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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

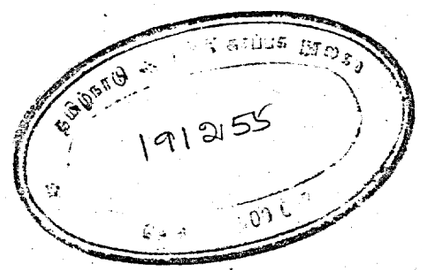
1890-91.

MADRAS LOCAL GOVT

PART I.—SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.
PART II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.
PART III.—APPENDIX.—STATISTICAL RETURNS.
PART IV.—SPECIAL APPENDIX.

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GOVT. RECORD OFFICE

PART I.

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SUMMARY.

SECTION I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Governorship of the Presidency continued to be held during the official year 1890-91 by the Right Honourable Robert, Baron Connemara, P.C., G.C.I.E., until his resignation on the 1st December 1890, when it temporarily devolved upon the Honourable Mr. John Henry Garstin, C.S.I., Senior Civil Member of Council, in the absence on sick leave of the Honourable Mr. Henry Edward Stokes, C.S.I. The Right Honourable Beilby, Baron Wenlock, G.C.I.E., was appointed Governor of the Presidency on the 20th December 1890 and took over charge from the Honourable Mr. Garstin on the 23rd January 1891. Lieutenant-General Sir Charles George Arbuthnot, K.C.B., R.A., continued to hold the office of Commander-in-Chief and Second in Council until the 6th March 1891, when he was relieved by Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir James Charlemagne Dormer, K.C.B. The Honourable Mr. H. E. Stokes, C.S.I., occupied the post of Senior Civil Member of Council and the Honourable Mr. J. H. Garstin that of Second Civil Member until the 25th June, when the Honourable Mr. Stokes proceeded to England on six months' leave on medical certificate. To supply the vacancy the Honourable Mr. J. Grose was appointed temporary Member of Council on the 2nd July. The temporary elevation of the Honourable Mr. Garstin to the Governorship caused a second vacancy in the Council, which was supplied by the appointment of the Honourable Mr. H. W. Bliss, C.I.E., as temporary Member on the 2nd December 1890. On the return from leave of the Honourable Mr. Stokes on the 24th December, the Honourable Mr. Grose ceased to be a temporary Member of Council, but was immediately reappointed to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation on the same day of the Honourable Mr. Bliss, and held office until the reversion of the Honourable Mr. Garstin on the 23rd January 1891.

His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Cesarewitch of Russia paid a visit to the Presidency in February 1891, arriving at Madras on the 6th. His Imperial Highness left Madras on the following day and proceeded to Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tuticorin, whence he embarked for Colombo on the 11th idem.

The Government made its annual move to the Nílgiris at the commencement of April 1890 and returned to the Presidency town in the beginning of October.

On the 22nd September 1891 His Excellency Lord Connemara proceeded on tour to Tiruválúr in the Tanjore district, where he cut the first sod of the southern section of the Máyavaram-Mutupét Railway, and thence to Bezváda, where, on the 1st October 1890, he performed a similar ceremony in connection with the East Coast Railway. Later on in the year His Excellency went to Tiruvannámalai and opened the Villupuram-Tiruvannámalai section of the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway on the 17th November 1890. The failure of the monsoon in two

successive years having rendered the opening of relief works in North Arcot necessary, His Excellency Lord Wenlock left Madras on the 16th March 1891 and proceeded to Wandiwash, Chetput and Arni to inspect the most severely affected parts of the district, and thence to Kalambur, where, on the 18th idem, he opened for traffic the Tiruvannámalai-Pákala section of the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway. His Excellency then paid a brief visit of inspection to Salem and Coimbatore and arrived in Ootacamund on the 20th March 1891.

In the Travancore State, two regulations were passed during the year, viz., Regulation I of 1065 amending the law constituting the High Court, and Regulation II of 1065 revising and re-enacting the law relating to Civil Procedure. The working of the police force was fair; the percentage of detections was 74·3 as in the previous year, but the percentage of convictions declined considerably, a result largely due to want of sufficient care in the preparation of cases charged by the police. There was an increase in the number of cases before the criminal courts, accompanied by a more than proportionate increase in the number of disposals. The number of juvenile offenders was exceptionally large. Grave crime exhibited a striking increase, but petty offences were far less numerous. The average daily strength in the jails was 583, or 25 less than in the preceding year; the mortality improved from 3 to 1 per cent. The profit accruing from jail labour was Rs. 15,053 and the average cost of a convict was Rs. 82. The total number of original civil suits for disposal was 33,127, of which 27,850 were decided, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 32,163 and 27,915, respectively. The number of civil appeals for disposal was 4,197, of which 3,030 were got through, including 803 before the High Court. Civil arrears increased unsatisfactorily in all courts except the High Court. Judicial receipts amounted to Rs. 4,39,039, the expenditure, exclusive of public works charges, being Rs. 4,09,626. 102,972 documents were registered against 94,910 in the preceding year, and registration receipts increased by Rs. 13,151. The progress made in land revenue survey and settlement was more rapid than in any previous year. The total land revenue was Rs. 20,09,876, the highest figure on record. The net revenue from salt (Rs. 14,40,843) increased by Rs. 47,812 and that from forests (Rs. 2,57,749) by Rs. 30,629. The net revenue from stamps was Rs. 2,49,041, from excise Rs. 9,02,542, from customs Rs. 5,29,377 and from abkári and opium Rs. 4,72,287. The cardamom crop was a complete failure and resulted in a financial loss. The gross receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 78,48,284, the highest figure on record, the total expenditure being Rs. 73,33,891, leaving an annual surplus of Rs. 5,14,393 and a total balance to the credit of the State of Rs. 72,05,359. The unfavourable character of the season caused a decline in the activity of trade, the total value of exports and imports decreasing from Rs. 2,03,49,981 to Rs. 1,88,62,227. Education continued to make good progress; there were in all 2,318 English and vernacular schools with 97,857 pupils against 1,979 schools and 86,525 pupils in the previous year. The proportion of pupils to population was 3·82 per cent., as compared with a general ratio for the Madras Presidency of 1·68 per cent. The medical and vaccine departments were reorganized during the year, and the grants under these heads raised. The number of patients medically treated was 120,883 and the vaccination statistics were very encouraging. The public health was good, and there was an absence of serious epidemics.

No new regulations were passed during the year in the Cochin State. The total number of original suits for disposal in the civil courts was 8,111, of which 7,454 were disposed of. There were 585 appeals before the Zillah Courts, 340 before the Appeal Court and 21 before the Rájá's Court of appeal; the disposals numbered 515, 220 and 10, respectively. There was an improvement in the average duration of appeals except in the Rájá's Court, in which proceedings were more dilatory than ever. The judicial receipts amounted to Rs. 73,077 and the expenditure to Rs. 71,613. The magistracy disposed of 2,477 cases out of 2,530, 45·2 per cent. of the persons accused being acquitted against 70·5 in the preceding year. The average duration of cases improved from 23 to 14½ days. There were 170 appeals before First-class Magistrates and 25 before the Sessions Courts, all of which were disposed of. The Sessions Courts also disposed of 31 original cases. The Appeal Court decided 15 appeals out of 17, the average duration improving from 31 to 11 days. The average daily number of convicts in jail was 159, and the net annual cost per convict was Rs. 50. The general condition of the jails was far from creditable, the management being extremely unsystematic. The working of the police force was satisfactory except as regards grave crime, in the investigation of which there was great delay. The percentages of detection and recovery of stolen property were, respectively, 63·73 and 65·66. Registrations numbered 22,325, and the net revenue from this source was Rs. 17,514 against Rs. 14,910 in the previous year. The total number of students in all schools was 4,625, or nearly double that of the previous year; 868 of these were girls. The number of patients treated in the Government hospitals and dispensaries was 56,013. The general health was poor, cholera, small-pox and typhoid fever being unusually prevalent. The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 3,63,026. Land revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 6,73,798, or less than in the preceding year by Rs. 1,723. The salt revenue increased by Rs. 24,681. The gross revenue from forests decreased by Rs. 53,820, but there was still a net profit of Rs. 10,895. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 17,29,885 and the expenditure to Rs. 17,03,891. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 25,999 which, added to the opening balance at the beginning of the year, left a closing balance to the State of Rs. 5,91,612. The State further held Government securities to the value of Rs. 32,34,600, and the total assets at the end of the year aggregated Rs. 40,56,217.

In the Godávari Agency the season was favourable and the harvest good. There was no cholera, but fever was, as usual, generally prevalent and small-pox appeared in three taluks, causing a high mortality in Rajahmundry. The three dispensaries continued to do good work, and vaccination made satisfactory progress. There were no disturbances and no important boundary disputes during the year. The muttadar of Pullangi, who in the previous year refused to take up the Government grant tendered at his own desire in exchange for Pullangi, came to terms and consented to live in Pullangi again. The proposal to constitute the whole agency into three taluks and to place them under the sole charge of the Special Assistant Agent was approved by Government and submitted for the sanction of the Secretary of State. Of 404 criminal cases for disposal, 332 were decided involving 607 persons, of whom 14 were committed for trial and 183 convicted. Of 313 civil suits received, 185 only were disposed of. There

was thus an increase in arrears both civil and criminal, occurring chiefly in the Courts of the Tahsildar of Bhadráchalam and the Deputy Tahsildar of Polavaram. The system of selling opium licenses was introduced in the year. Seigniorage fees to the value of more than Rs. 30,000 were collected in the Rampa forests, but the question of the rights of the muttadars in these forests was still under consideration. The total allotment for public works was Rs. 12,000, of which only Rs. 7,586 were expended. The only new work of any importance under construction was the Madéru bridge. The condition of education in the Agency was far from good, there being great need of closer supervision and of additional schools. The total numbers of boys and girls attending school were 818 and 71, respectively, against 864 and 96 in 1889-90. The decrease in attendance occurred chiefly among the Koya boys. The Agent and his Assistants toured from time to time in the Agency tracts.

The season in the Vizagapatam Agency was an excellent one. The rainfall was good, especially above the ghâts. Except small-pox, which prevailed to a small extent in the early part of the year at Gudem and in the Kotpad taluk, no epidemics visited the Agency. The two estates of Jeypore and Bissemkattak taken under management during the previous year showed a satisfactory improvement. Rs. 3,50,000 were invested in Government securities on account of the former estate, while the latter paid off Rs. 26,000 out of its debt of Rs. 34,000. The minor Rájá of Jeypore made perceptible improvement in his studies and manners and paid a short visit to Madras in February 1891. The Bissemkattak minor, who is a young lad, received primary lessons at home. The Jeypore estate was under the management of Mr. Taylor, a Covenanted Civilian, assisted by the late Maharájá's Diwan. The appeal presented by the Ráni of Kalyánasingapur against the transfer of her estate to Jeypore was decided during the year in favour of the Jeypore estate. The Gurupani-Koraghati dispute between Jeypore and Kasipur was finally settled during the year, the boundary being permanently demarcated. There were 22 sessions cases for disposal against 25 in 1889-90. The number of cases for disposal by the criminal courts fell from 1,959 to 1,698, of which 1,668 were decided. Of 42 criminal appeals, 2 only were pending at the end of the year. 550 civil suits were instituted in the year against 504 in 1889-90, and the number pending at the end of the year decreased from 229 to 201. Of 41 civil appeals, 35 were disposed of during the year. A new hospital was opened at Gunupur. The total number of patients treated rose from 14,389 in 1889-90 to 15,381. The work of the vaccine staff was satisfactory, the number of operations being 14,053 against 13,430 in 1889-90. The sanitation of all the important towns was very good. The number of schools increased from 121 to 131 and the number of pupils from 2,378 to 2,793. Two Government schools were opened in the Gudem Hills for the first time. The Lammasinghi Ghât road and the Nowrangapore-Central-Provinces road were in good order. The Jubilee Ghât road was metalled and gravelled for 6½ miles and parapets were built at dangerous points. In all, Rs. 57,706 were actually spent out of an allotment of Rs. 57,800. The abkári revenue declined owing to the abolition of a number of shops and stills. There was an increase in the number of persons killed by wild beasts. The tours of the Agency officers generally were extensive and satisfactory.

In the Ganjam Agency the season was favourable and the crops yielded well. The public health was good and there was an absence of epidemics. The boundary line between Gumma and Kollakota was settled and demarcated and another long-pending boundary dispute was terminated by the decision that the village of Pidili lies within the limits of Mondighar of the Chinna Kimedi Maliahs. The Tumba Maliahs were attached under the orders of Government in consequence of the continued interference of the ex-zamindar of Jalantra. Rs. 22,968 were expended on public works out of an allotment of Rs. 26,200, the bulk of it being utilized for repairs. The Mohanagiri Ghât road was completed, but left unused because the Kalahandi authorities had not completed their portion up to the ghât. The Taptapani road was similarly useless for want of a road to the bottom of it. 38 abkári licenses were granted to Khonds and Uriya Sundis against 32 in 1889-90, the fees collected being Rs. 174 against Rs. 128. There were 12 prosecutions under the Abkári Act against 19 in the previous year. Two opium licenses were issued, but one of the two shops was closed during the year. The total number of children under instruction was 1,348 against 1,354 in 1889-90. 8,407 vaccinations were performed against 18,443 in the previous year. The decrease is probably more apparent than real, the bulk of it being due to the fallaciousness of the figures given for 1889-90. There were 112 civil suits for disposal against 82 in 1889-90 and 103 were disposed of. The number of civil appeals was 3, and all were disposed of. The total number of criminal cases for disposal was, as in the previous year, 231. None were pending at the end of the year. 8 cases were committed to the Agent's Court. The sentence of transportation for life was inflicted in 2 cases, but in one of them Government reduced it to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment. 5 criminal appeals were filed and decided during the year. The conduct of the police was satisfactory except in the Special Assistant Agent's division, where a head constable and 2 constables were departmentally punished for making illegal exactions from the villagers. 35 persons were killed by wild animals and snakes against 23 in 1889-90. There were no disturbances during the year. The Agency officers inspected the Agency tracts thoroughly in their tours.

The season in the Pudukóta State was a moderately favourable one and the crops were fair. Prices were lower than in 1889-90 but still high. There was a certain amount of cholera and small-pox, but the public health was, on the whole, good. The total outlay on public works amounted to Rs. 2,17,911, of which Rs. 1,42,644 were spent on "buildings." The College and the Residency were completed during the year, and the new public offices were in progress. There were 1,132 regular civil suits and 1,498 small causes for disposal, of which 972 and 1,387, respectively, were decided. Of 145 appeals, 104 were disposed of during the year. Judicial receipts amounted to Rs. 30,912 and expenditure to Rs. 26,883. The number of criminal cases for disposal was 3,278 involving 5,415 persons. 105 criminal appeals were decided. The average duration of all trials, civil and criminal, improved. The percentage of convictions was higher than in the previous year, but that of detection by the police declined from 90 to 89. The registration department continued its rapid rate of progress, yielding a surplus of Rs. 6,064. Education made a satisfactory advance; the number of aided schools rose from 170 to 184 and the attendance exhibited a corresponding increase. The results of the University examinations showed that the College takes a high

position among the educational institutions of the Presidency. The medical department continued to do good work except as regards vaccination, the progress in which was less satisfactory than usual. The abkári administration was modified by the introduction of the excise system. The total current receipts of the year were Rs. 7,76,553 against Rs. 7,15,433 in fasli 1299 and the expenditure Rs. 7,43,454 against Rs. 7,95,002. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 33,099, by means of which the State balance was raised to Rs. 4,48,138. The devastanam accounts showed a closing balance of Rs. 2,40,269, and the manovirti jágir a balance of Rs. 1,29,501.

There was no change in the administrative machinery of the Banganapalle State during the year. The disposal of civil, criminal and revenue cases was, on the whole, satisfactory. The number of criminal cases decided during the year was 227 against 196 in the previous year. 30 prisoners were admitted into the jail against 23 in 1889-90. The number of deeds registered during the year amounted to 103 against 86 in 1889-90. The season was favourable and the outturn of the crops fair. The total demand for the year was Rs. 2,73,794. The collections amounted to Rs. 2,14,629 and charges to Rs. 21,280 against Rs. 2,09,874 and Rs. 24,290, respectively, in 1889-90. Rs. 7,150 were spent on public works. 283 children were successfully vaccinated against 211 in 1889-90. 10,307 patients were admitted into the Nawab's dispensary against 7,894 in the previous year, and 68 cases of labour were attended by the midwife. The public health was, on the whole, good. The number of pial schools increased from 14 to 19 and the attendance at these and the 2 elementary schools in Banganapalle rose from 360 to 404. The administration generally was satisfactory except in that little progress was made in education and vaccination and in improving communications.

No new administrative measures were introduced in the Sandúr State in 1890-91. The actual rainfall, though much below the average, was so seasonably distributed that the harvest was an exceptionally good one. The low rainfall was, however, probably the indirect cause of several disastrous forest fires which occurred towards the close of the year. The public health was good. The net revenue was Rs. 49,531 against Rs. 44,935 in 1889-90, while the expenditure was Rs. 43,475 against Rs. 42,266. 45 criminal cases were disposed of involving 109 persons, of whom 98 were convicted. 4,343 persons were treated in the dispensary against 3,842 in 1889-90. The Anglo-vernacular middle school kept up its numbers fairly and the examination results were satisfactory.

A sum of Rs. 2,33,612 was paid through the office of the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends during 1890-91 to the stipendiaries, who numbered 799 on the 1st April 1891. The payments made direct from the Bank of Madras amounted to Rs. 2,28,000.

SECTION II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

The peishcush payable to Government by permanently-settled estates during the year ending 30th June 1890 amounted to Rs. 50,40,575 upon an area of about 19 millions of acres. The shrotriem jódi for the year amounted to Rs. 6,66,732. Excluding the South Canara district, which has not been surveyed, the total area of Government lands in occupation amounted to over 21 millions of acres, being

an increase of 319,800 acres or 1·5 per cent. over that of fasli 1298 (1888-89), which was until then the highest on record. The increase in the occupied area was largest in Bellary, Kurnool, Salem and South Arcot. The occupied area of the year exceeded that of fasli 1285, the year before the famine, by 5 per cent., the only district which has not yet recovered from the effects of the famine in this respect being Kurnool. Out of the occupied area, nearly 18 million acres, or more than 85 per cent., were actually cultivated against 84·8 per cent. in the preceding year. Owing to the comparatively favourable character of the season in one-half of the presidency, the seasonal remissions granted decreased from Rs. 9,90,300 in fasli 1298 to Rs. 7,53,500. The other remissions and deductions granted, irrespective of the season, amounted to nearly 21 lakhs. The total assessment of the ryotwar holdings, including second-crop assessment and water-rate, was 409·9 lakhs or 3·8 lakhs more than in fasli 1298. Excluding the remissions and deductions mentioned above, the net ryotwar demand amounted to over 381·5 lakhs or 4·8 lakhs more than in the previous year. This result was due to the increase in the extent of holdings and to the diminution in the amount of remissions granted. The miscellaneous revenue was nearly 46 lakhs or about 1·2 lakhs less than in the preceding year. The total land revenue current demand amounted to Rs. 4,84,54,344 against Rs. 4,81,23,136 in the preceding year. Including cesses, there was a total demand of Rs. 5,52,68,403, of which Rs. 5,34,74,359 or 96·8 per cent. were collected within the year. The arrear demand of land revenue and cesses at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 23,69,971. The collections and remissions in the year amounted to Rs. 19,96,775, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,73,196. The total current and arrear demand of land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 5,76,38,374, of which Rs. 21,67,214 remained uncollected at the end of the year. The land revenue charges amounted to Rs. 36,45,066 or 6·6 per cent. of the total collections. Though there was an increase of about 1 per cent. in the number of coercive processes issued for the collection of revenue, it occurred mainly under demand notices and real coercion diminished as there was an appreciable decrease in the number of defaulters whose property was actually attached or sold, in the amount of arrears for which property was sold and in the extent and value of lands brought to sale. Nearly 95 per cent. of the processes issued were served by village agency, and the receipts on account of process service fees amounted to Rs. 31,139, exceeding the charges by Rs. 8,121. The amount advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act fell from Rs. 1,39,894 in fasli 1298 to Rs. 1,35,177 in fasli 1299. The advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act rose from Rs. 59,216 to Rs. 1,40,549, the increase occurring mainly in Ganjam, where large advances were made in consequence of the famine which prevailed in that district. The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue amounted to Rs. 1,00,734, of which Rs. 61,506 were collected and Rs. 12,852 written off. The number of applications for transfer of registry presented through Registration officers continued to increase.

The year under report was not marked by any important measures, but the following minor administrative improvements call for notice. The scheme for strengthening the staff of Revenue Inspectors and increasing their pay received the sanction of the Secretary of State and was carried into effect in the year. A compulsory vernacular test was established for Deputy Collectors with the object of

securing their familiarity with the languages of the ryots with whom they come in contact. A scheme was proposed requiring candidates for the post of village officer to pass, in addition to the Primary School examination, a special test in survey, sanitation, village accounts and the powers and duties of village officers; it was sanctioned shortly after the close of the year and will take effect from the 1st January 1894. Madras Act III of 1890 was passed amending the Local Boards Act and the Rent Recovery Act, so as to authorize the levy of local cesses on water-rate paid to Government by ryots in zamindari lands.

Revenue settlement operations were carried on during 1890-91 in the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Tanjore, South Arcot and Malabar. The total area classified was 1,091 square miles. Settlement rates were introduced into the taluks of Álur and Ádóni in the Bellary district, and into the remainder of the Tiruvannámalai taluk and most parts of the Kallakurchi and Tirukoilúr taluks of South Arcot. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,28,956 and the total cost of the department up to the close of the year Rs. 96,17,623. The net increase of revenue in the settled districts amounted to over 38 lakhs, or a return of 39·78 per cent. on the outlay of the Settlement department, and of 13·03 per cent. on the total outlay incurred by the Survey and Settlement departments together.

Survey progressed in nine districts, viz., Kistna, Bellary, Anantapur, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Malabar, Madura and South Canara. The total area of the Madras Presidency is now estimated at 141,213 square miles, of which the cadastral survey of 64,680 square miles, and the topographical survey of 56,618 miles had been completed on the 31st March 1891. The actual outturn of the year was 2,227 square miles of topographical survey and 520 square miles of topographical survey; the total cost of the department was Rs. 5,87,811 against Rs. 6,27,791 in the preceding year.

The settlement of village service inams was completed in Vizagapatam. 2,669 title-deeds were issued, of which 2,096 were for village service inams in Madura. The area dealt with was 29,646 acres and the new quit-rent amounted to Rs. 23,676. Since the commencement of operations the Commissioner has settled an extent of nearly 7·3 millions of acres assessed at a little over 113 lakhs. The yearly increase of revenue amounts to Rs. 22,04,347, while the total cost of the Commission has been only Rs. 14,84,615 or 67·3 per cent. of the annual increase of revenue secured.

There were, at the beginning of fasli 1299, 52 estates under the management of the Court of Wards. 5 of these were handed over to their proprietors during the year and 6 estates were newly taken up. The number of estates under management at the end of the fasli was thus 53. The financial condition of the estates handed over had improved considerably under the care of the Court, notably so in the case of Ramnad, the current demand of which had risen by 33·8 per cent., while debts amounting to nearly 26 lakhs had been paid off and $9\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs had been expended on irrigation works and other permanent improvements. Of the 5 wards connected with the estates referred to above, 3 had made considerable progress in education. 42 of the 53 wards were minors (1 being a female); 5 were incapacitated by sex alone and the remaining 6 by lunacy. The number of wards and their relations under tuition was 67, of whom 5 were females. Their progress was, with a few exceptions, satisfactory. The total area of holdings, so far as figures were

available, was 467,539 acres, 421,569 acres or 90·2 per cent. being under cultivation against 79·9 per cent. in the previous year. The net demand was 32 lakhs, current and arrears, of which $17\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs were collected and nearly three-quarters of a lakh remitted, leaving a balance of about $13\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. Including the cash balance at the beginning of the year, the cash receipts amounted to Rs. 34,69,614, and the charges to Rs. 25,74,594. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 8,95,020 in cash, Rs. 39,48,700 in Government securities and Rs. 71,876 in grain. Nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs were paid in liquidation of debts; 2 lakhs were spent on maintenance and education of wards, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs on establishment and $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs on public works. The appeal relating to Puttamma's estate, which had been pending in the High Court since 1887, was decided in favour of the Court's ward. Several other important appeals and suits in connection with properties under the Court of Wards were pending before the High Court at the close of the year.

SECTION III—PROTECTION.

Two Acts were passed by the Legislative Council during the official year 1890-91. Act II of 1890, re-enacting Acts I of 1870 and IV of 1878, and making better provision for the establishment and management of canals and public ferries in the Madras Presidency was passed by the Legislative Council on the 24th March 1890, and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 1st April 1890 and of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 9th May 1890. Act III of 1890, amending the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and the Madras Rent Recovery Act, 1865, was passed by the Legislative Council on the 24th March 1890, and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 9th April 1890 and of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 24th May 1890. An Act for further shortening the language used in Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, and for other purposes, was passed by the Legislative Council on the 19th March 1891, but at the close of the year had not received the assent of His Excellency the Governor.

The strength of the police force on the 31st December 1890 was 22,694, or 26 more than the number at the close of the previous year. The sanctioned strength of the force was 22,732 against 22,766 on the 31st December 1889, the decrease being mainly due to the withdrawal of the Land Customs guard on the Karikal frontier in the Tanjore district. The total cost of the force was a little more than 38 lakhs or about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs higher than in the previous year, the increase arising chiefly from a revision of the pay of inspectors and head constables. The proportion of police to the whole population was 1 to 1,628—in towns 1 to 622 and in rural parts 1 to 1,801. The general proportion of police to area was 1 to 6·7 square miles and the average cost of a policeman Rs. $180\frac{1}{7}$. 248 police officers were rewarded by promotion and 622 by grants of money. Punishments during the year (including 225 dismissals) amounted to 4,048, a decrease of 66 as compared with the previous year. 155 police officers, or ·74 per cent. of the whole force, were convicted by Criminal Courts against 188 or ·92 per cent. in 1889, the principal offences of which they were found guilty being those under the Police Act, assault and negligently suffering prisoners to escape. The conviction of a fourth-class inspector for giving false evidence in a case of attempt to murder, and the

occurrence of 4 cases of causing hurt to extort confession were damaging features of the year's record. 1,892 men were enlisted during the year against 1,748 in 1889, while the casualties were fewer than in that year. The proportion of men able to read and write was 78·6 per cent. against 76·9 in 1889. The number of processes served by the police has steadily increased since 1887, the proportion of processes to population having risen to 1 to 123 in grave cases and 1 to 78 in petty cases. Deaths from violent and unnatural causes decreased from 12,282 in 1889 to 11,848; the decrease was mainly under the head of "accidental deaths." 9,589 fires were reported; these caused the loss of 129 lives and property to the value of Rs. 14,12,311, an amount considerably lower than the abnormal figure of 1889, but slightly higher than that of 1888. The number of known depredators, suspects, receivers and members of wandering gangs registered was 39,306 against 43,165 in 1889. The number of old offenders sentenced to enhanced punishment was 1,610. There was a decrease in the number of cognizable offences under the Penal Code and special and local laws, from 110,716 in 1889 to 107,838 in 1890; 70·3 per cent. were prosecuted to conviction. 158,821 persons were arrested, and 58·7 per cent. of them were convicted, a slight improvement on the figures for 1889. Out of about 13⅓ lakhs' worth of property lost, more than 3⅓ lakhs were recovered. Excluding Madras city, Jeypore and Nílgiris, which are exceptional districts and, as usual, stood high, North Arcot showed the best results. Detection under special and local laws was, as usual, satisfactory—91·7 per cent. against 91·2 in 1889. There were 323 murders against 350 in 1889; of these 96 were detected, the murderers committing suicide in 65 cases. There was a decrease of 26 in the number of dacoities; detection and recovery of property showed a marked improvement. Robberies increased from 314 in 1889 to 359; the percentage of detection improved from 39·8 to 42·3 per cent., but that of recovery of property declined from 18·8 to 14·6. There were 7,000 cases of lurking house-trespass and house-breaking against 7,298 in 1889. The number of grave offences against property was 7,532 against 7,811 in 1889; the percentage of detection, however, improved from 31 to 35·2. 2,342 cattle-thefts were registered against 2,414 in the previous year; there was a marked improvement in detection. Ordinary thefts numbered 13,057 against 13,781 in 1889; detective results were better than in any of the five previous years. There were 50 cases of cattle-poisoning against 52 in 1889, and 42 per cent. of these were detected. 3,795 cases were referred by magistrates to the police for inquiry, and 14,041 by the police to the magistracy for orders against 4,521 and 15,260, respectively, in 1889. Out of 70,853 cases prosecuted by the police, 3,493, or 4·9 per cent., were found false after trial.

In 1890, Rs. 4,342 were disbursed as rewards, chiefly in aid of public justice.

The number of factories falling under the Factories Act was, as in 1889, 30, while the number of hands employed was 17,843, of whom 772 were children. There were 117 accidents, of which 1 only proved fatal.

During the year 250 sulphur licenses, or 10 more than in 1889, were in force and covered 713 tons as against 679 in 1889. The sales, however, amounted to 264 tons only against 300 in 1889.

50,044 licenses were issued under the Arms Act during the year against 46,955 in 1889. The total number of licenses has more than doubled since 1885,

an increase mainly attributable to more attention being paid to registration. The bulk of this year's increase occurred in the number of licenses in Form VIII authorizing the possession of arms for the purposes of sport, protection or display.

The courts which exercised criminal jurisdiction in the year were 6,472 Village Magistrates', 169 Third-class Magistrates', 448 Second-class Magistrates', and 115 First-class Magistrates' Courts with 20 Courts of Session, and, at the Presidency Town, 2 Presidency Magistrates', 1 Police Commissioner's and the High Court. There was again an increase in the number of offences returned as true, the figure rising from 212,365 in 1889 to 218,724 in 1890. Under the Penal Code, however, there was a slight decrease in the number of true cases. False cases under the Penal Code were most numerous in Tanjore, Malabar and Trichinopoly. There were 275 cases of murder out of 717 cases affecting life. Nellore was the only district which was free from dacoity. The ratio of grave offences to population was 1 to 1,582 against 1 to 1,636 in 1889; the districts in which this ratio stood highest were Madras, Nílgiris and the Vizagapatam Agency. The number of persons brought to trial was 375,387 against 371,240 in 1889, of whom 91 and 79 persons, respectively, were European British subjects. The percentage of convictions under the Penal Code rose from 21·4 in 1889 to 22·0; that of convictions under Special and Local laws declined from 79·5 to 76·4. The number of original cases before the courts was 223,840, of which the Presidency Town contributed 35,657. The number of appeals preferred was 6,598. Regular Magistrates' Courts in the mofussil disposed of 175,426 cases involving 327,210 persons, the percentage of convictions being 39·0 as against 36·9 in 1889. The average fine per head was Rs. 4-8-0 against Rs. 4-6-0 in the preceding year. The number of appeals preferred to these courts was 5,288 against 5,265 in 1889, the number disposed of being 5,245 as against 5,253. Sessions Courts disposed of 1,035 cases affecting 2,427 persons, the percentage of convictions being 48·9 against 44·8 in 1889. They also disposed of 731 appeals against 700 in 1889. The percentage of confirmation by Sessions Courts of the sentences passed by Magistrates fell from 65·3 in 1889 to 63·2, while the High Court confirmed 65·2 per cent. of the Sessions Judges' sentences against 58·6 in 1889. The number of cases received by the Presidency Magistrates again showed a decrease, viz., from 38,350 to 35,606; 14 cases only were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of convictions decreased from 80·4 to 72·1. The High Court disposed of 51 sessions cases as against 33 in 1889, the percentage of conviction being 81·0 as against 69·8. 20 cases in which Sessions Judges disagreed with the verdict of the jury, and 60 cases in which capital sentences were imposed were referred to the High Court under sections 307 and 374 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The sentences of death passed on 37 of the 53 persons finally convicted under section 374 were confirmed. The number of appeals that came up before the High Court was 565 against 590 in 1889, the number disposed of being 498 as against 484. The High Court also disposed of 635 revision cases and perused 2,008 calendars.

There were 7 central jails, 15 district jails, 1 European prison and 309 subsidiary jails during the year 1890. The number of admissions, including 12,804 transfers, was 67,381 against 61,132 in 1889. The daily average strength rose from 7,418·63 to 7,953·85. Leaving sub-jails out of account, the number of admissions

by direct committal was 27,316; 648 convicts were released under the remission rules, and 25,455 otherwise. There were 17 escapes and 227 deaths (excluding 36 executions). Burmese convicts numbered 910 at the close of the year, 243 having been retransferred to Rangoon. 25,728 under-trial prisoners were received during the year and 11,435 were released on acquittal or discharge; 37 escaped and 16 died. The daily average number was 827·25. 1,533 civil prisoners were admitted during the year, the population aggregating 1,725, of whom 220 remained in jail at the end of the year. Of the 27,316 convicts directly admitted, 744 were Christians, 2,439 Muhammadans and 24,117 Hindus; 456, or 1·67 per cent., were juveniles. The percentage of prisoners sentenced to one year's imprisonment or less was 94·27 against 94·78 in 1889. Sentences of transportatoin and of imprisonment for terms exceeding 10 years increased considerably. The number of jail offences declined from 3,336 in 1889 to 3,316. The ratio per cent. of punishments calculated on the jail population fell from 8·03 to 6·97. Of the prisoners released during the year, 266 only benefited by education in jail. The percentage of convict prison officers remained about the same as in 1889, being 7·39 in the case of males and 6·37 in that of females. The Madras scale of diet continued in force throughout the year. The total charges were Rs. 8,34,775 against Rs. 8,14,349 in 1889, but the total cost per head fell from Rs. 75-12-3 to Rs. 72-4-8, the result of increased economy under all heads. Hospital charges decreased from Rs. 17,240 in 1889 to Rs. 14,069. No prisoners were employed on unremunerative labour. There was an advance in the number of prisoners sentenced to labour and a large increase in the number of those employed on manufactures. Cash earnings amounted to Rs. 49,493 against Rs. 23,661 in 1889. Deducting these earnings, the net cost per head was Rs. 60-12-0 against Rs. 72-15-0 in 1889. The year 1890 was healthier than either 1888 or 1889, the death-rate declining to 23·85 per mille against 38·53 and 25·50, respectively, in those years. The percentage of daily average sick was slightly less than in 1889, but the number of admissions into hospital increased owing to the prevalence of influenza. Cholera caused 11 deaths in the Berhampore jail and 6 in the Penitentiary, Madras. Dysentery, diarrhœa, influenza and intermittent fever were the most prevalent diseases. There were 9 cases of small-pox, 1 being fatal. All the central jails, the European prison and 12 district jails were visited by the Inspector-General during the year. Rs. 11,531 were spent by the jail department on buildings.

3 vagrants remained in the Government Work-house at the close of 1889 and 23 were admitted during 1890. Out of these, 12 were discharged on obtaining employment, 5 were deported and 2 released, 1 absconded, 1 was transferred to the Government Work-house, Bombay, and 2 were otherwise disposed of. 3 remained on the 31st December 1890. 1 vagrant was convicted by the magistrate and 1 was punished by the Governor of the work-house. Most of the inmates were between 16 and 40 years of age. British subjects numbered 16 out of the total 23. 6 were sailors, 4 mechanics or railway employés, and 2 soldiers. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 3,248 against Rs. 2,761 in 1889.

The total receipts for 1890 of the Monegar Choultry, the Foundling Asylum, the Native Infirmary, Rájá Sir Savalai Rámaswámi Mudaliár's Lying-in Hospital and the Rájá of Venkatagiri's Choultry amounted to Rs. 21,552, of which Rs. 10,179 were contributed by Government and Rs. 7,794 derived from interest on Government securities. The expenditure was Rs. 18,755 against Rs. 18,330 in 1889. Rs. 4,365 were spent on the Monegar Choultry, Rs. 9,751 on the Infirmary and Rs. 3,430 on the Lying-in Hospital. The daily average number of paupers maintained in the Monegar Choultry was 63 against 80 in 1889 and that of patients in the Infirmary was 86·74 against 85·50. The average daily number of children in the Foundling Asylum was 2·46 against 3 in 1889. 686 patients, or 85 more than in the previous year, were admitted into the Lying-in Hospital. The daily average number of pauper inmates in the Rájá of Venkatagiri's Choultry was 56; besides these, 108 out-door paupers received rice doles. The cost of dieting these increased from Rs. 3,701 in 1889 to Rs. 4,057, owing to the greater number of admissions. The daily average number of persons receiving cooked food at the Triplicane Langarkhana during the official year 1890-91 was 144 against 140 in 1889-90. Raw rice was distributed monthly to 143 persons and money doles to 16 persons, the figures for the preceding year being 136 and 17. The average number of persons living on the premises and receiving in-door relief was 9 against 6 in 1889-90. The receipts, including a balance from the previous year of Rs. 1,392, amounted to Rs. 6,622 and the charges to Rs. 5,982. Admissions were made by the Commissioner of Police after inquiry into the antecedents and means of the applicants. No new admissions are made to the list of Muhammadan poor in receipt of money doles and the number is therefore diminishing yearly. It was 33 in March 1891 against 35 in April 1890. The total expenditure was Rs. 771.

The territorial changes which occurred in 1890 among civil courts were (1) a re-distribution of jurisdiction among the 6 Munsifs in the Vizagapatam district in order to equalize their work and to obviate the inconvenience of the arrangement by which the Bimlipatam (now Chódavaram) Munsif sat at Vizagapatam for 3 weeks in each quarter, (2) the establishment of a new Munsif's Court at Kanigiri in the Nellore district, and (3) the transfer of 14 villages from the Bellary to the Penukonda Munsifi. The Subordinate Judge of Tadpatri became the Sub-Judge of Bellary and Salem and sat at Salem from June to October 1890. The total numbers of original suits and appeals instituted throughout the Presidency in 1890 were 259,963 and 11,333, respectively, as against 255,006 and 11,114 in 1889. 53,936 suits against 53,733 in 1889 were instituted in the Courts of Village Munsifs, the number of such officers exercising powers during the year being 3,096 against 3,250 in the previous year, and the number of suits disposed of 53,121 against 53,977. Before the regular courts in the mofussil, 74,924 ordinary suits and 104,555 small causes were instituted, as compared with 72,136 and 101,942, respectively, in 1889. To this number the District Munsifs' Courts contributed 157,818, or 87·93 per cent., the Sub-Judges' Courts 13,133, or 7·32 per cent., and the District Courts 701, or 0·39 per cent. The number of appeals from decrees instituted before Subordinate Judges' and District Courts was 9,671 against 9,152 in 1889. The numbers of suits and appeals from decrees disposed of by the regular mofussil courts were 183,130 and 9,637, respectively, as compared with 173,688 and 9,682 in the preceding year. 57·95 per cent. of appeals from original decrees and 64·49 per cent. of those from appellate decrees resulted in confirmation by the superior courts against 52·38 and 72·26 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. The number of cases in which judgment-debtors were imprisoned rose from 543 to 583. There was an increase both in the amount realized after the issue of process and in that paid voluntarily, viz., from 32½ and 8½ lakhs,

respectively, in 1889 to 38½ and 9½ lakhs in 1890. In the Presidency Court of Small Causes, 26,174 suits were instituted against 26,824 in 1889, the number disposed of being 26,363 against 27,173. The increase in the number of suits instituted on the original side of the High Court continued, viz., from 371 in 1889 to 374 in 1890. The number of suits disposed of was 309 against 348. On the appellate side 1,662 first and second appeals were filed against 1,962 in 1889, the number disposed of being 1,820 as against 2,078. Taking all classes of appeals decided on their merits, the decrees of lower courts were confirmed in 64·95 per cent., reversed in 18·12 per cent., varied in 11·25 per cent. and remanded in 5·68 per cent. The judicial receipts showed a surplus of Rs. 10,22,719 against Rs. 9,98,919 in 1889. The surplus under Imperial and Provincial funds was Rs. 6,66,208, under Process fund Rs. 2,60,925 and under Copyist fund Rs. 95,586, as against Rs. 5,88,799, Rs. 3,22,187 and Rs. 87,933, respectively, in 1889.

The number of registrations rose from 727,395 in 1889-90 to 762,471 in 1890-91, the amount of receipts from Rs. 10,24,106 to Rs. 10,75,727, the charges from Rs. 7,26,979 to Rs. 7,67,891, and the surplus from Rs. 2,97,127 to Rs. 3,07,836. Compulsory and optional registrations increased, respectively, by 23,518 and 11,558, while the ratio of optional to total registrations remained at 36·9 per cent. as in 1889-90. The number of wills advanced by 294 or 15 per cent., and the number of authorities to adopt rose from 11 to 15. Hindus, as usual, registered the largest number of wills (2,080). The number of registrations on payment of fines under sections 24 and 34 of the Act fell from 2,437 to 1,947. The number of searches made and copies granted rose from 32,222 and 29,263, respectively, in 1889-90 to 33,071 and 30,240. The number of documents refused registration fell from 1,699 to 1,647 in spite of the increase in the total number of registrations. 408 appeals were disposed of against 353 in the previous year. At the close of the year, there were no registered documents remaining uncopied. There were, however, 1,345 registered documents which were unclaimed. 59·7 per cent. of the documents were registered on the day of presentation, 38·1 per cent. within a week, and 2·2 after more than a week. The average registration fee rose by 1 pie, being Rs. 1-2-10. There were 26 public and 5 private prosecutions instituted for offences under the Registration Act. All the former and 3 of the latter were disposed of. During the year 9 new offices were opened and 1 was abolished, bringing up the total number to 381. The average area in square miles of each sub-district was 311 and the average population 78,281. The number of applications for transfer of revenue registry presented to registering officers was 49,255 against 46,732 in 1889-90. 59 registering officers exercised magisterial powers during the year.

There were 263 joint stock companies in existence at the close of the year 1889-90. Of these, 23 had no capital divided into shares, while the rest were working with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 3,87,22,354. During 1890-91, 57 of these companies were wound up, 51 having a nominal capital of Rs. 36,09,994, and the rest none. 9 companies increased their capital during the year by Rs. 7,04,130, while no company reduced its capital. 27 new companies were registered; 26 of these possessed aggregate nominal and paid-up capitals of Rs. 26,61,807 and Rs. 2,52,802, respectively, the remaining one having no capital. At the close of the year 1890-91 there were thus 233 companies at work. The

receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 4,599 against Rs. 5,787 in 1889-90. The charges were Rs. 1,344, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 3,255.

The command of the Madras Army was held by Lieutenant-General Sir C. G. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., R.A., up to the 6th March 1891, when His Excellency was succeeded by Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir J. C. Dormer, K.C.B. The strength of the British Army in the Madras Presidency at the close of the year 1890-91 was 14,158 men against 13,006 on the 31st March 1890; the strength of the Native Army was 28,829 against 28,306. The 10th, 12th, 32nd and 33rd Regiments of Madras Infantry were disbanded during the year and 4 local battalions raised in their place for service in Burma were formed from the Kubo Valley Police Battalion, the Chin Levy, the Myingyan Police Battalion and the Shan States' Levy. The district commands and staff of the Royal Artillery in India were re-organized, being divided into 6 "circles," each under the supervision of a Colonel on the staff. The year also witnessed the amalgamation of the three Presidential Staff Corps into one corps, denominated the "Indian Staff Corps." The Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps was transferred from the Bombay to the Madras command. About 400 men of the 1st Pioneers were employed on the Periyár project. Small detachments of British and Native troops were also employed in Burma on punitive expeditions. Sambalpur having been transferred to the Bombay Presidency, the wing of the Madras Regiment hitherto located at that station was withdrawn. Madras was substituted for Vizianagram as a regimental centre for Madras Infantry. A revised system of hutting was introduced with effect from the 1st April 1890, under which the State provides and maintains rent-free lines. The health of the British troops during the year was satisfactory. The death-rate was 11·40 per mille or 8·52 lower than in the preceding year. The troops were comparatively free from small-pox and cholera, but enteric fever prevailed in Bangalore, Tounghoo and Secunderabad. The health of the Native troops showed a similar improvement. There was a decrease in the number of admissions, deaths, average daily sick and invalided. The Myingyan and Mandalay districts were the unhealthiest and the Madras district the healthiest in the command. Five venereal hospitals were worked under the voluntary system with fair results. The introduction of cantonment hospitals in this Presidency was sanctioned during the year. The budget estimate for the year (exclusive of stores from England) was Rs. 340,81,380 and the revised estimate Rs. 338,58,000; the expenditure was Rs. 336,75,000 against Rs. 341,52,760 in the previous year. The balance of stock in the Clothing Department at the end of the year was valued at Rs. 11,66,943 against Rs. 13,75,561 at its commencement. The Government of India decided, as a tentative measure, to allow officers commanding British Regiments and Batteries serving in India to make their own arrangements for the supply of malt liquor to their refreshment rooms. Malt liquor for troops in Lower Burma was supplied by the Murree Brewery Company and in Upper Burma by Messrs. Dyer and Company. 275 horses were purchased during the year under review for the British Mounted services by the Remount department at an average price of Rs. 650 per horse. At the close of the official year, 31,878 military pensioners were on the registers with pensions aggregating Rs. 23,84,602 against 30,449 pensioners receiving Rs. 22,82,081 in the previous year.

The statistics for the year 1890-91, as compared with those of the previous year, showed, in respect of the port of Madras, an increase in the number and tonnage of vessels, but a decrease in port dues resulting from a reduction in rates enforced from 1st September 1889. In the case of all other ports, there was an increase in the number and tonnage of vessels and in the port dues. The vessels calling at Madras were—British 566, Foreign 69 and Native 86. Those that arrived at the coast ports were—British 4,920, Foreign 666 and Native 19,969. The payments in dues averaged from 12 to 26 pies per ton at the port of Madras, and from 6 to 21 pies at the coast ports. The largest passenger traffic was carried on at the following ports, and the numbers of passengers that arrived and left were as follows:—Pamban 18,363 arrived, 47,586 left; Negapatam 27,389 arrived, 36,201 left; Tuticorin 31,424 arrived, 19,177 left; and Cocanada 10,186 arrived, and 16,035 left. In point of importance with respect to the value of the trade carried on, the following ports, next to Madras, stand in the order in which they are named, viz., Tuticorin, Cocanada, Tellicherry, Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore and Negapatam. The weather along the whole coast during the year was again abnormally favourable for shipping and landing operations, which were carried on uninterruptedly. Casualties to shipping were remarkably few—3 strandings and 4 founderings—and were unattended with any loss of life. In one case—the stranding of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Nurjahan* on the Tinnevelly coast—a Marine Court of Inquiry was held under Act V of 1883, and the certificate of the third officer was suspended for three months. The following Marine Acts were passed in the year, viz., Act V of 1891 (an Act to amend and supplement the Indian Ports Act X of 1889), Act VI of 1891 (an Act to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Acts I of 1859, VII of 1880 and V of 1883), and Act VII of 1891 (an Act to amend the Indian Registration Act X of 1841).

The total number of wild animals destroyed was 1,192 against 1,605 in the previous year. The decrease occurred under all heads except "tigers," in which there was an increase of 8. The rewards disbursed during the year amounted to Rs. 27,419 against Rs. 37,345 in the preceding year. The decrease was due to the smaller number of animals killed, to the discontinuance of the grant of rewards for wolves and hyænas and to the orders restricting the payment of full rewards for the destruction of tigers, panthers and bears. The loss of human life by wild animals decreased from 290 in 1889 to 143 in the year under report.

SECTION IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The total average rainfall registered for the Presidency in the year 1890-91 amounted to 40 inches against 47·04 in the previous year and 45·28, the average of the ten years ending 1889-90. Except in the four northern districts, and Bellary, Kurnool, Tanjore and Trichinopoly, the season was generally unfavourable. In portions of Nellore, Cuddapah, Chingleput, North and South Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Malabar, where the rains in the first three months of the north-east monsoon were unusually scanty, there was a serious failure of the wet crops over more or less extensive tracts, and the yield of dry crops was also poor. Unexpected falls of rain in January, February and March materially

improved the prospects, especially in Nellore, Madura, South Arcot and Tinnevelly, and at the end of the official year there was no ground for serious anxiety, except in portions of Chingleput, North Arcot, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore, comprising an area of 7,600 square miles, in which tracts it was found necessary to provide relief works. The ordinary public works, however, supplemented by a few large works opened by the Public Works Department, by increased expenditure on minor irrigation works and by a liberal grant of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, were sufficient to allay the distress, except in North Arcot, where, in the end of March, five relief kitchens were started in the Wandiwash taluk and the Kalahasti zamindari, at which some 300 people, mostly children, were being fed daily. In Ganjam the season was exceptionally favourable, until the north-east monsoon culminated in a severe cyclone which caused serious injury to the tanks and roads. Excluding permanently-settled estates, for which statistics are not available, the total extent cultivated during the year was over 26 millions of acres, being a decrease of ·19 per cent. on the area cultivated in 1889-90. The area under first crop decreased by 120,000 acres, while under second crop there was an increase of 71,000 acres, occurring chiefly in Kistna, South Arcot, Salem and Trichinopoly. There was a general rise in the prices of food-grains, most noticeable in Madura and Tinnevelly. The only important exceptions were in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, where the four staple food-grains—rice, cholum, cumbu and ragi—were sold much cheaper than in 1889-90. The price of horsegram rose in all districts, except the four northern districts, the Ceded districts and Kurnool. The price of salt remained almost stationary. The wages of labour varied but little from the rates of the previous year. In Vizagapatam, Anantapur, South Arcot and one taluk of Cuddapah, the wages of agricultural labourers advanced, owing to the opening up of railway works in those districts. In North Arcot, Salem and the sub-division taluks of Cuddapah, the unfavourable season and the consequent absence of demand for labour caused a fall in wages, while the completion of railway works was responsible for a similar result in Kurnool and Kistna.

The revision of village establishments in the three Government taluks of Ganjam was sanctioned during the year 1890-91. Proposals relating to Vizagapatam, Anantapur and Kurnool were also under consideration. The revision of the staff of revenue inspectors under reference in the previous year was sanctioned by the Secretary of State and given partial effect to during the year, their number being raised from 525 to 610. The Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Mr. Cardozo, made a tour in the North-Western and Central Provinces, in order to ascertain the details of the systems of survey by village officers in vogue in those provinces. On his return, he submitted a report recommending the adoption of the system in this Presidency and its application to the re-survey of the Trichinopoly district; his report was still under consideration at the close of the year. The progress made with famine analysis registers was on the whole fair. The revision of the kistbandi instalments carried out during 1889-90 afforded the most satisfactory results throughout the Presidency, the new dates conducing greatly to the convenience of the ryots. The scheme for the remittance of Government dues by means of postal money orders was under trial in five districts. The dairy farm attached to the Agricultural College at Saidápet yielded fairly successful results. Prizes were again awarded for samples of barley grown on the Nílgiris; there was a decline in the

number of exhibits, but the samples were superior, for malting purposes, to those of 1889-90. 50 bushels of seed-potatoes were imported from England in December 1890 and forwarded to the Collector of Nílgiris for distribution. The use of iron sugar mills continued to spread over the country and the heavy iron cotton soil ploughs remained in favour in the Bellary district. No Agricultural Exhibitions were held during the year. Pony-breeding operations were closed in Nílgiris, but continued in Coimbatore and Salem, the number of mares covered being 509; the results, though better than in the previous year, were still far from good. Government determined to suspend all direct action in attempts to combat with disease amongst live stock; but, on a reference to the Government of India, the office of Inspector of Cattle Diseases was retained on the condition that that officer should be engaged in investigation only. Six stock inspectors were selected to undergo a special course of training at Saidápet to prepare them for their future duties when put in charge of the veterinary hospitals to be attached to the farm schools, which are to be opened in connection with the Agricultural College at Saidápet. The Cattle Diseases Act (II of 1866) was withdrawn from operation in all districts, and the Government decided not to put it in force again except for the regulation of large cattle markets and fairs. The health of cattle was generally good, except in Godávari, Nílgiris and portions of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Cuddapah, Chingleput, North and South Arcot, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore, where pasture and fodder were generally scanty owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon. There was a decrease in the mortality among cattle and sheep from every disease except "variola."

The condition of the Government Gardens, Ootacamund, continued to improve both as regards neatness and the development of the more recently-planted trees and shrubs. Sim's Park, Coonoor, was kept in excellent order; the trees in the shola grew rapidly, but the frost in the winter severely injured or killed outright many of them. The Barliyar Experimental Gardens were in a flourishing condition and received several new specimens. The progress of the Gúdalúr Experimental Gardens was seriously impeded by the want of rain and by the ravages of wild animals. Considerable additions were made to the Herbarium and some valuable botanical works were added to the library. The receipts for the year were Rs. 4,296, or Rs. 233 more than in 1889-90. In addition, seeds and plants to the value of Rs. 585 were distributed gratis or in exchange for gifts made to the gardens. The expenditure was Rs. 22,531, or Rs. 36 more than in 1889-90.

The climatic conditions of the season were, on the whole, not unfavourable to the growth of cinchona. The trees on all the estates improved, with the exception of the very old and very young ones, which suffered from the drought resulting from the failure of the north-east monsoon. About 100 acres on the Dodabetta and Naduvatam estates were newly trenched and manured and a considerable amount of replanting was done. A number of trees on the Hooker and Wood estates were coppiced. The nurseries were well stocked with seedlings and balled plants, but there was considerable mortality among the latter owing to their exposure to excessive damp and shade. The amount of bark harvested during the year was 133,351 lbs. The actual receipts for the year were Rs. 28,876, not including the value of quinine and bark supplied, respectively, to Collectors of districts and to Messrs. Kemp and Co. in Bombay, nor that of quinine and febrifuge in stock at

the end of the year. These are estimated at Rs. 44,679. The total outlay during the year was Rs. 74,914. The outturn of quinine at the factory was 2,928 lbs. in addition to 1,050 lbs. of febrifuge. Analyses conducted by the Government Quinologist showed that the sulphate of quinine and febrifuge produced at the factory were of uniformly good composition.

The financial results of the operations of the Forest department during the official year 1890-91 continued to be satisfactory. The year closed with a surplus of Rs. 5,42,124 as against Rs. 3,92,269 in 1889-90.

The area of forests reserved under the Act in the Northern circle, including leased forests, rose from 826 to 1,839 square miles. Reserved lands covered 5,872 square miles and other forests 35½. Fair progress was made in demarcation, 812 miles of boundary having been permanently demarcated, in addition to a considerable extent of re-clearing and preliminary demarcation. Survey work during the year was entirely restricted to that done by the department, with the exception of the survey of the Adoni reserves in Bellary district, which were carried out by the Revenue Survey department. But little progress was made in the preparation of working plans owing to the inadequacy of the staff and its concentration on settlement work. The area which it was attempted to protect from fire was 2,883 square miles, of which 93 per cent. escaped fire. The revenue from grazing fees was Rs. 81,270 against Rs. 79,470 in 1889-90. One-half of this was contributed by the Kistna district. 1,000 acres were added to the area under cultural operations. The plantations and topes, which covered an area of over 14,500 acres, were chiefly in Kistna, Nellore and Nílgiris. In Kistna indigenous plants were being put down from nurseries, in Nellore special attention was paid to the casuarina plantations, and in Nílgiris the cultivation of Australian and other exotics was continued. The results of both artificial and natural reproduction were uniformly encouraging. Rs. 15,447 were spent on buildings against Rs. 13,422 in 1889-90 and Rs. 9,020 on roads, chiefly in the four northern districts. Sales of forest produce collected by departmental agency realized Rs. 1,51,997 and sales to purchasers direct from forests Rs. 5,66,915. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 7,45,547 and expenditure to Rs. 4,91,555, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,53,992 against Rs. 1,48,280 in the previous year. The number of forest offences reported during the year was 1,905 against 1,355 in 1889-90, and the percentage of convictions increased from 46 to 51.

The area under control in the Southern circle was 9,941 square miles, the net addition during the year being 66 square miles. The total areas of reserved forests and lands were, respectively, 3,273 and 5,428 square miles. 1,631 miles of reserve lines were cleared and demarcated at a total cost of Rs. 20,242. The outturn of survey work by the Government of India party was 1,050 square miles of triangulation in Coimbatore and Madura, 274 miles of traversing and 440 square miles of topography. Departmental surveys of 76 square miles were also completed at a cost of Rs. 4,078, and Rs. 6,171 were spent on line clearing for survey by the Government of India party. 35 square miles were added to the fire-protected area, bringing the total extent up to 2,045 square miles, 99 per cent. of which escaped fire. The revenue from grazing fees amounted to Rs. 68,745 as against Rs. 64,375 in 1889-90. Neither natural nor artificial reproduction showed any noteworthy progress. The area of regular plantations was extended by 126 acres, while the

areas under cultural operations and under topes showed additions of 175 and 3 acres, respectively. Excluding 100 miles of channel-banks under cultivation, the total areas under these heads were 12,170, 4,378 and 18,891 acres, respectively. The outlay on communications and buildings was Rs. 43,925, or Rs. 7,988 more than in 1889-90. Sales by departmental agency yielded Rs. 2,64,876 as against Rs. 2,19,669 in the previous year, and the value of the produce removed by permit-holders was Rs. 7,61,709 against Rs. 6,96,965. The total receipts of the circle aggregated Rs. 10,49,861 and the expenditure Rs. 7,61,729, leaving a surplus of Rs. 2,88,132 against a surplus of Rs. 2,43,989 in 1889-90. The number of forest offences was 3,672 against 2,679, but the percentage of convictions rose from 70 to 80. The offences of unauthorized felling of wood and grazing were responsible for most of the increase. 6 elephants were captured in Coimbatore and Malabar, of which, however, 2 died.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency in the official year 1890-91, excluding treasure and transactions on account of Government, amounted to 27 crores and 62 lakhs against 27 crores and 16½ lakhs in the preceding year. The advance of 45½ lakhs was the result of an increase of 92½ lakhs under imports, and of a decrease of nearly 47 lakhs under exports.

The total value of the external trade, *i.e.*, the trade with foreign countries, with Indian ports not British and with British ports in other Presidencies, amounted to over 23 crores and 86 lakhs, an advance of 16 lakhs as compared with 1889-90. Exports contributed 13 crores and 74 lakhs, or 57·58 per cent. of the total value of this trade. Compared with 1889-90, the exports decreased by nearly 64 lakhs or 4·45 per cent., and the imports increased by nearly 80 lakhs or 8·58 per cent. The decrease in exports was mainly in the trade with the United Kingdom and the increase in imports in that with Bengal, Burma and Bombay. The exports of Indian produce and manufactures declined by 64 lakhs or 4·49 per cent., while those of foreign merchandise increased by ·73 per cent. The more important exports of Indian articles, *i.e.*, those the annual value of which exceeded 50 lakhs, were raw cotton, hides and skins, coffee, seeds, indigo, grain and pulse, spices, sugar and cotton piece-goods, which together contributed nearly 78 per cent. of the total exports of Indian produce. There were increases under seeds and cotton piece-goods (each 6 lakhs), and decreases under indigo (29½ lakhs), sugar (26½ lakhs), grain and pulse (18 lakhs), raw cotton (14½ lakhs), spices (8 lakhs), coffee (2 lakhs) and hides and skins (1½ lakhs). Compared with 1889-90, the imports of Indian produce increased by 76½ lakhs or 39·82 per cent., and those of foreign merchandise by 3¾ lakhs or ·5 per cent. The largest items of import were cotton piece-goods, twist and yarn, and grain and pulse. Cotton piece-goods amounted to 2 crores and 30¾ lakhs (22·8 per cent. of total imports), twist and yarn to 1 crore and 44½ lakhs (14·27 per cent.) and grain and pulse to 1 crore and 14¼ lakhs (11·28 per cent). Metals and railway materials contributed 68 lakhs (6·73 per cent.) and 58¼ lakhs (5·76 per cent.), respectively.

The total value of the trade with foreign countries amounted to 16 crores and 93 lakhs, or 74¾ lakhs (4·23 per cent.) less than in 1889-90. The exports declined by 80 lakhs or 6·95 per cent., while the imports increased by 5 lakhs or ·86 per cent. As usual, the greater part of the foreign trade, amounting to 1,068 lakhs or 63·08 per cent. of the total value under this head, was with the United Kingdom. France contributed 170 lakhs or 10·04 per cent., Ceylon over 150 lakhs or 8·87 per

cent., the United States over 55 lakhs or 3·26 per cent., the Straits Settlements over 49 lakhs or 2·9 per cent., Egypt nearly 43 lakhs or 2·53 per cent., Belgium almost 23 lakhs or 1·35 per cent. and Italy 20 lakhs or 1·18 per cent.

The total value of the external coasting trade amounted to nearly 6 crores and 93 lakhs, that is, 90¾ lakhs or 15·07 per cent. more than in the previous year. Compared with 1889-90, the exports and the imports advanced by 16 and 74¾ lakhs, respectively. As usual, this trade was chiefly with Bombay and Bengal, which contributed 46·84 and 32·69 per cent., respectively, of the total value. The remainder was distributed chiefly between Burma (13·73 per cent.), Travancore (1·34 per cent.), and Goa (1·31 per cent.).

The total imports and exports of private treasure, excluding the movements between British ports within the Presidency, amounted to over 55 lakhs against 42¾ lakhs in the previous year. Compared with the figures of 1889-90, the imports and exports of gold advanced by 12¼ lakhs and 9 lakhs, respectively, and the exports of silver advanced by ¼ lakh, while the imports declined by 9 lakhs. The net imports of gold and silver were 15¾ lakhs and nearly 2 lakhs, respectively.

The expenditure on Imperial Military public works was Rs. 92,135, on Imperial Civil works Rs. 20,606, on Provincial Civil works Rs. 20,07,146, on Local Incorporated works Rs. 59,350, on Local Excluded works Rs. 14,747 and on Estate works Rs. 75,718. The progress made on the reconstruction of the Madras Harbour works was satisfactory. A considerable amount of work was done on the north and south piers and the protecting wave-breakers, the total expenditure during the year being Rs. 7,01,475. It was found necessary to extend the rubble revetment protecting the foreshore to the north of the Harbour from the erosive action of the sea, and an estimate for this work, amounting to Rs. 1,55,462, was sanctioned. The total expenditure to the close of the year was Rs. 44,40,777 against the total estimate of Rs. 45,90,051. The artesian boring at Tuticorin turned out a failure and was abandoned. Three important bridges were completed during the year and handed over to the District Boards concerned, viz., over the Vaigai river near Madura and over the Ponniar and Gadilam rivers near Cuddalore, the gross cost of construction being, respectively, Rs. 3,33,079, Rs. 1,79,779 and Rs. 2,01,434. The brick-work in the three stories of the New Law Courts, Madras, was completed; the towers were commenced and considerable progress was made with the interior of the building, the total outlay during the year being Rs. 2,62,140. The foundations of the Victoria Technical Institute and Connemara Free Library were laid and the entire building was raised to basement level. The following important military and civil works were completed:—military transport lines at Calicut at a total cost of Rs. 13,452; Collector's office at Nellore, Rs. 42,750; Collector's residence at Anantapur, Rs. 36,796; improvements to the Collector's cutchery at Bellary, Rs. 56,358; conversion of the Artillery barracks, Trichinopoly, into offices for the revenue and police establishments, Rs. 24,900 (estimate); Presidency Magistrate's Court, Madras, Rs. 49,029; Law Courts at Pálghat, Rs. 29,534; taluk cutcheries at Sálúr (Vizagapatam), Satnopalli (Kistna), Badvél (Cuddapah), Tirumangalam (Madura), Srívaikuntham (Tinnevelly), District Munsif's Court, Karúr (Coimbatore), and Head Assistant Collector's office, Nandyál (Kurnool). The Potinghi-Korapat road was completed and metalled except for a distance of some 2 miles, the outlay during the year being Rs. 53,279. Rs. 1,59,856 were spent on the Vayitri-Gúdalúr road, satisfactory progress being made with the

work. The value of work done at the Public Works Workshops was Rs. 1,22,971 against Rs. 1,24,316 in 1889-90.

The total outlay in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department during 1890-91 was Rs. 68,45,384, or Rs. 8,04,142 more than in 1889-90. The outlay incurred during the year on the capital account of the Godávari delta system was Rs. 9,759. The area irrigated during fasli 1300 (1890-91) was for first crop 631,137 acres and for second crop 49,358 acres against 618,649 and 53,590 acres in the previous year. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 21,69,390 and the total charges to Rs. 5,95,197, leaving a net balance of Rs. 15,74,193 or 12·36 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 1,27,32,033 including indirect charges. The length of the navigable canals open for traffic was 496 miles. The outlay on the capital account of the Kistna delta system was Rs. 4,70,979, leaving Rs. 46,11,047 still to be spent to complete the works as estimated for. The area irrigated was 463,071 acres against 433,975 acres in the previous year. The revenue derived amounted to Rs. 17,25,086 and the charges to Rs. 4,08,453, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 13,16,633 or 13·15 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 1,00,10,516. The length of navigable canals open for traffic was 284 miles. The Government of India increased the sanctioned amount for the Pennér anicut system from Rs. 18,57,333 to Rs. 18,94,833 by the addition to the provision for "direct outlay" of a sum of Rs. 37,500. The outlay incurred on the capital account of the system during the year was Rs. 8,587, leaving Rs. 18,040 as the unexpended balance of the sanctioned estimates. The area irrigated was 65,080 acres against 66,171 acres in 1889-90, while the revenue derived was Rs. 1,35,254. The charges amounted to Rs. 28,847, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 1,06,407 or 5·67 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 18,75,397 including indirect charges. The outlay on the capital account of the Sangam anicut system during the year was Rs. 18,996. The area irrigated was 68,224 acres against 64,926 acres in the previous year. The revenue derived amounted to Rs. 1,30,736, and the charges to Rs. 54,540, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 76,196 or 2·09 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 36,40,015 including indirect charges. The cost of the purchase of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, which stood at the close of the preceding year at Rs. 2,16,41,679, was reduced by Rs. 373 by the sale of unserviceable stores, &c. The area irrigated was 24,848 acres against 21,851 acres in the previous year. The revenue collected amounted to Rs. 1,18,318 and the charges to Rs. 1,55,997, showing a deficit of Rs. 37,679 against Rs. 48,826 in the previous year. The expenditure on the Barúr tank system during the year was Rs. 11,765, leaving Rs. 9,769 still to be spent to complete the scheme. The area irrigated was 2,774 acres against 1,712 acres in the preceding year. The revenue derived was Rs. 5,127 and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 4,541, showing a net revenue of Rs. 586 or 0·14 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 4,11,328 including indirect charges. The area irrigated in the Cauvery delta was 911,401 acres for first crop and 101,943 acres for second crop, against 908,385 and 102,313 acres in 1889-90. The net revenue derived was Rs. 6,61,540 or 37·18 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 17,79,453 including indirect charges. The area irrigated under the Srívaikuntham anicut system was 16,224 acres for first crop and 12,672 acres for second crop, against 21,815 and 17,970 acres in the previous year. The net revenue derived was Rs. 26,523, or 1·83 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 14,51,541 including indirect charges. The sanction accorded to the

estimates for the Periyar project by the Secretary of State in 1884, which expired in October 1889, was, in July 1890, extended by the Government of India until the 30th September 1894. The expenditure incurred on the project was Rs. 10,60,170 during, and Rs. 26,66,102 up to, the end of the year, leaving Rs. 27,58,898 still to be spent. The arrangements for baling out water from the foundations of the main dam were completed and the tunnel through the dividing ridge between the reservoir and the Suriliyar valley was extended by 573 feet, making 1,008 feet in all. The approach channel at the south end of the tunnel was completed for 200 feet; the right bank escape was about three-quarters finished. Of the arrangements for distribution the earthwork of about 17 miles of the main channel and 15 miles of distributaries were completed, whilst the various masonry works made fair progress. The revised estimate for the Rushikulya protective project, amounting to Rs. 43,16,000 including indirect charges, was sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The amount spent during the year was Rs. 4,54,570, the expenditure to the end of the year amounting to Rs. 18,34,270. The area irrigated under the Thadapalli channel system was 14,457 acres. The net revenue derived was Rs. 15,100 or 16·76 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The area irrigated under the Arkenkota channel system was 4,141 acres. The net revenue derived was Rs. 5,470 or 5·57 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The areas irrigated for first and second crops under the Kalingaráyan channel system were 11,113 and 10,322 acres, respectively. The net revenue derived amounted to Rs. 10,878 or 19·69 per cent. on the total capital outlay. An estimate for the improvement and extension of the channel amounting to Rs. 8,71,000 was sanctioned by the Secretary of State, but work was not commenced during the year, as the Government of India was unable to give any grant for the purpose. During the year the total estimate for direct charges for the Pálár anicut system was raised from Rs. 18,94,915 to Rs. 19,09,350. The outlay during the year was Rs. 43,114, and to the end of the year Rs. 18,34,120. The areas irrigated for first and second crops were 70,946 and 26,135 acres, respectively. The revenue derived was Rs. 1,32,560, and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 1,00,718, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 31,842 or 1·65 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The areas irrigated for first and second crops under the Poiney anicut system were 21,701 and 5,861 acres, respectively. The areas irrigated under the Chembrambákam tank system were 7,984 and 2,476 acres for first and second crops, respectively. The revenue derived was Rs. 4,951 and the working expenses Rs. 5,255, showing a deficit of Rs. 304 against a net revenue of Rs. 3,952 in 1889-90. The total areas irrigated under the Cumbum tank, the Cheyár, Vallur, Vriddháchalam and Mehamattúr anicut systems were, respectively, 9,497, 27,875, 5,193, 5,617 and 31,331 acres. The area irrigated under first crop of the Madras Water-supply and Irrigation extension was 7,262 acres. The revenue was Rs. 22,038 and the charges amounted to Rs. 4,994, showing a profit of Rs. 17,044 or 0·97 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 17,54,045. The quantity of water supplied to the Madras Municipality during the year was 12,391,846 cubic yards. The total capital sanction for direct charges for the Pelandorai anicut system was raised during the year from Rs. 4,13,000 to Rs. 4,16,200. The outlay on this system during the year was Rs. 5,026 and to the end of the year Rs. 4,08,982. The area irrigated was 6,656 acres. The net revenue derived was Rs. 2,961 against a deficit of Rs. 4,594 in the previous year. The areas irrigated for first and second crops under the Shatiatope anicut system were 26,907 and 3,711 acres, respectively. The net

revenue derived was Rs. 54,728 or 60·31 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The areas irrigated under the Lower Coleroon anicut system were for first crop 180,170 acres and for second crop 5,196 acres. The revenue derived was Rs. 2,49,173 and the working expenses were Rs. 35,359, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 2,13,814 or 613·69 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The areas irrigated for first and second crops under the Marudur anicut system were 16,946 and 16,223 acres, respectively. The net revenue derived was Rs. 45,714 or 111·13 per cent. on the total capital outlay. Rs. 2,506 were spent in deepening the Chilka Lake canal and Rs. 10,809 on the maintenance of the Dumagudiem navigation canal. The expenditure on the Buckingham canal was Rs. 2,12,177, making a total of Rs. 72,37,170 to the end of the year. The receipts realized amounted to Rs. 88,024 against Rs. 78,808 in 1889-90. The working expenses were Rs. 29,684 more than the receipts. The receipts realized from the Vedárniem canal amounted to Rs. 1,206.

On the tank restoration scheme six full investigation parties were employed besides one special party engaged in famine relief works in the Chingleput district. The area over which operations extended during the year was 2,032 square miles, making an aggregate area of 25,873 square miles under investigation. Rs. 21,679 were spent on investigation and Rs. 4,71,755 on execution of tank restoration works. The total amount of estimates sanctioned from the commencement of tank restoration operations up to the end of the year was Rs. 28,49,529, against which, the total expenditure on original works and repairs was Rs. 22,76,665.

The expenditure on "ordinary works" during the year was Rs. 6,87,767, of which Rs. 1,80,918 were spent on "major original works" and Rs. 1,12,138 and Rs. 3,94,711 on "minor original works" and "repairs", respectively. The expenditure on the "irrigation works" under the charge of the Revenue Department was Rs. 4,04,159. The outlay on "agricultural works" was Rs. 4,67,725, of which Rs. 1,88,211 were incurred on "major," Rs. 25,128 on "minor original works," and the balance on "repairs."

During the year no extensions were made to the Madras and South Indian Railways, but the latter was purchased by the Secretary of State on 31st December 1890 and handed over together with the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway to a new South Indian Railway Company (Limited) for the purpose of working, managing and maintaining the open line and for completing and working the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway. The contract between the Pondicherry Railway Company (Limited) and the old South Indian Railway Company was renewed with the new Company for a further period of three years. The Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway was opened for traffic from Villupuram to Tirupati, a distance of 163 miles. There remained unopened at the close of the year a length of 203 miles. Work was started on the Hindupur extension line on the 10 miles south of Dharmavaram and the alignment of the rest of the extension was re-investigated or surveyed. Sanction was given for the construction of the Tiruvalur-Mutupet section (29 miles) of the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway and work was begun. Survey operations were commenced on the Nílgiri Railway, which will be about 17 miles long on the Abt system and on the metre gauge. The construction of the East Coast Railway was sanctioned as a standard gauge State Railway. The line, as originally surveyed, was 504½ miles long; it will cross the Kistna, near Bezváda, by a bridge of 12 spans of 300 feet. During the year the Madras

Railway undertook surveys from Nellore to Bezváda with a branch to Guntúr, from Madras to Gúdúr, and from Bezváda to Masulipatam, at the cost of Provincial funds. The Madras Railway also opened 4 trial stations.

The total capital expenditure on the Madras Railway up to 31st March 1891 was £10,859,220 or £12,938 per mile, and the net profits for the official year amounted to £426,026 or 3·92 per cent. on the capital outlay. The gross earnings exceeded those of 1889-90 by upwards of 3¾ lakhs, the improvement being mainly due to the development of goods traffic and to amounts realised by sale of revenue stores. The working expenses showed a decrease of upwards of 3¾ lakhs, the expenditure in the previous year having been abnormally high. During the year upwards of 8½ millions of passengers travelled by the railway—a decrease of 2·63 per cent. as compared with the preceding year. The development of goods traffic, both in tonnage and receipts, was mainly due to increased movement in cotton, sugar, tobacco and railway plant. 843,610 tons of general merchandise were carried against 812,044 in 1889-90. The third-class mail fare was increased from 2 to 3 pies per mile from 1st October 1890. On 19th September 1890, the North-West mail train to Madras, when leaving Puttur station, collided with the rear vehicles of an extra goods' train standing foul of the points. No injury to passengers resulted, but some of the goods' vehicles were considerably injured. The South-West Line and the Pálghat Branch sustained considerable damage from heavy rains and floods between miles 309 and 344 on 28th and 29th October 1890. A revised time-table was introduced on 1st April 1890 affecting generally the train service throughout the system, and from 1st October the North-West mail service was accelerated.

The total capital expenditure on the South Indian Railway (old Company) up to 31st December 1890 was Rs. 4,97,08,156 or Rs. 75,935 per mile, and the net profits for the nine months previous amounted to Rs. 19,39,791. The gross earnings were Rs. 47,52,395, development occurring principally under goods traffic owing to more movement in grain and stone and lime. Six million passengers travelled over the railway during the year. The working expenses decreased in consequence of the diminished expenditure on "renewal of permanent way" and "enlarging of bridges." On 30th October 1890 the railway embankment was breached at mileage E 322/1 in consequence of continuous and heavy rain. On 11th September 1890 six wagons of a goods train were derailed and considerably damaged near Kodambakam station. A revised train service was introduced on 1st April 1890 with the principal object of crossing the mail trains at Villupuram, and further changes were made on 1st October 1890 in order to maintain connection with the accelerated mail service introduced on the Madras Railway.

The total capital expenditure on the Nellore Branch of the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway up to 31st December 1890 was Rs. 63,07,384 or Rs. 76,066 per mile and the net profits for the nine months previous amounted to Rs. 58,431.

The net profits for the period ending 31st December 1890 on the Tiruvannamalai section (42·45 miles) of the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway which was opened for passenger traffic on 17th November 1890 were Rs. 6,512.

The capital outlay on the South Indian Railway undertaking up to 31st March 1891, including the entire sum expended by the old South Indian Railway Company, amounted to Rs. 7,16,84,608.

The total capital expenditure on the Bezváda Extension Railway up to 31st March 1891 was Rs. 13,97,271 or Rs. 66,537 per mile and the net profits for the official year Rs. 16,317 or 1·17 per cent. on the outlay. The line is worked by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company.

At the close of the official year 1890-91 there were 1,764 post offices, 1,575 letter-boxes, 1,026 postmen and 892 village postmen under the Imperial Post Department, figures showing a general increase over those of the previous year. The length of imperial mail lines rose from 12,862 to 14,702 miles. The number of articles given out for delivery was 59,248,150 against 55,089,216, and of those returned undelivered 1,498,900 against 1,360,684 in 1889-90. The value-payable system continued to make a steady progress in the public favour. The insurance system was less freely resorted to in consequence, probably, of the introduction of a rule restricting the amount for which a parcel can be insured to Rs. 1,000. Money order transactions continued to expand. The amount of Savings' Bank accounts remaining open on the 31st March 1891 showed an increase of Rs. 1,57,746 over last year's figures, and the number of depositors rose by 8,783. There were 1,140 complaints of all kinds against postal officials or 3 less than in 1889-90. There were 5 highway robberies of mails. The year opened with 130 combined offices and closed with 147. The revenue derived was Rs. 2,45,278, or an increase of Rs. 31,078 over that of 1889-90.

The total length of District Post mail lines fell from 3,001 miles in 1889-90 to 1,634, owing to the transfer of several remunerative lines to the Imperial Department. 15 branch post offices and 68 letter-boxes were newly opened, the former being all situated in the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Godávari and Vizagapatam, and materially enhancing the postal facilities in those tracts. There was a slight decrease in the number of articles collected for despatch and received for delivery, but the net profit of the system increased from Rs. 36,408 to Rs. 36,791.

581 miles of Telegraph lines were added during the year and 169 miles deducted, changes bringing up the total mileage to 5,703 miles. 34 offices were opened and 63 closed, leaving a total of 262 at the end of the year, of which 171 were directly under Government management. The number of messages despatched during the year from Government offices was 675,406 against 597,666 in 1889-90. The Indian share of collections was Rs. 9,93,672.

SECTION V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The gross revenue under Imperial, Provincial and Local services rose from 1,197 lakhs in 1889-90 to 1,267 lakhs in 1890-91, but the gross expenditure rose at the same time from 1,004 lakhs to 1,124 lakhs, and the surplus of 143 lakhs in the year under review was 50 lakhs less than that of 1889-90. This decrease was chiefly due to increased expenditure on State Railways, Public Works and Irrigation. The amount remitted to other Provinces or paid in satisfaction of the Secretary of State's drawings on this Presidency was about 254 lakhs against

261 lakhs in the previous year, and the interest paid on Government paper amounted to 35 lakhs or about a lakh more than in 1889-90.

The value of small silver coin which passed into local circulation amounted to Rs. 3,53,000, leaving in the treasuries at the close of the year 11½ lakhs against 7½ lakhs in 1889-90. The local circulation of copper coin was increased by Rs. 92,000 and the balance at the end of the year was 5½ lakhs or 2¼ lakhs more than in the year before.

Land revenue collections decreased from 494¼ lakhs in 1889-90 to 475¼ lakhs in 1890-91, a result attributable to the less favourable nature of the season in the latter year. The charges of collection fell by a lakh, amounting to 45¾ lakhs against 46¾ lakhs in 1889-90.

The new salt factories opened for direct manufacture under Government, in order to control the price of excise salt, were all brought into working order during the year. The quantity of salt manufactured and received into store fell from a little over 9 million maunds in 1889-90 to a little over 8½ million maunds in 1890-91, while the quantity issued remained nearly stationary at about 8½ million maunds. The Salt revenue of 1890-91 was, however, the highest on record, having risen to 195¼ lakhs from 175¾ lakhs in the previous year. This marked improvement was brought about by a large rise in cash sales consequent on the high rates of premium at which Government paper was sold. The owners of the Government paper deposited for salt credits squared their accounts and took back their paper, while others preferred paying cash for their purchases. Owing to the expansion of departmental operations, the expenditure advanced from 16 lakhs in 1889-90 to 17 lakhs in 1890-91.

The Stamp revenue amounted to 65 lakhs or half a lakh less than in the previous year. The charges were a little over 1½ lakhs.

Excise and Abkári brought in about 114½ lakhs of revenue or a little over 5½ lakhs more than in the year before. The revenue from this source shows a progressive increase owing to the expansion of departmental operations and the extension of the tree-tax system. The charges increased from 3¾ lakhs in 1889-90 to 4¾ lakhs in 1890-91. Opium receipts amounted to 5½ lakhs against 5¼ lakhs in the year before.

The receipts from Sea Customs were, as in 1889-90, 16¾ lakhs, and the charges 1½ lakhs. The receipts from Land Customs fell from 1½ lakhs in 1889-90 to a little over half a lakh in 1890-91, a difference due to the abnormally large exports of rice in the former year from Tanjore to Ceylon *viâ* Kárikal. The charges were, as usual, inconsiderable in amount.

The Income-tax receipts and charges were, as in 1889-90, 16½ lakhs and Rs. 16,000, respectively. The net result of the transactions of the Forest department showed a surplus of 5½ lakhs against 4 lakhs in 1889-90. Registration receipts amounted to 10¾ lakhs or half a lakh more than in the year before, but the charges rose from 6½ lakhs to 6¾ lakhs.

Under the remaining heads of service, Imperial and Provincial, the receipts in 1890-91 increased by a little over 1½ lakhs, excluding a merely nominal increase of 1¼ lakhs resulting from an adjustment rendered necessary on account of a debit in the accounts of the previous year. The real increase occurred chiefly under Jails and Interest. The expenditure showed an excess of 7¼ lakhs due chiefly to the larger outlay on Public Works, Railways and Irrigation, and to the charges on account of the census. The receipts under Excluded Local Funds rose from 6½ to 7½ lakhs, and the charges from 8 to 12¾, the latter figure including 3¾ lakhs invested in Government securities.

The Imperial Public Works receipts and expenditure in the year under review were 55 and 180½ lakhs, respectively, against 5¼ and 88 lakhs in 1889-90. This abnormal increase was chiefly due to the purchase of the South Indian Railway and to the progress made in the construction of the East Coast Railway.

The receipts of the Military department fell from 19 to 12¼ lakhs. The sale proceeds of malt liquor in 1890-91 were comparatively small, while the receipts in 1889-90 included large unexpended balances of advances made in 1888-89 to officers of Commissariat outposts. The Military expenditure fell from 338¼ to 335¼ lakhs, owing chiefly to savings effected in the expenditure in Burma.

The receipts and outgoings of the Postal department rose from 79½ and 116½ lakhs to 86½ and 125¼ lakhs, respectively. The receipts of the Telegraph department were 7 lakhs in each year, but the outgoings increased from 10¼ in 1889-90 to 11¾ lakhs in 1890-91.

The value of loans outstanding increased by 6½ lakhs, the result of large advances made on account of the Madras Harbour construction works.

The receipts of Provincial services including the Pound and Agricultural Services Funds aggregated 276 lakhs, the charges being 262¼ lakhs. There was thus a Provincial deficit in the year of 13¾ lakhs against a surplus of 14½ lakhs in the previous year. It was occasioned solely by a special contribution of 17½ lakhs from Provincial to Imperial services. The balances at credit of Provincial services thus fell from 79¾ lakhs on the 1st April 1890 to 66 lakhs on the 31st March 1891, being still 49 lakhs more than the minimum balance which the Provincial Government is required to retain.

The balances in favour of the following Incorporated Local Funds, which are not at the unfettered disposal of the Provincial Government, amounted in the aggregate to 63½ lakhs on the 31st March 1891, showing an improvement of 3 lakhs in the year under review: (1) Local Funds under Act V of 1884, (2) Village Service Funds, (3) Canal and Ferry Funds, (4) Irrigation Cess Funds, and (5) the Bhadráchalam Road Fund.

The circulation of Government currency notes of the Madras and Calicut circles, excluding the transactions of the Branch Reserve Treasury, amounted to 271 lakhs at the end of the year against 207 lakhs at the beginning, and ranged from 197 lakhs, the lowest point in May 1890, to 296 lakhs, the highest limit reached

in February 1891. The average circulation for the whole year was 239·12 lakhs, being 40·22 lakhs more than that of the previous year. The coin reserve held at the Presidency was 194 lakhs at the beginning, and 228 lakhs at the close of the year. The receipts and issues of home notes amounted, respectively, to 1,200 lakhs and 1,365 lakhs against 1,373 lakhs and 1,415 lakhs in the previous year, and the encashment of foreign notes to 46 lakhs against 62 lakhs in the previous year. No forgeries of Madras or Calicut notes occurred during the year, but one case of fraud and another of attempt at cheating occurred at Madras. A conviction was secured in the former case, but no prosecution was instituted in the latter owing to the difficulty of sustaining the charge. The profit to Government on the currency operations of the year amounted to Rs. 2,42,225 against Rs. 2,68,571 in 1889-90.

SECTION VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Among a population of 28,522,313 the vital statistics relating to which were brought under registration, the total number of births was 893,645, a ratio of 31·3 per mille, the highest birth-rate on record since registration came into force. Excluding municipal returns, Madras gave the highest ratio (43·6) among districts and Ganjam the lowest (18·2). In 13 districts the birth-rates were higher and in 8 they were lower than in 1889. The proportion of male births to female was, as in 1889, 104·2 to 100. The total deaths numbered 650,394, giving a mortality of 22·8 per mille against 23·5 in 1889 and an average of 21·6 in the 5 years 1885–89. 105·2 males died for every 100 females. The mortality among children was, as usual, very high, the death-rate among infants under one year of age being 160·5 per mille. Excluding municipal returns, Madras returned, as in 1889, the highest death-rate (42·7), followed by Kurnool (29·7), South Arcot (26·8) and South Canara (26·5). The lowest ratios were in Ganjam (13·1) and Malabar (11·8). In 14 districts the death-rates were higher than in 1889; in 17 districts the average of the previous 10 years was exceeded. The number of deaths from cholera was 35,288 against 76,020 in 1889. It was a cause of mortality in all districts except Godávari, Bellary and South Canara, and was most severely felt in Tinnevelly, Madura, Tanjore and Trichinopoly. The mortality from small-pox was 28,092 against 29,138 in 1889. All districts were affected by it, but South Arcot suffered most. Fevers caused 262,855 deaths and bowel-complaints 26,608 against 230,172 and 29,122, respectively, in 1889. Fever was especially prevalent in Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nílgiris and Vizagapatam, and bowel-complaints in Madras, Chingleput and South Canara. In mofussil municipalities the birth-rate was 31·5 per mille and the death-rate 29·1 against 30·2 and 29·3, respectively, in 1889. The highest birth-rate (49·9) occurred in Dindigul and the lowest (16·5) in Cuddapah. Palni returned the highest death-rate (54·4) and Berhampore the lowest (17·1). Cholera prevailed in 32 municipal towns and with especial virulence in Palni and Calicut where the death-rates from cholera alone were 28·8 and 21·4, respectively. The highest mortality from fever (21·5) occurred in Cuddapah.

The Cuddapah water-supply project was the only important sanitary work executed in the year by Municipalities or District Boards, but many minor improvements were, as usual, effected in the drainage, water-supply and general sanitation of towns and villages. Conservancy establishments were instituted in

69 fresh towns and villages. Municipalities set apart 33·5 per cent. of their total income for sanitation and District Boards 6·7 per cent. as against 32·1 and 8·3 per cent., respectively, in 1889-90. Of the former, Kumbakónam, Vellore, Ootacamund and Máyavaram contributed the highest percentages and of the latter, Kurnool, Madura, Trichinopoly and Anantapur. The supervision of sanitation in the Presidency was entrusted during the year to a Sanitary Board consisting of two members, the Sanitary Commissioner and the Sanitary Engineer. The latter officer made an extensive tour of inspection and prepared a number of water supply and drainage schemes, none of which were, however, for lack of time, actually taken in hand before the close of the year.

The total number of vaccinations performed was 960,560, being the highest on record for many years. Of these, 93·4 per cent. proved successful. The largest number of operations was, as usual, among children between 1 and 6 years of age. 19·8 per cent. of the infants born were vaccinated within one year of birth. The cost of each successful case was As. 3-3 against As. 3-8 in 1889-90. Compulsory vaccination was extended to 13 more towns. Among districts, Ganjam, Madura and Tinnevelly returned the best results, and among towns, Erode, Madras, Vizianagram and Ellore. Animal vaccination was conducted in 17 districts and 39 municipalities with a percentage of success varying with the kind of lymph used, fresh lymph (calf-to-arm) yielding the best results, viz., 97·0 per cent. in municipalities and 95·5 in districts. Dr. King's lanoline paste was experimented with in 12 districts during the year, giving a percentage of success of 90·0.

The number of civil hospitals and dispensaries increased from 393 in 1889 to 415. There was a corresponding increase in the numbers of patients and of surgical operations performed. The death-rate, however, improved slightly. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 10,78,050. Of this amount, 34·8 per cent. came from Provincial funds.

The Lunatic Asylums were all in a fair state of repair and the accommodation for civil lunatics was ample. There were in all 829 patients under treatment, of whom 114 died and 118 were discharged. The average cost per head of average strength was Rs. 158 at Madras, Rs. 100 at Waltair, and Rs. 108 at Calicut.

The number of admissions to the voluntary venereal hospital increased from 272 in 1889 to 360 in 1890. There were in all 417 patients, of whom 336 were cured and 21 died. The cost of each patient was Rs. 19 against Rs. 20 in 1889, the gross expenditure being Rs. 7,771 against Rs. 6,272.

During 1890, 8 ships with 3,308 and 5 with 1,929 emigrants left Madras for Natal and Mauritius, respectively. 21 British subjects also left Pondicherry for Mauritius. 925 return emigrants arrived from Natal with savings amounting to Rs. 1,80,967 and 306 from Mauritius with Rs. 7,187. 7 coolies under advances proceeded to the Straits Settlements from Madras. There was no emigration to French Colonies. 391 emigrants returned from Réunion, bringing with them savings amounting to Rs. 10,000. 3,059 emigrants for the Straits Settlements under advances in form A embarked at Madras, Pondicherry, Karikal,

Porto Novo and Negapatam, in addition to 16,035 free passengers, 1,418 passengers returned to Karikal from the Straits against 1,217 in 1889. 3,510 coolies emigrated from Ganjam and Vizagapatam to Assam. Emigration to Burma was, as usual, confined to Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Tanjore and the French ports of Karikal and Pondicherry. 33,048 persons in all sailed from these places. 74,481 individuals emigrated to Ceylon, including 424 from Karikal; 13 emigrants returned to Karikal from Ceylon.

SECTION VII.—INSTRUCTION.

The rules for the affiliation of colleges to the Madras University were recast so as to empower the syndicate to refuse to affiliate an institution unless satisfied that it has sufficient accommodation and proper sanitary arrangements, an adequate supply of furniture and appliances, an efficient staff and a satisfactory financial basis. The revised regulations for the examinations in Medicine and Engineering were sanctioned during the year. Changes in the bye-laws relating to the Matriculation and F.A. examinations and the adoption of the rules promulgated by Government for the recognition of public institutions were under the consideration of the Senate in the course of the year. 10 candidates, as in 1890, presented themselves for the M.A. degree examination and 6 passed against 3. For the language and optional branches of the B.A. degree examination, 548 and 498 candidates, respectively, went up, of whom 359 and 257 passed. For the F.A. examination, 2,052 candidates appeared and 668 passed against 2,013 and 359, respectively, in 1889-90.

There were 11 first-grade colleges, as in the previous year, but the strength of the B.A. classes increased from 713 to 830, while that of the F.A. classes declined from 1,428 to 1,395. The number of second-grade colleges rose from 21 to 24, and the attendance of the F.A. classes from 902 to 969.

For the M.L. degree examination 2 candidates appeared, of whom 1 passed, and for the B.L. degree 128 appeared and 39 passed. The attendance in the Law department of the Presidency College rose from 282 to 294, and the income from fees from Rs. 23,500 to Rs. 28,300, leaving a net profit to Government of Rs. 10,264. The Secretary of State's sanction for the constitution of the Law department into a separate institution under the designation of the Law College was received just before the close of the year.

5 candidates appeared for the Second M.B. and C.M. examination, but only 1 passed. For the First M.B. and C.M. examination, only 1 appeared and passed. For the Preliminary Scientific and the Second and First L.M.S. examinations, 4, 17 and 67 candidates presented themselves, of whom 2, 8 and 10, respectively, passed. The college department of the Medical College contained 162 students, of whom 14 were in the M.B. and C.M. classes, 130 in the L.M.S. classes and 18 were casual students. The number of female students rose from 5 to 8.

The results of the B.C.E. degree examination were almost an utter failure, only 1 candidate having passed out of 10 that appeared. The strength of the college department of the College of Engineering declined from 13 to 12. 4

appeared for and passed the final examination, which was, as usual, conducted by the Board of Examiners appointed by Government.

For the degree of Licentiate in Teaching, 19 candidates appeared and 7 passed against 9 and 5, respectively, in 1889-90. There was an increase from 17 to 21 in the number of graduates under training in the Teachers' College. The institution was reorganized and a European Vice-Principal, appointed by the Secretary of State, joined it in October 1890. A Students' Home experimentally opened in connection with the college worked with success.

There were 63 students in the senior and junior departments of the College of Agriculture, against 73 in 1889-90; the results of the examinations were, on the whole, satisfactory. Proposals for the reorganization of the staff received the sanction of the Secretary of State during the year. The curriculum of studies was under revision by a special committee.

For the Matriculation examination, 7,002 against 7,104 candidates appeared, but the number of passes rose from 1,611 to 1,648. The number of Upper Secondary schools rose from 141 to 149 and the strength of the Upper Secondary classes from 6,925 to 8,046, while the Lower Secondary classes declined in strength from 12,143 to 11,386.

Two Middle School examinations were held during the year, one in May and one in December, for which 14,488 male and 546 female candidates appeared, 7,006 of the former and 289 of the latter being successful. The percentage of passes was thus 48 against 40 in the previous year.

Omitting the Lower Secondary departments of high schools, the number of Lower Secondary English schools fell from 372 to 357, while that of Vernacular schools of this grade rose from 39 to 50. The Lower Secondary departments of English and Vernacular schools contained, respectively, 10,167 and 325 pupils against 11,711 and 232. The total number of boys receiving Lower Secondary education fell from 24,043 to 21,833. Upper Secondary schools for girls decreased in number from 30 to 29, but the attendance of the Upper Secondary classes rose from 178 to 233. Without reckoning the Lower Secondary departments of Upper Secondary schools, there were 63 English and 167 Vernacular schools for girls of the Lower Secondary grade against 63 and 125, respectively, in 1889-90, and the total number of girls receiving Lower Secondary education, including girls in boys' schools, advanced from 2,156 to 2,395.

Of the 278 candidates that presented themselves for the Higher Examination for Women, 160 passed against 160 out of 233 in the previous year. The numbers of female candidates appearing for and passing the Matriculation examination were 63 and 37, respectively, against 36 and 16.

The number of Public Primary schools for boys rose from 14,642 to 17,157 and the strength from 414,943 to 477,999. Of these, 27,598 pupils against 24,511 were in the Upper Primary stage. Public Primary schools for girls advanced from 683 to 728 and the attendance from 26,042 to 27,281, of whom 3,502 were in the Upper Primary stage against 3,240. For the Primary School examination,

13,694 male and female pupil candidates appeared against 5,346, and 9,826 passed against 3,542. For the lower standards, 245,325 male and female pupils were presented against 222,779, the percentage of passes being 73 against 72.

The number of private schools furnishing returns to the department fell from 4,286 with 83,496 pupils to 3,189 with 61,027 pupils. Of these, 130 were advanced schools teaching Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian, 19 schools not conforming to departmental standards and the rest elementary indigenous schools.

The income from fees in all classes of institutions, public and private, rose from Rs. 17,67,404 to Rs. 17,98,364. In Government institutions, including the Lawrence Asylum, the receipts rose from Rs. 1,17,236 to Rs. 1,23,402, in Board institutions from Rs. 2,14,998 to Rs. 2,18,544, and in aided institutions from Rs. 8,67,045 to Rs. 9,15,727; but in unaided and private institutions fees fell from Rs. 3,98,846 to Rs. 3,68,051. The expenditure from Provincial funds on grants-in-aid to public institutions under private management was Rs. 4,89,539 against Rs. 3,91,597 in the previous year. The expenditure from all sources on education advanced from Rs. 50,79,182 to Rs. 55,11,480. Of this sum, Rs. 15,93,390 were defrayed from Provincial funds, Rs. 7,08,669 from Local funds, Rs. 1,83,582 from Municipal funds and the balance from fees, subscriptions and other sources. 12·42 per cent. of the expenditure was devoted to superior education, 60·29 per cent. to general school education and 7·79 per cent. to special school education, or in all 80·50 per cent. The indirect expenditure was 19·50 per cent., of which 7·37 per cent. represents the outlay on Direction and Inspection.

Including sessional schools there were 57 Training Schools for masters against 52 in 1889-90, but the attendance fell from 1,215 to 1,174. For the Special Upper Primary examination, 804 students appeared, of whom 411 passed, against 734 and 414, respectively, in the previous year. 44 Primary Higher and 293 Primary Lower certificates were awarded. The number of Training Schools for mistresses remained the same as in 1889-90, viz., 13, but the strength fell from 289 to 253. From these schools, 65 out of 139 passed the School-management examination, 36 out of 72 the Higher Examination for Women, 86 out of 136 the Middle School examination and 45 out of 129 the Special Upper Primary examination.

The number of Industrial schools was the same as in 1889-90, viz., 19, but the attendance rose from 739 to 992. 4 of these schools were for women, 2 being for Muhammadans. The Reformatory School, Chingleput, had 140 pupils on the rolls against 109 and made satisfactory progress.

The total number of public and private institutions advanced from 20,512 to 22,028 and that of scholars from 600,551 to 644,164, of whom 583,137 against 517,055 belonged to public institutions. Malabar returned fewer schools and scholars, but all the other districts showed a more or less appreciable increase.

The value of the stock of Government books at the close of the year 1889-90 was Rs. 81,098. Reductions in prices made with a view to effect quick sales lowered that amount by Rs. 33,232. Books to the value of Rs. 9,239 were added during the year to the stock, while books to the value of Rs. 21,580 were disposed of,

leaving a balance of stock nominally valued at Rs. 35,525. The sale of Government books yielded a net sum of Rs. 10,786. In consequence of the operation of Act X of 1890 amending Act XXV of 1867, the number of books and periodicals registered fell from 1,370 to 947, of which 249 were in English and other European languages, and the rest in the vernacular or classical oriental languages.

There were 305 pupils on the rolls of the male branch of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, against 263 in 1889-90, Europeans numbering 122 and East Indians 183. At the Middle School examination, 1 student passed in the first class out of 2 that appeared. The average cost per boy rose from Rs. 288 to Rs. 302. The female branch declined in numbers from 66 to 62, of whom 38 were Europeans and 24 East Indians. All the 8 pupils sent up for the Higher Examination for Women and the Middle School examination were successful, but at the Special Upper Primary examination only 3 passed out of 9. The average cost per girl fell from Rs. 310 to Rs. 273.

During the year, 17 examinations were held in connection with the Uncovenanted Civil Service. For the Special Tests held in October 1890, the number of candidates registered was 6,040 against 6,392 in 1889. The number examined was 5,307 and the percentage of passes was 27 against 30 in 1889-90. 99 persons appeared for the Police Test, and 14 passed against 84 and 25, respectively, in the previous year. For the Salt Tests, 597 candidates appeared and 307 succeeded in passing against 654 and 330, respectively, in 1889-90. The Higher Examinations in Science, Art, Industries and Commerce were held 3 times in the year and 782 candidates appeared, of whom 464 were successful, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 911 and 486. Under the orders of Government the Middle School examination has now ceased to exist. As a test for admission into Government service, it has been superseded by the Upper Secondary examination, which was held for the first time in May 1890. 155 candidates registered their names, of whom 136 were examined and only 3 passed in all the subjects. For the Special Primary examination, 1,823 males and 657 females registered their names against 1,374 and 723, respectively, in 1889-90, the percentage of passes being 38·4 against 40·3 in 1889-90. For the Primary School examination, 16,626 candidates appeared and 12,260 passed, of whom 7,482 were eligible for certificates, the corresponding numbers for 1889 being 6,480, 4,346 and 2,306. The receipts for the year in connection with the examinations were Rs. 1,18,581, while the charges, including the expenses of the Middle School examination for 1889-90 which were not paid in that year, were Rs. 1,31,344. In 1889, the receipts were Rs. 1,46,791 and the charges Rs. 83,842.

The number of students on the rolls of the School of Arts at the end of the year was 424 against 364 at the close of 1889-90. On the industrial side 158 apprentices were engaged against 94 in 1889-90. Of these, 41 were working at pottery decoration, 22 at carpet weaving, 8 at lacquer work, 26 at metal work, 16 at goldsmith's work and 45 at wood-carving. The results of the examinations were satisfactory. The receipts from manufactures aggregated Rs. 8,213 against Rs. 9,875 in 1889-90. The total receipts of the school were Rs. 12,394 and the charges Rs. 39,707.

364,542 persons visited the museum during 1890-91 as against 378,234 in 1889-90, and the number of gosha visitors was 1,457 as against 2,186. Tours were made by the Superintendent to Rámesvaram Island, Tuticorin, Mysore and Coorg. The following publications were issued: (i) a Descriptive Guide to the Natural History and Mineral Galleries and (ii) a Catalogue of Minerals, Ores and Rocks with a Note on Meteorites. The index collection to illustrate the most important points in the structure of the principal types of animal life was continued and the collection of rocks in the mineral gallery was labelled throughout.

The annual Government grant of Rs. 600 to the Library of Oriental Manuscripts was expended mainly in transcribing, repairing and binding old manuscripts, no new manuscripts being purchased during the year. 49 manuscripts were transcribed, including 6 Sanskrit ones which the library did not previously possess. The work of systematically cataloguing the vernacular manuscripts was put in hand, a special grant of Rs. 1,000 having been sanctioned for that purpose.

As in the previous year the work of the Madras Astronomical Observatory was considerably hindered by the illness of the Astronomer and by the execution of repairs to the chief astronomical instruments, but by the close of the year all the instruments were in good working order. Vol. III of the "Madras Meridian Circle Observations" was completed, and some progress was made with Vol. IV. The time service was maintained efficiently, but no attempt was made to carry out any observations other than those required for this, and for the meteorological record. The most striking meteorological features of the year were the deficiencies in the rainfall and wind velocity. The former amounted to only 56½ and the latter to 84 per cent. of the average. The monsoon rainfall was only 31 per cent. of the average.

No important changes were made in the working and condition of the Madras Presidency Meteorological department during the year. The temporary establishment of a new third class observatory at Kodaikánal was sanctioned and arrangements were made for its institution. 11 observatories were inspected and found to be in good condition. Daily weather telegrams of the 8 a.m. records were regularly despatched to Calcutta, Bombay and Simla from all observatories except that at Amíni Divi. Rainfall was registered at 316 Revenue Board stations and monthly statements were regularly furnished to the Madras Meteorological office, tabulated and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. The Madras Meteorological office was removed from Nungumbaukum to Kilpauk in January in consequence of the unsafe condition of the old building.

The total number of vernacular newspapers and magazines fell from 100 in 1889-90 to 92. Of these, 35 were in Tamil, 12 in Telugu, 9 in Canarese, 8 in Malayalam, 12 in Hindustani and 1 in Sanskrit. The "Satyadúthan," a Christian religious paper in Tamil, continued to have the largest circulation, viz., 5,500 copies. There was an increase in the number of newspapers of a general and political character and a decrease in literary and religious publications.

SECTION VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

The survey of the ancient religious and civil buildings in the town of Madura was completed and drawings and photographs were made of the principal antiquities. In the same district the survey of the remains in the fort of Alagarkovil was continued and several minor temples were visited by the Archæological Surveyor. In North Arcot the temple at Devikapuram in the Arni jaghir and the "Delhi Gate" of the fort at Arcot were the scene of survey operations, while in Tanjore work was begun on the great temple of Tanjore—the earliest large temple in Southern India. Surveys were also made of the large temple at Gangaikondacholapuram in Trichinopoly and of the Kontiagodo temple in Ganjam. The Amarávati marbles, excavated by Mr. Rea in 1887-88, were received into the Museum. A revised list of ancient monuments requiring conservation was under preparation at the close of the year.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884 was in operation in all the districts of the Presidency except Madras, in which the City of Madras Municipal Act I of 1884 was in force. There were 21 Local Fund districts corresponding with the like number of mofussil collectorates, the administration of the local affairs of each district being primarily vested in a district board consisting of a president, who was the Collector of the district, and not less than 24 members, all revenue officers in charge of divisions of the district being *ex-officio* members. One-half of the members of each district board were elected by the taluk boards, except in Kurnool, where there was only one such board and in Nílgiris, where there were none. As in 1889-90, there were 86 taluk boards subordinate to the district boards. Each of these boards consisted of a president, who was the revenue officer in charge of the division in which the taluk was situated, and of not less than 12 members appointed by Government. In all districts except South Canara and Malabar, the taluk boards had union panchâyats (committees) working as their agents. Each of these panchâyats consisted of not less than 5 members, the headmen of the revenue villages included in the unions being *ex-officio* members. The total number of panchâyats existing at the end of the year was 254 against 248 in 1889-90. Land-cess was levied at 1 anna per rupee of the annual rent value in all districts except Malabar and South Canara, in which the rates were 2 annas and 1 anna and 3 pies, respectively. House-tax was levied in 183 unions against 169 in 1889-90, and tolls upon carriages, carts and animals in 20 districts at 277 stations against 279 in the previous year. Nearly 200 miles of road were newly constructed and a little over 20,000 miles were repaired by local boards against 225 and 19,816 miles, respectively, in 1889-90. There were 320 local fund hospitals and dispensaries at the end of the year, including 26 newly opened during its course, and the number of patients treated in these institutions rose from 1,538,797 in 1889-90 to 1,724,464 in the year under review. There were also 133 trained midwives employed by the local boards against 128 in the previous year; they attended in all 7,146 labour cases against 5,979 in that year. There was a satisfactory improvement in the number of vaccine operations performed, and vaccination by means of animal lymph continued to make steady progress. The subject of sanitation received increased, though still inadequate, attention. The total receipts and

charges of the local boards and union panchâyats amounted to about 73 lakhs each, so that the local fund balance at the end of the year was only slightly in excess of that at its commencement. Both the receipts and charges increased by about 5 lakhs, of which, however, 1 lakh was merely nominal.

The number of municipalities administered under Act IV of 1884 remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 55, and the total number of municipal councillors was 868 against 880 in 1889-90. Of the former, 55 were members *ex-officio*, 394 were nominated by Government and 419 were elected by the rate-payers, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 55, 387 and 438. Including elected officials, there were 193 official and 675 non-official members against 198 and 682, respectively, in 1889-90. Of these, 146 were Europeans and Eurasians and 722 Natives, as against 152 and 728, respectively, in the previous year. Each council held on an average 27 meetings with an attendance of 8·1 members. The elective system of appointing councillors was in force in 32 towns against 34 in the previous year, while the right of electing their own chairmen was enjoyed by 39 municipal councils against 42. The opening balance of the year was Rs. 3,34,639 against Rs. 4,00,134 in 1889-90 and the current receipts were Rs. 18,26,380 against Rs. 18,01,987, the increase occurring chiefly under "contributions from provincial and local funds" and "miscellaneous" and being partly counterbalanced by a falling off under "tolls." The incidence of municipal taxation averaged As. 11-7 including, and As. 8-4 excluding tolls against As. 13-1 and As. 9-5, respectively, in the previous year. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 17,94,356 against Rs. 18,66,383 in 1889-90, the decrease appearing chiefly under "public works." The year closed with a balance of Rs. 3,66,663.

The Madras Municipal Commission consisted of 35 members, of whom 3 were *ex-officio*, 8 nominated by Government and 24 elected. The Act for the levy of duty on tobacco imported into the town of Madras, which had become law in the preceding year, was not brought into force during the year under review. The bye-laws under the Act were, however, prepared, adopted and forwarded to Government for approval and publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. The contemplated reduction of the municipal establishment was under consideration. The receipts during the year were Rs. 13,52,868, inclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 2,51,783, contributions from Provincial funds amounting to Rs. 25,252, a loan of Rs. 52,508 and suspense to the value of Rs. 45,300. The incidence of taxation was Rs. 1-14-10 per head of population. The charges amounted to Rs. 11,81,334 inclusive of Rs. 75,108 under capital account and Rs. 24,772 under suspense. Considerable progress was made in improving Annah Pillai street. The faulty portions of sewer No. 2 were repaired, but its opening was delayed pending the receipt of orders from Government. A scheme for draining Mylapore was under consideration, but was deferred pending the result of the report of the special committee appointed by Government on the general question of the drainage of Madras. Water from the Red Hills lake, taken in five different places, was, on chemical examination, pronounced bad in every case. The charges incurred on education amounted to Rs. 10,180 against Rs. 10,079 in 1889-90. The children under inspection numbered 11,156 against 9,861 in the previous year. The cost of the Triplicane hospital and Black Town dispensary was Rs. 15,209, and Rs. 70,000 were contributed to Government on account of hospitals and Rs. 1,346 for the

Medical College. The number of vaccine operations performed during the year under review was 24,768 against 24,502 in the previous year and the percentage of successful cases was 97·24 against 95·92, the cost of each successful case being As. 6-6 against As. 7-5⅓ in 1889-90. The birth-rate during 1890 was 44·0 per mille against 40·9 in 1889, and the death-rate was 43·1 against 42·8. The expenditure incurred on account of the conservancy of the town was Rs. 3,46,881 against Rs. 3,33,125 in 1889-90. At the close of the year the debt was Rs. 28,70,000, Rs. 50,000 having been contracted during the year on account of the drainage of Black Town. A sum of Rs. 54,800 was invested in Government securities, bringing the total sinking fund up to Rs. 8,04,400, besides Rs. 502 in cash.

On the 31st March 1891 the number of clergymen belonging to the Diocese of Madras was 268, of whom 40 were Government chaplains, the figures in the previous year being, respectively, 269 and 40. The appointments during the year numbered 9, of which 5 were those of native clergy. The voluntary contributions made through the clergy amounted to Rs. 1,29,476 against Rs. 1,29,709 in 1889-90. The Bishop visited 9 districts in the diocese, although he was absent on furlough for 6 months of the year, leaving the Archdeacon in charge of the diocese.

The value of the stock in the Stationery Depôt at the commencement of the year 1890-91 was Rs. 4,51,428 against Rs. 4,51,370 in 1889-90, that of the receipts during the year Rs. 4,38,024 against Rs. 5,04,009 and that of the issues Rs. 4,48,746 against Rs. 5,03,951, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,40,706 at the end of the year against Rs. 4,51,428 in the previous year. The receipts from the Secretary of State for India in 1890-91 were Rs. 1,48,239 against Rs. 1,64,570 in 1889-90. The net saving effected by the substitution of articles of Indian manufacture for similar European articles was Rs. 14,845 against Rs. 45,669 in the preceding year. The decrease in the issues was due chiefly to the more careful preparation of indents with reference to actual requirements and to the minute scrutiny exercised in the Stationery department in complying with indents. The cash receipts and disbursements were Rs. 31,287 and Rs. 2,43,221, respectively, against Rs. 22,148 and Rs. 2,68,304 in 1889-90.

The cash receipts of the Government Press were Rs. 27,545, or Rs. 568 less than in the preceding year. The expenditure was Rs. 2,31,755 against Rs. 2,13,747 in 1889-90. Acts and other publications to the value of Rs. 3,913 were issued to officers and sold to the public. The value of the work printed was Rs. 2,22,758, or Rs. 4,741 more than in 1889-90. Of original matter there were 161,199 pages and of re-made up matter 13,255 pages with 20,073,804 impressions. The cost per page was 14 annas 11 pies, and for 1,000 impressions Rs. 1-5-8. In the bindery, work to the value of Rs. 24,839 was turned out. The quantity of types cast was 25,745 lbs. and their value was Rs. 10,209. The outturn at the Penitentiary branch was Rs. 22,870. Of original matter there were 6,245 pages with 27,975,622 impressions. The cost per page was Rs. 1-3-11, and for 1,000 impressions 8 annas 7 pies. Binding work to the value of Rs. 8,957 was turned out.

The receipts of the Lawrence Asylum Press during 1890 were Rs. 1,79,647 against Rs. 2,02,926 in 1889 and the disbursements Rs. 1,74,721 against

Rs. 2,02,398; the net outturn rose from Rs. 1,58,436 to Rs. 1,66,710. The receipts and expenditure of the Ootacamund branch were Rs. 19,057 and Rs. 21,661, respectively, against Rs. 17,216 and Rs. 14,868, while the outturn rose in value from Rs. 18,678 to Rs. 20,172.

The work done at the District Presses was valued at Rs. 1,61,589 against Rs. 1,58,493 in the previous year. The increase in the value of the work turned out was chiefly due to the printing of census lists and to the issue of monthly reviews by Collectors of the work of subordinate officers. The cash receipts during the year were Rs. 39,437 against Rs. 38,393 in 1889-90. The total charges were Rs. 63,043 against Rs. 79,980 in the previous year.

In 1890 the Chemical Examiner investigated 152 cases of suspected human poisoning and of blood and seminal stains and 54 cases of suspected cattle poisoning, besides making 885 miscellaneous analyses on behalf of Government departments and private parties. The total number of articles examined was 1,749 against 1,689 in 1889. Poison was detected in 76 cases of suspected human poisoning (the percentage of detection being 65·52) and in 45 cases of suspected cattle poisoning. The principal inorganic poisons used were arsenious oxide and mercurial compounds, the principal organic ones being aconite, opium, plumbagine, ganja and picrotoxine. An examination was made of several samples of ragi and cholum forwarded in connection with an outbreak of poisoning by ergotism; it resulted in the discovery of patches of ergot on many of the grains. The miscellaneous analyses, which were far more numerous than in any previous year, included examinations of salt, petroleum, potable spirits, malt liquors, explosives and water.

The total number of Muhammadans in superior service on the 1st April 1891 was 5,974, a slight increase on the number in the previous year. Of these, 5,046 held appointments in the Police department against 5,062 in 1889-90. The appointments also include those of 2 Statutory Civilians. The percentage of Muhammadans to the total population was only 6·2, but the percentage of Muhammadans employed to the total number of employés was 16·4.

A census of the population of the Madras Presidency was taken on the night of the 26th February 1891 in connection with the general synchronous census of India. The total enumerated population in British territory was found to be 35,630,440, that is, 4,803,327, or 15·58 per cent. more than the population returned at the census of 1881. The rate of increase was above the average in all the districts that suffered severely from the famine of 1876-77, except Cuddapah. Males numbered 17,619,396, and females 18,011,045. The increase among females was relatively higher than among males, the proportion of females to 1,000 males rising from 1,020 to 1,022. Hindus numbered 31,998,245, Muhammadans 2,250,386 and Christians 865,528. The number of occupied houses was 6,705,517 or 47·5 to the square mile, and the population per square mile 252 against 218 in 1881.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

TRAVANÇORE STATE. (15TH AUGUST 1889 TO 15TH AUGUST 1890, MALAYALAM YEAR 1065.)

Legislation.

Two regulations were enacted during the year—one amending the law constituting the High Court, and the other revising and re-enacting that relating to Civil Procedure. Six Bills were introduced into the Council. These severally had for their objects the amendment of the tobacco regulation, of the arms regulation and of the law of landlord (janmi) and tenant, the enhancement of the small cause powers of Munsifs and the appellate jurisdiction of Zillah Judges, the regulation of agricultural loans, and the taking of the census.

Military.

Colonel Brereton succeeded the late Colonel Ketchen in command of the Nayar Brigade.

Police.

The sanctioned strength of the police was 1,614, of which number 1,610 were actually serving at the end of the year. The total cost of the police was Rs. 1,78,276, or less by Rs. 4,467 than in the previous year. The number of persons arrested by the police was 7,634, of which number 4,560 or 59·7 per cent. were convicted as against 65·6 per cent. in the previous year. The amount of property lost was Rs. 53,641, of which Rs. 30,460, or 56·7 per cent., were recovered as against 70·9 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of detections remained stationary at 74·3. The education of the force compared favourably with that of the Madras police, only 5·8 per cent. being unable to read and write. There were 763 departmental punishments, and 136 men were criminally prosecuted, of whom 22 were convicted—an improvement on the previous year's figures. From the large and increasing number of desertions and resignations it is evident that the police force was not very popular.

Criminal justice—Magistracy.

Including arrears, there were before the Magistrates 17,911 cases affecting 41,930 persons against 16,872 cases affecting 40,818 persons last year. There has been a steady increase in these figures for the last four years. The Magistrates have however been able to keep up with the increase, for they reduced the number of cases pending at the end of the year to 36 affecting 92 persons against 62 cases last year. The average number of cases disposed of by each Magistrate rose from 276 to 293; trials lasted on an average 9 days as in the previous year, but the duration of preliminary inquiries was greater—24 against 19 days. Of 20,389 persons brought to trial, 7,174 were discharged for want of evidence, 310 were committed, 7,042 convicted and 5,803 acquitted. Carelessness on the part of the police was largely responsible for the number of discharges. The number of juvenile offenders increased from 880 to 2,741. The increase was especially marked in Quilon and Padmanabhapuram. There was a marked increase in grave crime, more especially in murder, culpable homicide, extortion, robbery, mischief by fire and house-breaking. On the other hand, there was a satisfactory decrease in petty offences, such as nuisances, &c. Including arrears, there were 691 appeals, of which all except one were decided in the year. The percentage of confirmations was 58·7. The average duration of an appeal was 14 days against 13 days last year.

Sessions Courts.

Including arrears, there were 161 cases affecting 316 persons before the Sessions Judges, of which 154 cases affecting 303 persons were decided in the year. The average duration of trials fell from 10 to 8 days; that of appeals rose from 18 to 21. 40·6 per cent. of the persons concerned were convicted and 59·4 per cent. were acquitted. Of the 57 appeals for disposal, 54 were decided in the year; the

decisions of the Lower Courts were altered or annulled in 51·1 per cent. of these, the corresponding percentage last year being 50·3.

High Court. Including arrears, there were 41 appeals before the High Court, of which 40 were disposed of within the year. The decisions of the Sessions Courts were modified in 28·3 per cent. of these and reversed in 20·9 per cent. The High Court also disposed of 18 out of 19 cases referred for confirmation of sentence of death. The average duration of appeals was reduced from 27 days to 25 days, while that of referred cases increased from 8 to 12 days. The High Court also considered 130 out of 134 cases reported for orders under sections 295 and 296 of the Criminal Procedure Code and revised 687 appeal statements and 1,192 calendars, besides disposing of 272 miscellaneous references and petitions.

Civil Justice—Munsifs' Courts. The total number of original suits instituted in all the courts was 28,131 against 27,009 last year. There were actually for disposal 33,127 suits, of which 27,850 were disposed of. The value of claims in all the original suits amounted to Rs. 25,94,535 against Rs. 25,18,208 last year. The Munsifs had 31,529 suits for disposal during the year, or an increase of 852 on the previous year, and they disposed of 27,040 suits. 29·8 of these suits were contested. The average duration of a regular suit was 2 months and 19 days and that of a small cause 22 days—periods practically the same as in the previous year. The percentage of judgments which were not reversed or modified on appeal was slightly lower, 59·24 against 59·9. The arrears in the Munsifs' Courts increased from 3,612 suits to 4,489, and no less than 6 cases were more than 2 years old.

