanctioned, but payment was not made until after the close of the year. In Anantapur an application for a loan of Rs. 200 for repairing a *kunta* or tank was pending inquiry at the close of the year. In Kistna the Zemindar of Muttyala, who had obtained a loan of Rs. 10,000 for the construction of an irrigation channel, returned the amount as the project was abandoned.

The subjoined statement shows the balances outstanding on 1st April 1882, the advances made during the year, and the amounts recovered in the several districts.

Districts.	Total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year 1882-83.	Advances made during the year 1882-83.	Amount recovered during the year 1882-83.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ganjam ...	145	...	71	
Kistna ...	* 10,000	...	† 9,960	* This figure does not appear in the Accountant-General's return, but has been adopted from the Collector's report.
Nellore ...	17,187	...	6,230	
Cuddapah ...	16,452	300	8,682	† This is exclusive of Rs. 39-9-0 loss on sale of materials supplied by Local Fund Engineer for a portion of the advance.
Anantapur ...	23,911	† 4	11,745	† This is not an advance, but an adjustment made under instructions from Accountant-General.
Bellary ...	31,129	...	21,089	§ Of this sum Rs. 600 only was an advance. Rs. 70 is an adjustment entry.
Kurnool ...	575	...	325	¶ These figures are exclusive of the transactions in connection with the loan to the Sivaganga Zemindari.
Chingleput ...	24,255	§ 670	12,248	
North Arcot ...	4,671	...	3,628	
South Arcot ...	3,506	...	1,058	
Trichinopoly ...	1,400	...	550	
Madura ...	¶ 5,581	...	¶ 1,808	
Tinnevely ...	717	...	363	
Coimbatore ...	9,779	...	4,940	
Salem ...	15,681	300	5,386	
Total ...	1,64,989	1,274	88,083	

NOTE.—The balances entered as outstanding at the beginning of the year have been taken as given by the Accountant-General, and consequently do not agree with the balances arrived at from the figures given in the report for 1881-82, which did not include the amounts written off the accounts.

The above figures are exclusive of the loans to the Sivaganga and Ramnad zemindaris in the Madura District. Of the loan of Rs. 1,50,000 sanctioned under the Act to Sivaganga, Rs. 1,02,000 were recovered within the year. Of the special loan of 2 lakhs sanctioned for the repair of irrigation works in the Ramnad zemindari, only 1½ lakhs had been drawn, and this amount was repaid in full with interest.

A Bill was framed by the Government of India to facilitate the grant of loans and to remove the obstacles alleged to stand in the way of the successful working of the present enactment, but it seems doubtful whether, even under the proposed law, loans will be more frequently taken than at present.

In the year under report 2,176 wild animals were destroyed against 1,436 in the preceding year (1881-82), showing an increase of 51·53 per cent. The large increase in the number of animals killed is ascribed generally to the effect of recent orders sanctioning payment of the maximum rewards without reference to the circumstances of each case and without prior reference to divisional officers. The rewards granted during the year amounted to Rs. 49,323 against Rs. 24,921 in 1881-82, showing an increase of Rs. 24,402. The loss of human life and of crops caused by wild animals was less, and the loss of cattle more, than in the preceding year as shown below :—

Items.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Remarks.
Loss of human life ... No.	* 160	139	* Allowing for mistakes in Anantapur since reported by the Collector.
Do. of cattle ... "	* 12,221	21,195	
Do. of crops ... Rs.	9,915	9,785	

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

THE season of 1882-83 was on the whole favorable for agriculture. The average rainfall registered for the presidency was 49·21 inches against 36·10 inches in the preceding year, and 45·96 inches, the average of six years previous to the famine. The rainfall in every district was in excess of the quantity recorded in the preceding year, and, except in 10 districts, viz., Ganjam, Nellore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool, Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore and Trichinopoly, it was in excess also of the average of the six years previous to the famine. In Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna and Madura, however, it was unseasonable and unequally distributed, being scanty in some places and excessive in others. In Madura both the monsoons commenced very favorably, but the subsequent rains failed, to the great disappointment of the cultivators. In Nellore, Cuddapah, Madras, Chingleput and North Arcot the south-west monsoon was deficient, while in the two west-coast districts it was unusually heavy and caused injury to crops. In July there were heavy floods in several of the principal rivers, which caused considerable damage to irrigation works, embankments, roads and crops in Kurnool, Nellore, Kistna, and in portions of the South Arcot District. In Kurnool the Sunkesala anicut breached just after the work was taken over from the Madras Irrigation Canal Company. In Kistna, on the 21st July 1882, the river rose 20·04 feet over the crest of the anicut (the maximum rise in 1881-82 being only 12·95 feet) and inundated the low-lying country on either side, causing great damage to houses, roads and canals. Lands just then under preparation were cut up and rendered unfit for cultivation. Some lives were lost and cattle killed. There were also heavy freshes in the Cauvery in the Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Tanjore Districts, but the damage caused was not serious. In November also there were some heavy floods. In Godavari the highest fresh in the river rose to 19 feet 9 inches above the lock-sill at Dowlaishweram, or only 1 foot 6 inches below the highest recorded flood. The river embankments breached in many places and much damage was caused in the delta. There were destructive floods also in the other rivers and streams in this district, in which, on the whole, the season was unfavorable, for the upland taluks suffered from deficient rainfall, while the delta portions suffered from floods. In Kistna upwards of 13 inches of rain fell in November, laying a very large portion of the country under water for more than a week, and causing immense damage to crops then beginning to ear. With the exceptions above mentioned, the season in the rest of the presidency was generally good. A statement is subjoined showing the rainfall in each district during the several months of the year, in comparison with the figures for the preceding year and with the average of six years previous to the famine.