Zillah Courts. 934 original suits and 2,109 appeals were instituted against 787 original suits and 2,379 appeals in the previous year. Including arrears, there were 1,598 original suits and 3,182 appeals, of which 810 original suits and 2,227 appeals were disposed of. The arrears of original suits thus increased, while the arrears in long pending suits (of over one year) also increased both in original and appeal. The duration of contested suits, both original and appeal, improved considerably.

High Court. Both the regular and the special appeals filed before the High Court were fewer than in the previous year—268 and 464 against 320 and 538. Including arrears and re-admissions, there were altogether 1,015 appeals, of which 803 were disposed of in the year—a marked improvement on former years. There was, however, a rise in the average duration both of regular and of special appeals.

Cost of Civil justice. The receipts from Civil Justice amounted to Rs. 4,39,039 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,09,626; the balance was thus Rs. 29,413 in favour of the State against Rs. 46,822 last year. These figures exclude public works charges on account of judicial buildings.

Jails. The average daily strength in the three jails was 583, or 25 less than in the previous year. There were 616 prisoners in custody when the year began and 1,356 were admitted during its course. The cost of each convict rose from Rs. 71 to Rs. 82 and the total expenditure on account of jails was Rs. 47,849—an increase of Rs. 4,364 as compared with last year. The abolition of the Quilon Jail was still only a proposal. The average mortality of the prisoners was 1 per cent. against 3 per cent. in the previous year. The profit accruing from jail labour amounted to Rs. 15,053 against Rs. 16,498 last year.

Registration of assurances. The number of instruments presented for registration rose from 94,910 to 102,972. Only 121 remained unregistered at the end of the year against 146 in the previous year, while the average time taken to register a document was reduced from 17 hours to 15. As many as 84 per cent. of the documents were registered on the day of presentation. The aggregate value of transactions registered amounted to 191 lakhs, exceeding that of the previous year by 22 lakhs. The profit to the State amounted to Rs. 1,08,267, or Rs. 13,151 more than in M.E.1064.

Revenue survey and settlement. In the Survey department the work of demarcation and survey made fair progress, the amount of work turned out being considerably in excess of previous years, with the exception of fields demarcated and surveyed. The new system of plane-table survey conduced to an increase in the amount of work turned out and a reduction in the cost thereof. Survey operations were carried on in 11 taluks during the year. The expenditure on the Survey department amounted to Rs. 1,05,331, or Rs. 3,778 less than in the previous year, and less than in any

previous year (except M.E.1059) since the commencement of the work, while the outturn of work was at the same time greater. The total expenditure on this department during the seven years of its existence has been Rs. 9,71,708, while the cost of the Settlement department during the same period has been Rs. 6,58,711. Thus the total cost of the work amounts to Rs. 16,30,419, already showing an excess of Rs. 1,30,419 over the original estimate. The total receipts realized by the Settlement department during the year from disposals of puthuval and revenue cases amounted to Rs. 42,853. Settlement operations were carried on in 15 taluks during the year.

Land revenue. The net land revenue demand was Rs. 20,85,971 against Rs. 20,27,581 in the previous year, and the collections Rs. 19,84,794 (or 95 per cent.) against Rs. 19,72,599 (or 97·3 per cent.). The total collections, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 20,09,876 and the cost of collection was Rs. 3,28,057. There was thus a net balance to the credit of Government of Rs. 16,81,819. Revenue cases yielded a revenue of Rs. 1,52,168.

Salt. 1,425 garces of salt were manufactured against 690 in the previous year. The total sale of both kinds of salt—home-made and imported—amounted to 4,765 garces, and the net revenue derived was Rs. 14,40,843—an increase of Rs. 47,802 on last year. It is noticeable that there has for some time been a steady decrease in the consumption of home-made salt.

Stamps. The gross revenue under "stamps" amounted to Rs. 2,90,644 and the expenditure to Rs. 41,603, or a net profit to the State of Rs. 2,49,041, or Rs. 19,484 less than last year.

Excise. The gross revenue from duty on tobacco amounted to Rs. 9,47,314, or an increase of Rs. 22,787 as compared with last year, the increase being attributed principally to the more effectual preventing of smuggling. The cost of the Excise department amounted to Rs. 44,772, the net revenue being Rs. 9,02,542 against Rs. 8,86,951 in the previous year.

Customs. There was a decrease in the revenue from customs this year as compared with last of Rs. 37,430, due to a decrease in the exports of copra, pepper, ginger and coffee. The cost of the establishment was Rs. 28,874, the net revenue derived being Rs. 5,29,377.

Abkári and opium. The total revenue derived from abkári and opium shows an increase when compared with last year, the amount being Rs. 4,72,287 as against Rs. 4,69,599.

Forests. The total receipts from forests amounted to Rs. 5,74,587—an increase of Rs. 1,00,866 as compared with last year; the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,16,838. The net revenue was Rs. 2,57,749, or Rs. 30,629 more than last year. Teak and sandalwood plantations were extended during the year and steps were taken to reserve a block of 345 square miles in the northern range.

Cardamoms. The total receipts under the head of "cardamoms and other forest produce" amounted to Rs. 83,142 against Rs. 1,84,062 in the previous year; the decrease was due to the exceptionally bad crop of cardamoms, under which head there was a net loss to the State of Rs. 32,493.

Finance. The total receipts for the year were Rs. 78,48,284—the highest figure on record—and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 73,33,891, or a surplus of Rs. 5,14,393. The corresponding figures for last year were—receipts Rs. 77,64,494, expenditure Rs. 70,03,048, surplus Rs. 7,61,446. The balance to be carried forward at the end of the year was Rs. 72,05,359.

Trade. The total value of exports and imports fell from Rs. 203,49,981 to Rs. 188,62,227. This decline in the activity of trade was probably due to the unfavourable character of the season. In exports, copra, coir and pepper compared unfavourably with the year before, while in imports, the trade in thread and cotton showed the most marked decrease. 84 per cent. of the trade was in the direction of British India, 11 towards Ceylon and 5 towards England and the United States. The number of vessels calling at the ports of Travancore declined from 699 to 655.

Public works. There was a total expenditure of Rs. 12,66,922 on account of public works or Rs. 14,313 more than last year. Of this, the Chief Engineer's department expended Rs. 9,42,889 and the Maramut department Rs. 3,24,033. The percentage of expenditure to total revenue was 16·14 against 16·13 in the previous year.

The length of roads maintained by the department was 1,478 miles. Rs. 97,257 were spent on irrigation works, or Rs. 49,361 less than in the previous year. The most noticeable work was the improvement of the water communication from Alleppey to Trivandrum.

Post office. 607,479 private and 841,561 official covers were carried during the year at a net loss of Rs. 11,216, which must be taken as the cost of carrying the official covers. The actual receipts amounted to Rs. 32,532 against Rs. 29,531 in the previous year.

Education. In the year under report there were in all 2,318 English and vernacular schools with 97,857 pupils. Taking the preliminary figures of the census of 1891, the proportion of pupils to population was 3·82 per cent. against 1·68 in the Madras Presidency. The total number of pupils receiving instruction in the college, high school and preparatory school was 773 against 771 in the preceding year. The average daily attendance was 90·14. The results of the University examinations were not so satisfactory as last year. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 15,250 and the expenditure to Rs. 45,032, or Rs. 2,530 more than last year. The cost of each pupil to the State was Rs. 39, an increase of Rs. 4 per pupil. There were, as in the previous year, 22 Government district schools. 2,732 pupils attended at an average cost to the State of about Rs. 5 per pupil. The total number of vernacular schools was 1,234, of which 227 were Government schools, and the number of pupils attending these schools was 56,298, being an increase of 8,254. The net cost of these schools to the State was Rs. 94,292. The English girls' school cost Rs. 5,136, of which Rs. 772 were recovered in fees. There were 77 pupils as in the preceding year, and their progress was very creditable. In place of the old medical school, a class for compounders was opened. The school of arts continued to do good work. The Government book depôt was worked at a loss of Rs. 490 against Rs. 333 in M.E. 1064.

Museum and gardens. The upkeep of the museum and gardens cost Rs. 16,045. The number of visitors to the museum increased from 139,139 to 181,441.

Medical. The number of hospitals and dispensaries remained the same as last year. The number of patients treated in all the hospitals was 120,883, or 8,770 less than last year, the decrease being attributed to a reduction in the number of epidemic cases treated in the hospitals, such cases being, to some extent, treated by vaccinators, who were supplied with medicines for the purpose. The percentage of deaths to average strength in the central jail was ·92 against 1·79 last year. There were no cases of cholera or small-pox in the jail, but 79 cases of influenza were treated. In the Maternity hospital, Trivandrum, 44 in-patients and 40 out-patients were treated. The average daily strength in the lunatic asylum was 84·41. The death-rate was even higher than last year, 20·13 per cent. against 17·4 per cent. The Victoria Hospital for Women progressed satisfactorily; 105 lying-in cases against 64 last year were admitted. There was an increase of 12,925, or 15·9 per cent., in the number of persons vaccinated, and it is especially encouraging to notice that the inferior castes were reported to take kindly to vaccination. Generally, public health was better than in the previous year; cholera and influenza prevailed in an epidemic form, but no serious mortality was occasioned by either disease. During the year a scheme for the reorganization of the Medical department was sanctioned, under which the allotment to the Medical and Vaccine departments is raised by Rs. 28,000 per annum and provision is made for the opening of additional hospitals and for an increase in the pay and strength of the subordinate grades of the departments. The total cost of the Medical department during the year amounted to Rs. 1,22,492 against Rs. 1,20,870 in M.E. 1064. The veterinary hospital continued a useful institution. The cost of the conservancy establishment at the capital was Rs. 19,733, while that of the mofussil establishment was only Rs. 11,341. There was room for improvement in this direction.

Political. His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor visited Travancore in December 1889 and was received by His Highness the Maharájá with due state and ceremony. In January 1890 His Highness the Maharájá proceeded on a tour to Cochin, Madras, Benares, Calcutta and Upper India. Ceremonial visits were interchanged with Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Madras. The administration generally was conducted wisely and well during the year, and there was undoubted progress in several branches of the public service.

COCHIN STATE. (15TH AUGUST 1889 TO 15TH AUGUST 1890, MALAYALAM YEAR 1065.)

Change of Diwan. M.R.Ry. C. Tiruvenkata Chariar Avargal, Judge at Trichur, succeeded M.R.Ry. T. Govinda Menon Avargal as Diwan in September 1889.

Legislation. No regulation was passed in the year under review.

Civil justice. The total number of original suits for disposal in all courts was 8,111, of which number 7,516 were filed during the year; of these, 7,454 were disposed of, leaving 657 pending at the close of the year. In the Munsifs' Courts there were 7,779 original cases for disposal, of which 570 were left pending at the end of the year. The disposal both of ordinary and of small cause suits was excellent, except in the Vadakanchéri Court. The average duration of cases was 2 months and 7 days. In the Zillah Courts there were 332 original cases for disposal, of which 245 were disposed of, and 585 appeals, of which 515 were disposed of. The average duration of original suits was 9 months 10 days, that of appeals 3 months 26 days. In the Appeal Court there were 179 regular and 161 special appeals for disposal, of which 107 and 113, respectively, were disposed of. The average duration was 5 months 17 days. There was an appreciable reduction in the length of time occupied by the Zillah Courts in hearing appeals and by the Appeal Court in both regular and special suits. In His Highness the Rájá's Court of Appeal there were 21 cases in all, of which 10 only were decided. The work of the Court was most dilatory and unsatisfactory, the average duration of decided cases being 1,017 days and that of cases still pending at the close of the year 224 days.

Criminal justice. There were 2,530 cases for disposal by the Magistrates, of which 2,477 were decided. The decided cases affected 5,583 persons, of whom 978 were convicted, 2,523 discharged or acquitted, 125 committed or referred and 1,957 otherwise disposed of. The average duration of cases was 14·52 days—an improvement on the preceding year due partly to the appointment of 9 additional Sub-Magistrates and partly to the stringent orders on the subject issued by the Diwan. There were 170 appeals for disposal in the First-class Magistrates' Courts, all of which were transferred or otherwise disposed of. There was a considerable improvement as regards duration. There were 31 original cases affecting 117 persons before the Sessions Courts. Of this number, 73 were acquitted and 44 convicted. The duration of original cases increased considerably. There were also 25 appeals for disposal, all of which were decided. The Appeal Court disposed of 15 appeals, leaving 2 pending at the end of the year. The average duration improved from 31 to 11 days. The Court also examined 308 calendars and disposed of 3 cases referred for confirmation of sentence of death.

Jails. The average daily number of prisoners was 159, and the net annual cost of each convict some Rs. 50. The gross expenditure was Rs. 13,355. There was little or no system in the management of the jails, and their condition was far from satisfactory.

Police. There were in all 1,760 cases for disposal by the police; of these, 662 were referred as false, 634 were charged as true and 464 were pending at the close of the year. Of the 634 cases charged, 362 ended in conviction and 206 in acquittal, while 1 was transferred to Travancore and 65 were pending at the end of the year. Of 1,249 persons arrested, 1,198 were brought to trial, of whom 564 were convicted and 533 acquitted, while 99 were under trial at the close of the year, 1 escaped and 1 was transferred to Travancore. Property valued at Rs. 14,439 was reported as stolen; of this amount, Rs. 9,482 or 65·66 per cent. were recovered—a very satisfactory percentage. The average of detection showed an improvement as regards cases, persons and property, the percentages being, respectively, 63·73, 51·41 and 65·66. There was however great delay in the investigation of grave crime. The police force numbered 423, of whom 26 only were unable to read and write. The percentage of prosecutions, private and departmental, to the total strength was 9·9, while that of convictions was only 1·18. The working of the department was on the whole satisfactory.

Registration. The total number of registrations increased from 18,526 to 22,325. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,810, the receipts to Rs. 31,324. The net profit was thus Rs. 17,514 against Rs. 14,910 in the preceding year.

Education. At the close of the year there were 6 State schools and 18 aided Anglo-Vernacular schools with an aggregate number of 2,435 students as against 1,845 in the previous year. Grants-in-aid were also given to 16 purely vernacular schools. A separate department for supervising vernacular education was established. The total number of schools conducted or aided by the Sircar was 64 against 25 in the previous year; 3,757 boys and 868 girls received instruction against 2,140 boys and 256 girls—a notable increase. Educational receipts increased by Rs. 1,176, but disbursements increased by Rs. 6,837.

Land revenue. Land revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 6,73,798, or Rs. 1,723 less than in the preceding year, a decrease due principally to failure of crops, a deficiency in the collection of arrears and the tax on cole lands.

Customs. The customs revenue increased by Rs. 1,729 to Rs. 1,11,196.

Opium. The opium revenue fell to Rs. 27,610 against Rs. 32,220 in the previous year. The fall was due to failure to collect the arrears.

Salt. Salt revenue increased by Rs. 24,681 to Rs. 3,86,877; the difference was due to an increased sale of over 8,000 maunds.

Public works. The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 3,63,026; of this amount, Rs. 1,21,207 were spent by the Maramut department. The cost of the Engineer's department amounted to Rs. 26,868 and that of the Maramut department to Rs. 744. The metalling of the Vaniempara road was completed in good style at a cost of about Rs. 11,400 in the year. The metalling of the Shóranúr road was commenced. 330 miles of road were maintained at an average cost of Rs. 101 per mile. Irrigation channels were well attended to. Of original works, the Chittoor school-house was completed.

Forests. The forest revenue amounted to Rs. 64,385 as against Rs. 1,18,205. This heavy fall was due principally to the decrease in value of timber removed by the contractor and in price of timber sold. The expenditure, however, was only Rs. 53,490, so that there was a profit of Rs. 10,895.

Medical. A new dispensary was opened at Muttancheri and 4 hospital assistants and 3 compounders more were entertained. 1,249 in-patients and 54,764 out-patients were treated at the 7 hospitals and dispensaries; of these 147 died. The corresponding figures for the previous year were—in-patients 849, out-patients 45,361, deaths 159. The cost of the department was Rs. 23,823. The general health was poor. Cholera and small-pox existed throughout the year and typhoid fever was on the increase. There were 18,286 vaccinations performed in the year, of which 16,725 or 91·4 per cent. were successful.

Conservancy and sanitation. Conservancy establishments were maintained at Trichur, Ernakulam and Muttancheri at a total cost of Rs. 2,997. A further sum of Rs. 2,000 was spent by the public works department in the construction of drains, &c.

Press. The income from the press was Rs. 798 and the expenditure Rs. 4,161.

Post office. The number of public covers carried during the year increased by 17·2 per cent., that of private covers by 6·8 per cent. The total receipts were Rs. 7,935 and the expenditure Rs. 5,304.

Financial. The total revenue of the year was Rs. 17,29,885, or Rs. 13,558 less than in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 17,03,891, or Rs. 48,535 more than in the previous year. This increase was due to the enormous expenses incurred on account of the funeral ceremonies of the Senior Ráni (who died in the year) and of the reception of His Highness the Maharájá of Travancore. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 25,994, which, added to the opening balance, gave Rs. 5,91,612 as the balance at the close of the year. The value of Government securities standing in the name of the State at the end of the year was Rs. 32,34,600. Including goods and stock on hand, the nominal balance to the credit of the State was Rs. 40,56,217. The finances of the State were thus in a very satisfactory condition.

GODÁVARI AGENCY. (1890-91.)

Season. The season was, on the whole, favourable. The rainfall varied from 30·7 inches at Gokavaram to 45·7 inches at Polavaram.

Health. Cholera did not visit any part of the agency, but small-pox appeared in the Rajahmundry, Yernagúdem and Bhadráchalam taluks, and the mortality from it was high in Rajahmundry. Fever was prevalent more or less throughout the agency. The total numbers of births and deaths registered were 1,543 and 1,588 against 1,973 and 1,977, respectively, in 1889-90. The registration, however, was altogether defective and these figures cannot be relied on. The census of 1891 shows that the population has advanced by 30·9 per cent. during the last decade.

Boundary disputes. There were no boundary disputes of any importance. Pusarla Balésu, muttadar of Pullangi, who last year quarrelled with the muttadar of Badhulúr and in consequence relinquished Pullangi and desired land in exchange for it, made up his quarrel and went to live at Pullangi again. Two disputes were pending settlement in the Yernagúdem Agency—one between the villagers of Ramacherlagudem in the Borrampalem estate and Jangareddigudem in the Lakkavaram estate, the other between Bandivarigudem and Jilugumilli. The question of demarcating the boundaries of estates in the Bhadráchalam Agency was still under reference.

Disturbances. There were no disturbances during the year.

Territorial changes. A scheme was approved of by Government and sent up for the sanction of the Secretary of State, under which it was proposed to include in the agency certain adjoining villages in the Yernagúdem and Rajahmundry taluks, to constitute the whole agency into three taluks and to place them under the sole charge of the Special Assistant Agent with Purushottapatam as head-quarters for the division.

Police. There were no serious complaints against the police.

Judicial returns. 248 civil suits were filed during the year and the total number for disposal was 313, of which 185 or 59·1 per cent. were disposed of. In 1889-90 there were 393 suits for disposal, of which 83·46 were disposed of. The bulk of the civil arrears was in the Courts of the Tahsildar of Bhadráchalam and the Deputy Tahsildar of Polavaram. The number of civil appeals for disposal was 15, and of these 11 were decided. There were 404 criminal cases involving 683 persons for disposal against 388 in 1889-90. Of these, 332 were decided involving 607 persons, of whom 14 were committed, 183 convicted and 410 otherwise disposed of. There were 7 criminal appeals and 4 agency sessions cases, all of which were disposed of. The arrears in the Criminal Courts showed a great increase, and for this result the Court of the Bhadráchalam Tahsildar was mainly responsible.

Opium and abkári. The system of selling opium-shop licenses was introduced throughout the agency. There were no changes in the abkári administration.

Forests. Seigniorage fees to the value of more than Rs. 30,000 were collected on the Rampa forests by the ordinary revenue agency, inasmuch as these forests had not yet been transferred to the Forest department. The question of the rights of the muttadars in them was under inquiry at the close of the year. In the Bhadráchalam Agency, 22 reserves have been finally settled and 4 were in course of settlement. These occupy 310,000 acres out of 380,000 acres of Government land.

Education. The condition of education in the agency was far from good. There was great need for additional schools and for closer supervision. The total number of boys attending school was 818 against 864 in 1889-90 and the number of girls 71 against 96. The decrease was especially marked in the number of Koya boys. The average daily attendance among boys was, however, slightly higher than in the previous year.

Dispensaries. The number of out-patients treated in the Bhadráchalam dispensary was 2,304 against 2,037 in 1889-90 and the average daily attendance was 13·62 against 13·19. The reception of in-patients into the dispensary was sanctioned by Government in July, but none were actually admitted in the year, the necessary arrangements not having been made for their accommodation. The Local Fund dispensaries at Gokavaram and Yeleshwaram continued to do good work.

Vaccination. 2,012 vaccine operations were performed, of which 1,687 were successful. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 1,731 and 1,410.

Public works. The agency works were executed as usual under the immediate supervision of the Revenue authorities. The allotment was Rs. 12,000, but only Rs. 7,586 were expended—a poor result, for which the Senior Assistant Agent and the Deputy Collector were mainly responsible. The only new work of any importance under construction was the Madéru bridge.

Tours. Very little touring was done during the year by the Agent and his Senior Assistant. This was largely due to the frequent changes in the *personnel* of the district.

VIZAGAPATAM AGENCY. (1890-91.)

General. The year was an uneventful one. There were no disturbances of any kind. The two Agency estates of Jeypore and Bissemkattak taken under management during the previous year showed satisfactory improvement. A sum of Rs. 3,50,000 belonging to the Jeypore estate was invested in Government securities during the past fasli. The young Maharájá paid a short visit to Madras in February 1891 and made perceptible improvement in his studies and manners. The appeal presented by the Ráni of Kalyánasingapur against the decision of Mr. H. G. Turner, a former Agent in Vizagapatam, was decided in favour of the Jeypore estate. The Bissemkattak estate paid off Rs. 26,000 during the year out of its debt of Rs. 34,000. The minor, who is a young lad, received only primary lessons at home. The High Court reversed the sentence passed in the previous year on the Manager of the Singapur estate, and he was restored to his old appointment under the orders of Government.

Boundary disputes. The boundary dispute between Jeypore and Kasipur with reference to the Gurupani and Koraghati muttas was finally settled.

Hill chiefs. The villages attached in Gudem and Makaram muttas were made over to the muttadars. The patro of Jagdalpur having died during the year under report, leaving a minor son aged ten years, the management of the mutta was left to the deceased's brother. The young patro was being educated at Jagdalpur.

Season. The season was excellent. The rainfall was good, especially above the ghâts, ranging between 107·9 inches at Jeypore and 44·2 inches at Gunupur. There was a slight failure in the mango crop, but all other crops, both wet and dry, yielded well. Except small-pox, which prevailed to a small extent in the Gudem hills and the Kotpad taluk in the early part of the year, no epidemics of any kind were prevalent.

Civil and criminal justice. The number of civil suits instituted during the year fell from 550 to 504. The number of cases pending at the end of the year fell from 229 to 201. 41 appeals were instituted against 16 in the previous year and only 6 remained pending at the end of the year. The number of criminal cases for disposal fell from 1,959 in 1889-90 to 1,698, of which 1,668 were disposed of. There were 22 sessions cases, and only 1 was left pending at the close of the year. Of the persons concerned in these, 1 was sentenced to death and 1 to transportation for life. 40 out of 42 criminal appeals were disposed of during the year.

Hospitals. The new hospital building at Gunupur intended for in-patients was opened on the 16th November 1890. The Bissemkattak hospital was closed for five months for want of a medical subordinate. The Jeypore and Nowrangapore hospitals worked well. The number of in-patients treated was 56 and that of out-patients, excluding the police cases treated at the Gunupur hospital, 15,325 against 14,367 in the previous year. The total number of cases vaccinated rose from 13,430 in the previous year to 14,053. 95·4 per cent. of the operations were successful.

Education. The total number of schools advanced from 121 to 133 and the attendance from 2,378 to 2,793. Two new salary result schools were opened in the Golconda Agency. Education results, generally, were not satisfactory except in the Special Assistant Agent's division.

Public works. The total public works grant for the year amounted to Rs. 57,800, and the actual outlay was Rs. 57,706. The expenditure on the Jubilee Ghât road was Rs. 12,252. The Nowrangapore-Central Provinces road was kept in good order at a cost of Rs. 3,043. Satisfactory progress was made with the Government buildings at Koraput and Potinghi.

Sanitation. Rs. 3,583 were expended on sanitary improvements, and the sanitation of the important towns was generally good.

Abkári. There were 2,623 abkári shops yielding a net revenue of Rs. 66,899. Owing to the abolition of 80 Agency shops and 68 stills the demand fell by Rs. 10,020. The same system of management, partly on the renting and partly on the amáni system, continued.

Opium. The total opium revenue was Rs. 12,196 against Rs. 8,822 in 1889-90. There was a net decrease of lbs. 1,028 in consumption. The decline is attributed to the price having been raised and to the consequent importation of the drug from the ordinary tracts.

Wild animals. The number of lives lost by the attacks of wild animals was 106. It was largest in Nowrangapore and Jeypore owing to the depredations of one or two man-eating tigers. 267 wild animals were killed and Rs. 8,292 were paid as rewards.

GANJAM AGENCY. (1890-91.)

Season and crops. The season was favourable and the crops were good. The average rainfall was 56·6 inches against 62 inches in 1889-90.

Epidemics. There were no epidemics of any kind in the year.

Boundary disputes. Several important boundary disputes were settled during the year, the most noticeable being the demarcation of the Kollakota sub-mutta in the Parlákimedi Maliahs. The long-standing dispute regarding the Pidili village was at last settled. Two disputes were pending at the end of the year—one between the Chinna Kimedi zamindar and the patro of Luhagudi, the other between the zamindar of Korada and the patro of Simenbadi.

Hill chiefs. One of the most important events of the year was the attachment of the Tumba mutta of the Jalantra estate in consequence of the attempts made by the ex-zamindar to enter into direct negotiations with the villages belonging to the said mutta.

Public works. Out of a total outlay of Rs. 22,968 upon public works, the expenditure upon repairs amounted to Rs. 15,883. On the whole, more than 90 per cent. of the allotment was utilized. The most important new works on hand during the year were the Mohangiri ghât road and the bridge on the Boad road. One of the principal objects of the road through Balliguda to Mohangiri is to place the Central Provinces in communication with Russellkonda and the sea.

Forests. A full report submitted by the Agent on the question of forest reservation was under the consideration of Government at the end of the year.

Abkári. 24 liquor shops were opened during the year. Licenses were issued to Uriya Sundis in the Senior and Special Assistant Agents' divisions. There were 12 cases of offences under the abkári law. Two Khonds were acquitted in one case, but the rest of the persons concerned were convicted.

Opium. There were only two shops for the vend of opium, and one of these was closed in November 1890.

Education. There were 35 schools at the end of the year with 1,343 pupils, of whom 231 were Khonds, 8 Sourahs and 1,100 Uriyas against 1,354 in 1889 and 1,416 in 1888. There has thus been a decline since 1888, and the figures are not very encouraging. 6 schools were taken over by Government from the Parlákimedi zamindar.

Vaccination. The number of vaccine operations fell from 18,443 to 8,407. The bulk of the decrease was no doubt only apparent and due to last year's figures being fallacious. In 7,823 cases vaccination was successful.

Civil justice. The total number of civil suits for disposal during 1890-91 was 112 against 82 in the year before, of which 103 were disposed of within the year, the average duration in contested and non-contested suits being 34 and 59 days against 36 and 52 days, respectively, in 1889-90. The aggregate value of the suits instituted was Rs. 7,072 against Rs. 4,217 in the previous year. There were 3 civil appeals filed and disposed of against 5 last year. 16 out of 20 applications for execution of decrees were disposed of.

Criminal justice. The total number of criminal cases brought for disposal was, as in the previous year, 231, and all of them were disposed of. There were 8 committals to the Court of the Agency Sessions Judge against 5 in the preceding year. The sentence of transportation for life was inflicted in two cases, but Government commuted the sentence in one of these to simple imprisonment for 14 years. Rs. 2,357 and Rs. 859 were imposed and realized, respectively, as fines during the year against Rs. 1,795 and Rs. 806 in 1889-90, and 5 appeals were filed and disposed of during the year.

Police. The conduct of the police was satisfactory except in the Special Assistant Agent's division, where a head constable and two constables attached to the Belghur station were punished departmentally for making vexatious exactions from the villagers in connection with the customary supply of rice to the police.

Mallah post. The line from Russellkonda to Balliguda was taken over by the District Post establishment.

Medical aid. The place of one of the hospital assistants attached to the Special Assistant Agent was vacant during the year under review. The hospital assistant attached to the collectorate accompanied the Agent while on tour.

Wild animals. 129 wild animals were killed and rewards to the value of Rs. 2,599 were paid. 33 persons were killed by wild animals and 2 by snake-bites.

Miscellaneous The Agent and his Assistants on their tours performed the duty of inspection thoroughly. There were no disturbances during the year. The season was a comparatively healthy one.

PUDUKÓTA STATE. (FASLI 1300—JULY 1890 TO JUNE 1891.)

Season and public health. The season was moderately favourable. The average rainfall gauged at the various stations in the State was 34 inches. An exceptionally heavy downpour of 7·61 inches in 12 hours in October breached several tanks in one taluk, and did some damage to the rice-crops. Prices, though slightly lower than in fasli 1299, were high throughout the year. Public health was, on the whole, good. There was a certain amount of cholera and small-pox, and guinea-worm was unusually prevalent.

Settlement—Demand, collection and balance. The total demand of State revenue was Rs. 7,63,849, or Rs. 65,227 more than in fasli 1299, of which Rs. 5,41,310 appertained to "land revenue" and Rs. 2,22,539 to "extra sources." The increase under "land revenue" was Rs. 59,520, chiefly derived from additional quit-rent on enfranchised inams and the sale of Sircar rights in lapsed inams. There was a net increase of Rs. 5,707 under "extra sources," the only important variation being an increase of Rs. 11,333 under "forests" mainly arising from a new source of income—stone quarries. The collections amounted to Rs. 7,25,097, or 93 per cent. of the demand, leaving a balance of Rs. 38,752. Of old arrears, Rs. 27,011 were collected and Rs. 11,903 remitted, leaving a balance uncollected of Rs. 6,064 against Rs. 15,380 in the previous fasli.

Financial. The current receipts of the fasli were Rs. 7,76,553 and the disbursements Rs. 7,43,454. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 33,099, which raised the State balance to Rs. 4,48,138. The most important variations in receipts were increases under "land revenue" and "forests" of Rs. 70,847 and Rs. 13,270, respectively, due to the reasons assigned in the previous paragraph, and a decrease under "miscellaneous" of Rs. 24,537 due to the paucity of adjustments from deposit accounts in the year. The chief items of increase in disbursements were Rs. 4,021 under "assignments to the Rájá's family," Rs. 2,484 under "excise," Rs. 3,844 under "education," Rs. 3,570 under "irrigation," and Rs. 6,340 under "military."

There was a noticeable decrease under "compensation to the Western Palace Jágírdar" (—Rs. 3,539), under "miscellaneous" (—Rs. 8,781) and under "town conservancy" (—Rs. 17,986), "roads" (—Rs. 28,907) and "buildings" (—Rs. 15;580), the deficiency under the last three heads being due to the paucity of funds and the determination to push on the college and public offices as fast as possible. The Dévastánam accounts showed a closing balance of Rs. 2,40,269 against Rs. 2,30,975 in fasli 1299 and the Manovírti jágír a balance of Rs. 1,29,501 against Rs. 1,20,199 in fasli 1299.

Public works. The total expenditure on "public works" amounted to Rs. 2,17,911. Rs. 11,799 were spent on "irrigation works," consisting chiefly of earth-work repairs, surplus escapes and masonry sluices. The total outlay on roads was Rs. 28,356; 74 miles of new roads were constructed at a cost of Rs. 15,194 and the balance was expended on the upkeep of old roads. Rs. 1,42,644 were spent on "buildings." The college was finished at a cost of Rs. 90,000 and the New Residency at a cost of Rs. 38,500, while the new public offices were in progress. The cost of establishment amounted to Rs. 21,821.

Civil justice. On the file of the Chief Court there were in all for disposal 1,132 regular suits and 1,498 small causes against 976 and 1,223, respectively, in the previous fasli. Of the regular suits, 972 were disposed of involving an amount of Rs. 2,12,988 against 852 involving Rs. 1,86,180 in fasli 1299. The average duration of contested suits improved from 2 months 16 days to 2 months and 3 days. As usual, the Nattukottai Chetties were the chief litigants, filing no less than 460 regular suits. Of the small causes, 1,387 were disposed of involving an amount of Rs. 34,989 against 1,088 involving Rs. 31,028 in fasli 1299. The average duration of contested small causes improved from 1 month 6 days to 26 days. There were in all 145 appeals for disposal, of which 104 were disposed of, the average duration being 1 month 16 days, or 10 days less than in fasli 1299. The Chief Court further disposed of 1,842 miscellaneous applications on the Original Side, 7 appeals from orders, 18 revision applications and 21 petitions for review of appeal judgment. Court-fees amounted to Rs. 30,912. The expenditure was Rs. 26,883 against Rs. 28,270 in fasli 1299.

Criminal justice. Altogether there were for disposal 3,278 criminal cases involving 5,415 persons against 3,473 cases involving 6,170 persons in fasli 1299. Out of these, 1,857 persons were convicted, 398 acquitted, 1,389 released without trial, and 1,668 otherwise disposed of, while 103 were pending trial at the end of the year. There was a distinct improvement in the percentage of convictions as compared with the previous year. The average duration of trials improved from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ days. The Sessions Court disposed of 31 cases. The District Magistrate decided 97 criminal appeals, confirming the judgment of the lower court in 53 cases, and the Chief Court on its Original and Appellate Sides disposed of 8 criminal appeals, reversing the lower court's judgment in one case only. Of 88 criminal revision petitions and references, 71 were disposed of.

Police. The conduct of the police force was fairly satisfactory. The Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, who was in charge of the force, made two visits of inspection to the State during the year. 1,463 true cases were reported. The percentage of detection was 89 against 90 in fasli 1299. 17 per cent. of the property lost was recovered against 7 per cent. in the previous year. There was an increase under offences affecting life and a decrease under robbery and dacoity. 1,210 warrants were executed and 15,553 summonses were served.

Jail. 95 convicts were in jail at the commencement of the year and 152 were admitted during the year. 5 of these died and 152 were released.

Registration. The number of documents registered was the highest on record, viz., 17,385, being 5·1 per cent. larger than in fasli 1299. Their aggregate value was Rs. 19,12,380, or 28 per cent. more than in the previous fasli. The receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 19,384 and the expenditure to Rs. 13,320 against Rs. 17,150 and Rs. 12,506, respectively, in fasli 1299. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 6,064.

Education. At the close of the fasli there were 611 pupils on the rolls of the college, an increase of 21 over the previous year; but the average number on the rolls was only 597 against 606 in that year. The institution cost Rs. 15,810 and the school-

fees amounted to Rs. 7,259. The University examination results showed that the college held a high place among the educational institutions in the Presidency. There was an expenditure of Rs. 3,514 on the girls' school, which progressed satisfactorily during the year. The number of aided schools rose from 170 in fasli 1299 to 184, and the attendance from 3,500 boys and 340 girls to 4,200 boys and 280 girls. The grants earned during the year were Rs. 5,126 against Rs. 4,514 in the previous year. The young Rájá made excellent progress in his studies.

Medical department. 16,219 out-patients and 159 in-patients were treated at the dispensary against 16,074 and 210, respectively, in fasli 1299. The decrease in the number of in-patients was due to the demolition of the old hospital to make room for the new public offices. The 3 midwives did good work, attending 29·6 per cent. of the births in the town. 41 major operations were performed, of which 38 were successful. Vaccination work during the year was unsatisfactory. 60,417 vaccine operations were performed against 7,594 in fasli 1299. The percentage of success declined from 94·0 to 92·9.

Abkári. The excise system was introduced into the state from the beginning of the year. A central distillery was established at Pudukóta, and all outstills were abolished. The number of liquor shops opened decreased largely.

BANGANAPALLE. (1890-91.)

Administration. The strength of the administrative establishment remained the same as in 1889-90.

Civil justice. The total number of civil suits on the file of the Nawáb's Civil Courts was 203 against 259 in 1889-90. The Sadr Court disposed of 16 cases out of 19, the average duration of a case being 4 days as against 6 days in 1889-90. The Adálat Court disposed of 158 cases out of 184, the average duration of a case being, as in 1889-90, 56 days. The Nawáb's Mulki or Revenue Court disposed of all the 39 cases filed in the year.

Criminal justice. The number of criminal cases disposed of during the year was 227 against 196 in 1889-90. The average number of days for which each case was pending was 3 in the Magistrate's Court and 2 in the Sadr Court against 6 and 3, respectively, in 1889-90. There were few offences of a serious kind brought for trial, and 30 per cent. of the cases disposed of were connected with disputes as to right.

Police. As before, there was no distinct police department. The miscellaneous force employed on police duties consisted of 1 amin, 2 katwals, 1 duffadar, 36 peons and 70 village taliaries. Of the 175 cases which came up before the Magistrate, 51 were entertained on charge sheets.

Jails. There were 6 prisoners in the jail at the beginning of the year. 30 were admitted during the year, and there were 11 remaining at the end of the year.

Registration. The number of instruments presented for registration and their value rose from 86 and Rs. 12,514 in 1889-90 to 103 and Rs. 22,074 respectively.

Season and cultivation. The season was favourable and the outturn of the crops was fair.

Occupied and cultivated areas. The area under occupation during the year was 1,805 putties or 72,200 acres against 1,796 putties or 71,840 acres in the preceding year, the increase being due to Sircar land having been newly taken up for cultivation. Out of the total extent of the occupied State land, 467 putties or 18,680 acres were held by the Nawáb and the rest by the Sub-Jágírdárs. The total extent of the Inam lands, both in the Nawáb's and Sub-Jágírdár's villages, was 764 putties or 30,560 acres, of which 734 putties or 29,360 acres were under cultivation. The bulk of the cultivation was, as usual, cholum and cotton.

Land revenue. Inclusive of arrears, the land revenue demand on both Amáni and Sub-Jágírdár's lands was Rs. 2,19,880 against Rs. 2,12,255 in the preceding year. The decrease was due partly to the writing off of the irrecoverable arrears, and partly to the grant of remissions. The collections were unsatisfactory, amounting only to Rs. 1,72,215.

Charges. The total charges amounted to Rs. 21,280 against Rs. 24,290 in the previous year. The decrease was under the head of Public Works, on which a sum of Rs. 7,150 was spent against Rs. 10,320 in the preceding year. The other charges were as follows:—Courts Rs. 7,530, Police Rs. 2,380, Postal Rs. 420, Education Rs. 1,200, Medical Rs. 2,600.

Abkári. The abkári revenue was administered on the renting system. The right of manufacturing and vending arrack in the whole State and toddy in the Nawáb's villages was farmed out to one individual. The number of stills in the whole State was 5 and that of retail shops 75. The total revenue derived was Rs. 11,852 as in last year.

Stamps. There was a decrease of Rs. 1,031 under the head of Stamps due to the fall in the number and value of suits instituted during the year.

Opium. Exclusive of a balance of 2,449 tolas at the end of the previous year, 6,484 tolas of opium were imported into the State from Madras. The consumption amounted to 7,154 tolas. The monopoly fetched Rs. 4,283 against Rs. 4,239 in 1889-90.

Vital statistics. The registered births during the year were 720 and deaths 179 against 680 and 260, respectively, in the previous year. The public health was satisfactory.

Vaccination. 283 children were successfully vaccinated against 211 in the previous year.

Hospital. The charges for the hospital amounted to Rs. 2,600. The number of admissions into the hospital was 10,371 against 7,946 in the preceding year, the average daily attendance being 64. 68 cases of labour were attended to by the midwife. The staff was strengthened by the addition of a compounder.

Education. There were 2 elementary schools in Banganapalle town and 19 indigenous schools in the rural tracts, or 5 more than in the previous year. The total attendance rose from 360 to 404.

Post office. 10,378 letters, parcels, &c., and 207 money orders were posted in the Nawáb's letter-box. The postage collected was Rs. 110 against Rs. 98.

Debt. The amount of the yearly instalment (Rs. 30,627) payable by the Nawáb was credited in the Government treasury on the 7th April 1890.

General. The year was uneventful and unsatisfactory in so far as little progress was made in education and in improving the communications of the country.

SANDÚR. (1890-91.)

General. No new administrative measures were introduced during the year.

Season, crops, &c. The actual rainfall was only 25·26 inches against 41·94 in 1889-90, but it was so seasonable and well distributed that the harvest was exceptionally good.

Forests. There were several disastrous fires during the year, probably accidental and due to the excessive dryness of the grass in January, February and March 1891.

Financial results. There was an opening balance of Rs. 11,127, and the revenue (Rs. 49,531) exceeded the expenditure (Rs. 43,475) by more than Rs. 6,000, excluding transactions under debt heads. The closing balance stood at Rs. 12,049. On the side of receipts, the bulk was derived from "land revenue" (Rs. 20,159), "forests" (Rs. 12,493), and "contracts for abkári, tolls, &c., (Rs. 13,470). On the side of expenditure, "the Rájá's household" (Rs. 17,504), and "administrative, revenue, police and judicial establishments" (Rs. 14,018) were the chief items.

Magisterial work. In the Magisterial Courts 45 cases, involving 109 persons, were disposed of. Of these, 98 persons were convicted and 11 acquitted. 14 cases were of cattle trespass and 13 of theft. The average duration of trial was 8·75 days.

Vital statistics. The mortality from all causes was 247 against 271 last year and the births were 285 against 393, showing a death-rate of 25·73 and a birth-rate of 27·00

per mille. The low birth-rate is probably to be accounted for by defective registration. There were no epidemics of any kind prevalent and the year was a healthy one.

Dispensary. 4,343 persons were treated in the dispensary against 3,842 in the preceding year. The average daily attendance was 37·49 against 35·85 in 1889. The mortality amongst the persons treated was 5. Ophthalmic cases preponderated. 128 minor surgical operations were performed.

Vaccination. This year there were 513 vaccine operations with success in 462 cases.

Education. The Anglo-Vernacular Middle school, the standard of which is Third Form on the Upper Secondary scheme, showed signs of improvement. The average attendance decreased from 69·66 to 64·08, but the examinations were fairly satisfactory and the income from fees increased from Rs. 249 to Rs. 548.

Debt. The State debts were reduced by a further sum of Rs. 4,707.

Sanitation. The conservancy establishment was increased and worked more effectively. The roads in Sandúr town were repaired and the lighting of the town was satisfactory.

POLITICAL PENSIONS. (1890-91.)

Carnatic stipends. The sum paid during the official year 1890-91 through the office of Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends to Carnatic, Jagirdar and Yeomiahdar stipendiaries, inclusive of house allowances, amounted to Rs. 2,33,612 against Rs. 2,49,555 in 1889-90. The payments made direct from the Bank of Madras amounted to Rs. 2,28,000 against Rs. 2,28,261 in the preceding year. On the 1st April 1891 there were 799 stipendiaries against 848 on the 1st April 1890. 36 stipendiaries died. Of their allotted sum of Rs. 493, Rs. 95 were continued to their heirs and the rest lapsed to Government. 65 persons commuted their pensions and received bonuses to the extent of Rs. 31,670. The confiscation of the pension of Rs. 30 of Muhammad Ali, the Agent of Alim-un-Nisa Begam, was ordered in consequence of his misconduct regarding the distribution of bonuses due to the other dependants of Aziz-un-Nisa Begam.

COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE. (1890-91.)

The number of Covenanted Civilians on the Madras establishment on the 1st April 1890 was 153. There were 9 new appointments, of which 1 was that of a Statutory Civilian appointed in India and 6 retirements, so that the strength of the service on the 1st April 1891 was 156. The employment of these officers is detailed below:—

	On 31st March 1890.	On 31st March 1891.
Officers serving at the Presidency	17	16
District officers { Judicial	20	20
District officers { Revenue	77	79
Officers holding special appointments	5	10
Absent on leave or otherwise	30	27
Serving in other Presidencies	4	4
Total ...	153	156

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LANDS. (Fasli 1299—July 1889 to June 1890.)

Land revenue. The land revenue of the Presidency is derived from the following sources:— (*a*) peishcush, or revenue from permanently-settled estates, (*b*) shrotriem jódi, or quit-rent levied on inam villages held on favourable tenure, (*c*) assessment levied on lands held under the ryotwar system, and (*d*) miscellaneous revenue.

Permanently-settled estates. The permanently-settled estates covered an area of 19 millions of acres and the peishcush payable to Government was Rs. 50,40,575. Compared with the previous year there was a decrease of Rs. 35,295, more than 95 per cent. of which was due to the inclusion in the demand of fasli 1300 of the June kist payable by the Sivagiri zamindari in the Tinnevelly District.

Shrotriem jódi. The quit-rent, &c., payable to Government in the villages held on shrotriem or favourable tenure was Rs. 6,66,732 against Rs. 6,67,641 in the preceding year. The variations under this head were small.

Ryotwari revenue. The number of ryotwari villages was 25,373, or 119 less than in the previous year. The decrease was due to the clubbing of villages in the South Arcot district during the new settlement and to other minor changes. Excluding the South Canara district, which has not been surveyed, the total area under occupation amounted to over 21 millions of acres, being an increase of 319,800 acres, or 1·5 per cent. over that of fasli 1298, which had hitherto been the highest on record. Including South Canara, the assessment on the holdings amounted to over 394 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 4,36,700 or 1·1 per cent. In 17 districts there was an increase and in 4 a decrease, both in area and assessment. The increase in area was due partly to increase in cultivation, partly to the introduction of survey areas. It was especially large in Bellary, Kurnool, Salem and South Arcot. Of the increase in assessment nearly 3 lakhs came from Kistna, Bellary, Nellore, Vizagapatam, Godávari, South Arcot and Salem. In Kistna and Godávari it was due chiefly to the extension of canal irrigation, in Nellore to the introduction of anicut rates of assessment in villages brought under irrigation under the Sangam anicut and to increased cultivation, and in Vizagapatam and South Arcot to the introduction of the new settlement. Compared with the area occupied in fasli 1285, which was the highest on record prior to the famine, the holdings in the year under report exhibited an increase of over one million acres. Kurnool was the only district which had not recovered from the effects of the famine in this respect.

Holdings and cultivation. Out of the total occupied area of nearly 21 millions of acres, nearly 18 millions, or more than 85 per cent. of the holdings, were actually cultivated against 84·8 in the preceding year. The area actually cultivated increased by nearly 339,000 acres or 1·9 per cent. The bulk of the increase was in Bellary, Cuddapah, Godávari and Anantapur and was due to the favourable character of the season in those districts. Tinnevelly was the only district where there was a large falling off in the cultivation, due to the failure of the north-east monsoon.

Waste remitted and waste charged. The total extent of land—wet and dry—left waste was acres 3,131,643. The total amount of remission which was granted in consequence of this was Rs. 3,84,687. The area of wet waste, on which remission was granted, amounted to acres 87,000 against acres 54,500 in the previous fasli and the amount remitted was Rs. 3,77,812* or 1·8 per cent. of the entire assessment. There was a gross

* This amount is exclusive of the remission granted in the unsurveyed district of South Canara.

decrease of over 2·2 lakhs in 12 districts, and a gross increase of nearly 2 lakhs in 7 districts occurring chiefly in Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot and Tinnevelly, owing to a serious failure of the north-east monsoon in those districts. No remissions were granted on dry lands left waste. The proportion of wet waste assessed to total wet waste was 66·1 per cent. against 63·9 in fasli 1298.

Total ryotwar assessment including second crop assessment, and water-rate.

The total assessment of ryotwari holdings, including the second-crop assessment and charge for water and deducting the remissions granted, amounted to over 381·5 lakhs of rupees, or 4·8 lakhs more than in the previous year. This was due to the increase in the extent of holdings and to the diminution in the amount of remissions granted during the year owing to the comparatively more favourable character of the season in several districts. In the second crop assessment and charge for water on Government lands there was a decrease of Rs. 57,818 in fasli 1299 resulting from a decrease of Rs. 1,69,337 in 7 districts and an increase of Rs. 1,11,519 in 11 others. The bulk of this increase appertained to the districts of Godávari, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur and Madura, and was mainly due to the favourable character of the season in those districts and to the more extended irrigation of dry lands. The decrease amounted in South Arcot to Rs. 1,07,000 and to about Rs. 59,000 in Chingleput, North Arcot and Tinnevelly, owing to the serious failure of the rains in those districts.

Remissions.

The remissions of assessment amounted to Rs. 28,44,777 in all or less than in the preceding year by Rs. 1,08,851. These remissions fall under the following heads:—(1) Remissions granted with reference to the state of the season—Rs. 7,53,461 against Rs. 9,90,816 in fasli 1298, the remissions in Ganjam alone, which were exceptionally heavy in 1888-89 owing to the famine, decreasing by 2½ lakhs. (2) Fixed remissions amounting to Rs. 2,39,271 against Rs. 2,46,384 in fasli 1298, the decrease being mainly due to the increment remission in newly-settled districts. (3) Deductions from the demand on account of land and village cess, merás and religious institutions amounting to Rs. 18,52,045 against Rs. 17,16,928, an increase mainly due to the payment in fasli 1299 of arrears due in previous faslis.

Net land revenue—Ryotwar.

The net ryotwar demand, after adding the second crop assessment and charge for water and deducting seasonal and other remissions, amounted to over 381·5 lakhs, or 4·8 lakhs more than in the previous year. This result, as already stated, was due to the increase in the extent of holdings and to diminution in the amount of remissions granted during the year, owing to the comparatively more favourable character of the season in several districts.

Miscellaneous.

The revenue under "miscellaneous" was nearly 46 lakhs, or about 1·2 lakhs less than in the previous year. The chief components were "quit-rent and jódi on minor inams" (Rs. 21,32,644), "charge for water supplied to zamindari and inam lands" (Rs. 6,17,214), and "assessment on land cultivated with or without application and not included in jamabandi" (Rs. 5,20,309). There was a decrease in "tax on trees on unassessed waste lands, and rent of palmyras, fruit-trees, gardens and topes" (Rs. 32,564), "charge for water supplied to zamindari and inam villages" (Rs. 1,85,915), "chank and pearl fishery rent" (Rs 1,69,787), and "sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands, &c." (Rs. 62,472). The chief increase was in "quit-rent and jódi on minor inams" (Rs. 2,68,502), "assessment on lands cultivated with or without application and not included in jamabandi" (Rs. 38,479), and "revenue from cultivation of poramboke lands" (Rs. 28,287). The large increase in quit-rent, &c., was due to the transfer to this head of the water-tax on inams previously erroneously included under the head of "charge for water supplied to zamindari and inam lands."

Total land revenue demand—Current.

The total land revenue demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 4,84,54,344 against Rs. 4,81,23,136 in fasli 1298. The increase was under "ryotwar and miscellaneous" as shown below:—

	Fasli 1298.	Fasli 1299.
	Rs.	Rs.
Permanently settled	50,75,820	50,40,575
Shrotriem jódi	6,67,641	6,66,732
Ryotwar and miscellaneous	4,23,79,675	4,27,47,037
Total ...	4,81,23,136	4,84,54,344

The increase, as compared with the average (Rs. 4,49,76,435) of the five years preceding the famine, was about 34¾ lakhs or 8 per cent.

Cesses.

The current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 68,14,059 against Rs. 62,55,659 in the preceding fasli. The total current demand for the year was thus Rs. 5,52,68,403. The collections amounted to Rs. 5,34,74,359, or 96·8 per cent. of the demand against 96·4 per cent. in fasli 1298.

Arrears.

The total arrear demand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 23,69,971 against Rs. 62,55,659. The collections amounted to Rs. 19,32,817 and remissions to Rs. 63,958. The arrear balance at the end of the year was Rs. 3,73,196.

Charges.

The land revenue charges for the year amounted to Rs. 36,45,066 or 6·6 per cent. of the total collections.

Coercive processes.

The total number of coercive processes issued amounted to 4,413,404 against 4,368,761 in the preceding year. Of these 4,073,688 were demand notices, 195,567 distraint or attachment notices and 144,149 sale notices. No information is available as to the number of sales actually conducted, but some idea may be formed from the facts that, while the number of defaulters whose property was attached was 217,390, the number whose property was sold was only 11,339, and that, while property attached for recovery was Rs. 21,95,787, the amount of arrears for which property was actually sold was only Rs. 2,46,575. The number of defaulters whose property was sold in the previous fasli was 17,346. The total extent of lands sold was 23,615 acres against 31,675 acres in fasli 1298. Of this, 12,424 acres, or 52 per cent., were purchased on behalf of Government for a nominal sum of Rs. 1,378 and the remainder by private individuals for Rs. 1,09,374. The percentage of processes served by village agency has been steadily increasing from 86 per cent. in fasli 1295 to 95 in the year under report. Receipts on account of process fees amounted to Rs. 31,139 and charges to Rs. 23,018, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,121 against Rs. 3,937 in the previous year. The rates of fees varied from 1 to 8 annas.

Civil suits.

The amount of costs awarded during the year in suits instituted or defended by Government was Rs. 6,738 and the opening balance was Rs. 6,939. The total demand aggregated Rs. 13,677. Out of this amount, Rs. 3,365 were collected and Rs. 2,512 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,799 at the end of June 1890.

Advances.

The amount advanced during the fasli under the Land Improvement Loans Act was Rs. 1,35,177. The largest sums advanced were in Coimbatore and Salem. The total amount advanced at the end of the year was Rs. 3,52,966, and of this Rs. 75,681 were actually recovered. Interest of Rs. 16,073 had accrued during the year, of which Rs. 11,667 were collected and Rs. 18 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,388. Advances to ryots under the Agriculturists' Loans Act amounted to Rs. 1,97,751 including Rs. 57,202, which were outstanding at the beginning of the year. The largest sum advanced was in Ganjam, and it was mainly due to the famine of 1889. The recoveries amounted to Rs. 55,053 and the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,42,698. The interest on this amount came to Rs. 4,623, of which Rs. 3,443 were collected in the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,180.

Interest on arrears of land revenue.

The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue amounted to Rs. 1,00,734, of which Rs. 61,506 were collected and Rs. 12,852 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 26,376 against Rs. 74,139 at the end of the previous year.

Transfer of registry of holdings.

The number of applications for transfer of puttas received through registering officers and pending at the beginning of the year was 2,814, and 46,676 were received during the year, making a total of 49,490. Of these, 4,172 cases were pending at the end of the year. 88,745 applications were presented direct to revenue officers. Of these, 3,009 or 3·4 per cent. were left undisposed of.

Lands acquired by public servants.

Lands to the extent of acres 1,279, assessed at Rs. 5,265, were acquired by public servants during the year. South Canara being an unsurveyed district, the extent of the land acquired is not known, but the assessment thereon is included in the above sum.

Inspection of boundary and field marks.

Considerable progress in replacing missing boundary stones was made in Tinnevelly, but in other districts the progress made was less satisfactory.

Revision of assessment.

The new settlement was introduced into Vizagapatam, four villages in the Tuni Division in Godavári, the Tiruvannámalai taluk of South Arcot and the Ouchterlony Valley in Nílgiris.

Irrigation works.

The total number of irrigation works throughout the Presidency amounted to 352,622. Of these, 302,346 were wells, mostly private, 34,151 tanks, 15,197 river and spring channels and 928 anicuts. Of the tanks, 27,147 belonged to Government, showing a decrease of 486 on last year's figures, and 4,616 of these were out of order. In the number of wells there was a decline this year of 166,688, due to the exclusion of wells used only for drinking purposes and of wells in wet lands used solely for supplementing the irrigation from Government works.

Village and taluk accounts.

The village and taluk accounts were very carefully scrutinized at the jamabandi and the results were, on the whole, satisfactory.

SURVEYS. (1890-91.)

Outturn and outlay.

The forecast for 1890-91 anticipated an outturn of 1,900 square miles of cadastral survey and an expenditure of 6 lakhs. The outturn was 2,227 square miles of cadastral survey, besides 520 square miles of topographical survey not included in the forecast or estimate. The expenditure was Rs. 5,87,811, or Rs. 12,189 less than the budget grant, and Rs. 39,980 less than the expenditure of 1889-90. It included Rs. 42,125, cost of surveys for the Court of Wards in the districts of Kistna, Salem and Coimbatore, Rs. 21,990 spent on topographical forest surveys in Bellary and Anantapur, Rs. 35,707 on special surveys in Malabar, Madura and Nílgiris, and Rs. 1,209 on the re-demarcation of the Pondicherry frontier. The expenditure and outturn during the year are shown in the following statement:—

Nature of work.	Outturn of 1888-89.	Outturn of 1889-90.	Outturn of 1890-91.
Cadastral Survey.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.
I. Traversed	1,702	1,556	2,201
II. Fields surveyed	2,198	1,717	2,227
III. Maps printed	2,100	2,371	2,059
Topographical.			
I. Triangulated or traversed	383	148	340
II. Plane-tabled	809	1,321	520
III. Maps printed { Village, 4-inch	164	89	67
III. Maps printed { Taluk, 1 „	3,893	8,690	8,068
III. Maps printed { District, ½ „	1,582	5,218	7,501
	COPIES.	COPIES.	COPIES.
Miscellaneous maps and plans printed	65,750	120,044	130,367
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Total expenditure ...	6,96,478	6,27,791	5,87,811

Outturn and outlay of each party.

The subjoined statement exhibits the area completed and the charges for each party during the year:—

Party.	Outturn in square miles.								Outlay.
	Cadastral.			Topographical.					
	Demarcation, 16-inch.	Field survey, 16-inch.	Special, 16-inch.	Village, 8-inch.	Forest, 8-inch.	Estate, 2-inch.	Hills, 2-inch and 4-inch.	Special.	
	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	RS.
I	437	437	...	26	...	...	...	...	90,774
II	545	709	...	51	160	...	75	...	93,099
III	312	268	...	...	92	...	...	* 95	1,22,500
IV	368	385	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,596
V	179	425	3 †	1	...	...	...	† 20	1,07,301
Central office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,06,841
Total ...	1,841	2,224	3	78	252	...	75	115	5,87,811

* Palni Hills, Madura.

† Kannot escheat, Malabar.

Outturn of each party compared with the forecast for 1890-91.

No. I Party, Kistna.—The estimate was 400 square miles of cadastral survey. The outturn was 437 square miles of cadastral survey and 26 square miles of topographical survey. The cadastral survey for the Court of Wards of the Medur and Kapileswarapuram estates, Núzvíd zamindari, and the survey for Government of the Tsallapalli and Gúdúr estates in the Kistna delta (mamul wet survey) were finished. No. II Party, Bellary and Anantapur.—The estimate was 700 square miles of cadastral survey. The outturn was 709 square miles of cadastral survey and 286 square miles of topographical survey. Ráyadrug and Harpanahalli taluks were finished, and with them the survey of the Bellary district was completed. No. III Party, Malabar.—The estimate was 300 square miles of cadastral survey. The outturn was 268 square miles of cadastral survey and 187 square miles of topographical survey. The expenditure of this party on ordinary cadastral demarcation and survey was very large and compared unfavourably with that of No. V Party working in the same district. No. IV Party, South Canara.—The estimate was 300 square miles of cadastral survey. The outturn was 385 square miles. The work progressed satisfactorily. No. V Party, Malabar.—The estimate was 300 square miles. The outturn was 428 square miles of cadastral survey and 21 square miles of topographical survey. The cadastral survey of Walawanád taluk was finished.

Central office.

The area of village and estate maps published during the year was 2,059 square miles, or 312 square miles less than last year's outturn, but there were no arrears of publication. One district map (area 7,501 square miles) and 13 taluk maps (total area 8,068 square miles) were published. The cost of the Central office was Rs. 1,06,541, or Rs. 7,683 less than in the previous year.

Area surveyed and remaining to be surveyed in the Presidency.

The Bellary district was completed during the year. There thus remained incomplete Anantapur, Malabar, South Canara and a small piece of mamul wet survey in Kistna. The amount remaining to be surveyed was estimated at 2,577 square miles in Anantapur, 1,947 in Malabar, 2,574 in South Canara, and 296 (including 3 square miles of topographical survey) in Kistna. The total area of cadastral survey finished at the end of the year was 65,625* square miles and of topographical survey 57,432† square miles.

Cost of survey work to Government.

The total cost of the survey from its commencement in 1858 up to 1st April 1891 was Rs. 1,96,59,344, of which Rs. 1,70,80,689 have been incurred on account of survey parties and Rs. 25,78,655 on account of the Central office. Two taluks in Bellary with a total area of 1,324 square miles were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 168 per square mile and one taluk in Malabar, 597 square miles in area, at a cost of Rs. 357 per square mile. The Medur and Kapileswarapuram estates were surveyed at a cost of Rs. 204 per square mile.

Tests of accuracy.

The theodolite work of the Madras Survey was connected with 10 stations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey. The mean error in traversing was 6·89 feet per mile against 6·37 feet last year, and the largest error passed was 12·95 feet per mile against 14·63 feet in 1889-90.

Miscellaneous

The temporary advances to Deputy Superintendents in charge of parties were reduced from Rs. 56,000 to Rs. 48,489 and lodged in the custody of District Treasury officers instead of Survey officers. Fines under the Boundary Act were inflicted in 136 cases to a total amount of Rs. 362. 5 Junior Civilians, 104 Revenue Inspectors, 30 Clerks, 25 Taluk Gumastahs, and 17 other officers went through the Survey course of instruction. A change in the organization of the department, involving the abolition of the large office establishments formerly maintained throughout the year and resulting in the reduction of the annual expenditure from 6 lakhs to 5½ lakhs, was sanctioned by Government in February 1891.

* This figure includes 945 square miles once surveyed cadastrally or topographically, but again surveyed cadastrally.

† This figure includes 814 square miles once surveyed cadastrally or topographically, but again surveyed topographically.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT. (1890-91.)

Outturn of work.

Settlement operations were carried on in five districts, viz., Bellary, Anantapur, Tanjore, South Arcot and Malabar. The total area classified was 698,459 acres. Settlement Party No. I completed the classification of the remaining 8 villages in the Ráyadrug taluk of Bellary, covering an area of acres 24,289 or 38 square miles. The supervisor tested the classification in 48 villages of that taluk, while the Uncovenanted Assistant and the Deputy Commissioner inspected 61 villages in the Huvinahadgalli, Kúdligi and Ráyadrug taluks. The measurement of interstitial fields was completed in 346 villages of the Adóni, Alúr and Gooty taluks, and the new rates of settlement were finally introduced into the Alúr and Adóni taluks. Crop experiments were conducted in the Anantapur district. Settlement Party No. II remained in Vizagapatam to compile the settlement accounts until the end of June, when it was moved into the Negapatam taluk of the Tanjore district. The classification work of this taluk was completed by the 6th December 1890. Classification was then taken up in the Nannilam taluk, and by the end of the official year 163 out of the 229 villages were completed, while the work was well advanced in 12 other villages. The area classified in the 2 taluks was acres 256,325 or 400·51 square miles. The supervisor tested the work in 111 villages, and the Deputy Commissioner inspected 79 villages. Sub-division measurement was commenced in the Negapatam taluk and a number of crop experiments were made. Manuscript diglott registers for a number of villages in Vizagapatam were written up during the year, and a scheme for the revision of the village establishment in that district was under consideration. Settlement Party No. III completed the classification of the remaining 77 villages in the southern portion of the Tanjore taluk in August 1890. Máyavaram taluk was next taken up, and 115 out of 177 villages were completely classified and 11 were in progress at the close of the year. The area classified in the two taluks was acres 256,692 or 401·08 square miles. The supervisor tested the work in 202 villages, and the Deputy and Assistant Commissioners inspected 255 villages. More than 750 crop experiments were made. The sub-division measurement work was commenced in the Shiyáli taluk and subsequently extended to Máyavaram. 43 villages were completed and 37 were in progress at the end of the year. The Deputy Commissioner drew up a scheme for the settlement of the whole district of Tanjore and submitted it to the Board. A completion report on the introduction of the new rates into the Madura district was drawn up by the same officer, reviewed by the Board and submitted to Government. Settlement Party No. V was at work in South Arcot. The inspection of the classification in the Tirukoilúr and Kallakurchi taluks was completed, as also was the sub-division measurement work. Statements showing the financial results of the application of the new rates to the whole taluk of Kallakurchi and to 240 villages of the Tirukoilúr taluk were submitted to and approved by the Board. The new rates were introduced, and the objections of the ryots heard in 582 villages in the Tiruvannámalai, Kallakurchi and Tirukoilúr taluks. 344 diglott settlement registers and 953 inam excess accounts were written up. Settlement Party No. VI completed the classification of the remaining 57 villages of the Pálghat taluk of Malabar and extended its operations to the Walawanád taluk, 31 desams in which were completed, while 10 others were in progress. The area classified in these two taluks was acres 161,153 or 251·80 square miles. The classification in the Pálghat taluk was checked in 103 villages by the supervisor. Manuscript registers of 657 villages in Madura and South Arcot were printed during the year, and 5,767 maps relating to 7 districts were mounted.

Training of Assistant Collectors.

4 Assistant Collectors and 1 Hyderabad Civilian were attached to settlement parties for training during the year.

Expenditure and revenue.

The revised estimate for 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 3,40,000 and the actual expenditure to Rs. 3,28,956, or less than the sanctioned grant by Rs. 8,044 and less than the revised estimate by Rs. 11,044. This decrease was the net result of an increase of Rs. 3,076 in printing charges and Rs. 25 in the Secretary's salary and a decrease of Rs. 14,145 under establishment and other items. There was an increase of Rs. 38,25,721 in the revenue, being a return of 13·06 per cent. on the total outlay of Rs. 292,76,967 incurred by the Survey and Settlement departments together. In 1889-90 the increase was Rs. 31,81,654 with a return of 11·2 per cent. on the total outlay.

INAM COMMISSION. (1890-91.)

During the year under report, the village service inams in the district of Vizagapatam were settled. The settlement of inams in the Tiruvannámalai, Tirukoilúr, Kallakurchi and Vriddháchalam taluks in the South Arcot district was deferred under the orders of Government. The number of title-deeds issued by the Inam Commissioner during the year and the value of the inams dealt with are given in the following statement :—

Particulars.	Number of title-deeds issued.	Total extent.	Assessment.	Former jódi.		New quit-rent on inams enfranchised payable to Government.	Quit-rent not agreed to by inamdars whose inams have consequently been left unenfranchised.	Total quit-rent payable to Government in columns 5 and 7.	Quit-rent redeemed.	Cost of the establishment.
				Payable to Government.	Payable to zamindar.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Dévadayam	128	275	338	...	...	29	...	29	...	8,791
Dharmadayam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Police inams enfranchised	20	740	494	70	...	212	...	282	...	
Personal	147	2,459	2,811	497	137	916	...	1,413	...	
Village service ...	2,374	26,172	39,633	1,666	...	22,519	...	24,185	...	
Total ...	2,669	29,646	43,276	2,233	137	23,676	...	25,909	...	8,791

Of the 2,669 title-deeds issued, 2,096 were for village service inams in Madura, 278 for similar inams in Bellary, Anantapur, Ganjam, North Arcot, Chingleput and Cuddapah, and 20 for police service inams in Bellary and Anantapur. The remaining 275 title-deeds related to religious institutions in Trichinopoly and Bellary and to miscellaneous cases in various districts. The total number of title-deeds dealt with by the Inam Commissioner from the commencement of the inam operations up to the end of the year was 476,533, covering an extent of nearly 7·3 millions of acres, assessed at a little over 113 lakhs of rupees. The yearly increase of revenue secured by the enfranchisement of inams amounted to Rs. 22,04,347 including Rs. 1,56,322, the assessment on inams fully assessed. In addition to this there was the old jódi payable to Government, amounting to Rs. 10,08,119. The total revenue derivable from the inams settled up to the close of the year was thus Rs. 32,12,466, while the total cost of the commission up to that time amounted to only Rs. 14,84,615, which is about 67·3 per cent. of the annual increase of revenue secured.

COURT OF WARDS. (Fasli 1299—July 1889 to June 1890.)

Number of estates under management.

There were 52 estates under management at the beginning of the year, of which 5, viz., Chinna Kimedi and Urlám in Ganjam, Chitticherla in Cuddapah, Ramasetuswamiar's estate in Tanjore and Ramnad in Madura were handed over to their owners on their attaining majority; 6 estates, viz., (1) Tangellamúdi in Godávari, (2) Telaprole in Kistna, (3) Uppara Ayyanna's estate in Bellary, (4) Karuvelakarai in Tanjore, (5) Anavaratham Pillai's estate and (6) Etaiyápuram in Tinnevelly were taken up during the year, so that there were 52 estates at the end of the year. In the Chinna Kimedi and Urlám estates, which were in the hands of the Court for over 10 years, the current demand showed a considerable fall; debts were paid off to the extent of Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 931, while the amount spent on irrigation works and other permanent improvements aggregated Rs. 72,845 and Rs. 62,816, respectively. As regards Ramnad, which was for 16 years and 8 months under the Court's management, the current demand rose from Rs. 6,60,702 to Rs. 8,84,121, or by 33·8 per cent., while debts and arrears of peishkush, amounting to Rs. 25,84,892, were paid off and Rs. 9,25,294 were expended on irrigation

works and other permanent improvements. The cash balance to the credit of the estate rose from Rs. 6,499 at the time of its assumption to Rs. 3,51,261 at the date of its restoration. The condition of the other two estates, though not equally prosperous, was nevertheless creditable to the Court's management. The educational attainments of the Ramnad wards were good, the elder having passed the First in Arts examination and the younger the Matriculation examination of the Madras University. On the other hand, the progress made by the wards of Chinna Kimedi and Chitticherla was unsatisfactory.

Wards. Of the wards under the care of the Court, 42 were incapacitated by minority, 5 by sex, and the remaining 6 by lunacy and imbecility.

Number of villages. As in the previous year, 34 estates were held on zamindari tenure, while the rest consisted of ryotwari lands. The total number of villages in the permanently-settled estates was 3,089. Of these 1,711 were held on ryotwar or joint-rent tenure, 421 were rented to middlemen, paying money rents or rent in kind, and the remaining 957 villages were held on favourable assessment, or, in some cases, free of assessment.

Holdings and cultivation. The total area of holdings in all the estates, except Vadagarai, for which figures were not available, was 467,539 acres, of which 421,569 acres or 90·1 per cent. were cultivated against 346,019 acres or 78·3 per cent. in the previous year. There was, however, a decrease in the Panaiyur, Singavanam and Palayavanam estates, due to the unfavourable season.

Demand, collection and balance. The gross demand of the year amounted to Rs. 19,22,818 and the net demand to Rs. 18,89,494. The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 33,324 against Rs. 2,76,650 in the previous year, the decrease being chiefly due to the favourable character of the season in fasli 1299. The largest seasonal remissions were in Sáptúr (Rs. 4,924), Parlákimedi (Rs. 3,169) and Panaiyur (Rs. 2,501). Excluding the estates which were not under management in both the years, the demand of fasli 1299 showed an increase of Rs. 3,06,407 as compared with that of fasli 1298. The net demand exceeded $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in Parlákimedi. It was nearly $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in Kallikót and $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in Medur and Kapiléswarapuram. The arrear demand amounted to Rs. 13,21,614, of which Rs. 3,37,186 were collected and Rs. 69,787 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,14,648, or 69·2 per cent. of the demand, against 62·2 per cent. in the previous year. In 4 estates the balance was *nil*. It was below 25 per cent. in 10, between 25 and 50 per cent. in 15, and more than 50 per cent. in 21 estates. The total current collections amounted to Rs. 14,26,465 out of a demand of Rs. 18,89,638, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,63,178, or 24·5 per cent., against 23·3 per cent. in the previous year.

Financial transactions. The total cash receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 25,81,570. Adding to this the cash balance at the beginning of the year, the total available assets were Rs. 34,69,614, of which Rs. 22,53,594 were expended and Rs. 3,21,000 were spent in the purchase of Government promissory notes. The cash balance at the end of the year was Rs. 8,95,020. Adding to this the value of grain on hand and of Government securities, the balance to the credit of the estates was Rs. 49,15,596. The total debts outstanding at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 11,02,675. Debts newly contracted or brought into account, together with the interest that accrued thereon, brought the total sum to Rs. 12,73,431, of which Rs. 1,24,947 were collected and Rs. 21,317 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,27,211 at the end of the year, distributed among 40 estates. The amount of debts due by the estates, with interest, was Rs. 15,26,037, of which Rs. 2,67,436 were paid off and Rs. 1,823 struck off, leaving a balance at the end of the year of Rs. 12,56,778 due by 25 estates.

Public works The total allotment for public works was Rs. 2,87,722, of which Rs. 1,37,665, or 47·8 per cent., were spent, against 64·6 per cent. in the previous year. The expenditure under irrigation works was Rs. 67,565, buildings Rs. 29,762, communications Rs. 25,211 and establishment Rs. 14,844. In 11 estates in which the public works were entrusted to the Public Works Department, Rs. 1,12,028 out of an allotment of Rs. 4,79,331 were surrendered, owing to the opening of relief works in Ganjam requiring the concentrated attention of the executive staff.

Education of wards. The total number of wards and of such of their relations as were receiving instruction during the year under report was 67, of whom 62 were males and 5 females. With a few exceptions, the conduct and progress of these minors was satisfactory. The minors of Jarada and Kallikót were instructed, in addition to their other studies, in revenue law and accounts during the year.

Law suits. The formal appeal filed last year in the High Court against the decision of the District Court of Ganjam in connection with the transfer of the Parlákimedi estate to the son of the incapacitated zamindar was decided in favour of the latter and the landed estate was handed over to him on 1st July 1890. Original Suit No. 14 of 1888, on the file of the District Court of Vizagapatam, has since been decided in favour of the minor zamindar of Siripuram, who was declared entitled to immediate possession of Ungarada and other villages with mesne profits from April 1886. The suit filed by Suryanarayana Thatraj to recover possession of half the Belgám estate was decided in his favour. An appeal was, however, presented to the High Court. Two suits filed against Sinhádri Appa Rao on behalf of the Kapiléswarapuram estate were pending at the close of the year. A suit on behalf of this estate filed against the zamindar of Gannaveram and his tenants for causing obstruction to a supply-channel belonging to the estate was still pending. In connection with the Tangellamúdi estate, 3 appeals were pending before the High Court in the matter of an heirship-certificate granted to the Rájá of Venkatagiri. In Vadapathimangalam, an appeal preferred to the High Court against the decree of the Sub-Court, Kumbakónam, adjudging nearly one-half of the landed property to one Aiyadorai Mudali and his son, was pending. In Sáptúr, a suit filed by Nagammal to recover the estate, or a share of it, was decided mainly in favour of the Court's ward. The adverse portion of the decision was appealed against. The appeal (Suit No. 80 of 1887) relating to Puttamma's estate, which had been pending in the High Court since 1887, was decided in favour of the Court's ward.

General remarks. The Parlákimedi estate was handed over to the young zamindar and the long pending question of settlement left to him to be dealt with as he considers expedient. The forests in Sáptúr were under the District Forest Officer. The survey in the Medúr, Yelagiri and Metráthi estates was completed during the year. Special attention was paid to the Kallikót estate, and the revenue showed signs of steady improvement. In the Mailavaram estate, inaccuracies of recorded extent of fields were noticed and rectified to a certain extent. Certain boundary disputes in connection with the Kapiléswarapuram estate were settled during the year. Minor improvements were also made in connection with the roads and topes of this estate.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION. (1890-91.)

Additional Member of Council.

THE Honourable Mr. G. Hamnett, C.I.E., was nominated an Additional Member of Council on the 30th August 1890 and took his seat on the 24th February 1891.

Re-appointments.

The undermentioned gentlemen were re-appointed Additional Members of Council on the dates set opposite their names on the expiry of their two years' term of office :—

	When re-appointed.
The Honourable Mr. J. F. Price	21st October 1890.
The Honourable Mr. J. Groso	3rd February 1891.
The Honourable Mr. J. H. Spring-Branson	9th March 1891.
The Honourable Mr. J. A. Boyson	21st October 1890.
The Honourable Mr. V. Bhashyam Aiyangar, Rai Bahadur ...	Do.

Meetings.

Two meetings of the Council were held during the year, both at Madras. The average attendance of Additional Members was 6—3 officials and 3 non-officials.

The Acts passed by the Council are detailed below :—

Act II of 1890.

(1) An Act to make better provision for the establishment of Canals and Public Ferries in the Presidency of Madras and for the management thereof passed by the Legislative Council on the 24th March 1890 received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 1st April 1890 and of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 9th May 1890. This is a re-enactment of the previously existing Canals and Ferries Act I of 1870 and the amending Act IV of 1878, and its object is to remedy some defects in those Acts. The most conspicuous provisions of the new Act are (i) those empowering Government to declare the officers or classes of officers by whom powers under the Act shall be exercised, (ii) those declaring the income from canals and ferries to be public revenues and recoverable as such, (iii) those enabling Government to place canals or ferries under the management of local and municipal bodies, (iv) those providing for the levy of fees, and (v) those conferring upon Government ample authority to make rules for the regulation of traffic.

Act III of 1890.

(2) An Act to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and the Madras Rent Recovery Act, 1865, passed by the Legislative Council on the 24th March 1890 received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 9th April 1890 and of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 24th May 1890. The object of this Act is to legalize the levy of a local fund cess on the water-rate paid by the ryots in zamindari areas who, under previous Acts, have, by oversight, been unduly favoured in this respect.

Bills.

(3) An Act for further shortening the language used in Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and for other purposes was passed by the Legislative Council on the 19th March 1891, but had not received the assent of His Excellency the Governor at the close of the year.

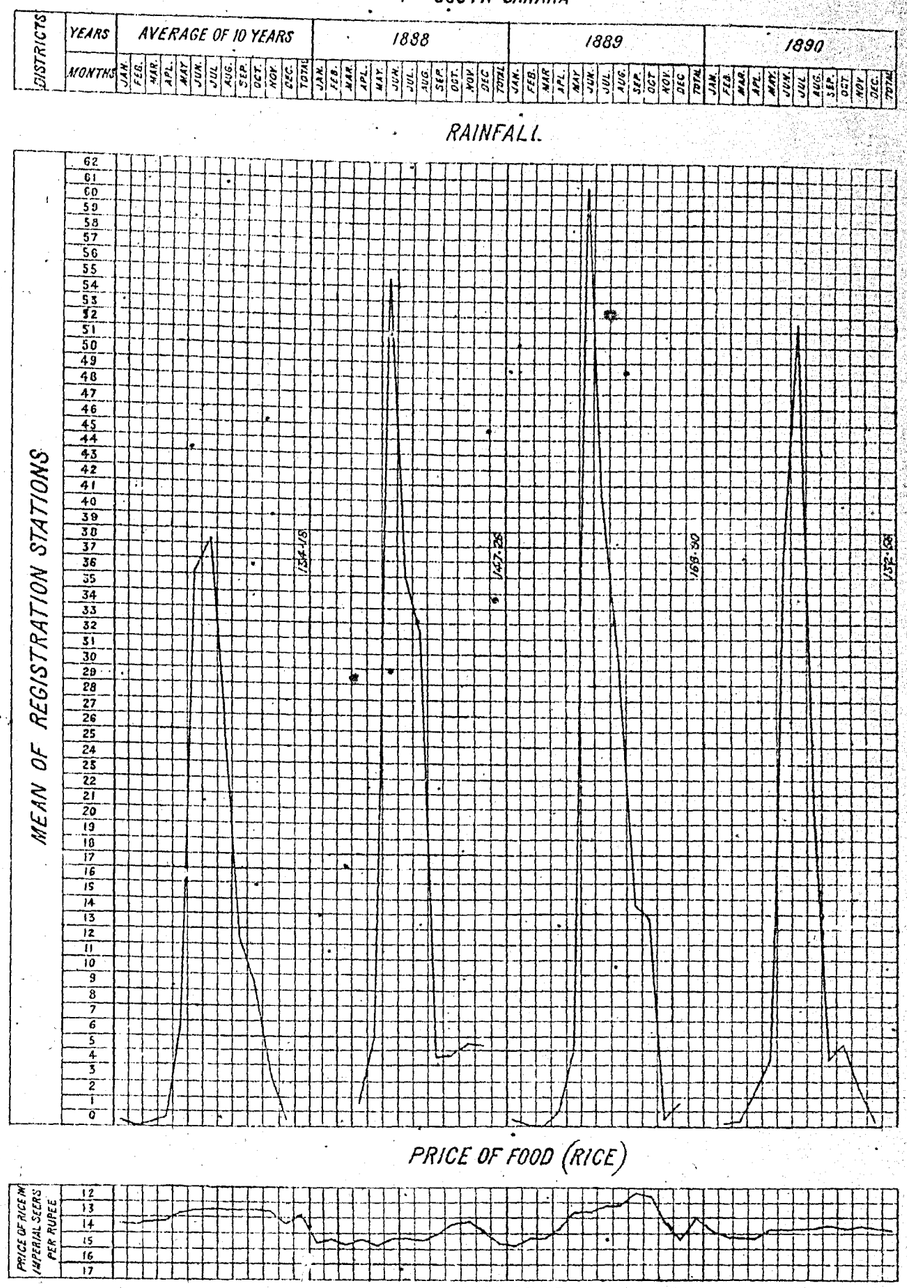
Legislative returns.

The appendix will be found to contain a list of all legislative measures pending before the Council, with a statement of their respective objects and reasons.

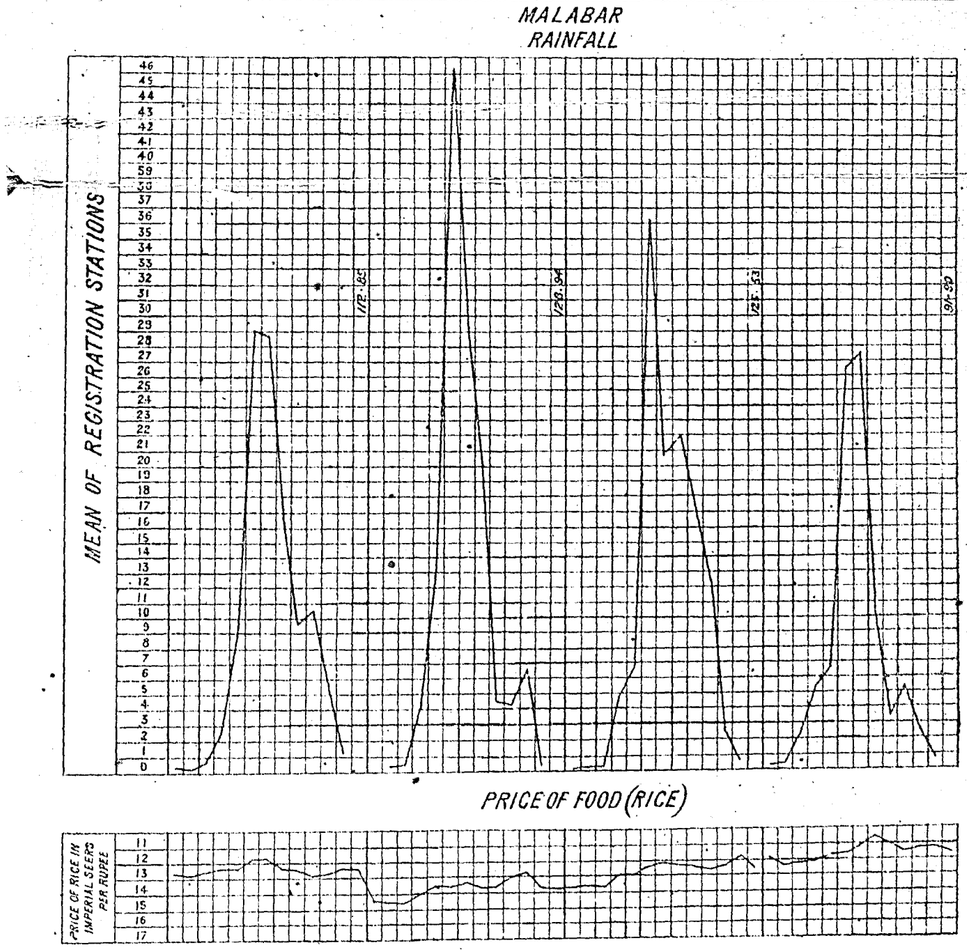
24A

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RICE) IN THE DISTRICTS OF SOUTH CANARA & MALABAR FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1890 COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

SOUTH CANARA



MALABAR



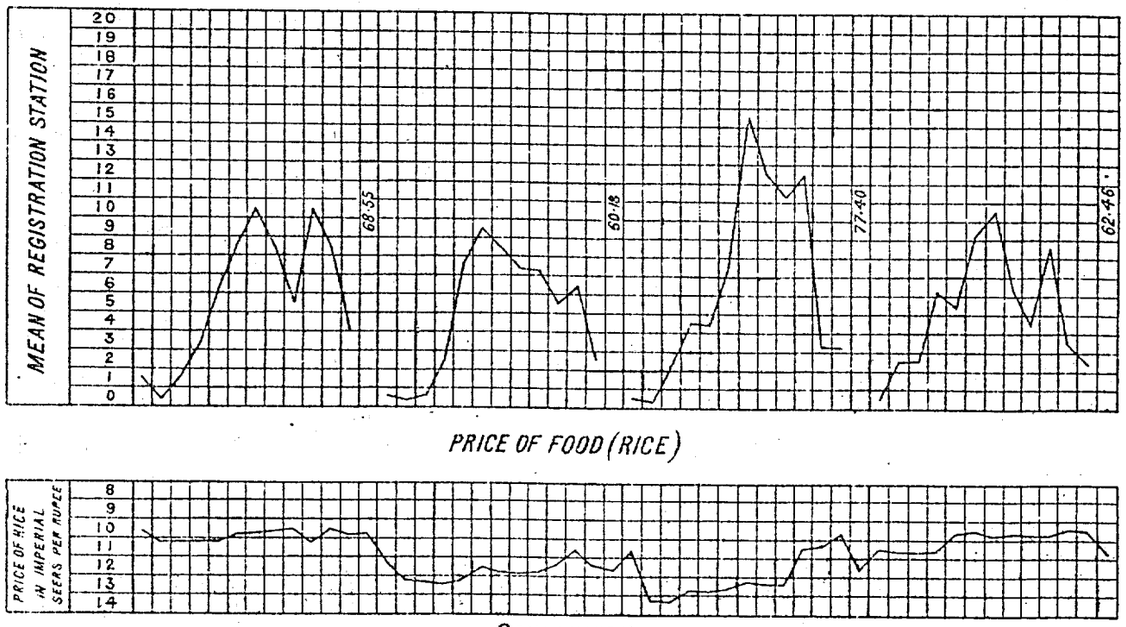
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Photo-Zinco., Survey Office, Madras, 1891.

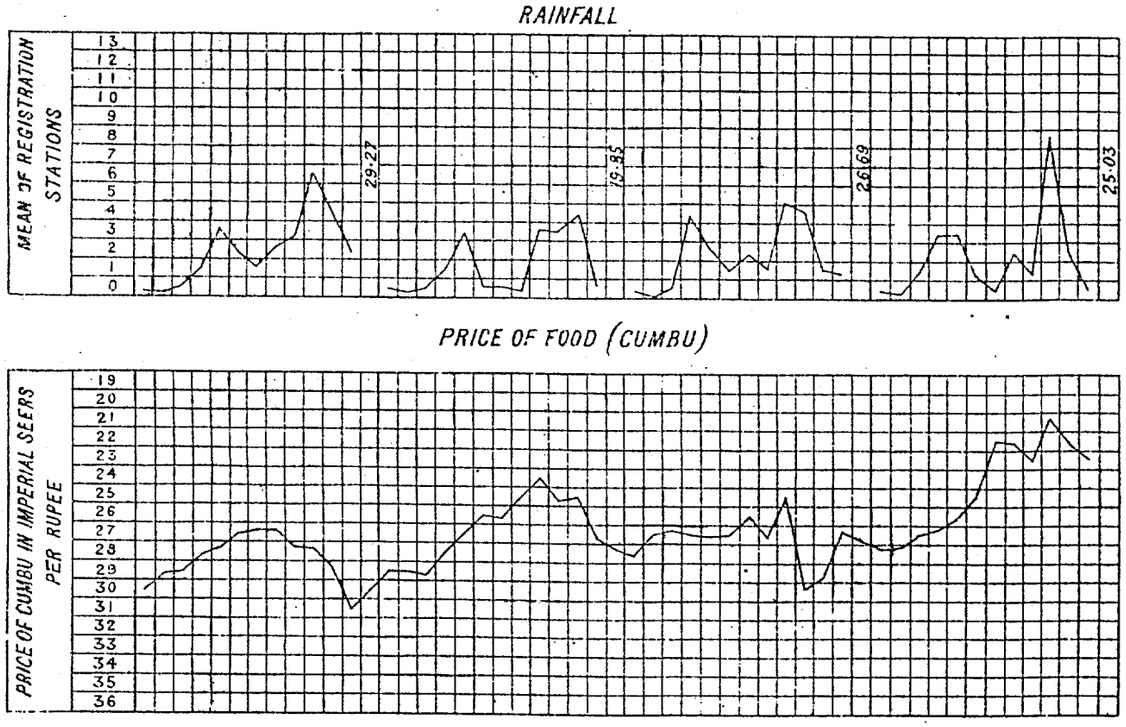
DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RICE) IN THE DISTRICT OF NILGIRIS & (CUMBU) IN THE DISTRICT OF COIMBATORE FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1890 COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS

NILGIRIS

DISTRICTS.	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS											1888												1889												1890											
	MONTHS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL



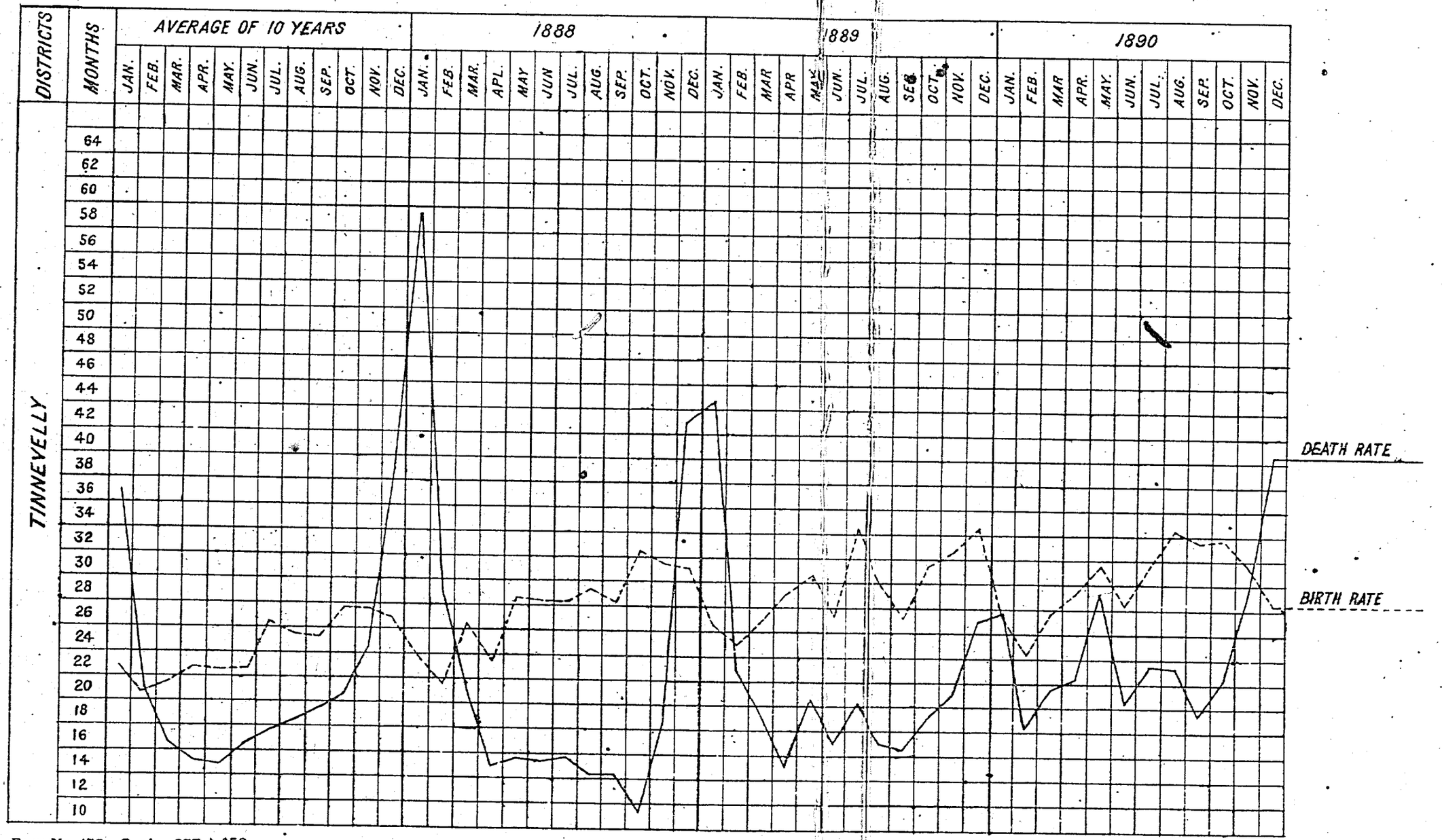
COIMBATORE



Reg: No. 172:—Copies 255+450

Photo-Zinco., Survey Office, Madras. 1891.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER MILLE PER ANNUM IN THE UNDERMENTIONED DISTRICTS DURING THE YEAR 1890 COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

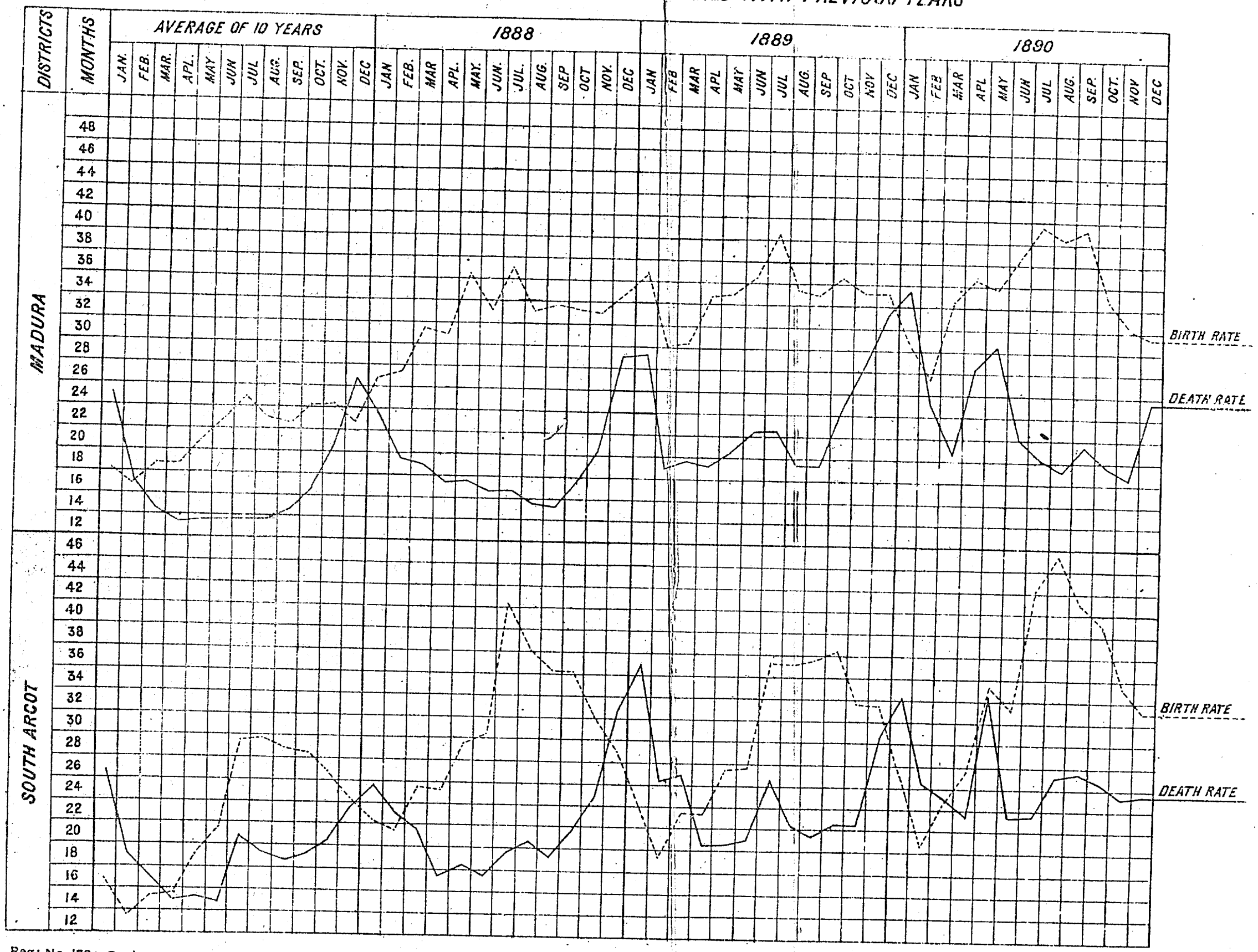


Reg: No. 158:-Copies 255 + 450

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24 D

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER MILLE PER ANNUM IN THE UNDERMENTIONED DISTRICTS DURING THE YEAR 1890 COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS



Reg: No. 170:—Copies 255+ 450

Photo-Zinco., Survey Office, Madras, 1891.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER MILLE PER ANNUM IN THE UNDERMENTIONED DISTRICTS DURING THE YEAR 1890 COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

DISTRICTS | MONTHS. | AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS | 1888 | 1889 | 1890

JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

TRICHINOPOLY

76 74 72 70 68 66 64 62 60 58 56 54 52 50 48 46 44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16

BIRTH RATE

DEATH RATE

TANJORE

60 58 56 54 52 50 48 46 44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12

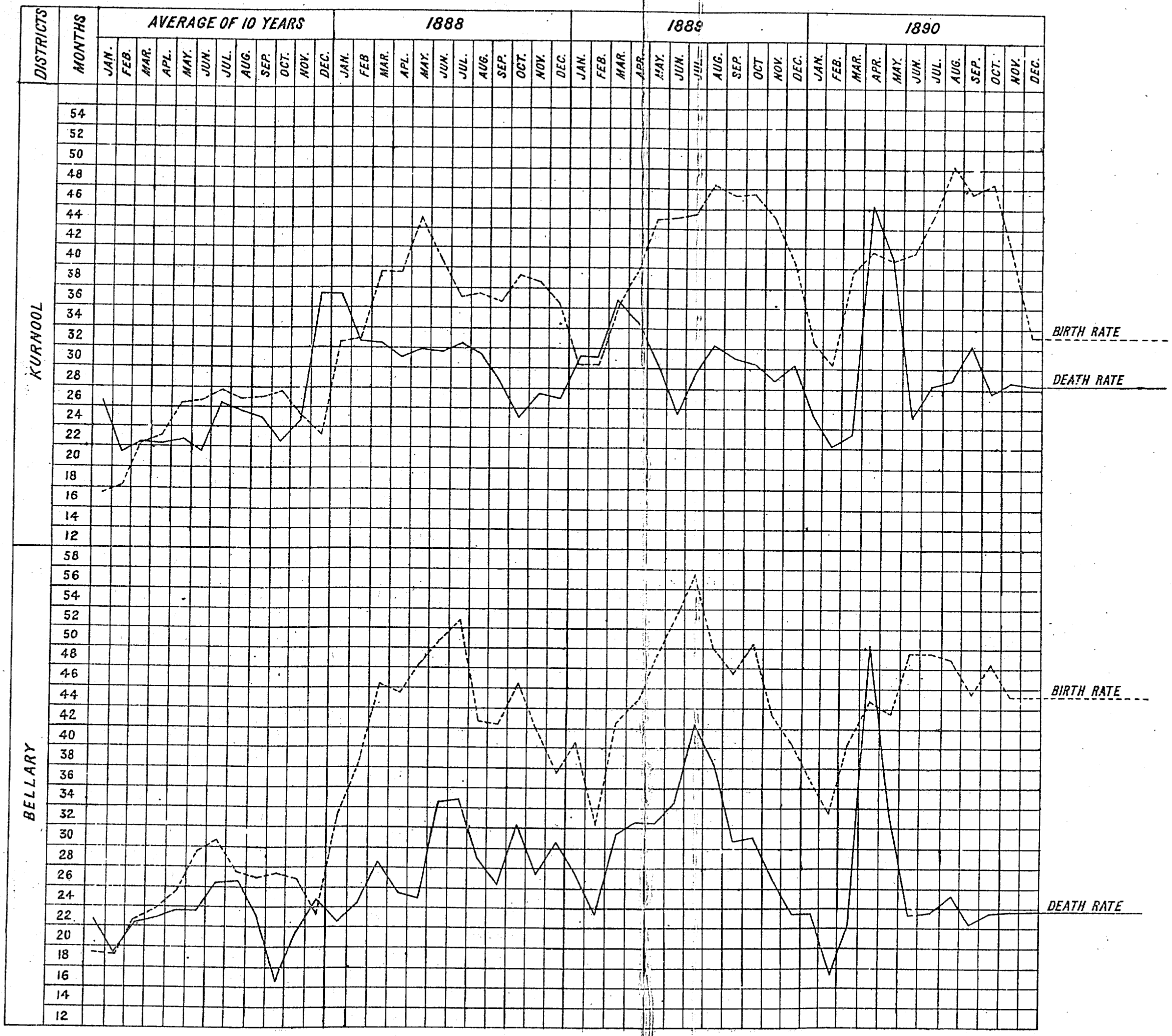
BIRTH RATE

DEATH RATE

Reg: No. 164:—Copies 255+450

Photo-Zinco., Survey Office, Madras, 1891.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER MILLE PER ANNUM IN THE UNDERMENTIONED DISTRICTS DURING THE YEAR 1890 COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS



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Photo-Zinco., Survey Office,, Madras, 1891.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER MILLE PER ANNUM IN THE UNDERMENTIONED DISTRICTS DURING THE YEAR 1890-COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

DISTRICTS | MONTHS | AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS | 1888 | 1889 | 1890

JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

ANANTAPUR

48 46 44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16

BIRTH RATE

DEATH RATE

NORTH ARCOT

44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12

BIRTH RATE

DEATH RATE

SALEM

44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12

BIRTH RATE

DEATH RATE

19285.

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DIAGRAM SHOWING THE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER MILLE PER ANNUM IN THE UNDERMENTIONED DISTRICTS DURING THE YEAR 1890 COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

24 H

DISTRICT | MONTHS | AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS | 1888 | 1889 | 1890

JAN. FEB. MAR. APL. MAY. JUN. JUL. AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC.

NELLORE

36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8

BIRTH RATE

DEATH RATE

CHINGLEPUT

56 54 52 50 48 46 44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14

BIRTH RATE

DEATH RATE

CUDDAPAH

44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16

BIRTH RATE

DEATH RATE

241

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER MILLE PER ANNUM IN THE UNDERMENTIONED DISTRICTS DURING THE YEAR 1890 COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

DISTRICTS | MONTHS | AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS | 1888 | 1889 | 1890

JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

KISTNA

52 50 48 46 44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12

BIRTH RATE

DEATH RATE

MADRAS

76 74 72 70 68 68 64 62 60 58 56 54 52 50 48 46 44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28

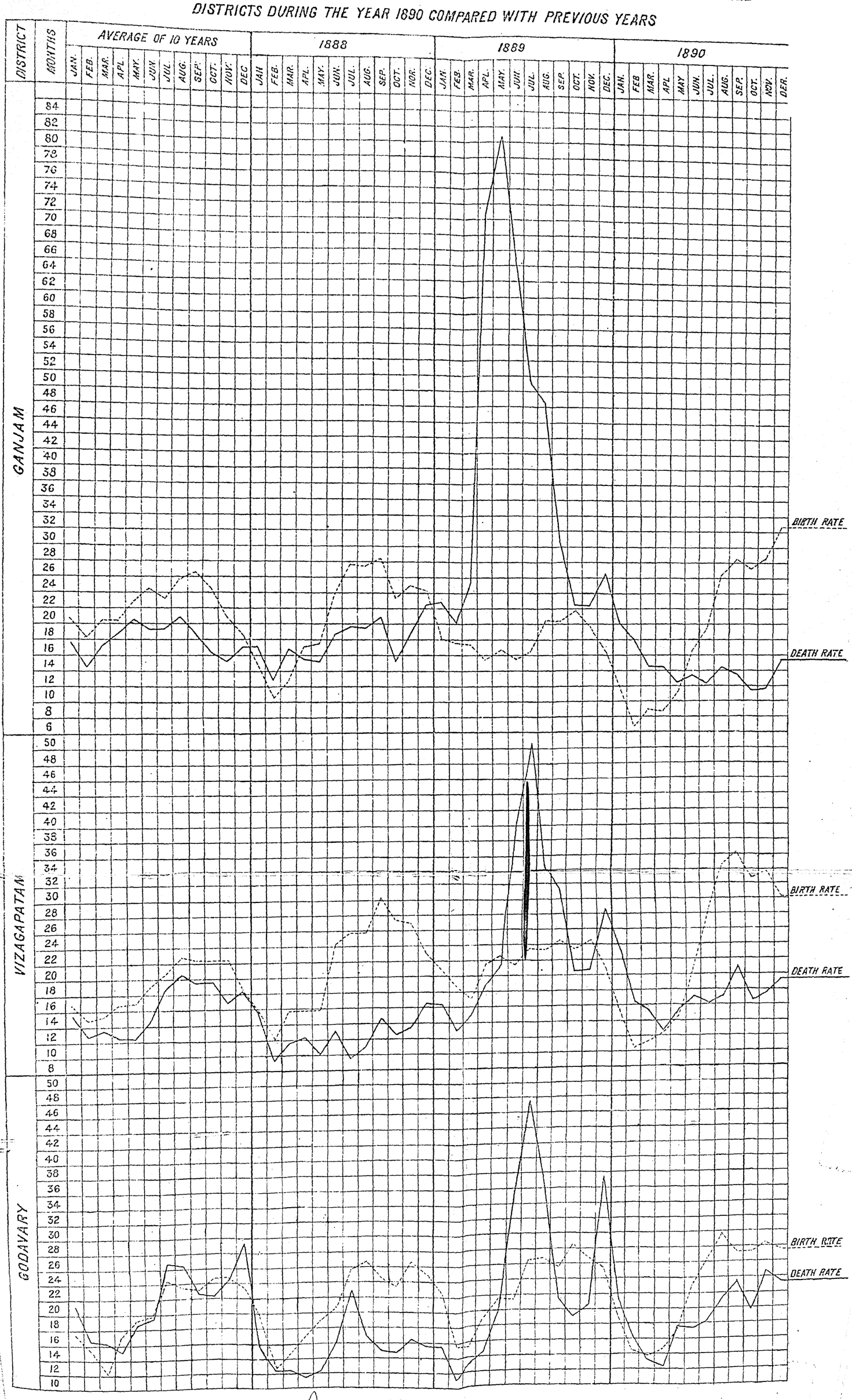
BIRTH RATE

DEATH RATE

Reg: No. 161 : Copies 265 : 1890

Photo-Zinco., Survey Office, Madras, 1891.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER MILLE PER ANNUM IN THE UNDERMENTIONED DISTRICTS DURING THE YEAR 1890 COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS



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Photo-Zinco., Survey Office, Madras. 1891.

24-K

Diagram Showing the Rainfall in Different Groups of Districts (Northern, Eastern, South Eastern, Central & Western) of the Madras Presidency During 1890 Compared with Previous Years

Districts	Inches of Rain	Average of 10 years												1888												1889												1890											
		JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APL.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN	FEB.	MAR.	APL.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APL.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APL.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL
Northern	Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna and Nellore													40.53												25.78												45.06												37.63
Eastern	Madras, Chingleput and South Arcot													45.20												34.31												38.49												30.29
South Eastern	Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly													35.39												35.19												30.09												30.26
Central	Salem, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Coorg, Cuddapah, Bellary, Anantapur & Kurnool													34.93												29.46												38.81												30.46
Western	South Canara and Malabar													43.26												28.09												44.21												32.75

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Photo-Zinco., Survey Office, Madras. 1891.

POLICE. (1890.)

Strength of the whole force.

The actual strength of the police force of the Madras Presidency, inclusive of the city of Madras, was, on 31st December 1890, 22,694 against 22,668 on 31st December 1889. The actual establishment was ·9 per cent. below the sanctioned strength, the deficiency at the end of the previous year being 1·3 per cent. The number of non-effectives was 460. The actual charges amounted to Rs. 38,05,217 against Rs. 36,44,885 in 1889 and Rs. 35,75,572 in 1888. The increase was mainly under the head of "pay and allowances," owing principally to the revision of pay of inspectors and head constables sanctioned in G.O., No. 93, dated 10th February 1890, Financial Department. The expenditure under "clothing," which had been unusually low in 1889, resumed its normal condition in 1890.

Hutting and building.

120 huts, 13 station-houses and 27 miscellaneous works were constructed at a cost of Rs. 26,171. Rs. 51,564 were spent on repairs, the total expenditure on construction and repairs being Rs. 77,735 against Rs. 73,813 in 1889 and Rs. 78,433 in 1888.

Proportion of police to area and population.

The proportion of police to population (exclusive of the force employed on State services) was 1 to 1,628 against 1 to 1,620 in the preceding year. In towns the proportion was 1 to 622 and in rural parts 1 to 1,801. The general proportion of police to area was 1 to 6·7 square miles.

Average cost of a policeman.

The average cost of a policeman was Rs. $180\frac{1}{7}$ or As. 1-$9\frac{1}{2}$ per head of population, while in the preceding year it was Rs. $172\frac{3}{4}$ or As. 1-$8\frac{5}{6}$. The increase was due to the revision of pay of inspectors and head constables.

Police supplied on payment.

During the year, 186 policemen against 182 in the preceding year were employed by companies and private individuals at a cost of Rs. 19,314.

Departmental punishments.

The number of dismissals from the force was 225 and of other punishments 3,823. The percentage of punishments to the strength of the force was 19·4. The common offence was absence without leave; this accounted for no less than nine-tenths of the punishments. Tinnevelly returned the highest percentage of punishments (26·7) and Trichinopoly, as in the previous year, the lowest (7·2). Tinnevelly and Coimbatore exhibited the most marked increase in punishments, while a decrease was especially noticeable in Jeypore and the Ceded Districts. 150 appeals were received by the Inspector-General and 30 by Government against 135 and 19, respectively, in 1889. In 7 out of 15 cases disposed of, the orders of the Inspector-General were reversed by Government.

Rewards.

870 police officers were rewarded in 1890—248 by promotion and 622 by money grants. Salem headed the list in the number of promotions (64) and Madura in pecuniary rewards (92).

Police officers convicted by magistrates and courts.

155 police officers or ·74 per cent. of the whole force were convicted against 188 or ·92 per cent. in 1889. Convictions under the Police Act for negligently suffering prisoners to escape, for assault and for voluntarily causing hurt preponderated. There was, however, a noticeable decrease in the number of convictions under the first two of these heads, as compared with the previous year. One damaging feature in the year's record was the occurrence of 4 cases of causing hurt to extort confessions. In the previous year there were no cases of this nature. Malabar, Ganjam and Tanjore showed the greatest number of convictions, while no district was entirely free from convictions in the year under report.

Enlistments and casualties.

1,892 men were enlisted against 1,748 in 1889 and 1,935 in 1888. Casualties numbered 1,854 against 2,142 in 1889. The number of deaths was 282 against 386. The decrease in mortality was due to the fact that the season in the northern districts was not abnormally unhealthy as in the previous year.

Education.

The percentage of men able to read and write advanced from 76·9 to 78·6. 61·9 per cent. of the whole force had passed the tests of their respective ranks against 56·3 per cent. in 1889—a notable improvement.

Escapes and recaptures.

Escapes from jails and sub-jails were less than usual during the year, the figures being 12 and 48 against 23 and 66 in 1889. Escapes from other custody showed a notable decrease. The total number who escaped from custody was 240, of whom 186 were recaptured against 355 and 302, respectively, in 1889.

Processes served by the police.

The number of processes served has steadily increased since 1887, the total for 1890 being 741,007 against 728,744 in 1889. The increase was entirely due to petty cases, there having been a decrease in grave cases. Taking grave and petty cases, Godávari and Madura were, as usual, far in excess of other districts.

Violent and unnatural deaths.

The year 1890 shows a decrease of 434 in the total number of violent and unnatural deaths as compared with 1889, the figures being, respectively, 11,848 and 12,282. The decrease was mainly under the head of accidental deaths. North Arcot again returned the largest number (959).

Suicides.

There was an increase of 51 in the number of suicides recorded, the total number being 1,963 against 1,912 in 1889. Drowning (1,321) and hanging (555) formed the most frequent means of committing suicide. Godávari showed by far the largest number (174).

Accidental deaths.

Accidental deaths numbered 9,281 against 9,660 in 1889. Drowning, as usual, accounted for the great majority of deaths (6,410). Snake-bites contributed 1,114 deaths against 1,171 in 1889. North Arcot, as usual, returned the largest number of deaths by drowning (659) and South Arcot from snake-bites (141). The number of deaths by wild beasts showed a marked diminution—221 against 280 in 1889. Nearly 75 per cent. of these occurred in the northern range.

Fires.

9,589 fires were reported against 9,887 in 1889, involving a loss of 129 lives and 50,640 houses against 143 and 54,892, respectively, in that year. The value of property lost was considerably less than in 1889, the high figure in that year being due to one very destructive fire at Cochin, but slightly higher than in 1888—Rs. 14,12,311 against Rs. 30,96,088 in 1889 and Rs. 13,65,231 in 1888. Madura again returned the largest number of fires (1,144).

Known depredators and suspected persons.

The numbers of known depredators, suspects, receivers and persons belonging to wandering gangs borne on police registers were 16,808, 1,371, 770 and 20,357, respectively. The year showed a decrease under all heads except "receivers," the number of whom was more than double that of the last year. This improvement was due to the greater attention paid to the subject and to the registration of suspected as well as of convicted receivers. 1,727 known depredators and 128 suspects were convicted against 1,371 and 136, respectively, in 1889.

Old offenders re-convicted.

1,610 old offenders were convicted against 1,521 in 1889 and 1,473 in 1888.

Detection.

107,838 cognizable cases were reported with 75,768 (or 70·3 per cent.) detected against 110,716 and 76,695 (or 69·3 per cent.), respectively, in 1889, the average for the five years preceding 1889 being 106,133 with 72,789 cases (or 68·6 per cent.) detected. The proportion of convictions to arrests also showed a slight advance over last year—58·7 per cent. against 58·3. The percentage of recovery of property showed an appreciable increase—25·5 against 21·8 in 1889. Detective results under the important item of cognizable offences under the Penal Code alone exhibited an appreciable improvement compared with those of the three preceding years, but were still below those of 1886 and 1885 in the number of detections; the percentages in 1890 were detection 35·2, conviction 29·6 and recovery 25·5. The working of the police was particularly good in Madras city, being even better than in 1889. In the northern range there was a slight falling off in the percentage of detections and convictions, but with that exception there was a general improvement in the year.

Non-cognizable crime.

Non-cognizable crime decreased by 12,459 cases—100,538 against 112,997 in 1889. The decrease was due to the fact that of cases under the Salt and Abkári laws only those reported by inspectors to magistrates were registered in accordance with paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 1228, Judicial Department, dated 10th February 1890. The police were employed in 2,455 cases against 2,952 in 188.

Murders.

Murders fell from 350 to 323; but this offence was still very prevalent, and detection of it poor when compared with years prior to 1888, 29·7 per cent. were detected against 28 in 1889. Malabar and Coimbatore showed the highest percentage of convictions, Bellary and Tinnevelly the lowest.

Dacoities.

173 dacoities were recorded against 199 in 1889, but the number was still above the average of the five preceding years. Vizagapatam and Nílgiris were free from this crime, while Tinnevelly, Tanjore and Madura showed the greatest number of

cases. The percentage of detection (37) was the highest obtained since 1875, in which year it was 39·7. The proportion of convictions to arrests rose to the striking figure of 44·6 against 27·5 in 1889. The percentage of recovery of property (25·6) was quite unprecedented. Taking all classes of dacoities together, there was thus a great improvement. The best results in the way of detection were obtained by North and South Arcot and Madura, while the worst results were shown by Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Cuddápah and Kurnool. There were 14 torch light dacoities, of which 10 occurred in Tanjore. Of the 173 dacoities reported, 111 were committed by local and 13 by wandering criminal classes.

Robberies.

In the year under report there were 45 more robberies than in 1889,—359 against 314—the increase being very marked in Cuddapah, Tinnevelly and Salem. Both Cuddapah and Tinnevelly, however, showed good results in the way of detection. Robberies in houses showed a decrease, while an increase occurred under the other two heads (highway and other robberies). Detection improved to 42·3 per cent. against 39·8 in 1889. Madras city and Jeypore showed the best results, and then came North Arcot and Tanjore. Kurnool figured at the bottom of the list. The percentage of convictions to arrests advanced from 43·3 in 1889 to 48·9 in 1890. The recovery of property lost showed a still greater decline than in 1889—14·6 per cent. against 18·8.

House-breaking.

Lurking house-trespass and house-breaking cases decreased in number from 7,298 in 1889 to 7,000 during 1890. The total was, however, still above the average. The northern range exhibited a decided improvement. Ganjam, though still heading the list with 631 cases, showed a decrease of 366. There was a notable increase of 187 cases in North Arcot. Detection improved from 30·9 per cent. in 1889 to 34·8, a result but slightly below the average of the five years preceding 1888 (35·4). Jeypore, North and South Arcot showed the highest percentages, Bellary and Kurnool the lowest. The proportion of convictions to arrests showed a considerable improvement, being 71·5 against 64·8 in 1889. The value of property lost was less than in 1889, being Rs. 6,24,109 against Rs. 6,91,738. The percentage of recovery remained at the same low level as in 1889—15·6 per cent. Of the 7,000 cases shown above, 901 were committed by day and the remaining 6,099 by night, the number of detections being, respectively, 589 (or 65·4 per cent.) and 1,849 (or 30·3 per cent.).

Grave crimes.

7,532 cases of grave crimes against property were registered against 7,811 in 1889. The percentages of detection, conviction and recovery of property rose, respectively, from 31, 48 and 14·8 in 1889 to 35·2, 51 and 16·3 in 1890.

Cattle thefts.

2,342 cases of cattle thefts were reported against 2,414 in 1889 with 1,137 or 48·5 per cent. detected against 966 or 40 per cent. in 1889. Coimbatore and Madura, as usual, returned the largest numbers. Madras city, Jeypore, South Canara and South Arcot showed the best results in detection, Tinnevelly the worst. The percentage of convictions to arrests again advanced, being 71 against 63 in 1889. The value of property lost amounted to Rs. 50,539, the percentage of recovery being 53·3 against 44 in 1889.

Cattle poisoning.

50 cases of poisoning cattle were reported against 52 in 1889, while the number of detections was 21 against 26.

Ordinary thefts.

The number of ordinary thefts reported (13,057) was lower and the percentage of detection (45·1) was higher than in any of the five preceding years. Ganjam again showed the largest number of cases (1,164). There was an improvement in the proportion of convictions to arrests, and in the recovery of property lost from 43·2 and 25 per cent. in 1889 to 46·2 and 32·4, respectively, in 1890.

Arms Act.

579 cases under the Arms Act were reported against 666 in 1889. The decrease occurred mainly in Cuddapah, Salem and Tanjore.

Offences against Revenue laws.

21,881 offences under the Revenue laws were recorded against 35,360 in 1889—a decrease of 13,479. Of these, 10,182 were offences against Salt and 11,699 against Abkári laws. The large decrease was due to the different system of registration referred to above under the head "Non-cognizable crime."

Cases referred.

The year under report showed a satisfactory improvement in the number of cases referred by magistrates for police inquiry under sections 155 and 202 of the

Criminal Procedure Code. 3,795 cases were referred against 4,521 in 1889, of which 2,446 or 64·5 per cent. were struck off as false against 63·1 per cent. in 1889 and 67·8 per cent. in 1888. 14,041 cases were referred by the police to the magistracy for orders under sections 157, 169 and 173 of the Criminal Procedure Code, of which 13,169 or 93·8 per cent. were struck off as false as against 92·9 per cent. in 1889. Madura again referred the largest number of cases (1,693). Out of 70,853 cases prosecuted by the police, 3,493 or 4·9 per cent. were found false after trial against 5·4 per cent. in 1889. Salem, Kurnool and Ganjam showed the greatest proportion of false cases.

Inspections.

The Inspector-General of Police was in camp 216 days and visited 13 districts, viz., Coimbatore, Nílgiris, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Salem, Malabar, North Arcot, Cuddapah, Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool. The Deputy Inspector-General of the Northern range inspected 94 stations out of 327, and the Deputy Inspector-General of the Southern range 139 out of 1,251; the former officer spent 280 days in camp, the latter 220. Inspection by Superintendents and their Assistants was extremely satisfactory. All the 1,578 stations were inspected at least once, and 587 were inspected more than once.

REWARDS. (1890.)

The rewards disbursed during 1890 amounted to Rs. 4,342 against Rs. 2,483 in 1889 and an average during the preceding five years of Rs. 3,206. The increase as compared with 1889 was mainly noticeable in the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Ganjam, Madura, Salem, Tanjore and Tinnevelly. Rewards to the extent of Rs. 2,106 were granted by District Magistrates, Rs. 118 by the Inspector-General of Jails, Rs. 1,824 by the Inspector-General of Police and Rs. 294 by the Commissioner of Police, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 1,056, Rs. 86, Rs. 1,121 and Rs. 220, respectively. Of the rewards disbursed by District Magistrates, Rs. 629 were for saving human life and Rs. 1,447 for services rendered in aid of public justice, the corresponding figures in 1889 being Rs. 543 and 513. Two items amounting to Rs. 30 were wrongly included in this year's return. The most noteworthy cases of reward were the following :—(1) Rs. 100 disbursed by the District Magistrate of Malabar to an Inspector of Police for the detection of a case of dacoity attended with murder; (2) Rs. 100 disbursed to certain members of the Salem Police for meritorious conduct in arresting a man charged with murder; (3) a gold bangle of the value of Rs. 100 presented to a native of Tanjore district for courageous conduct in rescuing a man upon whom a murderous attack had been made; (4) Rs. 150 paid to a shepherd in the South Arcot district for the courage with which he, though stabbed in several places, retained his hold upon two out of a gang of four robbers until his cries brought assistance; (5) Rs. 200 paid to two constables of the Ganjam Police for arresting a proclaimed offender accused of having administered poison to seven persons; (6) Rs. 100 paid to an Inspector of the Bellary Police for valuable services rendered by him in connection with certain frauds committed by men of the Revenue Survey Department employed in that district.

FACTORIES ACT. (1890.)

The year closed with 30 factories,—the same number as in the preceding year—the result being due to the establishment of the Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Company's Factory and to the exclusion from the list of factories of the Tuticorin Cotton Press belonging to Messrs. Darley, Butler and Company. The number of inspections in the year under review was on the whole satisfactory. The total number of employés in the factories was 17,843 against 16,890 in 1889. A noticeable feature in the year's working was the great number of children employed, viz., 772 against 399 in 1889 and 617 in 1888. The accidents numbered

117 in 1890 as against 103 in 1889 and 89 in 1888. This figure is the highest on record since the passing of the Factories Act. There was, however, as in 1889, only one fatal accident. The Carnatic Mills, Madras, and the Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company's Factory showed the greatest number of accidents.

SULPHUR LICENSES. (1890.)

250 licenses were in force during 1890, of which 36 were new, against 240 in the preceding year. These covered nominal dealings to the extent of 713 tons against 679 in 1889. The amount of sulphur sold was 264 tons against 300 tons in 1889. As usual, there were no transactions in Kurnool and Nílgiris. The average quantity covered by each license was 2·8 tons and the average quantity sold by each license was 1·05 tons. The increase in the number of licenses issued in Godávari was noticeable, the figure being 42 against 35 in the previous year. The returns from 9 of the districts showed an advance in the amount of sales, and those from Madras and Malabar a marked decline as compared with the preceding year. Sulphur was used in the manufacture of gunpowder and fire-works, for medicinal and sanitary purposes, and in Malabar for bleaching ginger and cardamoms. Inspections were generally good in all districts and fulfilled, as a rule, the prescribed conditions.

ARMS ACT. (1890.)

The total number of licenses issued in 1890 was 50,044 against 46,955 in 1889. The total number of licenses has more than doubled since 1885, and this increase is mainly attributable to progress in registration. More than 81 per cent. of the licenses were issued in form VIII authorizing the possession of arms and ammunition and the going armed for the purposes of sport, protection or display. Most of the districts showed an advance in this respect, the only exceptions being Godávari, South Canara, Kurnool, Madras, Bellary and Ganjam. Quinquennial licenses in form X authorizing the possession of fire-arms, ammunition, &c., in districts which have not been disarmed were issued only in 7 out of 22 districts in the Presidency. The number of such licenses amounted to 649 against 432 in 1889. There was a small increase from 1,772 to 1,811 in the number of licenses in form XI authorizing the possession of arms and ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals. 5,624 licenses were granted to authorize possession and transport of gunpowder and fuses for blasting purposes against 5,817 in 1889, and more than nine-tenths of these were issued in Coimbatore to enable ryots to deepen their wells. In form II, 186 licenses were issued for the transport of arms, ammunition and military stores within British India. The number of licenses granted for importation of arms and ammunition into the ports of Madras and Calicut was 86 and the number of licenses in form A covering import of explosives into the same ports was 76. The Commissioner of Police granted 182 licenses in form B and the District Magistrate of Malabar 2 licenses for the importation of arms and ammunition by river or land in accordance with Rule 6 (c) of the Arms Act Rules. The Chief Secretary to Government granted 7 licenses and the Commissioner of Police 58 licenses in form V for export to Native states and French territory respectively. The inspection work of the police improved, while that of the magistracy deteriorated, but inspections generally were satisfactory. The number of prosecutions instituted during the year was 515 involving 542 persons, of whom 431 or 79·5 were convicted, against 530 cases involving 596 persons in 1889.

CRIME AND OFFENCES. (1890.)

Increase of crime.

There was again an increase in the number of offences returned as true, the total number being 206,793 in 1888, 212,365 in 1889 and 218,724 in 1890. The following statement shows the details of comparison:—

Class.		Reported.	Complaints dismissed under section 203, C.P.C.	Struck off as false.	Returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1889 ...	115,032	10,920	5,091	99,021	93,911	239,271
	1890 ...	114,032	10,200	5,113	98,719	93,645	233,897
Offences under Special and Local Laws.	1889 ...	114,288	556	388	113,344	112,324	131,969
	1890 ...	121,181	779	397	120,005	119,385	141,490
Total ...	1889 ...	229,320	11,476	5,479	212,365	206,235	371,240
	1890 ...	235,213	10,979	5,510	218,724	213,030	375,387

(a) Offences reported—Penal code.

There was a decrease of 1,000 offences under the Indian Penal Code occurring mainly under mischief (—269), wrongful restraint and confinement (—196), offences against the public tranquillity (—177), contempt of the lawful authority of public servants (—147), criminal breach of trust (—133), and extortion (—126).

Special Laws.

The increase (6,893) under Special and Local Laws was chiefly in offences under the District Police Act (from 36,170 to 42,110), under the Municipal Act (from 15,343 to 19,311) and under the Abkári Act (from 10,062 to 13,180). There was a striking decrease under the Madras City Police Act, *viz.*, from 26,967 in 1889 to 19,536 in 1890.

Percentage of true cases; district variations.

The districts which showed the smallest percentages of cases returned as true under the Penal Code were Tanjore (73·88), Malabar (79·68) and Trichinopoly (79·91). The heaviest percentages were noticeable in Chingleput (95·45), Anantapur (94·55) and Godávari (92·44).

(b) Cases returned as true—Offences affecting life.

The excess of 6,359 in the number of cases returned as true was due wholly to the increase under Special and Local Laws.

Of the 717 cases affecting life, 275 were cases of murder and 60 of attempts to murder as compared with 251 and 76, respectively, in the previous year. In the following districts the variations in murders were striking:—

	1889.	1890.
Madura	10	21
Godávari	10	19
Coimbatore	16	24
Tanjore	9	17
Anantapur	...	6
Chingleput	3	9
Kurnool	20	12

Robbery and dacoity.

The cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder occurred chiefly in Vizagapatam (17), Godávari (10), Kurnool (9) and Salem (9). Charges of causing death by rash or negligent acts were most numerous in Bellary (9), Malabar (7) and Salem (5). Attempted suicides were common in Vizagapatam (22), Ganjam (16), Kistna (16), North Arcot (15) and South Arcot (14).

In robbery there was an increase from 346 to 366 and in dacoity from 247 to 253. Nellore was the only district free from dacoity. The chief fluctuations were—

	In robbery.		In dacoity.
Coimbatore	+ 18	Madura	— 16
Kurnool	— 14	Kistna	— 7
Bellary	+ 12	Tanjore	+ 16
Salem	+ 10	Tinnevelly	+ 10
Madura	+ 8	South Arcot...	+ 9

Forgery.

The chief variations in forgery were—

	1889.	1890.
Ganjam	16	4
Tanjore	24	13
South Canara	14	4
South Arcot	9	31

Criminal force and assault.

There was a decrease of 225 cases of assault and criminal force, but there were great variations in Godávari (— 302), South Arcot (— 182), Ganjam (— 106), Malabar (— 102), Vizagapatam (+ 214) and Tanjore (+ 105).

Offences against public tranquillity.

The decrease of 179 cases in the total number of offences against public tranquillity was chiefly observable in Kurnool (— 55), Chingleput (— 34) and Cuddapah (— 31). In Malabar there was an increase of 25 cases.

Offences affecting public health, &c.

The chief variations in offences against public health, safety and convenience were in Chingleput (— 153), Ganjam (— 123), Trichinopoly (— 118), Salem (+327) and Vizagapatam (+ 167).

Offences against Special and Local Laws.

The increase in true cases under Special and Local Laws was 6,661. Under the District Police Act there was an advance of 5,954 cases, under the Municipal Act of 3,857, and under the Abkári Act of 3,118. Almost the whole of the increase under the first head was due to the vigorous prosecution of nuisance cases in the Salem Municipality. Under the second head, 3,482 cases out of 3,857 occurred in the City of Madras. The rise under the third head was due to the extension of the tree-tapping license fee system.

Criminality of districts tested by grave offences.

Judged by the ratio of grave offences to population, the City of Madras and Nílgiris were, as usual, the most criminal districts with 1 grave crime to 398 and 752 inhabitants, respectively. Next to these came Vizagapatam Agency (1 to 1,017), Chingleput (1 to 1,094), Ganjam (1 to 1,197), and Godávari (1 to 1,271), while the least criminal districts were Ganjam Agency (1 to 2,894), Vizagapatam (1 to 2,815) and South Canara (1 to 2,650).

Criminality of the Presidency.

All districts taken together, the ratio of grave crimes to population was 1 to 1,582 as against 1,636 in the previous year.

Offences proved on trial.

The total number of persons under trial in 1890 was 375,387 as against 371,240 in 1889. The percentage of convictions under the Penal Code was 22·0 and under Special and Local Laws 76·4 against 21·4 and 79·5, respectively, in 1889. As usual, the percentage of convictions was very low in offences which may be lawfully compounded, and high in offences affecting public health, &c., offences relating to weights and measures, receiving stolen property and contempt of lawful authority of public servants. In rape, kidnapping, &c., robbery and dacoity, offences affecting life and theft, the percentage of convictions, though still low, was much higher than in 1889.

Security to keep the peace.

Of the 698 instances in which persons were called upon to give security to keep the peace, more than half were furnished by the four districts of Tinnevelly (146), Tanjore (112), Madura (90) and Salem (80). Of the 360 persons bound over, 78 were in Tinnevelly, 53 in Coimbatore and 50 in Madura.

Vexatious complaints.

Out of the 486 persons fined for preferring frivolous and vexatious complaints, Malabar, as usual, contributed the largest number, *viz.*, 107.

Local nuisances.

Of the 107 persons called upon to show cause against the removal of local nuisances, &c., 58 were punished for disobeying orders, 46 of whom were in Ganjam.

Crimes by European British subjects.

91 European British subjects concerned in 74 cases were under trial during the year under review, 33 being convicted (10 under Special Laws) and 57 acquitted. One person remained under trial at the end of the year.

Summary.

The salient features in 1890 were (1) a slight decrease in crime under the Penal Code accompanied by a considerable increase under Special and Local Laws, and (2) a check in the continued decrease in the percentage of convictions under the Penal Code and a striking falling off under Special and Local Laws.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE. (1890).

COURTS ADMINISTERING CRIMINAL JUSTICE—Number and description of courts.

The Courts which exercised criminal jurisdiction during 1890 were :—

(a) In the Mofussil—
6,472 Village Magistrates' Courts,
732 { 169 Third-class Magistrates' Courts,
448 Second-class do. do.
115 First-class do. do. and
20 Courts of Session.
(b) At the Presidency Town—
2 Courts of the Presidency Magistrates,
1 Court of the Commissioner of Police, and
The High Court.

Village Magistrates.

There was a decrease of 663 in the number of Village Magistrates who tried cases during the year as compared with the previous year. The decrease was noteworthy in Trichinopoly (324), Cuddapah (241) and Tanjore (115).

Honorary Benches.

52 out of the 732 Magistrates' Courts in the mofussil were Honorary Benches against 55 in 1889. The North and South Wynaad Benches were abolished and the Bench at Yercaud did not exercise powers during the year. The average number of working days in these courts was 63, varying from 150 at Chingleput to 9 at Ranipet in the North Arcot district.

Special Magistrates.

Of the remaining 680 Magistrates, 67 were Special Magistrates as against 70 in 1889. Of the 67 Special Magistrates, 6 exercised first-class, 3 second-class and 58 third-class powers. The average number of working days in these Courts was 55 days, varying from 268 in Cuddalore to 1 in Vizagapatam.

Regular Magistrates.

Of the 613 Regular Magistrates' Courts thus remaining, 78 were those of Third-class Subordinate Magistrates, 425 those of Second-class Subordinate Magistrates, 3 those of Cantonment Magistrates (1 third-class and 2 first-class), 86 those of Sub-Divisional Magistrates (first-class) and 21 those of District Magistrates. The average number of working days in the Courts of District Magistrates was 50, varying from 93 in Madura and Trichinopoly to 2 in Tanjore.

Courts of Session.

In the Courts of Session the average number of working days was 74, varying from 138 in Tinnevelly to 30 in Vizagapatam.

Presidency Magistrates.

The Courts of the Presidency Magistrates sat on 279 days.

High Court.

In the High Court, 188 criminal benches sat during the year, 18 for the disposal of sessions and 170 for the disposal of appellate and revisional work. As usual, there were 4 sessions held during the year. On the Appellate Side, 81 benches were wholly engaged with criminal work on 80 days, while 89 benches sitting on 78 days transacted criminal along with civil work.

BUSINESS IN ALL COURTS—Contributions by classes of courts.

The distribution of the criminal work amongst the several classes of courts which exercised powers is shown below :—

—	Original cases.	Percentages.	Appeals.	Percentages.
Village Magistrates' Courts	11,529	5·15	...	...
Regular Magistrates' Courts in the mofussil	175,614	78·46	5,288	80·15
Presidency Magistrates' Courts	35,606	15·91	...	...
Courts of Session	1,040	0·46	745	11·29
High Court	51	0·02	565	8·56
Total ...	223,840	100·00.	6,598	100·00
Compare 1889	216,480	...	6,558	...

Taking both original cases and appeals together (and excluding the Presidency Town), Malabar contributed the largest percentage of the total criminal work, viz., 9·36, Madura and Tanjore coming next with 8·09 and 7·60 respectively. The smallest contributions were, as usual, from Nílgiris (1·25), Anantapur (1·48) and Kurnool (1·59).

VILLAGE MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

The steady falling off in the institution of cases before Village Magistrates' Courts which began in 1886 continued and was especially noticeable in Tanjore

(—371), South Arcot (—256) and Kistna (—202). The total number of persons for trial was 18,229, of whom 17,841 were dealt with during the year. Of the 9,918 perons convicted, 7,097 were detained in simple custody and 2,821 in stocks.

REGULAR MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN THE MOFUSSIL—(a) Original jurisdiction—*Institutions.*

The number of cases filed in the regular Magisterial Courts in the Mofussil during the year is compared below with the figures of the two previous years :—

—	1888.	1889.	1890.
Benches of Magistrates	28,804	31,713	38,922
Special Magistrates	5,495	6,435	5,030
Sub-Magistrates without appellate powers	119,147	121,854	126,469
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers ...	4,916	4,836	5,020
District Magistrates	154	58	173
Total ...	158,516	164,896	175,614
First-class Magistrates	5,989	5,726	6,124
Second-class do.	120,127	126,658	133,464
Third-class do.	32,400	32,512	36,026
Total ...	158,516	164,896	175,614

Variations.

There was an increase of 10,718 cases in the year under review shared amongst all classes of Courts except Special Magistrates' and contributed chiefly by Salem (3,854), Malabar (2,251), Kistna (1,563) and Tanjore (1,340). The abnormal rise in the files of Benches of Magistrates was partly the effect of vigorous action against nuisances and partly of a Government notification investing Bench Courts with powers to try offences under certain sections of the Indian Penal Code. The increase was very striking in Salem (2,986), Kistna (1,459), Tanjore (1,026), Chingleput (818) and North Arcot (680). Almost the whole of the decrease (1,405) in the number of cases filed in the Courts of Special Magistrates occurred in Ganjam, where there was a falling off of 1,342 cases from the high figure of 1889. There was an excess of 4,615 in the number of cases received in the Courts of Subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates. Towards this number, Malabar contributed 2,071, Ganjam 1,104 and Salem 852. The increase in the number of cases in the Courts of Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers was slight, but there were noticeable variations in Malabar (+107), Madura (+102) and South Arcot (—114). Towards the increase of 115 cases in the files of District Magistrates' Courts, Nílgiris, South Canara and Bellary contributed 46, 26 and 16, respectively. The District Magistrates of Cuddapah, Kurnool and Tanjore received no cases.

Disposal of cases.

Including 2,247 * cases pending at the beginning of the year and cases received by transfer, and excluding those transferred and those in which the accused died or escaped, the number for disposal in the regular Mofussil Magistrates' Courts was 178,086, of which 175,426 were decided, leaving a balance of 2,660 at the close of the year. In 1888, 157,131 and in 1889, 165,952 cases were disposed of. There was a slight decline in the quantity of work disposed of in the Courts of Sub-divisional Magistrates with appellate powers and of Special Magistrates. In every other grade of court there was a substantial increase, but the growth of business received was even greater and there was an advance in the number of cases pending. The increase in the disposals by Benches of Magistrates was striking in Salem (+ 2,982), Kistna (+ 1,395), Tanjore (+ 1,036) and Chingleput (+ 818). Special Magistrates in Madura, Vizagapatam and Kistna disposed of a considerably greater number of cases than in 1889, viz., 229, 205 and 104, respectively. Subordinate Magistrates tried 3,937 cases more than in 1889. The increase was most marked in Malabar (2,051), Ganjam (1,262), Salem (848) and Vizagapatam (707). Sub-Divisional Magistrates disposed of 50 cases fewer than in the preceding year and 165 more than the number filed during the year. The District Magistrates of Kurnool and Tanjore did no original work. The District Magistrate of South Canara disposed of the largest number of cases, viz., 34.

* The difference between this and the figure shown in the last year's report is due to the decrease of 4 cases in Ganjam, 3 in Bellary, 1 in Nellore and 1 in Trichinopoly.

Persons for trial, tried and pending.

The total number of persons for trial and dealt with by the regular Magisterial Courts during the past three years and the number pending at the close of each year were as follows :—

Years.	For trial.	Dealt with.	Pending at the end of the year.
1888	316,351	309,830	6,521
1889	327,581	320,252	7,329
1890	334,988	327,210	7,778

Of the 327,210 persons dealt with, 3,916 were committed or referred to higher courts, 197,254 discharged and 126,040 convicted. The percentages of convictions in the different courts were as shown below :—

—	Percentage of convictions.	
	1889.	1890.
Benches of Magistrates	72·0	73·8
Special Magistrates	57·6	69·0
Sub-Magistrates without appellate powers	31·2	32·3
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers	35·5	37·7
District Magistrates	31·5	46·2
Total ...	36·9	39·0
First-class Magistrates	37·2	39·2
Second-class do.	34·6	36·6
Third-class do.	48·8	49·9
Total ...	36·9	39·0

The increase in the percentage of convictions from 36·9 in 1889 to 39·0 in 1890 was a noteworthy feature. The highest percentages, as usual, were observable in Nílgiris (61·4), Bellary (56·3) and Trichinopoly (52·3) and the lowest in Kurnool (25·0), Cuddapah (26·4), Godávari (26·5) and Nellore (27·1). Of the 7,778 persons awaiting trial, 622 were in custody and 7,156 were on bail or otherwise at large; 139 persons had been under trial for more than six months.

Punishments.

Particulars of the nature of the sentences passed on the persons convicted by the regular Magistrates' Courts are shown below :—

—	Imprisonment.			Forfeiture of property.		Fine.		Whipping.		Orders to give securities.			Dealt with under Special Acts.
	Rigorous.		Simple.	Alone.	With other punishments.	Alone.	With other punishments.	Alone.	With other punishments.	Section 106.	Section 107.	Sections 109 and 110.	
	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.											
Benches of Magistrates	...	69	261	...	...	32,775	8	...	...	4	...	...	72
Special do. ...	1	183	54	...	...	4,309	85	3	...	...	...	...	3
Sub-Magistrates without appellate powers ...	197	13,754	1,456	...	...	66,880	3,203	785	68	...	...	...	767
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers ...	193	1,997	189	...	...	1,569	457	32	80	74	249	80	3
District Magistrates ...	1	53	9	...	...	87	9	...	1	...	9	...	...
Total ...	392	16,056	1,969	...	...	105,620	3,762	820	149	78	258	80	845
Compare 1889 ...	293	14,376	1,971	...	...	97,982	3,542	1,404	124	66	98	100	811

To the 392 sentences of solitary confinement awarded during the year, North Arcot, Trichinopoly and Chingleput contributed 90, 57 and 40 respectively. The

proportion of sentences of rigorous imprisonment to the number of sentences passed was 89 per cent., as against 88 in 1889. There was a marked increase in the number of sentences of rigorous imprisonment exceeding 6 months. The average fine during the year was Rs. 4·8 as against Rs. 4·6 in the previous year. The total fines imposed amounted to Rs. 5,28,495 against Rs. 4,73,494 in 1889. The percentage of realization was nearly 3 per cent. less than in the preceding year, viz., 76·4 against 79·1. Rs. 6,878 were collected out of the fines imposed in the previous years, thus making a total of Rs. 4,10,645, as against Rs. 3,84,578 in 1889. The decrease in the proportion of fines paid as compensation to realization continued, the percentage being 4·4 against 4·5 in 1889. Whipping was inflicted on 969 persons (the lowest number on record) against 1,528 in 1889; of these, 320 were juveniles.

Security for peace.

Of the 336 persons called upon to furnish security to keep the peace, 78 were in Tinnevelly, 53 in Coimbatore and 50 in Madura.

Security for good behaviour.

The number of persons required to furnish security for good behaviour was 80, as against 100 in 1889, and the number imprisoned for failing to furnish security was 47.

Persons dealt with under Special Acts.

The number of persons dealt with by Magistrates under Special Acts and subjected to an order not involving fine or imprisonment was 845, as against 811 in 1889. Of these, 158 were in North Arcot, 148 in Nílgiris and 107 in Salem.

Appealable and non-appealable sentences

The number of persons on whom appealable and non-appealable sentences were passed was as follows :—

—	Appealable.		Non-appealable.	
	Regular.	Summary.	Regular.	Summary.
Benches of Magistrates	1,594	31,444	...	139
Special Magistrates	4,371	2	180	...
Subordinate Magistrates without appellate powers ...	83,289	18	68	464
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers ...	2,690	28	883	711
District Magistrates	96	1	22	40
Total ...	92,040	31,493	1,153	1,354
Compare 1889 ...	87,442	26,956	1,281	1,356

Quality of work done.

To show the quality of work done, the appealable sentences passed are distributed below according to the powers of the Magistrates who awarded them and the number and result of appeals therefrom are compared with similar figures in 1889 :—

—	Second and Third-class Magistrates.		First-class Magistrates.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Number of persons against whom appealable sentences were passed ...	111,832	120,622	2,566	2,911
Number of persons who appealed—				
To Sub-Divisional Magistrates	11,734	11,931	...	...
To District Magistrates	435	471	...	...
Number of persons whose appeals were decided—				
By Sub-Divisional Magistrates	11,842	11,892	...	...
By District Magistrates	438	451	...	...
Number of persons whose sentences were confirmed—				
By Sub-Divisional Magistrates	6,628	6,972	...	...
By District Magistrates	224	233	...	...
Number of appellants to Courts of Session	...	...	1,314	1,285
Number of appellants whose cases were decided	...	...	1,348	1,268
Number of appellants whose sentences were confirmed	...	...	880	802
Sub-Divisional Magistrates' Courts—				
Percentage of appellants to appealable sentences	10·5	9·9	...	...
Percentage of sentences confirmed	55·9	58·6	...	...
District Magistrates' Courts—				
Percentage of appellants to appealable sentences	0·4	0·4	...	...
Percentage of sentences confirmed	51·1	51·7	...	...
Sessions Courts—				
Percentage of appellants to appealable sentences	...	...	51·2	44·1
Percentage of sentences confirmed	...	...	65·3	63·2

The average duration of the cases decided by the several classes of Magistrates was as follows:—

—	1889.	1890.
	Days.	Days.
Benches of Magistrates	1½	1½
Special Magistrates	4	4
Subordinate Magistrates without appellate powers ...	7	7
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers ...	13½	14
District Magistrates	14	8½

The best averages, taking all courts together, were, as usual, in Nilgiris (2 days) and Bellary, Chingleput, Salem and Vizagapatam (3 days each); and the worst in Coimbatore, Kurnool and Tinnevelly (10 days each).

Witnesses.

346,875 witnesses were examined against 339,602 in 1889. The percentage of witnesses detained beyond three days to the total number examined was 1·4, as against 1·6 in the previous year. The decrease in the number of witnesses detained beyond three days was common to all classes of courts except District Magistrates' Courts. The total amount paid to witnesses on account of diet and travelling expenses was Rs. 41;347, as against Rs. 38,849 in 1889.

(b) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction.

The number of appeals preferred during the year was 5,288, as against 5,265 in 1889. The number of appeals disposed of and pending during the past three years is shown below:—

—	Disposed of.			Pending.		
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Sub-Divisional Magistrates ...	4,763	5,045	5,057	260	277	302
District Magistrates	272	208	188	8	17	17
Total ...	5,035	5,253	5,245	268	294	319

The District Magistrates of South Canara and South Arcot disposed of 65 and 30 appeals, respectively. The average duration of appeals was—

—	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Days.	Days.	Days.
Sub-Divisional Magistrates	20	20	23
District Magistrates	15	20	18

There were 13,121 appellants for trial, of whom 12,343 were dealt with as follows:—

—	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Varied.	Reversed.	Quashed.	New trial ordered.	Referred.
Sub-Divisional Magistrates	611	6,361	884	3,869	10	157	...
District Magistrates.	34	199	38	177	...	3	...
Total ...	645	6,560	922	4,046	10	160	...
Compare 1889 ...	656	6,196	1,009	4,311	12	96	...
Percentage {1889 ...	5·3	50·5	8·2	35·1	0·1	0·8	...
Percentage {1890 ...	5·2	53·1	7·5	32·8	0·1	1·3	...

Revision cases.

The numbers of revision cases for disposal, disposed of and pending were, respectively, 784, 755 and 29. The number of accused persons before the District Magistrates' Courts in revision was 2,308, of whom 2,232 were dealt with, 124 being referred to the High Court.

Courts of Session—(a) Original jurisdiction. Institutions and results. Disposals.

1,040 cases were committed for trial before the Sessions Courts during the year, as against 985 in 1889 and 987 in 1888. Of the 1,066 cases for disposal, 1,035 were disposed of during the year, leaving 31 pending as against 998 and 23, respectively, in 1889. In 60 of the cases decided, either the prosecution was withdrawn or suspended or the accused pleaded guilty, or the commitments were quashed by the High Court. Of the remaining 975 cases, 365 were tried by jury and 610 with assessors. In 92 per cent. of the cases, the Judges concurred with the verdict of the jury. In assessors' cases, the Judges agreed with the opinions of assessors in 69·4 per cent. of the cases, in 10·4 per cent. they differed from one assessor, in ·2 per cent. from the majority of assessors and in 20·0 per cent. from all the assessors. The number of persons awaiting trial at the end of the year was 49 against 62 in 1889. Of the 2,427 persons dealt with, 112 were referred to the High Court under sections 307 and 374 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of the remaining 2,315, 1,182 were acquitted and 1,133 convicted. The percentage of convictions increased from 44·8 in 1889 to 48·9 varying from 73·9 in South Malabar to 31·9 in Godávari.

Punishments.

The punishments awarded were as follows:—

—		1888.	1889.	1890.
Transportation ...	For life	66	82	140
	For a term	23	26	66
Imprisonment ...	Rigorous, with solitary confinement ...	15	10	7
	Rigorous, without do. ...	816	920	874
	Simple	25	34	33
Fine	Alone	12	10	9
	With other punishments	56	83	37
Whipping ...	Alone	1	13	4
	With other punishments	9	9	17

The total fines imposed amounted to Rs. 8,215, of which Rs. 2,664 or 32·4 per cent. were recovered against 26·4 per cent. in 1889. Including Rs. 8,572 recovered on account of fines imposed in previous years, the total collections were Rs. 11,236, as against Rs. 8,076 in 1889. The sum paid to complainants as compensation was Rs. 1,432, as against Rs. 1,198 in the preceding year. Of the 21 persons who were sentenced to whipping, 3 were juveniles.

Quality of work done.

Of the 1,133 persons on whom sentences were passed by Sessions Courts, 1,098 had right of appeal. The percentage of appellants to appealable sentences was 92·6 and the percentage of sentences confirmed was 65·2 against 58·6 in the previous year. The average duration of cases was the same as in the last year, viz., 27 days, being highest in Godávari (53 days) and Ganjam (49), and lowest in Vizagapatam (17), South Arcot and South Malabar (20 each) and Trichinopoly (21).

Witnesses.

The number of witnesses examined by Sessions Courts was 9,105, as against 8,652 in the preceding year. The number detained for over three days was 4,272, as against 4,228. The sum paid to witnesses on account of diet money, &c., amounted to Rs. 33,838, giving an average of nearly Rs. 3¾ per witness examined.

(b) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction—Institutions and results.

The increase in the number of appeals preferred continued, viz., from 642 in 1888 and 703 in 1889 to 745 in 1890. 700 were disposed of and 61 left pending at the close of the year. The average duration of appeals improved from 31 days in 1889 to 27 in 1890. The number of appellants was 1,378, of whom 1,268 were dealt with as follows:—

—	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Varied.	Reversed.	Quashed.	New trial ordered.	Referred.	Pending.
During 1890	206	596	166	267	1	31	1	110
Compare 1889	185	695	178	267	3	18	2	100

Revision cases.

The numbers of revision cases received, disposed of and pending were 367, 373 and 34, respectively. Of those received, 278 came up on application and 89 were

taken up of the Court's own motion. The number of persons concerned in revision cases was 1,304, of whom 1,186 were dealt with. The results are given below :—

—	Interference declined.	Proceedings quashed.	Committal or inquiry ordered.	Referred to High Court.
During 1890	948	53	91	94
Compare 1889	1,165	51	129	135

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS—*Institutions and results.*

There has been a steady falling off in the total number of cases filed in the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates since 1888, the numbers of cases instituted in 1888, 1889 and 1890 being, respectively, 40,860, 38,350 and 35,606. Including 7 cases pending at the beginning of the year, there were 35,613 for disposal, of which 35,599 were disposed of, leaving 14 cases pending. The average number of cases decided daily per Magistrate was 30 in the Egmore Court and 34 in the Black Town Court, as against 32 and 38, respectively, in the previous year. Of the 41,831 persons dealt with, 92 were committed to the High Court, and the results as affecting the rest are exhibited below :—

—	1888.	1889.	1890.
Discharged or acquitted	8,594	8,718	11,626
Convicted on regular trial	117	72	87
Do. on summary trial	39,754	35,798	30,026
Percentage of convictions	82·2	80·4	72·1

The proportion which the number of sentences of imprisonment bears to the whole number of sentences increased from 3·1 to 6·1 per cent., and the ratio of sentences of rigorous imprisonment from 2·8 to 5 per cent. The total amount of the fines imposed was Rs. 43,055, of which Rs. 38,375 or 89 per cent. were recovered, as against 86 per cent. in 1889. Of this sum, Rs. 991 were paid to complainants as compensation. Of 188 persons whipped, 88 were juveniles.

Results in appeal.

Of the 87 persons on whom appealable sentences were passed, 34 appealed to the High Court. Including the appeals pending at the commencement of the year, there were 37 for disposal, all of which were disposed of during the year. In the cases of 35 persons (94·6 per cent.) the sentences were confirmed.

Detention of witnesses:

17,838 witnesses were examined, as against 18,810 in the previous year. Only 81 witnesses were detained beyond three days, as against 205 in 1889.

WORK OF THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

The Commissioner of Police in his capacity as a Magistrate received and disposed of 17 cases affecting 28 persons.

HIGH COURT—(a) Original jurisdiction (1) *Sessions cases.*

The High Court received 49 cases for trial by commitment, as against 33 in 1889. Including 2 cases pending from last year, there were 51 for disposal, all of which were disposed of. The numbers of persons for trial, tried and pending during the year were 84, 84, and *nil* respectively against 45, 43 and 24 in 1889. The percentage of convictions (81·0) was nearly 12 per cent. greater than in 1889. Of the 338 witnesses examined at the sessions, not one was detained beyond 3 days. The average duration of cases from date of commitment to judgment was 25 days, as against 27 in the preceding year.

(2) *Cases under s. 307, C.P.C.*

20 cases of jury disagreement were submitted to the High Court under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code. Including one case pending from last year, there were 21 cases for disposal, of which 16 were disposed of. In 5 cases the verdict of the jury was upheld, in 10 it was set aside and in the remaining one a new trial was ordered.

(3) *Cases under s. 374, C.P.C.*

60 cases, in which capital sentences were inflicted, were submitted to the High Court for confirmation under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 63 in 1889 and 59 in 1888. Including 7 cases pending from last year, there were 67 cases for disposal. Of these, 60 were disposed of involving 66 persons, of whom 53 were convicted and 13 acquitted. The sentences of death passed on 37 were confirmed. Of the 53 persons convicted, 15 were sentenced to transportation for life and 1 to rigorous imprisonment in commutation of the death sentences. In the High Court Sessions, one person was sentenced to death.

(b) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction—*Appeals.*

The number of appeals filed in the High Court was 565 against 590 in 1889 and 620 in 1888. Of these, 64 were appeals from persons under sentence of death; excluding these and references under section 307 and including 103 appeals pending from the previous year, there were 586 for disposal, of which 498 were disposed of, as against 484 in 1889 and 521 in 1888. The sentences were confirmed in 57·81 per cent. of the cases. The average duration of appeals was 51 days as against 43 in 1889. The number of accused persons concerned in the appeals received was 1,051. Excluding the 111 persons connected with the cases submitted under sections 307 and 374 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and including the 171 persons pending trial from the previous year, there were 1,111 for disposal, of whom 964 were dealt with and 147 awaited trial at the end of the year.

Revision cases.

There were 646 cases received for revision during the year and 635 were disposed of, while 102 were pending at the end of the year. In 61 per cent. of the cases decided the proceedings of the courts below were not interfered with. In 53 per cent. of the cases reported by Sessions Judges and in 67 per cent. of those reported by District Magistrates, the proceedings were quashed or otherwise disturbed. The proportion of interference with lower courts' orders in cases in which revision was sought for by parties was 18 per cent. as against 17 per cent. in 1889. The number of persons concerned in the cases for revision was 1,918. Of these, 1,397 persons were dealt with.

Calendars of original trials and appeals supervised.

In the further exercise of its powers of superintendence and revision, the High Court received 911 calendars of Sessions trials and 166 of trials by District Magistrates, 730 of appeals heard by Sessions Judges and 179 of appeals heard by District Magistrates, making a total of 1,986, as against 2,132 in the previous year. Including 239 calendars pending at the close of 1889, there were 2,225 for disposal; of these, 1,956 were recorded on perusal, while in 52 cases the records of the lower courts were called for. 217 calendars were pending perusal at the end of the year.

FINANCIAL—*Receipts and charges.*

The receipts and charges of all Criminal Courts amounted to Rs. 6,43,020 and Rs. 14,69,474, respectively. The net result was a deficit of Rs. 8,26,454, as against Rs. 8,26,008 in 1889.

Summary.

The chief features of the year under review were (1) a continuance of the decrease in the number of cases received and disposed of by Village Magistrates, accompanied by a noteworthy increase in the total institutions and disposals of original work in all classes of regular Magistrates' Courts in the mofussil and in the total percentage of convictions, (2) an increase both in original and appellate work received and disposed of by the Sessions Courts and an improvement in the percentage of convictions, (3) a continued falling off in the number of cases received and disposed of by the Presidency Magistrates, and (4) a striking increase in the number of sessions cases filed in, and disposed of by the High Court and a slight decrease in the number of appeals instituted accompanied by an increase in the number disposed of.

PRISONS. (1890.)

Number and disposal of prisoners.

The total jail population at the beginning of the year was 8,547.* The total number of admissions, including transfers, was 67,381 against 61,132 in the previous year. The increase was largely due to transfers, which numbered 12,804 against 9,905 in 1889. The number discharged from all causes was 66,284 against 61,465 in 1889, and the number remaining at the end of the year 9,644 against 8,547 in 1889. The daily average population increased from 8,434·30 in 1889 to 8,930·62.

Convicts.

The number of admissions by direct committal was 27,316 against 24,072 in 1889. The admissions by transfer were 12,804 in number against 9,905 in

* Correct figure for 8,546 erroneously entered in last year's report as the number of prisoners remaining in jail at the end of 1889.

1889. The daily average population rose from 7,418·63 in 1889 to 7,953·85. At the end of the year there were 8,395 convicts in prison.

Under-trial prisoners.

There were at the beginning of the year 878 under-trial prisoners and 25,728 were received during the year. At the end of the year there remained 1,029. The daily average number fell from 857·44 in 1889 to 827·25.

Civil prisoners.

There remained at the beginning of the year 192 civil prisoners, and 1,533 were received during the year. The number remaining at the end of the year was 220, and the daily average population was 149·52 against 158·23 in 1889.

Religion, age, sex and previous occupation of prisoners.

Out of 27,316 convicts directly admitted, 744 were Christians, 2,439 Muhammadans, 24,117 Hindus and 16 of other religions. The proportions these classes of convicts bore to the total free population of their respective religions were ·10, ·13, ·08, ·06 against ·10, ·10, ·07; ·02 in the previous year. There was a marked decline in the number of juvenile convicts, the number being 456 (or 1·67 per cent.) against 524 (or 2·17 per cent.) in 1889. There was a slight decrease in the number of female convicts—2,288 against 2,330 in 1889. The proportion of female to male convicts was higher in this Presidency than in most parts of India. Out of 27,316 convicts, 8,862 belonged to the class of "persons engaged in agriculture and with animals," while 7,421 fell under the unsatisfactory head of "miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise."

Sentences passed.

The percentage of prisoners sentenced to terms not exceeding one month remained nearly stationary—54·88 against 54·76 in 1889. The percentage of prisoners sentenced to terms not exceeding one year varied but little—94·27 against 94·78 in 1889. There was however a marked increase in sentences of transportation and of imprisonment for terms exceeding ten years, the percentages being, respectively, ·07 and ·72. These percentages are higher than any during the past eight years. The number of executions increased from 24 in 1889 to 36 in 1890. The percentage of sentences of simple imprisonment to total sentences of imprisonment continued its steady decrease, being 13·33 against 14·56 in 1889 and 16·45 in 1888.

Previous convictions.

2,210 or 8·09 per cent. of the total number of convicts admitted had been previously convicted, as compared with 2,239 or 9·30 per cent. in 1889. The Penitentiary contained the greatest number of these habitual offenders. The identification of habitual offenders cannot be regarded as satisfactory in view of these figures and compares unfavourably with the results in the rest of India.

Escapes and recaptures.

Of convicts, there were 7 escapes from central jails and 6 recaptures, 3 escapes and 3 recaptures from district jails and 12 escapes and 9 recaptures (including 1 of a man who had escaped in a previous year) from subsidiary jails. Of under-trial prisoners, 1 escaped from a district jail and was recaptured, while 36 escaped from subsidiary jails, of whom 33 were recaptured. These figures show a great improvement on previous years, and the improvement may be ascribed to the resolution arrived at in 1889 to prosecute criminally the guard from whose custody a prisoner escapes.

Jail offences and punishments.

The total number of jail offences showed a slight diminution as compared with that of the previous year, viz., 3,316 against 3,336 in 1889; the most marked decrease appeared under offences relating to work, which fell from 1,282 in 1889 to 1,089 in 1890. The ratio per cent. of punishments calculated on the jail population fell from 8·03 in 1889 to 6·97 in 1890, and the ratio per cent. to the daily average strength from 44·97 to 41·69. Corporal punishments decreased from 80 to 40 (or 1·22 per cent. of the total punishments), Vellore jail being responsible for the largest proportion. Fetters were used in 6 cases for offences against prison discipline. All these figures show a continued progressive improvement in the conduct of prisoners and compare favourably with the results in the rest of India as far as comparison is possible. There were 29 criminal offences committed in jails against 33 in 1889; none of these were of a very serious nature.

Education.

The daily average number of convicts under instruction was 713·46 against 637·36 in 1889. Of 982 prisoners released during the year, who had been under instruction in jail, 266 only benefited by education. Government has recognized the futility of attempting to instruct adults, and has directed that teaching shall, in future, be confined to juvenile prisoners.

Prison officers.

The percentage of convict officers to the average convict population in district and central jails was in the case of males 7·39, in that of females 6·37, as compared with 7·23 and 6·56, respectively, in 1889. One-fifth of these convict officers were punished during the year. Bellary jail showed the greatest percentage of convict officers.

Foreign convicts.

On 31st December 1889, there were 1,173 Burmese convicts in our jails. The number remaining at the end of the year was 910. The daily average strength was 1,034·08, being 21·35 per cent. of the total central jail population. The central jails at Rajahmundry and Trichinopoly were abandoned for the incarceration of Burmese for climatic reasons. There were 17 deaths during the year, 2 cases of transfer to the Leper Hospital and 1 transfer to the Lunatic Asylum. The conduct of these convicts was fair during the year; there was a small outbreak in Vellore jail consequent on the introduction of a change in the clothing prescribed for them, but it was promptly quelled by the Superintendent. On the whole their health was good.

Dietary.

The Madras scale of diet continued in force as in the previous year.

Finance.

The total charges for the year were Rs. 8,34,775 against Rs. 8,14,349 in 1889 and Rs. 8,30,253 in 1888. The increase was due to the increased prison population. The expenditure on account of rations was Rs. 2,45,132 against Rs. 2,66,005 in 1889, and the cost of rations fell from Rs. 29-15-4 per head to Rs. 27-14-8. This, though a marked improvement on last year, compares unfavourably with the results throughout India, where, in 1889, the average expenditure per head on account of rations was only Rs. 25-0-11. Of central jails in this Presidency, Rajahmundry showed the minimum cost per head, viz., Rs. 21-6-4; of district jails, Mangalore, viz., Rs. 18-7-3. The expenditure on account of establishment increased from Rs. 2,47,924 in 1889 to Rs. 2,75,532, but the cost of establishment charges diminished from Rs. 31-8-7 per head to Rs. 30-13-8, the fall being particularly marked in the case of central jails. This figure is, however, still considerably in excess of that obtaining throughout India, where, in 1889, the average cost per head was Rs. 25-2-0. Hospital charges decreased from Rs. 17,240 in 1889 to Rs. 14,069. The expenditure per head of average strength was Rs. 1-9-2 against Rs. 2-0-8 in the preceding year, and that per head of average number sick was Rs. 64-13-0 against Rs. 82-8-1. The charges under clothing and bedding varied but slightly, the total cost being Rs. 28,702 against Rs. 28,117 in the preceding year, and the average cost per head Rs. 3-9-9 against Rs. 3-12-8. The expenditure under contingencies improved from Rs. 9-7-4 per head of average daily strength to Rs. 9-3-3. The figure compares very unfavourably with the average cost per head under this item throughout India, which, in 1889, amounted to Rs. 5-13-5. It is satisfactory to note that the total cost per head under all items has been steadily decreasing in the last five years from Rs. 91-2-10 to Rs. 72-4-8. There is, however, still room for further improvement, the corresponding figure for the whole of India being, in 1889, Rs. 61-4-7. Deducting cash earnings, the total net cost of the department was Rs. 5,96,125 against Rs. 6,15,381 in the previous year, while the net cost per head of average strength improved from Rs. 72-15-0 to Rs. 60-12-0. Vellore among central jails and Madura among district jails showed the best results in this respect.

Employment of prisoners.

The average number of sick and convalescent prisoners increased this year from 538·30 to 585·44, the highest figure during the last eight years. As in the preceding year, no prisoners were employed on unremunerative labour. There were fewer prisoners employed in attending to jail repairs and jail buildings, but there was a large increase in the number employed on manufactures, the average daily number being 2,275·44 against 1,680·62 in 1889. The total cash earnings amounted to Rs. 49,493 against Rs. 23,661 in 1889 and Rs. 57,263 in 1888, while the average cash earnings per head of those sentenced to labour amounted to Rs. 6-12-0 against Rs. 3-7-0 in 1889 and Rs. 9 in 1888. The average cash earnings per head of average strength amounted to Rs. 5-8-8 in 1890 against Rs. 2-12-10 in 1889, and an average throughout India in 1889 of Rs. 12-8-6. The bulk of this difference is due to the fact that in Madras jails little or no machinery is employed, almost all the labour being purely manual. There is, however, still room for improvement.

Health of prisoners.

Jail accommodation was ample. The year under review was healthier than either 1889 or 1888, the death-rate being 23·85 per mille against 38·53 and 25·50, respectively, in those years. The rates in central, district and subsidiary jails were respectively 23·87, 28·52, and 13·87 per mille. The total number of deaths, which was 325 in 1889, fell to 213. Out of these, 22 were from cholera (11 in Berhampore district jail and 6 in the Penitentiary, Madras). Of all diseases, dysentery and diarrhœa were by far the most fatal. The total number of admissions into central and district jail hospitals increased from 5,060 to 6,152; the increase was due to the prevalence of influenza, which accounted for no less than 1,052 admissions. The daily average number of sick per mille was 24·31 against 24·77 in 1889. The largest mortality was, as might be expected, among the prisoners over 60 years of age, their death-rate per mille being 78·43; there were no deaths among prisoners under 16 years. The mortality in Berhampore district jail was abnormally high in consequence of an outbreak of cholera, the death-rate per mille of average strength being 91·49. Next on the list of district jails came Mangalore, Párvatipur and Calicut with respective death-rates of 73·69, 59·14 and 49·29. There were no deaths in Nellore jail, the European Prison at Ootacamund and the Debtors' Prison, Madras. Among central jails, Trichinopoly showed the highest death-rate—40·40—a result largely due to influenza, and Vellore the lowest—8·24. The ratio per cent. of prisoners, who, on discharge, had lost weight during confinement, rose from 25·1 to 28·9; the average proportion throughout India was in 1889 24·6 per cent.

Remission of sentences.

The mark system continued in vogue during the year, but the number of prisoners released in accordance with the remission rules decreased from 709 in 1889 to 648; the decrease was due to the reduction in the number of prisoners to whom the mark system applied. On the whole the system seemed to be working with greater uniformity than in previous years.

Inspections.

All the central jails were inspected during the year by the Inspector-General, besides 13 district jails and 16 sub-jails.

Buildings.

The total expenditure by the Jail Department on petty construction and repairs came to Rs. 11,531 against Rs. 24,100 in 1889 and Rs. 12,545 in 1888. The expenditure on jails by the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 64,937.

VAGRANCY. (1890.)

In the following statement are compared the admissions into, and departures from, the Government workhouse of vagrants during 1889 and 1890:—

Admissions.	1890.	1889.	Departures.	1890.	1889.
European British subjects	16	13	Absconded	1	5
Other Europeans	1	4	Obtained employment	12	6
Americans	1	...	Released under section 16	2	1
British subjects not coming under the foregoing classes	5	4	Deported to Natal	4	1
			Do. to England	1	...
			Sent to Rangoon	...	3
Remaining in the workhouse at the beginning of the year	3	1	Transferred to Lunatic Asylum ...	...	1
			Do. to Biden Home	...	1
			Removed by a relative	...	1
			Sentenced and discharged by the Magistrate	1	...
			Transferred to the Bombay workhouse	1	...
			Discharged, being an East Indian, under section 3	1	...
			Remaining at the close of the year ...	3	3
Total ...	26	22	Total ...	26	22

As in 1889, a large proportion of the vagrants admitted belonged to the class of sailors. The daily average population of the workhouse was $2\frac{3}{8}$ in 1890 against $1\frac{3}{4}$ in 1889, and the longest period of stay was approximately 170 days against 95. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,248. The average cost per inmate fell from Rs. 102-14-2 in 1889 to Rs. 83-13-7; the decrease was partly due to the reduction of establishment effected by substituting a warder on Rs. 60 per mensem for the Governor on Rs. 100 and by discontinuing the carriage allowance for the latter.

PUBLIC CHARITIES. (1890-91.)

Monegar Choultry and connected charities.

The total receipts of the Monegar Choultry, the Foundling Asylum, the Native Infirmary, Rájá Sir Savalai Rámaswámi Mudaliár's Lying-in Hospital and Rájá of Venkatagiri's Choultry for the year 1890 amounted to Rs. 21,552, being Rs. 520 less than in the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 18,755 against Rs. 18,330. The decrease in the receipts was mainly due to a falling off in subscriptions during the year. The details of receipts and expenditure are given below:—

—	Receipts.	—	Expenditure. Establishment.	Maintenance, medical and hospital charges.	Contingencies, clothing and repairs.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Donations from Government.	10,179	Monegar Choultry	1,867	2,002	496	4,365
Interest on Government securities	7,794	Foundling Asylum	...	42	...	42
Subscriptions and donations.	2,618	Native Infirmary	1,543	5,938	2,270	9,751
Assessment from Government	225	Rájá Sir Savalai Rámaswámi Mudaliár's Lying-in Hospital	1,734	1,133	563	3,430
Unclaimed pauper deposits...	415	General repairs, &c. ...	...	...	...	1,167
Miscellaneous	321					
Total ...	21,552	Total ...	5,144	9,115	3,329	18,755

The average daily number of paupers maintained during the year in the Depôt Choultry was 63 against 80 in 1889. The expenses incurred amounted to Rs. 2,002 or an average of 1 anna $4\frac{1}{2}$ pies per head per day against 1 anna $3\frac{1}{4}$ pies in the previous year. The average daily number of children maintained in the Foundling Asylum during the year was 2·46 against 3 in the previous year. The cost incurred under this head was Rs. 42 or an average of 9 pies per head per day against 1 anna $5\frac{1}{2}$ pies in 1889 and $10\frac{1}{2}$ pies in 1888. The decrease was chiefly due to the discontinuance of the supply of milk to infants during the year. The average number of patients maintained daily in the Native Infirmary was 86·74 against 85·50 in 1889. The expense incurred was Rs. 5,938 or an average of 3 annas per head per day against 2 annas $11\frac{1}{4}$ pies in 1889 and 3 annas $1\frac{1}{4}$ pies in 1888. The total number of patients admitted into Rájá Sir Savalai Rámaswámi Mudaliár's Lying-in Hospital during the year was 686 against 601 in 1889. The cost of dieting was Rs. 901 against Rs. 835, or an average of Rs. 1-5-$0\frac{1}{4}$ per head against Rs. 1-6-$2\frac{1}{4}$. The expenses on account of batta were Rs. 232 against Rs. 500 in 1889. The decrease was due to the smaller number admitted and also to a reduction in the rate from 2 annas to $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per head. The cost of establishment under this head was Rs. 1,734 against Rs. 1,731 in 1889. The daily average number of pauper inmates in the Rájá of Venkatagiri's choultry was 56, besides 108 out-door paupers supplied with rice-doles of two ollocks a day; while in the year 1889 the average number of inmates was $48\frac{3}{4}$ and of out-door recipients 108; the cost of dieting, &c., was Rs. 4,057 against Rs. 3,701 in the previous year. This increase was due to the greater number of admissions and the increase under the heads of clothing and contingencies. The average cost of feeding each pauper per day was 1 anna $4\frac{1}{4}$ pies. The number of children who attended Lord Napier's Tamil school during the year was 10.

Triplicane Langarkhána and money-doles to Muhammadan poor.

The receipts of the Triplicane Langarkhána were Rs. 6,622 against Rs. 5,927 in the year before. Charges (including an investment in Government securities of Rs. 1,032) amounted to Rs. 5,982 against Rs. 4,535. The closing balance was Rs. 640. The cost of relieving paupers rose from Rs. 1-4-2 per head in 1889-90 to Rs. 1-5-0. The number of out-door paupers receiving relief in the shape of cooked food, raw rice and money-doles was 3,648 and that of inmates receiving cooked food and clothing was 119 against 3,516 and 74, respectively, in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 597 was spent during the year against Rs. 592 in 1889-90 on account of the Mussulman paupers nominated by the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends. There were 33 paupers belonging to Triplicane and Mylapore, who received money-doles of Rs. 64-4-0 at the close of the year.

CIVIL JUSTICE. (1890.)

(A) Territorial and jurisdictional changes.

Territorial changes occurred in Vizagapatam, Nellore and Bellary. In Vizagapatam, the High Court made a redistribution of the jurisdictions of the District Munsifs and transferred the Bimlipatam District Munsif's Court to Chódavaram. These changes had effect from the 1st January 1890, and their result was to secure a better distribution of work and to promote the convenience of the public. In Nellore, a new District Munsif's Court was opened at Kanigiri on the 1st January 1890, and the effect was to reduce the proportion of the total work of the district falling to the share of the Nellore District Munsif from 52·0 to 33·5 per cent., a much needed relief. In Bellary, 14 villages were transferred from the revenue taluk of Ráyadrug to that of Dharmavaram, and, to preserve the coincidence in revenue and judicial divisions, the High Court made a corresponding transfer of the same villages from the Bellary Munsifi, within the limits of which Ráyadrug taluk lies, to the Penukonda Munsifi, in which Dharmavaram taluk is included: This change took effect from 26th August 1890. In order to give permanent assistance to the District Judge of Salem, it was arranged that, from the 1st June 1890, the Subordinate Judge of Tadpatri should become the Subordinate Judge of Bellary and Salem and should sit at Salem from June to October and at Bellary from November to March each year, having territorial jurisdiction over the municipalities of Bellary and Salem. The additional Munsif of Trichinopoly was, in January 1890, transferred to Tinnevelly—a change which proved a benefit to Tinnevelly but the reverse to Trichinopoly.

(B) Courts administering Civil Justice—Classes of Courts.

The Courts actually exercising original jurisdiction during the year were: (*a*) in the Mofussil—3,096 Village Munsifs' Courts, 61 Revenue Courts, 1 Cantonment Court of Small Causes, 31 Agency Courts, 111 District Munsifs' Courts, 15 Subordinate Judges' Courts and 20 District Courts; (*b*) at the Presidency town—the Presidency Court of Small Causes and the High Court. Appellate jurisdiction was exercised by 9 Agency Courts in addition to 13 Subordinate Judges' Courts, 20 District Courts and the High Court. The number of Village Munsifs who actually exercised civil jurisdiction was 154 less than in 1889, and varied in the several districts between 429 in Tanjore and 14 in North Malabar. 61 Revenue Courts exercised their powers against 67 in 1889; most use was made of them in Kistna, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Chingleput. The Cantonment Court of Small Causes at St. Thomas' Mount continued the only court of this class. In the Agency tracts, as in the previous year, 3 Agents, 9 Assistant Agents and 19 Sub-Magistrates exercised, respectively, the powers of District Judges, Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs. In the District Munsifs' Courts the average number of working days was 243 against 244 in 1889. In the Subordinate Judges' Courts the average was 226 against 228 in 1889 and in the District and Sessions Courts 153 against 147. The strength of the Presidency Court of Small Causes (3 Judges) was the same as in the previous year, and the number of working days was 224, exclusive of 45 days, on which the Vacation Judge sat during the annual recess. The High Court had 6 Judges throughout the working portion of the year. Mr. J. W. Best, C.S., officiated as Puisne Judge from 10th January to 7th December 1890, during the absence on sick leave of Mr. Justice Wilkinson, and Mr. T. Weir, C.S., took the place of Mr. Justice Parker during his absence on furlough from 7th March to 18th November 1890. The Court was closed on account of the annual vacation for two months from 12th May 1890, the Honourable the Chief

Justice sitting as Vacation Judge. The Court sat for 181 days on the Original, and for 195 days on the Appellate Side, the number of Benches being 299 on the former and 327 on the latter.

(C) Litigation of the Presidency—All Courts together.

The total numbers, respectively, of original suits and appeals instituted throughout the Presidency in 1890 were 259,963 and 11,333 against 255,006 and 11,114 in 1889, to which the various classes of Courts contributed as follows:—

—	Original Suits.	Percentage.	Appeals.	Percentage.
Village Munsifs' Courts	53,936	20·75	...	...
Revenue Courts	6,631	2·55	...	...
Cantonment Court of Small Causes.	307	0·12	...	...
Agency Courts	889	0·34	47	0·41
District Munsifs' Courts	157,818	60·71	...	...
Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	13,133	5·05	181	1·60
District Courts	701	0·27	9,443	83·32
Presidency Court of Small Causes.	26,174	10·07	...	...
High Court	374	0·14	1,662	14·67
Total ...	259,963	100·00	11,333	100·00

Excluding the Presidency town, the largest contribution to the aggregate litigation of the Presidency was, as in the previous year, made by Tanjore (12·87 per cent.), the next heaviest districts being South Malabar and Madura (8·15 each), Kistna (6·80), Godávari (6·63) and Tinnevelly (6·47), and the lightest districts were, as usual, Kurnool (1·45), Cuddapah (2·08) and Bellary (2·18). Judged by the ratio of population to suits, the Presidency town took the lead with the usual rate of 1 suit to every 15 inhabitants. Amongst the mofussil districts, North Malabar with 1 suit to every 49 persons maintained the precedence, which it has held for many years. Then followed Tanjore, South Malabar, Chingleput and Kistna with 1 to 70, 87, 94 and 102, respectively. In Ganjam, North Arcot and the Ceded Districts, the proportion of litigation was less than 1 in 200 persons as in the previous year.

(I) Village Munsifs' Courts.

Of the total institutions, only 20·75 per cent. occurred before Village Courts against 21·07 per cent. in 1889. The ratio has been steadily decreasing for six years. There was a slight advance in the total number of institutions from 53,733 to 53,936; but it is noteworthy when considered in connection with the great falling off in Tanjore, which contributed 1,215 fewer suits than in 1889. There was a decrease in the number of suits not exceeding Rs. 10 in value, more than counterbalanced by the increase in number of suits of higher value; Salem, Godávari and Trichinopoly were the districts in which the increase was most noticeable. The decrease in the number of suits not exceeding Rs. 10 in value was further counterbalanced by a corresponding increase in the number of such suits filed before District Munsifs' Courts.

(II) Regular Courts in the Mofussil—(*a*) *Original litigation.*

The total numbers of original suits, ordinary and small cause, instituted in the regular mofussil courts in the past three years are compared in the following table:—

Class of Courts.	Ordinary Suits.			Small Causes.			Total.			Percentage of contribution of each class of courts to the total institutions in 1890.
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.	
Revenue Courts	5,920	6,656	6,631	...	...	...	5,920	6,656	6,631	3·69
Cantonment Court of Small Causes	...	...	...	375	354	307	375	354	307	0·17
Agency Courts	860	912	889	...	...	...	860	912	889	0·50
District Munsifs' Courts (including Magistrate-Munsifs)	60,776	63,383	66,251	84,552	88,115	91,567	145,328	151,498	157,818	87·93
Subordinate Judges' Courts	679	810	700	13,177	13,207	12,433	13,856	14,017	13,133	7·32
District Courts	329	375	453	430	266	248	759	641	701	0·39
Total ...	68,564	72,136	74,924	98,534	101,942	104,555	167,098	174,078	179,479	100·00

The largest increase in ordinary suits (848) occurred in Bellary, and in small cause suits (1,521) in South Malabar. The steady decrease in institutions in the Cantonment Court of Small Causes at St. Thomas' Mount continued. In the number of suits received in the Courts of District Munsifs, there was a continuance of the rapid rate of increase, which has prevailed for several years past. The subjoined statement shows the increase in the last five years:—

—	1886.	1890.	Increase.
Ordinary Suits	59,129	66,251	7,122
Small Causes	83,175	91,567	8,392
Total ...	142,304	157,818	15,514

The increase in the files this year was contributed chiefly by the districts of Godávari (ordinary suits 929), Bellary (ordinary suits 860 and small causes 160), Vizagapatam (ordinary suits 572 and small causes 542), South Malabar (small causes 1,228) and Tanjore (small causes 1,028). The average institutions in the regular Munsifs' Courts were 611 ordinary suits and 847 small causes against 595 and 830, respectively, in 1889. There was a decrease of 110 in the number of ordinary suits filed in the Subordinate Judges' Courts, and a decrease of 774 in the number of small causes. The decrease in the former represents a return to the normal figure, exceptional causes having raised it in 1889; the decrease in the latter resulted from the change in the territorial jurisdiction of the Bellary-Salem Sub-Court. The original work in the Sub-Courts has shown no tendency to advance of late years. The number of ordinary suits instituted in the District Courts again showed an advance on the previous year, the figures for 1889 and 1890 being, respectively, 375 and 453. Trichinopoly showed the greatest increase (29), but it was due to the splitting up of one suit into 40, and was more apparent than real. The following statement shows, in comparison with the figures for the previous year, the aggregate and average values of such of the suits instituted in each class of court as admitted of valuation:—

—	Aggregate value.		Average value.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Ordinary Suits.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue Courts	3,77,395	3,65,850	57	55
Agency Courts	1,07,045	88,119	118	100
District Munsifs' Courts	1,13,67,053	1,15,41,221	182	176
Subordinate Judges' Courts	1,22,23,828	1,32,78,323	15,280	19,078
District Courts	29,99,713	98,81,057	9,614	26,003
Small Causes.				
Cantonment Court of Small Causes	19,134	15,377	54	50
District Munsifs' Courts	24,86,925	25,33,772	28	28
Subordinate Judges' Courts	18,05,808	16,87,398	137	136
District Courts	80,710	75,232	303	303

The large increase in the value of suits in the Subordinate Judges' Courts and the District Courts was due to the institution of some 7 suits of more than ordinary value; these 7 suits aggregated 146½ lakhs in value, and the chief one—a suit for the partition of the Ramnad zamindari—was alone valued at 57 lakhs.

The total numbers of appeals, regular and miscellaneous, instituted in the mofussil courts in the past three years are compared in the following table:— (b) *Appellate litigation.*

—	Appeals from decrees.			Appeals from orders.		
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Agency Courts	32	32	47	3	...	3
Subordinate Judges' Courts	147	156	181	4	8	11
District Courts	10,000	8,964	9,443	637	693	677
Total ...	10,179	9,152	9,671	644	701	691

The increase in the number of appeals from decrees is accounted for by the agrarian disputes in the Núzvíd and Chellapalle estates in the Kistna district, which resulted in the institution of no less than 1,053 rent appeals as against 451 in 1889. Kistna and South Malabar contributed over 1,000 appeals each, while Kurnool furnished the lightest file (85).

26,143 small cause suits and 31 summary suits on negotiable instruments under Chapter XXXIX of the Civil Procedure Code were instituted in 1890 against 26,774 and 50, respectively, in 1889. The general work remains very constant from year to year, the most prominent feature being the steady decrease in the number of summary suits, which is attributable to the unpopularity of the provisions of Chapter XXXIX of the Code of Civil Procedure. The average value of small causes was Rs. 48 and of summary suits Rs. 382 against Rs. 49 and Rs. 482, respectively, in 1889. (III) PRESIDENCY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES—*Original litigation.*

The total number of suits instituted in the High Court in 1890 was 374, of which 2 were summary suits on negotiable instruments, against 371 and 6, respectively, in 1889. The steady advance in original litigation since 1886 was thus continued. The chief increase was in suits for immoveable property and for declaratory decrees, while the largest decrease was in suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, &c. The aggregate and average values of suits in the past five years are compared in the following statement:— (IV) HIGH COURT—*(a) Original litigation.*

—	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Aggregate value	Rs. 32,85,736	Rs. 27,06,307	Rs. 21,42,226	Rs. 41,78,738	Rs. 60,27,053
Average value	12,080	9,700	8,176	12,779	17,319

The increase in values this year was due to the institution of a partition suit valued at 22 lakhs. Separating the grades of values, there was a considerable increase in the number of suits above Rs. 10,000 in value, while the main decrease occurred in suits not admitting of valuation.

The number of appeals declined from 2,063 in 1889 to 1,794; the whole of the diminution was due to the falling off in second appeals, and the explanation of this lies in the postponement of a large number of these cases in consequence of their having been presented too late in December to be admitted before the Christmas holidays. There were 1,164 appeals from decrees and orders of District Courts, 556 from those of Sub-Courts and 1 from an order of a District Munsif's Court, the corresponding figures for 1889 being 1,466, 533 and 2. The decrease in second appeals occurred chiefly in Kistna, Salem, Tanjore, Madura and Godávari. Distributing the appeals according to value, there was a decrease in the number of first appeals for sums under Rs. 10 and between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000 in value, and in the number of suits not admitting of valuation; all other classes of first appeals remained the same or increased in number. Second appeals of every value above Rs. 10 decreased. The aggregate and average values of first and second appeals for 1889 and 1890 are compared in the following statement:— (b) *Appellate litigation.*

—	First appeals.		Second appeals.	
	Aggregate.	Average.	Aggregate.	Average.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889	26,10,257	18,512	4,05,951	272
1890	54,31,350	32,719	3,17,442	265

The high average value of first appeals was due to the institution of an appeal regarding the partition of the Sivagunga zamindari valued at nearly 30 lakhs.

(D) Business in the Courts—(I) Village Munsifs' Courts.

Including 5,370 suits pending at the end of 1889, the total number of suits for disposal by Village Munsifs was 59,113, of which 53,121 were disposed of, leaving 5,992 pending at the end of the year. The figures for last year were 59,347 for disposal, 53,977 disposed of and 5,370 pending. The arrears were heaviest in Coimbatore, Tinnevelly, Nellore, Tanjore, Godávari and Madura. The average number of suits disposed of by each court was 17·2 as against 16·6 in 1889. 68·16 per cent. of the suits were disposed of without contest and 15·94 per cent. without trial. The whole of the decrease took place in contested suits.

(II) Regular Courts in the Mofussil—(a) *Original jurisdiction—Suits.*

In the regular courts in the mofussil there were 106,999 ordinary suits and 115,966 small causes, of which 77,304 and 105,826, respectively, were disposed of. The percentage of disposals was 72·25 in ordinary suits and 91·26 in small causes as against 71·60 and 91·01 in 1889. The amount of work turned out by the courts was the highest on record. In both classes of suits, the number disposed of considerably exceeded the number filed during the year. This satisfactory excess was especially noticeable in Tinnevelly, Madura and Ganjam as regards ordinary suits, and in Nellore and Ganjam as regards small causes. Arrears increased in the District Munsifs' Courts and the District Courts. The increase was especially great in the District Munsifs' Courts of Bezváda and Masulipatam and in the District Courts of Vizagapatam and Trichinopoly. Long pending suits increased in the District Munsifs' and Subordinate Judges' Courts. There was a slight decrease in the arrears in small causes. The increase in long pending revenue suits was noticeable in Kistna (2,244 to 2,976) and Tanjore (1,426 to 1,736). In the former case 2,382 suits relating to the Telaprole estate were postponed in the expectation of a compromise. During the last five years there has been an enormous increase in the work falling on Revenue Courts. Of the total number of suits disposed of, 40·46 per cent. of ordinary suits and 20·99 per cent. of small causes were contested as against 43·98 and 21·38 per cent., respectively, in 1889. Of the total number of suits tried, 15·36 per cent. were determined by compromise and 5·80 per cent. by confession, 28·86 per cent. were decreed *ex parte* and 1·18 per cent. dismissed *ex parte*. The proportion of ordinary suits compromised to the total disposed of was largest in Tinnevelly (24·26 per cent.), Madura (21·02) and Trichinopoly (20·07). The average duration of contested ordinary suits varied from 295 days in Sub-Courts to 154 days in Revenue Courts, the corresponding extremes in the case of small causes being 122 days in District Courts and 3 days in the Cantonment Small Cause Court. The percentage (54·89) of appeals to appealable decrees passed by Revenue Courts was much higher than in the previous year (31·29). The highest percentage was in Kistna (82·98). The percentage of confirmation was highest in Tanjore (84·88). Nearly 11 per cent. of the appealable decrees passed by the Agency Munsifs were appealed against as against 5 per cent. in 1889. The percentage of appeals to appealable decrees passed by District Munsifs' Courts was highest in South Malabar (32·47), South Canara (27·97) and North Malabar (25·68), and lowest in Cuddapah (9·56) and Kurnool (8·52). The percentage of confirmations was highest in Ganjam (74·89), Cuddapah (74·03), North Arcot (72·73) and Kurnool (72·60), and lowest in Godávari (56·85), Madura (57·00) and Salem (57·80). In the case of District Munsifs' decisions, the proportions of confirmation and interference, on appeals actually preferred, by Subordinate Judges and District Judges were as follows :—

—	Total decided.	Confirmed.	Modified, reversed, &c.	Percentage of confirmation.
By District Judges	4,291	2,918	1,373	68·00
By Subordinate Judges ...	2,803	1,682	1,121	60·01

The proportion of appeals from Subordinate Judges' decisions was highest at Calicut (100·00), Mangalore (88·88) and Kumbakónam (80·00), and lowest at Cocanada (8·33), Tinnevelly (14·81) and Ootacamund (25·00). In the cases of Bellary-Salem, Mangalore and Cocanada, all the appeals disposed of resulted in the confirmation of the original decree. The proportion confirmed was lowest in Tanjore (28·57 per cent.), Ellore (37·50) and Ootacamund (45·55). Excluding appeals not dealt with on their merits, 57·71 per cent. of the appeals resulted in confirmation of the decrees of the lower mofussil courts. Taking all courts together, the percentage of confirmation was highest in Ganjam (75·11), Cuddapah (74·03) and Kurnool (72·60).

Execution.

The number of applications for execution received in the year exceeded that in the previous year. There was also an increase in the number disposed of, but this fell short of the increase in institutions, and the number and percentage of arrears consequently rose. This increase affected the figures showing pendency for over 3 months, which advanced from 2,708 to 2,975. Of 151,649 applications disposed of, the number withdrawn, non-prosecuted and transferred was 61,470, while the execution was fully satisfied in 31,569 cases and satisfied in part in 18,013 cases, an increase on last year's figures. Coercive measures were more freely resorted to, there being an increase in the number of cases of imprisonment as well as in the sales of property. The amount realised in execution of decrees was Rs. 38,67,695 with process and Rs. 9,58,128 without, against Rs. 32,55,694 and Rs. 8,60,320, respectively, in 1889. There was an improvement in the average pendency of applications in all courts, except in the Revenue Courts, where the figure rose from 52 to 69 days, and in the Cantonment Court of Small Causes, where it was stationary.

Insolvency.

There were 457 applications for declaration of insolvency for disposal against 460 in 1889. Of these, 380 were disposed of, of which 150 were withdrawn or not prosecuted and 100 were granted, while the remaining 130 were rejected. Imprisonment was inflicted in four cases under section 359, Civil Procedure Code, and in one case the applicant was sent to a magistrate to be dealt with. The average duration of the applications disposed of fell from 103 days in 1889 to 90 in 1890.

Miscellaneous cases.

There was a striking increase in the miscellaneous institutions, and it was common to all courts except Revenue and Sub-Courts. There were in all 291,047 for disposal, of which 6,866 were left pending at the end of the year, the corresponding figures for 1889 being 280,100 and 6,550.

(b) *Appellate jurisdiction.*

In the year under review the total number of appeals for disposal was 15,617, of which 10,357 were disposed of against 15,449 and 10,374, respectively, in 1889. The Pálghat Sub-Court and Kistna District Court showed the largest disposal figures in their respective classes. The average disposals per Sub-Court and District Court of appeals from decrees were 232 and 329, respectively, as against 190 and 348 in 1889. The average duration in days of appeals improved in Sub-Courts and District Courts and deteriorated in Agency Courts in contested cases, while in uncontested cases there was a marked improvement except in the case of Sub-Courts. The number of second appeals increased and the percentage of confirmations increased in the case of Sub-Court decrees, while both figures decreased in that of District Court decrees.

(c) *Business of all kinds.*

The following statement exhibits in one view the work of all kinds done by the three principal classes of regular mofussil courts in the past two years :—

		Suits.		Appeals.		Petitions.			Cases under Act X of 1870.	Criminal.	
		Ordinary.	Small causes.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Execution.	Insolvency.	Miscellaneous.		Session trials.	Appeals and revision cases.
District Munsifs	1889 ...	63,860	88,628	...	...	134,299	283	234,101	...	...	...
	1890 ...	66,695	92,711	...	...	135,799	288	243,762	...	...	...
Subordinate Judges.	1889 ...	740	13,016	2,664	7	14,653	87	21,836	...	...	...
	1890 ...	788	12,513	3,013	23	13,603	80	20,912	...	...	...
District Judges	1889 ...	349	328	6,971	683	1,170	9	13,048	13	962	1,129
	1890 ...	421	247	6,575	689	1,243	12	15,339	19	998	1,092

(III) PRESIDENCY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES—*Suits.*

There were 28,552 cases for disposal in the Presidency Court of Small Causes, of which 26,363 were disposed of, the corresponding figures for last year being 29,270 and 27,173. 7·75 per cent. were disposed of without trial and 78·52 without contest. The average duration of contested suits was 45 days and of uncontested suits 25 days against 42 and 31 days, respectively, in 1889.

Execution.

There were 14,342 execution applications for disposal, of which 1,352 were withdrawn or transferred and 10,819 disposed of on their merits. Judgment-debtors were imprisoned in 393 cases out of 913 arrests, and the sale of moveables was resorted to in 744 cases. The average pendency of an application was 44 days as against 45 in 1889.

Miscellaneous

The total number of miscellaneous applications for disposal was 6,686, of which 6,654 were disposed of. The average duration of uncontested applications was 1 day and of contested 6 days as against 1 and 4, respectively, in 1889.

(IV) HIGH COURT—(*a*) *Original Side—Suits.*

There were 670 suits for disposal in the High Court during the year, of which 309 were disposed of and 361 left pending. Compared with the figures of 1889, viz., for disposal 632, disposed of 348, pending 284, there was a marked falling off in the outturn of work. The High Court attributes the decrease in disposals to the unusual length of certain important suits. 113 suits out of 361 pending were of more than one year's duration as against 81 in the previous year. Of the 309 suits disposed of, only 2 were summary suits on negotiable instruments. 69 suits were disposed of without trial and 98 without contest. The average duration of contested suits rose from 285 to 398 days, and that of uncontested suits from 155 to 164 days. The duration of contested suits was higher than it has been during the last ten years. The percentage of appeals rose from 14·83 to 20·57 (the highest figure for six years), and that of confirmations from 46·43 to 68·08. References to take accounts, &c., were directed in 25 cases. Including those pending from 1889, there were 78 such matters for disposal, of which 17 only were disposed of.

Execution.

There were 562 applications for execution for disposal, of which 47 were withdrawn or transferred and 215 disposed of, leaving 300 pending at the end of the year. Recourse was had to coercive measures in 72 cases.

Insolvency.

There were 232 insolvency applications for disposal, of which 26 were withdrawn or dismissed and 124 granted, while 82 were left pending at the close of the year. 172 insolvents were concerned in the cases decided, of whom 139 obtained discharges. No person was committed to prison during the year. The Insolvent Court also granted protection orders in the case of 212 persons, and disposed of 42 applications of a miscellaneous nature and 318 applications from the Official Assignee.

Miscellaneous.

The Court also received and disposed of the following work of a miscellaneous nature :—

	Received.	Disposed of.		Pending.
		Allowed.	Refused, &c.	
Interlocutory applications for *ad interim* orders in suits	...	927		...
Applications for leave to sue in *formâ pauperis*	41	42	16	15
Do. for probate and letters of administration	171	143	7	127
Claims to attached property	16	11	3	3
Applications for appointment of guardians, admission of attorneys, &c.	29	33	...	22

(*b*) *Appellate Side—Appeals from decrees and orders.*

The total amount of appellate work done in 1890 is shown in the following table and compared with the work of the preceding five years :—

		1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Appeals from decrees.						
First ...	For disposal	286	327	435	599	590	550
	Disposed of	141	119	138	251	297	272
	Pending	145	208	297	348	293	278
Second ...	For disposal	1,571	1,886	2,366	3,182	3,389	3,031
	Disposed of	1,054	906	1,099	1,519	1,781	1,548
	Pending	517	980	1,267	1,663	1,608	1,483
	Appeals from orders.						
First ...	For disposal	258	264	244	197	135	146
	Disposed of	164	201	158	123	88	77
	Pending	94	63	86	74	47	69
Second ...	For disposal	51	80	94	47	31	9
	Disposed of	37	45	72	30	25	6
	Pending	14	35	22	17	6	3

Of the 1,903 appeals decided in 1890, 231 were disposed of without trial. The particulars of the remaining 1,672 cases are shown below :—

	Contested.	Uncontested.	Confirmed.		Reversed.		Varied.		Remanded.	
			Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
From decrees First appeals...	256	9	175	66·04	34	12·83	39	14·72	17	6·41
From decrees Second do. ...	1,178	154	859	64·49	262	19·67	144	10·81	67	5·03
From orders First do. ...	68	1	46	66·67	7	10·14	5	7·25	11	15·94
From orders Second do. ...	6	...	6	100·00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,508	164	1,086	64·95	303	18·12	188	11·25	95	5·68

The decrees of the lower courts were reversed or varied in 27·55 per cent. of first appeals and 30·48 per cent. of second appeals from decrees as against 31·34 and 22·77, respectively, in 1889. Of miscellaneous first appeals, the proportion in which the orders of the lower courts were reversed or varied was 17·39 per cent. as against 23·53 in 1889. The orders under appeal in all the 6 miscellaneous second appeals were confirmed. Of appeals from the orders of a single Judge of the High Court, 24 were disposed of, the orders in 17 of them being confirmed and in 4 reversed, while in 3 the case was remanded.

The average duration of appeals decided was as follows :—

	Contested.		Uncontested.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
	DAYS.	DAYS.	DAYS.	DAYS.
From decrees First appeals	525	437	363	342
From decrees Second do.	340	374	271	365
From orders First do.	228	289	...	277
From orders Second do.	271	240	...	...

References and revision.

There were 454 petitions received in 1890 under section 622, Civil Procedure Code, as against 420 in 1889. 307 of these petitions were for revision of the proceedings of courts in small causes. Including 246 cases pending from 1889, there were 700 civil revision petitions for disposal, of which 355 were disposed of, 111 without trial. In the remaining 244 decided cases, the decrees of the lower courts were confirmed in 109 cases, reversed or varied in 56, and fresh trial was ordered in 79. The average duration of the petitions dealt with was 335 days in contested and 315 days in uncontested cases. The Court also received and disposed of the following references :—

—	Received.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Under section 617, Civil Procedure Code	16	16	6
Under section 646 A, Civil Procedure Code	1	1	...
Under section 646 B, Civil Procedure Code	9	25	4
Under Act I of 1879 (General Stamp)	2	2	1
Under Act XV of 1882 (Presidency Small Cause Courts)	2	2	1
Under Regulation V of 1804 (Court of Wards) ...	...	2	...
Under Act IV of 1869 (Divorce)	5	2	3
Under Statute 22 & 23, Victoria Chap. 63	1	1	...

Miscellaneous.

The number of applications of a miscellaneous nature received in 1890 was 1,199 as against 1,365 in 1889. Including applications that were pending at the commencement of the year, there were 1,436 for disposal, of which 1,122 were disposed of, leaving 314 pending at the close of the year. During the year 10 applications were received for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. Including 4 pending from 1889, there were 14 for disposal, of which 5 were disposed of. Certificates were issued in 3 cases, while, in the other 2, leave to appeal was not granted. The Privy Council disposed of 2 out of 17 appeals, confirming 1 and reversing the other.

(c) *Business of all kinds.*

The following statement shows in one view particulars of the various classes of work done by the High Court on both its Original and Appellate Sides in 1890 as compared with the work done in each of the five years preceding :—

—	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Original Side, Civil.						
Suits	370	271	247	454	348	309
References to Chambers	11	3	8	15	23	17
Execution petitions	187	82	64	93	104	215
Insolvency cases	186	169	173	167	152	150
Miscellaneous cases	1,512	1,052	1,406	1,700	1,632	1,754
Criminal.						
Sessions cases	68	51	67	46	33	51
Appellate Side, Civil.						
First appeals from decrees	141	119	138	251	297	272
Second do. do.	1,054	906	1,099	1,519	1,781	1,548
First appeals from orders	164	201	158	131	106	101
Second do. do.	37	45	72	30	25	6
Revision petitions	441	263	349	324	310	355
References and miscellaneous cases	663	832	919	1,481	1,237	1,173
Criminal.						
Referred trials	55	51	63	62	60	60
Appeals	546	506	407	530	503	514
Revision cases	696	765	650	747	625	635
Miscellaneous cases	105	139	148	141	146	145

There was thus a decided falling off in the quantity of work done as compared with 1889; the decrease is ascribed by the High Court to the inability of several of the Judges to attend Court for some considerable period owing to illness.

(E) FINANCIAL.

The net surplus in the Civil Courts in 1890 was Rs. 10,22,719 as against Rs. 9,98,919 in 1889. The surplus under Imperial and Provincial Funds was Rs. 6,66,208, under the Process Fund Rs. 2,60,925, and under the Copyist Fund Rs. 95,586 as against Rs. 5,88,799, Rs. 3,22,187 and Rs. 87,933, respectively. As in the previous year, there was a surplus under the head of Imperial and Provincial Funds in every district except Kurnool. Excepting Bellary, there was a surplus in all districts under the Process Service Fund, and to the Copyist Fund every

district yielded a surplus. Suits filed in Village and Revenue Courts being excepted, the average revenue per suit was just short of Rs. 17, as in the previous year.

(F) MISCELLANEOUS.

In the course of the year, 1 advocate and 26 vakils were enrolled in the High Court, and stamp duties to the extent of Rs. 13,500 and court fees amounting to Rs. 270 were levied in their cases. 471 candidates were admitted to the annual pleadership examination, of whom 20 passed in the first grade and 110 in the second grade; 65 were absent and 276 failed. 13 articled clerks also were granted permission by the High Court to appear for the examination to qualify for admission as attorneys. None of them, however, came up to the standard. The receipts from examination fees, including Rs. 46-8-0, the amount reserved in the previous year, were Rs. 9,466-8-0, of which Rs. 9,226 were expended. 74 pleadership certificates were issued by the High Court during the year, 20 for the first grade and 54 for the second grade. 2,128 pleadership certificates were renewed during the year. The total receipts from stamps and admission fees amounted to Rs. 38,380. The other matters dealt with in the principal rules issued by the High Court during the year are mentioned below :—(1) it was made compulsory for vakils, when addressing the Court, to appear in the black gown prescribed for Bachelors of Laws of the Madras University; (2) the rules relating to the submission of statements of fines levied by Magisterial Courts were revised; (3) a period of 30 days was fixed as the time within which appeals must be presented to the High Court, Appellate Side, under section 15 of the Letters Patent, from a judgment of a Division Court, confirming the judgment of a lower Court under section 575, Civil Procedure Code, or from the judgment of one Judge of a Division Court on the Appellate Side; (4) the rules under the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879, were revised; (5) forms of registers and accounts were prescribed for Civil and Criminal Courts; (6) the rules for selection of jurors were amended; (7) the procedure to be observed in applications for the appointment of a guardian *ad litem* to a minor defendant or respondent was prescribed; (8) the rules for the guidance of Courts in sending for records and documents from Courts and public offices under the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code were modified. The destruction of records liable to be destroyed under the rules was making fair progress in all districts. The Court and Bar libraries were in good condition. Bar libraries were opened in the District Munsifs' Courts of Dindigul, Paramakudi and Madura. The securities furnished by judicial subordinates were examined and found adequate. Inspection of the Subordinate Courts was not as complete as could have been wished. The District Judges of South Arcot, Ganjam, Kurnool, Nellore and Vizagapatam alone inspected all the District Munsifs' Courts in their districts.

(G) SUMMARY.

To recapitulate, the principal features presented by the statistics of business done by Civil Courts in 1890 were (1) a continuance of the decrease in the disposal of suits by Village Munsifs, (2) the strenuous endeavours of the regular courts in the mofussil to meet the increase of litigation and the especial promptitude of disposal in the District Munsifs' Courts, (3) a decrease in the number of suits disposed of by the Presidency Court of Small Causes accompanied by a slight increase in arrears, and (4) a diminution in the number of cases disposed of by the High Court under each of the chief classes of work.

REGISTRATION. (1890-91.)

Offices to area and population.

Nine new offices of registration were opened during the year under report and one office was abolished; the number of offices at work thus rose from 373 in 1889-90 to 381 in 1890-91. The average area in square miles to each office was 311, and the average population 78,281.

Registrations in Books I, III and IV.

The aggregate number of registrations in Books I, III and IV rose from 727,395 in 1889-90 to 762,471 in 1890-91, the increase being 35,076 or 4·8 per cent. The number was distributed under "compulsory" and "optional" as follows :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Book I.		
Compulsory	456,712	480,210
Optional	221,834	235,878
Total ...	678,546	716,088
Book III.		
Compulsory	11	15
Optional	1,953	2,239
Total ...	1,964	2,254
Book IV.		
Compulsory	110	126
Optional	46,775	44,003
Total ...	46,885	44,129

The percentages of increase under "compulsory" and "optional" in Book I were 5·1 and 6·3, respectively. In the total number of documents registered in Book I, the increase was 5·5 per cent. The advance in the documents registered in Book III was 14·7 per cent.

Registrations in each district.

In 1889-90, registrations declined in Cuddapah, Kurnool and Vizagapatam, but, in the year under report, these districts recovered their lost ground, while the registrations in Madras, Tanjore, South Canara, Calicut and Nilgiris declined by 1·4, ·3, ·6, 1·1 and 8·7 per cent. respectively.

Nature of instruments registered.

In Book I there was an advance under all classes of documents except leases compulsorily registrable other than perpetual and leases exempted. The largest advances were under mortgages, compulsory and optional (8·3 and 7·1 per cent.), under sales of Rs. 100 and upwards and under sales of less than Rs. 100 (6 and 3 per cent.), and under perpetual leases (4·2 per cent.). The decline under leases compulsorily registrable was ·7 per cent. In Book IV there was a decline under all the heads except gifts of moveable property.

Aggregate value of transactions.

The aggregate value of transactions registered in Book I amounted to 1,390 lakhs against 1,307 lakhs in 1889-90. The increase was due to transactions of very large value having been registered in Vizagapatam, Godávari, Madura and Nilgiris, as well as to the increase in the total number of registrations. The value of transactions in Book IV declined from 167 lakhs to 120 lakhs. The decrease was chiefly due to the fact that in 1889-90 a partition deed for 36 lakhs was registered in the Venkatagiri office.

Percentage of documents registered on day of presentation, &c.

The number of documents registered on the day of presentation declined from 478,921 in 1889-90 to 455,395 in 1890-91 and the percentage from 65·8 to 59·7. This result is inevitable as, with the rapid increase in the number of registrations, it is becoming increasingly difficult to copy documents in the registers with the same expedition as in former years.

Wills and authorities to adopt.

During the year 2,236 wills were presented open to Registrars and Sub-Registrars for registration against 1,942 in 1889-90. There was thus an increase of 294 wills (or 15 per cent.), which was chiefly contributed by the Godávari, Cuddapah, Kistna, Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore districts. Hindus registered the largest number of wills (2,080); 110 wills were registered by Muhammadans. The number of authorities to adopt was 15 against 11 in 1889-90.

Registration on payment of fine.

The number of registrations on payment of fine under section 24 fell from 1,434 to 959 or by 33 per cent. The number of registrations under section 34 fell from 1,003 to 988 or by 1 per cent. The decrease indicates increased familiarity of the public with the provisions of the registration law.

Copies and searches.

There were 33,071 applications for searches in the registers and indexes and 30,240 applications for copies of documents in 1890-91, the numbers for the previous year being 32,222 and 29,263 respectively.

Minor operations.

Minor operations generally increased, the most satisfactory feature being the increase in the number of attendances by registering officers at private residences, &c., for purposes of registration, while the number of commissions issued to clerks for this purpose was the same as in the previous year.

Documents refused registration.

Notwithstanding the increase in the number of documents presented for registration, the number of documents refused registration fell from 1,699 to 1,647. During the last four years refusals to register have diminished by 31 per cent., while the number of documents registered has advanced by more than 25 per cent.

Appeals.

During the year, 414 appeals were filed, and 11 were brought over from the previous year. The total number of appeals was 425. Registration was ordered in 262 cases and refused in 146 cases while 17 appeals remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

Arrears.

There were 240 documents remaining uncopied at the end of 1889-90; but at the end of the year under report, there was no document remaining uncopied, the holidays with which the year ended having been utilized to clear off all arrears.

Unclaimed documents and documents destroyed.

There were at the end of the year, 1,345 registered documents lying unclaimed in the several offices. The ratio of unclaimed documents to total registrations was 1 in 806 against 1 in 889 in the previous year. The number of documents destroyed was 328 against 361 in 1889-90.

Documents impounded

During the year, 843 documents were impounded for being insufficiently stamped against 786 in 1889-90. 815 were disposed of and 154 documents, including 126 documents impounded in 1889-90, remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

Prosecutions.

The number of public prosecutions during the year was 26 against 21 in 1889-90. There were 5 private prosecutions against 39 in 1889-90.

Transfers.

Transfers of villages from one sub-district to another to suit the convenience of the public were sanctioned in Madura, Calicut, Godávari, Kistna, South Arcot, Nellore, Tellicherry and Trichinopoly.

Buildings.

The expenditure on buildings was Rs. 73,310 against Rs. 42,767 in 1889-90.

Financial results.

The revenue expenditure and surplus for the past two years were as follows:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	Percentage of increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Receipts	10,24,106	10,75,727	5·0
Expenditure	7,26,979	7,67,891	5·6
Surplus	2,97,127	3,07,836	3·6

The surplus is the largest ever obtained. The increase in receipts is accounted for by the increase in the transactions of the department. The principal items in which there was an increased expenditure were (*a*) New works and repairs by the Public Works Department (+ Rs. 30,431), (*b*) Salaries of Inspector-General, Registrars and Sub-Registrars (+ Rs. 3,063), (*c*) Commission paid to Registrars and Sub-Registrars (+ Rs. 8,782), (*d*) Establishments of Inspector-General, Registrars and Sub-Registrars (+ Rs. 4,188). The percentage of expenditure to receipts was 71·3 against 70·9 in the previous year. Two districts only, viz., Kurnool and Nilgiris, showed an excess of expenditure over receipts, the excess being, respectively, Rs. 3,303 and Rs. 26. Of the total number of offices, 51 only showed deficits against 61 in 1889-90 and 69 in 1888-89. The average fee levied per document registered was Rs. 1-2-10 against Rs. 1-2-9 in 1889-90, the extremes being Rs. 3-3-0 in Nilgiris and Rs. 0-13-8 in Tellicherry.

Inspections.

The Inspector-General visited 16 districts and inspected 70 offices. The Registrars inspected all the offices in their respective districts. The number of inspections made by Revenue officers was 93 against 98 in 1889-90.

Applications for transfer of revenue registry.

The number of applications for mutations of names in the revenue registers, executed before registering officers under the scheme sanctioned in 1885, was 49,255 in 1890-91 against 46,732 in 1889-90.

Special Magistrates.

During the year, 59 registering officers exercised magisterial powers.

REGISTRATION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES. (1890-91.).

The report on operations under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, during the official year 1890-91 discloses, on a comparison with the reports of previous years, the following results :—

—	Companies registered during the year.					
	Limited by shares.	Limited by guarantee.	Unlimited.	Total.*	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	84	25	1	110	28,33,706	4,46,003
1887-88	66	1	1	68	38,66,786	7,30,931
1888-89	30	2	...	32	27,80,545	4,20,057
1889-90	23	4	...	27	31,71,857	11,42,101
1890-91	26	1	...	27	26,61,807	2,52,802

—	Number of companies wound up.	Companies working at the end of the year (31st March).			
		Number of companies.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Collections.
	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	192	482	386,60,240	143,75,021	15,700
1887-88	176	374	395,91,011	163,99,644	8,082
1888-89	110	296	372,80,720	167,90,357	5,097
1889-90	60	263	387,22,354	175,71,039	5,787
1890-91	57	233	384,78,297	172,41,566	4,600

The number of companies registered under the Act during the year was 27 as in 1889-90. 20 of these were banking or loan companies, 1 was a trading company, 1 a planting company, 1 a mining and quarrying company, 1 a sugar manufacturing company, while the remaining 3 were miscellaneous companies. The Kollegal Mining Company (Limited) with a nominal capital of 5 lakhs and a paid-up capital of Rs. 21,300 was the most important of the companies registered during the year. The nominal and paid-up capitals of the 26 companies fell from Rs. 31,71,857 and Rs. 11,42,101 in 1889-90 to Rs. 26,61,807 and Rs. 2,52,802, respectively. The difference was due mainly to the registration in 1889 of one abnormally large company with a nominal capital of 10 lakhs and a paid-up capital of over 7½ lakhs. Excluding that company from consideration, it will be seen that the paid-up capital has advanced steadily in amount during the last five years. 57 out of the 263 companies, which were at work at the beginning of the year under review, were wound up. The number of companies limited by guarantee was 23 at the close of 1889-90, and 1 was newly registered in 1890-91. Of these, 6 were wound up during the year. 20 against 21 companies last year omitted to file their balance sheets, and penalties to the extent of Rs. 83 were recovered from 5 of them, the others having been either acquitted or let off with a warning by the Magistrates by whom they were tried. Out of 99 companies working at the Presidency on the 31st March 1891, 95 were inspected by the Registrar's establishment. The registration fees amounted to Rs. 4,599 and the charges to Rs. 1,344, the net balance in favour of the department for the year being Rs. 3,255 against Rs. 4,446 in 1889-90.

* Excluding companies registered under Act XXI of 1860.

MILITARY. (1890-91.)

Strength of army.

The following tables compare the strength of the British and Native Armies in the Madras Presidency on the 1st April 1890 and the 1st April 1891 and show the additions and diminutions which occurred in each force during the interval :—

—	British troops.						
	Cavalry.	Artillery.		Garrison and Mounted Artillery.	Infantry.	Engineers.	Total.
		Horse Artillery.	Field Artillery.				
Strength on 1st April 1890 ...	1,255	362	1,343	557	9,444	45	13,006
Additions—							
By corps from Europe in relief ...	...	...	...	...	742	...	742
By drafts from Europe	146	46	86	104	1,066	6	1,454
By enlistments in India	2	9	14	3	23	...	51
By transfers	2	191	415	133	3,233	1	3,975
By other causes	6	...	...	...	10	...	16
Total additions ...	156	246	515	240	5,074	7	6,238
Diminutions—							
By return of troops to England ...	...	...	...	...	1,196	...	1,196
By invalids, &c., being sent home...	135	41	110	66	1,213	...	1,565
By deaths	5	5	18	13	127	2	170
By desertions	5	...	1	1	7	...	14
By transfers	5	200	386	15	1,442	...	2,048
By discharges	4	2	7	5	24	...	42
By other causes	4	2	...	1	41	3	51
Total diminutions ...	158	250	522	101	4,050	5	5,086
Strength on 1st April 1891 ...	1,253	358	1,336	696	10,468	47	14,158

—	Native troops.				
	Cavalry.	Infantry.	"Q.O." Sappers and Miners.	Burma Sappers and Miners.	Total.
Strength on 1st April 1890 ...	1,850	24,984	1,318	154	28,306
Additions by recruiting ...	135	4,681	98	47	4,961
Diminutions—					
By pensions	46	2,608	72	...	2,726
By discharges	40	640	16	27	723
By desertions	22	102	15	9	238
By deaths	8	554	19	1	582
By other causes	14	150	2	3	169
Total diminutions ...	130	4,144	124	40	4,438
Strength on 1st April 1891 ...	1,855	25,521	1,292	161	28,829

Enlistmo of recruits,

The subjoined statement shows the number and caste of recruits enlisted in the Native Army during 1890-91 :—

—	Cavalry.	Infantry.	"Q.O." Sappers and Miners.	Burma Sappers and Miners.	Remarks.
Christians	10	101	14	...	*As the number of Telingas in the Madras Infantry was found to be disproportionately large in comparison with the numbers of the other castes of which the Madras Regiments are composed, the discontinuance of recruiting from men of that caste was directed in December 1890.
Mussulmans	90	519	3	...	
Brahmans and Rajputs	17	44	...	...	
Mahrattas	7	18	2	...	
Telingas or Gentoos	...	214 *	3	...	
Tamils	...	186	2	...	
Other castes	...	147	49	...	
Gurkhas	...	251	...	...	
Punjabis	...	18	...	...	
Burmans	...	...	...	47	
Total of enlistments ...	124	1,498	73	47	

Troops in Burma.

Four local Burma battalions of the Madras Army were formed during the year under review from the Kubo Valley police battalion, the Chin levy, the Shan States levy and the Myingyan police battalion.

Reorganization of the District Commands and Staff of the Royal Artillery in India.

The district commands and staff of the Royal Artillery in India were reorganized with effect from 1st April 1890, the Artillery in India being divided into six regimental commands called "circles." Each "circle" was placed under the supervision of a Colonel on the staff, such officer being the Artillery adviser to the General Officers commanding the districts included in his circle, and having a staff officer and an office establishment.

Volunteer reserves.

The Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps was transferred from the Bombay to the Madras Command. The Vizagapatam Rifle Volunteers and the Godávari Rifle Volunteers were amalgamated into one administrative battalion designated the "East Coast Rifle Volunteers."

Foreign service bounty clothing.

The issue of foreign service bounty clothing to Madras regiments embarking for Burma was discontinued. All men entitled to such clothing now receive a cash payment in lieu.

Movement of troops.

In the ordinary annual reliefs, the following moves were carried out:—One Horse and two Field Batteries of Royal Artillery proceeded to Bombay and were replaced by a similar number from that Presidency. Four battalions of British Infantry were moved from Burma, 2 of which proceeded to England, 1 to the Bengal and the other to the Madras Presidency, and were replaced by 2 from the former and 2 from the latter Presidency, a battalion from England and one of those withdrawn from Burma taking the places of the 2 latter in India. One battalion moved in India. Two companies of the "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners were also moved, of which 1 returned to India from Burma and was replaced by another from India. Nine battalions of Madras Infantry were also moved in relief—6 between India and Burma. In addition a wing of the 4th Madras Pioneers was moved from Bangalore to Upper Burma in connection with road work in the Chin Hills.

Distribution of Native army.

Madras troops ceased to garrison Sambalpur (transferred to the Bombay Presidency) on its occupation by Bombay troops. The Wing 27th Madras Infantry accordingly moved to Cuttack. Two squadrons of the 4th Madras Cavalry were moved from Bellary to Madras to provide for extra guard and other duties on the occasion of the visit of His Imperial Highness the Cesarewitch and 2 companies of the 1st Madras Pioneers were sent to Tuticorin from Trichinopoly for duty during His Imperial Highness's stay there. Madras was substituted for Vizianagram as a regimental centre station for Madras Infantry under the linked-battalion system.

Field operations.

During the year, Madras troops under the command of Brigadier-General G. B. Wolseley, C.B., A.D.C., were detailed to take part in the operations conducted against the Swaba of Wuntho (Upper Burma), with the object of restoring order on the frontier. Small detachments of troops, British and Native, were also employed in Burma in connection with certain expeditions undertaken for punitive and other purposes.

Disturbances near Tuticorin.

Detachments of the 1st Madras Pioneers were despatched to Tuticorin and Kilakarai to guard against the probability of a disturbance arising from a large number of Arabs having assembled at those places in connection with the Ceylon pearl fishery.

Revised system of hutting.

A revised system of hutting Native troops was introduced in April 1890, under which the State provides and maintains lines which are occupied by corps free of rent.

Health of British troops.

The average strength of the British troops was 13,592, or more than that of last year by 313; but the number of admissions into hospital and the average daily sick rate were less. The following table compares the health of the troops in the two years 1889-90 and 1890-91:—

——	Average strength.	Average daily sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength.			
						Average daily sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.
1889-90	13,279	1,224	20,390	238	412	92·17	1,535·50	19·92	31·02
1890-91	13,592	1,167	18,059	155	311	85·86	1,328·65	11·40	22·88
Increase ...	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	...	57	2,331	83	101	6·31	206·85	8·52	8·14

From these figures it will be observed that the health of the army during the year under report compares very favourably with that of the previous year. The troops were comparatively free from cholera and small-pox. There were 2 admissions amongst the men for cholera, both of which proved fatal, and 5 admissions for small-pox. There were no admissions amongst the women for these diseases, while amongst the children there were 3 admissions for small-pox and no case of cholera. The officers were free from these diseases. There were 125 admissions for enteric fever with 42 deaths. The largest number of cases occurred in Bangalore, where there were 29 admissions and 4 deaths, while in 1889-90 there were only 19 admissions. Tounghoo came next with 18 admissions and 12 deaths. In Secunderabad there were 14 admissions and 2 deaths, a record more favourable than that of the previous year, when there were 164 admissions and 46 deaths. The rate of mortality from dysentery, hepatitis and hepatic abscess was 2·45, which is much lower than that of the previous year, when the ratio per mille of strength was 4·19. The total number of deaths from these diseases was 25, of which 11 occurred in Burma. There were 24 admissions from heatstroke, with a mortality of 15 against 37 cases and a mortality of 27 in the previous year. The depôts furnished the highest rate of admission, which was 1,701·23 and exceeded the rate for 1889-90 by 415·78. The next highest admission rate—1,638·28—was in the Myingyan and Mandalay districts, where there was a decline as compared with the preceding year of 637·17. The Madras district came next with an admission rate of 1,527·96 against 1,572·02 last year. In the Rangoon district the admission rate was 1,344·92, and approaching this was that in the Southern district, which was 1,311·55. There was a decrease in the admission rate in both these districts as compared with the previous year. In the Belgaum and Bangalore districts the ratio of admissions was 1,222·56 or 67·50 lower than last year. The troops on the march contributed the lowest rate, while in the previous year they furnished the highest rate. The ratio per mille for the year under report was 777·32, while in 1889-90 the corresponding figure was 3,769·86. As compared with the previous year, the rate of mortality was higher at the depôts—24·60 per mille—and in the districts of Madras and Rangoon, as well as in the Southern districts. In all the remaining districts there was a fall in the rate. There were no deaths amongst the troops on the march, while in 1889-90 the rate of mortality was highest amongst them. This year, the depôts furnished the highest death-rate, which was 24·60.

Health of Native troops.

The strength of the Native Army during the year was 23,252, or less than that of the previous year by 3,767. The decrease is rather apparent than real, the statistics of three corps not having been received in time for inclusion in this year's figures. The following table compares the health of the troops during 1889-90 and 1890-91:—

——	Average strength.	Average daily sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength.			
						Average daily sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.
1889-90	27,019	1,204	23,284	672	565	44·56	861·76	24·87	20·91
1890-91	23,252	943	20,142	462	484	40·56	866·25	19·87	20·81
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·49	...	...
Decrease ...	3,767	261	3,142	210	81	4·00	...	5·00	·10

The admission rate has gone on increasing steadily for the last five years. The Myingyan and Mandalay districts were the unhealthiest in the command and the Madras district the healthiest, the admission rate in the former being 1,338·40 per mille of strength and in the latter 576·19. In the Secunderabad district the admission rate was 917·41 or 198·61 higher than last year, and in the Southern district the rate was 798·43, being almost double the rate for the previous year. The admission rate in the Rangoon district increased considerably, being 693·23 in the year under report and 480·63 in 1889-90. There was an increase in the average daily sick rate in two districts (Belgaum and Bangalore, and Rangoon), but the rate of mortality was lower in all the districts. The invaliding rate was higher than that for last year in the Madras, Secunderabad and Rangoon districts and lower in the remaining three districts. The average daily sick and death rates were highest in the Myingyan and Mandalay districts and lowest in the Southern district. The Southern district, however, contributed the highest invaliding rate and the Myingyan and Mandalay districts the lowest. There were 125 admissions amongst the European officers in the year under report against 159 in the previous year, and the largest number of admissions was from ague (33). There were two deaths amongst them, one from hemiplegia and the other from pneumonia.

Voluntary venereal hospitals.

During the year under review, there were 5 voluntary venereal hospitals in operation. The number of patients admitted into these hospitals was 284, while last year there were 119. The results produced under the voluntary system were very far from satisfactory when contrasted with those shown when the Contagious Diseases' Act was in operation. There were no deaths recorded amongst the patients.

Changes in medical administration.

The introduction of cantonment hospitals in this Presidency was sanctioned during the year. The strength of the Apothecary branch of the Sub-Medical Department was raised and an establishment of Lady Nurses was sanctioned for Rangoon.

Military Accounts department.

The sanctioned budget estimate for the year 1890-91 (exclusive of the cost of stores from England) was Rs. 340,81,380 and the revised estimate was Rs. 338,58,000, while the expenditure (that for the month of March being approximate) amounted to Rs. 336,75,000, being Rs. 4,06,380 less than the sanctioned allotment. The decrease was due chiefly to savings under Native Infantry Reserve forces, provisions for natives, malt liquor, hire of transport, sea and inland water charges, railway charges, implements, godown, furniture and contingencies, transport branch-depôt, regimental medical establishments, ordnance stores and gratuities to natives. The savings under the above and other heads were counterbalanced largely by expenditure on account of the Chin-Lushai expedition and the Anglo-Siamese mission, as well as by increased expenditure under Royal Artillery, British Infantry, kit-money, provisions for Europeans, dieting sick, miscellaneous contingencies and a few other heads. The extra expenditure on account of Upper Burma during the year under review was Rs. 51,21,100, including Rs. 13,36,900 on account of the Chin-Lushai expedition. The expenditure for the year 1890-91 was less by Rs. 1,60,923 than that for 1889-90 (Rs. 338,35,923).

Clothing department.

The clothing manufactured during the year under notice was generally serge or undress clothing for British Troops, alkaliks and pantaloons for Madras Cavalry, and serge clothing for the Bombay Army. No clothing was made up for the Madras Infantry, 161,439 garments and 58,011 chevrons and good-conduct badges were made up during the year against 125,903 garments and 125,650 chevrons and badges in the previous year. The factory outturn included 27,060 garments supplied for expeditionary forces and for mobilization reserve. The balance of stock at the beginning of the year was estimated at Rs. 13,75,561, the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 5,97,537, and the issues for the same period to Rs. 8,06,155, leaving a balance of stock at the end of the year valued at Rs. 11,66,943. The total value of stores demanded from England during the year was Rs. 3,65,571 against Rs. 5,17,447 in the previous year. Stores of indigenous manufacture to the value of Rs. 1,30,110 and European stores worth Rs. 10,870 were purchased in the local market. It was decided that the Madras Cavalry and Infantry including the "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners and Hyderabad Contingent Infantry

should in future receive money compensation at the rate of Rs. 3-8-0 and Rs. 3 per man, respectively, in lieu of free issues of khaki clothing. The maintenance of a reserve of field clothing at Rangoon for British and Native Troops and followers was sanctioned.

Commissariat department.

The supply of beef and mutton for all stations in India and Burma was arranged for, as usual, by contract, except at Bhamo, Shwebo and Bernardmyo, where it was supplied departmentally. Slaughter cattle and sheep for the above three stations were obtained by the Executive Commissariat Officer, Store and Shipping, Mandalay, and sent there. Bread was supplied departmentally at all stations in India and Burma except Belgaum, Cannanore, Calicut and Malapuram, where contracts prevailed. The Government Garden at Secunderabad, which was made a permanent institution, was worked at a saving of Rs. 196 during the year under review. The working of the Thayetmyo Commissariat Garden was a very great success, the saving to Government during the year being Rs. 4,667 or Rs. 2,064 more than in 1889-90. The Government of India accorded sanction during the year for the establishment of gardens at Bhamo and Bernardmyo, and steps were taken for the establishment of gardens at Mandalay, Shwebo and Haka. The stock of rum in hand was sufficient to meet all demands. Malt liquor for Indian stations (including Belgaum) was supplied by the Murree Brewery Company and Messrs. Meakin and Company up to the 31st December 1890, when the Government ruled that officers commanding British regiments and batteries of Artillery should, as a tentative measure, make their own arrangements for the supply of beer to their refreshment-rooms without the aid of State agency. Malt liquor for the troops in Lower Burma continued to be supplied by the Murree Brewery Company and in Upper Burma by Messrs. Dyer and Company, and tea for stations in India was contracted for at As. 7-7 per pound deliverable at Madras, except in Belgaum, where the supply was made by the Dehra Dún Company at As. 6-8 per pound. The Government Tea Gardens at Port Blair continued to supply the tea required for all British troops in Burma at As. 7-8⅔ per pound. 196 young steers were received from the Amrat Mahal herds of His Highness the Maharájá of Mysore.

Reserve Remount depôt, Hosur.

504 horses for the British Mounted services remained at the depôt on the 1st April 1890, exclusive of 7 old cast horses attached to the depôt farm. During the year under review 275 horses were purchased, making a total of 779 animals. Of this number 276 were issued to the service, 9 were sold and 5 died, leaving a balance of 489 on the 1st April 1891. The average price of the horses purchased during the year was the same as that in the preceding year, viz., Rs. 650.

Pension and Family Payment department.

On the 31st March 1891 there were 31,878 military pensioners of all grades and classes borne on the registers, whose pensions aggregated Rs. 23,84,602, showing an increase of 1,429 pensioners at an increased cost to Government of Rs. 1,02,521 as compared with the previous year. There were 1,541 casualties during the year and 2,790 fresh pensioners were added to the list. This large increase in number and money was owing to the disbandment of four Native regiments. The number of family certificates granted by troops and departments in Burma and at the stations beyond the Madras frontier during the year was 82,509, and the amount paid on them aggregated Rs. 5,42,265, showing a decrease in number of 5,076 certificates and in money of Rs. 57,417. This decrease was owing to the discontinuance of family certificates granted by two regiments of Native Infantry returned from Burma for disbandment, by one regiment of Native Infantry and one battalion of European Infantry returned from Burma on relief, and by men of various corps and departments who had died, been discharged or had returned to the coast on sick certificate.

Employment of pensioners.

At the close of the official year under review, 3,468 pensioners were employed, a large number of whom filled posts of trust and responsibility. The number of pensioners on the 31st March 1891 who had registered their names for employment was 743.

MARINE. (1890-91.)

Marine Acts.

The following new Acts were passed in the year, viz., Act V of 1891 amending and supplementing the Indian Ports Act X of 1889, Act VI of 1891 amending the Indian Merchant Shipping Acts, and Act VII of 1891 amending the Indian Registration Act X of 1841. Under section 5 (1), Act X of 1889, new limits were fixed for the ports of Tellicherry and Vizagapatam. Under sections 7 and 36, a Board of Port Conservancy for the Godávari district was constituted. Under section 7, the Port Officer of Pámban was appointed Conservator of the ports of Mandapam and Rámesvaram in the district of Madura. Madras Act III of 1885 was extended to the port of Cocanada, and rules and schedules of fees were framed and brought into force there in the year. On the line between Negapatam and the Straits Settlements, an additional steamer was employed by a new Company, making in all three steamers working on that line. The provision of medical officers on board of native passenger-vessels, rules for the carriage of explosives on board such vessels, and sundry other matters in connection with the working of Act X of 1887 formed the subject of an exhaustive inquiry and report to the Government of India by a Special Commission appointed for the purpose. 90 native vessels were registered in the Presidency during the year. Rules for the preparation of Shipping Masters' accounts and for the periodical inspection thereof by an officer of the Accounts department were framed and issued to the Shipping Masters at Madras and Coast ports. The schedules of boat-hire rates of the more important ports along the coast (Madras excepted) were revised, and the revised rates were brought into force in the year. The rules of 30th September 1867, for the better management and control of licensed boats, catamarans, &c., were under revision at the close of the year. Under section 6 (1) (*e*) of the Indian Ports Act, two additional rules were brought into force at the port of Cocanada in order to prevent the use of naked or unprotected lights on vessels lying in the river within port limits, and the firing of rocket or other fireworks within port limits. Section 31 of the Ports Act was specially extended to the port of Mangalore, and rules relating to the licensing of pilots framed and rates of fees for pilotage fixed. The rules relating to the licensing of pilots and to the duties of licensed pilots at the ports of Pámban and Kílakarai were revised, and the rates for services other than pilotage, were amended. The rates of pilotage fees payable by vessels entering the artificial harbour at the port of Madras were reduced in the year.

Wrecks and casualties.

There was an appreciable decrease in the number of wrecks and casualties, there being only 3 strandings and 4 founderings, or a total of 7, as compared with 23 strandings, 12 miscellaneous casualties, 1 collision, and 1 foundering, or a total of 37, in the previous year. The most important of the seven cases recorded this year was the loss of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's Steamer *Nurjahan*, of 1,936 tons burthen, on the Tinnevelly coast, in connection with which a formal investigation under Act V of 1883 was held at Tuticorin, and the 3rd officer of the vessel was reduced for three months. There was no loss of life in any instance.

Weather.

The weather was normal throughout the year, thus enabling shipping and landing operations to be carried on without interruption at all the ports.

Meteorological observatory.

The Meteorological Observatory at the Presidency Port office worked satisfactorily.

Marine manual.

A complete manual for the guidance of Port Officers was compiled in the year, but its issue was deferred pending final approval by Government.

Tidal observations.

The Tidal Observatory at Madras was abolished. The results of observations at Cocanada, Tuticorin and Cochin were satisfactory.

Passenger traffic.

168,540 passengers sailed from all ports in the Presidency during the year and 132,709 landed at these ports. The largest traffic was carried on at the ports of Pámban, Negapatam, Tuticorin and Cocanada.

Navigation and trade.

The following statement compares the number of vessels which paid port dues, their tonnage, and the dues collected thereon in the whole Presidency with the figures for 1889-90 :—

—	Vessels.	Number.		Tonnage.		Dues.	
		1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
						Rs.	Rs.
Madras ...	British { Coasting	266	314	425,509	448,302	29,945	28,636
	British { Other than coasting ...	251	252	491,822	485,104	73,714	64,292
	Foreign	57	69	62,084	86,582	3,893	8,304
	Native	79	86	10,638	10,980	1,092	869
	Total ...	653	721	990,143	1,030,968	1,08,644	1,02,101
Coast Ports	British { Coasting	2,721	3,954	3,904,835	4,918,359	1,02,792	1,54,407
	British { Other than coasting ...	612	966	398,949	947,206	31,378	1,02,949
	Foreign	606	666	38,298	130,048	3,199	12,859
	Native	20,500	19,969	774,644	785,603	25,421	25,860
	Total ...	24,439	25,555	5,116,726	6,811,216	1,62,790	2,96,075
	Grand Total ...	25,092	26,276	6,106,869	7,842,184	2,71,434	3,95,176

The principal ports visited by British vessels, and the number of vessels that called, were as follows, viz., Pámban 519, Negapatam 380, Cocanada 334, Gopálpur 325, Tuticorin 271, Bimlipatam 261, Cochin 261, Masulipatam 241, Vizagapatam 225, Calicut 213, Tellicherry 212, Cannanore 167, Mangalore 153, Cuddalore 131 and Calingapatam 130. Of foreign vessels, 6 called at Cocanada, 1 at Cuddalore, 1 at Porto Novo, 4 at Negapatam, 205 at the principal ports in the Malabar district, and 380 at the principal ports in the South Canara district. The foreign vessels that visited the ports in the eastern group were chiefly French, Swedish, Norwegian and American steamers. Of those that visited the Malabar and South Canara ports, some were under American, German and French colours, the remainder being principally large Arab vessels, and small country craft belonging to the coast of Cutch, Goa, &c. The decrease in port dues paid by British craft at Madras and by all native craft was due to the reduction in rates in force from 1st September 1889. The port dues paid at the coast ports averaged from 6 to 21 pies per ton, and at Madras from 12 to 26 pies per ton.

Trade.

The subjoined statement exhibits the total value of, and duty on, the imports and exports of the Presidency for the official years 1889-90 and 1890-91 :—

—	Tonnage.	Value of			Duty on		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
All Ports.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total of Madras. { 1889-90 ...	990,143	6,65,85,549	5,40,63,184	12,06,48,733	10,95,357	30,655	11,26,012
{ 1890-91 ...	1,030,968	6,64,84,068	5,10,80,871	11,75,64,939	11,77,441	2,835	11,80,276
Total of other ports. { 1889-90 ...	5,116,726	4,38,71,873	10,71,29,724	15,10,01,597	56,716	4,55,403	5,12,119
{ 1890-91 ...	5,780,248	5,32,28,167	10,54,15,433	15,86,43,600	60,498	4,05,954	4,66,452

Port fund.

The receipts at all the ports in the Madras Presidency amounted to Rs. 3,47,674 and the charges to Rs. 5,26,223 against Rs. 3,95,881 and Rs. 5,50,818, respectively, in 1889-90. Excluding the Provincial contribution of Rs. 72,484 credited in 1889-90, the receipts exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 24,277, an increase almost wholly arising from port dues. The charges included a contribution to the Madras Harbour Trust of Rs. 2,62,000. The year closed with an outport balance of Rs. 2,74,483 and a balance at Madras of Rs. 2,91,945.

Outports.