Districts.	Years.	South-west monsoon.	North-east monsoon.	Total.
Ganjam	Average of six years ending 1875-76	INCHES. 31.41	INCHES. 12.62	INCHES. 44.03
	1881-82	29.66	9.79	39.45
	1882-83	29.99	10.64	40.63
Vizagapatam	Average of six years ending 1875-76	26.83	13.82	40.65
	1881-82	33.13	8.96	42.09
	1882-83	39.18	12.75	51.93
Godavari	Average of six years ending 1875-76	26.28	13.00	39.28
	1881-82	23.62	2.97	26.59
	1882-83	24.25	15.40	39.65
Kistna	Average of six years ending 1875-76	21.29	11.29	32.58
	1881-82	24.33	4.89	29.22
	1882-83	20.67	19.40	40.07
Nellore	Average of six years ending 1875-76	14.32	22.15	36.47
	1881-82	11.44	15.57	27.01
	1882-83	7.34	26.28	33.62
Cuddapah	Average of six years ending 1875-76	19.37	11.60	30.97
	1881-82	21.25	6.72	27.97
	1882-83	12.40	16.42	28.82
Anantapur		14.38	7.58	21.96
Bellary	Average of six years ending 1875-76	18.22	7.55	25.77
	1881-82	12.63	4.39	17.02
	1882-83	18.00	7.04	25.04
Kurnool	Average of six years ending 1875-76	23.51	6.50	30.01
	1881-82	16.96	3.21	20.17
	1882-83	15.40	9.16	24.56
Madras	Average of six years ending 1875-76	21.39	36.57	57.96
	1881-82	15.22	20.75	35.97
	1882-83	5.79	38.11	43.90
Chingleput	Average of six years ending 1875-76	21.42	26.80	48.22
	1881-82	15.79	18.35	34.14
	1882-83	13.85	30.78	44.63
North Arcot	Average of six years ending 1875-76	23.55	16.79	40.34
	1881-82	24.44	12.40	36.84
	1882-83	16.53	23.97	40.50
South Arcot	Average of six years ending 1875-76	22.05	22.72	44.77
	1881-82	15.38	12.93	28.31
	1882-83	15.90	18.00	33.90
Tanjore	Average of six years ending 1875-76	17.87	25.62	43.49
	1881-82	11.71	27.86	39.57
	1882-83	15.68	27.11	42.79
Trichinopoly	Average of six years ending 1875-76	16.56	18.38	34.94
	1881-82	16.63	16.27	32.90
	1882-83	17.05	16.64	33.69
Madura	Average of six years ending 1875-76	9.95	13.78	23.73
	1881-82	10.29	15.56	25.85
	1882-83	12.02	17.89	29.91
Tinnevely	Average of six years ending 1875-76	5.80	17.05	22.85
	1881-82	3.58	19.43	23.01
	1882-83	8.87	19.77	28.64
Coimbatore	Average of six years ending 1875-76	13.51	11.30	24.81
	1881-82	10.26	10.12	20.38
	1882-83	17.04	13.79	30.83
Nilgiris	Average of six years ending 1875-76	25.93	24.76	50.69
	1881-82	28.63	17.50	46.13
	1882-83	63.84	21.66	85.50
Salem	Average of six years ending 1875-76	28.04	12.26	40.30
	1881-82	18.56	8.48	27.04
	1882-83	23.79	14.51	38.30
Canara	Average of six years ending 1875-76	131.89	11.71	143.60
	1881-82	88.38	11.71	100.09
	1882-83	150.54	16.58	167.12
Malabar	Average of six years ending 1875-76	100.73	14.22	114.95
	1881-82	64.79	13.55	78.34
	1882-83	136.43	20.22	156.65
Average	Average of six years ending 1875-76	29.29	16.67	45.96
	1881-82	23.65	12.45	36.10
	1882-83	30.85	18.36	49.21

ation.

The subject has been already treated in Chapter II for fasli 1291, and full statistics of the extent of Government and inam cultivation in each district will be found in appendix (Division I-A). The area cultivated in permanently-settled estates is not known. The extent of ryotwari and inam lands cultivated during the year, including second-crop cultivation, amounted to 22,789,654 acres against 21,776,028 acres cultivated in 1881-82.

There was an increase in the cultivated area of 1,013,626 acres or 4.6 per cent., which occurs in all the districts except Vizagapatam and Godavari, which show a decrease of 9.2 per cent. and 1.38 per cent. respectively. In South Canara the

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