Gopálpur—Both imports and exports increased, a result due to the improvement in the condition of the district arising from a comparatively favourable season. Passenger traffic was unusually brisk. The question of breaking up the pier was under consideration. Calingapatam—There was an increase in the

value both of imports and exports, and a general improvement in the trade of the port this year arising from the improved condition of the district. Bimlipatam—There was an increase both in exports and imports. Seeds were shipped to European ports, and cotton goods and metals imported in larger quantities than in the previous year. Passenger statistics exhibited a decrease. The boat channel shifted its position during the year. Vizagapatam—In exports there was a slight decrease, but in imports an increase, due to the arrival of large consignments of railway materials for the East Coast Railway. Passenger traffic decreased. A survey of the coast was completed by the Indian Marine Steamer *Investigator*. A stern mooring buoy was laid down in the roadstead and a three-ton crane was erected near the landing place. Cocanada—In imports there was an increase but in exports a decrease, due to the failure of the gingelly crop and to less demand for sugar and castor seeds from foreign countries. Passenger traffic was brisk as usual. The goods wharf was repaired. Two dredgers were employed in removing the silt from the bar and river. A survey of the coast and bay was carried out by the Indian Marine Steamer *Investigator*. Masulipatam—The marked prosperity of the district, combined with the failure of crops in some of the southern districts, helped to increase the value of exports from Masulipatam by over 14 lakhs of rupees as compared with 1889-90. Under the head of imports also there was an increase. Cuddalore—In the export trade there was an increase this year, while in imports there was a decrease. Large shipments of ground-nuts to Europe contributed to the increase, while the decrease was owing to fewer arrivals of coal and railway materials. A dredger was obtained and much of the inconvenience caused to boat traffic by the silting of the channels was removed by dredging. Porto Novo—There was a decrease in exports and an increase in imports. The decrease in exports was due to less shipments of rice and paddy to Ceylon ports. The trade with the Straits Settlements was on the increase. The wharf was repaired and two additional wings added to the jetty at a cost of Rs. 4,000. Negapatam—Both exports and imports showed an increase, over the figures of the preceding year. A Committee was appointed by Government to consider measures for overcoming the difficulties arising from the silting of the river and the want of a sufficient depth of water over the bar. Groynes were erected to protect the south sand spit from erosion. Passenger trade was brisk as usual. Large numbers of cattle were shipped from this port to the Straits Settlements. A shed for native passengers was erected on the port jetty at a cost of nearly Rs. 3,000. Pámban—Trade opened briskly with two regular lines of small steamers running through the pass. One line, however, had, in the competition, to abandon operations. The steam communication thus established had the effect of keeping away many of the smaller-sized native craft which used to resort to this port. Tuticorin—The trade of the port was in a prosperous condition, placing it again at the head of all the coast ports; there was a large increase in imports, but a falling off in exports. Cotton and jaggery shipments were fewer than in the previous year. Passenger trade was brisk as usual. Cochin—The trade of the port was in a flourishing condition, the returns showing an increase under the head of both imports and exports. Rice and paddy contributed largely to the increase under the head of imports. The ship-building industry of this port showed signs of reaction, and two small vessels adapted for the coasting trade were built in the year. Calicut and Beypore—There was an increase in imports but a small decrease in exports. A new flagstaff for signalling to the shipping was erected at Calicut. Tellicherry—Both imports and exports increased, the increase in exports being due to larger shipments of coffee this year to Europe, and that in imports to larger arrivals of rice from Calcutta, crops in certain parts of the district having failed for want of rain in proper season. Cannanore—The trade of the port showed an increase in imports and a decrease in exports. Mangalore—The trade of this port showed an increase in imports and a decrease in exports. The decrease in exports occurred chiefly in coffee, rice, &c. Two buoys marking the bar channel were placed in position.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS. (1890-91.)

The following statement compares the numbers of wild animals destroyed in 1889-90 and 1890-91 :— Numbers killed.

—	1889-90.	1890-91.
	No.	No.
Elephants	...	...
Tigers	150	158
Panthers	1,025	916
Bears	178	110
Wolves	84	1
Hyænas	168	7
Total ...	1,605	1,102

The decrease occurs under all the heads except "tigers," under which there was an increase of 8 over the number killed in the preceding year. There was only 1 wolf killed in the year and that was in Godávari. Of the 7 hyænas destroyed, Malabar accounted for 4, Godávari for 2, and North Arcot for 1.

The rewards disbursed during the year amounted to Rs. 27,419 against Rs. 37,345 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 9,926 or 26·57 per cent. The decrease was due to the smaller number of animals killed during the year, to the discontinuance of the grant of rewards for wolves and hyænas, and to the restrictive orders issued with regard to the payment of full rewards for the destruction of tigers, panthers and bears. Of the total amount of rewards, Rs. 22,655 were disbursed in the three northernmost and the two West Coast districts and in Coimbatore and Salem. The loss of human life by wild animals decreased from 290 in the preceding year to 143 in the year under report. The deaths from snake-bites declined from 1,847 in 1889-90 to 1,610 in the year under report; in Nílgiris alone there was no loss of life under this head. The total mortality among cattle from both wild animals and snakes amounted to 16,310 against 17,813 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 1,503 or 8·4 per cent. Loss of crops by the depredations of wild animals was reported specially only from Ganjam, Godávari and Malabar, and the value of the crops destroyed in these districts amounted to Rs. 889 in the year under report against Rs. 1,213 in the previous year. Rewards.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION. (1890-91.)

Season and rainfall.

WITH the exception of the four northern districts of the Presidency and Bellary, Kurnool, Tanjore and Trichinopoly, the season during the year 1890-91 was generally very unfavourable and exceptionally so in portions of Nellore, Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Malabar. The total rainfall registered for the Presidency during the year amounted to 40·00 inches against 47·04 in 1889-90 and 45·28, the average of the ten years ending 1889-90. As compared with this average the rainfall in the early monsoon was nowhere very seriously deficient; that of the latter monsoon was, however, deficient in all districts except Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Anantapur, Bellary, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore. In the 9 districts where the season was exceptionally unfavourable, the rains in the first three months of the north-east monsoon were unusually scanty and the result was a serious failure of wet crops over more or less extensive tracts and a poor yield of dry crops. The areas affected in South Arcot and Madura were however comparatively small and prospects subsequently so far improved in them that they were left out of account when the question of relief measures for the affected tracts was considered during the last months of the year. Malabar, too, was left out of account, for although there was a considerable failure of the second rice crop, the first crop yielded fairly well. Excluding these three districts the area reported as affected by the season about the beginning of January 1891 was estimated at about 18,000 square miles, comprising the taluks of Nellore south of the Pennér river and the southern portion of the Venkatagiri zamindari, portions of the eastern and southern taluks of Cuddapah, the greater portion of the Kálahasti zamindari and the Wandiwash taluk in North Arcot, the northern taluks of Chingleput and portions of three others, seven taluks of Tinnevelly, four of which were only partially affected, and portions of the Coimbatore district. The aggregate population of this tract was over 4,000,000. In the third week of January, however, some unexpected rain fell in parts of the affected districts, and this was followed up by more rain in February and March which materially improved the prospects, especially in Nellore, Madura, South Arcot and Tinnevelly, so that towards the end of the official year there seemed no ground for any serious anxiety except in portions of Chingleput, North Arcot, three taluks of Tinnevelly and the Polláchi taluk of Coimbatore, comprising an area of 7,600 square miles. These tracts began to exhibit in January and February unmistakeable signs of distress and it was found necessary to provide relief works. The ordinary public works however, supplemented by a few large works opened by the Public Works Department, coupled with increased expenditure on repairs to minor irrigation works and a liberal grant of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, enabled the ryots and labouring classes to tide over the distress during the closing months of the year without much difficulty. At the end of March about 100 minor irrigation works and 15 ordinary Public Works Department works were in progress in the five affected taluks of Chingleput, giving employment to about 5,300 coolies. In the Wandiwash taluk and in the Kálahasti zamindari of the North Arcot district about 2,100 people were employed on 31 minor irrigation works and 9 Public Works Department works, while in Tinnevelly the number employed on 35 minor irrigation works started in the last week of March was about 1,000. In the Polláchi taluk in Coimbatore some 600 coolies were employed on a major irrigation work started in the worst tract. Kitchens for the distribution of cooked food to destitute women and children unable to work were ordered to be started in the affected tracts in the North Arcot district after a personal visit paid by His Excellency the Governor to the Wandiwash taluk on the 16th March. By the 31st March three kitchens

had been opened in the Wandiwash taluk and two in the Mâderpak division of the Kálahasti zamindari in which some 300 people, mostly children, were being fed daily. In the 9 affected districts referred to above, remissions for loss of crops had to be granted to the amount of 13·1 lakhs. In Ganjam there was a copious rainfall throughout the district during the last four months of the south-west monsoon and the crops, both wet and dry, promised to be bumpers, but a heavy north-east monsoon followed culminating in a cyclone which burst over the south-eastern part of the district on the 11th and 12th October and caused serious injury to tanks and roads, without, however, damaging the standing crops to any considerable extent. 11 major and 24 minor irrigation works irrigating 4,212 and 2,237 acres, respectively, were breached. The Godávari began to rise in June, being at its maximum height (11′ 3″ above the crest of the anicut) on the 13th August; the tanks as well as the Godávari canals received a good supply of water. The Kistna river had good freshes and the highest flood was 8·4 feet over the crest of the anicut on the 11th November 1890 against 8·3 feet in the previous year. No damage to crops was caused by the freshes in either river. The freshes in the Cauvery were about the average. In Nílgiris the season was unfavourable to coffee, but fairly satisfactory as regards tea.

Cultivation.

The total extent of ryotwari and inam lands (minor inams and whole inam villages) cultivated during the year both under first and second crop amounted to 26,070,494 acres, exhibiting a slight decrease of 48,400 acres or ·19 per cent. as compared with the total area cultivated in the previous year as shown below :—

		1888-89.	1889-90.*	1890-91.	Increase or decrease compared with 1889-90.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	
Ryotwar.	First crop	18,417,424	18,936,316	18,840,313	− 96,003	− 0·51
	Second crop	1,920,975	2,033,918	2,089,448	+ 55,530	+ 2·73
	Total ...	20,338,399	20,970,234	20,929,761	− 40,473	− 0·19
Inam ...	First crop	4,739,845	4,860,585	4,836,943	− 23,642	− 0·49
	Second crop	255,748	288,098	303,790	+ 15,692	+ 5·45
	Total ...	4,995,593	5,148,683	5,140,733	− 7,950	− 0·16
Total, Ryotwar and Inam ...		25,333,992	26,118,917	26,070,494	− 48,423	− 0·19

There was a decrease in the area under first crop, but an increase in that under second crop. The former was due chiefly to the unfavourable character of the season in nearly one half of the Presidency, and the latter to the favourable north-east monsoon in Kistna, South Arcot, Salem and Trichinopoly. The decrease under first crop was large in Anantapur (acres 84,200), Cuddapah (62,700), North Arcot (23,900), Chingleput (12,400), Madura (28,000), Tinnevelly (39,300), Coimbatore (18,000) and Ganjam (24,300). This decrease was partly counterbalanced by increases in Vizagapatam, Kistna, Nellore, Bellary, Kurnool, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Nílgiris and Malabar, ranging from 0·15 per cent. in Nellore to 8·77 per cent. in Vizagapatam. The increase in Vizagapatam was due partly to the introduction of the survey area and partly to the favourable season.

Special products.

The cultivated area under cotton, indigo and sugarcane is shown below :—

Articles.	Average of five years ending 1889-90.	1889-90.*	1890-91.	Increase or decrease compared with 1889-90.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Cotton	1,491,506	1,640,843	1,737,721	+ 96,878
Indigo	435,129	447,343	255,810	− 191,533
Sugarcane	51,632	59,975	57,479	− 2,496

* The difference between the figures in this column and those given in the report of the previous year is due to the adoption of finally corrected figures from the statistical returns of that year.

Cotton. The total area sown with cotton showed an increase of 5·9 per cent. over the figures of the previous year. The chief cotton districts in the Presidency are Kistna, the Ceded districts, Kurnool, Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevelly. The area under cotton in these districts amounted to 1,660,000 acres, or 95 per cent. of the total area under this crop. As compared with the previous year, all the districts named exhibited an increase except Tinnevelly and Madura, in which there was a small decrease amounting to 12,889 acres, or about 4 per cent., due to late and deficient rainfall during the north-east monsoon. The increase was large in Kistna, Cuddapah, Bellary and Coimbatore owing chiefly to a favourable season and to the rotation of crops, the areas sown in the previous year with cholum in Bellary and indigo in Kistna having been mostly devoted to cotton during the year.

Indigo. The area returned under indigo exhibited a decrease of more than 42 per cent. The decrease was common to all districts and was large in Kistna (31,393 acres), Nellore (20,311), Cuddapah (41,484), Anantapur (17,584), Kurnool (39,147) and South Arcot (22,321). It was due to a fall in the price of the dye and to the cultivation of more remunerative crops. In Cuddapah and Anantapur it was also due to untimely rains and to deficient water-supply.

Sugarcane. The area under sugarcane decreased by 2,496 acres or 4 per cent. There was a decrease in 11 districts and an increase in 8. The decrease was large in Vizagapatam (1,545 acres) owing to the scanty rainfall in the early part of the year. The increase was large in Godávari and Kurnool, being due in the former district to timely receipt of water in the Yeleru river in the Peddápuram taluk and in the latter to large demand and high prices in the market for jaggery.

Prices. Owing to unfavourable seasons the prices of all food-grains and horse-gram were higher than usual in 1888-89 and 1889-90; during the year under report there was a further advance as shown below:—

Articles.	Imperial seers per rupee.			
	1875-76.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.
Rice, second sort	16·0	14·8	13·4	12·6
Paddy, do.	28·6	25·7	23·2	21·8
Cholum	26·6	26·6	24·6	23·4
Cumbu	26·4	24·5	23·7	22·7
Ragi	27·9	28·6	27·7	25·6
Varagu	39·6	35·5	34·0	29·3
Horse-gram	24·1	25·2	20·8	20·2
Salt	15·8	11·8	12·1	12·1

In Ganjam and Vizagapatam the four staple food-grains—rice, cholum, cumbu and ragi—were sold much cheaper than in the previous year. In Godávari, cumbu and ragi were cheaper, but cholum was slightly dearer, while rice, second sort, was stationary. In South Canara, the prices of rice and ragi showed a slight fall. In all other districts, the prices of the four grains rose except cholum, cumbu and ragi in Kurnool and cholum in Tanjore, which showed a slight decrease. This general rise in the prices was due to the exceptionally disastrous character of the north-east monsoon and the consequent diminished outturn of crops in several districts, and also to large exportations of food supplies from the more favoured districts to their less fortunate neighbours. The rise was largest in Madura and Tinnevelly, amounting to 16 and 15 per cent., respectively, in the case of rice, second sort, to 22 and 16 per cent. in cumbu, and to between 21 and 24 per cent. in the case of cholum and ragi. In 9 other districts the percentage of increase ranged from 10 to 17 for one or more of these four grains. The price of horse-gram rose in all the districts except in the four northern districts, the Ceded districts and Kurnool. The rise was conspicuous in Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Nílgiris, and is ascribed to insufficient rainfall during the latter part of the year. The price of salt was almost stationary in several districts.

Wages. Compared with 1889-90 the wages of labour remained almost stationary in several districts. The average for the Presidency for different classes of male adult labourers was as shown below:—

—	Rates current in	
	Towns.	Rural tracts.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Agricultural labourers	5 10 6	4 8 8
Syce or horsekeeper	6 4 2	5 1 8
Common mason, carpenter or smith	15 2 10	12 10 6

The average monthly wages of agricultural labourers in the rural tracts of most districts varied from Rs. 3-2-0 to Rs. 5. They were slightly higher than Rs. 5 in Kistna, Cuddapah, North Arcot and South Arcot, and over Rs. 6 in Nílgiris and South Canara. As usual, Salem showed the lowest wages, viz., Rs. 2-10-0 against Rs. 2-14-0 in the previous year. There was an increase in the rates of wages of agricultural labourers in the rural tracts of Vizagapatam, Anantapur, South Arcot and one taluk of Cuddapah, attributed in the first-named district to the commencement of work on the East-Coast Railway and in the other three districts to the works on the Villupuram-Guntakal Railway. In North Arcot, Salem and the sub-division taluks of Cuddapah, wages exhibited a decrease, ascribed to the unfavourable season and the consequent absence of demand for labour. In Kurnool and Kistna, also, there was a decrease, attributed to the completion of railway works.

Health of cattle. During the year under report there was a sufficiency of pasture and fodder, and the health of cattle was generally good except in Godávari, Nílgiris and portions of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore, in which, owing to the serious failure of the north-east monsoon, pasture and fodder were generally scanty. The total mortality among live-stock amounted during the year to 413,675, or 16,517 less than in the previous year—a death-rate of 15 per mille of the total stock. There was a decrease amongst cattle and sheep and goats in the numbers of deaths from all diseases, except "variola"—*vide* the following abstract:—

Causes of death.	During the year ending the 31st March					
	1889-90.			1890-91.		
	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Horses and ponies.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Horses and ponies.
Diseases.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
Rinderpest	38,252	4,492	...	21,970	2,172	...
Diarrhœa and dysentery	30,368	5,040	6	27,907	4,741	15
Anthrax	22,502	5,654	9	18,586	5,211	17
Foot-and-mouth disease	7,811	2,836	...	6,064	926	...
Variola	3,290	7,962	4	2,214	8,156	8
All other causes	26,243	13,615	134	25,356	8,771	159
Total deaths from disease ...	128,466	39,599	153	102,097	29,977	199
Other causes.						
Natural decay	163,848	40,699	484	197,736	47,606	574
Accidents	22,114	11,815	66	9,629	4,278	64
Snake-bite	2,895	329	10	2,698	192	3
Poisoning	15	2	...	24	...	...
Wild animals	10,517	9,050	130	10,553	7,921	144
Total ...	199,389	61,895	690	220,620	59,997	785
Total deaths from all causes ...	327,855	101,494	843	322,717	89,974	984

The loss of cattle caused by rinderpest during the year amounted to only 57 per cent. of that in 1889-90 and 22 per cent. of that in 1888-89. Cuddapah,

Kurnool, South Arcot, Tanjore and Madura contributed 45 per cent. of the total mortality under this head. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase in the mortality from diseases in Godávari, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore and Nílgiris. The increase amounted in Tanjore to 63 per cent. and in Trichinopoly to 20 per cent. The total loss to the agricultural community, resulting from diseases mostly preventable, was about 10½ lakhs, or 2¾ lakhs less than in 1889-90, estimating the value of cattle at Rs. 10 per head and that of sheep and goats at Re. 1.

Manufactures.

Weaving, the chief industry of the Presidency, though somewhat on the decline as regards the finer cloths on account of the competition of cheap machine-made foreign goods, continued to afford employment to large numbers of the population. It was most frequently carried on with the aid of indigenous handlooms, but there were also 8 large spinning mills at work in Madras, Tinnevelly, Bellary and Malabar. In the Coimbatore district there were 3 cotton-cleaning machines, 5 cotton presses and a steam spinning mill. The manufacture of yarn and indigo, coffee-curing and the curing of hides and skins continued to thrive well. There was no brisk demand during the year for machine-made tiles and bricks turned out by the Basel Mission establishment in South Canara, but the number of them made was far in excess of that in the previous year; the cloth industry of the same establishment maintained its ground.

GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURE. (1890-91.)

General.

The Agricultural Department remained in charge of Mr. H. F. Clogstoun throughout the year. That officer was deputed to attend the Agricultural Conference at Simla early in October 1890, when Dr. Voelcker's suggestions for the improvement of Indian agriculture by scientific means were discussed. The orders of Government on the report of the Agricultural Committee appointed in September 1888 were issued in July 1890, but it was not possible to take any direct action on them during the year, and the questions involved therein were practically held in abeyance.

Village records.

The village and taluk accounts were fairly well kept and were carefully scrutinized at the period of the annual settlement. The sanction of the Secretary of State for the appointment of a special officer as Personal Assistant to the Director to undertake the duty of inspecting the work of the subordinate revenue establishments in the maintenance of land records and survey marks and plans was received towards the close of the year. The revision of the village establishments in the three Government taluks of Ganjam was sanctioned during the year. Proposals relating to Vizagapatam, Anantapur and Kurnool were under consideration. The revision of the staff of revenue inspectors, under reference in the previous year, was sanctioned by the Secretary of State and given effect to partially during the year, their number having been raised from 525 to 610. The Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Mr. Cardozo, made a tour in the North-Western and Central Provinces in order to ascertain the details of the system of survey by village accountants there prevailing, and on his return sent in a report recommending the introduction of the system into this Presidency, which was under the consideration of Government at the close of the year.

Analysis of districts.

The progress made in famine analysis, though considerable, still left much to be desired. Nílgiris was the only district in which the village registers and firka books were completely prepared and checked up to fasli 1299. Ganjam and Chingleput were extremely backward. A special scrutiny of the registers was made during the jamabandi. No further steps were taken to carry out any detailed analyses, and it was decided at the Simla Conference that these should be left to be worked out gradually as information was collected.

System of collection.

The revision of the kistbandi, or instalments of revenue, carried out during 1889-90 has been attended with most satisfactory results throughout the Presidency. The instalments do not generally begin until the crops are ready for the market, and the ryot is thus able to sell his produce to greater advantage and pay

his revenue with greater readiness than before. During the year under report effect was given to the revised kistbandi in Tanjore. The scheme for the remittance of Government revenue by means of postal money orders was experimentally tried in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly.

Measures of protection.

The portion of the Bellary-Kistna State Railway from Cumbum to Nandyál was completed during the year and the whole line from Guntakal to Bezváda was thus made available for traffic. A portion of the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway in South Arcot was also opened for traffic on the 17th November 1890, and another portion, continuous with the above and connecting it with the Nellore branch, on the 18th March 1891. The work on the East Coast Railway was vigorously proceeded with in the northern districts, and the line from Tiruválúr to Mutupét in the Tanjore district was under construction. The survey of a line from Nellore to Bezváda, a distance of 163¼ miles, with an 18-miles branch to Guntúr, and that of another line, 86 miles in length, from Madras to Gúdúr, were completed during the year. The Rushikulya works in Ganjam and the Periyár project in Madura were in progress during the year. A sum of Rs. 4,70,979 was also spent during the year on the improvement and extension of the Kistna Delta system. The sanction of the Secretary of State was received for estimates amounting to Rs. 8,71,000 for improving and extending the Kalingaráyan channel in the Coimbatore district. The original sanctioned allotment for the repairs of minor irrigation works was Rs. 4,00,000, but it was subsequently raised to Rs. 4,60,000 to provide work for labourers in the affected tracts of North Arcot, Chingleput and Tinnevelly. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 4,12,591, the highest recorded since the transfer of these works to the control of the Revenue Department in 1883-84. The budget allotment for advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act was Rs. 2,41,900, of which Rs. 2, 27,942 were actually lent against Rs. 1,38,690 in the preceding year; under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, the budget grant was Rs. 58,100 and the actual amount utilized was Rs. 43,562 against Rs. 44,950 in 1889-90.

Agricultural experiments.

The dairy farm attached to the College of Agriculture, Saidápet, was fairly successful during the year. The work of the college itself is dealt with further on in Chapter VII. The question of establishing farm schools was still *sub judice*, and nothing was done with the exception that 3 selected Agricultural Inspectors were sent to Kumbakónam, Coimbatore and Bellary to make themselves fully acquainted with local practices, in view of the probability of their being called upon to take charge of the farms which it has been proposed to start at those places in connection with existing schools. During the year under report prizes were again awarded for samples of barley grown on the Nílgiris. There was a decline in the number of exhibits owing partly to an unfavourable season, but, notwithstanding the season, the samples were superior for malting purposes to those of the previous year. All the samples were raised from seeds of English origin. In May 1890, the Government, having regard to the deterioration of the quality of the potatoes grown on the Nílgiris, resolved to obtain 50 bushels of seed potatoes from England. The supply, which was obtained through the Secretary of State, arrived in Madras in December 1890 and was forwarded to the Nílgiris with instructions that the seed should be sold to growers at 10 lbs. per rupee. Acting on a remark in a report on the Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow, that Eucalyptus leaves were a useful disencrustator for locomotive boilers, their use was suggested to the South Indian Railway and the Madras Railway authorities, with the result that supplies were obtained for both for experimental use on the railways. The Madras Agri-Horticultural Society, of the managing committee of which the Director of the Department is an *ex-officio* member, continued its work on the usual lines during the year. It received a Government grant of Rs. 4,000 and a private income from subscriptions of Rs. 3,093. Its total receipts were Rs. 16,647. Its expenditure occurred chiefly under establishment (Rs. 5,062), seeds and plants (Rs. 3,260), and improvement of gardens (Rs. 3,463), and amounted in all to Rs. 17,316. Rs. 5,226 were realized by the sale of seeds and plants.

Exhibitions.

No shows of any sort were held during the year, nor was it considered advisable, in reference to the unfavourable state of the season, to make any

arrangements for carrying out the orders of Government as to the initiation of special pony and cattle shows in any of the chief breeding districts.

Agricultural implements.

The iron sugar mills continued to spread over the country, and the heavy iron cotton-soil ploughs remained in favour in the Bellary district, where the ryots often hired them to break up foul or waste land with teams of 4 or 5 yoke of oxen. Endeavours were made to introduce the bamboo seed-drill of the Ceded Districts into Ganjam, but with little success.

Cattle breeding and veterinary establishments.

The orders issued during the year regarding the provision of pasturage, fodder, fuel and small timber for the agricultural population deserve a brief reference. Hitherto the idea had generally prevailed that as soon as a forest was reserved, cattle and men were to be excluded, and it was to be worked for the profit of Government rather than for the benefit of the people. Government has now emphatically declared that the chief object of the reserved forests throughout the greater part of the country is the provision of pasture, small timber, fuel and leaves for manure or litter, and that they are to be worked in order to meet the wants of the villagers in these respects and not to be converted into close reserves for the growth of large timber. During the year pony-breeding operations were brought to an end on the Nílgiris, and the stallion previously stationed there was transferred to Coimbatore. One stallion in the latter district was condemned and sold. One new stallion was purchased and sent to Salem. At the end of the year there were 6 stallions stationed in Coimbatore and 5 in Salem. 509 mares were covered against 434 in 1889. The results of the coverings effected during 1889 were reported and showed that only 22 per cent. of the mares in Coimbatore and 38 per cent. in Salem, or, on the whole, 26 per cent. foaled. Castration operations were continued in Salem and Coimbatore, the number of castrations effected being 201.

Cattle disease.

Government determined in July 1890 to suspend all direct action in attempting to combat disease amongst live stock. It was at the same time proposed that the Veterinary officer thus set free should become Veterinary Vice-Principal of the College of Agriculture, and should also supervise 5 small veterinary hospitals which it was proposed to attach to the farm-schools alluded to above. Towards the end of the year, however, on objection to this arrangement being taken by the Government of India, the Madras Government consented to maintain the office of Inspector of Cattle Diseases on the condition that the officer filling it should be engaged in investigation only. At the commencement of the year, 18 stock inspectors were employed under the department. In its orders of July 1890, the Government resolved that the staff should be broken up and notices were issued accordingly. The carrying out of this decision was, however, held in abeyance pending the result of the reference to the Government of India regarding the proposed abolition of the post of Inspector of Cattle Diseases. Meanwhile 4 inspectors left the department, having obtained appointments in other branches of the public service, and of the 14 remaining, 6 were selected in January to undergo as pecial course of training at Saidápet to prepare them for their future duties when put in charge of the veterinary hospitals to be started in connection with the farm-schools. In March, 3 more were placed on special duty in connection with the operations for the relief of distress. Act II of 1866 has been withdrawn from operation in all districts, and the Government has decided not to put it in force again for the present except in connection with the regulation of large cattle markets and fairs.

GOVERNMENT HORTICULTURE. (1890-91.)

Gardens.

The rainfall for the year at the Government Gardens, Ootacamund, was 48·61 inches, or about the average. The season was a good one for plant growth. The condition of the Government gardens continued to improve. The walks and the lawns were brought into better order, while the coolies' lines, which collapsed during the year, were rebuilt, and the old dilapidated arbours were replaced by more substantial structures. A number of blue-gums were felled. Fewer new plants were introduced during the year than usual. The Government House gardens were

in a backward condition. Stonehouse park and Church Hill park were carefully conserved during the year. The Crewe and Ottley Hall estates were let out for the cultivation of potatoes. Sim's park, Coonoor, was maintained in good order; two new paths were made and a piece of ground was set apart for the cultivation of roses. The trees in the shola grew rapidly, but the severe frost in the winter destroyed the terminal shoots of most of the *Acrocarpus fraxinifolius*. The Barliyár experimental gardens were kept in good order and several new specimens were added. The Durian continued its rapid growth, reaching a height of 42 feet. The Liberian coffee yielded a fair crop and suffered but little from leaf disease. The Mangostine crop was not a good one. Several new specimens were planted in the Gúdalúr experimental gardens, but the ravages of wild animals and the want of rain proved serious obstacles to the success of the gardens.

Herbarium.

Several plants were added to the Herbarium, chiefly by contributors in South India. Cabinets were provided for the collection of seeds and fruits, which received further additions during the year.

Library.

Rs. 702 were spent on the library. Several much needed Botanical works were purchased. Some more volumes of Hooker's Icones Plantarum, the Kew Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information, the Pharmacopœia Indica and other valuable works were presented to the library.

Financial.

The budget estimate of receipts for the year was Rs. 3,500. The sum actually realized was Rs. 4,296 or Rs. 233 more than last year. Seeds and plants to the value of Rs. 585 were distributed gratis or in exchange for gifts made to the garden. The budget estimate of expenditure was Rs. 22,700 and the revised estimate Rs. 22,650, while the actual expenditure aggregated Rs. 22,531 against Rs. 22,495 in the previous year.

Miscellaneous.

Analyses were made by the Government Quinologist of the tobacco leaves grown from the seeds sown last year, and, as far as chemical analysis could show, the tobacco was of good composition. The scrub exterminator was also analysed and found to contain 32·19 per cent. of arsenic. Coffee-leaf disease was prevalent during the year.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA. (1890-91.)

Season and rainfall.

The season for the past year was remarkable for its extreme quietness; there were no high winds, and no hail, and the frost, with the exception of one night at Coonoor, was less severe than for many years. The south-west monsoon was unusually dry, especially on the western side of the plateau. Taking the season altogether, the climatic conditions were not unfavourable to the growth of cinchona, except to very old and very young trees. (*a*) *Dodabetta.*—The amount of rain registered was 48·13 inches, or 8·87 inches less than in the previous year. (*b*) *Naduvatam.*—The amount of rain gauged was 69·58 inches, or 38·45 inches less than last year. (*c*) *Pykara*—(1) *Hooker.*—The rainfall was 60·79 inches as against 103·47 in 1889-90. (2) *Wood.*—46·92 inches were registered against 83·70 in 1889-90.

Financial.

The actual receipts amounted to Rs. 28,876 as against a revised budget estimate of Rs. 40,000; but the former sum does not include the value of 850 packets or 61 lbs. of quinine supplied to Collectors of districts for distribution, 72 lbs. in stock with the Government Quinologist, 1,500 lbs. of quinine and 1,200 lbs. of febrifuge in stock at the end of the year, nor the value of bark supplied to Messrs. Kemp and Co., Bombay. If credit could have been taken in the accounts for the above items, the receipts would have been Rs. 73,555. The revised estimate of expenditure was Rs. 75,000 and the actual expenditure was Rs. 74,914 or Rs. 6,734 more than that of the year before. This increase was due to a payment during the year on account of fusel oil, which should properly have been made in 1889-90, and also to a larger outlay on machinery and chemicals required for the manufacture of quinine and febrifuge in the factory at Naduvatam. The Quinologist's charges amounted to Rs. 18,368, so that, deducting this, the cost

of maintaining the general establishment and upkeep of the several estates was Rs. 56,546 against Rs. 53,576 in 1889-90.

Permanent plantations.

(*a*) *Dodabetta.*—Although the season was a very dry one, the trees on this estate were looking extremely well. The trees on 5 acres of plot No. IX were uprooted and another portion of the same plot was replanted; 32¼ acres were trenched and manured. (*b*) *Naduvatam.*—Owing to the extreme drought many of the trees on the oldest parts of the estate showed manifest signs of dying, and these were either uprooted or coppiced. 18,175 plants were put down in various parts of the estate to replace failures. Plot XI and a portion of plot III were replanted, but nearly one-half of the new plants perished from the dryness of the autumn. 73 acres were trenched and manured. (*c*) *Pykara*—(1) *Hooker.*—Many trees on various plots were coppiced owing to their exhibiting signs of decay. The failures in the plantings of the two previous years were made good. (2) *Wood.*—The Succirubras on a small portion of this plantation were coppiced for the second time. The box trees, which were planted some years ago for experimental purposes, were growing most vigorously.

Upkeep.

The buildings, roads, drains, bridges, &c., on all the estates were maintained as usual in good order.

Manure.

1,593 cart-loads of stable and cattle manure were put out during the year on 72 acres of the Dodabetta estate. On the Naduvatam estate 2,600 cart-loads of old cattle manure were applied to 58½ acres, chiefly to trees which it is intended to bark next year. At Pykara, on the Hooker plantation, 500 cart-loads of cattle manure were put out.

Nurseries.

The nurseries were well stocked with seedlings and balled plants. Considerable mortality occurred among the plants which had been put into balls of earth and moss on all of the estates. The mortality was due, in the first instance, to the young plants having been buried above the collar, and, in the second instance, to their having been kept too damp and under too deep shade. During the year no plants were sold to the public and only 7 lbs. 5 oz. of seeds.

Crop.

The crop harvested during the past year amounted to 133,351 lbs. of bark. At the close of last year there were 477,744 lbs. of bark in stock, making a total of 611,095 lbs. Of this, 100,400 lbs. were disposed of, 96,200 lbs. being used in the manufacture of quinine and febrifuge, 1,800 lbs. sold to the Medical Stores and the rest to the Mysore Durbar and Messrs. Kemp and Co. There remained, therefore, in store at the close of the year 510,695 lbs. of bark. The estimate for the year was 150,000 lbs., so that the crop harvested was 16,649 lbs. below the estimate.

Buildings.

Repairs and additions to the several buildings on the various estates were carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,703.

Manufacture of quinine at Naduvatam

The outturn of quinine during 1890-91 fell short of the revised estimate by over 1,000 lbs., being only 2,928 lbs. The causes of this short outturn were (1) the influenza epidemic, which caused wholesale desertions among the men, (2) the insufficiency of the present machinery and (3) the tardy supply of the chemicals required in the manufacture of quinine. The factory also turned out 1,050 lbs. of febrifuge.

Miscellaneous.

The experiment was made of issuing quinine to Collectors for distribution and sale in the feverish parts of their districts. Packets of the drugs were supplied to all Collectors except the Collector of Madras. But the results of the experiment were disappointing so far as they were known at the end of the year, except in Vizagapatam, Kurnool and South Canara, where the drug met with a ready sale.

Quinologist's department.

The Government Quinologist conducted a great deal of analytical work during the year. His analyses showed that the sulphate of quinine produced at the factory was well up to the standard of the British Pharmacopœia and that the febrifuge was of uniform composition.

FORESTS. (1890-91.)

The following statement shows the changes in area made in the various classes of forests under the control of the Forest Department during 1890-91 :— Area.

—	Area on 31st March 1890.	Added.	Excluded.	Area on 31st March 1891.
	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.
Reserved forests under Act V of 1882	* 3,738	1,411	37	5,112
Reserved forests under other orders	23	...	...	23
Forests reserved under previous rules	12½	...	...	12½
Leased forests	135½	...	...	135½
Reserved lands	12,192	648½	1,540½	11,300
Other forests, Southern Circle	1,441	186	387	1,240
Total	17,542	2,245½	1,964½	17,823

The addition under "other forests" consists chiefly of new areas selected in Madura for reservation. The above statement excludes 17,957 square miles of unreserved lands under the Forest Act in the Northern Circle.

The areas under each class of forest (excluding unreserved lands) in the two circles at the close of the year are shown below :—

—	Reserved forests.	Reserved lands.	Leased and other forests.	Total.
	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.
Northern Circle	1,851½	5,872	158½	7,882
Southern do.	3,273	5,428	1,240	9,941

The area of reserved forests and lands in each district appears below :—

Northern Circle.	Reserved and leased forests.	Reserved lands.	Total.	Southern Circle.	Reserved and leased forests.	Reserved lands.	Total.
	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.		SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.
Ganjam	85	463	548	Chingleput	126	56	182
Vizagapatam	27	10	37	North Arcot	430	523	953
Godávari	345	709½	1,054½	South Arcot	148	662	810
Kistna	346	341	687	Salem	684	570	1,254
Nellore	168½	427	595½	Trichinopoly	141	95	236
Cuddapah	368½	1,663	2,031½	Tanjore	9	16	25
Kurnool	242	1,642½	1,884½	Coimbatore	685	1,848	2,533
Bellary	139½	243	382½	Madura	379	114	493
Anantapur	14	263	277	Tinnevelly	428	162	590
Nilgiris	274½	110	384½	Malabar	158	442	600
				South Canara	85	940	1,025
Total	2,010	5,872	7,882	Total	3,273	5,428	8,701

1,024 square miles were added to the area of reserved forests in the Northern Circle and 360 square miles in the Southern Circle: besides these areas, 4,241 square miles in the Northern Circle and 1,329 square miles in the Southern Circle were settled during the year, but not finally notified under section 16 of the Forest Act with the exception of 16 square miles in the Southern Circle, the reservation of which came into force in 1891-92 only. The area of reserved lands decreased by 799 square miles in the Northern Circle and by 93 square miles in the Southern Circle.

* Correct figure for 3,739 erroneously entered in the previous year's report.

Settlement.

The following statement exhibits the progress made in settlement by the close of the year in the two circles :—

		Total under settlement.		Total finally notified.		Settled awaiting final notification.		Settlement proceeding.	
		BLOCKS.	SQ. MLS.	BLOCKS.	SQ. MLS.	BLOCKS.	SQ. MLS.	BLOCKS.	SQ. MLS.
Northern Circle.	Ganjam	38	514	5	67	16	249½	17	197½
	Vizagapatam ...	5	10	...	...	...	...	5	10
	Godávari	71	951½	28	242	11	303	32	406½
	Kistna	42	618	21	277	9	263	12	78
	Nellore	86	523	51	115	27	199	8	209
	Cuddapah	90	1,487	1	5	81	1,407	18	75
	Kurnool	15	1,884½	3	242	9	1,594½	3	48
	Bellary	62	317	23	74	13	67	26	176
	Anantapur	40	263	...	...	19	128	21	135
	Nílgiris	76	112	2	2	55	30	19	80
	Total ...	525	6,680	134	1,024	240	4,241	151	1,415

		Total under settlement.		Total finally notified.		Total settled and reported, but not finally notified.		Total settled, but not reported.		Settlement proceeding.	
		BLOCKS.	SQ. MLS.	BLOCKS.	SQ. MLS.	BLOCKS.	SQ. MLS.	BLOCKS.	SQ. MLS.	BLOCKS.	SQ. MLS.
Southern Circle.	Chingleput ...	91	161	42	39	11	15	1	4	17	10
	North Arcot ...	94	873	8	58	33	298	9	140	...	...
	South Arcot ...	113	659	19	29	25	153	22	161	21	197
	Salem	126	1,116	8	41	20	185	5	77	23	170
	Trichinopoly ...	74	197	17	9	15	22	3	2	6	27
	Tanjore	24	19	...	...	2	...	5	10	...	...
	Coimbatore ...	33	1,844	...	...	3	377	1	280	3	502
	Madura	81	476	9	31	7	91	1	6	...	...
	Tinnevelly	39	589	8	133	10	161	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	34	560	1	1	1	3	15	158	5	241
	South Canara ...	27	152	2	35	2	8	9	59	...	...
	Total ...	726	6,646	114	376	129	1,313	71	897	75	1,147

Demarcation.

The progress made by the Special Forest Settlement officers during the year was slightly better than in the previous year.

In the Northern Circle 812 miles of boundary were permanently demarcated, 782 miles of old lines were re-cleared and 245 miles of preliminary demarcation were completed. The cost of permanent demarcation varied from Rs. 20-14-10 per mile in Kurnool to Rs. 2-1-2 in Bellary. The total cost of demarcation, including fencing, ditching, &c., was Rs. 16,255. In the Southern Circle 1,631 miles of boundary were demarcated; excepting 100 miles of preliminary demarcation in South Canara, this was mainly permanent. The total expenditure on demarcation was Rs. 20,242 and the average cost per mile Rs. 12-6-7.

Survey and working plans.

Minor departmental surveys were made of reserves and proposed reserves in all the districts in the Northern Circle except Nílgiris. The Revenue Survey department continued the survey of a series of blocks in Bellary, and the mapping of a number of previously surveyed reserves in Anantapur. No working plans were prepared in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godávari and Kurnool; and in none of the other districts were the working plans in existence strictly adhered to, except, perhaps, in Cuddapah at Balapalle and Nellore at Srírharikót, where felling was satisfactorily carried out according to the working plan. The work of forest selection and forest settlement was too heavy during the year to allow of sufficient attention being paid to the preparation and execution of working plans. In the Southern Circle surveys cost Rs. 80,813 during the year, of which Rs. 70,564 were spent on the survey of India party, the outturn by which was 1,050 square miles of triangulation in Coimbatore and Madura, 274·3 miles of traversing and 440·1 square miles of topography chiefly in Madura and Tinnevelly. The outturn was much higher than in the previous year, and the cost per square mile was less. 76 square miles were departmentally surveyed at a total cost of Rs. 10,249, including Rs. 6,171 expended on line-clearing for survey by the Government of India party. A new working plan was introduced into South Malabar (Wálayár); old plans worked satisfactorily in Trichinopoly, Salem (Bargúr) and South Malabar (Nilambúr). New or revised working plans were in various stages of preparation in the other districts.

protection.

In the Northern Circle the area attempted to be protected from fire was 2,885 square miles, of which 7 per cent. was burnt. The average cost per square mile protected was Rs. 7-2-9. In the Southern Circle fire-tracings were drawn round 2,045 square miles at a cost per mile of Rs. 11; 99 per cent. of this area escaped fire. The most extensive fire occurred in Nílgiris at Mudamalai, covering over 40,000 acres; another serious fire occurred in the Amarampálam forest in South Malabar. The percentage of fires was high in the Berhampore range in Ganjam, and in two of the Bellary ranges.

Grazing.

The receipts from grazing in the Northern Circle amounted to Rs. 81,270 against Rs. 79,470 in 1889-90 and in the Southern Circle to Rs. 68,745 against Rs. 64,375.

Forest offences.

1,905 forest offences were reported during the year in the Northern Circle and 3,672 in the Southern Circle against 1,355 and 2,679, respectively, in 1889-90. The increase in the Southern range consisted chiefly of the offences of unauthorized felling of wood and grazing. The percentage of convictions rose from 46 to 51 in the Northern Circle, and from 70 to 80 in the Southern Circle. The percentage of cases compounded declined slightly, being 33 in the Northern and 45 in the Southern Circle. The total amount realized by compounding offences, however, increased from Rs. 11,406 to Rs. 15,759.

Natural reproduction.

The progress of natural reproduction was generally satisfactory in the Northern Circle, especially in Anantapur. In the Southern Circle the results were generally poor; Tanjore, Trichinopoly, South Malabar and portions of Tinnevelly and Coimbatore compared favourably with the other districts and there was on the whole a slight improvement on the previous year.

Artificial reproduction.

The amounts spent on plantations, topes and cultural operations are detailed below :—

		Area.	Cost during the year.			Area.	Cost during the year.
		ACS.	RS.			ACS.	RS.
Northern Circle	Plantations ...	7,689¼	10,700	Southern Circle.	Plantations ...	12,170	29,108
	Topes	6,898	2,380		Topes	18,891	7,586
	Cultural operations.	1,964⅝	4,716		Cultural operations.	4,378	2,148
	Total ...	16,552¼	17,796		Total ...	35,439	38,842

The total amount expended was Rs. 4,937 more than in the preceding year, mainly owing to increased expenditure on plantations and topes in the Southern Circle. The total area under all classes of cultivation, exclusive of 100 miles of channel banks in the Southern Circle, aggregated 51,991¼ acres against 50,681¼ acres in 1889-90. Operations were generally successful in the Northern Circle, except in parts of Nellore and Cuddapah, where the drought and heat withered most of the seedlings. Date palms seed germinated successfully in Ganjam, and eucalyptus plants thrived in Godávari, while the red sanders plantation in Cuddapah continued to flourish. In the Southern Circle the comparative failure of the north-east monsoon proved a serious obstacle to the progress of artificial reproduction. Extensive casuarina plantations were, however, made in Chingleput, North Arcot, Trichinopoly and Tanjore. In South Malabar teak-planting with mahogany standards was successfully continued.

Exotics.

Date palm cultivation continued to make fair progress; it was especially successful in North Arcot and South Malabar. Various species of eucalyptus thrived in Tinnevelly and North Malabar, but the hot season wrought havoc among the plantations and nurseries in North Arcot. The cultivation of mahogany was carried on in Kistna, Cuddapah, Nílgiris, Chingleput, North and South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly and Malabar, with success on the whole, except in Cuddapah and Tanjore, where it was almost a complete failure. The trees were attacked by borers in parts of Nílgiris and Malabar. A large plantation of the *Swietenia Mahogani* was made in South Malabar and promised very well. Giant bamboos were a decided success in Malabar, continuing to thrive excellently, and experiments made in Chingleput with seeds of Burma bamboos were encouraging.

The rubber plants in Malabar continued to grow well, but there was no tapping in the year. The ipecacuanha plants in South Malabar thrived. The *Acrocarpus fraxinifolius* grew very rapidly on Horsleykonda in Cuddapah. The Manilla hemp plants (*Musa textilis*) in Tinnevelly and Malabar were in excellent condition.

Buildings and roads.

The amounts spent on buildings and roads were as follows:—

—	Northern Circle.		Southern Circle.		Total.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Roads	9,752	9,020	17,839	21,390	27,591	30,410
Buildings	13,422	15,447	17,652	22,301	31,074	37,748
Other works	826	548	446	234	1,272	782
Total ...	24,000	25,015	35,937	43,925	59,937	68,940

In the Northern Circle 3 miles of new road were completed in Ganjam, 1½ in Vizagapatam, 13 in Godávari, 21 in Kistna, 2½ in Kurnool, 5⅛ in Bellary, 6⅝ in Anantapur and about 2 in Nílgiris; while a considerable sum was expended on repairs to existing roads and on incomplete works. 7 rest-houses were built in Ganjam, 2 in Godávari, 1 in Kistna and 2 in Nílgiris, and 4 range offices were finished in Bellary, Anantapur and Nílgiris. Other buildings were in progress, and repairs to existing buildings were extensively carried out. The tramways in Nellore were a source of great saving. In the Southern Circle a good deal of new road work was done in North and South Arcot, Coimbatore, Madura, Tinnevelly and Malabar, noteworthy undertakings being the Alagar Hill road in Madura and the Tenmalai Ghât road in South Arcot. Besides the ordinary repairs, new forest buildings (range offices, rest-houses, inspection-sheds, &c.) were constructed in North and South Arcot, Coimbatore, Madura, Tinnevelly and Malabar. The tramways in North Arcot and Coimbatore (the latter of which was extended and improved during the year) yielded fairly satisfactory financial results.

Yield and working.

In the Northern Circle 23,331 trees were felled departmentally against 26,567 in 1889-90; in the Southern Circle the number was 5,106 against 7,068. The decrease in the Northern Circle occurred chiefly in eucalyptus and acacia trees in Nílgiris; that in the Southern was mainly due to the extension of the contract system of felling in South Arcot. The total yield of the year in both circles is given below:—

—	Timber.	Fuel.	Bamboo.	Value of minor produce.
	C. FT.	C. FT.	No.	Rs.
By Government agency—				
Northern Circle	183,296½	1,211,946	137,095	9,756
Southern do.	153,815	900,366	42,478	54,362
By purchasers—				
Northern Circle	1,940,584	4,201,280	11,941,448	1,69,406
Southern do.	1,484,128	5,854,223	6,066,459	3,46,787
By free grants—				
Northern Circle	30,046	...	14,310	588
Southern do.	10,628	400	21,657	109
Total ... Northern Circle.	2,153,926½	5,413,226	12,092,853	1,79,750
Total ... Southern do. ...	1,648,571	6,754,989	6,130,594	4,01,258
Grand Total ...	3,802,497½	12,168,215	18,223,447	5,81,008
Compare 1889-90 *	3,537,473½	13,219,507	12,694,181	4,58,161

* These figures vary from those given last year owing to subsequent corrections found on re-measurement.

The bulk of the increased yield came from the Northern Circle, especially from Godávari. In the Northern Circle Rs. 33,031 were realized from the sale of timber collected by the department, Rs. 96,178 from fuel, Rs. 1,803 from bamboos, Rs. 11,229 from sandalwood, and Rs. 9,756 from minor produce—giving a total of departmental receipts amounting to Rs. 1,51,997. In addition to this, Rs. 9,699 were realized on account of the previous year's outstandings. The total cost of collection was Rs. 83,724. In the Southern Circle the receipts from timber collected and sold by the department were Rs. 1,20,964, from fuel Rs. 67,441, from bamboos Rs. 3,069, from sandalwood Rs. 19,040, and from minor produce Rs. 54,362, yielding a total of Rs. 2,64,876. The cost of collection was Rs. 99,265. The departmental supply of fuel to the Madras Railway was undertaken in Cuddapah. North and South Arcot and Trichinopoly supplied 88,752 cubic feet of fuel to the South Indian Railway, and further departmental supplies were made to the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway, the Kolar and Nundydrúg mines, and the Central Jail, Vellore. The revenue from produce removed by purchasers increased by over 1½ lakhs, being Rs. 5,66,915 in the Northern Circle and Rs. 7,61,709 in the Southern Circle. The increase was common to all sub-heads of account in both circles, except that of "timber" in the Southern Circle, under which there was a slight decrease. In the Northern Circle the increase occurred in all districts except Cuddapah and Nílgiris. The total revenue derived from free grants decreased from Rs. 6,001 to Rs. 4,790.

The following statement shows the financial results of the year:— Financial.

—	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Net result.
		Conservancy and works.	Establishments.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Circle	7,45,547	2,43,096	2,48,459	4,91,555	2,53,992
Southern do.	10,49,861	4,20,728	3,41,002	7,61,729	2,88,132
Total ...	17,95,408	6,63,824	5,89,461	12,53,284	5,42,124
Compare 1889-90	15,57,627	6,04,099	5,61,259	11,65,358	3,92,269

In the Northern Circle the surplus was far greater than in any previous year. There was an increase in the revenue of Rs. 1,38,937, chiefly contributed by the new increment of revenue from the Rampa forests in Godávari, by crediting to "Forests" the sale-proceeds of soap-nut trees on darkhast lands and the usufruct of tamarind topes in Kistna, by the large increase in mica rents in Nellore, and by the sale of railway fuel and sandalwood in Kurnool and the Nílgiris. The expenditure was Rs. 33,225 more than in 1889-90. In the Southern Circle the revenue increased by Rs. 98,844 and the expenditure by Rs. 54,701. The increase in revenue accrued principally under "timber" and "minor produce," especially in North Arcot. Towards the cash surplus shown, North Arcot contributed 47 per cent., Salem 33 per cent., and North Coimbatore 20 per cent.

Miscellaneous

The general health of forest officers was bad. The conduct of the subordinate establishment was, on the whole, satisfactory; 6 cases of theft and misappropriation of Government timber and money were detected in the Southern range and convictions secured in every case. Charcoal burning was carried on in Nílgiris with the aid of some newly imported Morean's kilns. 6 elephants were captured in Coimbatore and Malabar, of which, however, 2 died.

TRADE. (1890-91.)

Total Trade.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency in the year 1890-91, exclusive of treasure and transactions on account of Government, amounted to 27 crores and 62 lakhs, or 45½ lakhs more than in the preceding year. The figures for the last fifteen years are given below. Compared with 1889-90, the trade of the past official year shows a decrease of nearly 47 lakhs under exports and an increase of 92½ lakhs under imports :—

Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77	11,14,11,247	12,43,12,100	23,57,23,347
1877-78	10,12,79,905	15,82,25,102	25,95,05,007
1878-79	9,60,69,257	8,39,95,257	18,00,64,514
1879-80	11,01,85,939	6,93,76,528	17,95,62,467
1880-81	10,70,66,223	7,50,92,550	18,21,58,783
1881-82	11,01,94,743	7,33,24,262	18,35,19,005
1882-83	11,86,93,014	8,21,38,862	20,08,31,876
1883-84	13,26,11,353	8,75,15,274	22,01,26,627
1884-85	13,03,37,106	9,14,16,146	22,17,53,252
1885-86	12,50,78,935	8,84,44,996	21,35,23,931
1886-87	13,28,82,602	9,73,49,048	23,02,31,650
1887-88	14,17,80,929	9,78,85,102	23,96,66,031
1888-89	15,02,01,892	10,12,73,968	25,14,75,860
1889-90	16,11,92,908	11,04,57,422	27,16,50,330
1890-91	15,64,96,304	11,97,12,235	27,62,08,539

The subjoined statement shows the trade for the last three years, (1) with foreign countries, (2) with British ports in other Presidencies, (3) with Indian ports not British and (4) with British ports within the Presidency. There is an increase of 95½ lakhs under the second head and of 29½ lakhs under the fourth, while there is a decrease of 74¾ lakhs under the first head and of 4¾ lakhs under the third, giving a net increase of 45½ lakhs :—

—	1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Trade with foreign countries. Exports ...	10,32,57,346	64·11	11,51,49,353	65·09	10,71,43,710	61·31
Trade with foreign countries. Imports ...	5,79,60,571		6,16,63,173		6,21,93,251	
Total ...	16,12,17,917	...	17,68,12,526	...	16,93,36,961	...
Trade with British ports in other Presidencies. Exports ...	2,79,54,919	22·09	2,48,55,492	20·45	2,70,86,071	23·58
Trade with British ports in other Presidencies. Imports ...	2,76,06,559		3,07,04,696		3,80,43,941	
Total ...	5,55,61,478	...	5,55,60,188	...	6,51,30,012	...
Trade with Indian ports not British. Exports ...	35,29,916	1·70	38,03,655	1·71	31,80,554	1·50
Trade with Indian ports not British. Imports ...	7,53,028		8,50,056		9,79,568	
Total ...	42,82,944	...	46,53,711	...	41,60,122	...
Total ... Exports ...	13,47,42,181	87·90	14,38,08,500	87·25	13,74,10,335	86·39
Total ... Imports ...	8,63,20,158		9,32,17,925		10,12,16,760	
Total, External trade ...	22,10,62,339	...	23,70,26,425	...	23,86,27,095	...
Interportal trade, *i.e.*, the trade within the Presidency. Exports ...	1,54,59,711	12·10	1,73,84,408	12·75	1,90,85,969	13·61
Interportal trade, *i.e.*, the trade within the Presidency. Imports ...	1,49,53,810		1,72,39,497		1,84,95,475	
Total ...	3,04,13,521	...	3,46,23,905	...	3,75,81,444	...
Grand Total ... Exports ...	15,02,01,892	...	16,11,92,908	...	15,64,96,304	...
Grand Total ... Imports ...	10,12,73,968		11,04,57,422		11,97,12,235	
Total ...	25,14,75,860	100	27,16,50,330	100	27,62,08,539	100

Foreign Trade.

The following statements show the value of the trade with the principal foreign countries during the last five years :—

Countries.	Exports. 1886-87. Value.	Percentage.	1887-88. Value.	Percentage.	1888-89. Value.	Percentage.	1889-90. Value.	Percentage.	1890-91. Value.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
United Kingdom ...	4,87,10,046	53·34	5,80,20,128	59·62	5,81,28,422	56·30	6,47,51,127	56·23	5,51,42,596	51·47
France	1,29,32,297	14·16	1,13,43,315	11·65	1,34,38,338	13·00	1,53,45,701	13·33	1,55,02,344	14·47
Ceylon	1,05,85,940	11·59	1,00,90,169	10·37	1,06,97,927	10·36	1,22,64,498	10·65	1,16,16,089	10·84
United States ...	25,38,377	2·78	32,21,256	3·31	35,84,658	3·47	40,35,146	3·50	51,81,382	4·83
Egypt	43,66,039	4·78	34,91,967	3·59	38,91,553	3·77	39,13,293	3·40	42,84,136	4·00
Straits Settlements ...	32,00,903	3·51	41,74,194	4·29	36,32,444	3·52	31,26,437	2·72	29,84,675	2·78
Belgium	5,38,896	·59	8,42,621	·86	16,31,015	1·58	17,84,314	1·55	18,97,147	1·77
Italy	28,99,722	3·18	15,53,554	1·60	22,07,244	2·14	19,57,263	1·70	18,73,378	1·75
China	3,12,763	·34	4,05,365	·40	3,99,240	·39	8,77,252	·76	18,33,400	1·71
Austria	18,33,767	2·01	17,77,076	1·82	20,30,551	1·97	18,89,710	1·64	16,88,143	1·58
Other countries ...	33,94,829	3·72	24,03,026	2·49	36,15,954	3·50	52,04,612	4·52	51,40,420	4·80
Total ...	9,13,13,579	100	9,73,22,671	100	10,32,57,346	100	11,51,49,353	100	10,71,43,710	100
	Imports.									
United Kingdom ...	Rs. 4,56,04,724	84·62	Rs. 4,47,40,254	83·99	Rs. 4,88,05,195	84·20	Rs. 5,23,04,796	84·82	Rs. 5,16,91,521	83·11
Ceylon	28,86,660	5·43	32,65,316	6·13	32,55,556	5·62	30,73,766	4·98	34,15,958	5·49
Straits Settlements ...	18,00,289	3·39	22,24,507	4·17	19,03,557	3·28	18,04,170	2·93	19,35,154	3·11
France	12,47,557	2·35	12,65,135	2·37	13,81,280	2·38	15,23,600	2·47	15,02,530	2·42
Belgium	1,82,117	·34	39,926	·07	2,17,175	·38	3,24,180	·53	4,00,779	·64
China	21,561	·04	30,957	·06	19,833	·03	13,927	·02	16,674	·03
United States ...	7,90,394	1·49	1,76,118	0·34	7,01,070	1·21	6,16,259	1·00	3,39,472	0·55
Italy	1,69,311	0·32	1,05,571	0·20	1,88,824	0·33	1,10,686	·18	1,41,368	0·23
Austria	87,125	0·16	1,02,383	0·19	1,25,826	0·22	2,03,456	·33	1,78,722	0·29
Egypt	2,550	...	847	...	118	...	29	...	370	...
Other countries ...	9,89,108	1·86	13,19,543	2·48	13,62,137	2·35	16,88,304	2·74	25,70,703	4·13
Total ...	5,31,81,396	100	5,32,70,557	100	5,79,60,571	100	6,16,63,173	100	6,21,93,251	100

There was a decrease of 96 lakhs under exports to the United Kingdom in the past year, as compared with those of 1889-90, counterbalanced to some extent by small increases in the trade with some other countries. The United Kingdom took 51·5 per cent. of the total value of the exports, France 14·5, Ceylon 10·8, United States 4·8 and Egypt 4·0, leaving 14·4 per cent. for other countries. Of the total value of the imports, the United Kingdom contributed 83·1 per cent., Ceylon 5·5, Straits Settlements 3·1, France 2·4 and other countries 5·9. The principal articles exported to the United Kingdom were raw cotton 161¾ lakhs, hides and skins 145¾ lakhs, coffee 67 lakhs, indigo 41¼ lakhs, sugar 35 lakhs, coir, yarn and rope 14 lakhs, Peruvian bark 13¼ lakhs, oils 12¼ lakhs, seeds 11¾ lakhs, tea 8 lakhs, cotton piece-goods 7½ lakhs, other drugs 4½ lakhs, myrabolams 4 lakhs, spices 3¾ lakhs and raw silk 2¼ lakhs, making up in all 532 lakhs, the total exports to that country being 551½ lakhs. Compared with 1889-90 there were decreases of 29¾ lakhs each under sugar and indigo, 28 lakhs under raw cotton, 7 lakhs under hides and skins, 5½ lakhs under coffee, 2¾ lakhs under seeds, and 1¾ lakhs under spices. These were counterbalanced to some extent by the increases of 3¼ lakhs under tea, 1¾ lakhs under Peruvian bark, 1½ lakhs under timber and 1 lakh under myrabolams. The principal exports to France were seeds 52¼ lakhs, coffee 49½ lakhs, spices 20 lakhs, raw cotton 17½ lakhs, indigo 8½ lakhs, hides and skins 2¾ lakhs, and horns 1½ lakhs, amounting to 152 lakhs out of a total of 155 lakhs. There were increases of 5½ lakhs under spices, 1½ lakhs under indigo, ¾ lakh under hides and skins, and ½ lakh under horns, and a decrease of 4½ lakhs under seeds. The exports to other countries were chiefly rice and paddy 54½ lakhs (of which rice alone contributed 46 lakhs), cotton piece-goods 20 lakhs, animals (living) 6 lakhs, salted fish 5¾ lakhs, spices and oil-cake, each 4½ lakhs, sugar 2¼ lakhs, and timber and wood 2 lakhs to Ceylon; indigo 29¾ lakhs, and seeds 11 lakhs to Egypt; cotton piece-goods 15¾ lakhs, hides and skins 4½ lakhs, seeds 1½ lakhs, and animals (living) 1¾ lakhs to the Straits Settlements; raw cotton 15 lakhs to Belgium; raw cotton 13¾ lakhs, and seeds 3 lakhs to Italy; hides and skins 45 lakhs, oils 2¼ lakhs, and indigo 1¾ lakhs to the United States; raw cotton

and coffee 7¼ lakhs each to Austria; twist and yarn 15½ lakhs to China. The exports to the remaining foreign countries were 51½ lakhs or 4·8 per cent. of the total value. The principal articles imported from the United Kingdom were cotton piece-goods 185 lakhs, cotton twist and yarn 106½ lakhs, railway materials 58 lakhs, metals 42¾ lakhs, machinery and millwork 16¼ lakhs, hardware and cutlery 14¾ lakhs, coal and coke 9½ lakhs, apparel 8¼ lakhs, paper and paste-board including stationery 8 lakhs, provisions 7 lakhs, spirits 6¼ lakhs, and ale, beer and porter 6 lakhs, arms and ammunition 7¼ lakhs, wool manufactures 4 lakhs, and wines and liqueurs 3 lakhs, amounting to 482 lakhs out of the total imports of 517 lakhs from that country. There was a decrease of 36 lakhs under cotton piece-goods, which was partly counterbalanced by increases of 18 lakhs under railway materials and 10½ lakhs under metals. The principal imports from other countries were areca-nuts 17 lakhs, gunny bags 3½ lakhs, timber and wood 2 lakhs, and spirits 1 lakh from Ceylon; areca-nuts 5¼ lakhs, cotton piece-goods 3¼ lakhs, camphor 3¼ lakhs, and metals 2½ lakhs from the Straits Settlements; apparel 11½ lakhs from France and kerosine oil 3¼ lakhs from the United States.

Coasting trade.

The subjoined statements show the trade with other British Provinces and Indian ports not British for the past five years :—

Countries.	Exports.					
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91. Value.	1890-91. Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bombay	1,20,04,844	1,28,04,461	1,35,17,393	1,35,15,975	1,35,98,858	44·93
Bengal	83,63,501	90,06,264	78,05,280	56,22,761	77,96,898	25·76
Burma	53,55,630	59,53,762	63,95,240	54,26,298	54,02,826	17·85
Travancore	4,85,346	8,74,582	8,19,089	11,60,628	7,45,248	2·46
Goa	8,38,746	8,71,556	8,58,732	6,14,637	4,95,810	1·64
Cutch	5,01,393	3,91,357	3,85,233	3,57,892	4,96,344	1·64
Other Indian ports	10,98,108	8,91,838	17,03,868	19,60,956	17,30,641	5·72
Total, Exports—Coasting Trade ...	2,86,47,568	3,07,93,820	3,14,84,835	2,86,59,147	3,02,66,625	100
	Imports.					
Bombay	Rs. 1,26,83,176	Rs. 1,32,67,133	Rs. 1,43,87,610	Rs. 1,74,25,644	Rs. 1,88,56,214	48·32
Bengal	1,49,21,959	1,47,07,211	1,12,50,806	1,05,93,609	1,48,52,573	38·06
Burma	26,66,776	20,16,653	19,54,886	25,87,163	41,10,133	10·53
Travancore	4,50,063	4,55,905	4,09,714	3,46,151	1,81,117	·46
Goa	36,299	68,539	63,286	1,74,922	4,12,120	1·06
Cutch	9,103	1,128	10	1,190	25,554	·07
Other Indian ports	5,62,554	3,06,677	2,93,275	4,26,073	5,85,798	1·50
Total, Imports—Coasting Trade ...	3,13,29,930	3,08,23,246	2,83,59,587	3,15,54,752	3,90,23,509	100

Compared with 1889-90, the exports showed an increase of 16 lakhs and the imports an increase of 74½ lakhs. The chief articles of export were cocoanut kernel and cocoanuts 34¾ lakhs, spices 19¼ lakhs, oils 17½ lakhs, coffee 10 lakhs, sugar 9½ lakhs, timber and wood 7½ lakhs, coir, yarn and rope 7 lakhs, dyeing and colouring materials 5¾ lakhs, rice 5 lakhs, and horns 2 lakhs to Bombay; seeds 36½ lakhs, spices 5 lakhs, sugar 4½ lakhs, cocoanut kernel and cocoanuts 4 lakhs, hides and skins 3½ lakhs, oils 3 lakhs, raw cotton 3 lakhs and cotton piece-goods 2¾ lakhs to Bengal; tobacco 11 lakhs, oil 6½ lakhs, cotton piece-goods 5¾ lakhs, seeds 5½ lakhs, ghee 5¼ lakhs and sugar and silk piece-goods, each 3¾ lakhs, to Burma; timber and wood 2 lakhs to Cutch; rice 3¾ lakhs to Goa and oils 3¼ lakhs to Travancore. The chief articles of import were salt 37¾ lakhs, cotton piece-goods 33 lakhs, cotton twist and yarn 29¼ lakhs, metals 15½ lakhs, grain and pulse 13½ lakhs, kerosine oil 6¼ lakhs, and hardware and cutlery 3½ lakhs from Bombay; paddy, rice and other grains 75½ lakhs, raw silk 13½ lakhs, gunny bags 13 lakhs, cotton twist and yarn 7¼ lakhs, cotton piece-goods 5¾ lakhs, hides and skins 5¼ lakhs, and metals 3¾ lakhs from Bengal; paddy, rice and other grains 21½ lakhs and timber and wood 15¼ lakhs from Burma.

External Trade—Exports.

The subjoined statement shows the extent of the trade in the principal articles of Indian produce and manufacture during the past official year compared with that in the preceding year :—

Articles.	1889-90. Quantity.	1889-90. Value.	1890-91. Quantity.	1890-91. Value.	Percentage of value. 1889-90.	Percentage of value. 1890-91.
		Rs.		Rs.		
Cotton, raw ... ... Cwts.	877,904	2,53,77,570	869,238	2,39,19,890	17·79	17·56
Hides and skins ... ... „	228,102	2,06,83,453	238,583	2,05,27,893	14·51	15·07
Coffee ... ... „	239,005	1,50,68,426	237,230	1,48,74,112	10·56	10·92
Seeds ... ... „	1,921,380	1,19,00,229	2,164,583	1,25,22,476	8·34	9·19
Indigo ... ... „	54,517	1,19,40,063	40,910	89,88,254	8·37	6·60
Grain and pulse—						
Rice ... ... „	2,120,596	83,55,665	1,465,107	61,86,290	6·76	5·73
Paddy ... ... „	300,379	6,25,631	475,010	10,63,009		
Other grains and pulse ... „	203,427	6,62,364	176,733	5,59,085		
Spices ... ... Lbs.	37,834,899	70,87,619	34,167,030	62,55,484	4·97	4·59
Sugar ... ... Cwts.	1,351,256	86,20,087	1,023,823	59,64,210	6·04	4·38
Cotton piece-goods ... ... Yds.	13,638,070	45,09,671	15,378,226	51,24,546	3·16	3·76
Cotton piece-goods ... ... No.	1,100,165		1,745,612			
Oils ... ... Gals.	4,878,401	51,56,515	4,518,807	49,43,072	3·62	3·63
Cocoanuts ... ... No.	69,350,025	16,01,247	73,927,231	21,05,102	2·60	3·01
Cocoanut kernel ... ... Cwts.	226,926	21,03,366	196,918	20,02,785		
Coir, yarn and rope ... ... „	431,724	33,29,073	409,868	30,61,145	2·33	2·25
Timber and wood ... ... Val.	...	19,00,188	...	19,30,448	1·33	1·42
Tobacco ... ... Lbs.	7,933,878	17,46,871	8,105,527	17,32,918	1·23	1·27
Tea ... ... „	582,862	4,87,547	925,844	8,13,015	0·34	0·60
Animals, living ... ... No.	86,684	6,74,612	96,353	7,79,066	0·47	0·57
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	1,08,05,444	...	1,28,76,067	7·58	9·45
Total merchandise ...	...	14,26,35,641	...	13,62,28,867	100	100
Re-exports	...	11,72,859	...	11,81,468	...	...
Total ...	...	14,38,08,500	...	13,74,10,335	...	...

Compared with 1889-90, the trade in the past official year shows an increase in both quantity and value under (1) seeds, (2) cotton piece-goods, (3) cocoanuts, (4) tea, and (5) animals, living; a decrease in both under (1) cotton, raw, (2) coffee, (3) indigo, (4) grain and pulse, (5) spices, (6) sugar, (7) oils, (8) coir, yarn and rope, and (9) cocoanut kernel; a decrease in value only under (1) hides and skins, and (2) tobacco, and an increase in value under timber and wood. Of the total exports, the value of Indian produce and manufactures amounted to 13 crores and 62¼ lakhs, and the value of foreign articles re-exported to over 11¾ lakhs.

Cotton, raw.

The exports of raw cotton in the year under report showed a decrease in quantity of 8,666 cwts. as compared with those of the preceding year, but exceeded the exports of any other year except 1865-66; the decrease in value amounted to Rs. 14,57,680. The diminution occurred almost wholly in the shipments to the United Kingdom, and is said to be due to the rate of exchange. Of the total quantity, the United Kingdom took 66·06 per cent., France 8·06, Italy 5·96, Spain 5·67, Austria 3·26, and other countries, 11 per cent. The principal ports from which cotton was exported were Tuticorin, Madras and Cocanada.

Hides and skins.

The trade in hides and skins showed an increase in quantity of 10,481 lbs. and a decrease in value of Rs. 1,55,560. The exports to the United Kingdom increased in quantity and decreased in value. Those to the United States advanced in both quantity and value. Of the total quantity, the United Kingdom took 76·5 per cent., the United States 15·43 per cent., Bengal 3·36, Straits Settlements 2·16, and other countries 2·55. The chief centre of this trade was, as usual, Madras, from which 95·43 per cent. of the total quantity exported was shipped.

Coffee. The exports of coffee in the year under report decreased in quantity and in value by 1,775 lbs. and Rs. 1,94,314, respectively. The decline was due to poor crops. Of the total quantity, the United Kingdom took 44·45 per cent., France 33·53 per cent., Bombay 6·78 per cent., Austria 4·93 per cent., Asiatic Turkey 3·27 per cent., and other countries 7·04 per cent. The principal ports from which coffee was exported were Tellicherry, Mangalore, Madras, Calicut and Beypore.

Seeds. The value of seeds exported during the past year was the highest on record. The principal kinds of seeds exported were ground nut, castor and gingelly. There was a large increase in the exports of ground-nuts to France and Bengal and a large decrease in the trade in gingelly with France. About 98 per cent. of the ground-nut seed was exported from Madras, Cuddalore and Negapatam. Castor seeds were sent chiefly from Cocanada, Masulipatam and Madras, and gingelly seeds from Gopálpur, Calingapatam, Bimlipatam and Cocanada.

Indigo. The trade in indigo during the past year showed a decrease of 13,607 cwts. in quantity and of 29½ lakhs in value. The decrease was due to smaller exports to the United Kingdom, which took 45·56 per cent. of the total quantity. The other countries which took this article largely were Egypt 33·09 per cent., France 9·6 per cent., Asiatic Turkey 5·63 per cent., and the United States 2·12 per cent.

Rice and paddy. The trade in rice and paddy in the past year showed a decline of 480,858 cwts. in quantity and of 17⅓ lakhs in value; Ceylon and Bombay took less than in 1889-90 owing to the prevalence of higher prices. Of the total quantity, 74·41 per cent. went to Ceylon, 6·96 per cent. to Bombay, 4·86 per cent. to Goa, and about 3 per cent. each to Bourbon and the United Kingdom.

Other grains. The principal articles included under the head of "Other grains" are gram and pulse, which amounted to 94·78 per cent. of the total quantity and 95·13 per cent. of the value under this head. The trade was carried on chiefly with Ceylon, Mauritius and Bengal.

Spices. The exports of spices, which fell short of those of the preceding year by 3,667,869 lbs. in quantity and 8¾ lakhs in value, owing to poor crops, were distributed as shown below:—

Countries.	Pepper.	Ginger.	Areca-nuts.	Cardamoms	Other sorts.	Total.	Percentage of value.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
France	19,90,050	...	...	...	...	19,90,050	31·81
Bombay	6,07,608	1,91,380	5,58,469	4,31,131	1,38,837	19,27,425	30·81
Bengal	3,09,262	...	349	86,745	1,14,340	5,10,696	8·17
Ceylon	15,008	2,060	3,433	200	4,28,752	4,49,453	7·18
United Kingdom ...	2,21,889	1,39,958	...	7,816	16,726	3,86,389	6·18
Other places ...	4,92,037	63,692	3,25,923	30,769	79,050	9,91,471	15·85
Total ...	36,35,854	3,97,090	8,88,174	5,56,661	7,77,705	62,55,484	100

Sugar. The trade in sugar showed a decline of 327,433 cwts. in quantity and 26½ lakhs in value, chiefly with the United Kingdom, probably owing to the exceptionally large exports of the previous year. Of the total quantity, 73·88 per cent. was taken by the United Kingdom, 11·53 per cent. by Bombay, 3·88 per cent. by Bengal, and 3·09 per cent. by Burma, leaving 7·62 per cent. for other countries. The exports of refined sugar amounted to 14 lakhs and of unrefined sugar to 45½ lakhs. The former was taken chiefly by Bengal, Burma, Bombay and Ceylon, and the latter by the United Kingdom and Bombay. The principal ports from which sugar was exported were Gopálpur, Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Madras, Cuddalore, Tuticorin and Calicut.

Cotton piece-goods. The exports of cotton piece-goods showed an increase of 6 lakhs over those of the preceding year. Of the total value of 36¼ lakhs of coloured cloths exported, Ceylon paid 17¾ lakhs and the Straits Settlements 14¾ lakhs. Handkerchiefs were chiefly exported to the United Kingdom, and grey goods to Bengal and Burma.

Oils. The total exports amounted to 4,518,807 gallons, valued at Rs. 49,43,072. The most important oils are cocoanut and castor. There was a decrease of 2¾ lakhs in the exports of the former article in the past year. The trade in the

latter was carried on chiefly with the United Kingdom, which took 6 lakhs out of the total export of 9¾ lakhs. The exports of ground-nut oil amounted to 52,775 gallons valued at Rs. 53,931.

Cocoanuts and cocoanut kernel. The exports of cocoanuts and cocoanut kernel in the past year amounted to 41 lakhs against 37 lakhs in the preceding year. The increase is due to Bombay having taken a larger quantity of cocoanuts at higher prices than in 1889-90.

Coir, yarn and rope. The exports of coir, yarn and rope showed a decrease of 2½ lakhs in value. Nearly 40 per cent. of the exports went to the United Kingdom.

Timber and wood. The particulars under the head of timber and wood are shown below:—

——	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Teak	2,89,261	2,75,815
Other timber	7,01,019	5,57,813
Sandalwood	7,61,372	9,56,847
Other kinds of wood	10,898	6,773
Manufactures	1,37,638	1,33,200
Total ...	19,00,188	19,30,448

Teak was exported chiefly to Bombay, Kattywar, Ceylon and Cutch; other timbers to Cutch, Scinde, Kattywar and Bombay; and sandalwood to Bombay, the United Kingdom and France.

Tobacco. The trade in tobacco showed little variation from that of 1889-90. Burma imported 6,270·735 lbs., or 338,276 lbs. more than in the previous year. The several kinds exported were unmanufactured tobacco 7,481,017 lbs., cigars 599,546 lbs. and other sorts 24,964 lbs. Burma took 10¼ lakhs' worth of tobacco leaf, while under cigars Bengal took 1½ lakhs' worth, the United Kingdom 1½ lakhs' worth and Burma ¾ lakh's worth.

Tea. The trade in tea, which in 1869-70 amounted to only 6,166 lbs. valued at Rs. 9,162 and since then has steadily developed, made a further extraordinary advance in the past year from 582,862 lbs. in 1889-90 to 925,844 lbs. in 1890-91. The whole of the increase is due to the United Kingdom, which took 96·75 per cent. of the total quantity.

Animals, living. The exports of living animals were mainly confined to Ceylon (Rs. 5,85,472) and the Straits Settlements (Rs. 1,79,263).

Other articles. The trade in the more important other articles, as compared with 1889-90, is shown below:—

Articles.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn	12,17,743	21,63,243
Drugs—		
Peruvian bark	11,86,669	13,40,127
Other drugs	7,61,243	7,62,471
Horns	5,09,224	5,83,429
Myrabolams	3,53,101	4,65,3[illegible]3
Oil-cake	4,06,170	6,21,[illegible]13
Provisions—		
Ghee	8,00,803	6,83,909
Salted fish	5,29,881	6,59,412
Other provisions	8,43,669	9,87,730
Turmeric	2,53,284	7,55,457

7¾ lakhs of the increase under cotton twist and yarn represent the increase in exports to China, the total exports of the commodity to that country amounting to 15½ lakhs.

External Trade—Imports.

The annual value of external imports since 1876-77 is given below :—

Years.	Foreign merchandise.	Indian produce.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77	4,33,23,891	5,14,62,510	9,47,86,404
1877-78	4,07,75,707	8,65,60,790	12,73,36,497
1878-79	3,66,35,449	3,38,98,755	7,05,34,204
1879-80	3,97,66,037	1,72,77,298	5,70,43,335
1880-81	4,78,24,554	1,47,82,042	6,26,06,596
1881-82	4,71,69,573	1,58,32,800	6,30,02,373
1882-83	5,49,71,138	1,48,92,233	6,98,63,371
1883-84	5,57,34,903	1,83,94,261	7,41,29,164
1884-85	6,04,59,882	1,63,19,519	7,67,79,401
1885-86	5,47,08,331	1,96,74,255	7,43,82,586
1886-87	6,56,58,300	1,88,53,026	8,45,11,326
1887-88	6,55,22,096	1,85,71,707	8,40,93,803
1888-89	7,05,98,627	1,57,21,531	8,63,20,158
1889-90	7,40,69,684	1,91,48,241	9,32,17,925
1890-91	7,44,43,269	2,67,73,491	10,12,16,760

With the exception of 1877-78, one of the famine years, the imports during the year under report were the largest recorded, and exceeded those of the preceding year by nearly 80 lakhs. Of this increase, 76¼ lakhs occurred under Indian produce and 3¾ lakhs under Foreign produce. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom supplied 51·07 per cent., Bombay 18·63 per cent., Bengal 14·68 per cent., Burma 4·06 per cent. and Ceylon 3·37 per cent., leaving 8·19 per cent. for other countries. The following statement shows the imports of the principal articles of merchandise in 1889-90 and 1890-91 :—

Articles.	1889-90.		1890-91.		Percentage of value.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	1889-90.	1890-91.
		Rs.		Rs.		
Cotton piece-goods ... ... Yds.	169,113,314	2,67,61,953	145,232,619	2,30,85,550	28·71	22·80
Cotton piece-goods ... ... No.	1,267,990		691,655			
Do. twist and yarn ... Lbs.	21,523,445	1,47,07,073	22,166,508	1,44,41,862	15·77	14·27
Grain and pulse ... ... Cwts.	1,683,517	57,47,067	3,433,167	1,14,23,061	6·14	11·28
Metals ... ... „	499,610	57,83,205	638,643	68,10,193	6·21	6·73
Railway materials .. ... Val.	...	39,89,951	...	58,26,160	4·28	5·76
Apparel ... ... „	...	28,52,541	...	25,32,024	3·06	2·50
Liquors ... ... Gals.	820,435	21,40,451	833,428	21,04,176	2·29	2·08
Timber and wood ... ... Val.	...	21,05,948	...	20,51,014	2·26	2·03
Other articles ... ... „	...	2,91,29,736	....	3,29,42,720	31·27	32·55
Total ...	...	9,32,17,925	...	10,12,16,760	100	100

Of the total imports, 37·07 per cent. consisted of cotton piece-goods and twist and yarn.

Cotton piece-goods.

The trade in cotton piece-goods showed a decline of 36¾ lakhs, which occurred chiefly in the imports from the United Kingdom. The imports of the several kinds of piece-goods are shown in the following statement:—

—	Foreign.		Indian.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Grey ... ... 1889-90 ... Yds.	98,881,033	1,39,57,690	1,509,250	2,80,629	100,390,283	1,42,38,319
Grey ... ... 1890-91 ... „	89,760,099	1,31,11,578	1,276,261	2,19,167	91,036,360	1,33,30,745
White ... 1889-90 ... „	22,516,090	40,66,778	17,076	4,171	22,533,166	40,70,949
White ... 1890-91 ... „	19,171,104	34,05,833	21,953	4,528	19,193,057	34,10,361
Coloured ... 1889-90 ... „	45,378,055	80,61,404	793,285	1,90,469	46,171,340	82,51,873
Coloured ... 1890-91 ... „	33,736,003	58,52,492	1,170,351	3,33,247	34,906,354	61,85,739
Other sorts ... 1889-90 ... „	9,175	1,372	9,350	2,611	18,525	3,983
Other sorts ... 1890-91 ... „	38,878	6,821	57,970	12,646	96,848	19,467
Handkerchiefs 1889-90 ... No.	1,261,360	1,95,628	6,630	1,201	1,267,990	1,96,829
Handkerchiefs 1890-91 ... „	673,388	1,34,915	18,267	4,323	691,655	1,39,238
Total ... 1889-90 Yds.	166,784,353	2,62,82,872	2,328,961	4,79,081	169,113,314	2,67,61,953
Total ... 1889-90 No.	1,261,360		6,630		1,267,990	
Total ... 1890-91 Yds.	142,706,084	2,25,11,639	2,526,535	5,73,911	145,232,619	2,30,85,550
Total ... 1890-91 No.	673,388		18,267		691,655	

There was a decrease of 20¾ lakhs under coloured goods and smaller decreases under grey and white goods and handkerchiefs. Of the total value of the foreign goods coming under this head (225 lakhs), the United Kingdom contributed 185 lakhs, Bombay 30 lakhs, Bengal 5¾ lakhs, Straits Settlements 3¼ lakhs and other countries 1 lakh. Of the Indian goods amounting to 5¾ lakhs, 2½ lakhs' worth, chiefly coloured goods, were imported from Goa and 3 lakhs' worth, chiefly grey goods, from Bombay.

Cotton twist and yarn.

The trade under cotton twist and yarn showed a decline of 2½ lakhs. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom supplied 62·33 per cent. in quantity and 73·71 per cent. in value. The total value of the foreign twist and yarn amounted to 125 lakhs, and of the Indian article to 19½ lakhs.

Grain and pulse.

The imports of grain and pulse rose by 1,749,650 cwts. in quantity and by Rs. 56,75,994 in value, as compared with 1889-90, an enormous increase resulting from unfavourable seasons and bad harvests. Of the imports of rice and paddy, 82·8 per cent. in quantity and 84·6 per cent. in value were imported into Malabar to meet the demand within the district and for exportation to Coorg and Canara. Of the total value of grain and pulse, 66·12 per cent. was supplied by Bengal, 18·82 per cent. by Burma, 11·93 per cent. by Bombay and 3·13 per cent. by other countries.

Metals.

The subjoined statement shows the imports of metals for the last five years :—

—	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Brass ... ... Cwts.	8,463	7,519	5,566	11,813	10,507
Brass ... ... Rs.	2,78,231	2,54,161	1,84,934	4,55,277	4,14,332
Copper ... ... Cwts.	72,663	53,480	19,341	58,683	59,542
Copper ... ... Rs.	24,06,699	19,59,499	10,79,284	24,03,099	24,49,420
Iron ... ... Cwts.	339,965	534,683	520,122	387,796	517,803
Iron ... ... Rs.	17,26,152	25,95,398	27,39,918	21,32,232	29,47,000
Other metals ... ... Cwts.	39,558	42,859	43,791	41,318	50,791
Other metals ... ... Rs.	6,87,157	6,08,856	7,15,999	7,92,597	9,99,441
Total ... Cwts.	460,649	638,541	588,820	499,610	638,643
Total ... Rs.	50,98,239	54,17,914	47,20,165	57,83,205	68,10,193

These figures show a decline under brass, but increase under all the other metals. The total increase was 10¼ lakhs, of which 8 lakhs were under iron. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom contributed 62·85 per cent. in value, Bombay 23·02 per cent., Bengal 5·66 per cent., the Straits Settlements 3·82 per cent. and other countries 4·65 per cent.

Railway materials.

The imports of railway materials amounted to Rs. 58,26,160 against Rs. 39,89,951 in 1889-90. The increase of 18⅓ lakhs is due to larger importations by the several Railway Companies to replace old stock and to carry out extensions of existing lines. Almost the whole (99·64 per cent.) of this trade was with the United Kingdom.

Apparel.

The trade in apparel includes boots, shoes and military uniforms. The imports amounted to Rs. 25,32,024 against Rs. 28,52,541 in 1889-90. Of the total imports, France supplied 45·88 per cent. and the United Kingdom 32·85 per cent.

Liquors.

The following statement shows the imports of the principal kinds of liquors during the past six years:—

Articles.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Spirits ... ... Gals.	94,776	134,387	194,825	222,929	218,037	211,853
Spirits ... ... Rs.	9,89,250	12,54,514	10,29,308	9,84,155	9,58,215	9,48,860
Wines ... ... Gals.	67,395	64,581	65,638	61,922	62,629	66,913
Wines ... ... Rs.	5,08,803	5,36,054	4,33,801	4,33,685	4,36,419	4,68,635
Ale, beer and porter ... Gals.	200,008	325,378	418,768	450,042	538,767	554,176
Ale, beer and porter ... Rs.	4,35,876	5,22,842	6,09,452	5,79,521	7,41,461	6,84,824
Other sorts ... ... Gals.	1,221	505	457	649	1,002	486
Other sorts ... ... Rs.	4,640	1,640	2,207	2,973	4,356	1,857
Total ... Gals.	363,400	524,851	679,688	735,542	820,435	833,428
Total ... Rs.	19,38,569	23,15,050	20,74,768	20,00,334	21,40,451	21,04,176

The imports of the several kinds of spirits, as compared with those of 1889-90, are given below :—

Spirits.	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	GALS.	RS.	GALS.	RS.
Brandy	40,222	2,97,600	41,583	3,26,897
Rum	1,753	8,352	1,858	6,939
Gin	* 3,173 { 12,211	* 31,240 { 58,150	* 2,996 { 10,568	* 28,842 { 44,965
Whisky...	{ 45,394	{ 3,29,566	{ 42,543	{ 3,01,849
Other sorts	{ 115,284	{ 2,33,307	{ 111,305	{ 2,39,368
Total ...	218,037	9,58,215	211,853	9,48,860

40·05 per cent. of the total quantity of spirits and 66·31 per cent. of the value were imported from the United Kingdom. The bulk of the remainder came from Ceylon consisting chiefly of Colombo arrack. Of the total quantity, 54·33 per cent. was imported from the United Kingdom and 25·85 per cent. from France. The United Kingdom supplied 94·7 per cent. of the total imports under ale, beer and porter and Germany 2·67 per cent.

Timber and wood.

The particulars of imports under timber and wood are as follows :—

—	1889-90.	1890-91.
	RS.	RS.
Teak	11,75,356	12,38,447
Other timber	1,55,183	1,56,787
Sandalwood	29,981	19,441
Firewood	11,791	22,323
Other kinds	94,086	44,828
Manufactures	6,39,551	5,69,188
Total ...	21,05,948	20,51,014

The trade with Burma amounted to 75·01 per cent. of the total, with Ceylon to 9·68 per cent., and with Bombay 8·82 per cent.

Other articles.

The trade in the more important of the other articles is shown below :—

Articles.	Value.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Books	2½	3
Corals	1½	2¼
Drugs and medicines	9¼	10¾
Gunny bags	17¼	17½
Hardware and cutlery	19½	19½
Horses	2¼	3¼
Matches	2½	4¾
Coal, machinery and mill work	34¼	32¼
Oils { Kerosine	17	22½
Oils { Other oils	3	2¾
Provisions	13½	13½
Salt	28	39
Seeds	4½	5¼
Silk, raw	11½	18½
Spices, areca-nuts	18⅛	22¾
Other spices	4	3¾
Stationery including paper and pasteboard	13¾	13¼
Sugar	5¼	4
Woollen manufactures	7⅛	8¼

The increase of 11 lakhs under salt is chiefly due to duty having been included in the value of salt imported coastwise in the whole of the past year, while it was included in only ten months of the preceding year.

* Under "coasting trade," particulars for gin and whisky were not separately recorded in the trade returns.

Private Treasure.

The imports and exports of gold and silver for the last fifteen years are compared in the following statement :—

Years.	Gold.			Silver.			Total.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1876-77 ...	18,20,815	3,35,676	14,85,139	63,67,800	62,15,401	1,52,399	81,88,615	65,51,077	16,37,538
1877-78 ...	23,61,124	5,09,465	18,51,659	22,27,011	57,75,753	— 35,48,742	45,88,135	62,85,218	—16,97,083
1878-79 ...	13,93,017	2,22,031	11,70,986	24,02,727	27,23,337	— 3,20,610	37,95,744	29,45,368	8,50,376
1879-80 ...	23,85,687	85,392	23,00,295	23,80,675	27,29,817	— 3,49,142	47,66,362	28,15,209	19,51,153
1880-81 ...	21,86,879	97,211	20,89,668	27,44,737	32,39,550	— 4,94,813	49,31,616	33,36,761	15,94,855
1881-82 ...	24,04,985	65,926	23,39,059	13,93,358	32,46,088	— 18,52,730	37,98,343	33,12,014	4,86,329
1882-83 ...	25,18,258	5,01,940	20,16,318	13,36,315	9,89,677	3,46,638	38,54,573	14,91,617	23,62,956
1883-84 ...	25,78,703	35,320	25,43,383	24,91,905	11,50,942	13,40,963	50,70,608	11,86,262	38,84,346
1884-85 ...	23,29,262	1,28,811	22,00,451	19,61,689	29,28,525	— 9,66,836	42,90,951	30,57,336	12,33,615
1885-86 ...	11,61,550	4,01,480	7,60,070	23,30,003	1,11,942	22,18,061	34,91,553	5,13,422	29,78,131
1886-87 ...	12,65,513	9,84,919	2,80,594	24,44,741	13,19,231	11,25,510	37,10,254	23,04,150	14,06,104
1887-88 ...	12,98,986	10,78,324	2,20,662	11,28,861	12,82,251	— 1,53,390	24,27,847	23,60,575	67,272
1888-89 ...	8,21,632	1,59,838	6,61,794	11,26,973	10,56,596	70,377	19,48,605	12,16,434	7,32,171
1889-90 ...	13,63,011	1,03,241	12,59,770	19,67,473	8,36,499	11,30,974	33,30,484	9,39,740	23,90,744
1890-91 ...	25,92,581	10,10,080	15,82,501	10,50,530	8,60,963	1,89,567	36,43,111	18,71,043	17,72,068

The net imports of gold and silver were Rs. 15,82,501 and Rs. 1,89,567, respectively, against Rs. 12,59,770 and Rs. 11,30,974, respectively, in 1889-90, and Rs. 13,86,460 and Rs. 3,44,913, the average for the last ten years.

Government Stores.

The values of the imports and exports of Government stores from and to ports outside the Presidency were Rs. 25,48,512 and Rs. 9,63,623 as against Rs. 25,87,370 and Rs. 7,28,501, respectively, in 1889-90. Of the total imports, 13¼ lakhs were from the United Kingdom against 17¾ lakhs in 1889-90 and 10½ lakhs from Calcutta against 5 lakhs in 1889-90. Of the total exports, more than 8 lakhs went to Burma against 5½ lakhs in 1889-90.

Government Treasure.

The exports of silver on account of Government amounted to Rs. 63,330 sent to Calcutta. The imports amounted to Rs. 20,00,000 received from Bombay.

External Trade—Total Exports and Imports.

The subjoined statement shows the share taken by each country in the exports and imports of merchandise and treasure, both private and Government :—

Countries.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Percentage of exports.	Percentage of imports.	Percentage of total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.			
United Kingdom	5,61,63,641	5,46,49,693	11,08,13,334	40·03	49·95	44·38
France	1,55,02,344	15,04,499	1,70,06,843	11·05	1·38	6·81
Ceylon	1,24,58,649	41,32,753	1,65,91,402	8·88	3·78	6·64
United States	51,81,382	3,39,472	55,20,854	3·69	·31	2·21
Egypt	42,84,136	8,41,159	51,25,295	3·05	·77	2·05
Straits Settlements	29,99,838	19,46,720	49,46,558	2·14	1·78	1·98
Belgium	18,97,147	4,00,849	22,97,996	1·35	·37	·92
Italy	18,73,378	1,41,368	20,14,746	1·34	·13	·81
Austria	16,88,143	1,78,722	18,66,865	1·20	·16	·75
China	18,33,400	23,942	18,57,342	1·31	·02	·74
Russia	2,41,717	12,93,704	15,35,421	·17	1·18	·61
Spain	13,86,408	6,375	13,92,783	·99	·01	·56
Germany	7,73,812	5,56,748	13,30,567	·55	·51	·53
Turkey in Asia	11,56,732	92,266	12,48,998	·82	·08	·50
Victoria	83,740	3,07,817	3,91,557	·06	·28	·16
Mauritius	2,84,211	17,705	3,01,916	·20	·02	·12
Bourbon	2,63,138	...	2,63,138	·19	...	·10
Arabia	2,26,868	13,926	2,40,794	·17	·01	·10
Persia	1,97,139	11,798	2,08,937	·01	·01	·08
Java	1,62,459	...	1,62,459	·12	...	·07
New South Wales	16,243	1,01,815	1,18,058	·01	·09	·05
Aden	1,17,187	25	1,17,212	·08	...	·05
All other foreign countries ...	2,49,096	2,05,025	4,54,121	·18	·19	·18
Total of foreign countries ...	10,90,40,808	6,67,66,381	17,58,07,189	77·72	61·03	70·40

Countries.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Percentage of Exports.	Percentage of Imports.	Percentage of total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.			
Bombay	1,36,02,158	2,12,75,927	3,48,78,085	9·69	19·45	13·97
Bengal	79,77,366	1,59,20,800	2,38,98,166	5·69	14·55	9·57
British Burma	62,14,939	41,97,308	1,04,12,247	4·43	3·84	4·17
Scinde	2,87,598	2,25,261	5,12,859	·20	·20	·20
Total of British ports in other Presidencies	2,80,82,061	4,16,19,296	6,97,01,357	20·01	38·04	27·91
Goa	4,95,810	4,38,550	9,34,360	·35	·40	·38
Travancore	7,48,225	1,85,617	9,33,842	·53	·17	·37
Cutch	4,96,344	25,554	5,21,898	·36	·02	·21
Pondicherry	1,94,728	77,515	2,72,243	·14	·07	·11
Other Indian ports not British ...	12,50,355	2,95,470	15,45,825	·89	·27	·62
Total of Indian ports not British	31,85,462	10,22,706	42,08,168	2·27	·93	1·69
Grand Total ...	14,03,08,331	10,94,08,383	24,97,16,714	100	100	100

Internal Trade.

The following statement shows the trade between the different ports of this Presidency for the last two years :—

Articles.		Exports.				Imports.			
		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Grain and pulse ...	Cwts.	1,461,722	42,01,462	1,971,400	56,90,139	1,363,099	40,82,010	1,743,181	51,81,846
Cotton manufactures—									
Piece-goods ...	Yds.	7,089,282	14,44,641	6,552,926	12,76,523	5,515,885	13,25,756	5,563,496	12,72,702
	No.	30,934	20,547	14,286	8,445	29,299	20,600	13,806	8,597
Twist and yarn ...	Lbs.	1,150,311	6,99,870	1,224,479	7,24,166	865,086	5,28,788	952,548	6,07,243
Seeds	Cwts.	80,597	4,43,599	64,780	3,43,263	76,949	4,45,651	60,386	3,29,058
Oils	Gals.	505,025	4,41,035	603,278	5,67,072	498,633	4,38,370	527,227	5,21,150
Spices	Lbs.	5,344,301	9,29,207	4,930,623	7,95,734	5,538,685	9,26,363	4,774,904	8,02,363
Provisions	Val.	...	3,97,835	...	4,25,572	...	4,40,765	...	4,21,549
Metals	Cwts.	11,782	1,03,622	18,590	1,64,851	27,185	1,30,880	16,456	1,43,302
Sugar	,,	112,021	5,83,544	169,680	8,41,666	110,986	6,12,681	181,552	8,75,339
Jute, raw and manufactured	Val.	...	4,99,822	...	4,88,571	...	5,02,451	...	4,56,681
Tobacco	Lbs.	2,114,789	2,32,338	2,014,166	2,34,011	2,211,400	2,64,573	1,930,122	2,33,477
Fruits and vegetables.	Val.	...	1,59,192	...	2,20,887	...	2,83,549	...	3,55,066
Hides and skins ...	Cwts.	40,039	17,53,246	35,779	18,21,509	29,746	17,56,408	37,068	18,56,170
	No.	930,498		1,537,302		929,435		935,718	
Timber and other wood and manufactures ...	Val.	...	4,90,641	...	4,05,675	...	5,05,458	...	4,12,493
Dyeing and colouring materials	,,	...	1,95,888	...	3,24,803	...	1,98,083	...	3,15,417
Coffee	Cwts.	49,394	28,10,910	44,360	25,71,077	48,542	27,43,898	44,981	26,21,654
Liquors—Spirits ...	Gals.	74,645	3,30,841	105,600	3,86,092	71,370	3,10,994	99,181	3,62,454
Coir and rope ...	Cwts.	10,962	63,340	9,914	59,692	18,750	1,17,733	15,973	1,04,772
Woollen manufactures.	Val.	...	1,45,548	...	1,29,100	...	1,39,115	...	1,18,408
All other articles ...	,,	...	14,37,620	...	16,07,121	...	14,65,371	...	14,95,734
Total ...		...	1,73,84,408	...	1,90,85,969	...	1,72,39,497	...	1,84,95,475
Government Stores		...	6,19,663	...	5,83,168	...	8,64,786	...	5,20,148

Treasure.

The exports and imports of gold and silver, both private and Government, between the ports within the Presidency, are given below :—

—	Gold.		Silver.	
	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Exports	14,450	...	16,74,255	51,54,000
Imports	14,050	...	13,01,935	60,22,000

Total Sea-borne Trade.

The share of each district in the total sea-borne trade, including Government transactions, is shown below :—

Districts.	Trade with foreign countries.		Trade with foreign ports in India.		Trade with British ports in other Presidencies.	
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Madras	10,15,76,455	37,35,480	1,29,738	...	137,32,863	20,60,000
Ganjam	8,04,402	...	65,072	...	18,09,620	...
Vizagapatam	31,20,423	...	12,227	...	29,81,111	10,000
Godâvari	78,73,455	...	2,28,870	...	56,37,475	...
Kistna	5,85,754	...	3,616	...	28,38,834	3,330
Nellore	391	...	...	...	59,729	...
South Arcot	47,57,962	5,000	78,038	...	11,43,825	...
Tanjore	92,63,666	6,87,683	15,881	...	28,45,594	...
Madura	6,17,983	...	20,451	...	5,69,195	...
Tinnevelly	2,05,37,355	6,06,850	77,719	...	26,36,712	...
South Canara	36,73,540	...	12,62,512	26,430	52,03,551	3,13,115
Malabar	1,78,98,994	61,796	22,83,114	4,500	2,77,93,103	63,300
Total ...	17,07,10,380	50,96,809	41,77,238	30,930	6,72,51,612	24,49,745

Districts.	Trade between ports in the Presidency.		Total.		Grand Total.	Percentage.
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.		
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Madras	59,20,497	58,69,450	12,13,59,553	1,16,64,930	13,30,24,483	43·96
Ganjam	22,49,765	8,12,000	49,28,859	8,12,000	57,40,859	1·90
Vizagapatam	28,55,201	5,04,050	89,63,962	5,14,050	94,83,012	3·13
Godâvari	35,40,937	19,53,000	1,72,80,737	19,53,000	1,92,33,737	6·36
Kistna	18,32,024	32,28,750	52,60,228	32,32,080	84,92,308	2·81
Nellore	36,444	12,000	96,564	12,000	1,08,564	0·04
South Arcot	9,97,388	6,750	69,77,213	11,750	69,88,963	2·31
Tanjore	9,88,901	2,80,000	1,31,14,042	9,67,683	1,40,81,725	4·65
Madura	10,68,603	65,983	22,76,232	65,983	23,42,215	0·77
Tinnevelly	18,92,324	20,507	2,51,44,110	6,27,357	2,57,71,467	8·52
South Canara	58,24,618	7,16,200	1,59,64,221	10,55,745	1,70,19,966	5·62
Malabar	1,14,78,058	7,12,000	5,94,53,269	8,41,596	6,02,94,865	19·93
Total ...	3,86,84,760	1,41,80,690	28,08,23,990	2,17,58,174	30,25,82,164	100

Customs Revenue.

Including the customs duty on salt, the collections on imports amounted to Rs. 12,37,938, showing an advance of Rs. 85,865 over the receipts for 1889-90, which is the result of a larger revenue under almost all dutiable heads, especially under spirits. Refunds and drawbacks amounted to Rs. 34,457 against Rs. 47,553 in 1889-90, showing a falling off of Rs. 13,096. Deducting these, the net duties on imports amounted to Rs. 12,03,481 against Rs. 11,04,520 in 1889-90, showing an advance of Rs. 98,961. The gross and net collections on the exports of rice and paddy were, respectively, Rs. 4,08,788 and Rs. 4,07,049. There was a decrease of $\frac{3}{4}$ lakh, as compared with 1889-90, due to smaller shipments of rice to foreign ports owing to the unfavourable season.

Shipping.

Foreign shipping.

The total number and tonnage of the vessels, which entered and cleared at the ports of this Presidency from and to foreign countries during the last eight years, are given in the following statement :—

Years.	Including steamers.							Steamers only.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Total.		Average tonnage per vessel.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.		NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
1883-84	2,809	662,694	2,914	666,333	5,723	1,329,027	232	259	375,113	240	358,453
1884-85	2,490	629,447	2,516	624,400	5,006	1,253,847	250	258	382,783	238	366,327
1885-86	2,364	671,744	2,435	698,279	4,799	1,370,023	285	293	448,279	262	421,251
1886-87	2,382	656,959	2,659	688,164	5,041	1,345,123	266	288	437,547	291	444,512
1887-88	2,607	671,954	2,801	705,382	5,408	1,377,336	255	292	449,989	303	469,705
1888-89	2,631	639,019	2,776	679,375	5,407	1,318,394	244	257	407,083	283	441,353
1889-90	2,554	689,363	2,757	729,314	5,311	1,418,677	267	295	462,851	327	510,998
1890-91	2,823	779,008	2,940	753,442	5,763	1,532,450	266	542	569,892	542	549,309

The vessels, both steamers and sailing vessels, are classified below according to their nationalities :—

—	1889-90.				1890-91.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.
British	562	903,602	43	44,722	1,005	1,022,412	34	24,916
British Indian	...	...	2,140	301,123	1	1,471	1,985	285,348
Foreign	60	70,247	41	8,035	78	95,318	47	11,633
Native craft	...	...	2,465	90,948	...	...	2,613	91,352
Total ...	622	973,849	4,689	444,828	1,084	1,119,201	4,679	413,249

The foreign vessels were chiefly German, Arabian, French and Austrian. The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the coasting trade with British ports in other Presidencies and foreign ports in India were as follows :—Entered 5,344, having an aggregate tonnage of 1,117,588 tons; cleared 5,789, having an aggregate tonnage of 1,431,707 tons. Compared with last year there was a decrease in the number of vessels that entered and cleared and an increase in the tonnage. The nationalities of the vessels mentioned above are shown below :—

Nationalities.	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
British	1,037	1,706,537	1,234	1,895,413
British Indian	445	208,571	460	207,403
Foreign	884	95,001	763	116,067
Native craft	10,318	371,212	8,676	330,412

The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the internal trade of the Presidency are given below :—

Years.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	With cargoes.		In ballast.		With cargoes.		In ballast.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
1889-90	10,763	4,096,693	5,056	202,837	10,155	3,639,555	5,218	315,320
1890-91	11,684	4,547,034	5,127	251,770	10,709	4,041,443	5,678	453,119

18 vessels of 540 tons burthen were built during the year, and 29 vessels of 1,274 tons were registered under Act X of 1841 at the several ports of the Presidency.

PUBLIC WORKS—GENERAL. (1890-91.)

Statements 63 and 64 in Chapter IV of the Appendix show the expenditure on and income derived from protective public works.

The following statement shows the outlay on works under each fund distributed by divisions and the total outlay under establishment under each division :—

Circle.	Division.	Imperial.				Civil department.		Provincial.	
		Military.		Civil.		Court of Wards.		Civil.	
		Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I Circle.	Ganjam	916	714	...	400	33,516	37,798	56,994	5,615
	Godávari, Eastern	343	840	365	1,001	...	...	35,242	7,522
	Do. Western.	...	...	...	...	...	328	21,406	1,610
	Rushikulya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Vizagapatam ...	6,103	5,572	...	989	3,419	...	98,013	21,127
II do.	Buckingham Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	...
	Gudivada	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	43
	Kistna, Eastern ...	...	15	...	459	...	...	22,506	3,143
	Do. Western ...	...	...	434	545	...	...	10,699	2,116
	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,257	1,585
III do.	Bellary	−579	...	186	718	...	...	63,451	12,969
	Cuddapah ...	...	825	...	407	...	...	49,017	1,961
	Kurnool	...	204	...	271	...	...	21,404	10,053
IV do.	Coimbatore ...	2,099	5,701	52	1,214	193	464	72,050	68,920
	West Coast ...	31,478	31,863	...	855	...	...	3,44,293	60,855
	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	100	...	...	19,370	8,077
V do.	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	2,409	...	...	6,257	17,145
	Stores(Presidency).	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	512
	South Arcot ...	...	180	...	16	...	...	1,16,157	1,966
	Workshops (Presidency) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,109	1,066
	Negapatam ...	...	32	...	164	...	...	17,043	2,157
	Tanjore	...	645	...	123	...	...	23,331	5,834
VI do.	Madura	...	420	92	493	...		52,985	2,756
	Trichinopoly ...	656	3,639	709	664	...	...	36,925	799
	Tinnevelly ...	...	447	182	492	...	...	37,686	1,142
	Periyár No. II ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
Special ...	Periyár No. I ...	...	...	682	...	...	...	...	...
	Architect ...	...	...	3,786	2,738	...	...	5,10,989	1,27,494
	Examiner's division	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tank Restoration Scheme.	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna, Eastern ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Western ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godávari, Eastern.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Western.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Presidency Architect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Examiner's division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	41,016	51,119	6,548	14,058	37,128	38,590	16,40,608	3,66,538

Circle.	Division.	Local civil works. Incorporated. Works.	Incorporated. Repairs.	Excluded. Works.	Excluded. Repairs.	Irrigation. Works.	Irrigation. Repairs.	Grand total—Works and repairs.	Establishment.	Grand total.
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I Circle.	Ganjam	...	...	476	168	6,464	44,204	1,87,265	40,901	2,28,166
	Godávari, Eastern.	2,609	2,691	...	361	98,354	1,48,651	2,97,979	1,05,456	4,03,435
	Do. Western.	1,495	...	461	184	83,796	1,89,396	2,93,676	92,424	3,91,100
	Rushikulya ...	...	500	...	...	3,68,921	954	3,70,377	52,338	4,23,715
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	50	5,757	17,234	1,58,264	50,633	2,08,887
II do.	Buckingham Canal	...	...	344	1,163	1,76,675	80,003	2,58,274	49,466	3,07,740
	Gudiváda ...	...	...	...	...	64,965	32,822	97,925	29,122	1,27,047
	Kistna, Eastern...	10,691	...	33	467	1,45,073	1,06,472	2,88,859	81,534	3,70,393
	Do. Western.	...	1,221	...	...	1,82,376	92,934	2,90,385	62,204	3,52,589
	Nellore	...	563	...	...	98,563	1,27,444	2,51,412	66,272	3,17,684
III do.	Bellary	...	...	...	...	34,192	50,496	1,61,433	78,058	2,39,491
	Cuddapah ...	811	166	...	...	29,060	56,830	1,39,017	30,312	1,69,329
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	15,293	1,01,441	1,48,671	69,707	2,18,378
IV do.	Coimbatore ...	6,636	...	...	...	25,921	66,093	2,49,343	1,01,995	3,51,338
	West Coast ...	...	...	2,385	1,237	3,000	2,310	4,78,276	60,390	5,38,666
	North Arcot ...	83	...	...	...	88,997	1,46,736	2,66,363	61,065	3,27,428
V do.	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	31,232	1,63,645	2,20,688	55,224	2,75,912
	Stores (Presidency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	752	16,550	17,302
	South Arcot ...	614	2,393	3,284	...	55,723	1,86,409	3,66,742	76,657	4,43,399
	Workshops (Presidency) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,175	18,276	20,451
	Negapatam ...	...	20,064	725	146	21,559	54,069	1,15,959	41,562	1,57,521
	Tanjore	...	5,668	...	...	61,460	1,05,181	2,02,242	65,482	2,67,724
VI do.	Madura	— 158	31	...	72	24,117	30,637	1,11,445	56,933	1,68,378
	Trichinopoly ...	...	982	...	...	44,043	83,696	1,72,113	80,061	2,52,174
	Tinnevelly ...	1,448	...	980	430	1,00,444	95,633	2,38,884	46,291	2,85,175
	Periyár No. II ...	595	247	...	...	3,29,465	...	3,30,436	57,942	3,88,378
Special.	Periyár No. I ...	...	...	...	...	4,67,111	...	4,67,793	1,02,419	5,70,212
	Architect ...	...	...	149	1,632	...	5	6,46,793	70,437	7,17,230
	Examiner's division	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	3,29,202	3,29,224
Tank Restoration Scheme.	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	5,136	5,993	11,129	1,420	12,549
	Kistna, Eastern.	...	...	...	...	585	...	585	...	585
	Do. Western.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,472	1,472
	Godávari Eastern.	...	...	...	...	3,788	2,775	6,563	2,054	8,617
	Do. Western.	...	...	...	...	4,149	8,181	12,330	736	13,066
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	3,787	5,630	9,417	1,286	10,703
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	13,952	25,776	39,728	...	39,728
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	1,911	8,040	9,951	345	10,296
	Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	30,490	34,735	65,225	19,600	84,825
	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	35,024	62,027	97,051	...	97,051
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	32,109	65,946	98,055	1	98,056
	Presidency Architect	...	...	...	...	1,659	...	1,659	...	1,659
	South Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	4,667	5,204	9,871	3,051	12,922
	Madura	...	...	...	...	56,653	54,491	1,11,144	16,876	1,28,020
	Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	3,887	16,844	20,731	...	20,731
	Examiner's division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,461	13,461
	Total ...	24,824	34,526	8,837	5,910	27,60,363	22,81,937	73,12,002	21,09,205	94,21,207

PUBLIC WORKS—BUILDINGS AND ROADS. (1890-91.)

I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

The charge of the General, Buildings and Roads Branch was held by Lieutenant-Colonel R. R. E. Drake-Brockman, R.E., as Acting Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government until July 1890, when Colonel J. O. Hasted, R.E., the permanent Chief Engineer and Secretary, retired from the service while on furlough

in England. Colonel J. Pennycuick, R.E., was then appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government and assumed charge of the office on the 29th July 1890. Mr. G. T. Walch, M.I.C.E., who continued to administer the Irrigation Branch throughout the year, held the appointment of Acting Secretary until Colonel Pennycuick joined, when he reverted to his substantive office of Joint Secretary.

Grants and expenditure.

The following statement shows the grants and expenditure under the different finance heads :—

	Original grant.	Revised estimate.	Actual expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Military works	1,00,400	1,12,900	1,14,590
Imperial Civil works	22,400	27,900	25,654
Provincial Civil works	28,50,000	26,50,000	24,84,960
Local Incorporated funds	1,13,000	87,000	94,787
Local Excluded funds	...	15,510	18,357
Estate works	1,75,519	92,160	93,078
Total ...	32,61,319	29,85,470	28,31,426

Madras Harbour works.

The progress in the reconstruction of the Madras Harbour works during the year was satisfactory. The advance of the superstructure was not so great as in the previous year, but this was due to wider walls being necessary in the pier heads. The progress made on the north pier was on the whole rapid. 583 blocks were set in position, 103 of these being special blocks for the north pier head. The total advance in the north arm was 337½ lineal feet. The end of the north pier was thus brought up to 3,616¾ feet from the commencement of the concrete block work begun in 1876. The wave-breaker protection to the north pier was extended to the end of the completed superstructure with a width of 28 feet seaward of the pier. The blocks in the wave-breaker weigh 30 tons each and 661 of them were deposited. 11,321¼ tons of rubble stone were deposited from boats into the north pier base as a foundation for the blocks in addition to some of the old rubble foundation from the south pier raised by the grab dredger. The north pier rubble base was also consolidated with Portland cement concrete for a length of 743 feet and a width of 20 feet, over which area 825½ cubic yards of concrete were spread. On the south pier an advance of 68½ lineal feet was made to the pier head superstructure. The section of the block work reached 38 feet in width and was founded at 34 feet below water-level. 201 blocks were set in 11 courses and the pier head was advanced 75 feet. The total length of the south pier, inclusive of pier head, is to be 3,968¾ feet, and, at the close of the year, 3,775 feet had been completed. The iron caisson, which is to contain the solid mass of concrete forming the end of the pier head and upon which a lighthouse can eventually be erected, was received from England, the cost being Rs. 19,878. 134 blocks of 30 tons each were deposited to form the wave-breaker. The rubble base of the pier was paved with concrete along the inner face of the stone base for a length of 722 feet by 20 feet in width, over which area 802¼ cubic yards of concrete were spread. The rubble revetment protecting the foreshore to the north of the harbour had to be extended, the erosion of the shore having continued to a serious extent. An estimate for this work, amounting to Rs. 1,55,462, was accordingly sanctioned. 1,577 concrete blocks were made, of which 631 were the ordinary 30-ton wave-breaker blocks, 124 superstructure blocks and 822 special-shaped blocks for the north and south pier heads. 25,662 cubic yards of concrete were utilized for this outturn. 5,043½ tons of Portland cement were received on the works through the India Office. 3,758½ tons were consumed in block-making, 278½ tons on reconstruction works and 101½ tons on subsidiary works, making a total consumption of 4,138½ tons and leaving a balance on hand of 3,529 tons, inclusive of the balance of the previous year. The outturn of the quarries was 74,161 tons. The renewal of the decking of the iron screw pile pier and the bracing of the structure were completed. The pier is now rigid and in efficient order. The expenditure on the works was Rs. 7,01,475 and the total expenditure to the end of the official year was Rs. 44,40,777 as against the total estimate of Rs. 45,90,051.

Negapatam harbour.

The state of the bar at the mouth of the Negapatam harbour came under discussion. The encroachment of the sea during the year caused some anxiety, and a committee, consisting of the Chief Engineer, the Presidency Port officer and two members chosen by the mercantile community of Negapatam, was formed under orders of Government to take the whole circumstances into consideration after local investigation. The committee visited the port accordingly and drew up a report, which was under consideration at the close of the year.

Artesian boring at Tuticorin.

The experimental boring at Tuticorin was carried to a depth of 117·5 feet when a bed of gneiss or granite was struck. The sample of rock brought up from this depth had every appearance of being primary rock. It was therefore considered useless to continue boring any further and the attempt was abandoned after an outlay of Rs. 6,253 had been incurred. The boring plant was transferred to Ongole, where the Municipal Council resolved to undertake the boring of an artesian well.

Improvements to Ryves' canal at Bezváda.

An estimate was sanctioned for Rs. 37,700 for the improvement of Ryves' canal at Bezváda. It is proposed to widen the canal and to construct a new regulator and a new bridge—changes which will have the effect of relieving the present congestion of traffic.

Bridge over the Vaigai near Madura.

The bridge over the Vaigai near the town of Madura, the object of which is to give the old trunk road a more convenient means of crossing the river, was completed during the year. The original estimate for the work was Rs. 1,15,810, but subsequent revisions raised it to Rs. 3,33,050 (including Rs. 59,507 for Public Works supervision, tools and plant), the Government contribution being Rs. 60,000. In 1886, the execution of the work was transferred from the Local Fund Engineer to the Public Works department, by which it was finally completed at a cost of Rs. 2,76,994 (exclusive of Rs. 56,085 for Public Works supervision, tools and plant), and handed over to the District Board for future maintenance in April 1890.

Bridges over the Ponniár and Gadilam near Cuddalore.

During the north-east monsoon of 1884, the country in the neighbourhood of Cuddalore was flooded by the overflow of the Ponniár and Gadilam, and the two bridges over those rivers were carried away. After careful investigation of local conditions it was decided to replace these bridges by improved structures under the supervision of officers of the Public Works department. The bridge across the Ponniár was estimated to cost Rs. 1,66,000, for which a masonry structure of 16 arches of 60-feet span was to be provided, the waterway allowed being 22 per cent. in excess of the waterway of the old bridge. Over the Gadilam, an iron girder bridge also estimated to cost Rs. 1,66,000, was recommended. This bridge was to consist of 13 bays of 62-feet span each and a roadway of 18 feet clear. The estimates for both bridges were subsequently revised. That for the Ponniár bridge was raised to Rs. 1,75,300 and that for the Gadilam bridge to Rs. 2,04,750. The total cost to the end of the year was for the Ponniár bridge Rs. 1,79,779 and for the Gadilam bridge Rs. 2,01,434. Both bridges were successfully completed and opened for traffic before the close of the official year. The future maintenance of the bridges devolves on the District Board.

New Law Courts, Madras.

The outlay on the New Law Courts, Madras, up to the close of the previous official year amounted to Rs. 4,52,159 and during the year under review a sum of Rs. 2,62,140 was expended. All the brick work in the three stories was completed and the towers above were commenced. The outer verandahs, a portion of the tiled flooring and the dados were finished and considerable progress was made with the internal fittings.

Victoria Technical Institute and Connemara Free Library.

The foundations of the Victoria Technical Institute and Connemara Free Library were laid and the entire building was raised to basement level. The wood work and roofing materials were also under preparation. The total outlay to the close of the year was Rs. 83,917, the estimate being Rs. 3,56,255.

Inspection of lighthouses.

The following lighthouses were inspected by superior officers of the Public Works department:—Calingapatam, Santopalli, Vakalapudi, Hope Island, Negapatam, Tuticorin, Manapad, Cochin, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore and Mangalore. An inspection of all lighthouses on the coasts of the Madras Presidency was also made by Mr. W. T. Douglass, an expert specially sent out from England, and a

full report submitted. The various suggestions made were reviewed in detail by Government and such orders passed as the circumstances seemed to require.

Works in estates under the Court of Wards.

The following statement shows the grants and outlay on works in wards' estates placed under the charge of the Public Works department:—

—	Original grant.	Revised grant.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam district—11 estates	1,71,063	84,623	87,639
Vizagapatam district—Chidikada and Jaganathapuram estates	3,420	6,824	4,227
Godávari district—Lakkavaram estate	323	...	403
Salem district—Eramaipati estate	713	713	809

Of the 11 estates in Ganjam, 3—Parlákimedi, Chinna Kimedi and Urlam—were handed over to the proprietors before half the year had elapsed, and to this cause was due the reduction of the original grants for expenditure on public works. The grants were, on the whole, fairly utilized.

Presidency Public Works Stores.

Mr. L. L. Wickham, Assistant Engineer, first grade, assumed charge of the stores and workshops during the year from Colonel S. C. Clarke, R.E. The opening balance of the year was Rs. 1,58,966; the receipts amounted to Rs. 26,265 and the issues to Rs. 29,664, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,55,567. There were 22 consignments of stores from England and 31 shipments to Indian ports as against 28 inward and 50 outward consignments in the previous year.

Presidency Public Works Workshops.

Work to the value of Rs. 1,22,971 was done during the year in the Presidency workshops against Rs. 1,24,316 in 1889-90. The value of machinery and plant in the shops at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,06,348. After deducting the book value of articles transferred to other departments, and the usual 4 per cent. for depreciation and adding receipts, amounting to Rs. 1,864, the balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,03,830. The expenditure on tools and plant and machinery was Rs. 2,069 and that on new plant Rs. 1,731.

Government brickfields.

The outturn at the Government brickfields during the year was 5,579,719 bricks, 134,895 flooring tiles and 78,287 roofing tiles, besides a large quantity of terra cotta.

River Cooum improvement scheme.

The insanitary condition of the river Cooum owing to the low level of the water during the dry months of the year was felt to be a nuisance and a serious menace to public health. The Sanitary Engineer was accordingly called on in February 1890 to prepare and submit a detailed scheme for the improvement of the river. A scheme prepared in accordance with these orders was laid before Government in December 1890. The Chief Engineer, to whom it was referred for review, recommended the introduction of certain modifications and the matter was under the consideration of Government at the close of the year.

Famine relief.

Towards the close of the year, owing to insufficient rainfall, the agricultural prospects in several localities were by no means re-assuring. The Government, accordingly, in anticipation of scarcity, impressed upon Collectors the necessity for at once preparing programmes of works for all the affected tracts and directed that selections should be made from the lists of irrigation works, both major and minor, in communication with the Public Works department. Portions of the following districts showed signs of impending scarcity more or less severe and works were accordingly started therein as necessity arose, viz., North Arcot, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Nellore, Tinnevelly and Malabar.

II.—PROGRESS OF WORKS.

I.—Imperial, Military Works.

Ganjam.—The expenditure under military minor original works was Rs. 916 against an allotment of Rs. 1,250. The number of original works was 3, of which 1 was completed. The repair works in progress during the year were 9 in number and all of them were completed. *Godávari, Eastern.*—Improvements to the existing drainage and the enlargement of the latrine in M.I. detachment lines at Sámalkót were carried out at a cost of Rs. 343. The expenditure under repairs amounted

to Rs. 840. *Vizagapatam.*—The re-roofing of the military hospital at Vizianagram was completed at a cost of Rs. 6,057. The expenditure under minor original works was Rs. 46. Rs. 5,572 were spent in repairing roads and military buildings, &c., in the cantonments of Vizianagram and Vizagapatam. *West Coast.*—The following works were completed or in progress:—(1) Transport lines at Calicut—The bullock sheds were fully completed and occupied. The sheds for mules and elephants were also completed, but not occupied. The outlay on the work up to the end of the year was Rs. 13,452 against an estimate of Rs. 12,980. (2) The bakery at West Hill barracks at Calicut was completed at an outlay of Rs. 5,202 against an estimate of Rs. 4,300. (3) The slaughter-house at West Hill, Calicut, was completed at an outlay of Rs. 4,482 against an estimate of Rs. 3,465. (4) New barracks for 30 men at West Hill, Calicut—Foundation was in fair progress and sufficient materials for masonry and wood work for roofing were at the site. (5) A soldiers' institute for the European Infantry at Malapuram was completed. (6) The old infectious disease ward at Malapuram was converted into quarters for the Commissariat sergeant. (7) Three additional latrines for the Madras Native Infantry at Mangalore were built. (8) A stable to the Sergeant Instructor's quarters, Malabar Volunteer Rifles, was erected. The first 3 of these works were not taken over and occupied pending the execution of certain minor improvements suggested by the Chief Commissariat officer. *Coimbatore.*—The purchase of Mr. Stephen's house at Yercaud for adaptation as quarters for the Sergeant Instructor and an armoury for the Yercaud Rifle Volunteers was effected for Rs. 4,800. Three minor works were in progress at Ootacamund and Podanúr. The outlay under repairs amounted to Rs. 5,701.

II.—Imperial, Civil Works.

Ganjam.—The only work commenced during the year was repairs to the post office building at Parlákimedi. It was not completed for want of funds.

Godávari (Eastern).—The expenditure under repairs was Rs. 1,001. Materials were collected for a compound wall to the post office at Kunavaram, but the work was stopped for want of funds. Rs. 812 were spent during the year on repairs to the telegraph office and signallers' quarters, Cocanada, and to the telegraph office, Rajahmundry, and Rs. 189 were expended on repairs to postal buildings at Sámalkót and Peddápuram.

Vizagapatam.—The post offices at Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam were repaired at a cost of Rs. 449. The telegraph office at Vizagapatam was repaired at a cost of Rs. 540.

Kistna (Eastern).—The post office building at Bezváda and the telegraph offices at Masulipatam and Bezváda were repaired, at a cost of Rs. 62, Rs. 215 and Rs. 182, respectively.

Kistna (Western).—Alterations to the post office and repairs to the sub-postmaster's quarters at Duggirala and the post office at Vinukonda were carried out at a cost of Rs. 881, and repairs to the telegraph office at Guntúr were completed at a cost of Rs. 158.

Coimbatore.—Two minor new works were undertaken at a cost of Rs. 51 under "postal," and sums of Rs. 1,120 and Rs. 94, respectively, were spent on repairs to postal and telegraph buildings.

West Coast.—A sum of Rs. 855 was spent on repairs to postal buildings.

North Arcot.—An outlay of Rs. 100 was incurred on repairs to the post office building at Vellore.

Chingleput.—The repairs to the Váyalúr salt factory flood bank, which were commenced in the previous year, were completed at a cost of Rs. 8,203.

Tanjore.—The post offices at Tanjore and Kumbakónam were repaired at an outlay of Rs. 123.

Negapatam.—The post office at Patukóta and the telegraph office at Negapatam were repaired at a cost of Rs. 19 and Rs. 145, respectively.

Trichinopoly.—Alterations and repairs to the old cutchery at Trichinopoly for the use of the postal and telegraph departments were carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,373.

Madura.—The opening of windows in the City post office at Madura was carried out and alterations converting a room in the Sub-Magistrate's cutchery at Usilampatti into a sub-post office were in progress, the expenditure on both being Rs. 92. The post offices at Peermade, Kovilur and Batlagundu were repaired at an outlay of Rs. 493.

Tinnevelly.—A latrine in the compound of the post office at Palamcottah was built at a cost of Rs. 182 and the post offices at Vasudevanallúr, Virudupatti, Sátúr, Palamcottah and Trivandrum were repaired at an outlay of Rs. 459.

Presidency.—The following works were completed:—

Works.	Expenditure.
	Rs.
Improving water closets and urinals, Telegraph office, Madras	954
Constructing additional sheds at the Telegraph stores	1,142
Alterations and improvements to the General Post office, Madras ...	724
Alterations to the Post office at Mylapore	92
Alterations and improvements to the General Telegraph office ...	388
Sun-shades for the Railway mail service department, General Post office	78
Shelves to the counters, Money Order department, General Post office ...	143

III.—Provincial, Civil Buildings.

Ganjam.—The following works were completed:—(1) the construction of huts for the reserve police at Parlákimedi, (2) the demolition and renewal of the verandah roof of the Native college at Berhampore, (3) the construction of masonry drains in the district jail, Berhampore, (4) the construction of a new dead-house at Chicacole and (5) the construction of record racks for the District court, Berhampore. The District Munsifs' courts at Berhampore and Sómpet were practically completed, while the following works were in progress:—(1) District Munsif's court at Aska, (2) post office at Udayagiri, (3) post office at Balliguda, (4) police station-house at Jaganathapur and (5) Sub-Magistrate's cutchery and sub-jail at Berhampore. The number of repair-works in progress during the year was 11, and 10 of these were completed.

Godávari (Eastern).—The following works were completed:— (1) additions to the Sub-Magistrate's office, Pithápuram, costing Rs. 1,270, (2) additions to the Sub-Magistrate's cutchery at Tuni, costing Rs. 1,198 and (3) addition of Sub-Registrar's office to the Sub-Magistrate's cutchery at Tuni, costing Rs. 1,500. The following works were in progress during the year:—(1) additions to the Rajahmundry college, (2) quarantine ward, central jail, Rajahmundry, (3) close prison, central jail, Rajahmundry, (4) school-house at Bhadráchalam, (5) church at Cocanada, (6) well for the police force at Kota, (7) police station-house at Chintur, (8) alterations to the Rajahmundry central jail well-pump. The expenditure on repairs was Rs. 6,156.

Godávari (Western).—The Sub-Registrar's office at Bhimavaram and the verandah to the late central division office were completed. The following works were in progress:—(1) District Munsif's court at Amalápuram, (2) District Munsif's court at Ellore, (3) Taluk cutchery at Ellore, (4) Deputy Tahsildar's cutchery at Razole and (5) re-construction of the Divisional office at Chettipet. Six repair works were completed or in progress during the year.

Vizagapatam.—34 reserve police huts at Koraput, a taluk cutchery at Sálúr and a hospital costing Rs. 4,948 at Gunupur were completed during the year. The following works were in progress:—(1) police hospital at Koraput, (2) Deputy Tahsildar's cutchery and sub-jail at Potinghi, (3) office for the Superintendent of Police at Koraput, (4) Deputy Tahsildar's cutchery at Koraput, (5) Deputy Tahsildar's cutchery and sub-jail at Gajapatinagaram, (6) office for the General Duty Deputy Collector at Vizianagram, (7) reserve police huts at Párvatipur, (8) reserve police huts at Vizagapatam and (9) Deputy Tahsildar's cutchery and sub-jail at Srúngavarapukóta. 19 minor original works were executed at a cost of Rs. 4,210. The expenditure on repairs was Rs. 6,222.

Kistna (Eastern).—A corrugated-iron goods shed at the port of Masulipatam, a police station-house at Buckinghampet, and some improvements to the Sub-Registrar's office at Bezváda were completed, while the construction of a Sub-Registrar's

office at Avanigedda was in progress during the year. The expenditure on repairs was Rs. 2,980.

Kistna (Western).—The gallows for the District jail at Guntúr, and the taluk cutchery at Satnopalli were completed, while materials were collected for the taluk cutchery at Tenali.

Nellore.—The Collector's office at Nellore was completed with a saving of Rs. 5,705 on the estimate of Rs. 48,455. 10 police huts at Mulapet were constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,648. 4 minor works were executed during the year, in addition to repairs to 8 other works.

Bellary.—Alterations and improvements to the Collector's cutchery at Bellary were completed for Rs. 56,358, the estimate being Rs. 57,325. The Collector's residence at Anantapur was completed at a cost of Rs. 36,796 against an estimate of Rs. 34,246. The following works were in progress :—

—	Estimate.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.
District Munsif's court at Bellary	13,510	13,008
Alterations to old Huzur and Taluk cutcheries, Anantapur ...	2,839	2,238
Tool-sheds in the Sub-divisional office, Anantapur	2,940	2,202
District Surgeon's quarters, Anantapur	11,435	1,162
Taluk office, Kudligi	26,225	24,625
Deputy Tahsildar's office, Kampli	11,199	6,948
Additions to Taluk office, Hospet	9,775	5,646
Municipal school-house, Anantapur	15,777	1,939

Cuddapah.—The Taluk cutchery at Badvél was completed, with the exception of the well, at a cost of Rs. 23,348 against an estimate of Rs. 23,150. The following works were in progress :—

—	Estimate.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.
Taluk cutchery at Cuddapah	25,400	10,000
District Munsif's court at Proddatur	12,798	6,000
Additions to district jail at Cuddapah	73,295	57,171
Additions to Gurramkonda Mahál	3,277	2,951
Sub-Registrar's office, Jammalamadugu	2,509	351
Sub-Registrar's office, Sidhout	2,650	967

Kurnool.—The Head Assistant Collector's office at Nandyál was completed at a cost of Rs. 19,147, the estimate being Rs. 19,500. The Railway buildings at Nandyál were purchased and converted into a residence for the sub-divisional officer at a cost of Rs. 5,034. The taluk cutchery at Markápur and the residence of the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Nandyál were in progress.

Coimbatore.—The following works were completed or in progress :—

—	Estimate.	Outlay.
Completed.	Rs.	Rs.
District Munsif's court at Karúr	17,420	16,220
Sub-Registrar's office at Sálúr	2,750	2,265
In progress.		
Construction of Government House, Ootacamund	7,79,150	7,26,457
Improvements to Secretariat offices, Ootacamund	5,300	4,802
Deputy Tahsildar's office, Aravakurchi	9,540	7,973
Sub-Registrar's office, Gopichettipálaiyam	2,680	1,479
Sub-Registrar's office, Thathiongarpet	2,770	...
Police station-house, Salem	2,629	2,513
Improvements to Collector's office, Coimbatore	15,840	15,789

A sum of Rs. 13,988 was spent on minor original works. The expenditure on repairs was Rs. 20,345.

North Arcot.—The record room of the Gudiyátam taluk cutchery was reconstructed at an outlay of Rs. 2,792. The improvements to the bastion cells were completed at a cost of Rs. 2,356. Sub-Registrar's offices at Arkónam, Ambúr and Kuppam, and the District Munsif's court at Tirupati were in progress during the year. 8 minor works were commenced, of which 7 were completed, the total outlay being Rs. 6,999. The outlay under repairs was Rs. 8,077.

West Coast.—The following important major works were completed :—

—	Estimate.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.
Law courts at Palghát	28,790	29,534
Sub-Registrar's office, Kondotty	3,020	3,370
Do. do. Malapuram	2,785	2,992
Do. do. Tamracherry	2,926	3,124
Do. do. Manjeshwar	2,872	2,820
Improvements to the Collector's office, Mangalore	15,060	17,755
Do. do. District Munsif's court, Kasaragód ...	7,200	7,473
Police huts at Puthur	3,651	3,681
Additions and alterations to the District court at Tellicherry ...	...	5,446
Police station at Irritti	...	1,542
Out-houses for supervisor's quarters, Luckadi	...	1,616

7 other less important works were completed. The following works were in progress :—

—	Estimate.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.
Collector's cutchery, Calicut	1,89,970	1,16,800
District Munsif's court, Chowghát	19,245	13,542
Do. do. Manjeri	15,087	10,023
Taluk cutchery, Perintalamana	34,070	15,048
Powder magazine, Malapuram	1,820	1,476
Police station, Nilambur	1,434	987
Taluk cutchery, Coondapoor	32,950	28,750
Do. Badagara	31,000	17,000
Construction of 50 police cells, Central jail, Cannanore ...	26,080	20,000
Improvements to Government college, Calicut	2,226	701
Latrine to Government college, Calicut	1,305	122

A sum of Rs. 9,094 was spent in repairing 50 works.

Chingleput.—The Sub-Registrar's office at Uttramallur was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,874 against an estimate of Rs. 2,800. 6 minor new works were completed. Under repairs the most important items were the renewal of the roof of the Reformatory Hospital and the repairs to Government House, Guindy, the cost of which last was Rs. 8,128.

South Arcot.—The following works were in progress :—

—	Estimate.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.
Taluk cutchery, Villupuram	15,720	13,568
Do. Tindivanam	22,640	6,851
Do. Tirukoilúr	20,680	9,016
Do. Chidambaram	...	4,813
District Munsif's court, Chidambaram	11,155	5,226
Sub-Registrar's office, Markanam	3,196	2,033
Do. do. Vanoor	3,080	685

Under minor new works the expenditure was Rs. 2,436.

Tanjore.—The following works were completed :—

—	Estimate.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.
Extension of record-room at the Treasury office, Tanjore ...	4,730	4,744
Sub-Registrar's office, Swamimalai	2,730	2,702
Improvement to District Press office, Tanjore	2,920	2,555
Conversion of the old taluk cutchery, Kumbakónam, into an office for the Sub-Collector	4,862	5,188

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A new taluk cutchery at Kumbakónam was commenced and 12 minor new works and 12 repair works were in progress.

Negapatam.—The office and quarters of the sub-divisional officer at Tiruturaipundi were completed at a cost of Rs. 7,388, the estimate being Rs. 7,416. Improvements and additions to the following buildings were completed during the year:—(1) sub-jail, Negapatam, Rs. 3,729; (2) District Munsif's court and sub-court, Negapatam, Rs. 2,740; (3) District Munsif's court, Patukota, Rs. 4,522; (4) taluk cutchery, Negapatam, Rs. 1,480. The construction of an office and quarters for the sub-divisional officer, Mannárgudi, and of a verandah to the taluk cutchery, Patukota, were in progress. The expenditure under repairs was Rs. 2,156.

Trichinopoly.—The conversion of the artillery barracks at Trichinopoly into offices for the Collector, the Superintendent of Police and the District Forest-officer, the estimate for which was Rs. 24,900, was finished and the following less important works were completed or in progress:—

—	Estimate.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.
Completed.		
Record-racks to Collector's cutchery, Trichinopoly	3,450	3,289
Improvements to District Munsif's court, Ariyalur	2,080	1,844
Police huts at Arasangudi	1,680	1,540
Do. at Jamboonadapuram	...	1,965
In progress.		
Sub-Registrar's office, Ariyalur	2,880	2,034
Kitchen in Central jail, Trichinopoly	4,400	3,662
Drains in Central jail, Trichinopoly	6,160	2,426
Alterations to District jail, Trichinopoly	3,000	515
Police station-house, Arasangudi	1,150	629
Sub-Registrar's office, Perambalur	2,220	1,839
Police station-house, Manapárai	...	...

Madura.—The following works were completed:—

—	Estimate.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sub-Magistrate's office, Sivaganga	12,570	12,540
New court room for Madura Tahsildar	4,210	4,402
Taluk cutchery, Tirumangalam	23,114	23,730
Sub-Registrar's office, Sholavandan	2,570	2,649
Do. do. Nellakóta	2,770	2,880

The following works were in progress:—(1) Sub-Registrar's offices at Paramakudi, Mudukolatur and Devikota; (2) District Munsif's court at Paramakudi; (3) Sub-Magistrate's cutchery at Madura; (4) Steps to the Sea Customs office, Kilakarai; (5) police station-house at Tandigudi; (6) improvements to Tirumal Náick's palace.

Tinnevelly.—The following works were completed:—

—	Estimate.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.
Taluk cutchery, Srívaikuntham	...	25,805
Sub-Registrar's office, Velathikulam	2,970	2,734
Do. do. Alvártirunagari	3,900	3,647
Do. do. Sivakási	3,080	3,016
Kitchen and drain in the District jail, Palamcottah	2,977	3,006
Police station-house, Palamcottah	...	2,358
Sub-Registrar's office, do.	...	2,131
Improvements to travellers' bungalow, Virudupatti	...	2,144
Police huts, Karungulam	...	1,357

The re-roofing of the Protestant Church, Tuticorin, and the construction of a police station at Sálúr were in progress. A sum of Rs. 3,730 was spent in acquiring sites and providing lightning-conductors. Rs. 1,142 were spent in petty repairs.

Presidency.—The following major works were in progress or completed:—

—	Estimate.	Outlay.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. New Law Courts, Madras	9,97,069	7,14,300	
2. Victoria Technical Institute and Connemara Free Library ...	3,56,255	83,917	
3. Additional ward at the Lying-in Hospital	39,299	40,266	
4. Improving strong room at the Paper Currency office	14,173	12,509	Work completed
5. Constructing a shed in the Sea Customs office	13,645	8,481	
6. Laying pipes to carry Red Hills water to the Lunatic Asylum ...	7,230	6,472	Do.
7. Constructing four cottages for isolating patients at the Lunatic Asylum	8,080	7,368	Do.
8. Laundry for the General Hospital	9,880	7,740	
9. Constructing two cells at the General Hospital for patients suffering from mental diseases	3,330	2,903	Do.
10. Additions to the General Hospital (retiring room for female students)	5,365	4,042	
11. New operating room for General Hospital	11,590	13,842	
12. Office room for the Principal, Medical college	3,110	2,470	Do.
13. Latrine at the Medical college	7,125	2,544	
14. Extension of the Leper Hospital	6,013	3,976	
15. Constructing police station in Triplicane	...	2,720	Do.
16. Erecting compound wall round the reserve police lines at Pudupet	3,513	3,043	
17. Extending Saint George's Cathedral cemetery	4,240	4,101	Do.
18. Improvements to the Presidency Training school for Mistresses ...	26,370	29,690	
19. Additions to the Civil Orphan Asylum	...	22,615	Do.
20. Stables for the mounted police at Egmore Presidency Magistrate's court	...	5,454	Do.
21. New police station and fire-engine shed, Wallaja road	15,845	11,646	Do.
22. Improvements to the Examination hall, Presidency college	5,135	4,884	Do.
23. New Presidency Magistrates' court	49,830	49,029	Do.
24. Alterations in Madras Observatory	2,772	2,512	Do.
25. Treadmills at Her Majesty's Penitentiary	5,210	1,670	

The expenditure during the year on minor original works was Rs. 46,799 and a sum of Rs. 1,02,215 was expended on repairs and civil buildings.

Ganjam.—Rs. 11,986 against an annual grant of Rs. 14,000 and an estimate of Rs. 41,200 were spent on the Mahasingi bridge. The greater portion of the iron work was landed and preliminary arrangements were completed. IV.—Provincial, Communications.

Vizagapatam.—The outlay during the year on the road from Potinghi to Koraput was Rs. 53,279 against a grant of Rs. 51,500 and an estimate of Rs. 2,80,205. The whole length of the road was practically completed and metalled except some 2 miles. The outlay on the Potinghi ghât road was Rs. 4,836 against a grant of Rs. 5,500. It was completely bridged and metalled and in an efficient state.

West Coast.—The Calicut-Vayitri road was maintained in good order and kept open for traffic during the year at a cost of Rs. 36,733. Rs. 1,59,856 against an allotment of Rs. 1,81,000 were spent on improving the Vayitri-Gúdalúr road. Nearly all the tunnels were built and nearly all the earth-work was finished. A considerable amount of metal was collected and the construction of the bridges made good progress. The total outlay up to date amounted to Rs. 3,33,408 against the estimate of Rs. 5,50,000. Minor repairs to the Vayitri-Gúdalúr road were executed at a cost of Rs. 12,444.

Coimbatore.—On the Ootacamund-Kullar road 8 cart-stands were constructed at a cost of Rs. 5,940, and the reconstruction of the Farewell bridge was commenced. On the Ootacamund-Gúdalúr road, which was re-transferred to the District Board in September 1890, Rs. 10,461 were spent in re-metalling a stretch of 2 miles and in other minor repairs. Rs. 10,090 were spent in re-metalling a portion of the Coonoor ghât road and the annual maintenance of the Kullar-Gúdalúr road cost Rs. 35,324. There was an outlay of Rs. 539 on the new road on Mount Stuart, Ootacamund. Rs. 1,788 were spent on minor works against an allotment of Rs. 1,650.

Madura.—Rs. 147 were disbursed for work done in the previous year on the Cumbum-Gúdalúr road.

Presidency.—A sum of Rs. 13,501 was paid to the Madras municipality for maintaining the bridges on the Cooum in proper order.

V.—Provincial, Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Kistna (Eastern).—The widening of the Ryves' canal was commenced and the foundations of the new regulator were nearly completed, the total outlay being Rs. 10,437.

Coimbatore.—Rs. 907 were spent in improving the water-supply at Gúdalúr.

Madura.—Rs. 466 were spent in cutting a rough trace from Kodaikánal to Pillar Rock.

VI.—Local, Incorporated.

Presidency.—Rs. 11,778 were expended in maintaining the Chepák Park and Marina, and in the conservancy of the Cooum river.

Rushikulya.—The Aska and Suráda road was maintained at a cost of Rs. 500.

Godávari (Eastern).—The aqueduct over Chollangi salt-creek was completed at a cost of Rs. 6,794 against an estimate of Rs. 6,500. The ordinary repairs to the Kovur-Manjair canal cost Rs. 2,691.

Godávari (Western).—An iron girder bridge over the Gunnaram canal and a road culvert across the Bodasakurra channel were completed. Culverts over the Pallivella drain and in the Komaragiripatnam road were in progress.

Kistna (Eastern).—Rs. 6,737 were expended in commencing the Jubilee Museum and Technical Institute, Bezváda, and Rs. 1,988 in laying the foundation of a bridge over Ryves' canal.

Coimbatore.—The Talavásal bridge in the Atúr taluk, Salem district, was nearly completed. The total outlay to the end of the year was Rs. 43,702 against an estimate of Rs. 47,700.

South Arcot.—Repairs to the roads along certain canals and banks cost Rs. 2,608. The iron work for the Shatiatope anicut bridge arrived too late for any actual construction.

Tanjore.—Rs. 5,668 were spent in maintaining 101 miles of river embankment roads.

Negapatam.—Rs. 5,943 were spent in maintaining 45¾ miles of river embankment roads.

Tinnevelly.—Raising the Perunkulam surplus channel and road cost Rs. 965 in the year. The work was completed, but final payments were not made. Rs. 108 were spent in improving the Kulasekharapuri tank.

Trichinopoly.—The maintenance of road No. XX cost Rs. 978.

VII.—Local, Excluded.

Ganjam.—A cook-house for the lighthouse at Calingapatam was completed and materials were collected for fixing a lightning-conductor on the lighthouse.

Godávari (Eastern).—Repairs to Marine Villa, Cocanada, and to the red buoy of the port were completed at a cost of Rs. 315 and Rs. 167, respectively.

Godávari (Western).—The obelisk at Thirthalamondy was raised and that at Antaravedi was repaired.

Vizagapatam.—A sum of Rs. 50 was spent in repairing the head light-keeper's quarters at Santapalli. Repairs were executed to the Armeghon, Pulicat and Seven Pagodas lighthouses at a total cost of Rs. 1,164.

West Coast.—The erection of flagstaffs at Badagara and Calicut was completed at a total cost of Rs. 2,991. A revetment near the Marine office, Beypore, cost Rs. 1,679. The boat jetty at Cannanore, and the lighthouses at Tellicherry and Calicut were repaired at a cost of Rs. 539, Rs. 137 and Rs. 177, respectively, and a lightning-conductor was fixed to the Cannanore lighthouse at a cost of Rs. 100.

South Arcot.—The wharf at Porto Novo was repaired and two new wings to the jetty were constructed at an outlay of Rs. 3,284 against an estimate of Rs. 3,320.

Negapatam.—The quarters for the keeper of the lighthouse at Point Calimere were completed at a cost of Rs. 1,679. Repairs to the lighthouse at Negapatam cost Rs. 163. The jetty wall of the Negapatam harbour was repaired at a cost of Rs. 180.

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TO ACCOMPANY

THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT

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Madura.—Repairs to the Port officer's bungalow at Pámban were in progress.

Tinnevelly.—Rs. 404 were spent in improvements to the Manapad lighthouse and Rs. 571 in additions to the Light Superintendent's quarters. Rs. 430 were spent on repairs to the lighthouse on Hare island, Tuticorin, and to the Superintendent's quarters and the lightning-conductor of the lighthouse at Muttum.

Presidency.—Rs. 1,783 were expended on original works and repairs to the Senate house and the Presidency Port office.

VIII.—Miscellaneous, Deposit Contributions.

Presidency.—Constructing Victoria hospital for caste and gosha women; total sanctioned estimate Rs. 89,550; expenditure during 1890-91 Rs. 16;331; amount previously expended Rs. 60,182; total expenditure Rs. 76,513. The whole of the building, including the Superintendent's quarters, was completed; some work in improving the drainage of the grounds remained to be done. Cricket pavilion at Chepák; amount of estimate Rs. 13,440; expenditure during 1890-91 Rs. 3,058. The foundations were executed and partly laid; materials for superstructure were collected.

PUBLIC WORKS—IRRIGATION. (1890-91.)

General Remarks.

Percentage of grants utilized.

The final grant for the year from "Imperial" funds was Rs. 32,80,000 and the expenditure Rs. 32,85,554; from "Provincial" the grant was Rs. 36,60,000 and the expenditure Rs. 35,43,703. Under "Imperial," the expenditure exceeded the grant by Rs. 5,554 or 0·17 per cent., and under "Provincial" 3·1 per cent. of the grant lapsed, the net lapse being 1·6 per cent. on the whole grant against 2·20 per cent. in 1889-90.

Contributions.

In addition to the above expenditure, a sum of Rs. 12,719 was spent out of a grant of Rs. 16,000 under Local—Irrigation Cess fund, "43. Minor Works and Navigation," and a sum of Rs. 34,987 was spent from "Contributions," viz., Rs. 24,059 on "42. Major Works (Working Expenses)" and the balance on "43. Minor Works and Navigation."

Relief works.

Owing to scarcity resulting from failure of the north-east monsoon rains, works for "relief" purposes were started during the year in the Chingleput and North Arcot divisions under departmental agency.

Direct receipts.

The total of direct receipts collected in the Public Works Department was (exclusive of refunds of revenue) Rs. 3,27,874, that is, Rs. 27,230, more than in the previous year, and Rs. 32,624 more than the amount anticipated.

Total area irrigated.

The total area charged as irrigated for both first and second crops was 5,514,184 * acres against 5,960,717 acres in the previous year. Of the area irrigated, 2,346,732 acres were under "Major Works," 421,043 acres under "Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept," and the remainder under works for which such accounts are *not* kept.

Total revenue derived.

The total irrigation (indirect) revenue, exclusive of deductions and remissions, amounted to Rs. 1,38,20,535 * against Rs. 1,75,38,996 in 1889-90. Inclusive of the enhanced share of and revenue and receipts collected in the Public Works Department, but exclusive of the revenue derived from the Cumbum tank, Poiney, Cheyár, Vallúr, Vriddháchalam and Mehámattur anicut systems, which the Board of Revenue communicated after the Examiner of Public Works Accounts closed the accounts, the total revenue, direct and indirect, was Rs. 1,59,06,154, of which Rs. 82,01,681 were derived from "Major Works," Rs. 13,19,238 from "Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept," and the remainder from works for which such accounts are not kept.

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* These figures are exclusive of the area irrigated under, and the revenue derived from, the Tirukoilúr anicut and Minor Works, for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept in the South Arcot district.

MAJOR (PRODUCTIVE) WORKS.

Capital Account.

Grant and outlay.

Under *49*. Capital expenditure not charged to Revenue, Irrigation Works, the estimates, grants and outlay during, and to the end of, the year were as follows :

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Budget grant for 1890-91.	Revised estimate for 1890-91.	Outlay during 1890-91.	Short outlay.	Total outlay to end of 1890-91.
Direct Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	4,70,31,218	10,35,011	12,32,173	12,17,313	14,860	4,11,12,789
Establishment	68,51,526	2,25,317	2,68,409	2,65,975	2,434	55,20,595
Tools and plant	22,95,228	39,672	1,19,418	99,284	20,134	19,74,934
Loss by exchange	41,10,220	...	...	...	...	40,97,245
Suspense	— 555	...	...	—430	430	— 1,199
Total ...	6,02,87,637	13,00,000	16,20,000	15,82,142	37,858	5,27,04,364
Deduct receipts on Capital account	2,29,180	...	...	2,259	— 2,259	2,35,952
Net Total ...	6,00,58,457	13,00,000	16,20,000	15,79,883	40,117	5,24,68,412
Indirect Charges.						
Capitalized abatement of land revenue ...	31,80,531	...	...	41,229	...	27,79,161
Leave and pension allowances	12,13,641	...	...	37,237	...	10,25,694
Total ...	43,94,172	...	...	78,466	...	38,04,855
Grand Total ...	6,44,52,629	...	...	16,58,349	...	5,62,73,267

The outlay during the year was Rs. 1,98,309 more than in the previous year.

Revenue Account (Working Expenses).

Charges on Revenue Account.

The charges under *42*. Major Works (working expenses) were as shown below :

—	Grant. Budget.	Grant. Revised estimate.	Outlay.
Direct Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extensions and improvements	91,336	1,52,019	1,62,473
Maintenance and repairs	5,01,577	5,23,218	5,38,529
Establishment	4,27,189	4,48,138	4,59,239
Tools and plant	72,898	89,625	90,860
Total ...	10,93,000	12,13,000	12,51,101
Indirect Charges.			
Capitalized abatement of land revenue	...	...	9,210
Leave and pension allowances	...	...	64,295
Total ...	...	...	73,505
Grand Total ...	...	...	13,24,606

The expenditure during the year was more than that of the preceding year by Rs. 1,70,620. The budget grant of Rs. 10,93,000 was increased to Rs. 12,13,000 during the course of the year, the sanctioned grants for all systems with the exception of the Pennér anicut and Barur tank systems having been found insufficient to admit of works and repairs urgently required being carried out.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The total area irrigated under "Major Works" and the revenue derived therefrom as compared with the previous year are given below :—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
First crop ...	1890-91 ...	2,183,302	2,171,934	70,42,284	3·24
	1889-90 ...	2,137,097	2,127,039	68,44,949	3·21
Second crop ...	1890-91 ...	179,702	174,798	4,24,142	2·42
	1889-90 ...	184,871	184,318	4,44,311	2·41

Financial results.

The Revenue account compared with the previous year was as follows :—

—	1890-91.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation revenue	74,67,282	72,80,573
Add share of enhanced land revenue	5,14,441	4,88,633
Add revenue earned in previous years, but brought into the accounts this year	28,802	74,074
Direct receipts in the Public Works Department	1,91,156	1,81,570
Total ...	82,01,681	80,24,850
Deduct working expenses and collection charges in the Civil Department	19,58,032	17,79,000
True net revenue ...	62,43,649	62,45,850
Deduct old irrigation revenue *minus* old maintenance charges.	25,19,250	25,10,750
Net revenue ...	37,24,399	37,35,100
Deduct interest charges	19,81,698	19,58,265
Surplus revenue ...	17,42,701	17,76,835

The net revenue amounted to 6·95 per cent. on the Capital outlay of the works in operation, and this percentage would be 11·80 were it not that the Capital outlay is weighted with the great cost of the unremunerative Kurnool-Cuddapah canal which had to be purchased in 1882-83.

GODÁVARI DELTA SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Construction estimate and schedules.

Under the orders of the Government of India, the construction estimate sanctioned by the Secretary of State was closed on the 31st March 1890, the total outlay including indirect charges to end of 1889-90 being Rs. 1,27,19,245 against a sanctioned estimate amounting to Rs. 1,30,24,196. Schedules of work still requiring to be executed on the Godávari delta system chargeable to "Capital" were submitted to, and formally sanctioned by the Government of India, in January 1891. These schedules were subsequently revised and sanctioned in March 1891.

Grant and outlay.

The total open Capital sanction on the Godávari delta system amounted to Rs. 99,218; the actual outlay during the year was Rs. 9,759 against a revised estimate of Rs. 14,674. The budget grant for *works* was increased from Rs. 22,045 to Rs. 27,178; the outlay fell short of the increased grant by Rs. 4,099 owing chiefly to non-payment of land compensation by the Revenue Department.

Revenue Account.

Under "Maintenance and Repairs" there was an excess expenditure of Rs. 10,952 over the grant. The only lapse was under "Tools and plant" and amounted to Rs. 720. The receipts collected in the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 1,22,230 and were principally derived from navigation, the revenue from which was Rs. 96,600 against Rs. 94,253 and the charges (which are chiefly arbitrary) Rs. 74,524 against Rs. 72,962 in 1889-90. The outturn of work in the Dowlaishwaram Workshops during the year was Rs. 90,907 against Rs. 62,591 in the preceding year, and the net profit was Rs. 8,400 against Rs. 6,468.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area irrigated and the revenue derived therefrom during the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below :—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
First crop ...	1890-91	632,367	631,137	19,92,012	3·16.
	1889-90 ...	620,279	618,649	19,49,377	3·15
Second crop ...	1890-91 ...	49,412	49,353	1,24,863	2·53
	1889-90 ...	53,637	53,590	1,28,178	2·39

The area now irrigated is considerably in excess of the anticipated ultimate area, viz., 612,000 acres of "First" crop.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results:—

Receipts.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	Charges.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation revenue	21,13,905	4,75,99,988	Direct charges	5,67,817	1,18,56,234
Share of enhanced land revenue	1,61,861	49,77,539	Indirect do.	35,748	7,64,791
Direct receipts in the Public Works Department ...	1,22,230	18,14,884	Collection charges in the Civil Department	1,07,738	32,19,810
			Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges ...	1,15,500	36,09,962
			Interest charges	4,33,518	1,04,15,915
			Surplus revenue	11,40,675	2,45,25,699
Total ...	24,00,996	5,43,92,411	Total ...	24,00,996	5,43,92,411

The net revenue from the system during the year, after paying interest charges, was 8·96 per cent. on the Capital outlay, "Direct" and "Indirect," against 9·33 per cent. in the previous year. The anticipated ultimate return was 9·3 per cent. per annum on the Capital outlay.

General Remarks.

The Godávari river rose above the crest of the anicut on the 14th June 1890 and did not fall below it till 31st March 1891. The number of days the water stood at or over 3 feet above anicut crest was 177 against an average of 105 days for the previous 38 years, and at or above 4 feet, 97 days against an average of 62 days for the same period. The maximum flood of the year was 11·3 feet on the anicut crest. The state of the river was favourable for irrigation. The highest flood recorded is 16·9 feet above the anicut crest.

KISTNA DELTA SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Grant and outlay.

The subjoined statement exhibits the estimates sanctioned and the outlay incurred during, and up to the end of, the year on Capital account of the Kistna delta system:—

Departmental heads.	Amount of estimate.	Final grant (revised estimate) for 1890-91.	Outlay during 1890-91.	Total outlay to end of 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	1,39,19,784	4,55,422	4,70,979	93,08,737
Indirect do.	9,81,160	...	42,695	7,01,779
Total ...	1,49,00,944	...	5,13,674	1,00,10,516

Revenue Account.

The navigation charges amounted to Rs. 61,656 against Rs. 58,837 during 1889-90. The outturn of work in the Bezváda workshops during the year was Rs. 1,26,004 against Rs. 91,783 in the preceding year, and the net profit Rs. 1,134 against Rs. 2,245.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue of the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below:—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
First crop ...	1890-91 ...	463,965	463,032	16,52,667	3·59
	1889-90 ...	436,762	433,922	14,90,428	3·43
Second crop ...	1890-91 ...	39	39	112	2·87
	1889-90 ...	53	53	160	3·02

The large increase of Rs. 1,62,191 in the revenue derived in 1890-91 was due partly to the discovery of concealed cultivation and partly to the extension of irrigation and drainage channels.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results:—

Receipts.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	Charges.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation revenue	16,52,779	2,59,89,431	Direct charges	3,89,396	69,22,317
Share of enhanced land revenue	1,80,971	34,30,577	Indirect do.	23,335	4,21,271
Direct receipts collected in the Public Works Department...	49,852	6,40,514	Collection charges in the Civil Department	88,138	16,93,745
			Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges ...	66,100	28,96,435
			Interest charges	3,62,930	66,06,868
			Surplus revenue	9,53,703	1,15,19,886
Total ...	18,83,602	3,00,60,522	Total ...	18,83,602	3,00,60,522

The net return, after paying interest charges, was 9·53 per cent. on the total Capital outlay against 8·66 per cent. in the previous year.

General Remarks.

The river rose over the crest of the anicut on 7th May 1890. It attained its maximum height of 15·5 feet above the anicut on 8th August 1890. The highest flood recorded is 20·04 feet in July 1882. There was ample water both for irrigation and navigation throughout the season except during some two weeks in October, when the river was low. The river embankment at 21st mile, Inapur, breached in July 1890; the breach was closed without difficulty and caused no damage to life or crops. The chief feature in the year's operation was the increased difficulty in getting work carried out according to programme, owing to great competition for the available labour by the railway works.

PENNÉR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The expenditure on Capital account of the Pennér anicut system was as follows:—

Departmental heads.	Amount of estimate.	Final grant for 1890-91.	Outlay during 1890-91.	Total outlay to end of 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	16,50,289	9,880	8,587	16,32,250
Indirect do.	2,44,544	...	— 131	2,43,147
Total ...	18,94,833	...	8,456	18,75,397

In December 1890 the Government of India sanctioned the construction estimate for the system being kept open till the 31st March 1891, and accorded formal sanction to the total of the revised estimates for the project being raised from Rs. 18,57,333 to Rs. 18,94,833 by the addition to the provision for "direct outlay" of the sum of Rs. 37,500 hitherto treated as "Receipts on capital account."

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of the previous year:—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
First crop ...	1890-91 ...	65,190	63,230	2,34,761	3·71
	1889-90 ...	64,658	63,858	2,40,102	3·76
Second crop ...	1890-91 ...	1,850	1,850	5,267	2·84
	1889-90 ...	2,345	2,313	6,630	2·87

The decrease was due to the unfavourable character of the season.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	Charges.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation revenue	2,40,028	53,29,889	Direct charges	55,737	9,80,548
Share of enhanced land revenue	18,851.	3,91,651	Indirect do.	3,110	81,001
Direct receipts collected in the Public Works Department ...	469	4,868	Collection charges in the Civil Department	7,094	1,68,988
			Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges ...	87,000	23,05,282
			Interest charges	65,118	14,33,692
			Surplus revenue	41,289	7,56,897
Total ...	2,59,348	57,26,408	Total ...	2,59,348	57,26,408

The net return, after paying interest charges, was 2·20 per cent. on the total capital outlay against 3·34 per cent. in the previous year.

General Remarks.

The highest flood in the Pennér this year was on the 7th October 1890, when the depth over Nellore anicut crest was 5·4 feet. The highest flood on record is 19·3 feet on the 30th November 1882.

SANGAM ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Grant and outlay.

The following statement exhibits the total of the estimate sanctioned, the grant, and the outlay of, and up to the end of, the year :—

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1890-91.	Outlay during 1890-91.	Outlay to end of 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	30,65,000	23,402	18,996	29,79,877
Indirect do.	7,60,000	...	113	6,60,138
Total ...	38,25,000	...	19,109	36,40,015

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area irrigated and the revenue derived therefrom during the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below :—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
First crop ...	1890-91 ...	65,480	64,741	2,55,894	3·94
	1889-90 ...	62,881	60,638	2,36,818	3·90
Second crop ...	1890-91 ...	3,483	3,483	10,350	2·97
	1889-90 ...	4,288	4,288	12,573	2·93

The extension of the distribution channels accounts for the increase both in the area irrigated and the revenue derived in 1890-91.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	Charges.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation revenue	2,65,744	13,36,928	Direct charges	75,574	3,10,546
Share of enhanced land revenue	9,535	28,621	Indirect do.	3,966	17,470
Direct receipts collected in the Public Works Department ...	1,271	4,466	Collection charges in the Civil Department	6,814	26,819
Total ...	2,76,550	...	Deduct old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges	1,14,000	7,26,734
Net deficit	42,619	5,00,592	Interest charges	1,18,815	7,89,038
Total ...	3,19,169	18,70,607	Total ...	3,19,169	18,70,607

The revenue after deducting working expenses exclusive of interest charges was 2·09 per cent. on the total capital outlay.

General Remarks.

The greatest depth of water in the year over the Sangam anicut crest was 3·5 feet; the highest recorded was 8·70 feet on the 17th October 1889.

KURNOOL-CUDDAPAH CANAL.

Capital Account.

No expenditure in India has been incurred on the Capital account of the canal since its purchase. Owing to receipts on Capital account to the extent of Rs. 373 by sale of stores, the cost of the purchase of the canal which stood at Rs. 2,16,41,679 at the end of the previous year was reduced to Rs. 2,16,41,306 during the year.

Revenue Account.

The Kurnool town water-supply receipt was Rs. 3,500. The navigation receipts were Rs. 17 less than those realized during the previous year. The navigation charges amounted to Rs. 14,575.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue derived compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

—		Area irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Kurnool ...	1890-91	11,213	40,822	3·64
	1889-90	10,070	36,760	3·65
Cuddapah ...	1890-91	13,635	44,416	3·26
	1889-90	11,781	39,041	3·31
Total ...	1890-91 ...	24,848	85,238	3·43
	1889-90 ...	21,851	75,801	3·47

Of the increase in the area irrigated, 1,143 acres were in the Kurnool district and 1,854 acres in the Cuddapah district. The increase in the latter district was due partly to the exertions of the Special Deputy Collector in bringing concealed cultivation to light, and partly to the extensive use of canal water consequent on the failure of other sources of supply.

Extension of irrigation.

The liberal concessions previously accorded to persons desirous of taking up blocks of unoccupied waste lands under the canal for irrigated cultivation were temporarily extended with the result that 1,850 acres were under cultivation on these favourable terms during the year in the Cuddapah district and 1,467 acres in the Kurnool district.

Financial results.

The following statement exhibits the financial results of the canal based on the actual collections of irrigation revenue :—

Receipts.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	Charges.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Revenue collected in Public Works Department	8,670	98,259	Direct charges	1,50,439	14,45,917
Revenue collected in the Civil department	1,14,896	6,43,376	Indirect do.	5,061	45,666
Net deficit	9,03,339	81,40,095	Collection charges in the Civil department	5,745	27,169
			Interest charges	8,65,660	73,62,978
Total ...	10,26,905	88,81,730	Total ...	10,26,905	88,81,730

The working expenses, exclusive of interest charges for the year, exceeded the revenue by Rs. 37,679.

CHAPTER IV.

General Remarks.

On the 8th November 1890, the Tungabhadra attained its greatest height during the year, viz., 4·3 feet above the crest of the Sunkesala anicut. Extensive erosion of the rock below the Sunkesala anicut under-sluices having been discovered, the places which threatened to become dangerous were filled in for some depth with masonry in surki mortar and portland cement.

BARUR TANK PROJECT.

Capital Account.

Grant and outlay.

In September 1890, the Government of India sanctioned the construction estimate of the Barur tank project being kept open till the 31st March 1891. The following statement exhibits the estimates sanctioned and the outlay incurred during, and up to the end of, the year on the Capital account :—

Departmental heads.	Estimate.	Revised estimate for 1890-91.	Expenditure during 1890-91.	Total expenditure to end of 1890-91.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	4,00,000	14,622	11,765	3,90,231
Indirect do.	25,800	...	1,008	21,097
Total ...	4,25,300	...	12,773	4,11,328

Short outlay.

The outlay on works fell short of the grant by Rs. 2,237. Of this, Rs. 322 were the value of medicines returned to the Medical Store Department and credited to the project, the balance being due to savings on completed works and to certain works having been in abeyance for six weeks.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of the preceding year :—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1890-91 ...	1,581	1,581	5,791	3·66
	1889-90 ...	1,051	1,051	3,789	3·60
Second crop ...	1890-91 ...	1,193	1,193	1,600	1·34
	1889-90 ...	661	661	589	0·96

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	Charges.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	7,391	17,143	Direct charges	4,509	9,090
Share of enhanced land revenue	6	12	Indirect do.	182	371
Direct receipts collected in the Public Works Department ...	...	157	Collection charges in the Civil Department ...	270	445
Total ...	7,397	...	Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges...	1,850	7,680
Net deficit	14,788	80,449	Interest charges	15,374	80,175
Total ...	22,185	97,761	Total ...	22,185	97,761

The revenue, after deducting working expenses exclusive of interest charges for the year, was 0·14 per cent. on the total Capital outlay.

CAUVERY DELTA SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was neither grant nor outlay on Capital account of this system, all sanctioned works having been finished, and the total outlay including indirect charges was Rs. 17,79,453 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 18,29,692.

Revenue Account.

The receipts collected in the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 8,115 against a budget estimate of Rs. 7,000 and a revised estimate of Rs. 7,250. The collections consist of the sale-proceeds of plantations and canal produce.

The area and revenue compare as follows with those of the previous year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1890-91 ...	912,246	911,401	27,34,078	3·00
	1889-90 ...	909,712	908,385	27,31,275	3·00
Second crop ...	1890-91 ...	101,943	101,943	2,30,180	2·25
	1889-90 ...	102,313	102,313	2,32,788	2·27

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	Charges.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	29,64,258	14,87,53,702	Direct charges	3,17,830	86,77,771
Share of enhanced land revenue	1,41,451	43,19,880	Indirect do.	29,119	5,39,898
Direct receipts in the Public Works Department ...	8,115	1,19,832	Collection charges in the Civil Department	37,035	13,61,056
			Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges	20,68,300	12,35,72,243
			Interest charges	66,242	14,70,250
			Surplus revenue	5,95,298	1,75,72,196
Total ...	31,13,824	15,31,93,414	Total ...	31,13,824	15,31,93,414

The net return, after paying interest charges, was 33·45 per cent. on the Capital outlay against 36·88 in the previous year.

General Remarks.

The freshes in the Cauvery were unusually late. Water did not rise over the upper anicut until 23rd July; it remained above the crest until 20th August, rose again on 28th October and fell below on the 13th November. The greatest height attained during 1890-91 by the Cauvery at the Cauvery dam, north end at Upper anicut, was 9·7 feet on 29th October 1890 and at the Cauvery-Vennár

regulators, Cauvery front north gauge, 8·3 feet on the 4th November 1890. The highest flood on record rose to 13·25 in 1858.

SRIVAIKUNTHAM ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was neither grant nor outlay on Capital account of this system. The total outlay including indirect charges has been Rs. 14,51,541 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 14,76,806.

Revenue Account.

The receipts collected in the Public Works Department from canal produce, rents of buildings, fresh water-supply to the town of Tuticorin and from miscellaneous sources amounted to Rs. 549 against a budget and revised estimate of Rs. 1,500. The amount was less than anticipated owing to the extremely dry season and to realizations of some canal produce not having been credited before the end of the year.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of the preceding year :—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1890-91	21,895	16,224	91,398	5·63
	1889-90	23,033	21,815	1,24,365	5·70
Second crop.	1890-91	17,522	12,672	42,685	3·37
	1889-90	18,444	17,970	56,207	3·13

The decrease, both in area irrigated and revenue derived during 1890-91, was due to the unfavourable character of the season.

Financial results.

The subjoined statement exhibits the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	Charges.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Gross irrigation revenue ...	1,34,083	31,61,554	Direct charges	38,614	5,74,936
Share of enhanced land revenue	1,766	32,295	Indirect do.	1,919	35,687
Direct revenue collected in the Public Works Department...	549	21,786	Collection charges in the Civil Department	2,842	88,573
			Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges ...	66,500	15,51,628
Total ...	1,36,398	...	Interest charges	54,041	9,75,909
Net deficit ...	27,518	11,098			
Total ...	1,63,916	32,26,733	Total ...	1,63,916	32,26,733

The revenue, after deducting working expenses exclusive of interest charges for the year, was 1·83 per cent. on the total capital outlay.

General Remarks.

Water over-topped the anicut only on 13 days, viz., 2 days in November, 3 in December and 8 in February 1891, and never rose during the whole year to more than 1½ feet over the crest, the highest known flood being 11·75 feet on the 7th December 1877.

PERIYÁR PROJECT.

Capital Account.

The expenditure on Capital account of the Periyár project is shown in the subjoined statement :— Capital and outlay.

Departmental heads.	Estimate.	Grant for 1890-91.	Expenditure during 1890-91.	Total expenditure to end of 1890-91.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	54,25,000	11,02,000	10,60,170	26,66,102
Indirect do.	2,14,913	...	31,752	65,576
Total ...	56,39,913	...	10,91,922	27,31,678

The original grant for works in the No. I Periyár division was Rs. 2,62,600. The south-west monsoon failed almost entirely and this failure was not unfavourable to the general progress, for the opportunity was fully utilized and the work pushed on as vigorously as possible. In December 1890 it became necessary to increase the grant for works by Rs. 96,748. Again in February 1891 it was absolutely necessary to extend it by a further sum of Rs. 1,04,065, making the total grant of the division for works Rs. 4,63,413. In No. II Periyár division, the outlay on works fell short of the revised grant by Rs. 36,490, a result chiefly due to the allotment for compensation for land not being fully utilized.

General Remarks.

No. I Periyár Division.—Both monsoons were unusually light, the total rainfall during the year having been 57·50 at Periyár and 45·65 at Thekady, against an average of 90 inches. This was favourable to the prosecution of work on the main dam, but unfavourable in other ways, especially as regards the health of the workmen and the want of water for drinking and household purposes. The general health of the staff on the hills was good.

No. II Periyár Division.—The season, as also the progress of the works, was on the whole satisfactory, but the heavy rains at the end of October caused some slight damage to the works and delay in their prosecution. There were no accidents and the general health of the labourers was good throughout the year; but there was for some months great want of labour, owing to the Madura festivals.

MAJOR (PROTECTIVE) WORK.

RUSHIKULYA PROJECT.

Capital Account.

The budget grant of Rs. 3,50,000 was increased to Rs. 4,47,000 during the year. Rs. 3,50,341 were reserved for works, exclusive of land compensation, and Rs. 3,56,321 were spent; the excess of Rs. 5,980 was incurred owing to the necessity of pushing on with the closure of the gap of the Boringa Nalla in the Russellkonda reservoir dam. The following statement shows the total of the revised estimate for the project submitted to the Government of India in September 1890 and sanctioned by the Secretary of State in March 1891, as also the grant and the outlay during, and up to the end of, the year :— Grant and outlay.

Departmental heads.	Amount of estimate.	Revised estimate for 1890-91.	Outlay during 1890-91.	Total outlay to end of 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	39,40,000	4,47,000	4,54,570	18,34,270
Indirect do.	3,76,000	...	22,851	2,38,921
Total ...	43,16,000	...	4,77,421	20,73,191

General Remarks.

The progress of the year may fairly be regarded as satisfactory.

PROVINCIAL MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

Capital Account.

The Capital expenditure was as follows :—

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Grant for 1890-91.	Outlay during 1890-91.	Total outlay to end of 1890-91.
Direct charges.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	1,19,21,483	2,10,214	2,18,960	1,04,38,515
Establishment	27,87,382	47,369	49,387	24,45,128
Tools and plant	2,15,950	3,895	—2,673	1,94,578
Loss by exchange	2,000	...	...	...
Total ...	1,49,26,815	2,61,478	2,65,674	1,30,78,221
Less receipts on Capital account ...	1,965	...	...	2,261
Net Total ...	1,49,24,750	2,61,478	2,65,674	1,30,75,960
Indirect charges.				
Capitalized abatement of land revenue	7,65,347	...	28	5,95,561
Leave and pension allowances ...	4,34,989	...	6,905	3,83,796
Total ...	12,00,336	...	6,933	9,79,357
Grand Total ...	1,61,25,186	...	2,72,607	1,40,55,317

The budget grant was reduced from Rs. 3,05,000 to Rs. 2,61,478 during the year. A large portion of the grant for the Tirukoilúr anicut system in the South Arcot division lapsed, as payments for work done had to be deferred owing to disagreements between contractors. The final grant for the Buckingham canal was exceeded by Rs. 7,177, owing to an unnecessarily large sum having been surrendered from the original grant.

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue account were as shown below :—

Departmental heads.	Grant.		Outlay.
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extensions and improvements	13,835	60,714	54,212
Maintenance and repairs	1,56,955	2,78,550	2,62,857
Establishment	48,139	87,813	83,128
Tools and plant	2,221	2,095	2,178
Total ...	2,21,150	4,29,172	4,02,375
Indirect charges	...	...	71,638
Grand Total ...	...	...	4,14,013

The budget grant was increased during the year from Rs. 2,21,150 to Rs. 4,29,172. To meet the expenditure on 13 new works,* viz., the Cumbum tank system, the Thadapalli, Arkenkota and Kalingaráyan channel systems and the Poiney, Cheyár, Vallúr, Shatiatope, Vriddháchalam, Mehamattur, Tirukoilúr, Lower Coleroon and Maradur anicut systems, which were in May 1890 brought under this head, the requisite funds were provided by transfer from the grants for "Minor works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept, Public Works Department," under which the works in question used to be classed. Rs. 13,021 of the grant for the Buckingham canal lapsed, the only explanation available for which is an unexpected falling off in the supply of labour in the northern portion of the canal towards the end of the calendar year.

The total area irrigated for first and second crops was 421,043 against 446,336 acres in the previous year. The total revenue derived was Rs. 13,19,238, and deducting the working expenses, which amounted to Rs. 4,65,357, the net revenue amounted to Rs. 8,53,881. Deducting the sum of Rs. 5,64,860 due to old irrigation, there was an increase of Rs. 2,89,021. Area irrigated and revenue derived and financial results.

CUMBUM TANK SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was no expenditure on Capital account of this system during the year. The outlay including indirect charges to the end of 1889-90 was Rs. 47,097.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and revenue derived compare as follows with those of the previous year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
First crop ... 1890-91	5,289	5,289	23,926	4·52
First crop ... 1889-90	5,205	5,205	23,802	4·57
Second crop 1890-91	4,208	4,208	12,162	2·89
Second crop 1889-90	4,216	4,216	12,286	2·91

THADAPALLI CHANNEL SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was no expenditure on Capital account of this system during the year. The outlay, including indirect charges to the end of the previous year, was Rs. 89,486.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and revenue derived compare with those of the previous year as follows :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
First crop ... 1890-91	14,172	13,995	98,900	7·07
First crop ... 1889-90	14,204	14,149	1,01,464	7·17
Second crop 1890-91	462	462	1,860	4·03
Second crop 1889-90	1,591	1,591	7,287	4·58

* Particulars regarding the financial results, &c., of some of these new works were not furnished to the P.W.D. by the revenue authorities; hence the omission to state them in this report.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results during, and up to the end of, the year:—

Receipts.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	Charges.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation revenue	1,00,760	32,30,532	Direct charges	11,690	2,67,807
Share of enhanced land revenue ...	2,596	69,829	Indirect do.	207	6,912
Direct receipts in the Public Works Department	311	311	Collection charges in the Civil Department	1,405	32,571
			Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges	75,265	26,48,946
			Surplus revenue	15,100	3,44,436
Total ...	1,03,667	33,00,672	Total ...	1,03,667	33,00,672

The actual return was 16·76 per cent. on the Capital outlay.

ARKENKOTA CHANNEL SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Rs. 1,940 were spent during the year on the work of providing scouring sluices in the Mangamari weir of the channel for which an estimate, amounting to Rs. 6,130, was sanctioned in December 1890. The total Capital expenditure to the end of the year, including indirect charges, amounted to Rs. 98,161.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of 1889-90:—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
First crop ...	1890-91	4,093	4,093	26,980	6·59
	1889-90	4,129	4,123	27,691	6·71
Second crop	1890-91	48	48	212	4·42
	1889-90	398	395	1,765	4·47

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results:—

Receipts.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	Charges.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation revenue	27,192	7,26,465	Direct charges	2,616	2,29,795
Share of enhanced land revenue ...	346	7,897	Indirect do.	68	6,015
			Collection charges in the Civil Department	429	10,149
			Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges ...	18,955	5,31,380
			Surplus revenue	5,470	—42,977
Total ...	27,538	7,34,362	Net Total ...	27,538	7,34,362

The actual return was 5·57 per cent. on the Capital outlay.

KALINGARÁYAN CHANNEL SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was no expenditure on Capital account of this system during the year. The total outlay, including indirect charges to the end of the previous year, was Rs. 55,252.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area irrigated and the revenue derived therefrom during the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below:—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
First crop ...	1890-91	11,136	11,113	64,379	5·79
	1889-90	11,097	11,097	63,734	5·74
Second crop	1890-91	10,322	10,322	36,242	3·51
	1889-90	10,424	10,424	36,287	3·48

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results:—

Receipts.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	Charges.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation revenue	1,00,621	32,28,103	Direct charges	5,790	4,55,250
Share of enhanced land revenue ...	382	7,456	Indirect do.	152	11,918
			Collection charges in the Civil Department	885	15,995
			Deduct old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges.	83,298	29,15,637
			Surplus revenue	10,878	—1,63,241
Total ...	1,01,003	32,35,559	Total ...	1,01,003	32,35,559

The actual return was 19·69 per cent. on the Capital outlay.

General Remarks.

In March 1891 the Government of India communicated the sanction of the Secretary of State to the improvement and extension of the Kalingaráyan channel at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,71,000. The estimate has been classified under "Major (Productive) Works."

PÁLÁR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The Capital expenditure on the Pálár anicut system was as follows:— Grant and outlay.

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1890-91.	Outlay during 1890-91.	Outlay to end of 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	19,09,350	42,663	43,114	18,34,120
Indirect do.	98,978	...	1,123	95,749
Total ...	20,08,328	...	44,237	19,29,869

In May 1890 revised estimates, amounting to Rs. 1,09,629, were sanctioned for works in the southern section of the system, the excess over the original sanction being met by raising the total estimate for "direct" charges for the project from Rs. 18,94,915 to Rs. 19,07,000. This latter amount was increased to Rs. 19,09,350 in January 1891 to cover the excess on the work of constructing a weir and providing new stone revetment to Terupakuly tank.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of 1889-90 :—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1890-91 ...	71,352	70,946	1,92,638	2·71
	1889-90 ...	70,480	69,414	1,86,451	2·68
Second crop.	1890-91 ...	26,136	26,135	55,033	2·15
	1889-90 ...	24,551	24,434	51,549	2·11

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	Charges.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	2,47,671	54,84,190	Direct charges	1,01,955	13,40,532
Share of enhanced land revenue ...	15,194	4,32,500	Indirect do.	2,663	55,943
Direct revenue collected in the Public Works Department ...	1,588	10,720	Collection charges in the Civil Department	6,893	1,57,104
			Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges ...	1,21,100	33,03,770
			Surplus revenue	31,842	10,70,061
Total ...	2,64,453	59,27,410	Total ...	2,64,453	59,27,410

The actual return was 1·65 per cent. on the Capital outlay against 1·12 per cent. in the previous year.

POINEY ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was no expenditure on Capital account of this system during the year. The total outlay remained as in the previous year at Rs. 2,19,120.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of 1889-90 :—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1890-91	22,029	21,701	69,232	3·19
	1889-90	22,171	21,522	66,055	3·06
Second crop	1890-91	5,863	5,861	15,358	2·62
	1889-90	4,817	4,817	12,579	2·61

CHEYAR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was no expenditure on Capital account of this system during the year. The total outlay remained as in the previous year at Rs. 2,38,562.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area irrigated and revenue derived compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1890-91	19,419	16,771	46,925	2·79
	1889-90	20,098	19,993	58,178	2·91
Second crop	1890-91	11,983	11,104	14,029	1·26
	1889-90	13,474	13,474	19,365	1·43

CHEMBRAMBAKAM TANK SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was neither grant nor outlay on Capital account of this system. The total outlay including indirect charges to the end of the year was Rs. 7,36,589 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 7,36,958.

Revenue Account.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of the previous year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1890-91	12,762	7,984	14,482	1·81
	1889-90	12,877	10,286	26,671	2·59
Second crop	1890-91	2,553	2,476	5,929	2·39
	1889-90	4,232	4,183	10,656	2·31

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	Charges.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	20,411	8,74,675	Direct charges	11,845	2,20,171
Share of enhanced land revenue ...	789	11,163	Indirect do.	310	10,459
Direct revenue collected in the Public Works Department ...	11	981	Collection charges in the Civil Department	260	36,615
			Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges	9,100	1,62,436
			Surplus revenue	—304	4,57,138
Total ...	21,211	8,86,819	Total ...	21,211	8,86,819

The net deficit was 0·04 per cent. on the Capital outlay against a profit of 0·54 per cent. in the previous year.

General Remarks.

The Chembrambakam tank received a very scanty supply during the year.

MADRAS WATER-SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION EXTENSION.

Capital Account.

There was no outlay on Capital account of this system during the year. The total outlay including indirect charges to the end of the previous year was Rs. 17,54,045 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 18,25,615.

Revenue Account.

The quantity of water supplied to the Madras Municipality during the year was 12,391,846 cubic yards, the charge to the Municipality being Rs. 12,391.

The area irrigated and revenue derived compare with those of the previous year as follows :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1890-91	7,488	7,262	16,109	2·22
	1889-90	7,496	7,492	17,035	2·27
Second crop	1890-91	3,596	3,523	6,048	1·72
	1889-90	3,197	3,197	5,461	1·71

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results during, and to the end of, the year :—

Receipts.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	Charges.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	22,157	3,60,156	Direct charges	9,424	5,34,069
Share of enhanced land revenue ...	465	7,703	Indirect do.	370	16,735
Direct receipts in the Public Works Department	10,997	1,30,217	Collection charges in the Civil Department	581	10,673
Total ...	33,619	...	Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges	6,200	93,224
Net deficit	...	1,56,625	Surplus revenue	17,044	...
Total ...	33,619	6,54,701	Total ...	33,619	6,54,701

The actual return was 0·97 per cent. on the Capital outlay against 1·03 per cent. in the previous year.

General Remarks.

The Red Hills and Cholavaram tanks, which usually fill during the north-east monsoon, were at the end of it this year $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ foot, respectively, below full tank level.

VALLÚR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was no expenditure on Capital account of this system during the year. The total expenditure remained as in the previous year at Rs. 63,805.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of 1889-90 :—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1890-91	5,012	5,012	7,914	1·57
	1889-90	4,987	4,986	7,806	1·56
Second crop	1890-91	181	181	425	2·34
	1889-90	123	123	268	2·18

PELANDORAI ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Grant and outlay.

The Capital expenditure on the Pelandorai anicut system was as follows :—

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1890-91.	Outlay during 1890-91.	Outlay to end of 1890-91.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	4,16,200	5,205	5,026	4,08,982
Indirect do.	43,246	...	131	41,478
Total ...	4,59,446	...	5,157	4,50,460

The total capital sanction for "Direct charges" was raised during the year from Rs. 4,13,000 to Rs. 4,16,200 to meet the excess outlay on the Palamcottah tank improvements.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of 1889-90 :—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1890-91	6,578	6,574	19,789	3·00
	1889-90	5,962	5,851	16,835	2·88
Second crop.	1890-91	84	82	172	2·09
	1889-90	143	143	318	2·22

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	Charges.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	19,961	1,49,531	Direct charges	13,375	3,63,496
Share of enhanced land revenue ...	168	1,691	Indirect do.	850	14,371
Direct receipts in the Public Works Department	263	754	Collection charges in the Civil Department	856	5,839
Total ...	20,392	...	Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges	2,850	47,893
Excess expenditure (deficit) ...	...	2,79,623	Surplus revenue	2,961	...
Total ...	20,392	4,31,599	Total ...	20,392	4,31,599

The financial result of the year was a surplus of Rs. 2,961 against a loss of Rs. 4,594 in the previous year.

SHATIATOPE ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was no expenditure on Capital account of this system during the year. The total expenditure remained as in the previous year Rs. 90,741.

Revenue Account.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1890-91	26,908	26,907	61,316	2·28
	1889-90	26,307	26,300	59,614	2·26
Second crop	1890-91	3,711	3,711	9,497	2·56
	1889-90	2,689	2,689	7,203	2·68

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	Charges.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	70,813	17,46,795	Direct charges	17,276	4,16,327
Share of enhanced land revenue ...	18,990	6,42,321	Indirect do.	453	10,900
Direct receipts in the Public Works Department	38	38	Collection charges in the Civil Department	3,811	99,548
			Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges	13,573	3,98,153
			Surplus revenue	54,728	14,64,226
Total ...	89,841	23,89,154	Total ...	89,841	23,89,154

The actual return was 60·31 per cent. on the Capital outlay.

VRIDDHÁCHALAM ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was no expenditure on Capital account of this system during the year. The total expenditure was as at the end of 1889-90 Rs. 49,737.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area irrigated and revenue derived compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1890-91	5,345	5,345	16,596	3·10
	1889-90	5,026	4,949	14,960	3·02
Second crop...	1890-91	272	272	727	2·67
	1889-90	172	172	436	2·53

MEHAMATTUR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was no expenditure on Capital account of this system during the year. The total expenditure was as at the end of the previous year Rs. 71,047.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue of the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below :—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1890-91	3,083	3,082	10,454	3·39
	1889-90	3,234	3,234	10,357	3·23
Second crop...	1890-91	49	49	149	3·04
	1889-90	199	199	614	3·08

TIRUKOILÚR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The improvements to the Pombay channel on an estimate of Rs. 29,600 for works were in progress. Against the revised grant of Rs. 5,000 for this work, an expenditure of Rs. 2,244 was incurred. The total Capital outlay to the end of the year, including indirect charges, amounted to Rs. 2,22,756.

LOWER COLEROON ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was no expenditure on Capital account of this system during the year. The total expenditure was as at the end of the previous year Rs. 34,841.

Revenue Account.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of 1889-90 :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1890-91	108,170	108,170	3,19,641	2·95
	1889-90	107,778	107,572	3,17,659	2·95
Second crop ...	1890-91	5,196	5,196	13,281	2·55
	1889-90	3,674	3,673	8,959	2·44

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	Charges.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	3,32,922	1,16,70,120	Direct charges	34,451	7,06,907
Share of enhanced land revenue.	51,023	19,13,877	Indirect do.	908	18,512
Direct receipts in the Public Works department	575	575	Collection charges in the Civil department	13,084	4,38,785
			Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges	1,22,263	48,08,299
			Surplus revenue	2,13,814	76,12,069
Total ...	3,84,520	1,35,84,572	Total ...	3,84,520	1,35,84,572

The actual return was 613·69 per cent. on the Capital outlay.

MARADUR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was neither grant nor outlay on Capital account of this system during the year. The outlay to the end of the previous year amounted to Rs. 41,135.

Revenue Account.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of the previous year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1890-91	17,506	16,946	1,14,623	6·76
	1889-90	17,508	17,471	1,17,658	6·74
Second crop ...	1890-91	16,223	16,223	67,191	4·14
	1889-90	16,184	16,184	67,969	4·19

The following statement shows the financial results ;— Financial results,

Receipts.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	Charges.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	1,81,814	34,85,202	Direct charges	20,599	2,83,275
Share of enhanced land revenue.	227	3,377	Indirect do.	546	7,423
Direct revenue collected in the Public Works department ...	563	563	Collection charges in the Civil department	3,489	65,211
			Old irrigation revenue less old maintenance charges ...	1,12,256	21,84,350
			Surplus revenue	45,714	9,48,883
Total ...	1,82,604	34,89,142	Total ...	1,82,604	34,89,142

The actual return was 111·13 per cent. on the Capital outlay.

CHILKA LAKE CANAL (TIDAL).

Capital Account.

Against the grant of Rs. 2,000 for deepening the canal, an expenditure of Rs. 2,014 was incurred. Nine inlets were constructed and the accounts closed.

Revenue Account.

The expenditure on Revenue account was Rs. 5,120. The work of clearing the silt in the canal bed, for which an estimate of Rs. 6,500 was sanctioned in January 1890, was in progress. About half of it was done during April and May and the canal was opened for traffic in June 1890. During the latter part of the year the work was not recommenced, as the closure of the canal would have seriously interfered with the arrangements made by merchants for the transport of grain.

BUCKINGHAM CANAL (NAVIGATION).

Capital Account.

Grant and outlay.

The capital expenditure was as follows :—

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1890-91.	Outlay during 1890-91.	Outlay to end of 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	86,14,000	2,05,000	2,12,177	72,37,170
Indirect do.	6,77,954	...	5,458	4,51,917
Total ...	92,91,954	...	2,17,635	76,89,087

Revenue Account.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.	Charges.	During 1890-91.	To end of 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Navigation receipts	85,523	9,23,368	Direct charges	1,13,779	22,89,532
Miscellaneous receipts ...	2,501	14,41,532	Indirect do.	3,917	70,087
Total ...	88,024	23,64,900			
Deduct refunds of revenue ...	12	15,938			
Net Total ...	88,012	23,48,962			
Deficit	29,684	10,657			
Total ...	1,17,696	23,59,619	Total ...	1,17,696	23,59,619

The financial result in the previous year was a loss of Rs. 76,172.

VEDARNIEM CANAL (TIDAL).

Revenue Account.

The necessary repairs to the canal were carried out. The license-fee for boats plying on the canal was raised from 8 annas to one rupee per ton from the beginning of the year. The amount of license fees collected was Rs. 1,206.

GANJAM-GOPÁLPUR CANAL.

Capital Account.

Nothing was done during the year on this canal which was put in hand in January 1889 owing to scarcity in the Ganjam district. There was a recovery of expenditure during the year of Rs. 2,301. As the work now remains it is worse than useless.

PROVINCIAL—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

MINOR WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

Grant and outlay.

The grants and outlay under this head compare as follows :—

	Grant for 1890-91. Budget.	Grant for 1890-91. Revised estimate.	Outlay during 1890-91.
Minor Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept, Public Works Department—			
Ordinary.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original works—			
Major	1,04,404	1,79,100	1,71,919
Minor	2,24,000	1,29,242	1,21,137
Repairs	6,82,500	4,02,077	3,94,711
Establishment	2,38,783	1,65,811	1,59,245
Tools and plant	15,163	11,138	10,306
Total ...	12,59,850	8,87,368	8,57,318
Old Maintenance Charges.			
Original works	10,384	10,381	10,381
Repairs	1,42,856	1,42,850	1,42,850
Establishment	2,08,461	2,09,070	2,09,070
Tools and plant	2,299	1,868	1,868
Total ...	3,64,000	3,64,169	3,64,169
Tank Restoration Scheme.			
Investigation—			
Original works	24,500	24,500	21,679
Establishment	57,500	57,500	60,295
Tools and plant	1,000	1,000	528
Total ...	83,000	83,000	82,502
Execution—			
Original works	1,64,000	1,82,287	1,76,114
Repairs	2,91,422	2,97,635	2,95,641
Establishment	1,04,747	1,10,382	1,08,504
Tools and plant	6,831	7,198	7,076
Total ...	5,67,000	5,97,502	5,87,335
Total, Tank Restoration Scheme ...	6,50,000	6,80,502	6,69,837
Minor Works, Revenue Department—			
Original works	...	15,484	14,542
Repairs	4,00,000	4,38,352	3,89,617
Establishment	...	5,786	4,342
Tools and plant	...	378	283
Total ...	4,00,000	4,60,000	4,08,784
Grand Total ...	26,73,850	23,92,039	23,00,108

Minor Works, Revenue Department.—The budget grant was increased during the year from Rs. 4,00,000 to Rs. 4,60,000 to meet the demands for labour arising from the continued drought in the Chingleput, North Arcot and Tinnevelly districts. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,08,784, the highest on record since the transfer of these works to the Revenue Department.

TANK RESTORATION SCHEME.

During the year 6 investigation parties were working in Madura, Tinnevelly, Salem, South Arcot, Godávari and Vizagapatam. Owing to the failure of the

Investigation establishment.

north-east monsoon and the necessity for providing works for relief purposes in the Chingleput district, a special party was formed in February 1891 under the Superintending Engineer, V Circle, to work in the Tiruvallúr and Ponnéri taluks of that district.

Extent of investigation operations.

The area of minor basins entered upon at the beginning of the year was 23,841 square miles, of which 20,751 square miles had been completely investigated. These figures were during the year increased to 25,873 and 22,233 square miles, respectively.

Amount of estimates sanctioned.

The amount of estimates sanctioned during the year was Rs. 7,23,417 against a corresponding figure of Rs. 6,07,407 for 1889-90, and the cost of investigation during the year was Rs. 82,502 or 11·40 per cent. of the amount of estimates sanctioned against 17·04 per cent. during 1889-90. The total amount of estimates sanctioned for works from the commencement of operations was Rs. 28,49,529, against which the total expenditure incurred up to the end of the year was Rs. 18,35,193 or Rs. 22,76,665 including establishment and tools and plant, and during the year Rs. 4,71,755 or Rs. 5,87,335 including establishment and tools and plant.

Grants and outlay.

The following statement shows the grants and outlay:—

	Grant for 1890-91.					Expenditure during 1890-91.					Outlay to end of 1890-91.
	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.	
Execution.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
No. I Tank division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,485
Vizagapatam do.	3,000	6,000	2,070	135	11,205	2,992	5,993	2,067	135	11,187	15,290
Godávari, Eastern division...	2,006	3,000	1,150	75	6,225	2,091	2,775	1,119	73	6,058	7,044
Godávari, Western do. ...	3,060	8,000	2,530	165	13,635	2,108	8,181	2,367	154	12,810	18,320
Kistna division	...	...	...	...	...	177	...	41	3	221	221
Cuddapah do.	2,000	8,000	2,300	150	12,450	1,911	8,040	2,289	149	12,389	20,328
Kurnool do.	14,000	26,000	9,200	600	49,800	13,952	25,776	9,137	596	49,461	2,23,383
Bellary do.	3,900	5,680	2,204	143	11,927	3,025	5,630	1,190	130	10,775	11,182
Salem do.	9,300	18,500	6,394	417	34,611	8,785	16,514	5,819	379	31,497	31,497
Coimbatore do.	21,087	21,558	9,808	640	53,093	18,806	18,222	8,516	555	46,099	3,16,912
North Arcot do.	33,000	62,475	21,959	1,432	1,18,866	35,023	62,027	22,322	1,456	1,20,828	1,86,852
Chingleput do.	32,000	66,000	22,540	1,470	1,22,010	32,096	65,945	22,549	1,471	1,22,061	6,59,808
South Arcot do.	3,000	5,000	1,840	120	9,960	1,146	5,204	1,461	95	7,906	7,906
Madura do.	51,000	52,000	23,690	1,545	1,28,235	50,115	54,490	24,059	1,569	1,30,233	7,50,687
Tinnevelly do.	5,000	15,422	4,697	306	25,425	3,887	16,844	4,768	311	25,810	25,810
Total ...	1,82,287	2,97,635	1,10,382	7,198	5,97,502	1,76,114	2,95,641	1,08,504	7,076	5,87,335	22,76,665
Investigation.											
Vizagapatam division ...	2,472	...	2,000	...	4,472	2,143	...	1,420	...	3,563	
Godavári, Eastern division...	2,272	...	4,500	...	9,004	3,737	...	2,791	4	6,532	
Godavári, Western do. ...	2,232	...									
Kistna division	...	...	...	...	...	409	...	1,472	190	2,071	
Cuddapah do.	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	12	20	
Kurnool do.	...	...	...	...	...	157	...	161	—28	290	
Bellary do.	784	...	1,500	...	2,284	597	...	1,462	27	2,086	
Salem do.	2,960	...	16,500	40	19,500	2,899	...	11,941	43	14,883	
Coimbatore do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
North Arcot do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chingleput do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
South Arcot do.	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	1	...	14	
Madura do.	3,624	...	3,000	57	6,681	3,520	...	10,710	53	14,283	
Tinnevelly do.	7,008	...	19,500	270	26,778	2,267	...	8,305	114	10,686	
Central office do.	...	...	...	...	...	4,270	...	8,571	113	12,954	
Reserve do.	2,244	...	10,500	...	12,744	1,659	...	18,461	...	15,120	
	904	...	...	633	1,537	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	24,500	...	57,500	1,000	83,000	21,679	...	60,295	528	82,502	9,72,447
Grand Total ...	2,06,787	2,97,635	1,67,882	8,798	6,80,502	1,97,793	2,95,641	1,68,799	7,604	6,69,837	32,49,112

Receipts in the Public Works Department.

The receipts collected in the Public Works Department from Irrigation and Navigation Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept amounted to Rs. 11,733.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The total area charged as irrigated for first and second crops under all works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept, except those in the South Arcot district for which village returns have not yet been completely received by the Board of Revenue, was 2,746,409 acres against 3,203,024 acres in 1889-90. The revenue derived from these works was Rs. 63,53,253 exclusive of deductions and remissions of Rs. 14,31,685. The area irrigated under, and the revenue derived from, (1) Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept individually, (2) Other Minor works, Public Works Department, and (3) Minor works, Revenue Department, compare as follows with the figures of 1889-90:—

	Area irrigated.		Irrigation revenue.	
	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
1. Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept individually	229,196	224,508	7,77,010	7,82,247
2. Other Minor works, Public Works Department ...	1,081,254	1,246,292	26,33,237	32,97,010
3. Minor works, Revenue Department	1,435,959	1,732,224	29,43,006	38,73,472
Total ...	2,746,409	3,203,024	63,53,253	79,52,699

Total receipts compared with charges.

The total irrigation revenue derived from works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept, together with the miscellaneous revenue collected in the Public Works Department, was Rs. 63,64,986 and the total charges on these works amounted to Rs. 23,00,135, leaving Rs. 40,64,851 as the net revenue.

MINOR WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Area irrigated, revenue derived and expenditure incurred in each district.

The following statement shows by districts the area irrigated, the irrigation revenue derived and the expenditure incurred on each class of works:—

	Area irrigated and revenue derived during the fasli year 1300 (1890-91).			Outlay during the official year 1890-91.
	Area irrigated.		Total irrigation revenue.	
	First crop.	Second crop.		
Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept individually.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	54,618	752	1,03,108	...
Vizagapatam	19,633	15,131	49,779	11,243
Chingleput	6,649	1,279	12,383	1,513
South Arcot	11,928	3,776	58,194	16,982
Salem	295	295	750	229
Coimbatore	25,435	19,349	1,35,495	10,334
Tinnevelly	36,505	33,551	4,17,301	22,041
Total ...	155,063	74,133	7,77,010	62,342
Other Minor Works, Public Works Department.				
Ganjam	68,084	984	91,235	22,544
Vizagapatam	17,992	14,151	40,175	19,302
Godávari	46,144	3,402	83,834	58,578
Kistna	17,046	...	42,718	10,294
Nellore	73,085	2,560	1,86,253	91,354
Cuddapah	48,577	23,076	2,02,577	50,863
Anantapur	42,878	13,371	1,72,427	94,556
Bellary	31,487	9,407	1,90,797	
Kurnool	20,123	4,351	69,244	53,471
West Coast	...	...	...	6,545
Coimbatore	25,898	16,430	1,16,216	71,884
Salem	23,246	22,401	90,340	50,137
North Arcot	51,076	21,411	1,88,618	1,97,659
Chingleput	162,945	24,864	3,24,238	2,41,268
South Arcot	...	...	...	1,19,452
Tanjore	18,322	1,739	36,353	12,859
Trichinopoly	84,127	35,553	2,94,124	38,999
Madura	70,710	27,425	3,02,641	1,94,201
Tinnevelly	34,313	24,076	2,01,447	1,15,727
Head office, Tank Restoration Scheme	...	...	...	15,120
Total ...	836,053	245,201	26,33,237	14,64,813

—	Area irrigated and revenue derived during the fasli year 1300 (1890-91). Area irrigated. First crop.	Second crop.	Total irrigation revenue.	Outlay during the official year 1890-91.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
"Minor" Works, Revenue Department.				
Ganjam ...	85,486	3,509	95,031	18,495
Vizagapatam ...	22,976	21,825	54,073	8,306
Godávari ...	52,979	822	80,710	9,750
Kistna ...	25,896	287	82,973	22,035
Nellore ...	27,220	3,944	72,740	21,607
Cuddapah ...	131,899	43,809	3,72,377	27,649
Anantapur ...	64,695	23,429	2,31,105	} 14,253
Bellary ...	21,919	9,044	69,543	
Kurnool ...	27,054	4,350	81,157	4,221
Coimbatore ...	16,782	5,542	51,514	4,544
Salem ...	80,891	75,612	2,82,828	17,747
North Arcot ...	170,859	79,380	6,26,234	52,581
Madras ...	...	...	...	5
Chingleput ...	95,784	14,107	1,62,587	46,920
South Arcot ...	...	...	...	53,231
Tanjore ...	32,826	3,736	60,675	9,418
Trichinopoly ...	52,218	18,647	1,13,152	21,297
Madura ...	107,996	26,536	3,06,887	22,377
Tinnevelly ...	53,295	30,605	1,99,420	54,295
Malabar ...	...	...	...	53
Total ...	1,070,775	365,184	29,43,006	4,08,784
Grand Total ...	2,061,891	684,518	63,53,253	19,35,939

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The following statement shows the outlay on agricultural works, *i.e.*, river conservancy and embankments, as compared with the grants :—

—	Grant for 1890-91. Budget.	Revised estimate.	Outlay during 1890-91.*
Original works—	RS.	RS.	RS.
Major ...	1,40,087	2,02,381	2,00,440
Minor ...	13,500	12,185	12,899
Total ...	1,53,587	2,14,566	2,13,339
Repairs ...	2,07,000	2,49,170	2,54,386
Establishment ...	84,003	1,06,726	1,01,356
Tools and plant ...	5,410	6,849	6,465
Total ...	4,50,000	5,77,311	5,75,546

The budget grant was increased during the year from Rs. 4,50,000 to Rs. 5,77,311 to provide funds for incomplete works of the previous year and for works sanctioned but not commenced for want of funds.

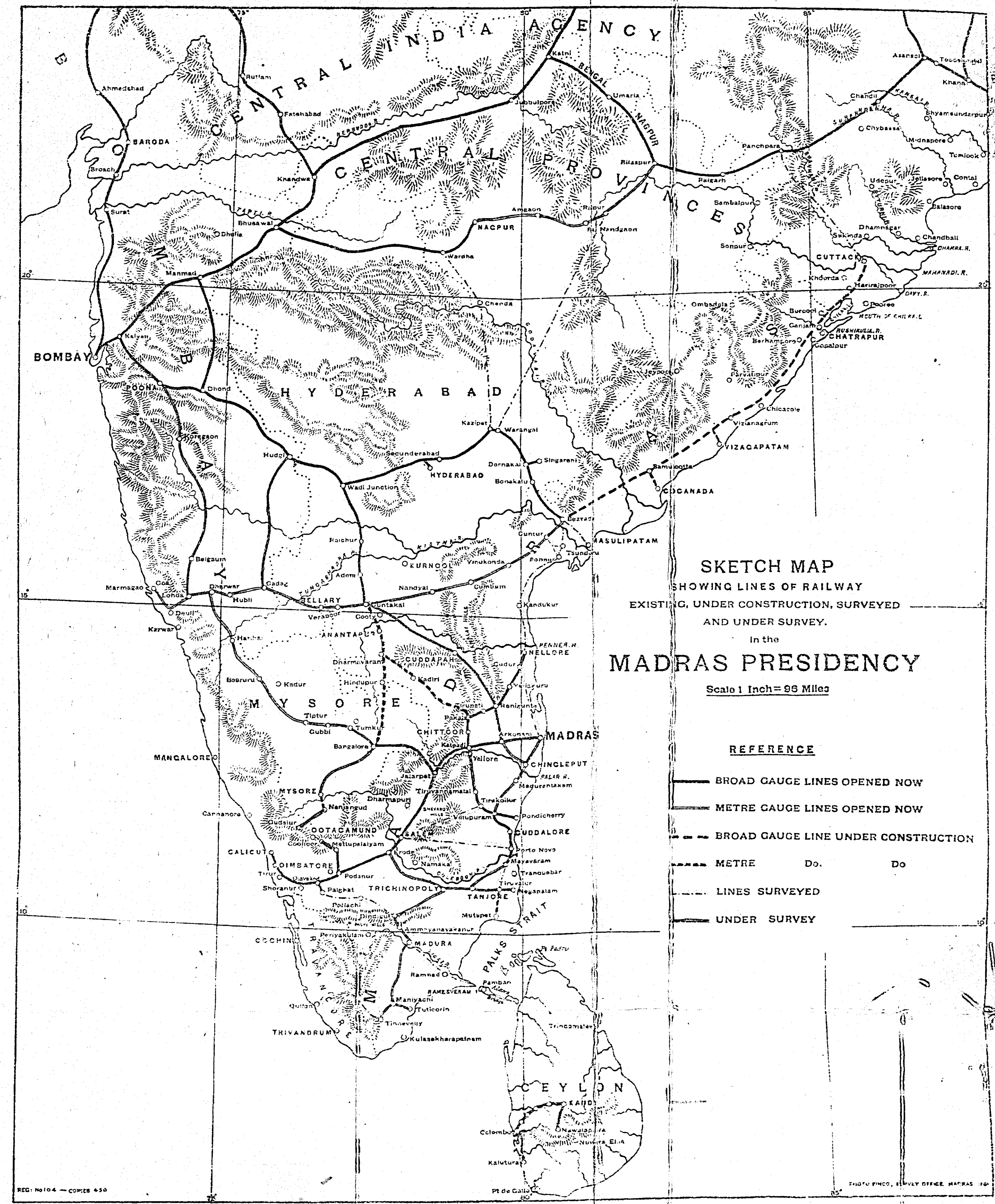
Receipts collected in the Public Works Department.

The receipts realized by the sale of plantations and produce of trees along the river embankments amounted to Rs. 20,249 against a budget and a revised estimate of Rs. 10,685 and Rs. 17,200, respectively.

LOCAL—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

In Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Salem districts, an irrigation cess is collected from the ryots holding land under some of the principal channels in those districts, the money so collected being expended by the Revenue Department. The objects to which it has hitherto been devoted have chiefly been the construction of banks of sand, grass, &c., thrown across the river beds at the bunds of channels when the supply in the rivers is low, the clearance of channels and the payment of an establishment for the regulation and distribution of water. In some instances the expenditure on these and similar items left considerable balances, and it was decided by Government in the Revenue Department in February 1888, on the representation of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, that there was no objection to such

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balances being used for the construction of much needed sluices by the Public Works Department. Accordingly, since 1888-89 expenditure has been incurred under this head.

The grants for and the expenditure during the year are shown below:—

Divisions.	Original grant, 1890-91.	Final grant, 1890-91.	Outlay, 1890-91.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary	13,000	5,000	5,050
Coimbatore { Salem district	10,000	4,000	3,770
Coimbatore district	18,000	7,000	3,899
Total ...	41,000	16,000	12,719

ESTATE WORKS EXECUTED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

On original estate works executed by the Public Works Department there was a total outlay of Rs. 18,222 against a revised grant of Rs. 15,546. The bulk of the expenditure occurred in Ganjam.

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAY BRANCH.

(a) *General.* (1890-91.)

General working.

The two Guaranteed Railways continued to be in a prosperous condition. The gross earnings of the Madras Railway during the official year exceeded those of the previous year by nearly 4 lakhs and those of the South Indian Railway rose by $4\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. The net profits on the Madras Railway were equivalent to 3·83 per cent. and those on the South Indian Railway to 5·25 per cent. per annum on the capital expended.

Employment of natives.

There was a considerable increase in the number of natives employed as drivers, shunters, firemen and cleaners on both the railways as compared with last year. The system of training native lads as engine-drivers continued in force.

Length of railways in the Madras Presidency.

The following statement shows the lengths and gauges of lines during the past year in the Madras Presidency:—

Railway.	Open for traffic.	Under construction.	Under survey.	Gauge.	Administration.	Remarks.
	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.			
Madras Railway	839	...	...	Standard	Madras Government.	Guaranteed.
South Indian Railway	654	...	...	Metre.	Do. ...	State Imperial. Worked by South Indian Railway Company (Limited).
Villupuram-Pákala	138½					
Nellore Branch	108					
Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway (Pákala to Guntakal).	...	203	...	Do.	Do. ...	Do. Under construction by the South Indian Railway Company (Limited).
Dharmavaram-Hindupur Railway..	...	46				
Southern Mahratta Railway ...	72	...	...	Do.	Bombay Government.	State Imperial.
Bellary-Kistna State Railway ...	279					
Bezváda Extension Railway ...	21½	...	...	Standard	Madras Government.	Worked by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company.
Máyavaram-Mutupet (Tiruválúr-Mutupet Section).	...	29	...	Metre.	Do. ...	Provincial. Under construction by the South Indian Railway.
East Coast Railway	...	504½	...	Standard	Do. ...	Do. Under construction by the State.
Nellore-Bezváda Survey (including Guntúr Branch).	...	...	175	Do.	Do. ...	Do. Under survey by Madras Railway.
Maáras-Gúdúr Survey	...	...	86			
Bezváda-Masulipatam Survey ...	...	...	50			

Lines in progress.

The following lines were in progress :—

East Coast Railway.—The field work of a survey for the East Coast Railway was completed about the middle of April 1890 and estimates, amounting to Rs. 4,60,54,753 or Rs. 91,279 per mile, were about to be submitted at the close of the year. A portion of the line, as at first surveyed, however, was not approved, and a re-alignment from 12 miles out of Bezváda to Pithápuram was therefore made. This revised route adds about 12 miles to the length and 14 lakhs to the cost. The line commences at Bezváda on His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway and terminates at Naraj, a village on the right bank of the Mahánadi, about 5 miles above Cuttack. Its length, as at first surveyed, including branches to Cocanada and Vizagapatam, is 504½ miles. The ruling gradient is ·67 per cent. and the maximum angle of curvature is 6°. Several large bridges occur in connection with the project, the most important being one of twelve spans of 300 feet over the Kistna near Bezváda, which forms a separate charge under an independent Engineer-in-Chief. For construction purposes the line is divided into 8 divisions, in 3 of which, viz., the Ellore, Tuni and Vizagapatam divisions, earthwork was in progress. In the Tuni and Vizagapatam divisions, the foundations of some of the bungalows and minor bridges were commenced, and the collection of materials and ballast was in hand. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 44,26,000, for the Kistna bridge with its training works and approaches, was provisionally sanctioned by the Government of India in September 1890. 5 wells only out of the 15 were attempted, as the supply of materials was insufficient to allow of the completion of work upon a greater number before the advent of the floods. The southern training work was nearly finished, and the approaches, including two canal bridges, were in progress.

Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.—The construction of the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway is being carried out by the South Indian Railway Company (Limited) under the direction of their Chief Engineer, and mainly with the assistance of Government Engineers. On the 1st January 1891 the railway became part of the South Indian Railway Undertaking, subject to the right of the Secretary of State, on giving six months' previous notice in writing, to resume any part or parts of the railways comprised. The length of the line is 366 miles, of which 41½ miles were opened for traffic on 17th November 1890 and 121½ miles on 18th March 1891. On the unopened portion of the line from Pákala Junction to Guntakal (203 miles), rails were laid for 18½ miles out of Pakála northwards and for 45½ miles out of the Guntakal southwards, diversions being laid at the principal bridges. The earthwork was practically complete. Ballast was in course of collection and a commencement was made on station buildings. With the exception of the Pennér and Punnamairoo, the masonry of all the bridges was far advanced. Owing to the practical failure of the north-east monsoon, better progress was made than was anticipated, but work was delayed in three divisions by the prevalence of severe fever. The estimated cost of the railway is Rs. 65,800 per mile.

Dharmavaram-Hindupur State Railway.—This is a branch line which leaves the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway at Dharmavaram and runs south to join a line under construction between Bangalore and the Mysore frontier. Earthwork was commenced on the ten miles on which construction was sanctioned, and a survey party was in the field between Hindupur and the Mysore frontier.

Máyavaram-Mutupet Railway.—At the commencement of the year it was decided to proceed with the construction of the Tiruválúr-Mutupet section only, and revised estimates were accordingly submitted for the 29 miles. Owing to delay in the acquisition of land, little actual progress was made in construction and only preliminary arrangements were made. The cost of this line will be borne in nearly equal proportions by the Local Government and the Tanjore District Board.

Lines under survey or projected.

Nellore-Guntúr—Bezváda Survey.—The survey of this line was completed in September 1890. The cost of the line is estimated at Rs. 1,49,47,275 or Rs. 85,413 per mile.

Madras-Gúdúr Survey.—The survey of a line, 86 miles in length from Madras to Gúdúr, was completed by the Madras Railway Company. The present

proposals involve the conversion of the metre gauge line between Gúdúr and Nellore to standard gauge. The line is estimated to cost Rs. 72,326 per mile for the new work and Rs. 49,829 per mile for the conversion of the metre gauge length.

Bezváda-Masulipatam Survey.—The Madras Railway Company has undertaken the survey of a broad gauge line from Bezváda to Masulipatam, a distance of 50 miles, at a cost of Rs. 7,150, to be borne by Provincial revenues. The field work in connection with this survey was completed.

Nílgiri Railway.—The survey for a railway between Mettupálaiyam and Coonoor was resumed in September 1890. A trial line was completed on the 25th January and other lines have since been run. The length of the ghât portion of the line was 704 chains and there was a uniform gradient of 1 in 15 or 6·66 per cent. with 45 chains level.

Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway.—Negotiations were in progress with an English company for the construction and equipment of this line.

The projects for the following lines were in abeyance :—Porto Novo-Salem, Pálghat-Dindigul, Madura-Pámban and Salem-Námakal.

(b) *Madras Railway.*

Open mileage.

The open length of this railway is now 839 miles, the portion of the line between Madras and Arkónam, viz., 42½ miles, alone being double.

New works.

The new Pápaghni bridge of 15 openings of 131 feet was in progress during the year. The bridge at mileage 258/10 North-west line which had been seriously damaged in the floods of October 1889 was partially reconstructed. To protect the South-west line from a recurrence of the damage done by the breaching of the Talangai tank, it was raised for a distance of 4,112 feet and a stone revetment to the bank was constructed. Jalárpet station was improved by the provision of a goods platform and an extension of the sidings. Extensive junction works were approaching completion at Kátpádi where the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway connects with the South-west line. A number of new platforms and new sidings were constructed, and existing platforms and sidings were lengthened in a few cases.

Stations.

Trial stations were opened during the year at Manur, Mosur, Gudipalli and Vepagunta.

Permanent way.

The permanent way was properly maintained throughout the year.

Accidents.

19 persons were killed during the year against 20 in the previous year, and the number of persons injured was 61 against 62. The total number of accidents was 201 against 176 in 1889-90. The South-west line sustained considerable damage from exceptionally heavy rains and floods on the 28th and 29th October 1890, which breached the bank seriously in several places. The Pálghat branch was at the same time badly injured, the bank being completely washed away in four places. On the 19th September the North-west line mail to Madras, when leaving Puttur station, collided with the rear vehicles of an extra train which stood fouling the points. Three wagons and the guard's van of the extra train and the engine of the mail were derailed. No injury was sustained by the passengers, but the derailed vehicles were somewhat damaged.

Employés.

The employés numbered 13,857, of whom 215 were Europeans, 1,116 East Indians and 12,526 Natives. 65 more employés were engaged than in the preceding year.

Police.

The force of private police maintained by the company numbered 332 constables and 9 subordinate officers. The cost of the establishment was Rs. 46,624. This force was supplemented by about 90 constables from the general police of the country at the cost of Government.

Volunteers.

During the year the total strength of the Madras Railway Volunteers increased by 51, and the number of efficients was 22 in excess of last year's return. The results of the musketry training were not as good as in 1889-90, the figure of merit for 1890-91 being 165·35 against 172·55. The regiment won the Bangalore cup for the sixth time in succession. Lieutenant-Colonel Trevithick, the Commandant of the Corps, was obliged to resign through ill-health.

Medical department.

The Medical staff of the company consisted of a Medical officer and 18 Apothecaries. The total cost of the department was Rs. 3,041 per mensem.

Lines in progress.

The following lines were in progress :—

East Coast Railway.—The field work of a survey for the East Coast Railway was completed about the middle of April 1890 and estimates, amounting to Rs. 4,60,54,753 or Rs. 91,279 per mile, were about to be submitted at the close of the year. A portion of the line, as at first surveyed, however, was not approved, and a re-alignment from 12 miles out of Bezváda to Pithápuram was therefore made. This revised route adds about 12 miles to the length and 14 lakhs to the cost. The line commences at Bezváda on His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway and terminates at Naraj, a village on the right bank of the Mahánadi, about 5 miles above Cuttack. Its length, as at first surveyed, including branches to Cocanada and Vizagapatam, is 504½ miles. The ruling gradient is ·67 per cent. and the maximum angle of curvature is 6°. Several large bridges occur in connection with the project, the most important being one of twelve spans of 300 feet over the Kistna near Bezváda, which forms a separate charge under an independent Engineer-in-Chief. For construction purposes the line is divided into 8 divisions, in 3 of which, viz., the Ellore, Tuni and Vizagapatam divisions, earthwork was in progress. In the Tuni and Vizagapatam divisions, the foundations of some of the bungalows and minor bridges were commenced, and the collection of materials and ballast was in hand. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 44,26,000, for the Kistna bridge with its training works and approaches, was provisionally sanctioned by the Government of India in September 1890. 5 wells only out of the 15 were attempted, as the supply of materials was insufficient to allow of the completion of work upon a greater number before the advent of the floods. The southern training work was nearly finished, and the approaches, including two canal bridges, were in progress.

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Medical department.

The Medical staff of the company consisted of a Medical officer and 18 Apothecaries. The total cost of the department was Rs. 3,041 per mensem.

Schools.

There were as in the previous year 8 schools, the net cost of which to the company was Rs. 8,121, or Rs. 23·4 per head on the register. The number on the rolls was 347 and the average daily attendance 278·54.

Stores and materials.

During the calendar year 10,664 tons of stores and materials, valued at £115,473, were shipped to India in 42 consignments, besides which 6,471 tons of coal and coke were forwarded from England at an average cost, at port of delivery, of £1-18-3 per ton. At the close of 1890 the balance of stores in hand was Rs. 30,42,281, as against Rs. 20,73,921 at the close of 1889. The increase was due chiefly to the value of stores returned from the Chitrávati and Pennér bridges and of old materials removed from the line, to the cost of 8 engines and tenders shipped from home, and to certain book adjustments. The receipts and issues during the year were, respectively, Rs. 31,24,161 and Rs. 21,55,801.

Rolling stock.

The total rolling stock on the line at the end of the year was as follows :—

—	Total constructed.	Withdrawn for repairs or renewals.	In running order.
Locomotives	151	37	114
Coaching vehicles	774	72	702
Goods do.	3,032	184	2,848

82 engines passed through the shops for repairs. The last two B.A. class engines were converted to P.B. class. During the year 149 vehicles were constructed and 99 iron-covered goods wagons were received from England.

Capital transactions.

The total capital outlay on final heads of account to the 31st December 1890 was Rs. 11,79,83,331, of which Rs. 30,42,281 were the value of stores in stock up to that date. The amount held in suspense was Rs. 30,43,191. The net expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 6,64,239. Rs. 1,78,181 were transferred to revenue in connection with the expenditure on the Chitrávati and Pápaghni bridges. The expenditure was chiefly on the following items :—

Engineering Department.

	Rs.
New bridge over Pennér river	7,781
New bridge over Pápaghni river	1,47,512
Raising the line at 60th mile, South-west line	29,142
Station house at Vanganur	14,339
Do. at Jakalacheruvu	7,099
Alterations of sidings at Cuddapah	14,880
Alterations and additions to locomotive siding at Jalárpet	5,010
Siding and cross-over road at Olavakód	5,660
Station house at Pennér	11,355
Alterations and additions to station house at Bangalore cantonment	15,139
Station house at Pallipuram	11,136
Alterations and additions to sidings, &c., at Kolar road	8,992
Third line and lay-bye at Mullanur	8,669
Alterations and additions, &c., Jalárpet	5,076
Station house at Singanallur	6,137
Laying new permanent-way over certain of the girder bridges, North-west line	81,190
Extension of block system and introduction of starting semaphore signals, South-west and North-west lines	5,260
Locomotive Department.	
200 iron-covered goods wagons	1,93,596
12 brake vans	11,870
36 third-class carriages	72,920
14 ambulance third-class carriages	49,716
1 composite carriage	5,835

The capital of the company stood as follows at the end of 1890 :—

	£	£
Subscribed capital at 5 per cent.		8,757,670
Do. at 4½ do.		999,960
Do. at 4¼ do.		500,000
Debentures at 4 per cent.		102,200
Do. 3½ do.		237,800
Do. 3¼ do.		260,000
Capital not bearing interest		12,014
		10,869,644
Expenditure.		
On way and works	9,200,534	
On rolling-stock	1,335,729	
On stores and suspense	279,140	
		10,815,403
Balance available ...		54,241

Revenue transactions.

The net profits of the year under review were Rs. 45,21,480 (£414,469), giving a dividend at the rate of 3·83 per cent. per annum on the capital outlay and falling short of the guarantee by £114,229. The guaranteed interest from the formation of the company up to 31st December 1890 amounted to £14,950,293, and the net profits for the same period to £7,104,908, leaving a balance of £7,845,385 to be met from the revenues of India, in addition to the expenditure on land and control.

Comparison of earnings and working expenses.

The general results of the working of the Madras Railway are compared in the following table :—

Year.	Gross earnings.	Expenditure.	Net revenue.	Dividend on capital expended.	Percentage of expenses to receipts.	Receipts per open mile per week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	PER CENT.		Rs.
1889	91,10,895	53,72,474	37,38,421	3·21	58·96	208·3
1890	95,06,135	49,84,655	45,21,480	3·83	52·43	217·3

The gross earnings exceeded those of the preceding year by 3¾ lakhs, the improvement being mainly due to the development of goods traffic and to the inclusion of the sum of Rs. 2,06,189 in the first half of 1890 under "sale of revenue stores—maintenance," being the difference between the booked and actual value of new permanent way material. The working expenses showed a decrease of upwards of 3¾ lakhs over the preceding year due to the inclusion in that year of abnormal items amounting to over 4 lakhs.

Receipts.

The earnings under coaching and goods continued to improve, being Rs. 37,64,491 and Rs. 53,56,234, respectively. The train mileage and earnings per train mile were 2,460,802 and Rs. 3·863, respectively, against 2,370,897 and Rs. 3·843 in 1889. The average profits per train mile were Rs. 1·883 against Rs. 1·577 in the preceding year. The increase under total train miles is mainly accounted for by an increase in the numbers of passenger trains running from Arkónam to Rénigunta, of mixed trains between Cuddapah and Raichúr and of goods trains between Jalárpet and Tirupatúr.

Passenger traffic.

The total number of passengers carried was 8,363,421—14,601 first-class, 38,609 second-class and 8,310,211 third-class passengers. The receipts from the several classes were Rs. 14,52,255 (first-class), Rs. 1,38,145 (second-class), Rs. 28,15,824 (third-class), or a total of Rs. 30,99,224 against Rs. 30,47,908 in the previous year. The increase in earnings arose from fractions of an anna having been abolished in fares over four annas to equalize the system of quoting through-fares to that in force on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and from the increase in the mail fare from 2 to 3 pies per mile from 1st October 1890. The third-class passengers contributed 90·86 per cent. of the earnings and constituted 99·37 per cent. of the numbers carried. The other items of coaching traffic compare thus :—

Year.	Troops and police, including military baggage and horses.	Passengers' luggage.	Carriages, horses, &c.	Parcels.	Special trains.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889	1,60,559	1,26,421	91,807	2,39,335	15,872
1890	1,80,890	1,10,847	79,362	2,33,360	26,026

Goods traffic.

The goods traffic receipts rose from Rs. 48,36,774 in 1889 to Rs. 50,23,050 in 1890. The increase in goods traffic carried for the public was 7·23 per cent. in weight and 3·85 per cent. in money over the figures of the preceding year. The average load per train was 100 tons against 98 tons in 1889.

Cotton. The quantity of cotton exported from Madras during 1890 was 15,109 tons, as compared with 15,093 tons during the preceding year.

Sugar. The total quantity of sugar carried was 33,557 tons, yielding a revenue of Rs. 2,76,192, as against 30,826 tons and Rs. 1,61,088 during the previous year.

Grain. The total quantity of grain of all descriptions carried during the year was 228,968 tons, yielding a receipt of Rs. 10,96,066, as compared with 216,874 tons, yielding a receipt of Rs. 11,08,772 in 1889.

Salt. The total quantity of salt carried over the system was 63,166 tons, yielding a receipt of Rs. 3,93,844, as compared with 63,339 tons with a receipt of Rs. 4,05,944 during the previous year.

Working expenses. The maintenance and locomotive charges compare as follows with the figures of the previous year :—

Years.	Maintenance of way, works and stations.			Locomotive.		
	Amount.	Mean miles maintained from Revenue funds.	Per mean mile maintained.	Amount.	Per traffic train mile.	Per engine mile.
	RS.	MILES.	RS.	RS.	AS.	AS.
1889	15,38,561	839	1,834	17,45,771	11·781	10·030
1890	12,52,930	839	1,493	17,53,447	11·401	9·639

The large decrease under "maintenance" is mainly due to a deduction of Rs. 1,79,823 on account of the value of stores returned to stock, and to the expenditure under "repairs of stations and buildings" in the previous year having been increased by a sum of Rs. 1,64,596 transferred from capital in connection with the Calicut extension. The increase under "locomotive" is due to the extra mileage run and to a rise in the cost and consumption of patent fuel. 37·88 lbs. of coal were consumed for each total train mile, against 36·31 lbs. in 1889, and 32·03 lbs. for each engine mile against 30·92. The expenditure in other departments is compared in the following table :—

Years.	Expenses.					
	Carriage and wagon.		Traffic.		General charges.	Miscellaneous.
	Amount.	Per 1,000 vehicle miles.	Amount.	Per total train mile.	Amount.	Amount.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1889	7,18,910	14·637	7,99,976	5·399	5,31,049	38,207
1890	5,57,517	11·045	8,20,687	5·336	5,50,886	49,188

Carriage and wagon. The decrease in "carriage and wagon" was mainly under "general superintendence," owing to the absence on furlough of the Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, and to the salary of the Locomotive Superintendent, acting as Agent and Manager, having been debited to "general charges."

Train service. On 1st April 1890 a revised time-table was introduced on both the North-west and South-west lines, affecting generally the train service throughout the system. The principal alterations were designed to reduce the duration of the journey from Madras to Calicut by the morning train. One goods train in each direction over the Bangalore branch was converted into a mixed train, and the goods train between Pódanúr and Olavakód was converted into a mixed train and the service extended to Coimbatore and Pálghat. On 1st October important alterations in the train service, principally over the North-west line, were brought into force. In order to accelerate the mail service, the duration of the journey on

the Madras Railway from Raichúr was shortened by 2 hours and 35 minutes and that to Raichúr by 1 hour and 25 minutes. In addition to the alteration in the timing of the North-west line mail trains, very general changes were introduced over the whole system, the most important of which on the North-west line were the extension of the former mixed service between Madras and Cuddapah to Raichúr and the running of a new train from Rénigunta to Arkónam. On the South-west line an additional train in each direction between Arkónam and Jalárpet and an extra train on the Pálghat branch were introduced. There was a general improvement in the punctuality of the train service.

Rates and fares. The fares in force from January to September were: first-class 12 pies per mile, second-class 6 pies, third-class 2 pies for mail and 1½ pies for other trains. In October the third-class mail fare was increased to 3 pies per mile. The third-class minimum fares by mail trains between Bangalore Cantonment and Bangalore City and between Pódanúr and Coimbatore were reduced from 1 anna to 6 pies from 1st January 1890. Numerous alterations were made in the goods rates to secure better loading of wagons and to adjust rates on a mileage basis with the ruling rates on other railways.

(c) *South Indian Railway.*

Open mileage. The open length of this railway, which is on the metre gauge, was 654 miles, none of it being double line. The Pondicherry Railway from the Gingee river to Pondicherry, 8 miles in length, the Nellore Branch, 83 miles in length, and Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway main line from Villupuram to Tirupati *viâ* Pákal, 163 miles in length, were worked by the company, making the total length worked by it 908 miles.

New works. The addition of 5 spans of 100 feet to the Gadilam bridge was completed in October 1890. Three small bridges were completed or in progress during the year. A siding and cross-over road platform and covered way were added to Chingleput station and the extension of the covered way at Trichinopoly station was in progress as also were extensive additions and improvements to the locomotive workshops at Negapatam. 2½ miles of sidings and several store-rooms, offices and bungalows for permanent-way inspectors were constructed during the year. Wells were being sunk to remedy the lack of water at Manapárai and Vaiyampatti.

Permanent way. Relaying with 50-lb. steel rails on cast-iron pots was continued, and the total length of the new permanent way now in the road is 308 miles.

Working agreements. The South Indian Railway was, in accordance with the terms of the agreement of 16th December 1873, purchased by the Secretary of State on 31st December 1890. This line, together with the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway, which includes the Nellore branch, was handed over to the South Indian Railway Company (Limited) for the purpose of working, managing and maintaining the open line, and for completing and working the unfinished portion of the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway on the terms of an agreement entered into between the Secretary of State and the new company on the 24th November 1890. The term of the contract is twenty years, which the Government may extend by terms of five years, and the company provides £1,000,000 capital, repayable at par, on which interest at the rate of 3 per cent. is guaranteed, the Secretary of State finding the money required for completing the line and making extensions. The company receives a ratable share of the net revenue receipts. The Secretary of State may at any time, on giving six months' previous notice in writing, require the company to retransfer to him any part or parts of the railways. The Nellore branch and the new extensions of the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway were until the 31st December 1890 worked by the South Indian Railway on the terms of the old Nellore branch agreement. A fresh contract was made between the South Indian Railway Company (Limited) and the Pondicherry Railway Company (Limited) on the 30th December 1890 for the working, management and maintenance of the Pondicherry Railway by the former company for a period of three years from 1st January 1891, terminable by either party at 12 months' notice. The terms set forth therein were almost identical with those contained in the old working agreement.

Accidents.

The total number of accidents was 296 against 243 in 1889-90. The numbers of persons killed and injured were 9 and 41, respectively, against 12 and 55 in 1889. Heavy floods in October breached the embankment at one spot. On the 11th September 1890 six wagons of a goods train were derailed at the southern points of Kódambákam station and precipitated down the embankment.

Employés.

The number of employés was 10,855, of whom 80 were Europeans, 531 Eurasians and 10,244 natives. There was an increase over last year's figures of 668, chiefly owing to the entertainment of a larger number of natives in all the departments in consequence of increased work, and to the opening of the Villupuram-Tiruvannámalai section of the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.

Police.

All watch and ward required for the preservation of law and order had hitherto been wholly engaged and paid for by the company. Under the new contract, Government provides for the open system such force of police as the company may require.

Volunteers.

The South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps improved both in numbers and efficiency. As compared with the returns of 1889, there was an increase of 10 marksmen, 35 extra-efficients and 44 members qualifying for the Government grant. The battalion figure of merit in the past year was 188·74, being 23·74 points above the limit determining a marksman.

Medical.

The company's medical staff at the beginning of the official year under review consisted of a Superintending Physician and 30 Apothecaries, but, at the end of the year, the number of the latter was reduced to 26. The open system of the South Indian Railway is, for medical purposes, divided into 13 charges, each under an apothecary, an additional man being retained for relief duty. On the portions of the undertaking under construction 11 apothecaries were distributed, an extra subordinate being available for relieving purposes.

Schools.

No railway, local or district schools were aided by the company.

Stores and materials.

During the calendar year 6,867 tons of stores and materials, valued at £58,247, were shipped to India in 41 consignments, besides which 13,329 tons of coal were forwarded from England and 4,640 tons were obtained from Australia at an average cost, at port of delivery, of £1-10-9 per ton. At the close of 1890 the balance of stores in hand was Rs. 34,42,179 as against Rs. 34,99,356 in 1889. The receipts and issues during the year were Rs. 23,64,234 and Rs. 24,21,411, respectively.

Rolling stock.

The total rolling stock on the line on the 31st December 1890 was as follows :—

—	Total constructed.	Withdrawn for repairs or renewals.	In running order.
Locomotives	124	27	97
Coaching vehicles	581	73	508
Goods do.	2,209	86	2,123

During the year under review 54 new vehicles were added to the stock and 77 old vehicles were converted. The loose couplings on the passenger stock were being replaced by Jones' horizontal gear of the standard type.

Capital transactions.

The total capital outlay on final heads of account to the 31st December 1890 was Rs. 4,97,08,156, of which Rs. 34,42,178 were the value of stores in stock up to that date. The net expenditure during the year under review, after crediting Rs. 59,041, amounted to Rs. 3,07,063, and was incurred chiefly on the earthwork, bridgework, ballast and permanent-way, stations and buildings, and carriage and wagon stock. The principal credits were as follows :—

	Rs.
Value of plant, &c., transferred to Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway	38,028
Adjustments of wrong debits to capital	18,120

The expenditure was chiefly on the following items :—

Engineering Department.

	Rs.
Extra siding, covered way, &c., at Chingleput	5,943
Enlarging station accommodation at Villupuram to accommodate Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway traffic	73,444
Further workshop accommodation at Negapatam	8,740
Extending covered way over passengers' platform at Trichinopoly Junction ...	16,068
Erecting baling stage on well near Kadambúr	8,074
Extension of locomotive workshop at Negapatam	19,161
Addition of two spans of 100 feet to the existing bridge of two spans of 100 feet over the Thondayar river	6,714

Carriage and Wagon.

Composite carriages	11,873
Second-class do.	41,935
Third-class do.	87,631
Amount written off in June 1890 on account of broad-gauge rolling stock fittings ...	16,451

The total capital of the company at 31st December 1890 stood as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Consolidated stock at 5 per cent.	3,070,668	12	0
Do. do. at 4¾ do.	137,612	0	0
Debenture do. at 4½ do.	425,000	0	0
Do. bonds at 3½ do.	756,300	0	0
Do. do. at 3¼ do.	313,700	0	0
	4,703,280	12	0
Capital not bearing interest ...	60,126	17	11
	4,763,407	9	11

	Rs.
Interest guaranteed on the above for 1890	22,52,460
Net earnings for 1890	26,08,432
Excess of net earnings over guaranteed interest ...	3,55,972

Comparison of earnings and working expenses.

The following table shows the general results of the year's working as compared with those of 1889 :—

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week.	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay including suspense.
	MILES.	MILES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1889 ...	654·59	2,047,659	56,84,843	39,96,712	16,88,131	70·30	166	3·42
1890 ...	654·61	2,230,375	61,62,962	35,54,529	26,08,432	57·67	181	5·25
Difference ...	+ 0·02	+ 182,716	+ 4,78,119	— 4,42,183	+ 9,20,301	— 12·63	+ 15	+ 1·83

The net earnings for the first time yielded a surplus profit, viz., Rs. 2,86,683. The increase in earnings was mainly due to the expansion of goods traffic.

Passenger traffic.

The number of passengers of the various classes carried, including troops and police, and the earnings therefrom compare as follow :—

—	First-class.		Second-class.		Intermediate class.		Third-class.		Total.	
	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1889	15,112	53,270	108,889	97,814	9,980	6,950	7,644,700	27,29,435	7,778,681	28,87,469
1890	15,537	52,997	127,601	1,09,084	...	...	7,881,109	28,15,954	8,024,247	29,78,035
Difference ...	+ 425	— 273	+ 18,712	+ 11,270	— 9,980	— 6,950	+ 236,409	+ 86,519	+ 245,566	+ 90,566

The satisfactory development in second-class traffic is probably due in a great measure to the low fare now in force, as since its introduction in 1889 there has been a steady increase in the number of passengers using this class. The average sum received for carrying a passenger one mile amounted to 2·06 pies against 2·07 pies in the previous year. The coaching earnings per passenger train mile amounted to Rs. 3·34 against Rs. 3·45 in 1889.

Goods traffic.

The total value of goods carried amounted to Rs. 28,79,069 as against Rs. 25,39,182 in 1889. The total quantity of grain carried over the railway was 197,716 tons, yielding a revenue of Rs. 7,82,322 as against 158,926 tons carried and Rs. 4,92,280 earned during the previous year. There was an increase of Rs. 39,483 and 40,656 tons in the "stone and lime" traffic. Under "metals, iron" there was a decrease of 2,194 tons, but an increase of Rs. 24,375 in the receipts, caused by the longer leads which obtained during the past year in the carriage of rails for the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway. There were decreases of Rs. 11,421 and 2,501 tons and Rs. 12,699 and 709 tons under "cotton, raw" and "cotton, piece-goods," respectively. There was a falling off of Rs. 20,474 and 18,640 tons in the "oil seeds" traffic. The goods earnings per goods train mile were Rs. 2·24 against Rs. 2·20 in 1889.

Working expenses.

The following table compares the working expenses of the railway during the years 1889 and 1890 :—

—	1889.		1890.		Difference.	
	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Maintenance	15,78,865	27·77	11,49,236	18·65	— 4,29,629	— 27·21
Locomotive	12,32,877	21·69	12,62,853	20·49	+ 29,976	+ 2·43
Carriage and wagon	3,08,469	5·43	2,69,068	4·36	— 39,401	— 12·77
Traffic	4,79,169	8·43	4,77,367	7·74	— 1,802	— 0·38
General	3,68,231	6·47	3,67,747	5·97	— 484	— 0·13
Special and miscellaneous ...	29,101	0·51	28,258	0·46	— 843	— 2·89
Total ...	39,96,712	70·30	35,54,529	57·67	— 4,42,183	— 11·06

The decrease under "maintenance" was due chiefly to only 49·26 miles being renewed with 50-lb. steel rails against 76·73 miles in 1889, and to there being less expenditure than in the previous year on the reconstruction and enlargement of bridges. The higher rate of exchange which prevailed in 1890 also caused a reduction in the expenditure of Rs. 1,22,763. The larger expenditure under "locomotive" occurred mainly under "running expenses" in consequence of additional mileage and under "fuel" owing to the increased consumption and cost of coal. The decrease under "carriage and wagon" occurred mainly under "repairs and renewals of vehicles and machinery," due to no heavy repairs having been undertaken during the second half of the year.

Train service.

On the 1st April 1890, a revised and extended train service was brought into force with the principal object of crossing the mail trains at Villupuram. Opportunity was taken to accelerate the running speed and to improve the timing of the trains over the whole system. Local trains working in advance of the mails were introduced on the Chingleput-Cuddalore and Trichinopoly-Madura sections, and the service between Madura and Trichinopoly and between Trichinopoly Fort and Junction was extended. On the 1st October fresh time-tables were introduced in order to maintain connection with the accelerated service introduced between Madras and Bombay.

Rates and fares.

No important changes in rates and fares were made during the year.

(d) *Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.*

Capital transactions.

The total capital outlay on final heads of account to the 31st December 1890 was Rs. 1,67,27,286, of which Rs. 47,79,823 was the value of stores in stock up to that date. The net expenditure of the year on final heads was Rs. 85,10,701.

Villupuram-Tiruvannámalai Section.

Open mileage.

The mean mileage worked during the year was 5·23 miles. The open mileage of this section on 17th November 1890, the date of opening for traffic, was 42·45.

General results.

The following table shows the results of the year's working :—

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week.	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay including suspense.
	MILES.	MILES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1890 ...	5·23	8,610	19,948	13,436	6,512	67·36	73	0·01

Passenger traffic.

62 first-class, 576 second-class and 55,279 third-class passengers were carried by the railway. The total earnings came to Rs. 17,283, of which Rs. 16,796 were contributed by third-class passengers.

Goods traffic.

The goods traffic receipts came to Rs. 2,478. 7,941 tons in all were carried. The gross working expenses amounted to Rs. 13,436, of which Rs. 3,550 came under the head of "maintenance."

Nellore Branch.

Capital transactions.

The total capital outlay on final heads of account to the 31st December 1890 was Rs. 63,07,384, of which Rs. 77,635 were the value of stores in stock up to that date. The net expenditure of the year on final heads was Rs. 30,878.

Open mileage.

The mean mileage worked during the year was 82·92 miles, being the same as in 1889.

General results.

The following table shows the general results of the year's working as compared with those of 1889 :—

Years.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week.	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay including suspense.
	MILES.	MILES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1889	82·85	142,993	2,54,535	1,79,555	74,980	70·54	59	1·18
1890	82·92	136,874	2,42,602	1,90,240	52,362	78·42	56	0·83
Difference ...	+ 0·07	— 6,119	— 11,933	+ 10,685	— 22,618	+ 7·88	— 3	— 0·35

Passenger traffic.

The number of passengers of the various classes carried, including troops and police, and the earnings therefrom compare as follows :—

—	First-class.		Second-class.		Third-class.		Total.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1889	786	1,800	3,646	2,213	699,194	1,80,907	703,626	1,84,920
1890	731	1,698	3,715	2,344	659,432	1,68,774	663,878	1,72,816
Difference ...	— 55	— 102	+ 69	+ 131	— 39,762	— 12,133	— 39,748	— 12,104

Goods traffic.

The large decrease under third class is attributable to fewer persons attending the feast at Tirupati in 1890 and to the prevalence of cholera at Kálahasti and Venkatagiri during the first half of the year.

The goods traffic receipts amounted to Rs. 62,200 against Rs. 61,255. The average sum received for carrying a ton of goods one mile amounted to 7·29 pies against 6·98 pies in 1889.

Working expenses.

The following table compares the working expenses of the railway during the years 1889 and 1890 :—

—	1889.		1890.		Difference	
	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Maintenance	68,563	26·94	52,709	21·73	— 15,854	— 23·12
Other charges excepting the hire of rolling stock	1,10,992	43·60	1,37,531	56·69	+ 26,539	+ 23·91
Total ...	1,79,555	70·54	1,90,240	78·42	+ 10,685	+ 5·95

There was a total decrease of Rs. 15,854 under "maintenance," due to a smaller proportion of the head-quarter establishment of the South Indian Railway having been debited against the branch, to reduction of subordinate establishment and maintenance gangs, to less work on ballasting, to trifling outlay on new minor works and to reduced charges under "unclassified expenditure." Other charges which showed an increase of Rs. 26,539 represent the payments to the South Indian Railway for working the branch and include Rs. 42,375, the quarter share of profits for the past two years.

(e) *Bezváda Extension Railway.*

Open mileage.

This railway from the frontier of His Highness the Nizam's dominions to Bezváda is 21½ miles in length. It is worked by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company as part of its system.

Working agreement.

The company provides rolling-stock at a charge of 5 per cent. on the half yearly gross earnings. The actual expenditure incurred on maintenance is met by the Government of India. The amount paid to the company for working is the same percentage of the gross earnings of the State line as the percentage of working expenses on the gross earnings of the amalgamated undertaking.

New works.

The only important work in progress during the year was the construction by the Irrigation Branch of the Madras Public Works Department of the dock on the Ellore canal at Bezváda, which was practically finished.

Capital transactions.

The total capital outlay on final heads of account to 31st December 1890 was Rs. 13,90,830. The expenditure of the year on final heads was Rs. 27,846.

General results.

The following table shows the general results of the year's working as compared with those of 1889 :—

Years.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week.	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay, including suspense.
	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1889	19·10	22,612	76,671	60,345	16,326	78·70	77	1·21
1890	21·47	20,262	74,731	58,413	16,318	78·16	67	1·17
Difference ...	+ 2·37	— 2,350	— 1,940	— 1,932	— 8	— 0·54	— 10	— 0·04

Passenger traffic.

The number of passengers of the various classes carried, including troops and police, and the earnings therefrom, compare as follows :—

—	First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Total.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1889	369	604	1,109	574	102,087	17,691	103,565	18,869
1890	443	726	1,628	738	140,690	24,721	142,761	26,185
Increase ...	74	122	519	164	38,603	7,030	39,196	7,316

The increases are partly attributable to the railway not being open for traffic during the whole of 1889, but there was an undoubted development in third-class traffic, which in the past year contributed 88·41 per cent. of the total coaching earnings.

Goods traffic.

The receipts from goods traffic amounted to Rs. 45,962 or Rs. 8,948 less than in the previous year. The decrease occurred chiefly in rice, salt and tobacco.

Rates and fares.

There were no important changes in the rates and fares, which were the same as those on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways.

IMPERIAL POST. (1890-91.)

Post offices, letter-boxes, postmen and village postmen.

At the close of the year there were 1,764 post offices, 1,575 detached letter-boxes, 1,026 postmen and 892 village postmen, showing an increase over last year of 73 post offices, 163 letter-boxes, 38 postmen and a decrease of 1 village postman. 101 post offices were opened and 28 closed, and 288 letter-boxes were opened and 125 closed.

Mail lines.

The length of the railway line increased from 2,582¼ miles on the 31st March 1890 to 2,816½ on the 31st March 1891. This increase was due to the opening of two new lines, viz., (1) from Nandyál to Cumbum (63½), and (2) from Villupuram to Rénigunta (170¾). The line from Villupuram to Rénigunta, which belongs to the South Indian Railway, was, at different dates in the year, opened in three sections extending from Villupuram to Rénigunta, and these sections were utilized for the conveyance of the mails as soon as opened. In consequence of the working of the South Indian Railway under the State Railway rules from the 1st February 1891, the mails were transmitted in certain portions under the "weighment system" in charge of the Railway guards instead of through the departmental officials under the supervision of the Railway mail service. The length of the mail cart line fell from 94½ to 76½ miles, the decrease being due to the closing of the section from Kátpádi to Chittoor, a distance of 18 miles, consequent on the opening of the Villupuram-Rénigunta Railway. There was a net increase of 1,623 miles in the runners' lines chiefly owing to the conversion of several district post lines into Imperial lines. There was no change either in the boat or steamer lines during the year, and they consequently remained stationary at 15 and 1,207 miles, respectively. The total mileage of postal lines under all heads rose from 12,862 to 14,702 during the year under review. The speed of mail lines remained about the same as last year.

Correspondence.

The following comparative statement shows the amount of correspondence received for delivery at the offices in this Presidency :—

Description of articles.	Number given out for delivery in 1889-90.	Number given out for delivery in 1890-91.	Increase in the number given out for delivery.	Decrease in the number given out for delivery.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.
Letters paid	27,115,686	28,686,294	15,70,608	...	5·79	...
Do. unpaid	2,651,298	2,568,228	...	83,070	...	3·13
Do. registered	1,297,218	1,379,014	81,796	...	6·31	...
Do. value-payable, registered	16,302	21,450	5,148	...	31·57	...
Do. insured	38,740	31,668	...	7,072	...	18·25
Do. service privileged	1,222,208	1,463,072	2,40,864	...	19·17	...
Post-cards, single	14,814,410	16,280,810	1,466,400	...	9·89	...
Do. reply	531,154	549,588	18,434	...	3·47	...
Newspapers	3,837,132	4,218,188	381,056	...	9·93	...
Book and pattern packets, unregistered ...	1,989,520	2,314,052	324,532	...	16·31	...
Do. do. registered	21,346	18,460	...	2,886	...	13·52
Book packets, value-payable, registered ...	15,392	14,144	...	1,248	...	8·11
Do. do. unregistered ...	94,484	105,690	11,206	...	11·86	...
Parcels, paid	107,172	115,934	8,762	...	8·17	...
Do. unpaid	48,412	49,790	1,378	...	2·84	...
Do. insured	35,568	42,822	7,254	...	20·39	...
Do. value-payable	86,138	93,132	6,994	...	8·11	...
Money orders, inland	1,113,320	1,235,286	121,966	...	10·95	...
Do. telegraphic	30,212	33,410	3,198	...	10·58	...
Do. foreign	23,504	27,118	3,614	...	15·37	...
Total ...	55,089,216	59,248,150	4,253,210	94,276	...	...
Net increase ...	...	...	4,158,934	...	...	...
Total number of articles given out for delivery in 1890-91.	...	59,248,150	...	...	...	...
Total number of articles returned undelivered for 1890-91.	...	1,498,900 or 2·52 per cent.	...	...	...	...
Total number of articles given out for delivery in 1889-90.	...	55,089,216	...	...	...	...
Total number of articles returned undelivered for 1889-90.	...	1,360,684 or 2·46 per cent.	...	...	...	...

The decrease occurred under items which fluctuate considerably from year to year and calls for no special remarks. There was a net increase in the total number of all articles of 4,158,934 or 7·54 per cent.

Value-payable system.

The following statement furnishes statistics of the traffic in value-payable articles during the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

	Value-payable articles.		
	Number.	Value.	Commission.
		Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	104,270	9,71,966	18,739
1890-91	136,653	11,74,545	24,053
Increase ...	32,383	2,02,579	5,314
Percentage of increase ...	31·05	20·84	28·35

A decrease took place under the head of "value-payable registered letters and packets," which was however more than counterbalanced by the marked progress made in the remaining three classes of value-payable articles.

Insurance.

Statistics relating to insured letters and parcels are compared below :—

	Insured letters.		Insured parcels.		Total.		
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Commission.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	25,442	79,42,477	30,545	144,21,472	55,987	223,63,949	57,989
1890-91	28,390	77,42,264	32,878	85,34,335	61,268	162,76,599	43,646
Increase ...	2,948	...	2,333	...	5,281	...	...
Decrease ...	...	2,00,213	...	58,87,137	...	60,87,350	14,343
Percentage of increase ...	11·58	...	7·63	...	9·43	...	...
Do. of decrease ...	...	2·52	...	40·82	...	27·21	24·73

The decrease in the value of insured parcels was mainly due to the introduction of a new rule restricting the amount for which a parcel can be insured to Rs. 1,000.

Money orders.

A comparative statement of money orders of all kinds issued and paid during 1890-91 and 1889-90 is given below :—

	Money orders issued.		Commission.	Money orders paid.	
	Number.	Amount.		Number.	Amount.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1889-90	847,852	172,11,991	2,26,514	897,065	206,67,195
1890-91	937,884	190,37,202	2,49,518	996,292	227,11,540
Increase ...	90,032	18,25,211	23,004	99,227	20,44,345
Percentage of increase ...	10·61	10·604	9·21	11·06	9·89

A steady development of business is observable every year under all heads. It was this year especially marked under the head of inland telegraphic money orders; the number of such orders, issued and paid, showed an increase on last year's figures of 18·26 and 19·41 per cent. The increase under inland and foreign money orders was less rapid, but none the less considerable. The transactions in British postal orders increased in number by 39·14 per cent. and in value by 28·45 per cent. The increase has been continuous during the last 5 years, but the total amount involved is still very small.

Savings' bank.

Particulars of savings' bank transactions are given in the following comparative statement :—

	Savings' bank deposits.		Savings' bank withdrawals.		Savings' bank accounts remaining open on 31st March 1891.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
For 1889-90	111,921	39,47,414	76,255	41,75,217	56,612	55,77,596
For 1890-91	114,392	34,01,834	76,696	34,48,475	65,395	57,35,342
Increase ...	2,471	...	441	...	8,783	1,57,746
Decrease ...	...	5,45,580	...	7,26,741	...	...
Percentage of increase ...	2·2	...	·57	...	15·51	2·82
Do. of decrease ...	...	13·82	...	17·4	...	...

Offences committed by post office officials.

There were 49 cases of offences by post office officials against 42 in the previous year. The number of persons placed on their trial was 24, and convictions were obtained against 20. The total number of complaints reported was 1,140 against 1,143 in the previous year.

Mail robberies.

The number of highway robberies of mails committed was the same as that recorded in the preceding year, viz., 5. The cases occurred (1) on the Nandyál-Cumbum line in the Kurnool district, (2) on the Tirupatúr-Káraikudi line in the Madura district, (3) on the Kadiri-Ráyachóti line in the Cuddapah district, (4) on the Cuddapah-Madanapalle line in the Cuddapah district, and (5) on the Bezváda-Masulipatam line in the Kistna district. Convictions were obtained in the third case only, and hardly any of the property lost was recovered in any case.

Combined post and telegraph offices.

There were 130 combined offices on the 31st March 1890, and this number rose to 147 during the year by the opening of 17 new combined offices.

Revenue.

The revenue derived during the year under report was Rs. 2,45,278, or an increase of Rs. 31,078 or 14·5 per cent. over the revenue of the previous year.

DISTRICT POST. (1890-91.)

During 1890-91, Rs. 1,07,000 were, as usual, originally allotted for the working of the District Post establishment, while a subsequent proposal for the enhancement of postal facilities in the Agency tracts of the Ganjam, Godávari and Vizagapatam districts, involving an additional expenditure of Rs. 17,592 per annum, was met by the transfer, from 1st August 1890, to the Imperial Department of remunerative district post lines and offices which had hitherto been a charge on the District Post funds to the extent of Rs. 19,591 per annum. 15 branch post offices and 68 letter-boxes were opened in the district branch. All the offices opened were in the Agency tracts. The number of offices closed during the year was 8; this figure includes some offices found to be self-supporting and consequently transferred to the Imperial department. There were at the end of the year 759 district dâk village postmen. The distance traversed by runners during the previous year was 3,001 miles against 1,634 during the year under report. 13 lines were, however, newly opened, the total length of which was 373 miles. The number of articles collected for despatch was 1,283,492 and that of those received for delivery was 2,707,605. The total number returned undelivered was 154,968; the corresponding figures for 1889-90 were 1,355,910, 2,709,582 and 142,662, respectively. The decrease in the distance traversed by runners and in the amount of business done was due to the transfer of remunerative lines to the Imperial Post. The year showed a total expenditure of Rs. 95,972 with an income of Rs. 1,32,762; the net profit was thus Rs. 36,791 or Rs. 383 more than last year.

IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH. (1890-91.)

The following tables furnish statistics of the telegraph lines and offices in the province of Madras for the year 1890-91:—

Lines.

Year.	Mileage of lines.				Mileage of wires.			
	At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
1890-91 ...	5,291	581	169	5,703	14,783	1,940	342	16,381
Compare 1889-90.	4,899	392	...	5,291	13,022	1,761	...	14,783

Offices.

—	Number of telegraph offices open at end of previous year.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open at the end of the year.	Number of telegrams despatched during the year from Government offices.	Increase over previous year.	Indian share of collections.
Government offices ...	156	15	...	171			
Railway and canal offices.	66	...	54	12			Rs.
Offices not open for paid telegrams	69	19	9	79	675,406	77,740	9,93,672
Total ...	291	34	63	262			
Compare 1889-90 ...	255	60	24	291	597,666	48,180	9,16,226

Government offices were opened at Árni, Conjeeveram, Devipatam, Kathivakam, Kávali, Káyalpatnam, Kílakarai, Parur, Sátúr, Tirumalaivasal, Tondi, Tuni, Vallam, Yanam and Yellamanchili; the following offices were closed on the Kurnool canal:—Adiyamapilli, Jangalpilli, Jupad and Krishnapuram. 30 offices on the Bellary-Kistna Railway and 20 offices on the Mysore State Railway were transferred to the management of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE. (1890-91.)

I.—GROSS RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Gross revenue and expenditure.

THE gross revenue and expenditure of this Presidency for each of the past 10 years are given in the following statement, which includes the service receipts and charges of the Civil, Military and Public Works departments and of the Excluded Local funds as well as the amounts issued to, and received from, the Postal and Telegraph departments, as they appear in the district accounts, but excludes all Debt and Foreign Transactions. It should be noted that the figures for 1890-91 are still subject to alteration, as the Revenue and Finance accounts of that year have not yet been closed, and that the expenditure of the last six years is exclusive of loss by exchange amounting to the sums of Rs. 18,09,863, Rs. 11,96,341, Rs. 50,82,032, Rs. 54,03,023, Rs. 82,92,900, and Rs. 45,30,920, respectively, which have been transferred for adjustment to the accounts of the Comptroller of India Treasuries:—

Years.	Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.	Provincial and local surpluses and deficits not included in the income and expenditure columns 2 and 3.	
					Surplus.	Deficit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82	994,76,958	759,16,763	235,60,195	...	7,58,374	...
1882-83	995,87,130	794,83,365	201,03,765	...	6,25,184	...
1883-84	1,011,53,063	830,15,559	181,37,504	...	2,51,883	...
1884-85	985,37,381	887,79,614	97,57,767	...	...	12,35,305
1885-86	1,062,38,441	950,77,083	111,61,358	...	21,27,738	...
1886-87	1,093,52,501	1,013,38,289	80,14,212	...	14,36,980	...
1887-88	1,112,45,956	975,83,591	136,62,365	...	14,85,311	...
1888-89	1,143,62,755	920,97,887	222,64,868	...	13,07,206	...
1889-90	1,197,56,546	1,004,32,740	193,23,806	...	15,56,134	...
1890-91	1,267,27,317	1,124,08,900	143,18,417	...	...	10,65,626

The surplus of 1890-91 as shown above fell short of that of the year before by a little over 50 lakhs, of which about 38 lakhs are to be found in the net excess outlay on State Railways, consequent chiefly on the construction of the East Coast and Máyavaram-Mutupet State Railways and the taking over by Government of the South Indian Railway. The charges of the Postal department and the outlay on Public Works and Irrigation contributed the rest of the excess,

Opening and closing balances.

The cash balances, which stood at 262 lakhs on the 1st April 1890, rose to nearly 361½ lakhs on the 31st March 1891, and on that date were distributed as follows:—

—	31st March 1890.	31st March 1891.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Branch Reserve treasury, Madras	23,11,360	127,26,388	+ 104,15,028
District treasuries	153,15,249	160,60,251	+ 7,45,002
Bank of Madras	19,76,804	19,25,690	− 51,114
Branches of the bank	65,96,405	54,28,053	− 11,68,352
Total ...	261,99,818	361,40,382	+ 99,40,564

Transfers through currency of the surplus to other provinces were not made until after the beginning of the current official year; hence the large excess on the 31st March 1891.

Debt and foreign transactions.

The following is a summary of the receipts and disbursements comprised in this group:—

—	1888-89.	1889-90.	—	1888-89.	1889-90.
Receipts.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	*Charges.*	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Guaranteed railways	80¼	71¼	Interest on Government securities	33½	35
Other deposits	½	½	Southern Mahratta Railway...	21¾	5¼
Receipts of Home Government	2¾	2	Loans	8½	7
Funds obtained by the Military department from other Governments	166½	169¾	Remittances to other provinces	261¼	253½
Maisur assigned tract ...	2½	3	Exchange transactions ...	83	45¼
London bills outstanding ...	1¼	29½	Cash and departmental balances increased	48¾	102
Net unadjusted credits ...	9¼	29¾	Advances repayable	...	¾
Advances repayable	½	...			
Total ...	263½	305¾			
Add surplus revenue	193¼	143			
Grand Total ...	456¾	448¼	Total ...	456¾	448¼

Remittances to other provinces.

The following statement shows the different ways in which remittances were made to and from other provinces in 1889-90 and 1890-91:—

—	1889-90.	1890-91.	—	1889-90.	1890-91.
Remittances from Madras.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	*Remittances to Madras.*	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Bills and wire payments on Calcutta	90	109¼	Bills and wire payments from Calcutta	19½	4¼
Bills and wire payments on Bombay	151¾	178½	Small silver coin	1¼	8¼
Transfers to currency ...	110	48	Currency notes	11½	9¾
Uncurrent silver	4	¾	Transfers from currency ...	275	235
Small silver coin	...	¾	Copper coin	2	3½
Copper coin	¼	½			
Council bill payments ...	214½	176½	Total received ...	309¼	260¾
Total sent ...	570¼	514¼	Net sent from Madras ...	261¼	253½

Supply of different kinds of money:—

Currency notes.

Currency notes aggregating in value 26 lakhs were sent from Madras to the district treasuries against 14¾ and 18¼ lakhs sent in 1888-89 and 1889-90, respectively, while those returned to Madras from district treasuries amounted to 43½ lakhs against 56¼ and 43¾ lakhs in the two previous years.

Small silver coin.

Small silver to the value of Rs. 8,25,000 was received from Bombay. In 1889-90 the supplies were got from Calcutta and Hyderabad, and amounted to Rs. 1,25,000 and Rs. 13,000, respectively. Rs. 75,000 worth of small silver was sent to Coorg, while in the year before no remittances were sent from Madras to other provinces. The amount which passed into local circulation was 353 thousands as compared with 987 and 743 thousands in 1888-89 and 1889-90, respectively.

The following statement shows in thousands of rupees, the small silver balances at the close of the last two years:—

—	Revenue treasuries.	Currency treasuries.	Small coin depôts.	Total.
31st March 1890	670	*54	20	744
31st March 1891	691	450	...	1141
Difference ...	+ 21	+ 396	— 20	+ 397

Copper coin.

The quantity of copper coin which remained at the close of the last two years is shown below in thousands of rupees:—

* In last year's report this figure was erroneously given as 74, an item of 20 lakhs having been included twice over.

—	Revenue treasuries.	Small coin depôts.	Uncurrent coin.	Total.
31st March 1890	257	54	21	332
31st March 1891	320	223	13	556
Difference ...	+ 63	+ 169	— 8	+ 224

Rs. 3,47,700 and Rs. 14,200 worth of copper coins were received during the year from Calcutta and Bombay, respectively, while Rs. 1,83,500 and Rs. 9,100 of that coin were received in the year before from Calcutta and Hyderabad. Rs. 46,100 in copper were sent to Coorg against Rs. 25,000 sent in 1889-90. The local circulation was thus increased by 92 thousands, the increase in 1888-89 and 1889-90 being 151 and 164 thousands, respectively.

Mode of keeping accounts.

The receipts and charges on account of Pearl Fishery were transferred from I and 3 Land Revenue to XXV and 32 Miscellaneous, respectively, and divided equally between Imperial and Provincial, and the cost of works executed on behalf of the licensees under 5 Salt was constituted a Provincial charge in consideration of the fact that the recoveries effected from the licensees in the shape of the Excise cess went to the credit of Provincial revenues.

II.—DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The following statements give, under major heads, the receipts and charges of the Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund services in 1889-90 and 1890-91:—

Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund Receipts.

Major head of account.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.		Actuals of 1890-91 compared with 1889-90.
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	
Principal Heads of Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land revenue	330,80,006	334,96,352	163,50,696	140,28,964	9,08,652	9,85,345	503,39,354	485,10,661	− 18,28,693
III. Salt	173,85,651	193,08,267	1,82,535	2,09,569	...	...	175,68,186	195,17,836	+ 19,49,650
IV. Stamps	16,25,419	16,14,317	48,76,259	48,42,951	...	...	65,01,678	64,57,268	− 44,410
V. Excise	85,51,540	89,98,032	28,50,513	29,99,344	...	...	114,02,053	119,97,376	+ 5,95,323
VI. Provincial rates ...	...	...	...	...	76,17,311	81,10,986	76,17,311	81,10,986	+ 4,93,675
VII. Customs	17,79,484	17,05,257	29,797	33,130	...	...	18,09,281	17,38,387	− 70,894
VIII. Assessed taxes ...	10,03,014	9,99,651	8,25,019	8,21,297	...	...	18,28,033	18,20,948	− 7,085
IX. Forest	...	...	15,57,627	17,95,408	...	...	15,57,627	17,95,408	+ 2,37,781
X. Registration	5,13,731	5,41,995	5,13,731	5,41,996	...	...	10,27,462	10,83,991	+ 56,529
XI. Tributes	34,52,431	34,49,431	...	...	...	...	34,52,431	34,49,431	− 3,000
XII. Interest	2,05,696	2,71,952	32,698	43,188	90,185	94,667	3,28,579	4,09,807	+ 81,228
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint.									
XIII. Post office	...	...	21	16	...	...	21	16	− 5
XIV. Telegraph	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XV. Mint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts by Civil Departments.									
XVI. Law and justice { A. Courts of Law...	...	...	5,50,093	5,65,060	...	...	5,50,093	5,65,060	+ 14,967
XVI. Law and justice { B. Jails ...	...	...	1,44,789	2,03,118	...	...	1,44,789	2,03,118	+ 58,329
XVII. Police	...	...	3,90,220	4,19,640	...	...	3,90,220	4,19,640	+ 29,420
XVIII. Marine	...	...	33	441	...	...	33	441	+ 408
XIX. Education	...	...	1,47,191	1,35,163	1,62,385	1,79,589	3,09,576	3,14,752	+ 5,176
XX. Medical	...	...	69,658	72,686	22,989	24,954	92,647	97,640	+ 4,993
XXI. Scientific, &c., departments	...	...	1,72,371	1,74,770	...	...	1,72,371	1,74,770	+ 2,399
Miscellaneous.									
XXII. Superannuation ...	2,38,913	2,05,133	27,264	33,737	981	596	2,67,158	2,39,466	− 27,692
XXIII. Stationery and printing	2,379	11,129	88,098	84,547	...	...	90,477	95,676	+ 5,199
XXV. Miscellaneous	39,109	1,71,865	1,39,523	1,47,119	5,72,280	5,83,952	7,50,912	9,02,936	+ 1,52,023
XXVI. State railways (gross earnings)	2,61,745	51,55,225	...	...	...	...	2,61,745	51,55,225	+ 48,93,480
Revenue from Productive Public Works.									
XXIX. Irrigation and navigation (direct receipts).	2,45,926	2,74,212	...	...	...	...	2,45,926	2,74,212	+ 28,286
Receipts from Public Works not classed as Productive.									
XXX. Irrigation and navigation	...	...	1,23,695	1,39,359	...	...	1,23,695	1,39,359	+ 15,664
XXXI. Military works ...	25,522	75,251	...	...	...	...	25,522	75,251	+ 49,729
XXXII. Civil buildings, roads, &c.—									
In charge of Public Works officers ...	...	...	1,02,633	97,723	8,917	4,036	1,11,550	1,01,759	− 9,791
In charge of Civil officers	...	...	7,978	31,012	9,75,432	9,68,883	9,83,410	9,99,895	+ 16,485
Receipts by Military Department.									
XXXIII. Army	18,92,813	12,15,457	...	...	...	...	18,92,813	12,15,457	− 6,77,356
Contributions. { Provincial to Local ...	...	...	...	...	2,81,595	2,73,486	2,81,595	2,73,486	− 8,109
Contributions. { Local to Provincial ...	...	...	2,29,870	1,90,847	...	...	2,29,870	1,90,847	− 39,023
Contributions. { Local to Local.	...	...	...	...	94,751	2,83,239	94,751	2,83,239	+ 1,88,488
Total Receipts. { Civil	676,99,378	705,95,027	291,85,984	273,74,003	107,26,561	115,05,697	1,076,11,923	1,094,74,727	+ 18,62,804
Total Receipts. { Non-civil ...	26,04,001	68,98,499	2,26,328	2,37,082	8,917	4,036	28,39,246	71,39,617	+ 43,00,371
Total Receipts. { Excluded Local funds ...	...	...	...	...	6,63,236	7,63,425	6,63,236	7,63,425	+ 1,00,189
Total Receipts. { Postal department ...	79,49,208	86,52,122	...	...	...	...	79,49,208	86,52,122	+ 7,02,914
Total Receipts. { Telegraph department ..	6,92,933	6,97,426	...	...	...	...	6,92,933	6,97,426	+ 4,493
Total ...	789,45,520	868,43,074	294,12,312	276,11,085	113,98,714	122,73,158	1,197,56,546	1,267,27,317	+ 69,70,771

Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund Charges.

Major head of Revenue.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.		Actuals of 1890-91 compared with 1889-90.
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and drawbacks	2,06,794	1,65,310	1,21,146	1,06,626	24,980	24,246	3,52,920	2,96,182	− 56,738
2. Assignments and compensations ..	12,39,602	11,25,571	...	...	...	...	12,39,602	11,25,571	− 1,14,031
3. Land revenue	...	...	46,76,234	45,79,401	36,50,622	38,26,150	83,26,856	84,05,551	+ 78,695
5. Salt	15,99,523	16,47,020	...	46,875	...	...	15,99,523	16,93,895	+ 94,372
6. Stamps	41,214	40,937	1,23,644	1,22,810	...	...	1,64,858	1,63,747	− 1,111
7. Excise	2,87,217	3,53,281	95,738	1,17,754	...	...	3,82,955	4,71,015	+ 88,060
9. Customs	...	...	1,62,340	1,56,460	...	...	1,62,340	1,56,460	− 5,880
10. Assessed taxes	8,094	8,102	8,094	8,101	...	...	16,188	16,203	+ 15
11. Forest	...	...	11,51,015	12,45,573	...	...	11,51,015	12,45,573	+ 94,558
12. Registration	3,29,330	3,38,480	3,29,330	3,38,480	...	...	6,58,660	6,76,960	+ 18,300
13. Interest on ordinary debt ...	550	944	30,779	30,312	...	...	31,329	31,256	+ 5,927
14. Do. on other obligations ...	39,338	32,166	...	...	8,707	8,419	48,045	40,585	− 7,460
15. Post office	...	...	1,05,620	95,792	...	...	1,05,620	95,792	− 9,828
18. General administration	2,74,321	2,57,375	9,80,318	9,85,934	2,42,480	2,51,036	14,97,119	14,94,345	− 2,804
19- A. Law and justice—Courts of Law ...	...	...	41,28,079	41,84,483	...	...	41,28,079	41,84,483	+ 56,404
19- B. Do. Jails ...	...	...	7,99,739	8,39,114	...	...	7,99,739	8,39,114	+ 39,375
20. Police	24,011	22,373	38,37,425	39,94,124	...	...	38,61,436	40,16,497	+ 1,55,061
21. Marine	...	...	83,334	29,318	...	...	83,334	29,318	− 54,016
22. Education	...	...	12,42,892	14,02,736	8,02,814	9,40,165	20,45,706	23,42,901	+ 2,97,195
23. Ecclesiastical	3,47,238	3,58,420	...	...	...	...	3,47,238	3,58,420	+ 11,182
24. Medical	...	...	10,76,914	10,72,271	6,87,894	7,11,078	17,64,808	17,83,949	+ 19,141
25. Political	7,749	6,020	75,452	84,996	...	...	83,201	91,016	+ 7,815
26. Scientific, &c., departments ...	244	68,554	3,49,625	3,82,686	...	...	3,49,869	4,51,240	+ 1,01,371
27. Territorial and political pensions ...	9,23,939	8,45,142	...	...	...	...	9,23,939	8,45,142	− 78,797
28. Civil furlough and absentee allowances.	...	4,502	...	...	...	...	...	4,502	+ 4,502
29. Superannuation allowances and pensions	1,04,811	89,607	12,33,553	13,38,856	6,979	9,063	13,45,343	14,37,526	+ 92,183
30. Stationery and printing	2,45,591	2,43,425	7,46,494	7,47,408	...	...	9,92,085	9,90,833	− 1,252
32. Miscellaneous	49,418	39,263	1,41,804	1,20,090	7,81,388	6,92,877	9,72,610	8,51,230	− 1,14,380
33. Famine relief	...	...	4,41,142	24,048	...	...	4,41,142	24,048	− 4,17,094
34. Construction of protective railways ...	10,964	21,49,425	...	...	...	...	10,964	21,49,429	+ 21,38,465
35. Do. do. irrigation ...	3,14,215	4,54,570	...	...	...	...	3,14,215	4,54,570	+ 1,40,355
37. Construction of railways, &c.	...	...	...	2,86,118	...	...	...	2,86,118	+ 2,86,118
Expenditure on Productive Public Works Accounts.									
38. State railways (working expenses) ...	50,42,271	113,02,323	...	...	...	...	50,42,271	113,02,323	+ 62,60,052
39. Guaranteed and subsidized railways (interest and profit)	1,34,054	1,14,056	...	...	...	...	1,34,054	1,14,056	− 19,998
41. Miscellaneous railway expenditure ...	15,500	...	99,760	1,74,819	...	...	1,15,260	1,74,819	+ 59,559
42. Irrigation and navigation (working and maintenance)	10,87,195	12,52,368	...	...	...	...	10,87,195	12,52,368	+ 1,65,173
Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive.									
43. Irrigation and navigation	...	...	32,42,699	35,46,344	3,699	2,701	32,46,398	35,49,045	+ 3,02,647
44. Military works (P.W.D.)	7,66,409	11,81,202	...	...	...	...	7,66,409	11,81,202	+ 4,14,793
45. Civil works—									
Public Works officers	28,430	25,654	22,70,211	24,80,200	87,134	'94,767	23,85,775	26,00,641	+ 2,14,866
Civil officers	...	...	1,28,590	1,41,204	40,03,742	41,79,817	41,32,332	43,21,021	+ 1,88,689
Army Services.									
46. Army	338,35,923	335,35,744	...	...	...	...	338,35,923	335,35,744	− 3,00,179
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Capital Account).									
47. Irrigation and navigation	13,93,934	15,79,883	...	...	...	...	13,93,934	15,79,883	+ 1,85,949
Contributions { Provincial to Local ...	...	...	2,81,595	2,73,486	...	...	2,81,595	2,73,486	− 8,109
Contributions { Local to Provincial ...	...	...	...	...	2,29,870	1,90,847	2,29,870	1,90,847	− 39,023
Contributions { Transfers between Local & Local	...	...	...	...	94,751	2,83,239	94,751	2,83,239	+ 1,88,488
Civil ...	57,28,084	56,45,872	223,53,926	224,53,938	105,34,227	111,17,537	386,17,137	392,47,347	+ 6,30,210
Non-civil ...	426,28,985	515,03,229	56,12,670	64,87,481	97,488	90,833	483,39,488	581,80,198	+ 98,47,710
Excluded Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...	8,06,934	12,72,996	8,06,934	12,72,996	+ 4,66,062
Charges of the Postal department ...	116,49,906	125,22,041	...	...	...	...	116,49,906	125,22,041	+ 8,72,135
Do. Telegraph department	10,26,275	11,86,318	...	...	...	...	10,26,275	11,86,318	+ 1,60,043
Total Expenditure ...	610,34,150	709,49,460	279,64,596	289,71,419	114,31,904	124,88,021	1,004,32,740	1,124,08,900	+119,76,160
Surplus or Deficit. { Imperial	+179,11,370	+158,93,614	...	...	...	...	+179,11,370	+158,93,614	− 20,17,756
Surplus or Deficit. { Provincial	...	...	+ 14,45,716	− 13,60,334	...	...	+ 14,45,716	− 13,60,334	− 28,06,050
Surplus or Deficit. { Incorporated Local ...	...	...	...	...	+ 1,10,418	+ 2,94,708	+ 1,10,418	+ 2,94,708	+ 1,84,290
Surplus or Deficit. { Excluded Local	...	...	...	...	− 1,43,698	− 5,09,571	− 1,43,698	− 5,09,571	− 3,65,873
Total Surplus or Deficit ...	+179,11,370	+158,93,614	+ 14,45,716	− 13,60,334	− 33,280	− 2,14,863	+193,23,806	+143,18,417	− 50,05,389
Grand Total ...	789,45,520	868,43,074	294,12,312	276,11,085	113,98,714	122,73,158	1,197,56,546	1,267,27,317	+ 69,70,771

IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL SERVICES—(*A*) CIVIL.

The following statement exhibits the civil receipts and charges under Imperial and Provincial services only:—

Difference between 1890-91 and 1889-90.	Receipts—(Actuals). 1889-90.	Receipts—(Actuals). 1890-91.	Major heads of account.	Charges—(Actuals). 1889-90.	Charges—(Actuals). 1890-91.	Difference between 1890-91 and 1889-90.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
– 19,05,387	494,30,703	475,25,316	... ... Land revenue	46,76,234	45,79,401	– 96,833
+ 19,49,650	175,68,186	195,17,836	... ... Salt	15,99,523	16,93,895	+ 94,372
– 44,411	65,01,679	64,57,268	... ... Stamps	1,64,858	1,63,746	– 1,112
+ 5,95,323	114,02,053	119,97,376	... ... Excise	3,82,955	4,71,015	+ 88,060
– 70,894	18,09,281	17,38,387	... ... Customs	1,62,340	1,56,460	– 5,880
– 7,445	16,50,039	16,42,594	... ... Assessed taxes	16,188	16,203	+ 15
+ 2,37,781	15,57,627	17,95,408	... ... Forest	11,51,015	12,45,573	+ 94,558
+ 56,529	10,27,462	10,83,991	... ... Registration	6,58,660	6,76,960	+ 18,300
+ 8,11,146	909,47,030	917,58,176	... ... Total	88,11,773	90,03,253	+ 1,91,480
			Miscellaneous other heads.			
...	...	...	... Interest on ordinary debt ...	31,329	36,656	+ 5,327
+ 76,747	2,38,393	3,15,140	... Interest on other obligations ...	39,338	32,166	– 7,172
...	...	...	... Refunds and drawbacks ...	3,27,910	2,71,936	– 56,004
...	...	...	. Assignments and compensations.	12,39,602	11,25,571	– 1,14,031
– 3,000	34,52,431	34,49,431	... Tributes from Native States ...	...	...	...
– 4	21	17	... ... Post office	1,05,620	95,792	– 9,828
...	...	...	... General administration ...	12,54,669	12,43,309	– 11,360
+ 14,967	5,50,093	5,65,060	... Law and justice—A. Courts of Law.	41,28,080	41,84,483	+ 56,403
+ 58,328	1,44,789	2,03,117	... Do. B. Jails ...	7,99,739	8,39,114	+ 39,375
+ 29,419	3,90,221	4,19,640	... ... Police	38,61,436	40,16,497	+ 1,55,061
+ 408	33	441	... ... Marine	83,334	29,318	– 54,016
– 12,028	1,47,191	1,35,163	... ... Education	12,42,891	14,02,736	+ 1,59,845
...	...	...	... ... Ecclesiastical	3,47,238	3,58,420	+ 11,182
+ 3,028	69,658	72,686	... ... Medical	10,76,914	10,72,271	– 4,643
...	...	...	... ... Political	83,201	91,016	+ 7,815
+ 2,400	1,72,371	1,74,771	. Scientific and other minor departments.	3,49,868	4,51,240	+ 1,01,372
...	...	...	.Territorial and political pensions.	9,23,939	8,45,142	– 78,797
...	...	...	... Civil furlough and absentee allowances.	...	4,503	+ 4,503
– 27,307	2,66,177	2,38,870	. Superannuation allowances and pensions.	13,38,364	14,28,462	+ 90,098
+ 5,198	90,478	95,676	... Stationery and printing ...	9,92,084	9,90,833	– 1,251
+ 1,40,352	1,78,631	3,18,983	... ... Miscellaneous	1,94,222	1,68,353	– 25,869
...	...	...	... ... Famine relief	4,41,142	24,048	– 4,17,094
...	...	...	... Miscellaneous railway expenditure.	99,760	1,74,819	+ 75,059
...	...	...	... Construction of railways ...	...	2,86,118	+ 2,86,118
+ 15,663	1,23,696	1,39,359	... Irrigation and navigation ...	32,42,699	35,46,344	+ 3,03,645
+ 23,034	7,978	31,012	... Civil works by Civil officers ...	1,28,589	1,41,204	+ 12,615
– 4,910	1,02,633	97,723	... Do. by Public Works officers.	22,70,211	24,80,200	+ 2,09,989
– 39,023	2,29,870	1,90,847	... ... Contributions	2,81,595	2,73,486	– 8,109
+ 2,83,272	61,64,664	64,47,936	... Total, other heads ...	248,83,804	256,14,037	+ 7,30,233
+ 10,83,665	968,85,365	979,69,030	... ... Total, Civil	280,82,907	281,29,809	+ 46,902
+ 10,753	2,26,329	2,37,082	... ... Total, Non-civil	56,12,670	64,87,481	+ 8,74,811
+ 10,94,418	971,11,694	982,06,112	... Total, Imperial and Provincial...	336,95,577	346,17,290	+ 9,21,713

The total receipts and charges as entered in this statement exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 10,94,418 and Rs. 9,21,713, respectively, showing a net improvement of Rs. 1,72,705 over the transactions of that year, a large increase under the principal heads of revenue being almost counterbalanced by increased outlay on Public Works and Railways.

Incidence of taxation.

The following statement compares for the last two years the rate of assessment per head of population under some of the more important heads of revenue:—

—	Incidence of taxation per head of population. Land revenue.	Income-tax.	Stamps.	Excise on spirits (abkári).	Opium.	Customs, sea and land.	Salt.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1890-91	1 5 4	0 0 9	0 2 11	0 5 1	0 0 4	0 0 9	0 7 2	2 6 4
1889-90	1 9 8	0 0 10	0 3 4	0 5 6	0 0 4	0 0 11	0 8 2	2 12 9

The comparison of the incidence of taxation is vitiated by the adoption for the year under review of the figures of the census of 1891, which show an increase of 15·49 per cent. on those of the census of 1881 adopted in the previous year.

(1) Land Revenue.

The receipts from this source were divided among the following heads:— Receipts and charges.

Minor heads.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Difference + or –.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary revenue	492,24,646	474,40,167	– 17,84,479
Sale-proceeds of waste lands, &c., and receipts for the improvement of Government estates	19,173	16,721	– 2,452
Fisheries and other receipts classified as miscellaneous revenue	1,86,884	68,428	– 1,18,456
Total ...	494,30,703	475,25,316	– 19,05,387

Except in Ganjam, Nellore, Tanjore, Madura and Nílgiris, there was a large decrease in the collections compared with 1889-90, which was an exceptionally favourable year for cultivation. The advance collections made in some districts in that year and the unfavourable character of the season in 1890-91 were among the chief causes for the falling off in 1890-91. In 1889-90 there were also large receipts from pearl fisheries. The land revenue charges fell from Rs. 46,76,234 in 1889-90 to Rs. 45,79,401 in 1890-91 as shown below:—

Minor heads.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Difference + or —.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Charges of district administration	36,31,525	36,10,791	– 20,734
Charges on account of fishery collections ...	44,468	8,340	– 36,128
Survey and settlement	9,29,992	9,04,003	– 25,989
Land records and agriculture	55,922	47,224	– 8,698
Inam Commissioners	14,327	9,043	– 5,284
Total ...	46,76,234	45,79,401	– 96,833

There was thus a decrease under every head. Under the first head very heavy law charges were incurred in connection with a single suit in 1889-90, in which year also smaller savings accrued from absence of officers on leave out of India. The decrease would have been larger but for the increased expenditure incurred in strengthening the staff and raising the pay of revenue inspectors. The decrease under Fishery charges was due to the special pearl fishery held in 1889-90 and the transfer from this head to Miscellaneous of the charges on account of pearl fishery in the accounts of the year under review. Reductions of temporary establishments were chiefly responsible for the saving under Survey and Settlement, and fewer departmental operations for the savings under the remaining minor heads.

(2) Salt.

Administration.

The new factories or extensions opened for direct manufacture under Government in order to control the price of excise salt were all brought into working order during the year.

Excise system.

There was no further extension of the excise system.

Manufacture.

Except in the Chatrapur sub-division, the season was favourable for salt manufacture. Leaving out of account the scrapings of swamp salt in Pandruka and Panchakulli, the total quantity of salt manufactured and received into store, amounted to 8,626,988 maunds against 9,101,346 maunds in the preceding year. Under Government salt there was an increase of 316,635 maunds compared with the previous year, owing chiefly to the more successful working of the extensions. The outturn of excise salt showed a decrease of 790,993 maunds consequent on the absence of any manufacture at the Tuticorin factories in the season under report.

The stocks of Government salt in the Presidency at the close of the year showed an increase of over 550,000 maunds, and those of excise salt of more than 825,000 maunds, making a total increase of about 1,400,000 maunds. The following statement gives the total quantity of salt issued under all heads in the past two years :—

Items.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase or decrease.
	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.
Issued for home and inland consumption ...	8,022,466	7,923,468	– 98,998
Issued for fish-curing	175,111	196,425	+ 21,314
Sold to French Government	59,298	54,394	– 4,904
Issued for export	91,721	40,806	– 50,915
Miscellaneous	105,480	162,525	+ 57,045
Total ...	8,454,076	8,377,618	– 76,458

The decrease in the total quantity of salt issued was spread over several sub-divisions, and may be attributed mainly to the restriction on the inland sales in Ganjam for want of sufficient stock, to the inferior quality of the salt sold, and to the maintenance of unduly high prices in the Chingleput sub-division.

Revenue and expenditure.

The receipts on account of Madras salt aggregated Rs. 191,95,523, the highest ever realized. The particulars are contained in the subjoined statement :—

Items.	Receipts in 1890-91.			Total receipts in 1889-90.
	Duty.	Cost price.	Total.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Home and inland consumption ...	18,88,226	1,63,448	20,51,674	23,51,600
Issues to French Government ...	...	5,779	5,779	30,991
Fish-curing	...	1,32,110	1,32,110	1,16,282
Customs duty	4,159	...	4,159	3,671
Excise duty	167,92,979	...	167,92,979	146,81,177
	186,85,364	3,01,337	189,86,701	171,83,721
Miscellaneous receipts ...	...	2,08,822	2,08,822	1,82,804
Total ...	186,85,364	5,10,159	191,95,523	173,66,525

The receipts in 1890-91 exceeded those of 1889-90 by Rs. 18,28,998 and would have been much more but for the restriction on inland sales in Ganjam during the greater part of the year. There was an increase of over 21 lakhs under excise duty, due to unusually large realizations on account of salt removed on cash payment. This was brought about by the high rates of premium at which Government promissory notes were sold during the year. Those who already had Government paper deposited for salt credits became anxious to dispose of it, and those who had not, preferred buying salt for cash. Of the total receipts, Rs. 98,91,654 were realized on Government salt sold and excise salt removed on cash payment, including the proceeds of salt sold for fish-curing and supplied to the French Government, and Rs. 90,90,888 on salt issued on credit both before and during the year. The total charges of the department, excluding the portion debitable to excise and the charges due to the transfer of the salt administration of Orissa to this Presidency, amounted to Rs. 15,83,399, or Rs. 91,170 more than those of 1889-90 ; the increase was almost entirely due to the expansion of departmental operations.

Orissa.

The receipts and charges relating to Orissa aggregated Rs. 3,22,313 and Rs. 1,10,496, respectively, against Rs. 2,01,661 and Rs. 1,07,294 booked in the previous year. The increase in receipts was due to the increase in sales of locally manufactured salt, while the increase in charges was the result of the expansion of departmental operations.

(3) Stamps.

The stamp revenue and expenditure fell from Rs. 65,01,679 and Rs. 1,64,858, respectively, in 1889-90 to Rs. 64,57,268 and Rs. 1,63,746 in 1890-91.

(4) Excise.

Abkári.

Owing to the expansion of departmental operations and the extension of the tree-tax system, the abkári revenue shows a considerable increase from year to year. In 1890-91 it amounted to Rs. 114,42,528 or Rs. 5,64,958 more than in 1889-90. The charges rose from Rs. 3,82,744 in 1889-90 to Rs. 4,70,541 in 1890-91.

Opium.

Opium receipts amounted to Rs. 5,54,848 against Rs. 5,24,483 in 1889-90. The charges related almost entirely to registration and amounted to Rs. 474 and Rs. 211 in 1890-91 and 1889-90, respectively.

(5) Customs.

Sea-customs.

The sea-customs receipts, exclusive of the import duty on salt, aggregated Rs. 16,76,176 against Rs. 16,64,514 in 1889-90. There was a falling off of about Rs. 77,000 under exports, more than counterbalanced by an increase of about Rs. 85,000 under imports, due chiefly to the enhancement of the duty on imported spirits from 1st April 1890. The remainder of the increase was under miscellaneous receipts. The charges were Rs. 1,44,963 against Rs. 1,50,820 in 1889-90.

Land customs.

The exports in 1890-91 were very small, and the land customs receipts fell from Rs. 1,44,767, the abnormally high figure of 1889-90, to Rs. 62,211. The charges were Rs. 11,497 or Rs. 23 less than in 1889-90.

(6) Assessed Taxes.

Income-tax.

This head comprises the receipts and charges of the income-tax which aggregated Rs. 16,42,594 and Rs. 16,203, respectively, against Rs. 16,50,039 and Rs. 16,188 in 1889-90. More arrears were collected in 1889-90 than in the year under review ; hence the decrease in receipts.

(7) Forest.

The following statement shows the receipts and charges of the Forest department for the past five years :—

—	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1890-91 compared with 1889-90 + or –.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts	12,46,911	13,74,920	15,15,006	15,57,627	17,95,408	+2,37,781
Charges	11,49,060	11,26,525	12,15,541	11,51,015	12,45,573	+ 94,558
Surplus ...	97,851	2,48,395	2,99,465	4,06,612	5,49,835	+1,43,223

(8) Registration.

The receipts from registration which show a progressive increase, consequent on the establishment of additional sub-registry offices and the increasing appreciation by the public of the importance of registration, reached the high figure of Rs. 10,83,991 in 1890-91 against Rs. 10,27,462 in 1889-90. The charges also increased from Rs. 6,58,660 in 1889-90 to Rs. 6,76,960 in the year under report.

(9) Other Heads.

The aggregate receipts and charges comprised in this class were as follows :—

—	1889-90.	1890-91.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts	61,64,664	64,47,936	+ 2,83,272
Charges	248,83,804	256,14,037	+ 7,30,233

The following figures show the variations in the receipts :—

Increase.	Rs.	*Decrease.*	Rs.
Interest	76,747	Tributes	3,000
Law and justice, Courts	14,967	Post office	4
Do. Jails	58,328	Education	12,028
Police	29,419	Superannuations	27,307
Marine	408	Civil works by Public Works officers	4,910
Medical	3,028	Contributions	39,023
Scientific and other minor departments	2,400		86,272
Stationery and printing	5,198	Net increase	2,83,272
Miscellaneous	1,40,352		
Irrigation and navigation	15,663		
Civil works by Civil officers	23,034		
Total	3,69,544	Total	3,69,544

A sum of Rs. 1,31,067 of the above increase is nominal, inasmuch as it represents an adjustment in the accounts of the year under review to the credit of XXV. Miscellaneous, Extraordinary items, Imperial, and debit of the Railway concerned of the refund from Imperial to Provincial of a corresponding sum spent by the Madras Government in 1884-85 and 1885-86 on earthwork on the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway, and adjusted to the credit of Provincial and debit of Imperial revenues under I. Land Revenue in the accounts of 1889-90. The large increase under Interest is consequent on the yearly increase in the amounts advanced for Harbour construction purposes and on the special recovery of about Rs. 37,000 on account of interest on arrears of peishcush due by the Ramnad Zamindari when the estate was taken over by the Court of Wards. Larger Magisterial fines and increased jail manufactures led to the two-fold increase under Law and Justice. The increases under Police and Medical occurred in Cattle Pound receipts and Medical College fees, respectively. The increase under Stationery and Printing represents chiefly the cost of stationery and printed forms supplied to the East Coast State Railway, while that under Irrigation and Navigation is attributed to development of navigation. The receipts of 1890-91 under Civil works by Civil officers include a special item of Rs. 9,400 on account of repayment of compensation paid in the previous year for lands taken up in order to widen Robinson road in the Malabar district, and larger contributions for roads, &c., than those received in 1889-90. The decrease under Tributes is due to the fact that two years' payments were made by the Jeypore and Bustar States in 1889-90. Most of the decrease under Education is due to the larger sale of books in 1889-90 than in 1890-91. The yearly falling off in the subscriptions to the Military and the Medical Retiring Funds and the Madras Civil Fund is responsible for the decrease in Superannuation receipts. The falling off under Civil works by Public Works officers was made up of small items. A sum of Rs. 81,434 was paid by the Village Service Fund of the Nellore district in 1889-90 in liquidation of a loan from Provincial Services, while a contribution of Rs. 40,000 due by the District Board, South Arcot, for 1889-90 was recovered only in 1890-91; hence the variation under Contributions. The variations on the expenditure side were as shown below :—

Increase.	Rs.	*Decrease.*	Rs.
Interest on ordinary debt	5,327	Interest on other obligations	7,172
Law and justice, Courts	56,403	Refunds	56,604
Do. Jails	39,375	Assignments and compensations	1,14,031
Police	1,55,061	Post office	9,828
Education	1,59,845	General administration	11,360
Ecclesiastical	11,182	Marine	54,016
Political	7,815	Medical	4,643
Scientific and other minor departments	1,01,372	Territorial and political pensions	78,797
Civil furlough and absentee allowance	4,503	Stationery and printing	1,251
Superannuation allowances and pensions	90,098	Miscellaneous	25,869
Miscellaneous railway expenditure	75,060	Famine relief	4,17,094
Construction of railways	2,86,117	Contributions	8,109
Irrigation and navigation	3,03,645		7,88,174
Civil works by Civil officers	12,615	Increase	7,30,233
Do. by Public Works officers	2,09,989		
Total	15,18,407	Total	15,18,407

The grant of larger loans accounts for the increase under Interest on Ordinary Debt. The excess under Law and Justice, Courts of Law, took place under law

charges and in the charge for process service. Larger advances were made for jail manufactures, but these were met by larger receipts credited *per contra* as explained on the receipts side under Jails. The recent revision of the police force is responsible for most of the increase under Police and the payment of larger results-grants for that under Education. The savings from absence of chaplains on leave out of India were small, compared with those of the year before, hence the excess under Ecclesiastical. The actuals under Political include privilege leave allowances to the resident in Travancore in addition to the pay of his *locum tenens*, while the excess under Scientific and other Minor Departments is made up of the Census charges and the cost of holding an additional Middle-school examination. The actuals under Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances represent privilege leave allowances paid to Mr. H. D. Taylor, C.S., Manager of the Jeypore estate. The payments under Superannuation and Retired Allowances considerably exceed the actuals of the previous year owing to the large excess of new pensions over lapses, especially in the revenue and police branches of the public service. Larger expenditure from Provincial funds on the East Coast Railway accounts for the excess under Miscellaneous Railway expenditure and the figure shown against Construction of Railways represents the amount spent during the year on the Máyavaram-Mutupet Railway. The outlay on Irrigation and Public Works considerably exceeded that of the previous year. The decrease in the charges on account of Interest on Other Obligations was due chiefly to the interest on soldiers' deposits in Savings Banks having been, for the first time, directly adjusted in the books of the Comptroller, India Treasuries. The payments on account of Refunds fluctuate considerably. The accounts of 1889-90 under Assignments and Compensations included an advance payment of about Rs. 17,000 to the French Government and two years' compensation, against one in 1890-91, to the Pudukóta State for the suppression of earth-salt manufacture in that state. Savings also accrued from lapses of pensions, and the stipendiaries in some cases did not draw their allowances on the due dates. The short expenditure under Post Office was caused by the conversion of some District Post establishments into Imperial. The actuals of 1889-90 under Administration included a special expenditure of about Rs. 10,000 incurred in connection with the visit of His Excellency Lord Connemara to Simla. A grant of Rs. 72,484 was made from Provincial funds in 1889-90 to cover deficits in the Port Fund accounts of Godávari, Kistna and Tanjore, while the amount adjusted in 1890-91 to the credit of the Ganjam Port Fund was Rs. 11,883 only; hence the decrease under Marine. Territorial and Political pensions show a decrease every year in consequence of the death of pensioners drawing large allowances and of the grant of commutations. The accounts of 1889-90 under Miscellaneous included about Rs. 22,000, on account of expenses incurred on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales. Expenditure in connection with the famine in Ganjam in 1889-90 was continued to the year under review. The variations under the remaining heads do not call for special remarks.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(*B*) PUBLIC WORKS.

The following statements exhibit the receipts and expenditure connected with Imperial public works during the past two years :—

Nature of receipts.	Actuals. 1889-90.	Actuals. 1890-91.	Difference + or —.
1. Irrigation and navigation—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct revenue from productive public works	2,45,926	2,74,212	+ 28,286
2. Military works	25,522	75,251	+ 49,729
3. Railways	2,61,745	51,55,225	+ 48,93,480
Total	5,33,193	55,04,688	+ 49,71,495

The increase under Irrigation and Navigation was due to increased collections from the Godávari and the Kistna delta and the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal systems. The increase under Military Works was due chiefly to the transfer to the control of the Director-General, Military Works, of most of the works in this Presidency, and to the realization of better rents for military buildings. Most of the increase under Railways represents the gross earnings of the South Indian Railway taken over by Government from 1st January 1891. A sum of Rs. 34,14,847, the value of stores taken over from that Company, is added on both sides of the account :—

Nature of expenditure.	Actuals. 1889-90.	Actuals. 1890-91.	Difference + or − .
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Railways—			
Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway, revenue and capital accounts	50,64,491	1,84,931	− 48,79,560
South Indian Railway, revenue and capital accounts	...	110,98,321	+ 110,98,321
East Coast Railway	26,464	21,49,429	+ 21,22,965
Hindupur survey	− 22,220	19,071	+ 41,291
State outlay on guaranteed railways	1,34,054	1,14,056	− 19,998
2. Irrigation and navigation—			
Famine relief irrigation works	3,14,215	4,54,570	+ 1,40,355
Productive public works, capital account	13,93,934	15,79,883	+ 1,85,949
Do. do. revenue account	10,87,195	12,52,368	+ 1,65,173
3. Military works	7,66,499	11,81,202	+ 4,14,703
4. Civil works	28,430	25,654	− 2,776
Total	87,93,062	180,59,485	+ 92,66,423

The purchase by Government of the South Indian Railway and the construction of the East Coast Railway account for the large excess under Railways in 1890-91. The short expenditure under State outlay on Guaranteed Railways was due to the savings effected in salaries of officers. The vigorous prosecution of the Rushkulya project works and the increased outlay on the Periyár project caused the excess under Famine Relief Irrigation Works and Productive Public Works, Capital Account, respectively, while the transfer of the old lock at Vijishwaram in the Godávari Western division from the Capital to the Revenue Account, and larger outlay on maintenance created the excess under Revenue Account. The excess under Military Works was, as explained under receipts, due to the transfer of the control of most of the works in the Presidency to the Director-General, Military Works.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(*C*) MILITARY.

The following statement compares the Military receipts in 1890-91 and 1889-90 :—

Heads of account.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Difference + or − .
	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. Army and garrison staff	419	...	− 419
III. Regimental pay, allowances and charges	1,01,240	87,884	− 13,356
IV. Commissariat establishments, supplies and services	7,95,959	4,10,040	− 3,85,919
V. Remount and veterinary establishments, supplies and services	23,773	31,483	+ 7,710
VI. Clothing establishments, supplies and services	1,68,330	1,75,768	+ 7,438
VII. Barrack establishment, supplies and services	9,724	6,849	− 2,875
VIII. Administration of martial law	27	...	− 27
IX. Medical establishment, supplies and services	1,87,127	1,62,128	− 24,999
X. Ordnance establishments, stores and camp equipage	1,95,245	1,57,397	− 37,848
XII. Education	730	657	− 73
XIII. Sea transport charges	9,613	13,079	+ 3,466
XIV. Miscellaneous services	2,73,235	35,423	− 2,37,812
XVI. Rewards for military service	...	393	+ 393
XVII. Military pensions to Europeans	23,422	22,105	− 1,317
XVIII. Military pensions to Natives	32	50	+ 18
XIX. Widows' pensions and compassionate allowance	1,03,937	1,12,201	+ 8,264
Total Receipts	18,92,813	12,15,457	− 6,77,356

The net decrease of Rs. 6,77,356 is made up of a decrease of Rs. 7,04,645 under 10 heads, and an increase of Rs. 27,289 under the remaining 6 heads. The decrease under Regimental Pay Allowances and Charges, was due to an adjustment in 1889-90 of Rs. 16,040 erroneously credited to the Military Department, Bengal, in 1888-89, while smaller proceeds from the sale of malt liquor, which is now obtainable direct from contractors, and a falling off in the consumption of rum by the troops account for the large decrease under Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services. A smaller supply of European stores to Provincial hospitals in the Madras Presidency caused the decrease under Medical. The receipts in 1889-90 under Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage, and Miscellaneous Services, respectively, were swelled by the adjustment of the value of European stores returned from other departments, and of the unexpended balance of advances made in 1888-89 to officers of Commissariat out-posts. The Military expenditure, which is detailed below, shows a net saving of Rs. 3,00,179 as compared with the previous year :—

Heads of account.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Difference + or − .
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Army and garrison staff	12,19,053	12,55,370	+ 36,317
2. Administrative staff	4,36,888	4,62,233	+ 25,345
3. Regimental pay, allowances and charges	141,54,833	146,13,731	+ 4,58,898
4. Commissariat establishments, supplies and services	82,08,048	73,75,525	− 8,32,523
5. Remount and veterinary establishments, supplies and services	5,03,906	4,18,092	− 85,814
6. Clothing establishments, supplies and services	3,34,483	5,04,761	+ 1,70,278
7. Barrack establishments, supplies and services	5,19,717	5,37,913	+ 18,196
8. Administration of martial law	90,106	91,982	+ 1,876
9. Medical establishments, supplies and services	14,28,034	14,46,772	+ 18,738
10. Ordnance establishments, stores and camp equipage	9,58,618	10,03,190	+ 44,572
11. Ecclesiastical	73,158	54,603	− 18,555
12. Education	1,28,563	1,30,693	+ 2,130
13. Sea transport charges	1,90,580	2,23,702	+ 33,122
14. Miscellaneous services	19,43,539	16,94,361	− 2,49,178
15. Volunteer corps	4,16,257	4,33,670	+ 17,413
16. Rewards for military services	15,318	13,934	− 1,384
17. Military pensions to Europeans	6,79,003	6,28,612	− 50,391
18. Military pensions to Natives	22,93,406	23,87,539	+ 94,133
19. Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances	98,110	1,14,655	+ 16,545
20. Departmental pensions	1,44,303	1,44,406	+ 103
Total	338,35,923	335,35,744	− 3,00,179

The increase under Army and Garrison Staff was due to heavy telegraph charges incurred in Upper Burma, and to Haka having been constituted a second-class command, while most of the increase under Administrative Staff was caused by a revision of the establishment of the Pay Examiner's office, and by the increased rate of pay drawn by some officers. The increase under Regimental Pay Allowances and Charges was due mainly to No. 2 Mountain Battery and the 1st Hampshire Regiment having been borne on the strength of this Presidency from 1st June 1890, and to the payment of kit money to recruits enlisted in the Burma Local Battalions; besides, in 1889-90 more officers were absent on furlough. The increase under Clothing was caused by large payments made on account of compensation in lieu of clothing, and charges incurred in consequence of the revision of the superintending and manufacturing establishments, and also by mobilization charges amounting to Rs. 55,239, while the increase under Barracks was due to the inclusion under that head of the cost of canvas cloth for mattresses which was taken in 1889-90 under Grant 4, "Purchase of reserve stock," counterbalanced partly by a reduction in the conservancy establishment at certain stations. The increase under Medical was chiefly due to a reduction in the contract rates for diet articles, and to the transfer of one European regiment and one battery from Bengal. The employment of extra workmen in the Arsenal, Madras, for making harness, saddlery and accoutrements, hitherto obtained from the Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, and the large quantity of work turned out in the Gun Carriage Factory account for the increase under Ordnance. Sea Transport Charges for 1890-91 include large payments made on account of the movement of troops from port to port in India, while under Volunteer Corps are included expenses incurred on account of the Volunteer Reserve Force and heavy "travelling and out-station

allowances" and "capitation grants." New admissions account for the increase under Military Pensions to Natives, while the increase in the number of widow pensioners and the payment of arrears of pension to widows of warrant officers with effect from April 1886 at the official rate of exchange for the year are responsible for the increase under Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances. On the other hand very large savings accrued under Commissariat chiefly by the withdrawal of Bengal regiments from Upper Burma, by certain European corps obtaining their malt liquor direct, instead of through the Commissariat department, and by savings effected on different accounts in the expenditure in Upper Burma. The purchase of a less number of remounts in 1890-91 accounts for the decrease under Remount and Veterinary, while that under Ecclesiastical was due partly to the transfer to the Civil department of the payment of the monthly allowance of the Roman Catholic Bishop, and partly to the abolition of the appointment of a Chaplain at Myingyan. The charges incurred in 1890-91 on account of Upper Burma and the Anglo-Siamese Mission, as well as those on account of commutations of pensions, were less than in the year before; hence the decrease under Miscellaneous Services and under Military Pensions to Europeans:

IMPERIAL SERVICES (*D*)—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH.

The receipts and outgoings of these two departments for the past five years are given below:—

Years.	Postal.			Telegraph.		
	Receipts.	Charges.	Difference.	Receipts.	Charges.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	79,72,824	72,74,294	− 6,98,530	6,53,805	7,77,386	+ 1,23,581
1887-88	67,94,084	87,68,532	+19,74,448	6,42,599	7,08,616	+ 66,017
1888-89	72,13,769	92,02,316	+19,88,547	6,61,950	8,90,164	+ 2,28,214
1889-90	79,49,208	116,49,906	+37,00,698	6,92,933	10,26,275	+ 3,33,342
1890-91	86,52,122	125,22,041	+38,69,919	6,97,426	11,86,318	+ 4,88,892

Since the transfer of the District Savings' Bank to the Postal department in 1886-87, large Post Office payments have been made in the shape of withdrawals. The sale-proceeds of postage stamps and the discount allowed thereon are shown below:—

Years.	Postage stamps.	Service postage stamps.	Discount on sale of stamps.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	13,36,779	3,08,936	20,492
1889-90	15,47,048	3,19,908	23,773
1890-91	16,13,042	3,34,776	24,776

The Telegraph department charges show an increase over those of the previous year, due chiefly to larger outlay on the construction of lines.

III.—PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

Under this heading are comprised (1) Provincial services proper and (2) such local funds as are placed at the unfettered disposal of the Provincial Government for provincial uses. The latter have not only been incorporated in the general accounts, but form a material part of the Provincial services account, and are therefore separated from the rest of the Incorporated Local Funds dealt with in section IV of this chapter.

(1) PROVINCIAL SERVICES PROPER.

In the following statement will be found the receipts and charges detailed under major heads for the last five years. Unlike the previous year, in which there was a surplus of Rs. 14,42,118, the receipts of 1890-91 fell short of the charges by a sum of Rs. 14,16,889, which, therefore, represents the deficit in the transactions under Provincial services proper of that year:—

Major heads of account.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1890-91 compared with 1889-90.
Income, Provincial Proper.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land revenue	135,82,870	155,76,698	159,16,165	163,50,696	140,28,964	−23,21,732
III. Salt	1,20,116	1,44,338	1,36,533	1,82,534	2,09,569	+ 27,035
IV. Stamps	29,10,338	44,78,704	46,01,962	48,76,259	48,42,951	− 33,308
V. Excise	45,83,289	24,34,766	26,18,705	28,50,513	29,99,344	+ 1,48,831
VII. Customs	26,342	27,279	28,908	29,798	33,130	+ 3,332
VIII. Assessed taxes	2,16,735	7,64,263	7,56,043	8,25,020	8,21,297	− 3,723
IX. Forest	12,46,912	13,74,920	15,15,006	15,57,627	17,95,408	+ 2,37,781
X. Registration	4,35,609	4,53,810	4,79,164	5,13,731	5,41,996	+ 28,265
XII. Interest	2,342	2,342	35,168	32,697	43,188	+ 10,491
XIII. Post office	47	...	8	21	16	− 5
XVI-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	4,01,427	4,57,897	4,95,163	5,50,093	5,65,060	+ 14,967
XVI-B. Do. Jails.	1,54,336	1,49,100	1,65,894	1,44,789	2,03,117	+ 58,328
XVII. Police	89,451	84,456	91,899	86,204	85,668	− 536
XVIII. Marine	4,506	13,816	200	33	441	+ 408
XIX. Education	1,64,567	1,62,808	1,65,458	1,47,191	1,35,163	− 12,028
XX. Medical	1,41,049	1,14,982	1,12,579	69,658	72,686	+ 3,028
XXI. Scientific, &c., departments	1,43,887	87,212	1,14,942	1,72,124	1,73,823	+ 1,699
XXII. Superannuation	21,072	35,461	56,492	27,264	33,737	+ 6,473
XXIII. Stationery and printing ...	83,460	88,319	95,250	88,100	84,547	− 3,553
XXV. Miscellaneous	68,640	1,21,913	1,43,162	1,39,523	1,47,119	+ 7,596
XXX. Irrigation and navigation..	74,472	1,00,303	1,10,908	1,23,696	1,39,360	+ 15,664
XXXII. Civil works—						
Civil officers	3,617	20,813	21,982	7,978	31,012	+ 23,034
Public Works officers ...	1,08,737	1,07,121	98,230	1,02,633	97,723	− 4,910
Contributions from Local.	2,20,485	2,71,708	2,21,124	2,29,870	1,90,847	− 39,023
Total ...	248,04,306	270,73,059	279,80,945	291,08,052	272,76,166	−18,31,886
Provincial Deficit ...	...	...	...	...	14,16,889	+14,16,889
Grand Total ...	248,04,306	270,73,059	279,80,945	291,08,052	286,93,055	− 4,14,997

Major heads of account.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1890-91 compared with 1889-90.
Expenditure, Provincial Proper.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and drawbacks ...	74,884	1,10,654	1,08,485	1,21,146	1,06,626	− 14,520
3. Land revenue	45,62,600	46,29,728	46,09,095	46,57,664	45,68,411	− 89,253
5. Salt	...	...	...	...	46,875	+ 46,875
6. Stamps	81,432	1,15,568	1,19,347	1,23,644	1,22,810	− 834
7. Excise	1,20,415	67,353	82,237	95,739	1,17,754	+ 22,015
9. Customs	1,76,150	1,61,214	1,63,160	1,62,340	1,56,459	− 5,881
10. Assessed taxes	3,329	16,744	7,977	8,094	8,102	+ 8
11. Forest	11,49,060	11,26,525	12,15,541	11,51,015	12,45,573	+ 94,558
12. Registration	3,07,127	3,10,632	3,27,574	3,29,330	3,38,480	+ 9,150
13. Interest on ordinary debt ...	...	...	28,408	30,779	36,312	+ 5,533
15. Post office	1,06,304	1,06,283	1,05,906	1,05,620	95,792	− 9,828
18. General administration ...	10,53,038	9,64,269	9,59,485	9,80,347	9,85,935	+ 5,588
19-A. Law and justice—Courts of Law...	39,28,050	39,89,199	40,81,418	41,28,079	41,84,483	+ 56,404
19-B. Do. Jails ...	8,83,059	8,62,817	8,29,480	7,99,739	8,39,114	+ 39,375
20. Police	37,37,270	35,95,940	35,38,837	36,11,363	37,61,931	+ 1,50,568
21. Marine	18,389	26,738	11,063	83,334	29,317	− 54,017
22. Education	12,67,080	12,49,727	11,80,310	12,42,891	14,02,736	+ 1,59,845
24. Medical	11,47,670	11,50,853	10,81,229	10,76,914	10,72,271	− 4,643
25. Political	...	81,445	71,528	75,452	84,996	+ 9,544
26. Scientific, &c., departments.	3,40,290	3,29,053	3,55,336	3,05,479	3,54,360	+ 48,881
29. Superannuation	9,83,455	10,77,635	11,53,723	12,33,553	13,38,856	+ 1,05,303
30. Stationery and printing ...	6,64,968	8,97,329	8,12,680	7,34,828	7,40,552	+ 5,724
32. Miscellaneous	2,51,940	1,62,502	1,74,869	1,44,804	1,29,091	− 15,713
33. Famine relief	5,184	670	2,587	4,41,142	24,048	− 4,17,094
37. Construction of railways ...	...	...	...	...	2,86,117	+ 2,86,117
41. Miscellaneous railway expenditure	38,891	228	...	99,760	1,74,820	+ 75,060
43. Irrigation and navigation ...	4,22,802	26,27,459	32,94,403	32,42,699	35,46,344	+ 3,03,645
45. Civil works—						
Civil officers	2,05,283	85,001	1,74,051	1,28,590	1,41,204	+ 12,614
Public Works officers ...	21,76,954	19,42,560	20,77,463	22,70,211	24,80,200	+ 2,09,989
Contributions to Local ...	2,81,175	3,24,257	2,64,495	2,81,378	2,73,486	− 7,892
Total Provincial Charges ...	239,86,799	260,12,413	268,30,687	276,65,934	286,93,055	+10,27,121
Provincial Surpluses ...	8,17,507	10,60,646	11,50,258	14,42,118	...	−14,42,118
Grand Total ...	248,04,306	270,73,059	279,80,945	291,08,052	286,93,055	− 4,14,997

The following statement shows how the Provincial share of Land Revenue, as entered in this report, has been calculated for the past two years :—

—	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total land revenue, Imperial and Provincial	494,30,702	475,25,316
Provincial share as divided proportionately	123,57,675	118,81,329
Add—		
Fixed assignment under the new contract	33,01,000	33,01,000
Interprovincial adjustments	21,476	38,250
Political agency charges (Government of India Financial No. 4883, dated 15th September 1887)	75,000	75,000
On account of one-fourth duty on Colombo arrack credited to Customs ...	95,793	90,518
On account of charges for Burmese convicts transferred to Madras jail prior to April 1887 (Government of India No. 4162, dated 31st July 1888) ...	27,752	18,934
On account of District Manuals (Government of India No. 5630, dated 22nd October 1887)	1,000	1,000
Grant for tank restoration	3,76,192	5,00,000
For increase of revenue due to tank restoration works (Government of India Financial No. 4148, dated 5th August 1887)	25,000	29,452
For additional Superintendent of Police and Inspector (Government of India Financial No. 3726, dated 7th July 1888)	4,200	4,431
On account of the transfer of the guarding of the Pondicherry frontier from the Police to the Salt and Abkári departments (Government of India Financial No. 3472, dated 8th July 1889)	1,132	2,265
On account of the transfer of the guarding of the Karikal frontier from the Police to the Salt and Abkári departments (Government of India Financial No. 4071, dated 25th August 1890)	...	620
Maintenance of Bangalore prisoners transferred to Madras jail since 1st April 1887	1,363	1,647
Stationery supplied to troops employed in Upper Burma (Government of India Financial No. 4308, dated 8th September 1890)	170	...
Refund of amount spent from Provincial revenues in 1884-85 and 1885-86 on earthwork on Villupuram-Guntakal Railway (Government of India Financial No. 4512, dated 19th September 1890)	1,31,067	...
For charges on account of registration of statistics (Government of India Financial No. 5608, dated 2nd December 1890)	9,700	9,700
Pay and allowance of the members of His Excellency the Governor's Band (Government of India Financial No. 6584, dated 31st December 1889) ...	...	3,600
Cost of seeds supplied to soldiers' gardens (Government of India Financial No. 3212, dated 4th July 1890)	...	1,497
Total additions ...	40,70,845	40,77,914
Deduct—		
Amount payable from Provincial to Imperial—		
Special contributions to Imperial (Government of India Financial No. 689, dated 5th February 1889)	...	17,50,000
On account of the recent reorganization of the Board of Revenue (Government of India Financial No. 1876, dated 11th April 1888)	27,700	27,700
Three-fourths of excess under judicial stamps due to the new Succession Certificate Act (Government of India Financial No. 2353, dated 10th May 1889).	21,417	34,144
Interest on special assignment for tank restoration works (Government of India Financial No. 1302, dated 12th March 1888)	...	20,000
Works executed by Government for salt licensees (Government of India Financial No. 602, dated 11th February 1891)	...	98,063
Orissa salt receipts erroneously credited to Provincial in 1887-88 (Government of India Financial No. 532, dated 31st January 1890)	27,678	...
Cost of European stores issued to Provincial departments	1,029	372
Total deductions ...	77,824	19,30,279
Net additions or deductions ...	+ 39,93,021	+ 21,47,635
Actual Provincial share of Land Revenue ...	163,50,696	140,28,964

(2) INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS AT THE UNFETTERED DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT.

This section comprises the Cattle Pound Fund and Agricultural Services, the transactions of which for the past five years are shown in the following statement :—

Major head of account.	Cattle Pound Fund.					Agricultural Services.					Total.				
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts.															
XVII. Police	2,22,500	2,35,380	2,36,380	2,34,984	2,48,321	42,454	42,440	55,346	69,032	85,651	2,64,954	2,77,820	2,91,726	3,04,016	3,33,972
XIX. Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXI. Scientific, &c., departments.	...	...	...	...	...	3,206	3,146	751	247	948	3,206	3,146	751	247	948
XXXII. Civil works by Civil officers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Receipts ...	2,22,500	2,35,380	2,36,380	2,34,984	2,48,321	45,660	45,586	56,097	69,279	86,599	2,68,160	2,80,966	2,92,477	3,04,263	3,34,920
Expenditure.															
3. Land revenue	...	...	...	...	...	19,446	15,157	16,056	18,571	10,991	19,446	15,157	16,056	18,571	10,991
20. Police	1,82,263	1,97,050	2,17,761	2,25,742	2,31,873	...	...	...	...	...	1,82,266	1,97,050	2,17,761	2,25,742	2,31,873
22. Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Scientific, &c., departments	...	...	...	...	...	54,484	34,600	45,434	44,145	28,326	54,484	34,600	45,434	44,145	28,326
45. Civil works by Civil officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contributions	40,251	40,185	22,371	216	...	40,261	40,185	22,371	216	...	40,261	40,185	22,371	216	...
Other transfers	364	340	583	476	418	2,335	912	1,792	11,985	7,175	2,698	1,252	2,375	12,461	7,593
Total, Expenditure ...	2,22,881	2,37,575	2,40,715	2,26,434	2,32,291	2,98,782	2,87,904	3,03,414	3,00,659	2,78,365	3,01,663	2,90,142	3,05,789	3,03,073	2,80,192
Surplus	...	...	...	8,550	16,030	...	...	...	3,604	56,555	...	...	...	11,550	72,585
Deficit	381	2,195	4,335	...	...	30,622	6,938	10,937	...	...	30,622	6,938	10,937	...	...
Opening balance ...	42,692	42,311	40,116	35,781	44,331	1,04,197	1,04,197	97,259	86,322	89,926	1,46,889	1,46,508	1,40,313	1,29,376	1,40,926
Closing do. ...	42,311	40,116	35,781	44,331	60,361	1,04,197	97,259	86,322	89,926	1,46,481	1,46,508	1,40,313	1,29,376	1,40,926	2,13,511

The rise in the receipts from Cattle Pounds from Rs. 2,34,984 in 1889-90 to Rs. 2,48,321 in 1890-91, is due chiefly to the establishment of 155 additional pounds in the year. Until the year 1888-89 Government appropriated half the surplus of the Cattle Pound Fund to Agricultural Services and allotted the other half to local bodies for general purposes, but in that year the allotment to local bodies was reduced to $\frac{3}{16}$ of the surplus by corresponding additions to Agricultural Services, and since then the whole has been appropriated to Agricultural Services. This accounts for the large increase in the receipts of the latter from 1888-89, the amount appropriated to that head being credited to it direct without previous credit and debit to the Pound Fund. If the amount allotted to local bodies and that appropriated to Agricultural Services each year represented the surplus that actually accrued within the year, the expenditure under Pound Fund would, of course, exactly balance the receipts, but the adjustment is made in each quarter of the surplus that accrues in the quarter previous, so that the adjustment made each year represents the surplus of the three first quarters of that year and of the last quarter of the year before. Thus the statement on the previous page shows a nominal surplus or deficit on the transactions of each year. The decrease in the charges under Agricultural Services was due chiefly to the short expenditure under "Prevention of Cattle Disease" pending the contemplated abolition of that department. The following figures compare the position of Provincial finances during the past four years of the existing Provincial contract with that of the last year of the old contract :—

	Old contract.	New or existing contract.			
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balances of Provincial services proper	34,15,345	42,32,852	52,93,498	64,43,756	78,85,875
Surplus or deficit	+ 8,17,507	+ 10,60,646	+ 11,50,258	+ 14,42,119	- 14,16,889
Closing balances of Provincial services proper	42,32,852	52,93,498	64,43,756	78,85,875	64,68,986
Add balances of Local Funds at the unfettered disposal of Government.	1,04,197	97,259	86,322	89,926	1,46,481
Total balances, Provincial services ...	43,37,049	53,90,757	65,30,078	79,75,801	66,15,467

But for the special contribution from Provincial to Imperial of Rs. 17,50,000, Provincial Services would have closed on the 31st March 1891 with a balance of Rs. 83,65,467,

IV.—FETTERED AND EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

This section deals with funds raised from special sources and devoted to specified objects rather than to the general purposes of the administration. They are sub-divided into two groups, viz., (1) Local Funds which, though incorporated in the public accounts, are not at the unfettered disposal of the local Government, and (2) Excluded Local Funds.

(1) INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS NOT HELD AT THE UNFETTERED DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT.

This group comprises (1) Local funds under Act V of 1884, (2) Village service funds, (3) Canal and ferry funds, (4) Irrigation cess funds and (5) the Bhadrachalam road fund. The transactions connected with these funds as recorded in the Civil and Public works accounts under service receipts and charges are detailed in the following statement :—

—	Local Funds Act V of 1884.		Village Service Fund.		Canal and Ferry Fund.		Irrigation Cess Fund.		Bhadrachalam Road Fund.		Total.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Income.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land revenue	1,05,087	1,15,543	8,03,564	8,69,802	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,08,651	9,85,345
VI. Provincial rates	46,78,354	48,26,889	28,83,858	32,25,199	...	...	64,282	58,187	817	711	76,17,311	81,10,986
XII. Interest	56,662	61,160	32,951	33,114	...	...	303	303	...	...	90,185	94,667
XIX. Education	1,62,386	1,79,589	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,62,386	1,79,589
XX. Medical	22,989	24,954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,989	24,954
XXII. Superannuation	981	596	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	981	596
XXV. Miscellaneous	4,82,629	4,86,631	89,651	97,317	...	...	331	300	628	2,561	5,72,280	5,83,952
XXXII. Civil Works—												
By Civil officers	8,26,896	8,35,137	20	428	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,75,432	9,08,883
By Public Works officers.	8,917	4,036	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,917	4,036
Contributions from Provincial to Local ...	2,81,595	2,65,363	...	...	...	...	...	8,123	...	...	2,81,595	2,73,486
Transfers between Local and Local	94,701	2,83,194	...	...	50	45	...	...	...	...	94,751	2,83,239
Total ...	67,21,997	70,83,092	38,10,044	42,25,860	1,47,676	1,30,547	64,916	66,913	1,445	3,321	107,35,478	115,09,733
Expenditure.												
1. Refunds and drawbacks ...	15,716	20,145	4,399	3,885	4,608	214	257	2	2,130	1,627	24,980	24,246
3. Land revenue	8,707	8,419	36,38,043	39,13,015	...	...	12,579	13,135	...	...	36,50,622	38,26,150
14. Interest on other obligations ...	2,42,480	2,51,036	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,707	8,419
18. General administration ...	8,02,814	9,40,166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,42,480	2,51,036
22. Education	6,87,894	7,11,677	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,02,814	9,40,166
24. Medical	6,979	9,063	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,87,894	7,11,677
29. Superannuation	7,81,387	6,92,877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,979	9,063
32. Miscellaneous											7,81,387	6,92,877
45. Civil Works—												
By Civil officers	39,16,182	40,97,827	28,495	31,772	26,943	16,127	30,003	32,464	...	1,627	40,03,743	41,79,817
By Public Works officers	72,744	90,919	...	...	14,390	3,868	3,699	2,701	...	...	90,833	97,488
Contribution from Local to Provincial	1,43,523	1,85,637	85,999	4,972	279	163	66	73	2	2	2,29,869	1,90,847
Transfers between Local and Local	4,198	2,681	...	...	90,553	80,558	...	...	...	...	94,751	2,83,239
Total ...	66,82,624	70,10,447	37,56,926	38,53,644	1,36,773	3,00,930	46,604	48,375	2,132	1,629	106,25,059	112,15,025
Surplus ...	38,773	72,645	53,118	3,72,216	10,903	1,70,383	8,912	18,538	687	1,692	1,10,419	2,94,708
Deficit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	687	...	...	...
Opening balance ...	27,81,524	28,20,297	28,82,960	29,36,078	2,02,758	2,13,661	83,476	91,788	1,026	339	59,51,744	60,62,163
Closing do. ...	28,20,297	28,92,942	29,36,078	33,08,294	2,13,661	43,278	91,788	1,10,326	339	2,031	60,62,163	63,56,871

Under Local Funds (Act V of 1884) the result of the year's transactions was a surplus of Rs. 72,645 or a net improvement of Rs. 33,872 over the year before, an increase of Rs. 3,27,823 in the charges being more than counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 3,61,695 in the receipts as shown below :—

Increase.

	Rs.
Land revenue	10,456
Provincial rates	1,48,535
Interest	4,298
Education	17,203
Medical	1,965
Miscellaneous	4,002
Civil works by Civil officers	8,241
Transfers between Local and Local	1,88,493
Total	3,83,193

Decrease.

	Rs.
Superannuation	385
Civil works by Public Works officers	4,881
Contributions	16,232
Total decrease	21,498
Net increase	3,61,695
Total	3,83,193

The increase under Land Revenue was due to the realization of higher rents from fisheries and escheated lands. Provincial Rates show a progressive increase. The increase of Rs. 1,48,535 shown above is made up of an increase of Rs. 3,30,855 in 8 districts, chiefly in Godávari, Kistna, Nellore and Ganjam, and a decrease of Rs. 1,82,320 in the remaining 13, chiefly in Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, North Arcot and Malabar. The increase under Education was due not only to the opening of additional schools and the introduction of higher rates of fees, but also to the special receipt of about Rs. 6,000 on account of the Jubilee Museum and Library fund of the Madura district. The receipts under Civil Works by Civil officers would have been less than those realized in the previous year, which included large arrears, but for the transfer of the management of the Canal and Ferry Funds of the Godávari district to Local Funds under Act V of 1884. The same cause also accounts for the large excess under Transfers between Local and Local. The only item of decrease which requires explanation is Contributions. It was due to the adjustment in the final accounts of 1889-90 of a sum of Rs. 83,830 to cover the deficit in the accounts of the Ganjam Local Fund Board, but the increase on this account was, to a great extent, counterbalanced by larger grants from Provincial for Education and Public Works during the year under review :—

Increase.

	Rs.
Refunds	4,429
General administration	8,556
Education	1,37,352
Medical	23,783
Superannuation	2,084
Civil works by Civil officers	1,81,645
Do. by Public Works officers	18,175
Contributions	42,114
Total	4,18,138

Decrease.

	Rs.
Interest	288
Miscellaneous	88,510
Transfers	1,517
Decrease	90,315
Net increase	3,27,823
Total	4,18,138

Refunds are fluctuating charges, and the establishment of additional panchâyats and unions accounts for the increase under General Administration. The large increase under Education occurred almost entirely in the expenditure on "schools, general," and the opening of additional schools was the chief cause of the increase. The increase under Medical was consequent on the opening of additional Local Fund dispensaries. About Rs. 10,000 of the increase in the outlay on Works by Civil officers was due to the transfer of the management of the Canal and Ferry Fund of the Godávari district to Local Funds under Act V of 1884. The rest of the increase was spread over several districts, and appeared chiefly against "new works" both under "civil buildings" and "communications." Increased outlay under Public Works in charge of Public Works officers occurred chiefly under "establishment charges for scrutiny of local fund estimates." The contribution of Rs. 40,000 due by the South Arcot District Board for 1889-90 towards the reconstruction of the Ponniár and Gadilam bridges (since waived by Government) was recovered in 1890-91 only; hence the increase under Contributions. On the other hand, the accounts of 1889-90 under 32, Miscellaneous, were swelled by the large outlay incurred in cleaning wells and tanks in the Ganjam district in connection

with the famine, and by increased expenditure on account of markets, choultries and bungalows. The funded capital held by Local Fund Boards advanced from Rs. 14,04,105 to Rs. 14,54,105 by the further investment of half a lakh by the Tanjore Board on account of the Railway Guarantee Fund. The assets of the Village Service Fund were considerably augmented by the addition of a surplus of Rs. 3,72,216 at the close of the year under review. The receipts exceeded those of the year before under every head. There was an increase of Rs. 66,238 under Land Revenue, owing chiefly to the collection of arrears. But the increase under Provincial Rates was the largest, though it was to some extent counterbalanced by increased charges under 3, Land Revenue. This was due chiefly to the introduction of the Village Cess Act in the course of the year 1889-90 into the districts of Bellary, North Arcot and Madura. The debt of Rs. 81,434 to Provincial Services was fully liquidated by the Village Service Fund of the Nellore district in 1889-90; hence the increase in that year under Contributions from Local to Provincial. The investments held in Government promissory notes remained the same, viz., Rs. 4,46,500 in Kurnool, Rs. 2,25,900 in Salem and Rs. 1,50,000 in Trichinopoly. No profitable comparison can be made of the receipts and charges of the Canal and Ferry Fund for the past two years, owing to the transfer during the year under review of the management of the Canal and Ferry Fund of the Godávari district to the District Board, under which arrangement the transactions are included under Local Funds Act V of 1884. The Irrigation Cess Fund of the Bellary district received a special credit from Provincial revenues of a sum of Rs. 8,123 being the total amount of collections under Cess and Nerbhatta combined, adjusted under G.O., Financial No. 65, dated the 19th January 1891. Larger receipts were also realized in Trichinopoly, hence the increase under Irrigation Cess Funds. These funds continued to hold Government securities to the extent of Rs. 7,600 for the Trichinopoly district.

(2) EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

The following statement contains the receipts and charges and the opening and closing balances for 1889-90 and 1890-91 of Excluded Local funds :—

Funds.	Opening balance on 1st April 1889.	1889-90.		Closing balance on 31st March 1890.	1890-91.		Closing balance on 31st March 1891.
		Receipts.	Charges.		Receipts.	Charges.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Port and Marine funds	9,79,971	4,65,582	5,88,371	8,57,182	5,58,305	10,72,459	3,43,028
Cantonment funds	3,170	11,332	11,416	3,086	15,223	15,933	2,376
University fee fund.	55,086	1,86,321	2,07,146	34,261	1,89,896	1,84,603	39,554
Total	10,38,227	6,63,235	8,06,933	8,94,529	7,63,424	12,72,995	3,84,958

The large reduction in the balance under Port and Marine Funds was due chiefly to the payment to the Madras Harbour Trust Board of Rs. 2,75,000 in 1889-90 and of Rs. 2,62,000 in 1890-91, and to the investment in Government securities of Rs. 3,82,000 in the latter year. On the other hand, Government contributed from Provincial revenues Rs. 72,484 and Rs. 11,883 in 1889-90 and 1890-91, respectively, to cover the deficits in the Port Fund accounts of some districts. The amount invested in Government securities on account of the University Fee Fund was raised to Rs. 1,85,000 on the 31st March 1891 by the further investment during the year under review of a sum of Rs. 30,000.

V.—LOANS.

The following is a detailed statement of the loans outstanding at the close of the official year :—

Persons and corporations to whom loans have been granted.	On what account.	Amount of loan sanctioned.	Rate of interest.	Balance from last year.	Amount advanced in 1890-91.	Total.	Amount repaid in 1890-91.	Balance.	Amount of interest recovered and credited to revenue.	Balances of interest unpaid.
		Rs.	Per cent.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Madras Municipality ...	For water-supply project, 1869-1873	14,30,000	4	14,30,000	...	14,30,000	...	14,30,000	57,214	...
Ootacamund do. ...	For the completion of certain roads and water-supply channels, 1875 ...	12,420	4½	4,939	...	4,939	734	4,205	214	...
Coonoor do. ...	For erecting market sheds, 1875	7,248	4½	2,087	...	2,087	310	1,777	90	...
Do. do. ...	For town drainage scheme, 1891	10,000	4½	...	10,000	10,000	...	10,000	...	...
Cochin do. ...	For completing Kalvetti reclamation works, 1889 ...	14,000	4½	6,091	6,100	12,191	1,851	10,340	349	...
Kumbakónam do. ...	For town drainage scheme, 1890	60,000	4½	20,000	...	20,000	...	20,000	694	...
Máyavaram do. ...	For the completion of the High School building and construction of two markets, 1891	8,500	4½	...	3,500	3,500	...	3,500	...	...
Saidápet Local Fund Board.	For constructing an iron girder bridge across the Kortaliyar, 1873-1876 ...	1,99,790	4½	1,06,767	...	1,06,767	10,568	96,199	4,687	...
Calicut do. ...	For completing the Tamarachéri ghât-road and approach in Wynaad, 1874 ...	89,000	4½	18,661	...	18,661	4,665	13,996	840	...
Do. Municipality ...	For widening the Robinson road and for payment to the Madras Railway Company on account of the re-extension to Calicut ...	30,000	4½	...	30,000	30,000	1,000	29,000	632	...
Tellicherry ...	For completing the Peria ghât road and constructing a fair weather road in Wynaad, 1875	60,000	4½	27,311	...	27,311	3,000	24,311	1,162	...
Port Trust (Madras Harbour Works).	For expenditure on Madras Harbour Works	...	4½	36,07,230	7,47,011	43,54,241	1,00,000	42,54,241	1,43,542	...
Banganapalle Nawáb ...	For liquidation of debts, repairs and improvements, 1873-1877	3,00,000	6	1,17,470	...	1,17,470	19,843	97,627	10,784	...
Andipati Poligar	For liquidation of debt, 1881-82.	62,000	5	34,828	...	34,828	11,251	23,576	1,741	...
Shulagiri Estate	Do. do. 1884.	35,000	5	25,330	...	25,330	2,234	23,097	1,268	...
	Total ...	23,17,958	...	54,00,714	7,96,611	61,97,325	1,55,456	60,41,869	2,23,217	...

Three new loans, aggregating in value Rs. 48,500, were sanctioned, viz., Rs. 10,000 to the Coonoor municipality for town drainage scheme, Rs. 30,000 to the Calicut municipality for widening Robinson road and for payments to the Madras Railway Company for the railway extension to Calicut and Rs. 8,500 to the Máyavaram municipality, Rs. 3,500 for a High school building, and Rs. 5,000 for construction of markets. The amount sanctioned for markets was not drawn during the year, but Rs. 6,100 out of the loan sanctioned in the previous year to the Cochin municipality for completing the Kalvetti reclamation works, and Rs. 7,47,011 for Harbour construction were drawn ; making a total advance of Rs. 7,96,611. The large sums drawn for Harbour construction raise the outstandings at the close of each year. The outstandings, which amounted to Rs. 54,00,714 on the 1st April 1890, rose to Rs. 60,41,869 on the 31st March 1891, and comprised the following :—

	Rs.
(1) Madras Municipality	14,30,000
(2) Do. Harbour works	42,54,241
(3) Banganapalle Nawáb	97,627
(4) Saidápet Local Fund Board	96,199
(5) Others	1,63,802
Total ...	60,41,869

The sinking fund instituted in connection with the loan to the Madras municipality held Government securities to the extent of Rs. 6,33,100 on the 31st March 1891.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

SANITARY STATISTICS—GENERAL. (1890.)

Registration of births.

During the year 1890 there were 893,645 births registered against 867,523 in 1889. The ratio per 1,000 of population was 31·3, the highest on record in this Presidency. In all districts, except Coimbatore and Ganjam, the birth-rates were higher than the average for the previous ten years. In 8 districts the birth-rates were lower than in 1889 and in the remaining 13 districts they were higher. The highest birth-rates were registered in Madras (43·6), Kurnool (41·1) and Chingleput 40·3), and the lowest in Ganjam (18·2) and Godávari (22·5). The low birth-rate in Ganjam was due partly to the effects of the distress which prevailed in 1889 and partly to defective registration. In 3 districts the birth-rate was above 40 per mille ; in 11 it was between 30 and 40, and in the remaining 7 it was under 30 per mille. There were 455,962 male and 437,683 female births, or, as in 1889, a proportion of 104·2 males to every 100 females. As in 1889 and previous years the births in 1890 were fewest in the first and second quarters and most numerous in the third and fourth quarters of the year. The highest birth-rate in any one month was 3·2 per 1,000 in August and the lowest 1·9 in February. In every district except Nílgiris births were more numerous than deaths. The increase of the population was 8·5 per 1,000 in 1890 against 7·4 in 1889. The rural birth-rate for the Presidency was as usual higher than the urban, the ratios per 1,000 of population being 31·2 and 30·0, respectively.

Registration of deaths.

In a population of 28,522,313, for which returns were received, the deaths numbered 650,394, being at the rate of 22·8 per 1,000 of population against 23·5 in 1889 and 21·6 the average for the five years 1885–1889. The decrease in the death-rate was mainly due to cholera not having been so prevalent in 1890 as in 1889. On the other hand the mortality from fevers showed an increase. 105·2 males died for every 100 females, the death-rate per mille being 23·6 for males and 22·0 for females. Out of a total death-roll of 650,394 no less than 144,292 or more than one-fifth of the deaths were amongst children under 1 year of age. The deaths under 5 years of age formed 36·9 per cent. of the total deaths. The period when fewest deaths occurred was, as in 1889, between 10 and 15 years of age. From infancy up to 10 years the death-rate was greater among males than females, while between ages of 15 and 30, a period burdened with maternal cares, the death-rate among females was higher. From 30 years and upwards females had again the advantage as regards expectation of life. The death-rate was 23·0 per 1,000 among Hindus, 21·3 among Muhammadans, 18·9 among Native Christians and 15·1 among other classes. The minimum death period in the Madras Presidency is usually the hottest and driest period of the year. The mortality subsides with the increasing temperature of March and April, rises again in July and reaches its highest in the cold months of December and January. The year 1890 was, however, an exceptional one, the highest death-rate occurring in May owing to an unusual increase of deaths under "fevers" in that month. As has been the case for some years, the mortality in Madras was higher than in any other district in the Presidency, being at the rate of 42·7 per mille. The death ratios in the several districts varied greatly, and, excluding Madras, ranged from 13·4 per mille in Ganjam, to 29·7 in Kurnool. The death-rates exceeded the ratios for the previous ten years in all districts except Chingleput, Ganjam, Godávari and Malabar, in which they were lower, and, Tanjore, in which they were equal. In 14 districts the death-rates were higher in

1890 than in 1889, but in the remaining 7 they were lower. The largest increase in mortality took place in Nílgiris, the death-rate in 1889 being 16·0 while in 1890 it was 24·4 owing chiefly to an increase of deaths under "fevers" and "all other causes." The death-rates among the urban and rural population were, respectively, 22·1 and 22·2 against 28·0 and 22·9 in 1889. In all districts except Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, South Arcot and South Canara, the urban death-rate was higher than the rural. The average death-rate of the 55 municipal towns was 29·1 per 1,000 or 6·7 higher than the district rate. In 25 municipalities the death-rate ranged from 30 to 54·4, in 25 from 20 to 30 and in 5 it was below 20.

Cholera.

During 1890, cholera caused 35,288 deaths throughout the Presidency, or 40,732 less than in 1889, and 2,612 fewer than the mean of the previous ten years. The ratio of cholera deaths per mille of population was 1·2. In no month of the year was cholera absent from the Presidency. The largest number of deaths was registered in January, the smallest in October. Including sporadic cases, cholera deaths were reported from 19 out of the 22 districts of the Presidency. The districts in which no deaths occurred were Bellary, Godávari and South Canara. The districts which suffered most from cholera were Tinnevelly, Madura and Tanjore, the ratios per 1,000 of population being 3·4, 3·1 and 2·6, respectively. Out of 44,449 villages in the Presidency, 4,197 or 9·4 per cent. were affected by cholera. The highest percentage occurred in the Malabar district, where, out of 440 villages, 188 or 42·7 per cent. were affected. In 46 of the 77 towns of the Presidency deaths from cholera were registered. In 16 towns, the cholera death-rate was above 5 per mille. In many of these towns the water-supply was most defective; Palni, Calicut and Vániyambádi were conspicuous examples of this. Of the 35,288 deaths from cholera, which were reported during the year, 4,920 occurred in municipalities. The municipal cholera death-rate was 3·4 per mille and that of the districts 1·1. In 23 municipal towns the death-rate exceeded that of the districts and in 9 it was less. In 23 municipalities no deaths from cholera were recorded.

Small-pox.

During 1890 there were 28,092 deaths from small-pox against 29,138 in 1889 and a decennial mean of 27,401. The death-rate was, as in 1889, 1·0 per 1,000. The mean of the five years 1885–1889 was 0·9 per 1,000. The disease reached its maximum intensity, as often happens, in March, when 3,194 deaths occurred, after which month it commenced to decline, and the minimum (1,596) was registered in June. In December, there was again an increase in the mortality from the disease, and 2,517 deaths were recorded. 65·8 per cent. of the deaths occurred among children under 12 years and 22·4 among children under 1 year. The heaviest mortality was recorded in the South Arcot district, in which the high death-rate of 4·5 per 1,000 was registered. In towns the death-rate from small-pox (1·4) was higher than that in districts (1·0). In 46 of the 55 municipalities deaths from small-pox were reported. The highest death ratios took place in Bezváda (10·2) and Cocanada (9·9) and the lowest in Nellore (0·04).

Fevers.

During 1890 there were 262,855 persons reported to have died from fever against 230,172 in 1889; the mean for the previous five years was 223,212 and in none of the preceding ten years was the fever mortality so high as in the year under review. As usual the number of deaths registered under "fevers" was very much greater than the numbers recorded under other classes of disease except under the head "all other causes." In all districts except Ganjam and Vizagapatam, the fever death-rate was higher than that of the previous year. Kurnool, as usual, headed the list with the very high ratio of 22·9 against 19·9 in 1889. In the following districts high death ratios occurred:—Cuddapah 17·3, Nílgiris 17·0, Vizagapatam 14·9, Salem 12·3 and Madras 11·7, the Presidency ratio being 9·2. The maximum mortality from fever took place in May, when 35,038 deaths were reported, and the minimum in March, when 17,453 deaths were recorded. During April, May and June, many deaths were registered, owing largely to the influenza epidemic which prevailed in the Presidency during these months. Fever was less prevalent in towns than in rural circles during the year under report, the death-rate for the districts being 8·1 per mille, while that for municipal towns was 6·7. In 15 towns the mortality rate from fevers was greater than that of the districts. The large increase in the number of deaths registered from "fever" was no doubt largely due to defective registration. Most of the deaths which resulted from influenza and its complications were entered as due to "fever," and generally the word "fever" is used in a very wide sense by the registrars.

Bowel-complaints.

During 1890 bowel-complaints caused the deaths of 26,608 persons against 29,122 in 1889. The death-rate for 1890—0·9 per mille—was less than that of either 1889 or 1888. The average annual death-rate recorded under bowel-complaints during the five years 1885–1889 was 1·0 per mille. The district which recorded the highest mortality from this cause was Madras with a death-rate of 6·7 per 1,000. The next highest ratios were those of Chingleput (2·8), South Canara (2·5) and Malabar (1·8). The lowest ratios were recorded in Vizagapatam (0·2), Kistna (0·3) and Ganjam (0·3). In 6 districts the death-rate was higher and in 10 lower than in 1889, and in 5 it was the same. The greatest mortality was registered during the month of August; January is usually the month in which the maximum mortality occurs. The fewest deaths, as usual, were recorded in April. The rate of mortality from bowel-complaints in towns was, as is always the case, much higher than in rural tracts. The death-rate in towns ranged from 8·2 in Negapatam to *nil* in Ádóni.

Injuries.

Injuries accounted for 10,402 of the deaths registered during the year, the death-rate being 0·4 per 1,000. The mortality from these causes was less by 1,104 than in 1889, when 11,506 deaths were recorded. There was a decrease in the number of deaths under all heads. The death-rate varied in the different districts (excluding towns) from 0·1 per 1,000 in the Nílgiris to 0·5 in Chingleput, Cuddapah, North Arcot and South Canara. There were 1,139 suicides among females and 852 among males. The deaths ascribed to wounds and accidents numbered 6,369, the largest number (544) occurring in the North Arcot district. Snakes and wild beasts caused 2,042 deaths in 1890 against 2,346 in 1889, the largest number (216) occurring in the South Arcot district.

All other causes.

The recorded deaths from all other causes numbered 287,149 in 1890 against 285,220 in 1889. The rate per mille was, as in 1889, 10·1.

VACCINATION. (1890-91.)

The total strength of the Vaccination department was 57 Deputy Inspectors and 811 vaccinators, 17 extra vaccinators having been entertained during the year. There were 906,119 primary vaccinations and 54,441 re-vaccinations against 856,894 primary vaccinations and 18,854 re-vaccinations in 1889-90. The increase was due partly to the increase in the establishment, partly to the increase in the work of the individual vaccinators. 93·4 per cent. of the total operations were successful against 94·9 per cent. in 1889. 182,286 children under 1 year and 483,931 children over 1 and under 6 years were vaccinated. Of the Local Fund districts, Ganjam showed the highest percentage of successful operations (99·2), Nílgiris the lowest (88·4); Madura, Salem and Tinnevelly had the largest number of operations. There was a decrease in the outturn of work in 6 districts, viz., Anantapur, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Salem, Tanjore and Vizagapatam. Vaccination was made compulsory in the following 13 towns:—Cocanada, Cuddalore, Trichinopoly, Vizagapatam, Chicacole, Parlákimedi, Mannárgudi, Bellary, Conjeeveram, Madura, Periyakulam, Salem and Vizianagram. Of the 38 towns in which vaccination was compulsory, the best work was done in Vizagapatam and Trichinopoly. Of other municipalities, Mangalore and Tuticorin gave the best results. There was a decline of no less than 10,435 in the number of vaccinations performed in the Agency tracts, the bulk of which occurred in Ganjam. The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 1,92,979, or Rs. 7,784 more than in 1889-90. The cost of each successful case, however, fell from As. 3-8 to As. 3-3. The cost of successful operations was much higher in municipalities than in Local Fund circles. Local Fund vaccinators turned out the greatest amount of work, the average number of operations per man being 1,182 against 1,100 in 1889-90. On the other hand, there was a marked decrease in the outturn of work by Government vaccinators, the average number of operations per man declining from 1,288 to 778.

Animal vaccination was carried on in 17 districts (including Madras town) and in 39 municipalities during the year, but it was discontinued in 6 districts on the establishment of depôts for lanoline vaccine. Animal lymph was used in 257,426 operations. Dr. W. G. King was, in November 1890, put on special duty to experiment with lanoline vaccine and during the year introduced it into 12 districts. It was used in 75,159 operations and yielded a percentage of success of 90 cases against 95·5, where fresh animal lymph was used in Local Fund circles. Lanoline vaccine was still on its trial at the end of the year.

HEALTH OF EUROPEAN AND NATIVE TROOPS AND HEALTH OF PRISONERS IN JAIL.

Information on this subject has been given in Chapter III under the heads "Military" and "Prisons."

SANITARY STATISTICS—MUNICIPALITIES. (1890.)

The number of towns administered by the District Municipalities Act was the same as in the preceding year, viz., 55.

Sanitary works.

A good deal of work was done as usual in the way of sinking wells, in the repairing and cleansing of tanks and wells, in the improvement of town sites, and in the construction and repair of latrines, drains, roads, dust-bins, markets, slaughter-houses, &c. The sources of water-supply and systems of drainage and conservancy were much the same as detailed in former reports. The two former were far from satisfactory in the majority of the towns. Schemes for improved water-supply and efficient systems of drainage were prepared for some towns and under preparation for others, whilst many applications were made to the Sanitary Engineer for designs and estimates. The total number of public latrines in all the mofussil towns amounted to 958 against 948 in the previous year. They varied in number from 3 in Bimlipatam to 76 in Trichinopoly. The latrine accommodation was insufficient, as it represented a proportion of 1 latrine to every 1,520 people. There should at least be 1 to every 1,000 inhabitants. In only 14 out of the 55 towns was this condition fulfilled. There was an advance made in the system of private scavenging during the year under review, compared with the year before, so far as the number of towns was concerned. It was undertaken by municipal agencies in 43 towns against 39 in the preceding year, having been newly introduced in Bezváda, Guntúr, Karúr and Coimbatore. But the number of private latrines under municipal management fell from 17,500 in 1889 to 17,310 in 1890. The greatest number of private latrines under municipal control was in Mangalore (2,387), in Srírangam (1,648), in Bellary (1,633), in Tuticorin (1,160) and in Negapatam (1,100). These towns were the first 5 on the list in 1889. The total estimated income of the 55 mofussil municipalities amounted to Rs. 21,17,640 during 1890-91 against Rs. 20,42,070 in 1889-90, indicating an incidence of taxation of Rs. 1-7-3 per head of population against Rs. 1-6-5 in 1889-90. Of this income, Rs. 7,09,092 were sanctioned for sanitation or 33·5 per cent. Of the total sanitary allotment, only Rs. 4,20,513 or 59·3 per cent. were spent during the nine months ending December 1889. Omitting Cuddapah, where the expenditure was exceptionally high owing to the Bugga water-supply project, which was completed during the year, in only seven towns, Vizianagram (97·7 per cent.), Ootacamund (91·3), Anakápalle (84·6), Guntúr (82·4), Kurnool (81·5), Calicut (81·2) and Coimbatore (77·1) did the expenditure exceed 75 per cent. Details of expenditure for 1889-90 and 1890-91 are shown in the following statement;—

	1889-90 (for the full year).		1890-91.	
	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent in nine months ending with December 1889.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For conservancy	4,13,978	4,05,065	4,22,368	2,99,732
For improvement of town sites	60,000	53,578	62,550	36,461
For improvement of water-supply, cleansing and construction of tanks and wells	1,53,170	1,25,308	53,584	36,513
For sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals ...	5,898	5,430	6,925	4,420
For construction and repair of markets and slaughterhouses.	36,203	30,407	21,805	6,986
For other sanitary objects	84,215	72,648	1,41,860	36,401
Total ...	* 7,53,464	* 6,92,436	7,09,092	4,20,513

The subjoined statement gives details for each municipality :—

Municipalities.	Population per census of 1881.	Estimated income, 1890-91.	Rate per cent. of sanitary allotments to estimated income.	Rate per cent. of sanitary allotments to amount expended.	1890-91. Sanitary allotment. Amount sanctioned.	Sanitary allotment. Amount expended in nine months ending December 1890.	Conservancy. Amount sanctioned.	Conservancy. Amount spent.	Improvement of town sites. Amount sanctioned.	Improvement of town sites. Amount spent.	Improvement of water-supply, including cleansing, repairing, &c. Amount sanctioned.	Improvement of water-supply, including cleansing, repairing, &c. Amount spent.	Sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals. Amount sanctioned.	Sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals. Amount spent.	Construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses. Amount sanctioned.	Construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses. Amount spent.	Other sanitary objects, including construction and repair of tanks, &c. Amount sanctioned.	Other sanitary objects, including construction and repair of tanks, &c. Amount spent.
		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Anantapur ...	4,907	21,310	37·0	24·0	7,900	1,901	2,270	1,708	5,450	127	50	40	80	...	...	4	50	23
Adoni ...	22,441	38,780	22·5	63·4	8,730	5,535	8,430	5,358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	300	110
Bellary ...	53,460	99,530	32·8	59·2	32,640	19,335	27,890	17,752	...	...	750	67	...	...	300	18	3,700	1,498
Conjeeveram ...	37,275	33,510	29·6	51·8	9,950	5,157	6,920	4,372	50	63	150	15	1,150	65	1,450	558	250	104
Coimbatore ...	38,967	39,670	26·9	77·1	10,700	8,258	8,800	6,599	...	...	400	559	...	...	150	177	1,350	923
Erode	9,864	15,760	24·2	63·3	3,820	2,421	2,070	1,981	50	1	370	57	60	36	70	...	600	346
Karur	9,205	17,380	21·0	62·6	3,650	2,285	2,850	1,855	...	...	99	370	...	...	...	...	710	69
Cuddapah ...	18,982	51,690	25·5	150·6	13,230	20,032	8,500	6,005	100	262	4,080	14,120	...	...	350	280	200	325
Berhampore ...	23,599	22,890	28·5	67·8	6,540	4,435	6,030	4,425	...	...	10	...	...	...	60	...	440	...
Chicacole	18,302	21,860	14·9	66·3	3,270	2,171	3,090	2,086	...	...	50	45	...	...	30	12	100	23
Parlakimedi ...	15,365	13,320	25·0	69·7	3,340	2,331	2,370	1,560	...	...	380	360	...	...	...	...	590	411
Cocanada	30,441	44,920	22·4	69·5	10,100	7,024	6,860	4,833	...	78	1,860	1,409	...	...	280	189	400	515
Ellore	25,092	22,950	29·2	54·1	6,712	3,633	5,950	3,310	...	...	112	49	...	...	350	48	300	226
Rajahmundry ...	24,555	32,620	39·1	67·3	12,760	8,893	10,000	7,134	...	...	140	80	1,080	1,075	...	...	1,540	504
Bezvada	10,098	42,320	20·6	58·4	8,730	5,101	5,800	3,979	...	...	1,400	602	80	...	900	...	550	520
Guntur	19,646	36,280	27·9	82·4	10,140	8,361	8,900	6,373	...	...	740	1,972	...	...	...	...	600	16
Masulipatam ...	35,656	43,700	31·0	61·3	13,560	8,323	7,120	5,136	...	...	1,600	854	...	...	150	84	4,690	2,249
Kurnool	20,329	30,200	23·0	81·5	6,969	5,631	6,779	5,008	...	...	80	533	...	...	...	3	110	137
Dindigul	14,182	33,600	26·7	59·9	9,020	4,594	4,770	3,278	...	...	2,850	772	...	...	1,100	469	300	75
Madura	76,847	1,04,110	41·8	59·0	43,515	25,624	23,759	18,581	...	...	10,140	4,129	3,000	2,858	650	126	...	...
Palni	13,315	12,300	43·7	62·4	5,380	3,362	2,620	1,882	1,750	1,121	430	89	130	20	450	250	...	...
Periyakulam ...	16,446	10,760	39·9	69·3	4,300	2,983	2,290	1,773	1,800	1,197	...	...	...	...	20	12	190	1
Calicut	57,085	76,490	12·5	81·2	9,580	7,788	9,380	7,751	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	37
Cannanore ...	26,336	28,250	37·0	68·7	10,480	7,200	7,010	4,801	2,800	2,029	160	11	...	...	270	310	210	49
Cochin	15,698	26,210	42·9	64·9	11,250	7,303	5,080	3,875	...	...	20	37	...	...	650	534	5,500	2,857
Palghat	36,339	43,530	17·6	62·3	7,690	4,793	5,530	3,884	...	...	190	133	60	59	...	...	1,910	717
Tellicherry ...	24,581	51,580	19·9	56·8	10,290	5,846	8,240	5,454	...	...	50	30	...	...	200	28	1,800	334
Nellore	27,595	33,990	25·1	69·9	8,540	5,202	7,110	5,006	...	...	50	34	30	...	...	...	1,350	103
Ongole	9,200	19,530	15·4	72·1	3,020	2,180	2,570	1,873	...	...	...	153	...	...	...	4	450	150
Gudiyatam ...	16,690	16,140	28·5	71·6	4,610	3,304	3,070	2,214	...	...	390	240	...	15	...	...	1,150	835
Tirupati	13,232	11,820	49·5	61·9	4,790	2,969	3,540	2,085	100	18	...	65	50	13	800	409	300	379
Vellore	40,958	69,069	59·1	45·8	34,640	15,896	11,900	8,890	...	...	400	166	...	...	450	...	21,890	6,840
Walajapet ...	10,387	14,460	17·4	71·8	2,530	1,817	2,430	1,810	...	...	100	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coonoor	4,778	27,090	27·5	68·2	7,450	5,086	5,750	3,850	...	...	420	428	...	...	630	478	650	350
Ootacamund ...	12,335	76,890	49·3	91·3	37,920	27,070	19,070	14,755	15,000	11,113	550	432	...	...	3,300	770	...	...
Salem	59,631	63,090	39·1	58·3	25,055	14,609	18,340	12,976	...	...	450	...	...	...	1,525	184	4,740	1,449
Tirupatur	14,278	12,770	19·8	72·6	2,540	1,845	2,470	1,797	...	...	70	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vaniyambadi ...	15,933	9,380	33·6	73·6	3,160	2,326	2,770	2,098	...	...	30	...	...	...	300	201	60	27
Chidambaram ...	19,837	16,150	26·2	71·2	4,238	3,038	3,208	2,283	...	...	740	716	40	36	100	...	50	3
Cuddalore ...	43,545	41,100	24·1	72·7	9,990	7,260	8,760	6,564	...	...	310	230	...	...	10	10	910	465
Mangalore ...	32,020	44,860	21·5	59·6	9,670	5,766	7,590	5,170	...	...	520	35	...	...	20	45	1,540	516
Kumbakonam ...	50,008	1,11,880	68·9	19·0	77,180	14,698	13,190	8,768	7,530	3,695	510	1	...	...	150	154	55,800	2,080
Mannargudi ...	19,499	24,900	43·8	54·1	10,930	5,924	2,630	1,981	5,330	2,200	1,920	1,598	250	54	600	91	100	...
Mayavaram ...	23,044	35,630	47·7	61·0	17,028	11,004	5,876	4,321	...	...	2,547	2,424	125	126	540	507	7,940	3,626
Negapatam ...	53,776	69,870	30·8	72·0	21,565	15,541	17,220	12,733	...	...	3,595	2,399	150	...	100	...	500	403
Tanjore	54,745	81,650	34·6	38·9	28,305	11,019	15,955	10,824	4,000	...	2,100	91	...	...	1,000	...	5,250	104
Palamcottah ...	17,964	21,360	25·2	62·5	5,390	3,369	2,070	2,071	1,250	1,109	850	83	...	...	160	...	160	115
Tinnevelly ...	23,221	39,190	18·5	52·8	7,270	3,841	4,930	3,517	...	...	1,150	82	60	63	150	...	1,000	170
Tuticorin ...	16,281	33,200	45·3	66·6	15,060	10,040	5,050	4,150	6,940	4,958	2,500	516	...	...	...	...	570	416
Srirangam ...	19,773	22,950	30·8	65·5	7,090	4,649	6,150	4,397	...	...	100	51	600	...	40	60	200	141
Trichinopoly ...	84,449	1,04,830	43·6	59·8	45,840	27,358	29,440	18,475	10,000	8,069	1,400	181	...	...	3,090	406	2,000	137
Anakapalle ...	13,341	16,960	23·7	84·6	4,030	3,410	3,010	2,068	...	...	300	191	...	...	200	70	520	1,081
Bimlipatam ...	8,582	12,520	32·5	72·7	4,070	2,960	2,120	1,543	350	490	50	...	...	...	...	...	1,550	127
Vizagapatam ...	30,291	45,310	33·2	63·1	15,050	9,628	9,060	6,686	...	...	250	9	...	...	500	298	5,200	2,635
Vizianagram ...	22,577	24,450	32·0	97·7	7,830	7,655	6,110	6,058	...	...	200	...	...	...	120	60	1,400	1,531
Total ...	1,456,422	21,17,640	33·5	59·3	7,09,092	4,20,513	4,22,368	2,99,732	62,550	36,461	53,584	36,513	6,925	4,420	21,805	6,986	1,41,860	36,401
Madras Town ...	405,848	...	...	...	3,28,263	2,19,709	2,84,431	2,04,190	6,000	2,637	16,520	5,124	...	...	350	50	20,922	7,789

* Exclusive of the sums in connection with the Cuddapah-Buggalwater project.

SANITARY STATISTICS—DISTRICT CIRCLES. (1890.)

The number of District Boards was 21 as in 1889. No new works of any importance were undertaken during the year. As usual, the sanitary works executed consisted chiefly of the sinking and repairing of wells, the construction and repair of tanks, latrines, drains, dust-bins, &c., and improvements of village sites, and water-supply generally. Conservation of the sources reserved for drinking purposes against pollution received increased attention. 815 towns and villages were conserved during the year out of a total of 42,862 towns and villages in the 21 Local Fund districts. In 1889, the number was 746. Godávari stood pre-eminent in number of towns and villages conserved, viz., 115, being 8 more than in 1889. Tinnevelly and Cuddapah came next with 87 and 63, respectively. The greatest advances made in this respect, as compared with the previous year, were in Trichinopoly and Bellary, where 21 and 19 more towns and villages were brought under conservancy management respectively. The total estimated receipts of the 21 districts for 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 81,13,429. Of this amount, Rs. 5,41,254 or 6·7 per cent. were set apart and sanctioned for sanitation. The percentages varied in the several districts from 1·0 in Nílgiris to 13·8 in Kurnool. In Tanjore (3·6) and South Canara (2·8) the percentages were unduly low. Of the total sanitary grant of Rs. 5,41,254, the outlay for the nine months ending December 1890 amounted to Rs. 2,95,127 or 54·5 per cent., a very unsatisfactory result. Excepting in Nílgiris, where the expenditure for the nine months was 98·9 per cent. of the sanctioned amount, and in Salem, where it was 70·0 per cent., the expenditure incurred was much below what it should have been for the nine months of the year. Taking the figures for 1889-90, which represent the expenditure for the whole year, out of the total sanitary allotment of Rs. 5,23,028, only Rs. 4,44,409 were spent during the year, or 85 per cent. The following table gives an abstract of the allotments and expenditure :—

	1889-90 (for the full year).		1890-91.	
	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent in nine months ending with December 1890.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For conservancy	2,33,330	2,02,461	2,51,777	1,70,645
For improvement of town sites	53,674	37,432	50,737	17,423
For improvement of water-supply, cleansing, repairing and construction of tanks and wells	1,11,345	96,321	1,13,755	55,685
For sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals ...	12,989	11,305	13,562	7,446
For construction and repair of markets and slaughterhouses..	53,139	49,014	71,020	19,418
For other sanitary objects	58,551	47,876	40,403	24,510
Total ...	5,23,028	4,44,409	5,41,254	2,95,127

SANITARY ENGINEERING. (1890.)

Duties of the Sanitary Engineer.

The proposal to appoint a Sanitary Engineer to Government was sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India in his despatch, dated 26th September 1889, No. 69. Sanction for the employment of a European officer was obtained on the 16th January 1890. On the 28th January, Mr. J. A. Jones, M.I.C.E., F.R.S.E., was appointed Sanitary Engineer, but he was unable to enter upon his duties until 1st April 1890, when the Sanitary Board, as approved by the Government of India, was constituted. The Sanitary Board consists of two members: (1) the Sanitary Commissioner, (2) the Sanitary Engineer. The former officer deals with all questions of general sanitation, while it is the duty of the latter to supervise schemes for improving the water-supply and drainage of municipalities and the conservancy of rivers within their limits and such other works of sanitary engineering as he may be deputed to carry out or investigate. It is further the duty of the Sanitary

Engineer to give, under the orders of Government, all assistance in his power to local boards and municipal councils in connection with such sanitary buildings, or other small works as those bodies may be carrying out themselves, and a special rule enacts that no such works estimated to cost more than Rs. 200 shall be undertaken by any District Municipality or Local Board, unless the plans and estimates have been first approved by the Sanitary Engineer.

Work done during the year.

As is only natural, the majority of the work entered upon during the year was of an initiatory nature and produced but little tangible result. The Sanitary Engineer visited no less than 20 towns in the nine months following his appointment and reported upon schemes of water-supply and drainage for other municipalities as well. Only three municipalities, viz., Cuddalore, Masulipatam and Ootacamund, had, at the beginning of the year, a comparatively sufficient supply of good drinking water, and even in those localities an improvement of existing arrangements was needed. In Ootacamund an extension of the water-supply to the south side of the town was approved, and the schemes proposed in Dindigul and Trichinopoly were also sanctioned. A water-supply scheme for Cuddapah was executed during the year and schemes were under preparation in the towns of Berhampore, Kurnool, Madura, Guntúr, Vellore and Chidambaram. Drainage schemes were finally sanctioned for Kumbakónam, Ootacamund and Coonoor. The Sanitary Engineer also submitted careful and elaborate proposals for the improvement of the river Cooum in Madras, which were under the consideration of Government at the end of the year. The Local Boards in four districts, viz., Chingleput, Cuddapah, Nílgiris and North Arcot, submitted drainage and water-supply proposals to the Sanitary Engineer for consideration, and many minor schemes, such as designs for markets, latrines, slaughterhouses and dispensaries, came before him for approval.

MEDICAL RELIEF. (1890.)

Civil hospitals and dispensaries.

The number of hospitals and dispensaries increased from 393 in 1889 to 415. The number of patients increased from 2,517,603 to 2,711,157, and the average daily attendance from 19,166 to 20,020. 47,739 in-patients were treated against 46,176 in 1889. The mortality amongst them was 6·37. 73 per cent. of the total admissions were Hindus, 14 per cent. Muhammadans, and 2 per cent. Europeans and Eurasians. The principal general diseases treated were malarial fevers (219,186), worms (147,506) and rheumatic affections (121,483), while among local affections eye-diseases contributed the largest number of cases (350,659). Diseases of the digestive organs, ulcers and skin diseases were also very prevalent. The major and minor operations performed during the year numbered, respectively, 6,305 and 83,860 against 5,123 and 81,378 in 1889.

Presidency hospitals.

The cost of the Presidency hospitals during the year was Rs. 3,38,126, or Rs. 25,810 more than in 1889. Of the major operations, 2,961 or nearly 47 per cent. of the whole number were performed in the Presidency hospitals.

Financial.

The income from Government during the year was Rs. 3,75,572 against Rs. 3,56,972 in 1889. The increase was entirely due to larger contributions made to the Presidency hospitals. The total expenditure was Rs. 10,78,050 against Rs. 10,32,579 in 1889. Of this, Rs. 3,56,972 were contributed by Government and Rs. 6,58,113 by Municipal and Local Funds, the balance being made up from interest on investments, the sale-proceeds of securities, the withdrawal of deposits, and subscriptions from European and Native donors. The last of these items showed an increase of Rs. 2,642 on the previous year. The items of expenditure under which there was an increase were "establishment," "bazaar medicines," "diet" and "buildings and repairs." The increase under "establishment" was due to the opening of new dispensaries during the year, that under the next two items was a necessary consequence of the increase in the number of patients treated, while the large outlay on buildings and repairs was an extraordinary expenditure not likely to recur for some years.

Lunatic asylums.

The accommodation for civil lunatics was sufficient in all the three asylums—Madras, Waltair and Calicut. The buildings were in good repair. 4 new cottages

were built in the Madras asylum, and it was also provided with a supply of good drinking water. The total number of lunatics under treatment was 829 against 792 in 1889. Of this number, 625 were males and 204 females. The total number discharged was 118, of whom 64 were cured. The percentage of cures to daily average strength fell from 10·57 to 10·32 and was lower than in any of the four preceding years except 1888. There were 143 criminal lunatics remaining at the end of 1889 and 16 were admitted during the year, while 7 were discharged and 15 died. The most common forms of insanity during the year were dementia and mania, which contributed 476 and 213 cases, respectively. The general health of the inmates of all three asylums was very unsatisfactory. There were 114 deaths during the year, 19 of which were due to influenza, 27 to cholera (of which there were outbreaks in Calicut and Madras), 26 to dysentery and diarrhœa. Even excluding the exceptional deaths from the epidemics of influenza and cholera, the mortality amounted to 10·9 per cent. of the daily average strength—a figure considerably above the death-rate in any of the four preceding years. The general death-rate for the year was 18·4 per cent. The number of daily average sick was abnormally high in the Madras asylum (29) and higher in both the other asylums than in the previous year. The total expenditure on asylums was Rs. 1,18,237, the net charge being Rs. 84,948, or an outlay per head of average strength of Rs. 137, a slight increase on the previous year's figures. The net profits from manufactures rose from Rs. 758 to Rs. 3,302.

Voluntary venereal hospital.

The number of admissions into the Voluntary venereal hospital increased from 272 in 1889 to 360 in 1890. The total number treated was 417, of whom 322 were suffering from syphilis and 94 from gonorrhœa. 336 patients were discharged during the year and 21 died. The total charges for working the hospital amounted to Rs. 7,771 against Rs. 6,271 in 1889 and Rs. 9,308 in 1888.

EMIGRATION. (1890.)

Regulated emigration—(a) to British colonies.

Agencies at Madras were maintained by the Mauritius and Natal Governments under the management of Mr. J. G. Conran and Messrs. Parry and Company, respectively. Recruiting for Mauritius was carried on until November and for Natal until the middle of December. 2,575 emigrants were admitted into the Mauritius depôt. Of these, 394 were rejected, 245 renounced their engagements, 7 died and 1,929, viz., 1,129 men, 429 women and 371 children, were shipped. Of these, 66 only were detained more than 2 months in the depôt. Ganjam, Chingleput and Vizagapatam contributed the greatest number of Mauritius emigrants. 21 British subjects left Pondicherry for Mauritius and 306 emigrants returned from Mauritius during the year against 623 in 1889. They brought with them savings amounting to Rs. 7,187. At the end of 1889, 732 coolies remained in the Natal depôt and 4,228 were admitted during 1890, including 275 re-admissions from the hospital. Of these, 495 renounced their engagements and deserted, 841 were rejected, 2 died, 261 were in hospital and 53 were detained for future shipments. The remainder 3,308 were shipped to Natal. In 1889 2,215 only actually embarked. During the last 4 years the numbers have been steadily increasing. Chingleput, North Arcot and Vizagapatam contributed the largest proportion. 925 emigrants returned from Natal with savings amounting to Rs. 1,80,967. 558 coolies were detained in the Natal depôt for over 2 months, a delay due to the frequent occurrence of cholera and small-pox in the depôt and its vicinity. The 2 depôts were in excellent order, the Mauritius depôt having been put in thorough repair during the year. The Natal depôt was improved by the introduction of a good water-supply. 72 recruiters' licenses were granted for the Mauritius and 153 for the Natal Agency.

(b) to French colonies.

There was no emigration to French colonies during the year under review. 391 emigrants returned with savings amounting to Rs. 10,000.

(c) to Straits Settlements.

Emigrants for the Straits Settlements embarked at Madras, Pondicherry, Kárikal, Porto Novo and Negapatam. Those under advances in form A numbered 3,059 against 2,875 in 1889: free passengers numbered 16,095, of whom 15,474

embarked from Negapatam. 8 British subjects embarked for the Straits from Pondicherry. The number of immigrants from the Straits Settlements was 14,103. Emigration from Madras ceased on the establishment of a special depôt at Negapatam, one shipment of 7 coolies only being made during the year. In consequence of the high mortality among emigrants arrangements were made by the Government of the Straits Settlements to allow those who suffered from the sea voyage to recruit their health by remaining a short time at Penang. The question of permitting emigration from British India to British North Borneo was under consideration during the year.

(d) to Assam.

3,510 labourers emigrated for Assam from Vizagapatam and Ganjam. Of these, all but 9 were recruited from Ganjam, the Khonds and Ponas in that district being particularly valuable to the Assam planter in consequence of their immunity from fever.

Free emigration.

Emigration to Burma was, as usual, confined to the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Tanjore. The total number of emigrants was 33,048 against 34,303 in 1889. The number of emigrants to Ceylon decreased from 93,219 to 74,481. The decrease was mainly due to the prevalence of cholera in parts of Ceylon. 424 British subjects sailed from Kárikal to Ceylon by a newly started line of steamers.

General.

The total numbers of emigrants from, and immigrants to, the Madras Presidency were 138,967 and 98,386, respectively, against 155,685 and 106,924 in 1889.

Financial.

The receipts from fees during the year amounted to Rs. 20,143 against Rs. 11,739 in 1889. The increase was almost entirely due to the registrations in Ganjam of emigrants to Assam. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,441, excluding a moiety of the salary of the British Consular Agent at Pondicherry and Kárikal, which was debited to "Political."

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT. (1890-91.)

I.—General Statistics.

Number of schools and scholars.

The year was one of substantial advance in almost every direction. Schools and scholars increased from 20,512 and 600,551 to 22,028 and 644,164, or by 7·4 and 7·3 per cent., respectively. The summary given below compares the number and strength of public and private institutions of different grades for the past two years :—

Classes of institutions.	1889-90. Number of institutions.	1889-90. Number of pupils on 31st March.	1890-91. Number of institutions.	1890-91. Number of pupils on 31st March.
Public Institutions.				
University—				
Arts colleges	32	3,043	35	3,205
Professional colleges	5	483	5	518
School education, general—				
Secondary schools for boys—				
English high schools for boys	141	6,925	149	8,046
Do. middle schools for boys	372	23,854	357	21,553
Vernacular middle schools for boys	39	232	50	325
Secondary schools for girls—				
English high schools for girls	30	178	29	233
Do. middle schools for girls	63	1,426	63	1,351
Vernacular middle schools for girls	125	687	167	999
Primary schools—				
For boys. Upper primary	14,642	436,010	3,214	28,143
For boys. Lower primary			13,943	470,371
For girls. Upper primary	683	40,809	266	2,957
For girls. Lower primary			462	41,817
School education, special—				
Training schools for masters	52	1,215	57	1,174
Training schools for mistresses	13	289	13	253
Other special schools	29	1,904	29	2,192
Total, Public Institutions	16,226	517,055	18,839	583,137
Private Institutions.				
Advanced schools, teaching—				
Arabic or Persian	46	2,347	31	2,183
Sanskrit	103	1,687	99	1,877
Elementary schools, teaching a vernacular only or mainly	3,969	74,035	2,843	52,109
Do. do. the Koran	167	5,404	197	4,464
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards	1	23	19	394
Total, Private Institutions	4,286	83,496	3,189	61,027
Grand Total	20,512	600,551	22,028	644,164

The decrease under private institutions and to a certain extent the increase under public schools is to be attributed to the carrying out of a more rational definition of the terms "public" and "private" as applied to schools. Such of the so-called private schools as have already adopted, to a greater or less extent, the departmental course of study, and are in a fair way to qualify for admission to aid under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code, have been classed as public

institutions. A part at least of the decrease in middle English schools is probably due to the institution of the primary school examination as a qualifying test for inferior appointments and the consequent diminution in the numbers attending lower secondary classes. The greater part of the increase in the total strength of public institutions was, as might be expected, confined to primary schools.

Distribution of schools and scholars by districts.

Madura, which lost 138 schools with 3,143 pupils in 1889-90, is credited with the largest increase in schools (196) and scholars (5,818). Malabar is the only district in which there was a fall in schools and scholars. This should not, however, be taken to indicate a real retrogression in the educational condition of the district, since the decrease was wholly confined to private schools, several of which were temporarily closed by reason of outbreaks of influenza and cholera. 11 districts contributed more than 1,000 additional pupils each, Madura, Ganjam, Tinnevelly and Cuddapah showing marked improvement.

Distribution of schools and scholars according to standard.

South Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem and Tanjore contained fewer collegiate students than in the previous year, while Bellary, Anantapur and Malabar showed a diminution in the number of upper secondary pupils. In 15 districts, the number of pupils in middle schools for boys—public and private—fell. Tanjore and Malabar were the only districts containing fewer pupils in primary schools than in 1889-90. But in the former district, the loss was trifling, while in the latter it was due to returns not having been received from a large number of mosque schools.

Distribution of schools according to agency.

Institutions, public and private, are classified below according to the agencies by which they are managed :—

Institutions.	31st March 1890. Institutions.	31st March 1890. Scholars.	31st March 1891. Institutions.	31st March 1891. Scholars.
Under public management.				
Managed by the department	190	10,443	221	12,152
Managed by Local and Municipal Boards	2,281	86,468	2,705	108,713
Under private management.				
Aided from public funds	8,904	303,204	9,330	319,676
Unaided from public funds	4,851	116,850	6,583	142,596
Private and indigenous	4,286	83,496	3,189	61,027
Total	20,512	600,551	22,028	644,164

The establishment of new schools in the Agency tracts of the Northern Circars and of girls' schools in several districts accounts for the increase in the number of departmental schools. The increase in the number of schools under Local Boards was due to the conversion into salary results schools of a number of combined schools in Malabar and South Canara and to the opening of new schools in other districts. Aided institutions increased in number and strength by 4·8 and 5·4 per cent., respectively. The unusual increase in the number of unaided schools has already been explained as being due to a more correct classification of public and private schools.

Education in relation to population.

The proportion of pupils to population varied from 1 in 13 in Madras to 1 in 89 in Cuddapah and 1 in 116 in Vizagapatam. The variation in the previous year was from 1 in 12 in Madras to 1 in 113 in Vizagapatam.

Education in relation to male and female population of school-going age.

Of the male and female population of school-going age 21·1 and 3·2 per cent. respectively, were under instruction at the close of the year. Viewing districts individually, Madras had 3 out of 4 boys, Tinnevelly 1 out of 3, and Ganjam, Chingleput, Bellary, Nílgiris, Tanjore and Malabar 1 in 4 at school. 9 districts had less than 1 in 5 boys attending school. As regards girls, Madras had 28 out of every 100 girls at school, and Nílgiris, Malabar, Tinnevelly and Kistna 9, 7, 6 and 5, respectively. In as many as 10 districts, not even 20 out of every 1,000 girls of school-going age were receiving any education whatever.

Distribution of scholars according to the classes of the community.

The proportion of pupils to classes of population is shown below :—

Classes of the community.	Population of school-going age.		Pupils under instruction.		Percentage.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians	3,168	2,502	3,832	3,179	121	127
Native Christians	56,313	59,240	31,474	16,036	56	27
Muhammadans	163,543	168,612	64,679	11,999	40	7
Hindus { Brahmans	95,305	97,255	73,823	13,001	77	13
Hindus { Non-Brahmans	2,320,491	2,369,610	382,084	43,355	17	2
Others	2,718	2,173	557	145	20	7
Total ...	2,641,538	2,699,392	556,449	87,715	21	3

Non-Brahman Hindus formed 20·6 per cent. of the attendance in arts colleges, against 21·7 per cent. in 1889-90, and the proportion of Native Christians, Europeans and Eurasians was also slightly less. There was a small increase under Muhammadans, though they contributed 1·4 per cent. only of the total number. In the upper secondary stage, Native Christians and Muhammadans, especially the former, were more largely represented than in 1889-90, while the proportion of Europeans and Eurasians remained unchanged. Lower secondary classes had fewer Muhammadans, but more Native Christians and Europeans. Brahmans, though showing a slight decrease, formed more than one-half of the school attendance. Non-Brahman Hindus were not so well represented as in 1889-90 in the upper or lower secondary stages. 1 Brahman and 7 non-Brahman Hindu girls were reading in the upper secondary stage, against 5 non-Brahman girls in the previous year. In the lower secondary stage the number of Hindu girls rose from 57 and 391 to 79 and 508, respectively, and that of Muhammadan girls from 23 to 37.

Distribution of scholars according to wealth.

The richer, middle, and poorer classes which numbered, respectively, 5,930, 118,153 and 520,081 advanced by 7, 8 and 7 per cent., respectively, the corresponding increases in the previous year being 10, 11 and 8 per cent. The only important variation was in the upper and lower secondary stages where the proportion of the middle classes rose from 57 and 45 to 59 and 48 per cent., the percentages under the poorer classes having diminished *pari passu*. There was a noteworthy increase in the number of artisan pupils. The official, trading and land-holding classes alone, excluding petty officials, contributed together 85, 80, 70 and 65 per cent. of the total attendance in the colleges, upper secondary, lower secondary and primary stages of instructions, respectively.

Distribution of scholars according to languages studied.

There was a small advance in the number of scholars, both male and female, receiving instruction in and through English. Among classical languages Latin and Arabic were studied by fewer boys, but Sanskrit more than recovered the loss it had sustained, and the 8 vernacular languages spoken by the school-going population were each studied by a larger number of pupils than in 1889-90.

Vaccination.

The proportion of boys unprotected against small-pox fell from 12·4 to 11·1 per cent., and that of girls from 15·5 to 13·9.

Schools and scholars in Municipalities and Local Fund circles.

In municipalities, schools advanced from 2,420 to 2,558, or by 5·7 per cent., and scholars from 134,867 to 140,422, or by 4·1 per cent. Schools and scholars in rural circles rose from 18,092 and 465,684 to 19,470 and 503,742 or by 7·6 and 8·2 per cent., respectively. Nearly 12 per cent. of the total number of schools and 22 per cent. of the scholars belonged to municipalities. The increase in municipalities was chiefly confined to secondary and special schools. In local circles there was a decline in secondary schools for boys; with that exception, a general increase. Primary schools for boys constituted nearly 70 and 95 per cent., respectively, of the number of institutions in municipalities and local circles.

Summary of receipts and charges from all sources.

Excluding private schools the total expenditure on education from all sources amounted to Rs. 53,85,774, or Rs. 4,54,801 more than in the previous year, Particulars are given in the subjoined summary ;—

Heads of expenditure.	1889-90. Total.	1889-90. Percentage to total expenditure.	1890-91. Total.	1890-91. Percentage to total expenditure.
	Rs.		Rs.	
University education.				
Arts colleges	5,39,816	10·95	5,44,882	10·12
Professional colleges	82,912	1·68	1,39,440	2·59
School education.				
General	30,71,131	62·28	33,22,822	61·70
Special	3,93,861	7·99	4,29,509	7·97
General.				
University	1,56,071	3·17	1,54,603	2·87
Direction and inspection	4,01,960	8·15	4,05,905	7·54
Scholarships	53,414	1·08	60,503	1·12
Buildings	1,75,744	3·56	2,68,240	4·98
Miscellaneous, including grants for furniture	56,064	1·14	59,870	1·11
Total ...	49,30,973	100·00	53,85,774	100·00

Provincial receipts and charges.

In the following statement, receipts and charges appertaining to Provincial funds for the past two years are compared :—

Charges and receipts.	1889-90. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Charges.				
Direction		54,376		53,391
Inspection		2,66,137		2,64,590
Government colleges and schools { General	2,87,662		3,16,831	
Government colleges and schools { Special	2,63,164		3,37,466	
		5,50,826		6,54,297
Scholarships in colleges and schools { General	5,970		9,616	
Scholarships in colleges and schools { Special	16,338		16,191	
		22,308		25,807
Grants-in-aid { Schools under private management	3,91,597		4,89,539	
Grants-in-aid { Do. Municipal management ...	25,076		32,870	
Grants-in-aid { Do. Local Fund Boards	85,865		1,17,932	
		5,02,538		6,40,341
Book department and registration		4,100		4,616
Purchase and collection of oriental manuscripts		3,072		3,091
Refunds and miscellaneous charges		6,700		14,099
Government educational buildings		78,931		40,199
		14,88,988		17,00,431
Receipts.				
Fees in colleges and schools (general and special) credited to Government	1,14,485		1,21,065	
Income on endowments credited to Government	2,341		2,342	
Departmental examination fees	2,087		3,474	
Sale of books	24,804		10,786	
Sales at the School of Arts	9,875		8,214	
Contributions from Local and Municipal funds	14,692		10,105	
Private contributions	1,848		2,668	
Miscellaneous receipts	9,728		10,505	
		1,79,860		1,69,159
Net expenditure ...		13,09,128		15,31,272

Local Fund operations.

District and Taluk Boards constituted under Act V of 1884 maintained 2,475 schools with 96,358 pupils, against 2,078 schools with 74,918 pupils in 1889-90. This increase was brought about by the conversion into salary-results schools of a large number of combined schools in Malabar, and the establishment of new schools in almost all the districts. Of the total number 102 were secondary, 2,325 primary and 48 special schools, 62 being intended for girls. The Boards spent Rs. 3,89,555 net on their own schools, Rs. 6,090 on Government institutions, Rs. 2,18,520 on aided schools, Rs. 78,447 on inspection and Rs. 16,057 on scholar-

ships and miscellaneous charges. The gross expenditure on education aggregated Rs. 9,41,253, excluding buildings and outlay on medical schools.

Municipal operations.

The number of schools under municipal management rose from 203 to 230, of which 3 were colleges, 33 secondary, 191 primary, and 3 special schools. Their attendance advanced from 11,550 to 12,355. Rs. 62,349 were spent by municipal councils on their own schools, Rs. 3,599 and Rs. 5,167 on institutions managed by Government and by Local Boards, Rs. 99,190 on aided schools, Rs. 9,477 on inspection and Rs. 3,800 on scholarships and miscellaneous charges. The gross municipal outlay on education was Rs. 2,67,014, excluding sums expended on school-houses and medical schools.

Receipts and charges of institutions under private management.

A financial summary of public aided institutions under private management is hereto attached. The total expenditure rose by Rs. 1,55,413, of which public funds met Rs. 87,746 and fees Rs. 48,682 :—

Institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	78,572	...	...	1,14,181	13,772	82,704	2,89,229
Secondary schools, including primary departments	2,05,217	7,041	34,065	4,66,697	49,042	3,33,542	10,95,604
Primary schools	94,759	2,10,903	63,720	3,22,482	23,057	2,27,234	9,42,155
Training do.	21,813	...	...	...	2,194	26,492	50,499
Other special schools	11,296	79	...	12,367	12,133	33,044	68,919
Total ...	4,11,657	2,18,023	97,785	9,15,727	1,00,198	7,03,016	24,46,406

To the above expenditure should be added Rs. 2,16,774 spent on buildings, furniture, scholarships, &c. On unaided institutions Rs. 4,32,070 were expended, against Rs. 4,47,512 in 1889-90.

Distribution of expenditure among the different classes of institutions.

The following figures show the distribution of expenditure among the different classes of public institutions; the statistics of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, are entered in a separate line under Government institutions :—

Classes of institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions, endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	5,13,947	6,090	3,599	1,10,983	20,736	6,55,355
	48,000	...	...	2,155	66,765	1,16,920
Board	1,37,155	3,55,197	60,160	2,18,544	17,265	7,88,321
Aided	4,11,657	2,18,023	97,785	9,15,727	8,03,214	24,46,406
Unaided	...	...	...	2,89,176	1,40,475	4,29,651

On Government institutions, excluding the Lawrence Asylum, Rs. 6,55,355 were expended, of which the Provincial share was Rs. 5,13,947. Of the increase of Rs. 96,491, not less than Rs. 61,337 represents additional outlay on the Medical College, owing to the inclusion of the military pay of the Professors, and the residue was due partly to the opening of new girls' schools and of additional schools for boys in the Agency tracts, and partly to the larger outlay on existing institutions. Expenditure on Board schools increased by Rs. 1,19,353 in consequence chiefly of the opening of new schools. The Provincial share of the total cost was 17 per cent. against 16 per cent. in 1889-90. Of the outlay on aided schools, public funds —Provincial, Local and Municipal—met over 29 per cent., against 28 per cent. in the previous year. The expenditure from Provincial funds on secondary and primary schools increased by Rs. 88,266 as compared with the previous year.

School fees.

The total income from fees increased from Rs. 15,98,125 to Rs. 16,25,724 or by 1·7 per cent., against an increase of 7·3 per cent. in the total attendance, the corresponding percentages for 1889-90 being 4·7 and 8·8, respectively. Government institutions yielded in fees Rs. 1,23,402 or Rs. 6,166 more than in the previous year; the increase chiefly appertained to professional colleges. In Board and other schools, the increase in attendance was 25·6 and 4 per cent., respectively, but the increase in fee receipts was only 1·6 and 1·4 per cent. The total average fee in aided schools rose from Rs. 2·90 to Rs. 2·92, while the Government and Board institutions showed a decrease in this respect. Excepting primary schools for girls, unaided and private schools of all grades were credited with a lower average fee than in the previous year. The total average fee in all classes of institutions taken together fell from Rs. 2·76 to Rs. 2·59.

Proportion of fee-income to total expenditure.

The proportion of expenditure borne from fees in the several classes of institutions is noted in the annexed table. Under secondary schools are included the figures appertaining to the primary departments thereto attached :—

Classes of institutions.	Government.			Board.			Aided.			Unaided and Private.			Total.		
	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Arts colleges	2,19,640	45,117	21	12,742	6,474	51	2,89,229	1,14,181	31	23,271	7,965	34	5,44,882	1,73,737	32
Professional colleges ...	1,39,440	49,747	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,39,440	49,747	36
Upper secondary schools for boys ...	29,859	12,682	43	1,11,277	67,470	61	5,06,352	3,06,257	60	1,21,362	75,074	62	7,68,850	4,61,483	60
Lower secondary schools for boys ...	1,09,342	2,461	2	1,09,898	60,603	55	2,69,301	1,14,950	43	55,883	40,223	72	5,44,424	2,18,240	40
Secondary schools for girls	44,488	2,257	5	6,784	45	1	3,19,951	45,490	14	8,311	217	3	3,79,534	48,009	13
Primary schools for boys	15,293	579	4	4,20,194	83,829	20	8,31,792	3,15,541	38	3,38,208	2,43,214	72	16,05,487	6,43,163	40
Primary schools for girls	16,085	389	2	15,463	109	·7	1,10,363	6,941	6	8,322	1,355	16	1,50,233	8,794	6
Special schools ...	1,98,128	10,170	5	1,11,963	14	·7	1,19,418	12,367	10	...	...	...	4,29,509	22,551	5
Total ...	7,72,275	1,23,402	16	7,88,321	2,18,544	28	24,46,406	9,15,727	37	5,55,357	3,68,051	66	45,62,359	16,25,724	36

Grants-in-aid.

The expenditure on "grants-in-aid" from public funds for the last ten years is compared in the following summary :—

Sources.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial funds ...	2,60,934	3,31,951	3,47,913	4,10,440	4,73,904	4,47,454	4,89,405	4,17,759	5,02,538	6,40,341
Local funds ...	2,53,819	3,01,099	2,83,095	2,76,938	2,59,100	1,99,100	1,97,346	2,05,533	2,02,257	2,13,520
Municipal funds ...	43,768	59,115	74,926	1,01,677	1,04,881	91,217	90,146	95,435	88,751	99,190
Total ...	5,58,521	6,92,165	7,05,934	7,89,055	8,37,885	7,37,771	7,76,897	7,18,727	7,93,546	9,58,051

There was an increased expenditure under all items, except feeding and clothing grants, under which the decrease was only slight. In salary and rent grants there was an increase of over Rs. 28,000, while scholarship grants amounted to Rs. 23,324. Government assigned a special sum of Rs. 50,000 for building grants and this enabled the department to expend nearly Rs. 46,500 in excess of the actuals of 1889-90. A sum of Rs. 2,16,408 was paid from Provincial funds by way of results grants, of which Rs. 1,65,235, Rs. 48,155 and Rs. 3,018, respectively, were paid to schools under the management of private bodies, Local Fund Boards, and municipal councils. In 1889-90, the corresponding figures were Rs. 1,36,329, Rs. 29,841 and Rs. 2,814.

II.—Controlling Agencies.

Inspecting agency.

The office of Director of Public Instruction was held by Mr. Grigg throughout the year except from the 1st to the 15th April, when he was on privilege leave, and from the 9th July to the 26th October, when he was acting as British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, on each of which occasions Dr. Duncan supplied his place. The Inspectors of the Northern, Central, Southern and Western Circles examined 227, 50, 62 and 165 schools, respectively. The Inspectresses also examined a large number of schools.

Assistant Inspectors.

Particulars of the work done by Assistant Inspectors are given below :—

Divisions.	Districts.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent on circuit.
1	Ganjam and Vizagapatam	180	6,647	266
2	Godávari	128	6,557	172
3	Kistna and Kurnool	284	8,656	250
4	Nellore, Madras and Chingleput	218	10,163	174
5	Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah ...	181	7,179	214
6	North and South Arcot and Salem ...	223	6,590	259
7	Coimbatore and Nilgiris	150	6,626	264
8	Tanjore and Trichinopoly	114	6,552	161
9	Madura and Tinnevelly	146	6,741	206

Sub-Assistant Inspectors.

A Muhammadan sub-assistant was employed in each circle, and 51 sub-assistants were in charge of boys' schools other than Muhammadan schools. 1 sub-assistant was removed on account of certain irregularities in his work and another, against whom criminal proceedings were instituted, continued under suspension till the close of the year. Special sub-assistants were temporarily entertained in the Kumbakónam and Calicut ranges towards the close of the year to complete the inspection work. The non-Muhammadan sub-assistants examined on an average a larger number of schools (249) and pupils (6,160) than in the previous year, travelled a longer distance (2,250 miles), and spent a greater number of days (209) on circuit. 5 sub-assistants were in charge of girls' schools as in 1889-90.

Inspecting Schoolmasters.

The number of inspecting schoolmasters increased from 192 to 207, of whom 1 was paid from provincial, 167 from local and 39 from municipal funds.

Superintendents of schools in the Agency tract.

The 4 school superintendents employed in the Agency tracts of the Northern Circars did fair work, on the whole, and the special code framed for their guidance worked with success. The appointment of 2 additional superintendents was under consideration at the close of the year.

III.—University Education.

Convocation for conferring degrees.

The convocation for conferring degrees was held on the 19th March 1891, when 301 candidates were admitted to degrees. There was an increase in the number of degrees conferred under each of the faculties save that of Engineering.

Changes in bye-laws.

The year was one of decidedly greater activity than its predecessor. The rules of affiliation were recast so as to empower the Syndicate to refuse to affiliate an institution unless satisfied that it has sufficient accommodation and proper sanitary arrangements, an adequate supply of furniture and appliances, an efficient staff, and a satisfactory financial basis. The committee appointed to consider the expediency of changing the dates of the Matriculation, F.A. and B.A. examinations had not submitted its report when the year closed. Important changes in the bye-laws regulating the Matriculation and F.A. examinations were under the consideration of the Senate, but had not been finally adopted at the end of the year. The Senate had also under consideration the rules sanctioned by Government regarding the recognition of public institutions. The regulations for the examinations in Medicine were revised during the year, and the question of raising the standard of general attainments possessed by candidates seeking admission to the L.M.S. classes of the college was under reference. The bye-laws relating to the examination in Engineering were also revised. The word "Civil" will be omitted from the designation of the examination and degree in Engineering. In place of one examination, two will be held in future—a First examination and a Degree examination. The Degree examination will have two branches, a Civil and a Mechanical, and a candidate may proceed to his degree in either branch or in both branches; a defined period of practical training is prescribed as a necessary antecedent condition to obtaining a degree. The revised bye-laws will come into operation in 1894 as regards the First examination, and in 1895 as regards the Degree examination. Owing to the increase in the work of the University, the Syndicate towards the close of the official year laid before the Senate certain proposals with regard to the office of Registrar, the chief of which was that the holder of the office should in future be required to devote his whole time to the

wor[illegible] the University. The revised bye-laws had not, however, received the sa[illegible]n of Government by the close of the year.

University Fee fund.

[illegible]ees and other receipts amounted to Rs. 1,89,896 against Rs. 1,85,850 in the [illegible]vious year, while the charges fell from Rs. 1,56,071 to Rs. 1,54,603, leaving [illegible] balance of Rs. 35,293 in favour of the fund. On the 31st March 1891, the University had a cash balance of Rs. 39,554 besides Rs. 1,85,000 invested in Government securities.

University endowments.

An addition of Rs. 1,230 was made to the endowments of the University by the Balfour Memorial Committee, for the purpose of founding an annual gold medal in memory of the late Surgeon-General Balfour. The medal is to be awarded to the female candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in midwifery [illegible] the diseases of women and children at the Second L.M.S. examination.

Affiliated institutions.

Two institutions were affiliated to the University during the year up to the F.A. standard, viz., the Brennen High school, managed by the Tellicherry Municipality, and the Wardlaw Institution, Bellary, belonging to the London Mission. On the other hand, the S.P.G. College, Vepery, was closed in December 1890. There was no change in the number of colleges affiliated up to the B.A. standard.

University examinations.

There was an improvement in the aggregate number examined and passed at the various University examinations. There was an increase of nearly 20 per cent. in the number passed as against 1 per cent. under examinees, and the proportion of passed to examinees—29 per cent.—compares favourably with that of the previous two years, though it is still below the figure reached in 1886-87, viz., 30·7 per cent. The following table shows the particulars of all the University examinations, except the Matriculation, distributed according to classes of institutions :—

Name of examinations.		Number examined.							Number passed.						
		Madras Government institutions.	Government institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Madras Government institutions.	Government institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Arts.															
Master of Arts ...	1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
	1890-91.	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Bachelor of Arts. Language Branch.	1889-90.	165	69	...	223	17	50	524	107	39	...	129	7	18	300
	1890-91.	127	69	...	257	5	90	548	84	43	...	195	5	32	359
Bachelor of Arts. Optional Branch.	1889-90.	130	50	...	166	18	42	406	65	16	...	72	6	23	182
	1890-91.	99	41	...	191	3	164	498	65	21	...	95	3	73	257
First Examination in Arts.	1889-90.	362	249	31	853	245	274	2,013	63	70	5	162	40	19	
	1890-91.	270	228	35	911	112	496	2,052	103	88	8	324	44	101	
Law.															
Master of Laws ...	1889-90.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	1890-91.	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...		
Bachelor of Laws ...	1889-90.	111	9	...	...	...	...	120	33	3	...	...	...		
	1890-91.	123	5	...	...	...	...	128	37	2	...	...	...		
Medicine.															
Second M.B. and C.M.	1889-90.	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	1890-91.	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	
First M.B. and C.M....	1889-90.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	1890-91.	1	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Preliminary Scientific Examination.	1889-90.	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	1890-91.	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Second L.M.S. ...	1889-90.	17	...	...	...	...	...	17	7	...	...	...	...	...	
	1890-91.	17	...	...	...	...	...	17	8	...	...	...	...	...	
First L.M.S.	1889-90.	51	...	...	...	...	...	57	11	...	...	...	...	...	
	1890-91.	67	...	...	...	...	...	67	10	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering.															
Bachelor of Civil Engineering.	1889-90.	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	
	1890-91.	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Teaching.															
Licentiate in Teaching.	1889-90.	5	...	...	...	...	4	9	3	...	...	...	...	2	
	1890-91.	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1889-90.	863	377	31	1,241	280	380	3,177	295	128	5	363	53	66	
	1890-91.	723	343	35	1,359	120	762	3,361	312	154	8	614	52	210	

There was an appreciable advance in the number of candidates entered for the B.A. degree examination. In the Language branch, the percentage passed rose from 57·2 to 65·5. The percentage in Optional branches, though higher than in 1889-90, was below the figures reached during the previous 3 years. For the F.A. examination, 32·5 per cent. of the examinees were successful against 17·8 per cent. At the B.L. degree examination, 30 per cent. were successful against 29 per cent. in 1889-90. The results of the Medical examinations, taken as a whole, were even less favourable than in the previous year. The failure in the L.M.S. examination was largely the result of the low general attainments of the students at the time of admission. The results of the examination for the degree of B.C.E. were an almost utter failure. The failures in the L.T. degree examination occurred chiefly in the practical portion of the examination.

Relative success of the different classes of institutions at the Arts examinations.

For the Language branch of the B.A. degree examination, the Madras Government colleges presented 23 per cent. of the total number of candidates against 32 in 1889-90, and passed 23 per cent. against 36. The Government colleges in Native States presented and passed 12 per cent. against 13. On the other hand, aided colleges contributed 47 per cent. of the examinees and 54 per cent. of the passed, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 42 and 43 per cent., respectively. While 17 per cent. of the examinees were the so-called private students, consisting mostly of candidates that had failed in previous years, only 9 per cent. of the passed belonged to this category. In the Optional branches however, 33 per cent. of the examinees and 28 per cent. of those who passed were private students. For the First Examination in Arts, fewer candidates were sent up by Government and unaided colleges, but there was a marked increase in the number of private students. In the percentage of passed students, however, Government and aided colleges gained the best results.

(a) *Arts.*

M.A. degree examination.

Of the 6 successful candidates at the M.A. degree examination, 2 passed in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 2 in History, 1 in English and 1 in Sanskrit.

B.A. degree examination.

There was a very marked advance from 59 per cent. in 1889-90 to nearly 74 per cent. in the proportion of those who passed in English at the B.A. examination. As regards the Optional branches, the percentage of passes in which was 84 with the exception of 2 of the sub-divisions of Natural Science, the largest proportion of successful candidates (64 per cent.) was in History. Physics, Mental and Moral Science, and History continued to attract more students than Mathematics.

At the Language branch of the B.A. degree examination, every class of the community passed a larger number of candidates, Muhammadans and Native Christians showing an especial advance. In the Optional branches, East Indians were unrepresented in the pass list, and fewer non-Brahman Hindus passed, but the other sections showed an increase; only 20 Native Christians passed out of 48 registered for the examination, though in the Language branch they were more successful than any other class. At the F.A. examination, East Indians took the lead, 48·1 per cent. passing. Native Christians and Brahmans were next in order, as in the previous year, while 7 out of 28 Muhammadans passed.

ıber and ıgth of colleges.

The number of first-grade colleges remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 11, but the number of students reading for the degree examinations in Arts rose from 713 to 841, of whom 11 were preparing for the M.A. examination. The number of F.A. students in the first-grade colleges, however, fell from 1,428 to 1,395. In the second-grade colleges which numbered 24 or 3 more than in 1889-90, 969 students were reading for the F.A. examination against 902 in the previous year. Of the B.A. students, 262 or 32 per cent. were reading in the 3 Government colleges, 25 or 3 per cent. in the Maharajah's college, Vizianagram, and the rest in the 7 aided colleges. The Madras Christian college had 309 students more than were in the 3 Government colleges taken together.

Classes of community to which the pupils in Arts colleges belonged.

Muhammadans and Brahmans contributed, respectively, 8 and 165 students more, and Europeans and Eurasians and Native Christians 2 and 9 less than in 1889-90.

(b) *Law.*

Law department, Presidency college.

The law department of the Presidency College improved slightly in attendance, there being 294 students as against 282 in 1889-90. At the B.L. degree examination, 27 out of 66 passed. The fee revenue left a surplus of Rs. 10,264 in favour of Government after meeting all charges. The Secretary of State's sanction for the constitution of the Law College was received in the month of March 1891, but the new Principal had not arrived when the official year closed.

(c) *Medicine.*

Medical College.

The working of the Medical college is dealt with in a separate article further on (*vide* page 197).

General.

The Faculty of Medicine decided during the year to raise the qualification for admission to the L.M.S. examination from the Matriculation to the F.A. standard. The Second L.M.S. examination was passed for the first time by a native woman.

(d) *Engineering.*

College of Engineering, Madras.

12 students were on the rolls of the college on the 31st March 1891 against 13 on the corresponding day in 1890, but the attendance was more representative of the various classes of the community. For the B.C.E. degree examination 3 students appeared, of whom only 1 passed. All of them, however, passed the final examination for Assistant Engineers conducted by the Board of Examiners. The temporary workshop was carried on with success. The total charges aggregated Rs. 15,202, of which fees and other receipts covered Rs. 2,207. The net cost of educating each student was Rs. 1,083.

(e) *Agriculture.*

College of Agriculture, Saidápet.

In July 1890, Government passed final orders on the report of the committee appointed towards the close of 1888 to consider the working of the Agricultural department and the College of Agriculture. The retention of the college was decided on, but the school department was ordered to be closed. The sanction of the Secretary of State was received for the reorganization of the staff, but the question of employing a Veterinary Vice-Principal was still unsettled. The curriculum to be followed in the college and the farm schools was referred to the consideration of a special committee. The number on the rolls of the college department fell from 33 to 29, and only 13 districts were represented, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Malabar contributing 3 students each. Brahmans constituted the majority of the students, but there were also 2 Muhammadans and 1 European. The results at the examinations held under the Science and Art Notification ranged from very fair to good, except in Mathematics, Mensuration and Surveying and Levelling. In Building Materials and Construction, there was a complete failure. The total expenditure aggregated Rs. 20,733, and the cost to Government of educating each student was Rs. 604.

(f) *Teaching.*

Teachers' College, Saidápet.

A European Vice-Principal was sanctioned for the Teachers' College by the Secretary of State and entered upon his duties in October. The college was further reorganized in accordance with the scheme approved of by Government. The number of graduates under training rose from 17 to 21. 15 appeared for the L.T. degree examination, of whom 7 passed the examination completely. The results secured at the Science and Art examinations in Agriculture, Book-keeping, Commercial Correspondence and Mensuration were very good. The additions to the building were partly completed. In August, two sheds were built in the

college compound to serve as a Students' Home, and 18 students were accommodated in them. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 8,754, and the net cost to Government of educating each student was approximately Rs. 485.

IV.—Secondary Education.

(a) *Upper Secondary and Matriculation Examinations.*

Upper Secondary examination.

The Upper Secondary examination was held for the first time in May 1890, the examination being conducted by a Board appointed for a term of 3 years. For the compulsory subjects 139 candidates registered their names, but only 3 passed in all the subjects. The high standard set up by the Board and the poor attainments of the candidates account for this poor result. Of the 16 candidates registered for single subjects, 1 passed in English, 3 in a Vernacular language and 3 in Translation. Of the examinees, 62 were Brahmans, 63 non-Brahman Hindus, 2 Native Christians and 7 Muhammadans.

Matriculation examination.

For the Matriculation examination 7,002 candidates appeared, of whom 1,648 or 23·5 per cent. passed against 7,104 examined and 1,611 passed in 1889-90. In the statement below, the results of the examination are shown with reference to the different classes of institutions:—

General results.		Govern-ment schools.	Board schools.	Schools in Native States.	Aided schools.	Other schools.	Private students.	Total.
Examined	1889-90	138	392	921	2,222	1,596	1,835	7,104
	1890-91	168	353	1,052	2,474	1,279	1,676	7,002
Passed—								
First class	1889-90	7	19	25	81	31	3	166
	1890-91	6	6	32	61	18	2	125
Second class	1889-90	38	98	281	552	330	146	1,445
	1890-91	40	96	313	632	305	137	1,523
Total	1889-90	45	117	306	633	361	149	1,611
	1890-91	46	102	345	693	323	139	1,648
Percentage passed	1889-90	33	30	33	28	23	8	22·7
	1890-91	27	29	33	28	25	8	23·5

47 per cent. passed in English against 32 per cent. in 1889. Only a little over a third of the candidates passed in "general knowledge." The statistics given below show the classes of the community to which the candidates belonged:—

Classes.	1889-90.			1890-91.		
	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Brahmans	4,166	994	24	4,207	1,044	25
Other Hindus	2,054	367	18	1,876	339	18
Muhammadans	178	28	16	178	33	19
Native Christians	509	145	28	519	144	28
Eurasians	116	48	41	133	47	35
Europeans	70	27	38	75	36	48
Others	11	2	18	14	5	33
Total	7,104	1,611	22·7	7,002	1,648	23·5

(b) *Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of public upper secondary schools for boys.

At the close of the year there were 149 public upper secondary schools for boys against 141 in 1889-90, and the strength of the upper secondary departments rose from 6,925 to 8,046. 2 Middle School examinations were held during the year, and more students than usual were thus promoted from the lower to the

upper secondary departments. Schools and scholars in each circle are given below:—

Circles.	1889-90.						1890-91.					
	Number of schools.	Strength on 31st March 1890.					Number of schools.	Strength on 31st March 1891.				
		Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.		Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.
Northern Circle	25	922	2,149	277	326	3,674	27	1,276	1,940	349	339	3,904
Central do.	46	2,120	4,734	1,004	1,775	9,633	46	2,394	3,913	953	1,550	8,810
Southern do.	53	2,910	3,938	516	773	8,137	58	3,241	4,230	476	686	8,633
Western do.	17	973	1,322	256	350	2,901	18	1,135	1,303	239	366	3,043
Total	141	6,925	12,143	2,053	3,224	24,345	149	8,046	11,386	2,017	2,941	24,390

Distribution of upper secondary schools according to agency.

The following summary shows the distribution of upper secondary schools according to the agencies by which they were managed:—

Circles.	1889-90.				1890-91.			
	Govern-ment schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.	Govern-ment schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.
Northern Circle	...	6	14	5	...	5	14	8
Central do.	2	7	27	10	2	6	30	8
Southern do.	...	10	20	23	...	13	21	24
Western do.	2	4	7	4	2	4	8	4
Total	4	27	68	42	4	28	73	44

The number of Board schools rose again to 28, the lowering of the status of the municipal high schools at Bimlipatam and Wálajápet and the Local Fund high school at Lálgudi being more than compensated for by the opening of upper secondary departments in the municipal schools at Tirupatúr and Dindigul, and in the Local Fund schools at Hosúr and Krishnagiri. Tanjore and Madras contained the largest number of high schools, Anantapur and Nílgiris the fewest.

(c) *Public Middle or Lower Secondary Schools for Boys.*

Middle School examinations.

2 Middle School examinations were held during the year—one in May and one in December. For the 2 examinations taken together, a larger proportion passed than for several previous years. The number examined and passed from the different classes of institutions is given below:—

Schools.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Madras Government and Board schools	1,874	807	43
Other Government schools	1,874	941	50
Aided and Private schools	6,489	2,786	43
Private students	4,797	2,761	58
Total	15,034	7,295	48

Of the 1,064 who passed in the first class, as many as 655, or 62 per cent., were private candidates. In 1888 and 1889, the numbers passed in the first class from among private candidates were, respectively, 116 and 150 out of 567 and 517. The number of female candidates rose from 378 to 546, but only 289 passed against 302. The percentage passed was highest under Brahmans, who were closely followed by Native Christians. 3 Brahman girls and 1 Parsi girl passed. There was an appreciable improvement in the percentage passed in Mathematics, and more technical and industrial subjects were brought up by candidates.

Number and strength of public lower secondary schools for boys.

Public middle schools, English and Vernacular, fell in number from 411 to 407; the whole of the decrease occurring in the former, which numbered 357 against 372 in the previous year. Vernacular schools increased by 11, the strength of the middle department being 325 against 232 in 1889-90. The average strength of middle departments in English schools was 28 against 31 in the previous year, but that of the primary departments remained unchanged at 37.

(d) *Standard Examinations.*

Result of the fifth, sixth and seventh standard examinations relating to boys.

The schools that presented pupils for the fifth, sixth and seventh standards numbered 225, 132 and 75, respectively, against 204, 119 and 74 in 1889-90. Particulars appear below:—

Standard.	Presented.		Passed.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Fifth	1,551	1,667	1,063	1,201
Sixth	1,060	1,147	688	807
Seventh	901	887	286	383
Total ...	3,512	3,701	2,037	2,391

Salary results system.

Schools aided on the results system passed 72 and 73 per cent. of their pupils in the fifth and sixth standards, while the salary-results schools succeeded in passing only 67 and 51 per cent. In the seventh standard, however, the salary-results schools passed 60 per cent. of their pupils, and results schools 41 per cent.

V.—Primary Education.

(a) *Primary School Examination.*

Primary School examination.

The Primary School notification was amended by Government so as to exempt pupil candidates from the payment of any fees. The total number of candidates for the Primary School examination was 16,626 against 6,480 in the previous year. The number of pupil candidates rose from 5,346 to 13,694, or by 156 per cent., while teacher and other candidates advanced by 147 and 168 per cent., respectively. The figures relating to the numbers that passed were even more encouraging, pupil, teacher and other candidates showing, respectively, increases of 177, 179 and 223 per cent. over the figures of 1889-90. Of the candidates examined, 7,482 passed for complete certificates, 1,343 in compulsory subjects only, 2,101 in compulsory subjects and one optional subject only, and 1,334 in optional subjects only. Of 509 girl-pupils, 348 passed. While 72 per cent. of the pupil candidates met with success, 82 and 83 per cent., respectively, of teacher and other candidates passed the examination. Native Christians were more successful than other classes. Tanjore and Nilgiris furnished the highest and lowest numbers of candidates, respectively.

(b) *Public Primary Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of public primary schools for boys.

Public primary schools for boys of all classes advanced both in number and in strength as will be seen from the annexed summary. There was an increase of 17 per cent. under schools and of 15 per cent. under scholars against 6·1 and 6·6 per cent., respectively, in the previous year:—

Schools according to agency.	Standard of schools.	31st March 1890.		31st March 1891.	
		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Under Public Management.					
Government schools	Upper primary ...	27	1,072	36	1,414
	Lower do. ...	50	1,089	56	1,224
Board schools	Upper do. ...	1,022	43,513	1,369	61,316
	Lower do. ...	1,028	30,109	1,081	33,572
Under Private Management.					
Aided schools	Upper primary ...	1,498	66,334	1,588	70,379
	Lower do. ...	6,449	172,926	6,692	181,428
Unaided schools	Upper do. ...	186	6,108	221	7,503
	Lower do. ...	4,382	93,792	6,114	121,158
Total ...	Upper do. ...	2,733	117,027	3,214	140,617
	Lower do. ...	11,909	297,916	13,943	337,382
	Grand Total ...	14,642	414,943	17,157	477,999

The advance in upper primary schools was probably due in the main to the institution of the Primary School examination. Board primary schools showed a larger average attendance than in 1889-90. Of the 400 additional Board schools, 180 were "combined" schools in Malabar, which were converted into salary-results schools. The average strength of aided schools has continued the same, viz., 44 and 27, during the past two years.

Proportion of boys in primary classes to male population of school-going age.

About 18 per cent. of the male children of school-going age were at school, the percentage varying from 9 in Vizagapatam to 49 in Madras. Including private primary schools, the total number of male pupils in primary schools and classes was 515,736 against 480,813 in 1889-90.

Government primary schools.

Government primary schools numbered 92 against 77 in 1889-90, the attendance being 2,638 against 2,161. 79 of these schools were in the agency tracts, the rest being Muhammadan schools in Madras town. There was no improvement in their average strength.

Board and municipal schools.

Local Boards managed 2,269 schools or 377 more than during 1889-90, and the attendance increased from 65,848 to 86,125. In Coimbatore the number of schools declined by 2, but in no other district was there a decrease. An addition of 185 schools in Malabar was due to the conversion of "combined" schools into salary-results schools. Of the net increase of 377 schools the upper primary list is credited with 316 and the strength of the upper primary classes rose from 5,439 to 7,326. The total number of schools managed by municipalities was 181 against 158 in 1889-90; the whole of the increase was under upper primary schools, and the attendance of upper primary classes has more than doubled during the past two years.

(c) *Standard Examinations.*

Number of schools that presented and passed pupils in one or more standards.

In the following statement the number of schools that presented and passed pupils in one or more standards for the past two years is compared:—

Standards.	The number of schools that presented pupils.				The number of schools that passed pupils.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Infant	7,555	685	8,321	705	7,120	610	8,074	693
First	9,909	631	10,485	686	9,378	597	10,022	657
Second	8,894	557	9,467	583	8,276	506	9,031	536
Third	6,177	463	6,814	465	5,686	415	6,296	434
Fourth	1,804	318	1,896	270	1,507	227	1,719	241

The total number presented for the various standards rose from 194,580 to 213,902, and the passes from 140,125 to 155,449. 72·8 per cent. of the number of pupils examined under the infant and first four standards were passed for grant against 72 per cent. in 1889-90. Under the infant, second, third and fourth standards, 82·4, 71·1, 68·9 and 65·6 per cent. succeeded in passing against 79·1, 70·1, 67·3 and 63·6, respectively, in the previous year, while the percentage under the first standard fell from 72·4 to 70·4. A general advance took place in the number that passed under most of the subjects, compulsory and optional.

VI.—Schools for Special or Technical Training.

Number and strength of schools and classes for special or technical education.

Schools and classes for special education are particularized below :—

Classes of institutions.	Number.		Strength.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Training schools for masters	52	57	1,215	1,174
Training schools for mistresses	13	13	289	253
Schools of Art	1	1	364	424
Schools of Medicine	3	3	209	261
Schools of Engineering	1	1	113	156
Schools of Agriculture	1	1	40	34
Schools of Commerce	1	2	162	117
Schools of Industry	19	19	739	992
Ordnance Artificers' School	1	...	94	...
Reformatory School, Chingleput... ..	1	1	109	140
Schools of Music	1	1	74	68
Special classes	94	99	3,408	3,619
	14	15	1,019	1,000
Total ...	108	114	4,427	4,619

(a) *Training Schools.*

Number and strength of training schools for masters.

Including sessional schools, the number of training schools for masters rose from 52 to 57. Of training schools proper, there were 4 less than in the previous year, in consequence of the amalgamation of the Board normal schools at Guntúr and Masulipatam, and the abolition of normal schools at Edapalli, Trichinopoly and Tellicherry. The total attendance fell from 1,215 to 1,174. Of the students, 156 against 68 belonged to sessional schools. Proposals for taking under departmental management the Board normal schools, with the exception of those of Madura and Tinnevelly, were under the consideration of Government at the close of the year. In spite of the decrease in the total number of students, Native Christians and Muhammadans contributed 35 students each more than in 1889-90. Non-Brahman Hindus declined most, and the number of Brahman students fell by 27, though they still formed the largest proportion. For the Special Primary examination of December last 804 students appeared from the elementary normal classes, of whom 421 or 52 per cent. passed; the figures of the previous year were 734 examined and 414 passed. The number of primary certificates issued, viz., 44 higher and 293 lower, was larger than in 1889-90.

Number and strength of training schools for mistresses.

The number of training schools for mistresses remained the same as in the previous year, but that of students continued to decrease, falling from 289 to 253. Of the students, 21 were Europeans or East Indians, 186 Native Christians, 13 Muhammadans and 33 Hindus. For the School-management examination 12 more candidates appeared, but only 65 were successful against 98. There was a decrease both in the number examined and in the number passed for the Higher Examination for Women and the Special Primary examination. The Middle School results also compare unfavourably with those of the year preceding.

(b) *Schools of Art.*

The working of the School of Arts is noticed separately (*vide* page 203). School of Arts, Madras.

(c) *Schools of Medicine.*

Number and strength of medical schools.

The Medical College is separately noticed further on (*vide* page 197). There were only 10 pupils under instruction in the Board Medical School, Nellore, against 16 on the 31st March 1890. The conduct and diligence of the pupils was satisfactory. The Prince of Wales' Medical School, Tanjore, partly regained the loss in numbers it had sustained in the previous year.

(d) *Schools of Engineering.*

School of Engineering, Madras.

The school department of the College of Engineering was 156 strong against 113 at the close of 1889-90. All the classes participated in the increase, notably the Draughtsman and Engineer Subordinate classes.

(e) *Schools of Agriculture.*

School of Agriculture, Saidápet.

There were 34 pupils on the rolls of the school department of the College of Agriculture against 40 on the 31st March 1890. Fair progress was made by the students, though the results of the public examinations in certain subjects were not so favourable as in the previous year.

(f) *Schools of Commerce.*

Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial High school.

Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial School, Madras, sustained a serious decline in strength—from 162 to 91. All the students presented for the Higher Examination in Phonography and in Banking, with Political Economy, were successful.

Bishop Corrie's Commercial class.

A special class for Book-keeping and Commercial Correspondence was opened in Bishop Corrie's Grammar School. It had 26 pupils on the rolls at the close of the year. 8 candidates were sent up for the Higher Examination in Book-keeping, held in October 1890, of whom 4 passed.

(g) *Schools of Industry.*

Number and strength of industrial schools.

To the list of industries taught in industrial schools and classes, there were 2 additions during the year, namely, cotton embroidery and tape-making. There was no change during the year in the number of industrial schools (19), but their attendance rose from 739 to 992. The increase was participated in by all sections of the population. Native Christians more than regained the loss in numbers they had sustained in 1889-90, and formed more than a third of the total attendance. Next to them came Muhammadans with nearly a fourth of the pupils. Carpentry continued to be the most popular subject. 27 students passed the Higher Examination in Industries.

(h) *Ordnance Artificers' School.*

Ordnance Artificers' School, Madras.

The Ordnance Artificers' School attached to the Gun Carriage Factory, which has been in existence for over 20 years, was closed in December last.

(i) *Reformatory School, Chingleput.*

Reformatory School, Chingleput.

There were 50 admissions to the Reformatory School and 19 discharges, so that the number of pupils on the 31st March last was 140 against 109 on the corresponding day in 1890. The unfavourable season affected the general health of the pupils, but there were no deaths. All the pupils that appeared for the Primary School examination and 103 out of 112 examined by the Assistant

Inspector under the different standards secured a pass. The results obtained at the industrial examination were, on the whole, good. The manufacture account resulted in a profit of Rs. 363. The conduct of the pupils improved, and the mark system worked well. There were only two attempts at escape. The cost per head fell to Rs. 140-9-7.

VII.—Female Education.

(a) *General Condition of Female Education.*

General condition of female education.

The inspecting staff for girls' schools continued to be the same as in 1889-90, but, as the first range was too extensive for a single sub-assistant to manage, the girls' schools in the Ceded districts were, as a tentative arrangement, inspected by the sub-assistants in charge of boys' schools. The total number of schools and of scholars rose from 921 and 43,563 to 1,021 and 48,090, respectively, thus showing an increase of 10·8 per cent. in schools, and 10·4 per cent. in scholars, against 3·4 per cent. in each in the preceding year. The number of girls under instruction rose from 78,344 to 87,715, or by 12 per cent. against 12·1 in 1889-90.

(b) *Public Upper Secondary Schools for Girls.*

Results of the Matriculation examination and the Higher Examination for Women.

63 female candidates appeared for, and 37 passed the Matriculation examination, against 36 and 16, respectively, in the previous year. The percentage passed was nearly two-and-a-half times as good as the average for the Presidency. There was 1 Bengali candidate, but she failed. 2 Parsis appeared and were successful. The proportion of passed to examined among the other sections was as follows:—Native Christians 62·5 per cent., East Indians 50, and Europeans 66·6. 278 candidates registered their names for the Higher Examination for Women, of whom 160 were successful against 233 and 160, respectively, in 1889-90.

Number and strength of public upper secondary schools for girls.

There were 29 public high schools for girls against 30 in 1889-90, but the attendance increased from 2,684 to 2,762. All the departments, except the lower secondary, shared in the increase, the rise in the upper secondary department (31 per cent.) being remarkable. There was a considerable fall in the attendance in the Northern circle, while in the Central circle it remained almost stationary, except in the upper secondary departments. The results of the Higher Examination for Women in these schools were, on the whole, satisfactory, but for the Middle School examination, the number passed was only 120 against 126, though the number that appeared was 230 against 157.

Distribution of pupils according to the classes of the community.

Europeans and Eurasians formed 78 per cent. of the pupils and the rest with 9 exceptions were Native Christians.

(c) *Public Middle or Lower Secondary Schools for Girls.*

Number and strength of lower secondary schools for girls.

There was no change in the total number of middle English schools, but their attendance fell from 4,922 to 4,750. Middle Vernacular schools, however, rose from 125 to 167, and their total attendance from 9,452 to 12,564. The strength of the middle departments rose from 1,460 to 1,715. The record of the lower secondary education of girls was, on the whole, highly satisfactory.

Distribution of pupils according to the classes of the community.

In the lower secondary departments of high and middle schools the several classes of the community were represented as follows:—Europeans and Eurasians 518, Native Christians 1,209, Muhammadans 39, Brahmans 79, non-Brahman Hindus 457 and others 48. The total number was thus 2,350 against 2,113 in the previous year. An improvement took place under all classes—Europeans and Eurasians excepted.

(d) *Public Primary Schools for Girls.*

Number and strength of public primary schools for girls.

The following figures relate to the number and strength of public primary schools for girls:—

Class of schools.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Under public management.					
Government	Upper primary	24	1,191	29	1,626
	Lower do.	12	453	17	782
Board	Upper primary	24	1,234	23	1,191
	Lower do.	37	1,479	43	1,772
Under private management.					
Aided	Upper primary	178	9,515	203	9,825
	Lower do.	267	7,885	277	8,209
Unaided	Upper primary	19	786	11	658
	Lower do.	122	3,499	125	3,218
Total	Upper primary	245	12,726	266	13,300
	Lower do.	438	13,316	462	13,981
Grand Total		683	26,042	728	27,281

The average strength of upper primary schools was 50 against 52 in 1889-90, but that of lower primary schools remained unaltered at 30.

(e) *Standard Examinations.*

Results of the fifth, sixth and seventh standard examinations.

The results of the examination of the fifth, sixth and seventh standards are contrasted below:—

Standards.		Number presented.	Number passed.
Fifth	1890-91	555	428
	1889-90	477	344
Sixth	1890-91	231	166
	1889-90	134	110
Seventh	1890-91	59	40
	1889-90	45	30

The percentage passed in these and the lower standard examinations was more favourable than in the previous year except in the sixth standard.

VIII.—Education of Special Classes.

(a) *Europeans and Eurasians.*

The number of Europeans and Eurasians under instruction was 7,011 against 7,148 in 1889-90. Of these, 3,430 or 49 per cent. belonged to the city of Madras, 809 to Malabar, 651 to Nílgiris and 455 to Chingleput. There was an increase of 2 in the number of schools intended solely or mainly for these classes.

(b) *Muhammadans.*

Muhammadan pupils.

The number of public schools, wholly or mainly intended for Muhammadans, rose from 748 to 936, or by 25 per cent., and the attendance from 30,616 to 39,089, or by 28 per cent. The number registered as attending private schools decreased from 23,586 to 16,863, a result due to returns not having been sent in by a large number of mosque schools in Malabar.

Education.

The number of public schools for Moplahs advanced from 361 to 387 and the attendance from 15,886 to 18,107.

(c) *Aboriginal and Backward Classes.*

The number of schools for Khonds, Savaras, Uriyas and other aboriginal tribes in the Agency tracts increased from 203 to 236 and the attendance from

4,810 to 5,718. Special schools and classes were working for the Lambadis in Bellary and the Badagas in Nílgiris, and for aboriginal tribes in South Canara.

IX.—Indigenous Education.

Number and strength of indigenous private schools.

Private and indigenous schools fell from 4,286 to 3,189 in number and from 83,496 to 61,027 in attendance. This decrease of about 26 per cent. in schools, as well as in scholars, is in strong contrast with an increase of 21 and 40 per cent., respectively, in the preceding year. It is, however, chiefly due to a more accurate classification of such schools.

X.—Scholarships.

Scholarships in Arts colleges.

The number of scholarships given in order to enable promising graduates to continue their studies for the M.A. Degree examination was raised from 5 to 8. Of the 16 scholarships set apart for under-graduates of the F.A. standard continuing their studies for the B.A. degree, 15 were appropriated—2 by Muhammadans and 13 by Hindus. No women applied for scholarships during the year. 32 scholarships were made available for Matriculates to proceed to the F.A. examination, but only 24 were awarded—2 to women, 14 to Muhammadans, 5 to Moplahs, 2 to Uriyas and 1 to a student belonging to one of the backward classes. Scholarship grants of varying amounts were also given under chapter VII of the Grant-in-aid Code on behalf of students reading for the F.A. or B.A. examination. 6 colleges availed themselves of grants aggregating Rs. 3,225, the Madras Christian College alone drawing Rs. 1,875. The total expenditure on scholarships in Arts colleges amounted to Rs. 24,269, Rs. 10,446 being met from Provincial funds and the balance from subscriptions and private funds.

Scholarships in Professional colleges.

In the Colleges of Engineering and Agriculture, Rs. 4,966 were expended from general revenues on scholarships awarded under the rules. From the Morehead Endowment fund, Rs. 239 were paid by way of scholarships in the Law class, while the Victoria Technical Institute paid Rs. 1,980 in the Teachers' College to enable students to receive instruction in special and technical subjects.

Scholarships in schools for general education.

The scholarship notification provided 32 scholarships for female students who, on passing the Middle School examination, continue their studies for the Matriculation or the Upper Secondary examination. Only one of these was applied for and that by a Native Christian. The total expenditure on scholarships in schools for general education, excluding free scholarships, was Rs. 5,962, of which Government contributed Rs. 3,285.

Scholarships in schools for special education.

A sum of Rs. 11,345—Rs. 11,210 from Provincial funds and Rs. 135 from the Walker scholarship endowment—was given as stipends or scholarships in the school departments of the Medical College and of the Colleges of Engineering and Agriculture and in the School of Arts. Rs. 3,922 were spent by way of special scholarships in Board schools. Grants of the value of Rs. 6,354 were paid from Provincial funds under chapter V of the Grant-in-aid Code for scholarships in schools for special education. The Art and Industrial School, Nazareth, received Rs. 4,486, and a sum of Rs. 1,258 was disbursed as scholarship grants to students of the Victoria Technical Institute.

Gymnastic scholarships.

The amount of Gymnastic scholarships paid under chapter VI of the Grant-in-aid Code in the training class attached to the Gymnasium of the People's Park rose from Rs. 823 to Rs. 1,810.

XI.—Miscellaneous.

Teaching staff in primary schools.

Out of 20,430 teachers in public primary schools for boys, as many as 13,603, or 66·6 per cent., had passed no public examination against 68·6 per cent. in the previous year. The number of trained teachers rose by 410 and that of men who had passed a general education examination by 925.

Working of night schools.

The number of night schools, the object of which is to provide instruction for youths, who during the day are employed in helping their ryot parents in the fields, advanced from 449 to 609, and the attendance from 8,933 to 11,706.

Zenana education.

There were, on the 31st March 1891, 6 Zenana classes with 134 pupils; fair progress was made during the year.

The Madras Educational rules.

The committee appointed in November 1889 for the revision of the standing orders of the Educational department drew up a set of rules which it recommended for adoption under the designation of the "Madras Educational Rules." With slight modifications, these were submitted for the sanction of Government and received its approval in February 1891.

Grant-in-aid Code.

Chapter II of the Grant-in-aid Code was amended by the inclusion of the Kannadiyars of Kumbakónam in the list of backward races mentioned in article 52. A complete revision of chapter III and the removal of chapter IV were under consideration at the close of the year. Articles 4 and 5 of chapter VI were amended so as to extend the term and value of scholarships. To the list of trades mentioned in article 1 of chapter IX, machine-knitting, hand-knitting, white embroidery and tape-making were added during the year. The amounts of results payments from Provincial, Local and Municipal funds rose from Rs. 1,68,984, Rs. 1,79,928 and Rs. 65,646 to Rs. 2,16,408, Rs. 2,06,491 and Rs. 76,230, respectively, showing a substantial increase under each head.

Relative expenditure from public funds on secondary and primary education.

The expenditure from all sources on secondary and primary schools, viz., Rs. 33,22,822, was distributed as follows :—

Schools.		From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From all sources.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary schools ...	For boys ...	1,48,272	17,881	32,682	9,70,524
	For girls ...	50,981	751	450	1,38,946
Primary schools ...	For boys ...	1,73,326	4,83,572	1,08,448	18,22,833
	For girls ...	1,47,557	9,765	7,395	3,90,519
Total ...		5,20,136	5,11,969	1,48,975	33,22,822

Compared with the figures of last year the expenditure on secondary schools and classes for boys and girls rose by Rs. 7,644, and that on primary schools and classes by Rs. 2,44,047. On secondary schools for boys, excluding primary departments, Provincial, Local and Municipal funds, respectively, spent Rs. 27,271, Rs. 4,797 and Rs. 5,337 more than in 1889-90, while on primary schools the expenditure from the above sources rose by Rs. 29,963, Rs. 72,246 and Rs. 14,881, respectively. Secondary schools for girls cost almost the same as in 1889-90, though the amount contributed from public funds increased by Rs. 7,680. The expenditure on primary girls' schools rose by Rs. 11,522, and the cost borne from public funds was Rs. 24,036 more than in the year previous.

Progress of education in Madras as compared with the advance in the whole of British India.

In its Resolution No. 37/48, Educational 1, dated 11th February 1891, the Government of India compared the progress of education in the several Presidencies and Provinces constituting British India taking the statistics for 1889-90. Of the total increase in schools and scholars, Madras contributed 52·7 and 58·1 per cent., respectively, though it embraced but 13·2 per cent. of the whole area and 14·7 per cent. of the whole population. Boys, as well as girls' schools shared in the increase. Of the 1,416 additional public schools for boys, not less than 812, or 57·3 per cent., were contributed by Madras. As regards girls' schools, while the total number of public schools fell by 118, Madras was credited with an addition of 30 such schools.

MEDICAL COLLEGE. (1890-91.)

Nomenclature of departments.

A more suitable nomenclature was introduced during the year, the various sections being designated (1) College, (2) Apothecary, (3) Hospital Assistant and (4) Chemist and Druggist departments.

Strength.

In the year under report, the Medical College received a large accession to its strength, the total number of students being 412 against 337 in 1889-90. The increase was common to all departments, except the Apothecary department, but

it was most marked in that of Hospital Assistants and in the L.M.S. classes of the college department. Madras and Chingleput contributed no fewer than 112 students, Mysore 73, the mofussil districts 159, and other Presidencies 68. Brahmans and Europeans and Eurasians excepted, all classes advanced in numbers, notably Native Christians and non-Brahmans.

Casual students.

Of the 25 casual students all but one were medical students, the majority being those who had failed at one or other of the University examinations and taken up extra courses in the subjects in which they were found deficient.

Female students.

The College continued to do good work in the training of female medical practitioners. The Session opened with 47 students. Of these, 7 belonged to the College, 33 to the Apothecary, 6 to the Hospital Assistant and 1 to the Chemist and Druggist department. 42 were Europeans and Eurasians and 5 were Native Christians. 31 of the female students were scholarship-holders, 26 being maintained from the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

Apothecary department.

The Apothecary department had on its rolls 49 students, of whom 13 were recruited for the warrant branch of the subordinate medical service, 33 were females, 2 Colonial apprentices and 1 a casual student. 4 out of 5 female students, who were in the fourth year class, passed the final examination. Of the 20 candidates that appeared for the Primary examination, 19 were successful.

Hospital Assistant department.

In the Hospital Assistant department there were 182 students on the rolls against 152 in the previous year. The results of the final examination were very good, 49 passing out of 50 sent up.

University examinations

The results of the various University examinations held in July 1890 were again very discouraging. Of the College students, only 3 out of 31 passed the first L.M.S.—a disastrous result; but at the second L.M.S. examination 6 out of 9 passed. 1 only, out of 6 candidates, passed the Preliminary Scientific examination. The following table compares the various results with those of 1889-90 :—

	1890-91.			1889-90.		
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.
First L.M.S. examination	67	10	14·9	38	3	8
Second L.M.S. examination	17	8	47	13	6	46
Preliminary Scientific examination	4	2	50	2	2	100
First M.B. and C.M. examination	1	1	100	1	1	100
Second M.B. and C.M. examination	5	1	20	3	1	33
Total ...	94	22	23	57	13	23

Library.

During the year, 85 new volumes were added to the library, of which 31 were presented by Brigade-Surgeon Drake-Brockman, 9 by the Board of Revenue, and 7 by the Director of Public Instruction.

Endowments.

An annual prize in Hygiene was instituted in perpetuation of the memory of the late Surgeon-Major McNally.

Museums.

The Pathological, Botanical and Comparative Anatomy Museums received valuable additions during the year.

Financial.

The entire expenditure aggregated Rs. 1,40,372 against Rs. 1,46,432 in 1889-90. Of this amount, fees covered Rs. 21,962 and local and municipal contributions Rs. 9,279. The fee revenue was the highest ever reached.

General.

An office building was constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,110, and various minor additions and improvements were effected at a cost of Rs. 2,258. The new Hygienic Laboratory was commenced at the close of the year.

OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM. (1890-91.)

Male branch.

The strength of the male branch of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum rose from 263 at the beginning of the year to 305 on the 31st March 1891. There were 82 admissions and 40 departures. Of the boys who left, 13 entered the Government Telegraph Department, 4 were apprenticed to the Lawrence Asylum Press, and 5 enlisted in European regiments. Of the total number of boys, 122 were Europeans and 183 Eurasians. In the scholastic departments, examination results were fairly satisfactory; in the technical classes, the results were excellent. Of the 2 candidates for the Middle School examination, 1 passed. One candidate passed the First in Arts examination and 1 the Matriculation. 124 boys attended the gymnasium. The health of the boys was poor, owing to outbreaks of influenza and chickenpox; there were, however, no deaths. The receipts amounted to Rs. 96,458 and the charges to Rs. 87,538. The average annual cost per boy was Rs. 303, or Rs. 14 more than in the previous year.

Female branch.

There were 62 girls on the rolls on the 1st April 1891, of whom 38 were Europeans and 24 Eurasians. The admissions numbered 9 and the departures 13. The results of the public examinations were, as usual, very creditable. Eight girls were sent up for the Middle School examination and the Higher Examination for Women and all passed in the first class. There were no deaths among the girls, but the general health was poor owing to an epidemic of influenza. The receipts amounted to Rs. 19,349 and the expenditure to Rs. 18,146. The average annual cost per girl was Rs. 274, or Rs. 37 less than in the previous year.

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS. (1890-91.)

Counting the Special Tests as one examination and omitting the Primary School examination, there were 16 examinations held during the year, or one more than in 1889-90. This increase resulted from the Middle School examination being held twice instead of once, and from the Upper Secondary examination being held for the first time; while, on the other hand, there was a reduction from four to three in the number of times the Higher Examinations in Science and Art were held.

Special Tests.

The total number of candidates registered for the ordinary special tests was 6,040, of whom 5,307 underwent examination and 1,467 passed, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 6,392, 5,550 and 1,680. For the Criminal Tests, Higher and Lower, the number of candidates registered was greater, as was anticipated, than in 1889-90. For the Higher Revenue Test, however, only 272 names were registered against 760 in the previous year. This large falling off is due to the fact that, under Government notification, No. 38, dated 10th July 1884, which came into operation in the year, the only candidates now eligible to appear are graduates and under-graduates of the F.A. standard. The percentages of success under Criminal, Higher and Lower, were 28 and 30 against the averages of 51 and 45, respectively. For the Revenue Test, Higher Grade, the percentage was 30 against the average of 24. The percentage of passes under Précis-writing was, as usual, very low (16 per cent.). 1,156 candidates qualified by means of the special tests for public appointments against 1,313 in 1889-90. Of these, 377 passed the Translation, Lower Test, only.

Police and Salt Tests.

For the Police Test, 99 candidates appeared and 14 passed against 84 and 25, respectively, in 1889-90. 597 candidates appeared for the Salt Test and 307 passed against 654 and 330, respectively, in 1889-90.

Higher Examinations in Science, &c.

3 examinations in Science, Art, Industries and Commerce were held during the year. There were 265 individual candidates and 782 subject-candidates, of whom 464 were successful. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 269, 911 and 486.

Middle School examination.

The Middle School examination was held twice during the year, in May and December. At the examination in May, 5,769 candidates appeared for the examination and 2,620 passed. At the examination in December, 9,265 candidates appeared and 4,675 passed against 9,512 and 3,799, respectively, in 1889-90.

The decrease was no doubt due to the special examination of May, which, intervening between the two examinations held at the usual times, must have drawn off a large number of candidates who would in the usual course have appeared in December. The following statement gives a summary of the results for the last four years :—

—	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Registered.	Passed.	Percentage of passes.	Registered.	Passed.	Percentage of passes.	Registered.	Passed.	Percentage of passes.
1887-88	8,424	3,623	43	480	265	55	8,904	3,888	43
1888-89	9,414	4,242	45	431	295	68	9,845	4,537	46
1889-90	9,428	3 473	37	439	326	74	9,867	3,799	39
1890-91 { May ...	5,992	2,544	42	168	76	45	6,160	2,620	42
1890-91 { December ...	9,104	4,462	49	403	213	53	9,507	4,675	49

The following statement gives the comparative success of the various means of tuition :—

—		Percentage, 1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.
Madras Government, Municipal and Local Fund schools ...	May ...	38	40	43
	December .	45		
Other Government schools ...	May ...	43	31	51
	December .	56		
Private and Aided schools ...	May ...	38	41	48
	December .	46		
Private tuition	May ...	57	43	47
	December .	58		

265 candidates secured first-class certificates out of a total of 2,620 successful candidates at the May examination, and 799 out of 4,675 at the examination held in December. In May, among males, Eurasians secured the highest percentage, nearly one-half of the number examined having been successful. In December, Brahmans, Europeans and Native Christians passed over 50 per cent. of their numbers. Of the total number registered, viz., 9,507 candidates, 49 per cent. were Brahmans, 32 per cent. non-Brahmans, 2 per cent. Europeans, 3 per cent. Eurasians, 9 per cent. Native Christians and 5 per cent. Muhammadans. The number of candidates who brought up optional languages was 14,575, viz., 4,974 Tamil, 4,715 Telugu, 1,657 Sanskrit, 1,277 Canarese, 1,066 Malayalam and 886 other languages. The percentage of passes was, as usual, very high, varying from 64 to 100. The favourite optional subjects were again Mathematics, English History and Physical Geography. Under G.O., No. 351, dated 20th June 1889, the Middle School examination has ceased to exist. Instituted in 1880, it has been held 13 times during 11 years. So far as its general subjects are concerned, its place has been taken by the Lower Secondary examination, while its special and technical subjects are included in the Government examinations in Science, Art, Industries and Commerce. The following table shows the results of the Middle School examination from its birth to its death :—

Years.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number of first-class passes.
1880 January	1,778	1,058	196
1880 December	6,263	3,194	325
1881-82	6,890	2,588	244
1882-83	7,032	4,422	915
1883-84	8,055	3,959	636
1884-85	8,358	4,895	766
1885-86	7,888	2,640	101
1886-87	8,182	3,997	639
1887-88	8,713	3,888	493
1888-89	9,569	4,537	567
1889-90	9,512	3,799	517
1890 May	5,769	2,620	265
1890 December	9,265	4,675	799
Total ...	97,274	46,272	6,463

The Upper Secondary examination was held for the first time in May 1891. 155 candidates registered their names, of whom 92 were pupil-candidates and the rest private students. Of 136 who actually appeared for the examination, only 3 passed in all the subjects. Most of the candidates were Brahmans and other Hindus. The favourite optional language was Tamil. Upper Secondary examination.

For the Special Primary examination 1,823 male and 657 female candidates registered their names against 1,374 and 723, respectively, in 1889-90. The percentage of passes was unusually low—39 against 40 last year and 45 the year before. Special Primary examination.

The following table exhibits the results of female education, as tested by examinations, in the last five years :— Female education.

—	Special Upper Primary.		Middle School.		Higher Examination for Women.		Total.	
	Registered.	Passed.	Registered.	Passed.	Registered.	Passed.	Registered.	Passed.
1886-87	739	460	468	281	184	142	1 391	883
1887-88	808	315	480	265	188	104	1,476	684
1888-89	757	329	431	295	234	154	1,422	778
1889-90	723	271	439	326	233	160	1,395	757
1890-91	657	233	571	289	278	160	1,506	682

The results of the Primary School examinations during the last two years are given below :— Primary School examination.

Class of candidates.	1889-90.				1890-91.			
	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage of passes.	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage of passes.
Pupils	5,503	5,346	3,542	66	15,232	13,694	9,826	72
Teachers	564	507	370	73	1,451	1,252	1,031	82
Others	665	627	434	69	1,816	1,680	1,403	83
Total ...	6,732	6,480	4,346	67	18,499	16,626	12,260	74

1,391 candidates qualified for admission into Government service.

Fee collections for the year amounted to Rs. 1,18,582, while charges aggregated Rs. 1,31,344, leaving a deficit of Rs. 12,762 as against a surplus of Rs. 62,949 in 1889-90. The difference is mainly due to the fact that the expenses of the Middle School examination for the year 1889-90 were not defrayed until 1890-91. Financial.

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS. (1890.)

The total number of books, pamphlets and periodicals registered during the year was 1,022 against 1,366 in 1889. The number of books and pamphlets was 846, that of periodicals 176. The decrease in registrations is due to the new rules promulgated in July under Act X of 1890 exempting from registration subsequent unaltered editions of books, of which a preceding edition has already been registered. The following abstract shows the distribution of the registered publications under the three heads—*Original Works*, *Republications* and *Translations* :— Books registered.

Description of works.	Books published in English and other European languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in the Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	Total.
Original works	172	324	15	87	598
Republications	49	283	36	21	389
Translations	1	17	...	17	35
Total ...	222	624	51	125	1,022

The decrease under the head of original works and republications is mainly due to the promulgation of the new rules under Act X of 1890. That translations should have diminished so seriously is a lamentable feature of the year. The activity noticed last year in regard to publications in Indian classics was not sustained in the year under review. Of the total number of publications registered, 209 were for educational purposes and the other 813 belonged to general literature, against 337 and 611, respectively, in the previous year. More than 43 per cent. of the total number were religious or philosophical works. The numbers of Tamil, English and Telugu publications were, respectively, 346, 219 and 153.

Subjects.

Art was but poorly represented, the only important works being a "First Book of Agriculture" in English prepared by Messrs. Benson and Subba Rao, some pamphlets in Tamil and Telugu on indigo planting and manufacture, a work on Indian music by the Senior Rájá of Venkatagiri and a Telugu treatise on architecture, styled Srîkrishna Vastu Sástra. There were very few biographical works, or works of travel; none of interest. Dramatic works also were fewer than usual. The most noticeable was Prahláda Charitra, remarkable as being the composition of a Hindu lady. Of the 10 works of fiction registered, Indulékha is the most striking. It is in Malayalam and contains a most interesting delineation of Malayalam society. The author is a Mr. Chandu Menon in the judicial service. In history, Mr. J. H. Stone's sketch of the history of ancient institutions and Mr. Adam's paper on the history of the village community in the Chingleput district are out of the usual groove of manuals. A new history of British India, compiled by the Rev. Messrs. Sell and Lawrence, is a desirable introductory school work. The number of language publications continued to increase. Amongst them may be noted Ilakkana Vilakkam, an ancient treatise on Tamil grammar edited by Mr. Damodara Pillai, and two rare lexicons in Tamil verse—Uricholnikandu and Pingalanikandu—hitherto thought to have been lost. In law works, publishers and compilers were actively employed. Of English works, a new series of the law journal, under the title of "The Indian Jurist," is a useful addition to the list of legal periodicals. Of the indigenous works, the "Vyavahara Marga Darsani" in Malayalam, the Vyavahara Dipika in Canarese and the Parásara Smriti in Sanskrit and Tamil treat of the old Hindu law and stand in marked contrast with Telugu and Tamil treatises on the modern revenue law and the law of landlord and tenant, and on the duties of village munsifs. The medical works received relate to both Western and Eastern systems. The "Madras Medical Record" is devoted to the diffusion of medical knowledge generally. A Tamil manual on cattle-breeding and Dr. Steel's articles in the Quarterly Journal of Veterinary Science in India are useful additions to veterinary knowledge. A Telugu lexicon on the six medical *rasas* or tastes is of interest as throwing light on the Hindu system. The most desirable additions to the poetical literature are Chulamani, a rare classical poem of Jaina origin, new editions of the Periya Purána and Válmíki's Ramayana, a new Telugu poem called "Bharatabhyudaya," Nitisára Sangraha, a collection of ethical aphorisms in Telugu, and Vidyâ Vinodini, an edition of Tayamanavar's poetry in Tamil. The record under politics would be a blank but for vernacular translations of Fawcett's Political Economy and one or two other English works, a pamphlet on the land tenure in Tanjore and a collection of the late Rájá Sir T. Madhava Rao's political opinions. Philosophical and religious works were very numerous; 297 related to Hinduism, 26 were Muhammadan, 107 Christian and 13 Theosophical. A series of catechisms of the Aryan religion by Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunadha Rao is the most interesting of the class. Under science, very elementary works on botany, chemistry and natural history and arithmetical tables form the chief items. There were 3 educational additions to the class of periodical literature.

Copyright.

229 works were registered for copyright during the year under report, of which 3 were Government publications.

Miscellaneous.

The local Government sanctioned the constitution of the library of registered books into a reference library open to the public. The requisite arrangements for this conversion, and the compilation of a proper catalogue occupied the attention of the Registrar and his establishment during the year.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The Madras School of Arts. (1890-91.)

During 1890-91, there was a marked improvement in the attendance at the School of Arts, which rose from 364 to 424. The improvement extended to all the classes save the Higher Examination class (second stage, preliminary), and the Second Division. Omitting the elementary free-hand class, the number of students under instruction rose from 103 in 1888-89 to 120 in 1889-90 and to 152 during the year under report. 16 of the pupils were ignorant of English. 133 students were of the artisan class; 164 scholars, or nearly 39 per cent., belonged to the richer or middle classes. Muhammadans excepted, all classes of the population contributed to the increased attendance. The wood-engraving, architectural drawing and modelling classes were stronger than in the previous year. At the Middle School examinations, held in May and December 1890, 27 out of 49 that appeared were successful as against 27 out of 46 in the previous year. Of the 3 that went up in carpentry and drawing, none passed. Only 27 against 39 in the previous year presented themselves for the Higher Examination in Drawing, Painting and Design. 8 completed the first stage and 4 the second stage of the Preliminary Higher examination against 7 and 4 in the preceding year. The number of girls rose this year from 13 to 17. Of these, 3 were Native Christians and the rest either Eurasians or Europeans. The number of Eurasian and European male students rose from 26 to 31, whilst the number of Sudras—294 against 263 in 1889-90—continued to increase rapidly as in former years. The progress and the increasing strength of the Industrial department were very satisfactory. There was an advance from 94 to 158 in the number of apprentices and scholars, all branches, viz., carpet-weaving (22), lacquer-work (8), pottery (41), metal-work (26), goldsmithwork (16) and wood-carving (45), participating in the increase. Sales of manufactures yielded Rs. 8,213 against Rs 9,875 in the preceding year. The charges of the institution aggregated Rs. 39,707 including buildings and liabilities against Rs. 40,528 in 1889-90, while the receipts amounted to Rs. 12,394. The receipts of the Artistic department were Rs. 1,375 and charges Rs. 10,023, while the receipts and charges of the Industrial department amounted to Rs. 11,019 and Rs. 29,684 respectively. The total Government grant was thus Rs. 27,313 against Rs. 24,499 in 1889-90. The cost of educating each student was Rs. 32 in the Artistic and Rs. 18 in the Industrial department.

Government Central Museum. (1890-91.)

Visitors.

The total number of visitors to the museum during the year was 364,542 against 378,234 in 1889-90 and 337,801 in 1888-89. The number of gosha visitors was 1,457 against 2,186 in 1889-90.

Herbarium.

The specimens belonging to the natural orders Scitamineæ and Eriocauleæ were arranged according to Bentham and Hooker's "Genera Plantarum," those of the natural orders Urticaceæ and Gramineæ by Mr. M. A. Lawson, Government Botanist.

Art gallery.

Specimens of metalware from Mysore, &c., were exhibited and a new case illustrating the ethnology of the Kadirs of the Anamalais was set up.

Numismatics.

The coin collection has again been enriched by a find of Roman coins, 188 in number, in the Coimbatore district.

Ethnology and antiquities.

Amongst the objects obtained were five copper-grants, two cannons from Pondicherry and sculptured marbles from Amarávati.

Natural history.

The mineral gallery was labelled throughout. One large meteorite was received, which fell in the Salem district on the 4th of June 1890. 150 specimens of the animal kingdom were newly exhibited and a large number of birds stuffed.

Index collection. The index collection was continued so as to illustrate the important points in the structure of molluscan shells, crocodilia and chelonia and birds, and the dentition of mammals.

Tours. Two official tours were made. During the first of these, the Superintendent stayed on Rámésvaram Island, engaged in the collection of marine worms and shells. Many specimens of brightly-coloured coral fishes were preserved by the new glycerine process. Afterwards the Superintendent paid a short visit to Tuticorin in connection with the anatomy of the pearl oyster. In the second tour Mysore and Coorg were visited, and large collections were made illustrative of the local arts, industries, manufactures and natural history.

Publications. The following publications were issued:—A Descriptive Guide to the Natural History and Mineral Galleries, and a Catalogue of Minerals, Ores and Rocks, with a Note on Meteorites, of which the fall in Southern India has been recorded.

Oriental Manuscripts Library. (1890-91.)

The usual annual allotment of Rs. 600 was spent in the transcription of new and restoration of old manuscripts (Rs. 249), in binding manuscripts (Rs. 245) and on minor contingencies (Rs. 106). A special grant of Rs. 1,000 was made at the close of the year for the speedy preparation of the alphabetical indexes of the vernacular manuscripts of the library and the work was put in hand. 8 rare Sanskrit manuscripts were acquired by transcription outside Madras; 6 Sanskrit, 16 Telugu and 19 Tamil manuscripts belonging to the library were transcribed. The number of visitors to the library during the year was 920, of whom 505 were readers, 277 copyists and 138 visitors. The corresponding numbers in the previous year were 803, 364, 256 and 183, respectively. 12 printed book and publications were added to the library.

The Madras Observatory. (1890.)

Publication. The third volume of the "Madras Meridian Circle Observations" was not completed till after the middle of 1890, and, though the first volumes were issued in September, the distribution was not completed within the year; very little work was done on volume IV. The delay was chiefly due to the cleaning, re-erection and re-adjustment of the transit circle and equatorials, which occupied a considerable portion of the Astronomer's time.

Buildings and instruments. The repairs to the transit circle were in hand at the close of 1889, and, when these were completed, the Troughton and Simms equatorial was dismantled, thoroughly cleaned and re-erected. After re-erection the instrument was carefully adjusted by the Astronomer. The Lerebours and Secretan equatorial, erected in 1850, was similarly treated, so that all the chief instruments of the observatory were in thoroughly good condition.

Observations. The time determinations were continued, chiefly by the Astronomer himself, with the small Dollond transit instrument till the beginning of July, when the transit circle was again ready for use. No other observations of any importance were made during the year.

Madras mean time. Time signals were sent from the observatory exactly as in the previous year, and the accuracy of the service was fully maintained. The time gun was fired correctly at noon and 8 p.m. on 709 out of 730 occasions in 1890, giving 97 per cent. of correct signals. During the first 11 months of the year, there were only 5 failures. The semaphore at the Marine office worked less satisfactorily as it failed to drop on a number of occasions. The electrically-controlled clocks worked fairly

well throughout the year, and the daily 4 p.m. roll was sent with accuracy to the Government Telegraph office and thence distributed throughout India.

Meteorology. The Observatory Meteorological register was continued in the form which has been in use since 1861, so that there is now a 30-year series of observations conducted on a uniform plan by carefully-trained assistants working under close supervision. The meteorology of 1890 was abnormal in several respects. The most marked departures from the average were in the wind velocity and rainfall. The daily wind velocity was only 144 miles, or 84 per cent. of the average. The rainfall was very deficient, amounting to only 27·99 inches, against an average of 49·53 inches. The total monsoon rain was only 8·5 inches against an average of 27·6 inches. No cyclones or severe storms visited Madras during the year.

Madras Meteorological Department. (1890-91.)

Meteorological registers were maintained at 9 second-class observatories, viz., Madras (Meteorological office), Amíni Divi, Bellary, Cochin, Mercara, Salem, Secunderabad, Trichinopoly and Wellington, and at 9 third-class observatories, viz., Bangalore, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Madura, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Negapatam and Rajahmundry. Arrangements were made for the establishment of a temporary third-class observatory at Kodaikánal newly sanctioned by Government. The observatories at Cochin and Negapatam were removed from the civil dispensaries to the port offices in order to expedite the despatch of weather telegrams. The Meteorological Reporters to the Government of India and to the Madras Government inspected 11 of the Presidency observatories. All of these were in good order and the observers were found to be carrying out their duties satisfactorily, with the exception of the two employed at Bangalore and Secunderabad, who had not taken proper care of their instruments or their thermometer-sheds. New barometers were supplied to the Cochin, Coimbatore, Salem and Secunderabad stations, but the general list of instruments supplied during the year was a moderate one. Observations of solar radiation thermometers were discontinued from the 1st January 1891. No records were received from the Amíni Divi station, the hospital assistant of the station, who is also the meteorological observer, having missed the last boat before communication with the Laccadives ceased and being unavoidably detained at Mangalore. Registers from all other observatories were submitted in fair time to the Madras office for reduction, except those from Bellary, which were invariably late. Additional and useful sets of observations during storms were taken at Masulipatam and Negapatam. Daily weather telegrams of the 8 a.m. records were regularly despatched from the mofussil stations to Simla, Calcutta and Bombay to supply the necessary data for the "Storm-warning service" and the "Indian daily weather chart."

Revenue Board rain stations. Rainfall was registered at 316 Revenue Board rain stations in the Madras Presidency during the year, and monthly statements were regularly submitted to the Madras Meteorological office from the 21 districts, the results being tabulated and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. Each register was carefully examined on receipt and returned for revision whenever errors were detected. "Rainfall circulars" and "Instructions and rules for inspection" were drawn up by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and copies were issued to all Collectors. Generally, a marked improvement in rainfall registration was noticeable. The tabulation of the daily rainfall at all the rain stations in the Presidency for the twenty years 1870–1889 was approaching completion. New glass measures were supplied to the Chingleput and Kangundi stations. The Madras Meteorological office was removed from Nungumbaukum to Kilpauk in January 1891 in consequence of the unsafe condition of the old building.

Returns. The following tables show the mean and extreme meteorological results for 1890, as registered at the various observatories:—

Mean annual meteorological results for 1890.

Stations.	Barometric pressure.	Vapour tension.	Solar heat in vacuo.	Temperature in shade.	Daily range.	Relative humidity.	Daily velocity of wind.	Rainfall on ground.	
	INCHES.	INCHES.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	CENTS.	MILES.	INCHES.	DAYS.
Amíni Divi * ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore ...	29·900	·577	...	73·7	20·0	79	120	44·08	81
Bellary ...	28·369	·599	...	80·3	21·9	59	155	22·16	67
Cochin ...	29·889	·798	...	79·9	12·8	78	...	82·80	145
Coimbatore ...	29·876	·708	138·5	79·6	21·7	83	96	18·83	53
Cuddapah ...	29·845	·728	...	84·1	20·7	72	...	30·71	54
Kurnool ...	29·854	·642	...	81·4	22·8	68	...	37·52	89
Madras ...	29·837	·820	...	80·9	16·8	78	144	27·99	83
Madura ...	29·843	·712	...	83·8	19·9	69	72	39·76	76
Mangalore ...	29·870	·780	...	80·2	12·9	82	72	89·55	135
Masulipatam ...	29·817	·842	...	82·5	15·5	83	72	33·88	78
Mercara ...	26·200	·543	...	66·8	18·1	82	89	107·61	173
Negapatam ...	29·837	·797	...	82·1	14·3	77	144	45·74	76
Rajahmundry.	29·808	·788	...	82·9	18·0	79	...	43·85	67
Salem ...	28·942	·727	...	80·6	22·5	69	69	31·66	96
Secunderabad.	28·049	·594	...	78·4	21·8	62	152	34·92	97
Trichinopoly ...	29·603	·682	...	83·2	20·9	60	153	34·67	62
Wellington ...	24·242	·381	...	61·7	18·2	69	61	47·85	141

NOTE.—In the cases of Bangalore, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Madura, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Negapatam and Rajahmundry, the means of the 8 a.m. observations are given; temperature in shade is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature.

Extreme Meteorological results for 1890.

Stations.	Highest reading of sun maximum.		Highest reading of shade maximum.		Lowest reading of shade minimum.		Greatest velocity of wind.		Heaviest fall of rain.	
	DEG.	On	DEG.	On	DEG.	On	MILES.	On	INCHES.	On
Amíni Divi * ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore ...	...	...	95·2	May 15	50·4	Jan. 3	360	July 2	6·38	Aug. 27
Bellary ...	...	...	106·7	May 5	47·2	Jan. 5	687	July 10	1·90	Oct. 5
Cochin ...	...	...	93·7	April 2	64·8	Jan. 10	...	...	3·41	June 22
Coimbatore ...	154·1	Oct. 16	104·3	April 12	58·0	Jan. 10	288	June 13	3·16	Oct. 29
Cuddapah ...	...	...	109·3	May 3	58·3	Jan. 15	...	...	3·66	Sept. 11
Kurnool ...	...	...	111·6	May 14	47·7	Jan. 5	...	...	2·42	Aug. 6
Madras ...	157·1	June 6	109·0	May 9	61·7	Feb. 4	309	May 31	2·25	Oct. 27
Madura ...	...	...	105·5	May 28	62·7	Jan. 3	168	April 19	3·60	Oct. 28
Mangalore ...	...	...	94·8	Feb. 13	65·0	Jan. 5	192	March 21	4·16	July 16
Masulipatam ...	...	...	113·7	May 12	60·2	Jan. 28	216	Oct. 12	4·48	Nov. 6
Mercara ...	...	...	88·7	Feb. 28	49·5	Jan. 15	298	Feb. 11	5·83	July 21
Negapatam ...	...	...	104·1	May 12	64·2	Nov. 29	264	Jan. 30	4·57	Oct. 6
Rajahmundry.	...	...	113·6	May 29	58·9	Feb. 1	...	...	2·00	Sept. 18
Salem ...	...	...	106·1	May 1	56·3	Feb. 9	196	July 21	2·00	Nov. 2
Secunderabad.	...	...	109·8	May 4	51·7	Dec. 31	478	June 20	3·37	Aug. 3
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	109·0	May 13	60·5	Jan. 3	465	July 18	2·69	Oct. 4
Wellington ...	...	...	80·2	May 6	36·2	Jan. 11	359	July 2	3·94	Feb. 25

* Results not received.

Government Architecture. (1890-91.)

The new Law Courts at Madras progressed rapidly during the year. All the brickwork in the three storeys was completed and a great deal of the internal work was done in addition. The foundations for the Victoria Technical Institute and Connemara Library were laid, and the entire building raised to basement level; timber work for doors and windows and roof, terracotta and stonework were under preparation. The additional ward of the Lying-in Hospital, commenced in 1889-90, was completed and occupied in March. The additional wards for caste patients, sanctioned in February 1891, were under construction. Several other less important works and designs were executed.

VERNACULAR PRESS. (1890.)

The following is a statement of the vernacular newspapers and magazines published in the Presidency of Madras during the year 1890:—

Language in which published.	Class and particulars of publication.																		
	General and political.							Educational and literary.					Religious.						
	Daily and weekly.	Published twice a week.	Weekly.	Published thrice a month.	Published twice a month.	Monthly.	Total.	Published twice a month.	Monthly.	Published once in two months.	Quarterly.	Total.	Published twice a month.	Monthly.	Bi-monthly.	Quarterly.	Total.	Grand Total.
Diglott.																		
Tamil and English ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	6
Telugu and English ...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	5
Canarese and English ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tamil and Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2
Vernacular.																		
Tamil	...	4	8	3	6	1	22	1	2	1	...	4	6	3	...	...	9	35
Telugu	...	...	4	...	2	3	9	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	12
Canarese	...	...	3	...	...	1	4	...	2	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	3	9
Malayalam	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	4	8
Hindustani	1	1	8	1	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	1	5	27	5	14	6	58	2	5	2	1	10	7	16	...	1	24	92
Compare 1889 ...	1	4	29	3	11	3	51	5	13	...	1	19	9	17	3	1	30	100

Particulars of the papers having the largest circulation appear below:—

Language.	Name of paper.	Period of publication.	Circulation.	Subject matter of the paper.
Tamil ...	1. Satyadúthan	Monthly ...	5,500	Religious.
	2. Pandyanésan	Thrice a month ..	5,000	General and political.
	3. Pór-Satham	Twice a month ..	2,750	A Christian religious paper.
	4. Ithihása Manjari	Monthly ...	2,000	Containing prose versions of the Hindu epics and puranas.
	5. Vikatadúthan	Weekly ...	1,400	Comic.
	6. Máthar Mitri	Monthly ...	1,060	A religious paper for women.
	7. Aryajanaparipálini	Twice a month ..	1,000	Religious and general.
Telugu ...	1. Messenger of Truth ...	Monthly ...	4,000	A Christian religious paper.
	2. Ithihása Manjari	Do. ...	1,500	A pauranic journal.
	3. Hindujanasamskárini ...	Do. ...	544	General and political.
	4. Andhraprakásika	Weekly ...	500	Do.
	5. Vivekavardhani	Do. ...	500	Organ of the widow re-marriage association.
Canarese ...	1. Vrittanta Patrika	Do. ...	1,500	General and political.
	2. Vrittanta Chintámani ...	Do. ...	1,000	Do.
	3. Hitabodhini	Monthly ...	1,000	Meant for school-going population.
	4. Kraistusabha Patra'	Do. ...	600	A Christian religious paper.
Malayalam ...	1. Kerala Patrika	Weekly ...	900	General.
	2. Atmopakari	Quarterly ...	800	A Christian religious paper.
	3. Kerala-Mitram	Thrice a month .	700	General.
Hindustani ...	1. Shâms-ul-Akhbár	Weekly ...	800	General and political.
	2. Shoukat-ul-Islam	Do. ...	700	Do.
	3. Jaridah-i-Rózgár	Do. ...	570	Deals mainly with Hyderabad affairs.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY. (1890-91.)

THE Archæological Surveyor to Government, Mr. A. Rea, and his staff continued the survey of the ancient buildings in Madura till the middle of April 1890. Drawings and photographs were made of the palace, great temple, Puthu Mandapam and Teppakulam. Extensive remains in the ancient fort of Alagarkoil, north of Madura, (including a large temple, a ruined palace and a number of smaller mandapams) were surveyed. Survey operations were resumed in July, when Mr. Rea proceeded to North Arcot and surveyed the temples at Devikapuram in the Arni Jaghire and the "Delhi gate" of the fort at Arcot. In July a further tour was made in Madura, during which inspections were made of two ancient temples at Devipatnam, the remains at Kílakarai and Dhanishkodi near Rámesvaram, the finely sculptured temple at Kovilpatie and the large temple at Tirupparankunram. The survey of the great temple at Tanjore was begun in January 1891, and the large sculptured temple at Avadaiyarkoil in the south of Tanjore was inspected. The large temple at Gangaikondacholapuram in the Udayárpálaiyam taluk of Trichinopoly was next surveyed. In the same taluk attention was also paid to the Jaina images at Jayankondacholapuram and the Kamarasavalli temple. The temples at Melparavur, Kilparavur and Tirumalavadi were inspected. The temple at Kontiagodo in Ganjam was surveyed. The Amarávati marbles, which were excavated some time ago, were received into the Madras museum.

RECORD OF RIGHTS

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL FUNDS UNDER ACT V OF 1884. (1890-91.)

District Boards, Taluk Boards and Unions.

THE Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884 was in operation in all the districts of the Presidency except Madras, in which the City of Madras Municipal Act I of 1884 was in force. As in previous years there were 21 Local Fund districts corresponding with the like number of mofussil collectorates, the administration of the local affairs of each district being primarily vested in a Board consisting of a President, who was the Collector of the district, and of not less than 24 members, among whom the officers in charge of the Revenue divisions were *ex-officio* members. These Boards consisted of 655 members on the 31st March 1891, against 622 on the corresponding date of the previous year, the maximum sanctioned strength being 700. Of the total number, 78 were *ex-officio* members, 285 (73 officials and 212 non-officials) were nominated by Government and the remaining 292 (52 officials and 240 non-officials) were elected by Taluk Boards, the corresponding numbers for the previous year being 78 *ex-officio* members, 304 (82 officials and 222 non-officials) nominated members and 240 (46 officials and 194 non-officials) elected members. Under the election rules sanctioned by Government, one-half of the members forming each District Board were elected by the Taluk Boards, except in Kurnool where there was only one Taluk Board and in Nílgiris where there were none. The District Boards held altogether 255 meetings against 245 in the previous year, and the average attendance of members at each meeting was 15 (4 officials and 11 non-officials) out of an average strength of 33. As in 1889-90, there were 86 Taluk Boards subordinate to the District Boards. During the year under report, some of the Local Fund taluks in North Arcot, Malabar and Tinnevelly were reconstituted. Each Taluk Board consisted of a President, who was the Revenue officer in charge of the division in which the taluk was situated, and of not less than 12 members. These Boards had a total strength of 1,118 members on the 31st March 1891, all appointed by Government, the maximum sanctioned strength being 1,165. Of these, 297 were officials and 821 non-officials against 313 and 766, respectively, in the previous year. The Taluk Boards held in the aggregate 1,138 meetings against 1,097 in the previous year, the average attendance at each meeting being, as in the preceding three years, 7 members (2 officials and 5 non-officials) out of an average strength of 13. In all districts except South Canara and Malabar the Taluk Boards were assisted by union panchâyats working under them. There were 254 village unions against 248 in 1889-90; the affairs of each union were managed by a panchâyat of not less than 5 members, among whom the headmen of the Revenue villages included therein were *ex-officio* members. The power of appointing these members is delegated to the Presidents of District Boards, but that of removing them is retained by Government. On the 31st March 1891, the panchâyats consisted of 2,395 members, of whom 611 were village officers, 235 other officials and 1,549 non-officials, the corresponding numbers in the previous year being 2,312, 606, 281 and 1,425. These panchâyats held in all 3,091 meetings against 2,841 in 1889-90. As usual, their work was chiefly confined to the supervision of conservancy establishments and the carrying out of sanitary arrangements in the villages under their control, while, in some cases, the management of schools, markets, choultries, &c., was specially transferred to them by the Taluk Boards. The working of the Taluk Boards and union panchâyats was, on the whole, satisfactory.

Taxes and receipts.

As in the previous year, the cess on land was levied at the rate of 1 anna per rupee of the annual rent value in all districts except Malabar and South Canara, where the rates were 2 annas and 1 anna 3 pies, respectively. House-tax was levied in 183 unions against 169 in 1889-90. It was collected at the maximum rates in 95 unions, at three-fourth rates in 12, at half rates in 70 and at quarter rates in the remaining 6. Tolls upon carriages, carts, and animals passing along roads were levied in 20 districts at 277 stations against 279 in the previous year. The following abstract compares the Local Fund receipts of the year under report with those of the previous year :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	21,48,677	21,61,502
Receipts under debt heads	45,916	90,727
Grants from Provincial funds	3,02,265	3,07,273
Contributions from Special funds	90,768	2,80,513
Revenue from rates and taxes	54,33,203	55,58,850
Fees collected in Local Fund schools and training institutions	1,41,294	1,50,847
Contributions from municipalities and private individuals	60,662	76,452
Income from endowments	3,36,385	3,49,039
Miscellaneous receipts	3,89,487	4,81,410
Total ...	89,48,657	94,56,613

Of the grants obtained from Provincial funds, Rs. 1,16,306 were for public works, Rs. 1,18,087 for schools, Rs. 5,166 for hospitals and dispensaries, Rs. 33,461 for choultries and Rs. 14,070 for general purposes. Rs. 183, being the travelling allowance paid to official members from Local Funds, were refunded to the Local Boards concerned in Ganjam and Rs. 20,000 were advanced to the Ganjam District Board for expenditure on public works, sanitation and general purposes. Of the grants for public works, Rs. 29,763 were paid to the South Arcot District Board for the purpose of being contributed to the French Government on account of the Chunambar bridge, Rs. 20,000 to the Chingleput District Board in order to re-coat certain portions of the Western and Southern trunk roads adjoining Madras, Rs. 65,772 to the Nílgiri District Board for roads, Rs. 630 and Rs. 100 to the Nílgiri and Tinnevelly Boards, respectively, towards the cost of constructing dead-houses and Rs. 41 to the Bellary District Board for petty works. With the exception of Rs. 2,640 paid to the North Arcot District Board for the support of the Yeomiah school at Arcot and Rs. 3,342 paid to the Local Boards concerned on account of the secondary schools at Chittoor (North Arcot) and Tiruválúr (Tanjore), the management of which had been transferred to them by Government, the grants for schools were disbursed by the Director of Public Instruction under the rules of the Grant-in-aid Code. The grant for hospitals and dispensaries consisted of Rs. 2,066 paid from the Arcot Langarkhána Fund to the North Arcot District Board for the maintenance of the Ránipet hospital, Rs. 2,640 contributed to the Tanjore District Board for the upkeep of the Rájá Mirasidar hospital at Tanjore, Rs. 280 paid to the Local Boards in Madura on account of medicines and Rs. 180 paid to the Vizagapatam District Board towards the cost of the District Surgeon's establishment. Grants amounting to Rs. 33,461 were, as usual, paid to the Anantapur, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Kurnool, Madura, Nílgiri, Salem, Tanjore and Tinnevelly Boards for the upkeep of choultries in lieu of the lands originally assigned for that purpose by their founders and subsequently resumed by Government. The Nílgiri District Board received a grant of Rs. 14,070 for general purposes in consideration of the smallness of its funds. The sum of Rs. 2,80,513 shown under contributions from Special funds represents the amounts transferred from the Canal and Ferry Fund, including Rs. 36,980 placed at the Godávari District Board's disposal for the construction of an iron girder bridge and the surplus balance to the credit of this fund handed over to the same Board on the introduction of Act II of 1890. Under rates and taxes there was an increase of Rs. 1,25,647 resulting from increases of Rs. 1,22,213 under land-cess and Rs. 22,616 under house-tax and a decrease of Rs. 19,182 under tolls. The increase under land-cess was the net result of an increase of Rs. 3,16,983 in 8

districts and a decrease of Rs. 1,94,770 in 13 others. The increase was due to an improvement in the collection of the arrear and current demands and to the settlement of the cess due on certain zamindaries in the Kistna district, while the decrease resulted from the unfavourable character of the season in certain parts of the Presidency and the collection of larger arrears in 1889-90. The increase under house-tax was the effect of the imposition of the tax in 14 additional unions and of the collection of arrears. On the other hand the decrease under tolls occurred chiefly in South Arcot, where arrears appertaining to 1888-89 and amounting to Rs. 17,186 were collected in 1889-90. The increase of Rs. 91,923 under miscellaneous receipts occurred in Tanjore, but was merely nominal, as it included the sale-proceeds of Government promissory notes for Rs. 1,00,000 bought during the year under report on account of the Railway Guarantee Fund.

The following abstract compares the charges of the year under report with those of 1889-90 :— Expenditure.

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Public works	32,69,754	35,03,778
Public works establishments including tolls and ferries	5,62,790	5,90,777
Tools and plant	34,636	41,520
Contributions to Provincial funds, municipalities, &c....	1,50,241	1,23,712
Education	8,05,355	9,41,253
Medical and sanitary purposes	15,09,433	14,39,619
General establishments and contingencies	3,67,592	3,91,528
Investments	50,000	1,55,796
Charges under debt heads	37,354	94,886
Total ...	67,87,155	72,82,869
Balance ...	21,61,502	21,73,744
Grand Total ...	89,48,657	94,56,613

Of the total outlay on public works, Rs. 9,20,041 were spent on the construction of new roads, bridges, school-houses, dispensaries, &c., and Rs. 25,83,737 on the maintenance of the existing roads, bridges and avenues and the repair of buildings, &c.

The expenditure on roads, bridges, &c., and the number of miles of road newly constructed and maintained in the several districts are shown below :— *Roads.*

Districts.	New works.		Repairs.	
	Number of miles of road newly constructed.	Expenditure.	Number of miles of road repaired.	Expenditure.
	MILES.	Rs.	MILES.	Rs.
1. Anantapur	3	1,218	668	41,714
2. Arcot, North	3	13,813	1,435	1,33,211
3. Arcot, South	...	33,336	1,083	1,21,886
4. Bellary	...	9,005	520	57,713
5. Canara, South	...	44,213	1,067	59,344
6. Chingleput	4	16,707	683	1,19,396
7. Coimbatore	20⅞	12,436	1,482	1,53,518
8. Cuddapah	3	9,678	1,252	82,786
9. Ganjam	...	12,868	702	1,15,994
10. Godávari	20	1,48,748	817	1,30,344
11. Kistna	27	1,08,253	850	1,58,457
12. Kurnool	6	11,138	550	34,489
13. Madura	29	16,962	1,155	1,67,885
14. Malabar	1	40,639	1,311	2,09,993
15. Nellore	11	31,247	553	1,12,428
16. Nílgiris	...	26,645	512	65,907
17. Salem	12	15,086	1,663	1,18,650
18. Tanjore	6	24,842	1,465	1,62,688
19. Tinnevelly	...	36,156	951	1,21,315
20. Trichinopoly	6	24,208	633	82,200
21. Vizagapatam	38	39,444	758	1,28,234
Total ...	189⅞	6,76,642	20,110	23,78,242

As in previous years, public works were generally supervised by the separate engineering establishments maintained by the Local Boards, but in a few cases special works such as the construction of important bridges and the maintenance of roads running along tank bunds and channel banks were entrusted to the Public Works department.

Dispensaries and vaccination.

The number of Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries rose from 294 in 1889-90 to 320 in the year under report. The cost of maintaining these institutions, excluding that of additional medical practitioners employed on special duty, medical schools, District Medical and Sanitary officers' establishments, midwives and midwifery pupils, amounted to Rs. 4,26,022 against Rs. 4,02,310 in the previous year. The total number of patients treated was 1,724,464 against 1,538,797 in 1889-90 and 1,397,059 in 1888-89. The steady increase testifies to the growing popularity of these institutions. Excluding 8 nurses employed in Cuddapah who attended 264 labour cases, there were 133 regular midwives employed by the several Local Boards at a cost of Rs. 15,456 against 128 entertained at a cost of Rs. 14,678 in the previous year and they attended in all 7,146 labour cases against 5,979 in 1889-90. The District Boards employed 49 Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and 660 vaccinators (including probationers), who performed 780,554 operations. In addition to these the medical subordinates attached to the Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries performed 35,459 vaccinations. The total number of operations thus amounted to 816,013, of which 769,020 or 94 per cent. proved successful, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 741,695, 709,231 and 96 per cent. The average cost of each successful vaccination by Local Fund vaccinators was 3 annas 6 pies or 2 pies less than in 1889-90. Vaccination by means of animal lymph was conducted in all the districts except Anantapur, Coimbatore and Godávari, and the total number of operations by this method was 185,876, of which 170,700 or 92 per cent. proved successful.

Sanitation.

The outlay on sanitation amounted to Rs. 4,06,014, of which Rs. 97,419 were spent on the improvement of water-supply, Rs. 37,399 on the improvement of village sites, Rs. 2,31,460 on scavenging establishments, Rs. 11,200 on special sanitary arrangements at fairs and festivals and Rs. 28,536 on miscellaneous sanitary objects.

Education.

Information regarding the progress of education in the Local Fund and aided schools is contained in chapter VII.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MOFUSSIL. (1890-91.)

General.

The number of municipalities administered under the District Municipalities Act IV of 1884 was, as in the preceding year, 55. At the close of the year under report, the total strength of the several municipal councils was 868 members, of whom 55 were Revenue Divisional officers, who were members *ex officio*, 394 were nominated by Government and 419 were elected by the rate-payers, the corresponding numbers for the previous year being 55, 387 and 438. Including elected officials, there were 193 official and 675 non-official members against 198 and 682, respectively, in the previous year. Classified according to race, there were 146 Europeans and Eurasians and 722 natives against 152 and 728, respectively, in 1889-90. The municipal councils of Kurnool, Dindigul, Palni, Periyakulam, Tinnevelly and Srírangam consisted entirely of natives. The total number of meetings actually held during the year was 1,466, or an average of 27 meetings for each council against 28 in 1889-90, the average attendance at each meeting being 8·1 against 8·5. The number of towns wherein the elective system of appointing councillors was in force was reduced from 34 to 32, this privilege having been withdrawn during the year from the municipalities of Calicut and Nellore owing to the inefficiency of the elected councillors. Of the 32 towns referred to above, 28 were divided into wards for electoral purposes. From the councils of the two towns in which the elective system was abrogated and from that of Madura the right of electing their own chairman was also withdrawn during the course

of the year. At the close of the year under report there were, therefore, only 39 councils enjoying this privilege against 42 in 1889-90.

Receipts.

The following abstract shows the receipts from the various sources in 1890-91 as compared with those of 1889-90 :—

Receipts.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	RS.	RS.
Tax on buildings and lands, including water-rate ...	5,16,677	5,16,084
Tax on arts, &c., including penalties	1,66,358	1,64,935
Taxes on vehicles, animals and carts	1,43,729	1,43,777
Tolls	3,45,142	3,32,013
License fees	19,206	20,630
Total income from taxation ...	11,91,112	11,77,439
Rent of markets	88,587	88,680
Rent of other buildings and gardens	65,738	70,386
Fines	10,056	7,208
School fees	70,466	71,192
Endowments	23,524	26,730
Miscellaneous	1,26,017	1,42,719
Fees from private scavenging, &c.	31,506	31,076
Contributions from Provincial and Local funds	1,94,981	2,10,950
Total income ...	18,01,987	18,26,380
Opening balance	4,00,134	3,34,639
Grand Total ...	22,02,121	21,61,019

There was an increase of Rs. 24,393 in the total receipts, which occurred chiefly under "contributions from provincial and local funds" and "miscellaneous" and was partially counterbalanced by a falling off under "tolls." In the first case the increase was due to a special allotment of Rs. 30,000 on account of the Coonoor drainage scheme, and in the second to the special loans granted to the municipalities of Calicut, Cochin, Coonoor and Máyavaram being in excess of those taken by the councils of Cochin and Kumbakónam in the previous year. The decrease under "tolls" was the result chiefly of a reduction in the rate of tolls in Pálghat, the abolition of tolls illegally levied on foot-passengers crossing the Turner bridge in Vizagapatam and the failure of the municipal council to collect the full amount of the lease in Kumbakónam.

Incidence of taxation.

The average incidence of taxation per head of the population as calculated on the figures of the census of 1891 was As. 11-7 with, and As. 8-4 without tolls, against As. 13-1 and As. 9-5, respectively, in the previous year; the incidence including tolls was more than Re. 1 in 7 towns, Ootacamund and Coonoor taking the lead as usual with Rs. 2-3-6 and Rs. 1-15-5, respectively, and less than As. 8 in 5, viz., Vániyambádi, Chicacole, Tirupatúr, Periyakulam and Palni, where it was between 7 and 8 annas.

Charges.

The following statement exhibits the several heads of municipal expenditure as compared with those of 1889-90 :—

Charges.	Actuals, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.
	RS.	RS.
Grant I—Public works—		
Roads	2,33,202	2,59,750
Drainage	20,625	21,959
Water-supply	1,32,454	63,998
Buildings and other miscellaneous works	1,08,560	80,561
Public works, contributions and tools and plant	17,738	11,956
Establishment	25,701	26,576
Total ...	5,38,280	4,64,800
Grant II—Education	2,34,506	2,55,754

Charges.	Actuals, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Grant III—Medical Services and Sanitation—		
Hospitals and dispensaries including investments	2,21,348	2,19,405
Vaccination	15,327	17,965
Contributions to Local and Provincial Funds, &c.	14,051	17,002
Registration of births and deaths	11,546	12,209
Conservancy	4,21,976	4,14,016
Total ...	6,84,248	6,80,597
Grant IV—Lighting and Miscellaneous purposes—		
Lighting	88,428	83,323
Markets and slaughter-houses	8,381	9,613
Fire	3,776	1,104
Watering roads	1,841	1,438
Public gardens	4,751	4,904
Survey of land	565	964
Other charges, printing, rewards, &c.	40,088	37,812
Miscellaneous	79,205	74,786
Total ...	2,27,035	2,13,944
Grant V—Supervision and management	1,58,200	1,53,475
Interest and repayment of debt	24,114	25,786
Total charges ...	18,66,383	17,94,356
Closing balance	3,35,738	3,66,663
Grand Total ...	22,02,121	21,61,019

Compared with the previous year there was a net decrease of Rs. 72,027 in the total charges which occurred chiefly under "public works." There were also noteworthy variations under "education," "conservancy," "lighting," and "supervision and management."

Roads. Of the total outlay on public works, Rs. 2,59,750 (or 78·2 per cent. of the toll revenue) were spent on the construction and maintenance of municipal roads which thus received a fair share of attention.

Water-supply and drainage. The water-supply scheme for Cuddapah was finished with the exception of some minor improvements which remained unexecuted at the close of the year. A drainage scheme for the town of Kumbakónam was in progress. Estimates for several other water-supply and drainage schemes were either sanctioned by or referred to Government.

Education. Education in municipalities has already been dealt with in chapter VII.

Medical. Every municipal town had one or more hospitals or dispensaries, towards the maintenance of which a contribution was in most cases received from Local Funds. In these institutions 18,165 in- and 893,034 out-patients were treated against 17,818 and 758,676, respectively, in 1889-90. Medical relief, vaccination, vital statistics and sanitation have already been dealt with in chapter VI.

Lighting. Every municipal town was more or less lighted at night, and the expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 83,323 against Rs. 88,428 in the previous year.

Miscellaneous. The amount of public debt outstanding against the several municipalities at the close of the year under report was Rs. 2,51,822, towards the repayment of which a sinking fund, amounting to Rs. 18,969, had been formed. The municipal office establishments were not very expensive except in the towns of Coonoor and Calicut, where there were paid Chairmen, and in Ootacamund where there was a paid Secretary.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MADRAS TOWN. (1890-91.)

Financial. The receipts and charges of the Madras Town Municipality during the year 1890-91 are shown below :—

Receipts.

	Rs.
Opening balance { in cash	1,01,783
Opening balance { in fixed deposit	1,50,000
Total ...	2,51,783
Revenue and receipts—	
Taxation	8,68,914
Rents	34,788
Fines and fees	6,765
Contributions from Provincial funds ...	25,252
Miscellaneous	67,558
Loan for new works	52,508
Total ...	10,55,785
Suspense	45,300
Grand Total ...	13,52,868

Charges.

	Rs.
Public works	3,39,565
Education	10,179
Sanitation	4,52,510
Miscellaneous (Lighting, markets, parks, &c.) ...	89,080
Supervision and management	87,025
Pensions	5,154
Repayment of debts including interest ...	1,71,542
Refunds of other than current collections ...	1,507
Total ...	11,56,562
Suspense	24,772
Closing balance { in cash	71,534
Closing balance { in fixed deposit	1,00,000
Grand Total ...	13,52,868

The revenue and receipts of the preceding year amounted to Rs. 12,15,560 and the charges to Rs. 11,16,560. The incidence of taxation was Rs. 1-14-10 per head of population against Rs. 2-3-0 in 1889-90.

New works—Communications. The culvert in Erucancherry Road was rebuilt and opened for traffic in August and considerable progress was made in improving Annah Pillai Street.

Buildings. The latrines at Mandavally Street, Mylapore, and at Chaklipaliam, Perambúr, were completed as also the shed for the Storekeeper at Basin Depôt.

Drainage. In accordance with G.O., No. 1523 M., dated 12th November 1889, the faulty portions of sewer No. 2 were repaired and completed. The question of opening the sewer was referred by the Commissioners to Government, and the reference had not been replied to at the close of the year. The additional engine at Ráyapuram was fitted up and worked satisfactorily. The number of house drains altered and repaired by the Municipality was 32 and by the owners 426. Up to the close of the year 8,663 house drains had been altered and repaired since the commencement of drainage works. The scheme for draining Mylapore was under contemplation, but was deferred, pending the report of the Special Committee appointed by Government on the general question of Madras drainage. A few streets were provided with new drains, and the drainage from Ráyapuram Infantry Lines was connected with sewer No. I by a 9-inch stoneware pipe.

New water-supply. The Act for the levy of duty on tobacco imported into the town, the object of which was to supply funds for the new water-supply scheme, was not enforced during the year. Bye-laws were framed and adopted by the Commissioners and forwarded to Government for publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. Pending the enforcement of the Act the scheme was in abeyance for want of funds. 7,810 yards of pipes were laid and 63 fountains, 42 valves, 198 stop cocks and 5 flushing pipes were fixed within Municipal limits.

Miscellaneous. 4 cholera sheds were constructed in the Monegar Choultry at a cost of Rs. 387.

Repairs—Communications. The supply of materials by contractors was satisfactory. No less than $37\frac{3}{4}$ ($13\frac{3}{4}$ granite and 24 laterite) miles of roads of various thickness were re-formed against $20\frac{1}{8}$ miles in 1889-90. The number of squares laid out amounted to 38,435, which is equivalent to the complete re-metalling of 36·4 miles of road 20 feet wide. The cost of materials, cartage and laying, exclusive of rolling, was Rs. 1,06,082, or about Rs. 2,914 a mile as against Rs. 2,500 in 1889-90. The number of squares steam-rolled was 104,092 and the cost, inclusive of repairs to the roller, was Rs. 6,434 against Rs. 3,934 in 1889-90.

Buildings. 722 feet of wall on the south side of the People's Park were built at a cost of Rs. 1,112 and several smaller works, such as repairing pumping stations, latrines, &c., were executed.

Drainage. The chief drainage works were the rebuilding of 863 feet of the old arch of Triplicane main drain and of 130 feet of the Ráyapuram main drain.

Water-supply. On the 1st April 1890 the level of the Red Hills lake stood at 41·39 feet and at 37·89 on the 31st March, 1891. On the 1st June 1890 the level of the lake fell to 38·25, when arrangements for pumping were made, but timely rain-fall and a supply from the Sholavaram lake rendered pumping unnecessary. The quantity of water supplied was 334,579·842 cubic feet, or 16 gallons per head for an estimated population of 350,000 within the water-supply area. The water from Red Hills lake, taken in 5 different places, was, on chemical examination, proved to be bad in every case. 820 new services were laid by the licensed plumbers during the year and 825 existing services were extended. 6 meters were fixed to private services. The rate for water supplied for non-domestic purposes was, as in the previous year, As. 4 per 1,000 gallons.

Miscellaneous. The work of restoring the banks of the Cooum was not carried out, as the larger question of improving the Cooum was under the consideration of Government.

Education. The amount disbursed in the form of results grants to poor schools imparting elementary education was Rs. 9,040, against Rs. 8,781 in the preceding year. Including the cost of establishment, the total amount spent on education amounted to Rs. 10,180. At the close of the year there were 24 secondary schools with 2,790 pupils and 193 primary schools with 8,366 pupils, against 22 secondary schools with 2,425 pupils and 162 primary schools with 7,436 pupils on the 31st March 1890. The number of unpassed teachers was still large.

Hospitals and dispensaries. During the year there were 887 in-patients and 23,697 out-patients treated in the Triplicane Hospital, against 820 and 23,074 in the previous year. For the upkeep of this hospital Rs. 10,145 were expended, exclusive of building charges, against Rs. 8,688 in the preceding year. The increase was due to a larger expenditure under European medicine charges caused by an increase in the average daily sick. The cost of the Black Town Dispensary was Rs. 5,064 against Rs. 3,973. The number of patients treated was 22,513 against 21,736. The usual contribution of Rs. 70,000 was given on account of hospitals during the year, and Rs. 1,346 were also contributed on account of the Medical College as against Rs. 1,772 in 1889-90. The St. Thomé Dispensary received the usual monthly grant of Rs. 50 and the annual grant of Rs. 200 for the purchase of medicines. The number of patients treated amounted to 10,116 against 9,754 in the previous year.

Vaccination. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 24,768 as against 24,502 in 1889-90. Of these, 24,085 cases were successful, or a percentage of 97·24 against 95·92 in 1889-90. The number of infants vaccinated under one year of age was 15,709 against 15,620 in the previous year, and of these, 15,544 cases or 99·64 per cent. were successful. The expenditure on account of vaccination was Rs. 10,719. The cost of each successful case was As. 6-6 against As. 7-5½ in the previous year.

Public health—*Births.* During the year under review, 17,569 births were registered against 16,349 in the preceding year, giving an annual ratio of 44·0 against 40·9 per mille.

Deaths. The total number of deaths was 17,194 against 17,086, giving a ratio of 43·1 against 42·8 per mille. The average rate of mortality in the past decade was 39·8. The numbers of deaths from small-pox and cholera during the year were 78 and 744, respectively, against 45 and 182 in 1889-90.

Conservancy. The actual expenditure incurred for the conservancy of the city amounted to Rs. 3,46,881, against Rs. 3,33,125 in the preceding year. The number of coolies employed was 1,811, bullocks 932, carts 660 and trollies 8. The conservancy coolies were for the first time employed and paid directly by the Municipality—an improvement on the old contract system. Contracts for supplying bullocks and carts were given out to one contractor for each depôt, an arrangement which removed the divided responsibility of the old system of two separate contracts, one for the bullocks and one for the carts.

Sewage farms. A sum of Rs. 9,070 was realized from the sewage farms during the year.

Lighting. The system of lighting the city was the same as in the previous year and was carried out at the same rates; 156 more lamps were erected during the year, making a total of 3,735 on the 31st March 1891.

Repayment of debt. The following statement shows the progress made towards the liquidation of loans and the forming of Sinking Funds for the same :—

Loans.	Amount of loans.	Balance on 31st March 1890.		Receipts during 1890-91.		Total.		Payments during 1890-91.		Balance on 31st March 1891.	
		In Government securities.	In cash.	In Government securities.	In cash.	In Government securities.	In cash.	In Government securities.	In cash.	In Government securities.	In cash.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-works loan of 1865-73	14,30,000	6,05,600	60	27,500	28,607	6,33,100	28,667	...	28,573	6,33,100	94
Debenture loan of 1879	20,000	4,200	21	500	527	4,700	548	...	522	4,700	26
Water-supply extension loan of 1882 ...	2,50,000	46,100	82	6,600	6,871	52,700	6,953	...	6,942	52,700	11
Black town drainage loan of 1882...	1,00,000	18,500	5	2,600	2,748	21,100	2,753	...	2,738	21,100	15
Do. do. 1883...	3,00,000	44,400	44	7,700	8,029	52,100	8,073	...	8,029	52,100	44
Do. do. 1885 ..	3,00,000	25,700	85	6,900	7,153	32,600	7,238	..	7,201	32,600	37
Do. do. 1887...	1,00,000	2,000	48	700	718	2,700	766	...	732	2,700	34
Do. do. 1888...	1,50,000	2,000	47	1,000	1,070	3,000	1,117	...	1,037	3,000	80
Do. do. 1889...	1,50,000	1,000	8	900	1,030	1,900	1,038	...	937	1,900	81
Water-works loan of 1889	20,000	100	30	100	145	200	175	...	106	200	69
Black Town drainage loan of 1890 ...	50,000	...	...	300	330	300	330	...	319	300	11
	28,70,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	7,49,600	430	54,800	57,228	8,04,400	57,658	...	57,156	8,04,400	502

ECCLESIASTICAL. (1890-91.)

General. On the 31st March 1891 the number of clergy in the Diocese of Madras was 268, or less by 1 than the number returned last year. Of these, 40 were Government chaplains, 22 were European or Eurasian clergy employed in education or ministering to European congregations or retired, 1 was a retired Bishop, 40 were European missionaries, 160 were Native clergy with spiritual or educational charges and 5 were otherwise employed or retired. There were 2 retirements and 4 deaths, and 4 Native clergymen were serving in other dioceses. 7 chaplains and 4 missionaries were absent on furlough on the 31st March 1891. 1 chaplain was employed the whole year on duty in Burma and 1 for half the year under the Government of the Punjab. The new appointments numbered 9, of which 5 were those of Native clergymen.

Ordinations. 2 Europeans and 5 Native Christians were ordained Deacons, and 7 Native Deacons were ordained Priests.

Confirmations. The number of persons confirmed in the year was 1,478, of whom 372 were Europeans and Eurasians and the rest Natives.

Consecrations. 1 cemetery was consecrated, viz., an addition to that of St. George's Cathedral.

Visitation. The Bishop visited 9 districts though he was absent on furlough for six months, leaving the Archdeacon in charge of the Diocese.

Voluntary contributions. Offertories and other voluntary gifts made through the clergy by Europeans and Eurasians amounted to Rs. 1,29,476. Compared with last year, there was a slight decrease. At the close of the official year there were 15 clergymen ministering to European and Eurasian congregations, 14 with a Government grant and 1 without.

STATIONERY DEPOT. (1890-91.)

Receipts and value of stock.

A statement showing the results of the year compared with those of 1889-90 is subjoined :—

—	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Value of stock at the beginning of the year	4,51,370	4,51,428
Do. of receipts during the year	5,04,009	4,38,024
Total ...	9,55,379	8,89,452
Value of issues during the year	5,03,951	4,48,746
Balance at the end of the year	4,51,428	4,40,706

The decrease in the receipts occurred under the following heads :—(*a*) value of stores obtained from the Secretary of State for India, (*b*) value of stores obtained from other departments, (*c*) value of stores by adjustments in accounts, &c., (*d*) value of stores adjusted on account of the variation of rates.

Issues.

The total number of indents received during the year was 992 against 935 in 1889-90; of these, 247 were supplemental indents. Indents were received for the first time from the Census department. The following statement shows the value of stationery supplied to each department during 1889-90 and 1890-91 :—

—	1889-90.	1890-91.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.
Postal and Telegraph departments	6,394	7,067
Mysore Residency	545	86
Regiments of other Presidencies in Upper Burma	103	64
Census department	...	4,444
Total ...	7,042	11,661
Provincial.		
Departments (Land Revenue)	1,54,816	1,32,985
Madras Revenue Survey	8,955	17,343
Salt and Abkári department	11,737	11,500
Stamp department	449	290
Collector of Sea Customs, Madras	448	432
Forest department	4,865	7,962
Registration department	39,373	34,386
General Administration—Secretariat, Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Accountant-General, &c.	15,983	15,066
Law and justice	20,938	30,553
Jails	1,202	1,964
Police	16,485	14,499
Educational department	6,386	2,238
Ecclesiastical department	149	353
Medical, Civil	2,226	3,061
Political	312	326
Scientific and other minor departments	1,119	1,599
Stationery and printing	47,386	31,199
Public Works department, Civil	15,934	29,600
Army and Military department	32,159	33,444
Commissioner of Coorg	5,825	10,633
Port funds	1,152	855
Total ...	3,87,898	3,80,288

The decrease in issues occurred under the following heads :—(*a*) adjustments with reference to stock-taking and transfer of heads, (*b*) adjustments on account of variation of rates.

Substitution of country for European articles.

The net saving effected by the substitution of country for European articles was Rs. 14,845 against Rs. 45,669 in the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to the reduction in the quantities of the several classes of stationery obtained in 1890-91.

Cash account.

The cash receipts amounted to Rs. 31,287 and the charges to Rs. 2,43,221, the figures for the previous year being Rs. 22,148 and Rs. 2,68,304 respectively.

Consumption.

The total consumption during 1889-90 was less than in 1888-89, except in the cases of writing paper, cartridge paper, fuchsine and red sealing-wax, the increase in these being reams 673, reams 81, 5 oz. and 243 lbs., respectively.

General.

The operations of the department were conducted with greater judgment and care than in the past. Large savings were effected, and the quantity of very old stock was greatly reduced.

GOVERNMENT PRESS. (1890-91.)

Accounts.

The cash realizations amounted to Rs. 27,545 and the adjustments to Rs. 25,752, making a total receipt of Rs. 53,297 against Rs. 47,890 in 1889-90. The budget grant for the year was Rs. 2,11,000, and the total expenditure Rs. 2,31,755 against Rs. 2,13,747* in the previous year, the increased expenditure being under establishment (Rs. 6,000), overtime (Rs. 1,300), materials (Rs. 3,300), and Public Works Workshop charges for engine-room (Rs. 8,600). There was a decrease in the sales and issues to public offices of Acts and other publications. The value of the plant at the end of the year was Rs. 2,38,231. The value of the materials received from England was Rs. 4,569, against Rs. 5,407 in the preceding year, while there was a reduction in the quantity of stores received from Rs. 52,677 to Rs. 36,276.

Printing.

With the exception of the printing of the census enumeration books, the work done during the year was of the usual description. Progress was made with the Vol. II, part I, of Dr. Hultzsch's "South Indian Inscriptions," which was near completion at the end of the year. Mr. Rees's "Tours in India" and the Minutes, Speeches, &c., of H. E. Lord Connemera were printed. The expenditure for printing and binding and paper for the third volume of the Manual of Administration was Rs. 7,629, bringing the total cost to Rs. 48,188. The value of the work printed was Rs. 2,22,758 against Rs. 2,18,017 in the previous year. The matter set up and re-made up during the year is shown below :—

—	1890-91.	1889-90.	Difference.
Government Press—			
Original matter equal to foolscap pages	161,199	153,576	+ 7,623
Re-made up pages	13,255	10,317	+ 2,938
Impressions struck off	20,073,804	21,266,566	- 1,192,762
Penitentiary Branch—			
Original matter equal to foolscap pages	6,245	5,502	+ 743
Impressions struck off	27,975,622	60,298,125	- 32,322,503

FILM ROLL ENDS
REMOVE LABEL
CAUTION

At the Government Press, the reduction of 1,192,762 impressions arose from a change in the method of counting the impressions and from the reduced issue of Acts and Bills to district officers. The decrease at the Penitentiary Branch was due partly to the above reasons, and partly to a more careful scrutiny of the balance of forms on hand prior to indenting. The cost per page at the Government Press was 2 pies more than last year and 11 pies more at the Penitentiary Branch. The cost per 1,000 impressions rose in both branches from Rs. 1-2-2 and As. 4-2 to Rs. 1-5-8 and As. 8-7, respectively. Steam-power for driving the printing machines was used for the first time in October 1890.

Binding.

The value of the binding done was Rs. 24,839.

Type-foundry.

During the year a fourth type-casting machine was added and 2 more were ordered. The outturn consisted of 5,117 lbs. of English types, 915 lbs. of vernacular types, 8,367 lbs. of quadrats, 8,573 lbs. of leads, 1,667 lbs. of quotations and 1,105 lbs. of stereotype plates. 1 type mould, 202 punches and 147 matrices were also made. 25,745 lbs. of metal were cast. The value of the types cast was Rs. 10,209.

* Correct figure; in last year's report an excessive charge was debited to the Penitentiary Branch.

Miscellaneous.

On the 31st March 1891 there were in all 852 employés. The average monthly earnings of the compositors were Rs. 15-5-3 at the Government Press and Rs. 11-12-0 at the Penitentiary Branch; in 1889-90 the averages were Rs. 15-13-5 and Rs. 10-3-4, respectively. The average daily attendance of prisoners was 162 adults and 4 juveniles against 177 and 9 employed in the previous year.

Expenditure.

The value of all the work done and the expenditure is compared below with that of the year before:—

Expenditure.	1890-91.	1889-90.	* Value of work done.	1890-91.	1889-90.
Government Press.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Printing	1,80,757 3 1	1,74,626 4 5	To value of printing work done.	1,99,888 9 0	1,93,501 4 5
Binding	14,673 13 4	14,632 11 7	To value of binding work done.	15,882 8 11	16,214 11 7
Type-foundry	9,657 6 8	7,654 5 1	To value of types, &c., cast.	10,209 4 8	8,480 13 2
Miscellaneous	20,891 15 6	21,283 8 1			
Penitentiary Branch.					
Printing	22,869 14 0	24,516 3 0	To value of printing work done.	22,869 14 0	24,516 3 0
Binding	8,956 13 7	7,895 14 6	To value of binding work done.	8,956 13 7	7,895 14 6
Total ...	2,57,807 2 2	2,50,608 14 8	Total ...	2,57,807 2 2	2,50,608 14 8

LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS. (1890.)

Receipts, disbursements and outturn.

The financial results of the Lawrence Asylum Press during 1890 are compared with those of 1889 below;—

Years.	Opening cash balance.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Net outturn.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889	6,482	2,02,926	2,02,398	1,58,436
1890	7,011	1,79,647	1,74,721	1,66,710

Of the net outturn, Rs. 54,850 remained uncollected at the close of the year. The value of stock increased by Rs. 34,451. There were 18 apprentices at the beginning of 1890 and 20 at its close.

Branch accounts.

The net outturn, receipts and expenditure of the Ootacamund Branch are compared below with those of 1889,

Years.	Outturn.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing cash balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889	18,678	17,216	14,868	4,933
1890	20,172	19,057	21,661	2,329

The balance outturn uncollected at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 3,805.

* The value of work done is calculated with reference to the method prescribed in G.O., 27th February 1890, No. 155, Public.

DISTRICT PRESSES. (1890-91.)

The following statement shows the value of work turned out in each district and the receipts and charges as compared with those of the previous year:—

Districts.	1889-90.			1890-91.		
	Estimate of the value of work done.	Receipts.	Charges. *	Estimate of the value of work done.	Receipts.	Charges.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	7,856	1,263	4,219	7,915	1,776	2,456
Vizagapatam	5,151	1,315	2,547	5,965	4,409	2,581
Godávari	7,490	2,022	3,569	7,198	2,196	2,809
Kistna	4,789	1,779	5,346	4,742	2,258	2,646
Nellore	6,402	636	4,380	9,266	732	3,725
Cuddapah	6,974	1,278	3,121	6,438	796	2,441
Anantapur	6,287	1,519	3,500	5,181	1,477	2,895
Bellary	9,009	1,501	3,599	8,017	1,383	2,619
Kurnool	9,184	2,006	3,089	9,616	2,400	2,786
Chingleput	4,310	1,281	2,888	5,247	1,418	2,517
North Arcot	8,912	2,243	4,657	9,782	2,350	3,524
South Arcot	8,238	1,879	3,472	6,346	1,601	2,553
Tanjore	13,826	2,921	6,123	11,622	2,136	4,892
Trichinopoly	7,019	951	2,800	7,094	1,394	3,824
Madura	7,627	3,568	3,833	9,477	2,726	3,827
Tinnevelly	8,186	3,939	3,890	8,090	3,180	2,335
Coimbatore	8,537	2,199	4,567	7,990	1,645	3,231
Nilgiris	2,926	961	2,706	2,734	931	2,107
Salem	6,447	1,469	3,129	11,455	1,495	3,160
South Canara	7,226	1,559	3,693	6,400	1,977	2,491
Malabar	12,067	2,104	4,852	11,014	1,157	3,624
Total ...	1,58,493	38,393	79,980	1,61,589	39,437	63,043

The value of work turned out during the year showed an increase of Rs. 3,096 over the figures of last year. The increase was chiefly due to the printing of census lists and of monthly reviews by Collectors of work turned out in the subordinate offices. There was a net increase of Rs. 1,044 in the receipts. The charges showed a decrease of Rs. 16,937, which was mainly due to the expenditure incurred on service postage labels having been debited to Land Revenue under G.O., No. 157 F., dated 28th February 1890, and to the non-purchase of press materials in certain districts.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT. (1890.)

The analytical work done by the Chemical Examiner in 1890 is compared below with that performed in 1889:—

	Number of cases investigated.		Number of articles examined.	
	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
A.—Medico-legal Investigations.				
Cases of suspected human poisoning	116	136	609	607
Cases of suspected cattle poisoning	54	68	151	191
Blood stains, &c.	33	29	99	84
Seminal stains	3	2	5	3
Total ...	206	235	864	885
B.—Miscellaneous Analyses.				
For Government departments and Municipalities	855	770	855	770
For private parties and firms	30	34	30	34
Total ...	885	804	885	804
Grand total ...	1,091	1,039	1,749	1,689

* The difference between the figures now furnished in this column and those in the corresponding column of the previous year's statement is due to the inclusion in this statement of certain items of charges which were erroneously omitted in the statement for last year.

Cases of suspected human poisoning.

The number of cases of suspected human poisoning examined was as follows :—

Year.	A. Cases in which viscera or evacuations were examined.			B. Cases in which only suspected food, &c., was received for examination.			Total.		
	Total number of cases.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Percentage of detections.	Total number of cases.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Percentage of detections.	Total number of cases.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Percentage of detections.
1889 ...	101	69	68·32	35	21	60	136	90	66·18
1890 ...	92	66	71·74	24	10	41·6	116	76	65·52

Of the 76 cases in which poison was detected, inorganic poisons were found in 59 and organic in 17. During the year under review, there were 10 more cases in which inorganic poisons were used than in 1889, and the total number of cases was greater than in any of the four preceding years. Arsenic was, as usual, more largely employed than any other poison. The total number of ascertained deaths from the effects of poison was 54, or 1 more than in 1889 and 16 more than in 1888. 47 deaths were due to inorganic and 7 to organic poisons, as against 25 and 28, the corresponding figures for 1889. The number of cases of suspected cattle poisoning examined was 54, or 14 less than in 1889. Poison was detected in 45 cases, and arsenic was the agent used in no less than 43 of these. 33 cases of blood stains were examined, and blood was detected in 27. 3 cases of spermatic stains were examined, and semen was detected in 1.

Miscellaneous analyses.

The principal work under this head was the examination of salt for the Board of Revenue, of kerosine oil and methylated spirit for the Collector of Sea Customs, of malt liquor for the Commissariat department, and of water for Government, municipalities and private parties. An examination was also made of several samples of ragi and cholum forwarded in connection with an outbreak of poisoning by ergotism ; it resulted in the discovery of patches of ergot on many of the grains.

EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE. (1890-91.)

The total number of Muhammadans in superior service on the 1st April 1891 is compared below with the number on the 1st April 1890. The appointments include those of two Statutory Civilians :—

Salary. Annual.	Total number of appointments.		Total number of appointments held by Muhammadans.		Percentage of Muhammadans.		Increase or decrease per cent.
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	
Rs. 250 and less	29,259	29,194	5,620	5,605	19·2	19·2	...
„ 250 to 500	3,226	3,537	193	213	5·9	6·0	+ ·1
„ 500 to 1,000	1,940	2,014	88	98	4·5	4·9	+ ·4
„ 1,000 to 2,500	1,091	1,104	45	43	4·1	3·9	− ·2
„ 2,500 to 5,000	376	397	11	12	2·9	3·0	+ ·1
„ 5,000 to 10,000	186	203	12	3	1·0	1·5	+ ·5
Total ...	36,078	36,449	5,959	5,974	16·57	16·39	− ·18

The percentage of Muhammadans to the total population was 6·2, while the percentage of Muhammadans employed to the total number of employés was as high as 16·4 per cent. Out of the 5,974 employed, 5,046 held appointments in the Police department against 5,062 in the previous year. 37 Muhammadans were admitted to various branches of the superior service during the year.

CENSUS. 1891.

General.

A census of the population of the Madras Presidency was taken on the night of the 26th February in connection with the general synchronous census of India. Previous enumerations have in this Presidency been made in the morning, but on this occasion the census was taken at night except in hill and forest tracts and the Malabar district. It was carried out successfully and without any opposition on the part of the people.

Staff.

The greater part of the enormous enumerating staff was non-official, many private persons having given their services gratuitously. As far as possible the supervising officers were public servants, but in many districts they had to be largely supplemented by non-officials.

Preliminary results.

Statements showing the total population by sexes were compiled by the enumerating agency and the district staff immediately after the census and the approximate total population of the Presidency and the number of occupied houses were known on the 18th March 1891. The figures were subsequently compiled in the office of the Superintendent of Census Operations, and it was found that the population given by the first rough calculations was 24,237, or 0·068 per cent. below the correct number. But excluding the Agency tracts the difference was only 9,615, or 0·028 per cent., and a considerable portion of this was due to the omission of population for which returns were not received until after the first totals were compiled.

Rate of increase of population.

Excluding feudatory States, the population in which was 3,700,622, the total enumerated population of the Presidency was 35,630,440, which is 4,803,327, or 15·58 per cent., more than the population returned at the census of 1881. The rate of increase was above the average in the following districts :—Bellary (24·74 per cent.), Salem (23·21), Coimbatore (20·94), Kurnool (20·52), Madura (20·28), Nellore (19·96), Kistna (19·83), North Arcot (19·62), South Arcot (19·12), Anantapur (17·20), Chingleput (15·85) and Godávari (15·22). The very slight advance (4·56 per cent.) in the population of Tanjore may be ascribed in part to the extensive emigration from that district. The emigration by sea alone since the census of 1881 gives a net loss of 97,237 persons, and in addition to this there must have been considerable emigration by land. The comparatively low rate of increase in Ganjam (5·98) was also no doubt largely due to emigration, to which a great impulse was given by the recent famine. Vizagapatam (3·55) also lost a number of its people through the emigration of the labouring classes to Burmah. The high rate of increase in the Agency tracts (24·17) is probably due in part to the enumeration having been more complete than in 1881. This view is supported by the fact that the number of females to 1,000 males has risen from 932 to 950.

Relative increase of sexes.

The increase in numbers was higher in proportion among females than among males, and the number of the former to 1,000 of the latter advanced from 1,020 to 1,022. The proportion varied from 1,090 females to 1,000 males in Tanjore to 777 per thousand in Nílgiris. The parts of the Presidency in which the males outnumber the females were much the same as in 1881.

Distribution of population according to religion.

The population was distributed as follows according to religions :—

	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Increase per cent.
Hindus	31,998,245	15,813,216	16,185,029	15·22
Muhammadans	2,250,386	1,111,114	1,139,272	17·38
Christians	865,528	427,241	438,287	23·70
Animists	472,808	244,686	228,122	...
Jains	27,425	14,132	13,293	9·87
Others	1,545	1,340	205	−20·40
Not stated	14,503	7,666	6,837	922·06
Total ...	35,630,440	17,619,395	18,011,045	15·58

The last column shows the rate of increase since 1881, and for the purpose of the comparison those now returned as holding Animistic tenets—for the most part hill tribes—have been included among Hindus as they were all shown as followers

of that religion in 1881. The rate of increase among Christians was comparatively high, and there was a very large advance in their numbers in Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, South Arcot and Madura. In Tinnevelly on the other hand, where Christians are most numerous, their numbers rose by only 3·56 per cent. The great increase in the number of persons who did not return their religion is due to the fact that in 1881 every person in the Agency tracts who did not return any other religion was treated as a Hindu. Excluding the Agency tracts, religion was left un-returned in only 787 cases as compared with 1,419 in 1881.

Number of occupied houses.

The number of occupied houses was 6,705,517 as against 5,644,333 in 1881; there was thus an increase of 1,061,184, or 18·80 per cent. The number of persons to each occupied house was 5·31, the figure for 1881 being 5·46. The area of the Presidency according to the latest returns of the Survey Department is 141,193 square miles, so that there were 252 persons to the square mile, or 34 more than in 1881. The number of occupied houses to the square mile was 47·5.

Miscellaneous.

A noticeable feature among the results of the census is the decline that has taken place in the number of blind, insane, and those suffering from leprosy. There was, on the other hand, a very large increase in the number of deaf-mutes. The figures relating to the 1881 census used for comparison throughout this article differ from those contained in the tables relating to that census, as revision was necessary on account of the transfers of area and population that have occurred since 1881. Moreover, in the census returns of 1881 the States of Banganapalle and Sandúr were treated as parts of Kurnool and Bellary, respectively, while at the recent census they have been shown separately; there have been many transfers from one district to another, but only one to a different Province (Bengal); by this the Ganjam district lost 51 males and 54 females. The total population of the Presidency in 1881 as now given is, therefore, less than that shown in the Census Report and Tables of that year by these 105 persons and the populations of Banganapalle and Sandúr.

PART III.—APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

(1)—*Character of the surface.*

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.
	Bellary District.	
1. Mountains and elevated tracts.	The total area of Hill ranges in the district is 513 square miles. The chief of them are:—	
		Sq. miles. / Greatest elevation in feet.
	1. Sandur hills	143 / 3,256 — Sandur State—Native territory. Hospet taluk—British territory.
	2. Kampli hills	86 / 2,133 — Hospet taluk—British territory.
2. Plains	The total area of Plains is 5,545 square miles—	Sq. miles.
	1. Adoni	836 — British territory.
	2. Alur	662 — British territory.
	3. Bellary	930 — British territory.
	4. Hospet	428 — British territory.
	5. Huvinahadgalli	558 — British territory.
	6. Kudligi	799 — British territory.
	7. Rayadrug	801 — British territory.
	8. Harpanahalli	489 — British territory.
	9. Sandur	42 — Native territory.
	Total ...	5,545
3. Forests	The area of Forests is 400 square miles in—	Sq. miles.
	Adoni taluk	57 — British territory.
	Alur do.	4 — British territory.
	Bellary do.	21 — British territory.
	Hospet do.	67 — British territory.
	Kudligi taluk	63 — British territory.
	Huvinahadgalli taluk	19 — British territory.
	Rayadrug do.	20 — British territory.
	Harpanahalli do.	65 — British territory.
	Sandur State	84 — Native territory.
	Total ...	400
4. Rivers	The Tungabhadra forms the boundary between the Bellary district on the one side and the Nizam's dominions and Bombay Presidency on the other for a length of about 200 miles and then enters the Kurnool district. Its tributary the Hagari enters the district from Mysore and flows north through the Rayadrug and Bellary taluks and then north-west along the western boundary of the Alur and Adoni taluks into the Tungabhadra. Length of course through the district 102 miles.	British territory.
5. Canals	*Nil.*	
6. Lakes	*Nil.*	
7. Marshes	*Nil.*	

NOTE.—For similar information regarding the character of the surface of the districts of Godavari, Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, Madras, Chingleput, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly—*vide* Administration Report for 1877-78; of the districts of Salem, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Madura, South Arcot and Nilgiris—*vide* Administration Report for 1887-88; of the district of Vizagapatam—*vide* Administration Report for 1888-89; and of the district of Tanjore—*vide* Administration Report for 1889-90.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—*continued.*

(2)—*Climate for the year* 1890.

Places at which observations were taken.	Rainfall.				Temperature in the shade.												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.			Remarks.
					May.				July.				December.							
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total for the year.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowe st minimum.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	TENTHS.	TENTHS.	TENTHS.	
Amini Divi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Records not received.
Bangalore	8·57	19·10	16·41	44·08	90·4	68·2	95·2	64·0	83·7	64·6	89·2	62·5	79·5	59·3	82·2	51·4	3	8	5	
Bellary	3·75	8·59	9·82	22·16	101·7	76·7	106·7	65·0	89·7	74·1	96·2	70·7	86·1	62·7	90·7	55·6	2	3	4	
Cochin	14·30	54·48	14·02	82·80	88·8	77·2	92·3	72·8	82·6	73·1	86·2	69·7	88·3	72·1	91·7	67·2	3	7	4	
Coimbatore	6·80	3·23	8·80	18·83	94·3	72·6	96·8	66·6	87·7	69·3	92·3	65·1	86·4	65·7	91·3	59·6	4	6	5	
Cuddapah	1·50	21·59	7·62	30·71	105·8	83·1	109·3	76·9	94·8	78·0	100·2	72·2	87·7	66·4	92·0	59·8	1	7	4	
Kurnool	2·15	28·26	7·11	37·52	104·2	80·6	111·6	65·8	89·9	73·4	94·5	69·9	87·9	62·4	91·0	53·2	1	6	2	
Madras	0·52	18·20	9·27	27·99	101·3	82·0	109·0	76·3	92·7	76·4	99·2	72·4	86·6	69·3	88·0	62·9	2	7	5	
Madura	7·13	17·28	15·35	39·76	101·0	78·4	105·5	71·0	94·7	74·7	98·4	71·5	87·8	70·2	89·8	64·7	2	5	3	
Mangalore	7·80	74·97	6·78	89·55	89·6	77·9	91·8	71·9	81·8	73·8	86·8	70·5	88·9	70·7	92·3	66·0	4	8	2	
Masulipatam	...	16·41	17·47	33·88	102·8	83·6	113·7	80·1	90·7	77·7	99·7	72·1	84·3	69·4	85·5	64·2	3	8	4	
Mercara	10·73	84·12	12·76	107·61	81·6	64·5	87·5	61·2	68·4	59·5	74·3	54·5	77·6	56·7	87·6	51·1	5	9	7	
Negapatam	4·07	13·18	28·49	45·74	98·7	80·2	104·1	73·7	91·6	76·4	97·1	71·7	82·8	72·5	83·9	66·7	4	6	7	
Rajahmundry	0·68	35·06	8·11	43·85	100·1	82·8	113·6	73·1	86·0	75·1	93·5	72·1	87·7	68·3	90·0	62·0	4	7	3	
Salem	7·58	16·46	7·68	31·66	100·1	75·3	106·1	68·5	91·7	72·3	98·3	69·9	89·4	65·4	91·9	59·4	4	6	5	
Secunderabad	1·86	30·43	2·63	34·92	105·6	80·9	109·8	66·5	84·8	70·7	92·4	68·9	85·0	61·9	90·1	51·7	2	8	5	
Trichinopoly	2·42	12·29	19·96	34·67	104·3	79·3	109·0	71·9	96·6	77·0	101·1	75·1	88·1	68·6	91·1	61·7	4	7	5	
Wellington	14·72	13·79	19·34	47·85	77·4	57·9	80·2	54·7	71·3	56·4	76·1	52·5	67·4	47·1	71·2	41·2	4	8	6	

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

(3)—*Native States for the year* 1890-91.

Name of state.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population according to the census taken in 1891.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Travancore	In subsidiary alliance ...	In money, Rs. 8,10,652 per annum.	2,557,736	Rs. 78,48,284 ...	1,360 infantry, 60 cavalry, and 30 artillery with four guns, drummers, fifers, and band not included.	None	Pepper, cardamom, cocoanut, areca-nut, tamarind, coffee, tea, jacks, tapioca and yams. Rice, horse-gram, green-gram, dholl, gingelly and laurel-nut. Teak and other timber. *Manufactures.* Cocoanut, gingelly, lemon-grass and laurel-oils. Jaggery and molasses, salt, arrack, cotton-cloths and yarn, pottery, coir-yarn, coir-rope and coir-matting. No mines are regularly worked, but plumbago is found.
2. Cochin	Do. do.	In money Rs. 2,00,000.	722,906	Rs. 17,29,885-6-6 ...	325 men	None	Paddy, cocoanut, coffee, pepper, timber, cardamom, areca-nut, hides, cocoanut-oil, mats, coir-yarn, coir-mats, and grass mats.
3. Pudukota	Feudatory	None	373,096	Rs. 10,00,000 inclusive of jagir, devastanam and other alienated villages, the revenue of which amounts to Rs. 3,00,000.	157 men	None	Paddy. Other grains, such as varagu, &c. Kavi or red-ochre and iron, besides granite.
4. Banganapalle ...	In subsidiary alliance	None	35,496	Rs. 2,08,629	None	None	"Jonna" (Holcus sorghum), "sazza" (Holcus spicatus), "korra" (Panicum Italicum), "arika" (Paspalum frumentaceum), indigo, mangoes, oranges, country cloth, lacquered ware and small diamond mine.
5. Sandur	Feudatory	None	11,388	Rs. 49,530	None	None	Cholam, tobacco, sugar-cane, jaggery and betel-leaves.

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—*continued.*

(4)—*Native Chiefs and principal male members of their families for the year* 1890-91.

Name of individual and state and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. TRAVANCORE STATE.									
Name.—His Highness Maharaja Sri Rama Varma, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	The Maharaja	*Caste.*—Kshetrya. *Race.*—Race of Sheraman Perumal. *Religion.*—Hinduism.	33	...	Rules the country.	Yes; the right of adopting nieces to perpetuate the line.	Descent in the female line.	All those mentioned in column 1 are heirs to the throne.	
Raja Kerala Varma ...	The Elaya Raja (nephew) ...		26	...	Private life.				
Rama Varma ...	The 1st Prince (do.) ...		23	...	Do.				
Marthanda Varma (Bachelor of Arts).	The 2nd do. (do.) ...		19	...	Do.				
Family Name.—Thripathathu Swarúpam.									
2. COCHIN STATE.									
Name.—His Highness Virakérala Varma of Perumpadappu Swarupam.	Rajah	*Caste.*—Kshetrya ... *Religion.*—Hinduism.	44	Private tuition in English, Malayalam and Sanskrit.	In governing the country.	Holds sanad authorizing adoption.	Succession devolves on the eldest male member of the family according to the Malabar law.	Has male heirs.	
3. PUDUKOTA.									
Name.—His Highness Sri Brahadámba Das, Raja Márthánda Bhairava Tondaman Bahadur, Pudukota State, Tondaman family.	Independent	*Caste.*—Kallar ... *Religion.*—Hinduism, Siva sect.	15	Is being educated by an English tutor (Mr. F. F. Crossley, B.A., Trinity College).	Being a minor, the young Raja is being educated and trained up, the state being administered by a Regent.	Has sanad for adoption.	Follows primogeniture.	Not yet married.	
Principal male member of the Raja's family—Balasubramania Raghunatha Tondaman, cousin of His Highness the Raja.	Has a jagir which has descended to him from his father, the Raja's late paternal uncle.	Do. ...	28	Was educated in the College, Madras; has matriculated.	Jágirdar ...	.....	.....	Has two sons.	
4. BANGANAPALLE.									
Saiyid Fath 'Ali Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., Nawab of Banganapalle State, nephew and son-in-law of the late Nawab Saiyid Ghulam 'Ali Khan Bahadur.	Nawab of Banganapalle ...	Mussalman Shia sect.	43	By private tutor...	In administering his state.	Has male issue; nearest relative is taken for the state.	Yes	Has three sons. *Vide* col. 1.	

Saiyid Murtuza 'Ali Khan Bahadur, younger brother of the present Nawab.	Under the control of the Nawab ...	Do. do. ...	38	Do. ...	Reading ...	.....	.....	.....	
Saiyid Ghulam 'Ali Khan Bahadur, first son of the present Nawab.	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	17	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	.....	
Saiyid Asad 'Ali Khan Bahadur, second son of the present Nawab.	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	11	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	.....	
Saiyid Husain 'Ali Khan Bahadur, third son of the present Nawab.	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	4 yrs. 8 mths.	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	.....	
5. SANDUR.									
Ramachandra Vittal Rao Sahib, Ghorepaday, descended from Maloji Rao Ghorepaday, an officer in the army of the Bijapur state.	Raja	Mahratta	41	Privately ...	In administering his state.	Adoption allowed under Lord Canning's sanad.	Yes	None.	
Maloji Rao Ghorepaday *alias* Balla Sahib Ghorepaday.	Brother to the Raja	Do.	34	Do. ...	Police Superintendent.	.. ...	.....	None.	

C.—(5)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY

Districts.			Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
Ganjam.	Civil	District Judge	1	8,369	1,893,313	Berhampore ... 24,548	6,938
		District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	5				
		Sub-Magistrates	15				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	5				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindari Divisions	6				
	Agency	Agency Judge	1				
		Assistant Judges	3				
		Hill Munsifs	4				
Vizagapatam.	Civil	District Judge	1	16,992	2,795,054	Vizagapatam ... 33,686	12,982
		District Munsifs	6				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	5				
		Sub-Magistrates	23				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	5				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindari Divisions	23				
	Agency	Agency Judge	1				
		Assistant Judges	3				
		District Munsifs	10				
Goldvari.	Civil	District Judge	1	7,857	2,078,234	Cocanada ... 40,553	2,612
		Sub-Judges	2				
		District Munsifs	7				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	5				
		Sub-Magistrates	22				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindari Divisions	12				
	Agency	Agency Judge	1				
		Assistant Judges	4				
		District Munsifs	4				
Kistna.	Civil	District Judge	1	8,397	1,853,106	Masulipatam ... 33,809	1,940
		District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	5				
		Sub-Magistrates	20				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	13				
Nellore.	Civil	District Judge	1	8,765	1,461,881	Nellore ... 29,336	1,901
		District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	18				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindari Divisions	13				
Cuddapah.	Civil	District Judge	1	8,730	1,268,887	Cuddapah ... 17,379	1,340
		District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	15				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	11				
Anantapur.	Civil	Sub-Judge	1	5,572	707,555	Anantapur ... 6,994	966
		District Munsifs	2				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	11				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars	7				
Bellary.	Civil	District Judge	1	6,616	900,667	Bellary ... 51,330	628
		Sub-Judge	1				
		District Munsifs	2				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	12				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars	8				
Kurnool.	Civil	District Judge	1	7,514	817,528	Kurnool ... 24,004	786
		District Munsifs	3				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	13				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	8				

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1890-91.

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil ... 13 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 5 2nd-class Magistrates ... 16 3rd-class Magistrates ... 3 Special Magistrate (1st class). 1 Special Magistrates (3rd do.). 2 Magisterial Bench (2nd do.). 1 — 29	Civil ... 40 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 91 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 66 Revenue ... 50 Civil (Agency) ... 66	18·5 28·3 16·3 21 26·8	1,094	6,36,771	14,16,180	17,73,686
Civil ... 21 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 5 2nd-class Magistrates ... 22 3rd-class Magistrates ... 3 Magisterial Benches ... 3 Special Magistrates ... 6 — 40	Civil ... 48 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 57 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 33 Revenue ... 57 Agency tracts— Civil ... 116 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 150 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 116 Revenue ... 150	18 21 9 21 25 47 22 47	1,686	8,66,846	14,47,716	20,45,380
Civil ... 19 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 5 2nd-class Magistrates ... 27 Agency Magistrates (2nd class).* 4 Agency Magistrate (3rd do.) 1 Special Magistrate (1st class). 1 Do. (2nd do.) 1 Do. (3rd do.) 1 Magisterial Benches ... 3 — 44	Civil ... 60 Do. (Agency) ... 80 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 60 Do. (Agency). 76 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 47 Do. Agency ... 80 Revenue ... 60 Do. (Agency). 76	14 18 23 26 12 24 23 26	1,113	10,31,705	48,30,198	61,04,508
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other Magistrates (2nd class). 25 Do. (3rd do.). 9 Magisterial Benches (3rd class). 3 Special Magistrate (1st class). 1 Special Magistrates (3rd do.) 4 — 47	Civil ... 78 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 78 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 32 Revenue ... 78 Civil ... 100	20 25 12 25 37	1,210	5,99,655	49,94,895	62,73,133
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... 23 3rd-class Magistrates ... 4 Magisterial Benches ... 2 — 34	Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 70 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 50 Revenue ... 70	24 10 24	1,171	4,61,351	27,24,516	31,98,547
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... 18 3rd-class Magistrates ... 8 Magisterial Bench (3rd class). 1 — 32	Civil ... 80 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 80 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 37 Revenue ... 80	25 29 10 29	1,023	4,05,913	17,27,631	23,05,777
Civil ... 3 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 Special 1st-class Magistrate ... 1 Other Magistrates (2nd class). 17 Other Magistrate (3rd do.) ... 5 Magisterial Bench ... ... 1 — 28	Civil ... 65 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 65 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 40 Revenue ... 65	28 27 12 27	533	2,58,431	9,59,803	14,77,438
Civil ... 4 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other Magistrates (2nd class). 19 Other Magistrate (3rd do.). 1 Special Magistrates (3rd class). 5 Magisterial Benches (3rd class) 3 — 33	Civil ... 75 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 62 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 34 Revenue ... 62	30 26 12 26	656	6,36,3[illegible]	14,01,170	23,13,569
Civil ... 4 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... 14 3rd-class Magistrates ... 7 Special Magistrates (3rd class) 2 Magisterial Bench ... ... 1 — 29	Civil ... 70 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 70 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 65 Revenue ... 70	27 27 24 27	997	5,57,895	14,39,574	20,10,124

* Of the four Agency (2nd class) Magistrates, three exercise powers in the ordinary tracts also.

C.—(5)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY

Districts.		Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
Madras.	Civil	1	29	452,518	Madras ... 452,518	21
	Criminal ... Presidency Magistrates	2				
	Revenue	1				
Chingleput.	Civil ... District Judge	1	2,842	1,137,333	Saidápet ... 5,702	2,073
	... District Munsifs	3				
	... Small Cause Judge	1				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	... Divisional Magistrates	3				
	... Cantonment Magistrates	3				
	... Sub-Magistrates	11				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	... Divisional Officers	3				
	... Tahsildars	6				
North Arcot.	Civil ... District Judge	1	7,680	2,178,226	Chittoor ... 9,965	3,724
	... District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	... Divisional Magistrates	4				
	... Sub-Magistrates	20				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	... Divisional Officers	4				
	... Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindari Divisions	16				
South Arcot.	Civil ... District Judge	1	5,210	2,159,786	Cuddalore ... 47,355	3,234
	... District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	... Divisional Magistrates	4				
	... Sub-Magistrates	17				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	... Divisional Officers	4				
	... Tahsildars	8				
Tanjore.	Civil ... District Judge	1	3,594	2,227,514	Tanjore ... 54,390	3,551
	... Sub-Judges	3				
	... District Munsifs	11				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	... Divisional Magistrates	5				
	... Sub-Magistrates	21				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	... Divisional Officers	5				
	... Tahsildars	9				
Trichinopoly.	Civil ... District Judge	1	3,631	1,377,333	Trichinopoly ... 90,609	1,634
	... District Munsifs	3				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	... Divisional Magistrates	3				
	... Sub-Magistrates	10				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	... Divisional Officers	3				
	... Tahsildars	5				
Madura.	Civil ... District Judge	1	8,658	2,608,150	Madura ... 87,428	5,403
	... Sub-Judges	2				
	... District Munsifs	6				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	... Divisional Magistrates	4				
	... Sub-Magistrates	19				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	... Divisional Officers	4				
	... Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindari Division	13				
Tinnevelly.	Civil ... District Judge	1	5,387	1,917,624	Tinnevelly ... 24,768	1,621
	... Sub-Judge	1				
	... District Munsifs	6				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	... Divisional Magistrates	4				
	... Sub-Magistrates	17				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	... Divisional Officers	4				
	... Tahsildars	9				
Coimbatore.	Civil ... District Judge	1	7,860	1,999,432	Coimbatore ... 46,383	1,558
	... District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	... Divisional Magistrates	4				
	... Sub-Magistrates	17				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	... Divisional Officers	4				
	... Tahsildars	10				
Nilgiris.	Civil ... Sub-Judge	1	957	99,801	Ootacamund ... 15,053	48
	... District Munsif	1				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	... Divisional Magistrate	1				
	... Sub-Magistrates	3				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	... Divisional Officer	1				
	... Deputy Tahsildars	3				
Salem.	Civil ... District Judge	1	7,471	1,962,566	Salem 67,710	4,590
	... District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	... Divisional Magistrates	4				
	... Sub-Magistrates	19				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	... Divisional Officers	4				
	... Tahsildars	9				

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1890-91—*continued.*

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil ... 10 Revenue ... 2	Four	Civil ... ... 5 Criminal— Presidency Magistrates ... 5 Revenue 5	3 2·5 3	1,106	32,46,303	79,917	38,60,130
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 Cantonment Magistrates (1st class) ... ... 2 2nd-class Magistrates ... 15 3rd-class Magistrates ... 2 Magisterial Benches ... 5 28	Civil ... ... 49 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 75 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 26 Revenue ... 75	16 22 9 22	606	7,41,719	13,17,619	17,50,983
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 24 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 5 Special Magistrates (3rd class) 5 Magisterial Benches 5 44	Civil ... ... 50 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 95 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 30 Revenue ... 95	20 28 14 28	1,314	9,37,690	26,79,234	40,58,660
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 7	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 20 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 6 Magisterial Benches ... ... 2 Special Magistrates 5 38	Civil ... ... 64 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 64 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 37 Revenue ... 64	28 38 21 38	929	6,15,182	33,09,779	44,95,713
Civil ... 15 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 5 Other Magistrates (2nd class) 27 Do. (3rd do.) 3 Special Magistrate (1st do.) 1 Special Magistrates (3rd class) 2 Magisterial Benches 5 44	Civil ... ... 51 Criminal— (*a*) Divisionall Magistrates. 80 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 28 Revenue 80	11·7 22·5 9·1 22·5	1,216	14,26,338	46,26,224	67,87,203
Civil ... 4 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 13 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 4 Magisterial Benches 2 23	Civil ... ... 43 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 46 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 32 Revenue 46	15 15 9·5 15	711	4,72,557	15,20,915	20,31,223
Civil ... 9 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 23 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 2 Magisterial Benches (3rd class) 2 Special Magistrates (3rd do.) 2 34	Civil ... ... 77 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 76 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 40 Revenue 87	24 24 13 26	1,084	8,85,885	25,04,970	35,39,938
Civil ... 8 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 20 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 6 Special Magistrates (3rd class) 4 Magisterial Benches (3rd do.) 4 39	Civil ... ... 50 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 50 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 30 Revenue 50	16 19 9 19	944	7,31,310	24,65,620	32,04,498
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other 2nd-class Magistrate ... 1 Other 3rd-class Magistrate ... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 21 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 6 Magisterial Benches 3 37	Civil ... ... 68 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 105 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 52 Revenue 105	22 28 9 28	876	10,89,266	26,43,719	36,51,357
Civil ... 2 Revenue ... 2	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrate ... ... 1 Other 1st-class Magistrates ... 2 2nd-class Magistrates ... 2 3rd-class Magistrate ... ... 1 Special Magistrates (3rd class) 2 Magisterial Bench 1 10	Civil ... ... 52 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 35 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 35 Revenue 35	35 14 13 14	185	3,98,999	1,49,942	4,01,331
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other 1st-class Magistrate ... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 24 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 4 Magisterial Benches ... ... 2 Special Magistrates 6 42	Civil ... ... 85 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 69 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 50 Revenue 69	27 26 12 26	1,067	7,31,097	22,24,721	30,82,198

C.—(5)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY

Districts.			Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
South Canara.	Civil	District Judge	1	3,902	1,051,826	Mangalore 38,913	1,282
		Sub-Judge	1				
		District Munsifs	6				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	2				
		Sub-Magistrates	11				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	2				
		Tahsildars	5				
Malabar.	Civil	District Judges	2	5,586	2,640,526	Calicut 66,078	436
		Sub-Judges	4				
		District Munsifs	19				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	6				
		Sub-Magistrates	23				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	6				
		Tahsildars	9				
		Total ...	...	141,619	35,589,360	...	59,268

NOTE 1.—The population has been adopted from the census figures of 1891; the figures relating to Sandúr, Banganapalle and Pudukóta have been excluded from those for Bellary, Kurnool and Trichinopoly, respectively.

2.—The total land revenue and the total gross revenue entered in columns 14 and 15 are exclusive of Rs. 4,923 and Rs. 192,79,615, respectively, for which districtwar particulars are not known. The latter sum is composed of land revenue, Rs. 4,923; assessed taxes, Rs. 77,396; salt, Rs. 191,95,523; and stamps, Rs. 1,773. The salt revenue according to *divisions* was as shown below:—

Divisions.	Revenue. RS.
1. Chatrapur division (part of Ganjam)	14,27,592
2. Chicacole division (the remaining part of Ganjam and Vizagapatam)	19,14,154
3. Masulipatam division (Godávari and Kistna)	16,52,686
4. Nellore division (part of Kistna and Nellore)	27,52,592
5. Chingleput division (part of Nellore, Madras and Chingleput)	55,22,556
6. Negapatam division (South Arcot and Tanjore)	25,38,801
7. Tinnevelly division (Madura and Tinnevelly)	32,75,989
8. Calicut division (South Canara and Malabar)	1,10,672
9. Arcot	397
10. Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners	84
Total ...	191,95,523

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1890-91—*continued.*

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.
					RS.	RS.	RS.
Civil ... 8 Revenue 3	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 2 2nd-class Magistrates ... 13 3rd-class Magistrates ... 3 Magisterial Benches ... 2 Special Magistrates (3rd class). 3 — 24	Civil ... 46 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 67 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 40 Revenue ... 66	14 21 12 21	545	3,38,750	12,78,674	18,15,617
Civil ... 25 Revenue 7	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 6 2nd-class Magistrates ... 30 3rd-class Magistrates ... 3 Magisterial Benches ... 3 Special Magistrates (1st class) 2 Special Magistrates (3rd do.) 6 — 51	Civil ... 40 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 128 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 34 Revenue ... 128	18 44 17 48	1,385	15,18,217	18,01,288	31,23,136
295	734	...	...	21,451	* 186,77,710	475,44,305	685,00,019

* Exclusive of the cost of the officers and establishment of (1) Salt and Abkári Department, and (2) Public Works Department, viz., Rs. 13,43,609, and Rs. 21,09,204, respectively, for which only divisionwar particulars are available.

(1) *Salt and Abkári.*

Divisions.	Cost of officials. RS.	*Divisions.*	Cost of officials. RS.
Balasore	59,391	Calicut	1,99,680
Chatrapur (Puri)	25,272	Arcot	1,32,138
Do. (Madras)	39,336	Central office	92,835
Chicacole	1,16,114	Deputy Commissioners and establishment	53,214
Masulipatam	1,26,758	Madras town Abkári	18,520
Nellore	74,274	Total ...	13,43,609
Chingleput	1,29,791		
Negapatam	1,60,449		
Tinnevelly	1,15,837		

(2) *Public Works Department.*

Divisions.	Cost of officials. RS.	*Divisions.*	Cost of officials. RS.
Construction—		Construction—*continued.*	
Architect	70,437	Tank Restoration Scheme	46,841
Bellary	46,746	Tinnevelly	46,291
Buckingham Canal	49,466	Trichinopoly	46,807
Chingleput	55,224	Vizagapatam	50,623
Coimbatore	71,363	West Coast	60,390
Cuddapah	30,312	Workshops (Presidency)	19,276
Ganjam	40,901	Examiner's Division	1,039
Godávari, Central	...	Direction—	
Do. Eastern	79,426	Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle ...	26,030
Do. Western	92,424	Do. do. 2nd ,, ...	24,409
Gudivada	29,122	Do. do. 3rd ,, ...	31,312
Kistna, Eastern	57,125	Do. do. 4th ,, ...	30,628
Do. Western	62,204	Do. do. 5th ,, ...	35,391
Kurnool	69,707	Do. do. 6th ,, ...	33,254
Madurá	56,933	Do. do. Periyar ...	22,237
Negapatam	41,562	Tank Restoration Scheme	13,461
Nellore	66,272	Examiner's Division	229
Nilgiri	...	Secretary to Government, General Branch	1,13,594
North Arcot	61,064	Joint Secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch	61,270
Periyar, No. I	80,182	Accounts—	
Do. ,, II	57,942	Examiner of Public Works Accounts ...	1,17,078
Presidency	...	Total ...	21,09,204
Ramnad	...		
Rushikulya	52,338		
South Arcot	76,657		
Stores (Presidency)	16,550		
Tanjore	65,482		

D.—POPULATION.

(6)—*For the year* 1890-91.

Districts.	Inhabited houses.			Population.							Number per square mile.	Classification of population.						
				Adults (above fifteen years of age).		Children (under fifteen years of age).		Age not stated.		Total.		Christians.						Hindus.
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of dwellings of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Natives.	Others.	Not stated.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13*a* *	14 *	15 *	16 *	17 *	18
Ganjam	Information not available.	Do.	313,725	427,800	491,039	336,302	333,689	318	329	1,589,477	325	2,292	126	222	774	...	415	1,532,761
Vizagapatam			413,644	559,502	601,450	400,594	380,982	318	365	1,943,211	421	3,014	163	394	982	...	1,863	1,919,070
Godávari			367,067	552,383	599,920	409,663	389,060	315	304	1,951,645	407	8,622	250	409	2,580	...	646	1,903,562
Kistna			339,377	567,618	556,017	370,470	360,938	264	275	1,855,582	221	68,524	52	73	15,967	...	20,102	1,678,333
Nellore			273,804	466,843	464,018	269,383	262,754	382	356	1,463,736	167	47,176	33	320	17,289	...	3,152	1,337,979
Cuddapah			270,121	425,254	469,471	220,856	216,027	230	234	1,272,072	146	9,725	42	282	4,592	...	1,151	1,142,727
Anantapur			140,198	233,086	219,490	129,095	126,654	119	105	708,549	134	1,783	14	56	431	...	356	655,105
Bellary			170,227	286,817	273,273	172,009	167,649	176	202	900,126	151	5,283	536	71	1,120	...	2,402	807,597
Kurnool			172,045	267,489	261,473	146,451	141,988	196	214	817,811	109	22,735	52	35	5,830	...	5,538	697,616
Madras			60,103	149,713	151,588	76,043	75,055	61	58	452,518	15,604	39,736	3,205	12,059	22,428	14	1,325	858,997
Chingleput			177,394	343,778	335,917	228,930	228,132	68	103	1,136,928	400	18,971	1,683	1,174	13,804	...	113	1,091,376
North Arcot			343,433	674,180	670,782	420,126	414,915	233	251	2,180,487	286	15,003	115	446	8,398	...	1,059	2,061,105
South Arcot			314,344	658,902	665,274	420,078	418,264	154	179	2,162,851	415	54,841	84	375	35,078	...	3,434	2,043,679
Tanjore			406,329	646,937	743,771	419,034	418,213	74	85	2,228,114	601	85,371	168	677	75,509	...	1,904	2,022,300
Trichinopoly			240,816	406,214	451,358	257,236	257,639	118	152	1,372,717	378	70,401	177	371	68,261	...	2,631	1,264,037
Madura			506,312	753,098	863,116	498,076	493,232	394	488	2,608,404	271	100,431	176	377	84,061	...	286	2,347,697
Tinnevelly			421,818	566,282	619,379	367,006	363,032	179	217	1,916,095	356	145,962	125	566	138,716	...	1,539	1,674,150
Coimbatore			424,573	582,214	626,080	399,374	396,953	112	106	2,004,839	255	15,566	274	272	10,111	...	2,669	1,945,010
Nilgiris			21,200	38,286	26,749	17,861	16,888	8	5	99,797	104	11,623	1,698	1,012	5,462	2	314	83,534
Salem			401,085	577,300	616,808	384,193	384,002	128	160	1,962,591	261	18,468	180	445	15,782	...	160	1,882,409
South Canara			189,355	298,355	334,828	212,438	210,195	144	121	1,056,081	271	71,259	120	127	14,667	...	43,301	862,573
Malabar			451,966	767,849	816,570	546,292	521,419	220	215	2,652,565	475	47,631	1,558	1,524	20,172	...	19,942	1,834,347
Total ...			6,418,936	10,249,900	10,798,371	6,701,510	6,577,680	4,211	4,524	34,336,196	281	864,417	10,831	21,887	552,614	16	114,302	31,145,964
Banganapalle...			7,420	12,363	11,359	5,660	5,506	3	5	35,496	139	57	...	...	9	...	...	28,344
Sandur			2,418	3,649	3,664	2,070	2,005	...	...	11,388	71	39	2	...	3	...	6	9,481
Pudukota			69,691	108,664	125,853	69,232	69,315	16	16	373,096	339	13,813	1	...	11,371	...	...	347,978
Total ...			79,529	124,676	141,476	76,962	76,826	19	21	419,980	277	13,909	3	...	11,383	...	6	385,803
Agency Tracts specially censused. Ganjam			71,481	86,979	80,455	65,955	62,399	5,902	5,636	307,326	88	521	3	...	5	...	6	86,774
Vizagapatam			1,89,085	198,416	190,859	126,591	120,066	115,155	108,714	859,781	68	139	5	2	...	...	1	639,191
Godávari			26,340	37,615	36,219	27,152	26,136	9	6	127,137	42	442	...	3	2	...	3	125,043
Total ...			2,86,906	323,010	307,513	219,698	208,601	121,066	114,356	1,294,244	67	1,102	8	5	7	...	10	851,008
Grand Total ...			6,785,371	10,697,586	11,247,360	6,998,170	6,863,107	125,296	118,901	36,050,420	253	879,428	10,842	21,892	564,004	16	114,318	32,382,775

* The details of the Christian population according to the census of 1891 being not yet available, the figures of the census of 1881 are inserted in columns 13*a* to 17 : the total in column 13 is that of the entire Christian population as enumerated in 1891.

D.—POPULATION—*continued.*

(6)—*For the year* 1890-91—continued.

Districts.	Classification of population—*continued.*			Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Number of emigrants registered during the year.	Immigration during the year.
	Muhammadans.	Buddhists and Jains.	Others including not stated.	Male agriculturists.	Male non-agriculturists.			
	19	20	21	22 *	23 *	24 *	25	26
Ganjam	5,441	9	48,974	270,988	468,435	1, Ooriyah (748,904) ; 2, Telugu (692,344) ; 3, Savara (31,465) ; 4, Khond (20,344) ; 5, Hindustani (7,019).	15,535	5,254
Vizagapatam	21,058	11	58	415,732	481,384	1, Telugu (1,726,695) ; 2, Ooriyah (21,460) ; 3, Khond (12,761) ; 4, Hindustani (12,138)	8,595	14,827
Godávari	39,395	41	25	372,670	510,856	1, Telugu (1,715,772) ; 2, Hindustani (30,216) ; 3, Khond (25,025)	354	...
Kistna	108,567	14	144	326,346	444,242	1, Telugu (1,451,954) ; 2, Hindustani (78,800) ; 3, Yerukala (5,914) ; 4, Lambadi (5,565)	...	...
Nellore	78,185	11	385	267,836	347,496	1, Telugu (1,141,504) ; 2, Hindustani (50,010) ; 3, Tamil (22,451)	54	...
Cuddapah	119,564	29	27	279,401	290,569	1, Telugu (1,013,368) ; 2, Hindustani (78,700) ; 3, Canarese (9,077) ; 4, Yerukula (6,224)	8	...
Anantapur	51,333	313	15	156,794	148,658	1, Telugu (699,674) ; 2, Canarese (502,711) ; 3, Hindustani (94,846)	...	...
Bellary	85,770	1,463	13	178,495	190,155	4, Mahratti (14,169) ; 5, Tamil (11,251) ; 6, Lambadi (7,210)	...	...
Kurnool	97,416	39	5	145,128	198,743	1, Telugu (619,000) ; 2, Hindustani (69,257) ; 3, Canarese (8,113)	...	...
Madras	53,184	410	191	3,904	196,266	1, Tamil (239,108) ; 2, Telugu (94,330) ; 3, Hindustani (46,410) ; 4, English (17,099)	3,008	1,232
Chingleput	26,236	326	19	217,765	274,861	1, Tamil (730,271) ; 2, Telugu (221,434) ; 3, Hindustani (18,382) ; 4, Canarese (5,010)	364	...
North Arcot	96,238	8,130	11	442,353	465,001	1, Tamil (987,029) ; 2, Telugu (733,845) ; 3, Hindustani (50,266) ; 4, Canarese (29,225) ; 5, Mahratti (11,662).	485	...
South Arcot	58,661	5,652	18	472,759	433,012	1, Tamil (1,572,445) ; 2, Telugu (196,727) ; 3, Hindustani (28,244) ; 4, Canarese (11,556) ...	380	519
Tanjore	119,864	569	10	432,425	594,103	1, Tamil (1,991,279) ; 2, Telugu (85,670) ; 3, Putnool (16,078) ; 4, Mahratti (14,421) ; 5, Hindustani (12,309) ; 6, Canarese (7,122).	35,288	21,346
Trichinopoly	38,271	4	4	299,178	287,256	1, Tamil (1,017,153) ; 2, Telugu (146,983) ; 3, Canarese (26,736) ; 4, Hindustani (15,221) ...	203	...
Madura	160,144	85	47	491,335	541,372	1, Tamil (1,728,703) ; 2, Telugu (307,329) ; 3, Canarese (84,128) ; 4, Putnool (30,510) ; 5, Hindustani (12,850).	56,607	25,905
Tinnevelly	95,951	30	2	340,955	484,932	1, Tamil (1,438,767) ; 2, Telugu (233,844) ; 3, Canarese (12,490) ; 4, Hindustani (7,497)	17,603	29,303
Coimbatore	43,947	305	11	351,209	455,650	1, Tamil (1,086,077) ; 2, Telugu (344,271) ; 3, Canarese (201,296) ; 4, Hindustani (18,396)	476	...
Nilgiris	4,600	4	36	21,433	29,543	1, Canarese (50,769) ; 2, Tamil (19,879) ; 3, Malayalam (7,431)	23	...
Salem	61,505	208	1	387,347	391,136	1, Tamil (1,131,868) ; 2, Telugu (295,015) ; 3, Canarese (118,353) ; 4, Hindustani (37,670) ; 5, Mahratti (7,908).	...	...
South Canara	111,983	10,202	64	214,304	257,932	1, Tulu (425,579) ; 2, Canarese (203,417) ; 3, Malayalam (161,819) ; 4, Mahratti (147,390) ; 5, Hindustani (15,372).	...	...
Malabar	769,858	550	179	346,868	827,406	1, Malayalam (2,195,181) ; 2, Tamil (101,288) ; 3, Canarese (23,162) ; 4, Telugu (19,088) ; 5, Hindustani (7,582).	...	...
Total ...	2,247,171	28,405	50,239	6,445,225	8,319,008	.....	139,983	98,386
Banganapalle	7,094	...	1	6,043	9,440	.....	...	...
Sandur	1,868	...	...	2,571	2,727	.....	...	...
Pudukóta	11,304	...	1	74,882	67,928	1, Tamil (285,432) ; 2, Telugu (9,480)	...	...
Total ...	20,266	...	2	83,496	80,095	.....	...	...
Agency Tracts specially censused. Ganjam	71	...	219,960	62,434	67,608	.....	...	...
Vizagapatam	1,496	...	218,955	232,102	125,632	.....	...	...
Godávari	1,647	...	5	5	5,438	.....	...	...
Total ...	3,214	...	438,920	294,541	198,678	.....	...	...
Grand Total ...	2,270,651	28,405	489,161	6,823,262	8,597,781	.....	138,983	98,386

* The details according to the census of 1891 required for columns 22 to 24 being not yet available, the figures of the census of 1881 are inserted in those columns.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

FISCAL.

(7)—*Particulars of Survey for the year* 1890-91.

Districts.	Area previously surveyed in square miles up to 31st March 1890.			Total cost and rate per square mile up to 31st March 1890.				Surveyed during 1890-91.			Cost of survey during 1890-91.		Total surveyed up to 31st March 1891.			Total cost and rate per square mile up to 31st March 1891.			
	Topographical.	Revenue.		Topographical.		Revenue.		Topographical.	Revenue.		Topographical.	Revenue.	Topographical.	Revenue.		Topographical.		Revenue.	
		By villages.	By fields.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.		By villages.	By fields.	Cost.	Cost.		By villages.	By fields.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	RS.	RS.	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	3,451	1,662	1,364	88,880	26	4,43,429	267	...	...	...	...	...	3,451	1,662	1,364	88,880	26	4,43,429	267
Vizagapatam ...	10,768	526	401	3,76,748	35	1,38,675	264	...	...	...	...	5	10,768	526	401	3,76,748	35	1,38,680	264
Godávari ...	4,465	2,913	2,147	2,29,945	51	3,13,833	108	...	...	...	...	...	4,465	2,913	2,147	2,29,945	51	3,13,833	108
Kistna	3,017	5,600	4,483	82,303	27	5,39,834	96	26	137	137	3,877	59,382	3,043	6,037	4,920	86,180	28	5,99,216	99
Kurnool ...	2,957	4,839	3,659	45,673	15	8,23,843	170	...	...	...	...	...	2,957	4,839	3,659	45,673	15	8,23,843	170
Bellary	611	4,712	4,333	22,697	37	6,36,723	135	180	645	645	4,044	75,063	791	5,357	4,978	26,741	34	7,11,786	133
Anantapur ...	431	1,907	1,508	5,753	13	3,41,205	180	198	64	64	33,116	3,200	629	1,971	1,572	38,869	62	3,47,405	176
Cuddapah ...	3,309	5,432	4,208	67,324	20	12,23,998	225	...	...	...	...	...	3,309	5,432	4,208	67,324	20	12,23,998	225
Nellore	4,507	4,241	2,652	55,051	12	4,50,449	106	...	...	...	...	...	4,507	4,241	2,652	55,051	12	4,50,449	106
Chingleput ...	746	2,110	1,281	26,151	35	3,71,326	176	...	...	...	...	...	746	2,110	1,281	26,151	35	3,71,326	176
Madras	...	27	27	...	...	57,208	2,119	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	...	...	57,208	2,119
North Arcot ...	4,652	2,853	2,150	1,38,241	30	4,68,540	164	...	1	1	...	551	4,652	2,854	2,151	1,38,241	30	4,69,091	164
South Arcot ...	475	4,657	3,456	11,693	25	5,73,659	123	...	...	...	...	...	475	4,657	3,456	11,693	25	5,73,659	123
Salem	4,127	3,652	3,121	2,09,150	51	5,01,591	137	1	15	15	88	5,942	4,128	3,667	3,136	2,09,238	51	5,07,533	138
Coimbatore ...	2,680	5,169	4,581	1,22,527	46	9,43,870	183	...	11	11	...	2,327	2,680	5,180	4,592	1,22,527	46	9,46,197	183
Nilgiris	513	609	609	53,311	104	6,33,333	1,040	...	...	...	...	3,786	513	609	609	53,311	104	6,37,179	1,046
Malabar ...	1,122	970	918	1,27,407	114	5,43,333	560	20	669	669	9,450	1,94,634	1,142	1,639	1,587	1,36,857	120	7,37,967	450
Trichinopoly ...	945	2,721	2,145	9,697	10	2,23,348	82	...	...	...	...	1,207	945	2,721	2,145	9,697	10	2,24,555	83
Tanjore	1,129	2,578	2,249	91,501	81	7,00,745	272	...	...	...	1,805	2,140	1,129	2,578	2,249	93,306	83	7,02,885	273
Madura	5,288	3,133	2,634	1,70,053	32	6,74,659	215	95	...	...	8,099	6,551	5,383	3,133	2,634	1,78,152	33	6,81,210	217
Tinnevelly ...	1,719	3,087	2,731	86,258	50	6,94,137	225	...	...	...	...	...	1,719	3,087	2,731	86,258	50	6,94,137	225
South Canara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	385	385	...	57,679	...	385	385	...	...	57,679	150
Total ...	50,912	63,393	50,657	20,21,263	Average 36	1,13,00,798	Average 178	520	2,227	2,227	60,479	4,12,467	57,432	65,625	52,884	20,81,742	Average 36	1,17,13,265	Average 178

FISCAL—*continued.*

(8)—*Settlement for the year* 1890-91.

Nature of settlement.	Area in square miles.	Annual revenue assessment.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Districts.
		Rs.		
Settlement for thirty years	2,107	11,12,978	1893-94	Trichinopoly.
	1,969	15,28,873	1891-96	Godávari.
	4,546	27,75,033	1895-1903	Kistna.
	2,931	17,00,919	1899-1903	Salem.
	4,895	19,03,896	1902-1904	Nellore.
	2,929	25,59,944	1902-1907	Tinnevelly.
	2,008	16,63,384	1904-1907	Chingleput.
	3,367	14,17,057	1893-1907	Kurnool.
	4,655	28,88,096	1907-1911	Coimbatore.
	7,476	19,49,874	1903-1912	Cuddapah.
	928	7,91,816	1907-1913	Ganjam.
	1,953	17,81,257	1910-1915	North Arcot.
	2,083	15,83,210	1914-1918	Madura.
	821	1,80,607	1917-1918	Malabar-Wynaad.
	*411	1,99,972	1910-1919	Nilgiris.
	362	4,25,571	1919	Vizagapatam.
Total ...	43,443	2,44,62,487	...	
In progress	18,329	...	...	South Arcot, Bellary, Anantapur, Tanjore and Malabar (except Wynaad).
Settlement during the year ... { Detailed	2,122	...	...	Two taluks of the Bellary district and portions of Tiruvannamalai, Kallakurichi and Tirukoilur taluks of the South Arcot district.
Summary	...	...	...	

* Includes 40 square miles of the Ouchterlony valley.

FISCAL—*continued.*

(9)—*Incidence of the Land Revenue on area and population in* 1890-91.

Districts.	Whether Ryotwary, Zamindari, or whole Inam.	Total area by Survey, less foudatories.	Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at pitcheyed rates and area unassessed.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total Land Revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	Population of district (column 3).	Land Revenue assessed		Incidence of Land Revenue of fully assessed area per acre.		Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 9 and 13).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	
							On fully assessed area (column 5).	On cultivated area (column 10 of Statement No. 65).	For total area (columns 5 and 9).	For cultivated area only (column 10).			Number.	Total population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	Rs.	NO.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	NO.	Rs. A. P.	NO.	NO.
Ganjam ...	Ryotwary	1,216,010	794,182	421,828	8,48,927	550,413	8,01,796	7,14,201	1 14 5	1 15 2	550,413	1 7 4	3	60,234
	Zamindari	3,969,280	1,570,429	2,398,851	4,35,326	1,190,392	4,35,326	...	0 2 11	...	1,190,392	0 6 2		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	170,870	170,870	...	24,697	63,799	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Vizagapatam.	Ryotwary	1,233,868	1,005,212	167,596	6,21,105	228,930	4,03,189	3,18,194	2 7 0	2 5 2	228,930	1 12 6	7	130,183
	Zamindari	9,586,410	9,586,410	9,586,410	9,68,358	2,240,347	9,68,358	...	0 1 7	...	2,240,347	0 6 11		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	64,602	64,602	...	3,028	12,907	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Godávari ...	Ryotwary	2,803,787	1,715,077	1,088,710	41,81,663	1,084,821	31,57,724	30,91,726	2 14 5	3 3 4	1,084,821	2 14 7	7	149,622
	Zamindari	2,037,540	224,608	1,812,932	7,40,162	646,362	7,40,162	...	0 6 6	...	646,362	1 2 4		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	191,562	191,562	...	63,336	64,186	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Kistna ...	Ryotwary	3,947,363	1,964,911	2,282,457	47,89,306	1,170,365	43,10,261	40,42,486	1 14 3	2 0 11	1,170,365	3 11 0	4	93,490
	Zamindari	1,115,632	311,680	1,115,632	2,92,120	317,508	2,92,120	...	0 4 2	...	317,508	0 14 9		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	311,680	311,680	...	32,522	60,607	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Nellore ...	Ryotwary	2,901,760	1,378,590	1,523,170	22,44,809	702,748	23,07,045	20,60,359	1 8 3	2 0 8	702,748	3 4 6	2	40,196
	Zamindari	2,375,040	645,760	1,729,280	4,06,996	413,618	4,06,996	...	0 3 9	...	413,618	0 15 9		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	332,800	332,800	...	82,405	103,870	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Cuddapah ...	Ryotwary	5,311 862	3,571,990	1,739,872	17,53,845	1,008,989	19,90,553	15,74,101	1 2 4	1 4 1	1,008,989	1 13 10	1	17,379
	Zamindari	275,057	275,057	...	41,666	52,649	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Anantapur ...	Ryotwary	3,241,298	1,172,209	2,069,089	9,97,561	577,442	11,56,427	7,99,614	0 8 11	0 12 4	577,442	2 0 1	1	10,283
	Zamindari	151,382	134,382	...	13,859	22,447	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bellary ...	Ryotwary	3,683,797	1,133,628	2,550,169	14,42,064	702,934	17,94,656	12,52,325	0 11 3	0 12 10	702,934	2 8 10	5	119,490
	Zamindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	138,122	138,122	...	12,874	23,941	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Kurnool ...	Ryotwary	4,678,400	3,004,704	1,583,696	14,34,723	662,535	15,08,866	12,50,455	0 15 3	1 0 11	662,535	2 4 5	2	35,113
	Zamindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	130,560	130,560	...	10,692	16,016	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Madras ...	Ryotwary	16,891	4,225	12,666	73,175	452,518	73,889	76	*5 12 8	†2 1 9	452,518	0 2 7	1	452,518
	Zamindari	764	...	764	425	...	425		0 8 11					
	Whole Inam Villages ...	665	665	...	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chingleput ...	Ryotwary	1,377,989	640,823	737,166	17,40,363	729,497	16,75,375	15,49,636	2 4 4	2 7 11	729,497	2 4 9	2	55,635
	Zamindari	228,876	10,439	229,437	1,02,372	137,926	1,02,572	...	0 7 2	...	137,926	0 11 11		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	199,972	199,972	...	75,826	113,953	...	...	...	...	...	...		

* Quit-rent in the town.

† Assessment on cultivated land in the transferred villages.

FISCAL—*continued.*

(9)—*Incidence of the Land Revenue on area and population in* 1890-91—continued.

Districts.	Whether Ryotwary, Zamindari or whole Inam.	Total area by Survey, less Feudatories.	Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates and area unassessed.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total Land Revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	Population of district (column 3).	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 6 and 7).	Land Revenue assessed: On fully assessed area (column 6).	Land Revenue assessed: On cultivated area (column 10 of Statement No. 55).	Incidence of Land Revenue of fully assessed area per acre: For total area (columns 5 and 9).	Incidence of Land Revenue of fully assessed area per acre: For cultivated area only (column 10).	Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 9 and 13).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants: Number.	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants: Total population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	Rs.	NO.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	NO.	Rs. A. P.		
North Arcot.	Ryotwary	2,541,440	1,405,383	1,136,057	23,07,941	1,085,291	2 2 0	21,72,954	10,53,560	1 14 7	2 6 2	1,085,291	2 0 0	7	121,667
	Zamindari	2,179,840		2,179,840	4,76,980	634,596	0 12 0	4,76,980	...	0 3 6	...	634,596	0 12 0		
	Whole Inam Villages	76,800	76,800	...	27,868	97,927	0 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...		
South Arcot.	Ryotwary	3,290,189	1,219,833	1,980,256	35,83,087	1,738,723	2 1 0	46,12,706	33,86,236	2 5 3	2 5 10	1,738,723	2 10 5	4	92,211
	Zamindari	22,400	9,066	13,334	8,611	20,190	0 6 10	8,611	...	0 10 4	...	20,190	0 6 10		
	Whole Inam Villages	67,221	67,221	...	22,629	86,825	0 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tanjore	Ryotwary	1,677,196	517,336	1,159,860	43,00,721	1,733,235	2 7 8	42,68,634	41,32,531	3 10 11	3 13 1	1,733,235	2 7 5	9	263,666
	Zamindari	101,483	16,346	175,287	32,219	81,048	0 6 4	32,219	...	0 2 11	...	81,048	0 6 4		
	Whole Inam Villages	525,100	525,100	...	1,34,680	316,100	0 6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Trichinopoly.	Ryotwary	1,803,520	526,970	1,276,550	15,39,891	977,753	1 9 2	17,08,608	14,20,035	1 5 5	1 5 9	977,753	1 12 0	2	112,241
	Zamindari	391,680	...	391,680	52,335	170,176	0 4 11	52,335	...	0 2 2	...	170,176	0 4 11		
	Whole Inam Villages	128,640	128,640	...	10,611	67,104	0 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Madura	Ryotwary	2,139,851	925,507	1,214,284	18,03,805	907,473	1 15 10	18,49,425	17,18,180	1 8 4	1 10 9	907,473	2 0 7	8	180,623
	Zamindari	3,370,240	...	3,370,240	7,69,707	1,217,279	0 10 1	7,69,707	...	0 3 8	...	1,217,279	0 10 1		
	Whole Inam Villages	121,469	121,469	...	11,157	43,928	0 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tinnevelly	Ryotwary	2,371,107	845,270	1,525,837	24,90,331	1,207,836	2 1 0	24,24,452	26,26,453	1 11 6	1 13 2	1,207,836	2 2 0	13	210,368
	Zamindari	869,292	150,063	719,229	3,05,451	389,932	0 12 6	3,05,451	...	0 6 10	...	389,932	0 12 6		
	Whole Inam Villages	207,281	207,281	...	69,021	101,979	0 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Coimbatore	Ryotwary	4,877,700	1,905,559	2,972,141	28,74,327	1,601,202	1 12 9	31,02,051	27,87,042	1 0 8	1 2 9	1,601,202	1 15 0	3	69,403
	Zamindari	106,880	23,018	82,962	27,601	44,561	0 9 11	27,601	...	0 5 4	...	44,561	0 9 11		
	Whole Inam Villages	45,820	45,820	...	7,663	11,927	0 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Nilgiris	Ryotwary	612,628	371,537	241,091	1,40,780	91,034	1 8 9	1,96,812	1,37,543	0 13 1	0 10 7	91,034	2 2 7	1	15,653
	Zamindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Salem	Ryotwary	3,468,402	1,745,333	1,723,067	18,05,378	1,132,124	1 9 6	22,53,959	18,01,109	1 5 0	1 6 11	1,132,124	1 15 11	5	123,940
	Zamindari	1,111,075	108,269	1,003,406	4,50,810	427,076	1 0 11	4,50,810	...	0 7 2	...	427,076	1 0 11		
	Whole Inam Villages	201,136	201,136	...	42,441	40,395	1 0 10	...	...	...	...	...	...		
South Canara.	Ryotwary	2,497,280	2,076,920	420,351	13,89,833	955,842	1 7 3	13,99,393	13,72,145	3 5 3	3 6 2	955,842	1 7 5	1	40,922
	Zamindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Malabar	Ryotwary	3,573,452	2,678,182	895,270	10,41,104	2,334,876	0 13 4	19,00,842	*	2 2 2	...	...	0 13 1	5	177,774
	Zamindari	3,614	...	3,614	15,000	30,159	0 7 11	15,000	...	4 2 5	...	...	0 7 11		
	Whole Inam Villages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total	Ryotwary	59,175,725	30,591,628	28,721,278	443,04,624	21,696,581	2 0 8	452,94,148	379,37,067	1 9 3	1 12 9	21,696,581	2 1 4	83	2,581,180
	Zamindari	27,671,196	2,707,803	24,803,298	50,84,653	7,901,170	0 10 4	50,84,653	...	0 3 3	...	7,901,170	0 10 4		
	Whole Inam Villages	3,313,889	3,313,889	...	6,65,347	1,272,465	0 8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...		

* Particulars not available.

FISCAL—*continued.*

(10)—*Varieties of tenure held direct from Government during the official year* 1890-91.

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	NO.	NO.	NO.	ACRES.	ACRES.	Rs. A. P.
1. Revenue payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	14	9,182	14	6,794,326	485,309	1,95,899 0 0
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	1	269	1	116,102	116,102	59,928 0 0
(c) Village communities	...	...	...	...	...	.....
2. Revenue payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	50	9,837	51	8,280,029	165,601	14,355 4 10
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	76	1,577	120	1,420,331	18,689	11,883 0 2
(c) Village communities	...	...	...	...	...	.....
3. Revenue payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	627	3,195	955	2,777,488	4,430	1,216 14 10
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law						
(c) Village communities						
4. Revenue payers other than those of cultivating communities paying less than Rs. 100 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	97	433	116	276,558	2,851	53 12 4
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law						
(c) Village communities						
5. Peasant proprietors paying separately	28,92,574	25,799	4,712,121	21,823,074	8	14 5 7
6. Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures. In perpetuity	4,36,445	28,458	790,678	8,026,106	18	7 8 3
For life or lives	3,732	877	7,316	51,427	14	18 0 6
7. Landowners who have redeemed the revenue	557	185	661	4,795	9	0 3 9
8. Purchasers of waste lands	572	131	636	29,837	52	72 5 4
9. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Total ...	3,334,745	...	5,512,669	49,600,133	14·9	15 0 3

(11)—*Register of transfers of Landed Property during the official year* 1890-91.

Class of tenure.	Number of transfers.		Total area transferred.	
	By order of court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of court.	By private contract or gift.
1	2	3	4	5
	NO.	NO.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Revenue-paying proprietors ...	5,195	110,013	18,631	629,050
Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures ...	263	5,641	1,665	35,623

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

(12)—*Statement of Acts passed by the local Legislature in* 1890-91, *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
An Act to make better provision for the establishment of Canals and Public Ferries in the Presidency of Madras and for the management thereof.	By Government	This is a re-enactment of the existing Canals and Ferries Act I of 1879 and the amending Act of 1878 which have been found to be defective in certain respects. The present Act enables Government to nominate the officers by whom powers under it shall be exercised, declares the income from canals and ferries to be public revenues and recoverable as such, enables Government to place canals or ferries under the management of Local and Municipal bodies, provides for the levy of fees and finally confers upon Government full powers to make rules for the regulation of traffic.	Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 1st April 1890 and of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 9th May 1890.
An Act to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and the Madras Rent Recovery Act, 1865.	Do.	The object of this Act is to legalize the levy of a local fund cess on the water-rate paid by the ryots in Zamindari areas, who, under previous Acts, have by oversight been unduly favoured in this respect.	Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 9th April 1890 and of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 24th May 1890.

(13)—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the local Legislature during* 1890-91.

No. of Bill.	Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
No. 5 of 1886.	A Bill to amend Madras Acts I and VII of 1884.	The Hon. Mr (now Sir Richard) Barlow and Government.	The original object of this Bill was to amend certain provisions of the City of Madras Municipal Act I of 1884 with a view to bringing under control the building of parcheries or clusters of huts inhabited by the poorer classes. Numerous other proposed amendments came, however, under the consideration of the Select Committee, with the result that the Bill submitted by the Committee to the Council extended to 69 sections. The principal changes introduced into the existing law are as follows: (1) the Vice-Presidents are replaced by three officers who will carry out the duties connected with the sanitation, public works and revenues of the City similar to those now performed by the Vice-Presidents and the Health officer. These officers will not be entitled to a seat upon the commission and will be regarded as servants of the Municipality; (2) the maximum salary of the President is reduced from Rs. 1,800—2,500 to Rs. 2,000 per mensem; (3) the Municipality is authorized to expend funds on decorations and illuminations subject to the sanction of Government; (4) provision is made for the refund of nine-tenths of the import duty upon timber exported from Municipal limits; (5) restriction is imposed upon the growth of parcheries; (6) better provision is made for ensuring the sanitation of the City in certain minor respects.	Introduced 28th October 1886.	.....	The Select Committee's report was presented to the Council at its Meeting held on the 24th February 1891, but the consideration of the Bill was deferred.
No. 1 of 1887.	A Bill to control evictions and the monopoly of waste lands in the district of Malabar.	The Hon. Mr. Subrahmaniya Aiyar, C.I.E.	The object of this Bill, which was prepared by a Committee appointed in 1885 to consider and report on the land tenures of Malabar, is to check capricious evictions and to control the monopoly of land at present enjoyed by the landlords of Malabar. It provides that no tenant shall be ejected by his landlord from his holding, except at the end of the agricultural year, and after six months' notice of the landlord's intention to eject. Relief is also provided against forfeiture of tenancy for non-payment of rent or renewal fees if the amount due is paid into court within a certain period. It is further provided, that upon application being made to the Collector for waste land for cultivation, that officer may, in the absence of reasonable objection, grant to the applicant a puttah for land not exceeding 15 acres in extent, subject to the payment of Government assessment, to be fixed from time to time, and of an equal sum as rent to the owner of the land.	Introduced 22nd November 1887.	.....	Ordered to lie over.

A.—LEGISLATIVE—*continued.*

(13)—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the local Legislature during* 1890-91—continued.

No. of Bill.	Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
No. 1 of 1890.	A Bill to make better provision for the protection of game and fish in certain portions of the Madras Presidency.	By Government.	The Nilgiri Game Association pointed out that owing to a defect in the present Act there is no power to prohibit the indiscriminate slaughter of the females and young of any animal during the open season of the year, and that inconvenience results from the fact that some of the rules relating to game are issued under Act II of 1879, while others are framed under the Forest Act V of 1882. Upon this the Government decided that an entire revision of the former Act was necessary and a revised Bill was prepared in communication with the Collector of Nilgiris. The first important change in the existing law is the extension of the Act to the three amshoms of the Nilgiri-Wynaad. The Bill also gives power to issue licenses for the regulation of the pursuit, capture and slaughter of game and to levy fees for such licenses. The necessary provision for the protection of females and young is also made. Power to control the sale of game has been taken with a view to check evasions of law and power is also given to cancel the license of any person convicted of an offence punishable under the Act.	Published under Rule 25 in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 30th September 1891.	Abandoned in deference to the opinion of the Government of India, —G.O., 15th April 1891, No. 18, Legislative.	.....
No. 2 of 1890.	A Bill for the levy of a cess for the remuneration of village officers and for carrying out other purposes connected with the village service.	Do. ...	The objects of this Bill are to provide for the levy of a cess for the remuneration of village officers, and for its imposition in any part of the Presidency and for its appropriation in the district in which it is levied or elsewhere to the remuneration of village officers or to other purposes connected with the village service.	Published under Rule 25 in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 25th November 1891.	.....	Waiting for a reply from the Secretary of State with reference to a Despatch of the Madras Government furnishing certain information regarding the Bill.
No. 1 of 1891.	A Bill for further shortening the language used in Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and for other purposes.	The Hon Mr. V. Bhashyam Aiyangar, Rai Bahadur.	The object of this Bill is to improve and enlarge the provisions of the Madras General Clauses Act, 1867, and further to shorten the language to be used in future Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and to make certain further provisions relating thereto.	Introduced 24th February 1891.	.....	Passed in the Council on the 19th March 1891.
...	A Bill to provide a form of marriage for Hindus following the Marumakkatayam law.	The Hon Mr. C. Sankaran Nair.	The object of this Bill is to provide a form of marriage for persons subject to the law of nepotism, such persons being held at present to be incapable of entering into a legal state of matrimony.	Leave granted to bring in the Bill at the meeting of the Council on the 24th March 1890.	.....	Under the consideration of the Commission appointed in G. O., 4th May 1891, No. 25, Legislative.
...	A Bill to declare gains of learning by a Hindu to be his separate property.	The Hon Mr. V. Bhashyam Aiyangar, Rai Bahadur.	The object of this Bill is to declare that all acquisitions made by a Hindu by means of his learning shall form his separate and exclusive property irrespective of the nature of such learning and of the assistance which he may have derived from family funds or from a member of his family in the acquisition of such knowledge.	Leave to introduce the Bill granted at the meeting of the Council held on the 24th February 1891.	.....	.....

(14)—*Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Madras Government for the consideration of the Legislature of India during* 1890-91.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.
Nil.			

B.—POLICE.

(15)—*Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution and employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1890-91.

Ranges.	Districts.	Sanctioned strength of Police force.									Cost of Police.									
		Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.							Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues		Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (col. 2) and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (col. 3).	Other expenses of col. 3.		Total pay of subordinate officers (cols. 4 and 5).	Total pay of Constables of all classes.	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in cols. 12, 14 and 15.	
		Inspector-General, and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.				
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
		...	*1	11	32	4	938	44	1,035	...	...	(a) 72,951	11,505	...	(b) 8,199	48,259	(c) 1,25,414	4,196	2,124
Northern Ranges.	Chief Office	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras City Police	...	†3	14	...	...	938	44	1,035	...	...	...	30,600	...	...	48,259	1,25,414	4,196	...
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam	...	3	15	...	...	1,090	...	1,112	...	...	...	20,313	6,829	...	20,645	1,16,307	5,538	6,194
	Vizagapatam	...	3	10	4	...	1,252	...	1,281	...	...	...	17,504	3,789	...	24,939	1,25,809	5,332	6,055
	Godavari	...	2	5	10	...	432	...	443	...	...	...	10,735	2,886	...	14,509	61,060	2,961	5,605
	Kistna	...	2	16	6	...	1,091	...	1,115	...	...	...	15,547	2,605	...	28,648	1,20,794	5,373	4,131
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,622	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	...	2	13	6	...	1,053	...	1,074	...	...	...	16,718	1,582	...	25,674	1,06,237	6,194	8,053
	Kurnool	...	2	13	8	...	882	...	905	...	...	...	14,287	2,350	...	23,387	94,287	6,055	10,077
	Bellary	...	1	10	7	...	670	...	688	...	...	...	11,480	2,170	...	17,632	69,463	5,605	7,533
	Anantapur	...	1	7	5	...	520	...	533	...	...	...	9,755	1,689	...	13,337	54,121	4,131	7,158
	Cuddapah	...	2	14	8	...	1,028	...	1,052	...	...	...	14,511	2,252	...	26,760	1,06,556	8,053	8,471
	North Arcot	...	2	12	10	...	1,201	...	1,225	...	...	...	12,789	3,489	...	27,510	1,25,073	10,077	8,413
	Chingleput	...	1	9	4	...	593	...	607	...	...	...	8,627	1,053	...	17,764	63,593	7,533	9,843
	South Arcot	...	2	12	7	...	914	...	935	...	...	...	14,863	1,802	...	22,484	98,631	7,158	7,587
	Tanjore	...	2	12	6	...	1,179	...	1,200	...	...	...	13,573	2,433	...	26,618	1,27,380	8,471	9,371
	Trichinopoly	...	1	6	9	...	640	...	652	...	...	...	9,090	572	...	13,749	69,454	8,413	9,235
	Madura	...	2	15	9	...	1,050	...	1,076	...	...	...	17,235	3,015	...	31,064	1,15,464	9,843	11,213
	Tinnevelly	...	2	11	8	...	939	...	961	...	...	...	12,978	2,475	...	20,385	1,00,571	7,587	3,574
	Salem	...	3	13	10	...	1,087	...	1,110	...	...	...	13,352	2,241	...	25,709	1,14,247	9,371	6,194
	Coimbatore	...	2	14	20	...	1,087	...	1,064	...	...	...	10,102	2,699	...	32,500	1,21,108	9,235	6,055
	Malabar	...	3	15	20	...	1,403	...	1,464	...	...	...	23,613	4,539	...	32,640	1,49,210	11,213	5,605
	South Canara	...	1	6	5	...	532	...	544	...	...	...	7,200	1,050	...	12,187	58,123	3,574	4,131
	Total ...	1	30	182	129	4	14,598	...	15,039	...	...	16,622	2,19,373	35,317	...	3,69,499	15,74,073	1,23,073	6,194
	Grand Total ...	1	46	259	195	4	‡ 25,656	44	21,204	...	...	1,06,633	3,38,638	49,534	8,199	5,34,634	22,89,703	(d) 1,52,735	6,055

* Superintendent (Assistant to Government, Special Branch).
† 1 Commissioner, 1 Deputy and 1 Assistant Commissioners of Police.
‡ Includes 174 village watchers.
(a) Includes cost of Inspector-General's establishment of 30 clerks and 11 servants (not Police officers).
(b) Includes cost of Commissioner's establishment of 10 clerks and 17 servants (not Police officers).
(c) Includes cost of Marine establishment, consisting of 2 tindals, 24 boatmen, and 4 boys and a driver of prison van (not Police officers).
(d) Includes Rs. 40,561 on account of Railway fare of police escorts, &c.
NOTE.—The figure of sanctioned strength in this statement is as it stood on 31st March 1891.

(15)—*Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1890-91—continued.

Ranges.	Districts.	Cost of Police—*continued.* Average pay of Mounted Constables.	Average pay of Foot and Water Constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than those included in cols. 12 to 18.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Distribution of force. In district. Guards at district, central, or subsidiary jails. Officers.	Guards at district, central, or subsidiary jails. Men.	On station duties. Officers.	On station duties. Men.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve. Officers.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve. Men.	Total. Officers.	Total. Men.	On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	Chief Office	Rupees 10½ per mensem.	Rupees 9 per mensem.	12,554	99,114	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	18	3	18	...	...	...	...
	Madras City Police			26,875	2,43,543	...	...	...	10	41	838	8	138	49	986	1,025	...	27	446,798
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police			835	17,915	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam			25,140	1,91,772	...	...	...	3	16	799	6	288	22	1,090	104	...	8,311	1,926,139
	Vizagapatam			26,172	2,23,505	...	...	...	...	23	978	6	274	29	1,252	99	...	8,880	2,092,757
	Jeypore			9,238	89,379	...	...	...	11	8	331	3	90	11	432	...	...	8,500	643,135
	Godávari			19,221	1,92,194	...	...	...	14	20	880	4	197	24	1,091	112	...	7,345	1,972,275
	Kistna			15,860	1,71,002	...	...	...	46	19	871	4	220	23	1,137	104	...	8,471	1,704,721
	Total			96,466	8,85,857	...	...	...	74	87	3,859	23	1,069	110	5,002	419	...	41,507	8,339,027
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police			784	17,406	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore			13,690	1,70,095	...	...	...	18	18	895	3	140	21	1,053	77	...	8,739	1,343,358
	Kurnool			16,371	1,56,737	...	...	...	7	19	667	4	208	23	882	48	...	7,788	780,873
	Bellary			12,774	1,19,184	...	...	...	5	14	541	4	124	18	670	104	8	5,904	811,151
	Anantapur			8,050	91,074	...	...	...	...	11	400	2	120	13	520	8	...	5,103	660,418
	Cuddapah			17,978	1,76,410	...	...	...	8	21	833	3	187	24	1,028	45	...	8,745	1,234,150
	North Arcot			18,374	1,98,512	...	...	...	30	20	977	4	194	24	1,201	84	...	7,256	2,001,231
	Chingleput			9,049	1,07,649	...	...	...	13	11	432	3	142	14	593	34	68	2,842	1,080,402
	South Arcot			16,139	1,61,027	...	...	...	23	17	743	4	148	21	914	84	...	4,873	1,997,845
	Tanjore			16,822	1,95,302	...	...	...	36	17	920	4	223	21	1,179	344	...	3,654	2,345,333
	Trichinopoly			9,235	1,10,513	...	...	...	16	10	493	3	140	13	649	142	...	3,561	1,337,630
	Madura			18,243	1,94,864	...	...	...	...	22	883	4	167	26	1,050	127	...	8,401	2,387,500
	Tinnevelly			12,986	1,50,982	...	...	...	...	18	773	4	166	22	939	112	...	5,381	1,871,251
	Salem			19,047	1,84,027	...	...	...	12	20	913	3	162	23	1,087	73	...	7,653	1,760,995
	Coimbatore			15,803	2,00,366	...	...	...	4	23	840	4	193	27	1,037	114	3	8,739	1,925,170
	Malabar			24,644	2,45,859	...	...	...	...	30	1,052	9	312	39	1,364	160	45	5,765	2,603,667
	South Canara			8,757	90,696	...	...	...	12	9	398	3	122	12	532	43	...	3,902	1,056,329
	Total			2,38,746	25,76,703	...	...	...	184	281	11,766	61	2,748	342	14,698	1,599	124	98,366	25,197,308
	Grand Total			3,74,641	38,05,217	...	...	...	268	409	16,463	95	3,973	504	20,704	3,043	124	139,900	33,983,133

(15)—*Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution and employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1890-91—continued.

Ranges.	Districts.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men). To area. Of the whole district.	To area. Of district exclusive of towns.	To area. Of towns.	To population. Of the whole district.	To population. Of district exclusive of towns.	To population. Of towns.	Proportion of the Police on station duties (officers and men). To area. Of the whole district.	To area. Of district exclusive of towns.	To area. Of towns.	To population. Of the whole district.	To population. Of district exclusive of towns.	To population. Of towns.	Total amount of cognizable crime reported (cols. 4 and 6 of statement A, Part I).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police force on station duties (cols. 27 and 28).
		37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
	Chief Office	·02	...	...	...	...	...	·03	...	...	508	...	508	...	...
	Madras City Police	...	...	...	427	...	427	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,069	26
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam	7·5	...	...	1,735	1,871	423	10·1	...	...	2,360	2,643	423	6,302	8
	Vizagapatam	6·9	...	...	1,634	1,701	832	8·8	...	...	2,091	2,229	832	3,575	4
	Jeypore	19·6	...	...	1,489	1,489	...	25·7	...	...	1,897	1,897	...	947	3
	Godávari	6·7	...	...	1,813	1,032	772	8·1	...	...	2,191	2,393	772	6,644	7
	Kistna	7·6	...	...	1,530	1,628	570	9·5	...	...	1,915	2,092	579	7,403	8
	Total	8·2	...	...	1,660	1,751	651	10·5	...	...	2,114	2,287	651	24,871	6
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	8·2	...	...	1,271	1,329	525	9·5	...	...	1,470	1,557	525	3,510	4
	Kurnool	8·6	...	...	870	892	466	11·3	...	...	1,138	1,189	466	2,162	3
	Bellary	8·6	...	...	1,188	1,257	803	10·6	...	...	1,462	1,613	803	8,076	15
	Anantapur	9·5	...	...	1,239	1,248	675	12·4	...	...	1,607	1,625	675	2,270	6
	Cuddapah	8·3	...	...	1,182	1,214	464	10·2	...	...	1,445	1,500	464	3,768	4
	North Arcot	6·06	...	...	1,674	1,754	627	7·2	...	...	2,007	2,134	627	5,324	5
	Chingleput	4·7	...	...	1,819	1,856	1,207	6·3	...	...	2,406	2,504	1,207	5,064	11
	South Arcot	5·3	...	...	2,191	2,329	831	6·4	...	...	2,629	2,852	831	5,372	7
	Tanjore	3·1	...	...	2,015	2,590	644	3·9	...	...	2,503	3,582	644	6,324	7
	Trichinopoly	5·5	...	...	2,071	2,426	808	7·07	...	...	2,659	3,388	808	4,551	9
	Madura	7·8	...	...	2,219	2,414	763	9·2	...	...	2,638	2,944	763	7,443	8
	Tinnevelly	5·6	...	...	1,947	2,130	564	6·8	...	...	2,306	2,663	564	5,398	7
	Salem	6·9	...	...	1,604	1,664	765	8·2	...	...	1,887	1,983	765	7,356	8
	Coimbatore	8·3	...	...	1,816	1,948	726	10·1	...	...	2,231	2,460	726	4,608	5
	Malabar	4·2	...	...	1,922	2,030	1,114	5·3	...	...	2,406	2,631	1,114	9,558	9
	South Canara	7·3	...	...	1,986	2,088	822	9·5	...	...	2,595	2,805	822	1,821	4
	Total	6·6	...	...	1,702	1,818	741	8·1	...	...	2,092	2,298	741	82,605	7
	Grand Total	(a)6·7	...	...	(a)1,628	(a)1,801	(a)622	8·3	...	...	2,014	2,323	622	130,545	8

(a) The proportion is of the force excluding state guards (21,208—329 included in cols. 26 to 28).

(16)—*Statement showing the equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force in the Madras Presidency for the year* 1890.

Ranges.	Districts.	Total strength on the 31st December 1890. Officers.	Total strength on the 31st December 1890. Men.	Total sanctioned strength. Officers.	Total sanctioned strength. Men.	Armament of the force. (a) Number provided with fire-arms.	Armament of the force. (a) Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Armament of the force. (a) Number provided with batons only. (b)	Punishments. Dismissed. Officers.	Punishments. Dismissed. Men.	Punishments. Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers. Officers.	Punishments. Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers. Men.	Punishments. Number of men punished by black marks only.	Punished judicially by Magistrates and Courts. Under Police Act. Officers.	Punished judicially by Magistrates and Courts. Under Police Act. Men.	Punished judicially by Magistrates and Courts. Under Secs. 320, 331, 348, Penal Code. Officers.	Punished judicially by Magistrates and Courts. Under Secs. 320, 331, 348, Penal Code. Men.	Punished judicially by Magistrates and Courts. Under Chapter IX (Secs. 161 to 171) of Penal Code. Officers.	Punished judicially by Magistrates and Courts. Under Chapter IX (Secs. 161 to 171) of Penal Code. Men.	Punished judicially by Magistrates and Courts. Other offences. Officers.	Punished judicially by Magistrates and Courts. Other offences. Men.	Reward. Number of Police rewarded during the year. By promotion.	Reward. Number of Police rewarded during the year. By money rewards.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Men.	Education. Number of Police under instruction during the year. Officers.	Education. Number of Police under instruction during the year. Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Number who have left the force during the year. Of one year's service and under ten years.	Number who have left the force during the year. Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the force during the year. On pension.	Number who have left the force during the year. On gratuity.	Number who have left the force during the year. By resignation without pension or gratuity.	Number who have left the force during the year. By dismissal (columns 7 and 8).	Number who have left the force during the year. By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	Number who have left the force during the year. By desertion.	Number who have left the force during the year. By death.	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.
1	2	1a		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	Chief Office	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	16	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras City	45	1,055	46	1,057	...	215	885	...	13	3	226	62	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	64	45	987	...	97	100	635	465	21	...	35	13	12	2	10	35·6	...
Northern Range.	Ganjam	18	1,081	19	1,089	1,009	90	...	14	5	207	161	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	11	1	6	18	661	...	76	99	428	577	50	1	7	14	8	5	22	137·8	2
	Vizagapatam	25	1,231	26	1,237	998	258	...	12	2	277	597	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	52	25	1,007	...	105	88	611	557	25	1	17	13	3	8	24	216·5	1·9
	Jeypore	7	423	9	432	430	...	...	1	...	102	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	7	193	...	82	63	225	152	1	2	17	10	5	5	13	369·5	3
	Godávari	21	1,097	22	1,101	821	295	2	11	2	201	338	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	15	21	698	...	158	107	478	549	30	6	14	11	19	11	14	561	1·3
	Kistna	19	1,064	21	1,084	504	579	...	9	1	71	306	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	38	23	18	729	...	119	96	654	429	19	1	29	9	9	10	17	60·8	1·6
	Total	90	4,896	97	4,943	3,762	1,222	2	56	11	858	1,468	...	6	...	...	...	1	1	34	48	98	89	3,288	...	540	453	2,396	2,264	125	11	84	57	44	39	90	255·8	1·8
Southern Range.	Nellore	19	952	19	957	490	481	...	8	2	165	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	9	19	495	1	70	47	517	454	20	1	2	8	5	4	12	95·1	1·2
	Kurnool	20	871	21	882	451	440	...	9	1	173	127	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	20	396	...	80	64	377	450	12	1	20	9	6	15	10	89·6	1·1
	Bellary	17	646	17	674	323	340	...	26	1	104	304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	13	17	345	4	136	105	401	245	20	...	50	26	5	9	11	123·8	1·7
	Anantapur	12	516	12	518	265	253	...	6	...	126	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	8	12	250	...	48	50	301	216	19	...	11	6	1	2	2	86·9	·4
	Cuddapah	22	1,013	22	997	474	367	194	13	4	172	243	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	14	13	22	648	...	136	116	519	418	19	...	29	13	6	6	17	138·6	1·6
	North Arcot	22	1,178	22	1,179	532	668	...	6	2	130	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	18	59	22	969	1	222	151	568	481	46	11	49	6	4	9	14	61·3	1·2
	Chingleput	13	593	13	600	266	313	27	2	...	110	89	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	22	13	593	...	64	47	183	363	15	...	12	2	3	4	6	37	1·4
	South Arcot	19	913	19	914	426	506	...	1	4	158	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	33	19	769	...	77	37	371	525	20	1	9	1	...	3	3	38·8	·3
	Tanjore	19	1,167	19	1,198	481	515	190	11	7	275	269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	38	36	19	1,146	1	125	101	528	574	67	6	25	11	7	15	16	101·8	1·3
	Trichinopoly	12	644	12	653	295	361	...	3	...	44	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	4	12	633	2	70	43	212	401	24	2	6	3	2	1	12	38·6	1·8
	Madura	24	1,057	24	1,063	444	637	...	19	6	161	307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	92	24	1,010	2	116	93	518	562	27	3	24	19	3	3	13	147·2	1·2
	Tinnevelly	19	946	20	951	367	575	23	15	5	238	298	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	20	44	19	916	...	123	109	568	397	27	2	27	15	19	2	18	131·7	1·9
	Salem	20	1,062	21	1,079	430	620	32	13	2	269	177	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	64	13	20	831	1	173	176	709	373	29	...	49	13	9	4	5	141·3	·5
	Coimbatore	19	841	20	841	378	482	...	5	...	191	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7	19	836	...	114	63	373	424	16	2	17	3	...	1	12	111·4	1·4
	Nilgiris	4	181	4	181	61	124	...	...	...	19	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	4	179	...	18	15	83	87	3	...	10	5	...	3	6	224·3	3·2
	Malabar	34	1,372	35	1,378	627	541	238	12	1	225	243	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	9	9	84	34	1,322	...	137	95	636	673	40	1	17	12	...	8	21	96·5	1·5
	South Canara	10	540	11	541	243	307	...	3	4	122	98	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	1	9	10	370	...	38	27	168	382	15	...	2	3	...	7	4	96·2	·7
	Total	305	14,492	311	14,606	6,553	7,540	704	155	40	2,682	3,269	...	20	...	4	...	...	1	80	200	460	305	11,708	12	1,747	1,339	7,032	7,025	419	30	359	155	70	96	182	100·5	1·2
	Grand Total	440	(c)20,461	454	(c)20,624	10,315	8,977	1,591	224	54	3,769	4,799	...	27	...	4	...	...	2	121	248	622	439	15,997	12	2,384	1,892	10,065	9,770	565	41	478	225	126	137	282	134	1·3

(a) Includes Maliah Police and Hill Force.

(b) All members of the force below the grade of Head Constables are armed with batons.
NOTE.—This statement does not refer to Assistant Superintendents or Officers of higher rank.

(c) Includes 184 private guards.

(17)—*Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police force of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1890.

Ranges.	Districts.	Race. Europeans. District or Assistant District Superintendents. Military or Covenanted Civil. Officers.	Europeans. District or Assistant District Superintendents. Uncovenanted. Officers.	Europeans. Subordinate officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards. Officers.	Europeans. Subordinate officers. Below Rs. 100, but not less than Rs. 35. Officers.	Europeans. Constables. Men.	Eurasians. District or Assistant Superintendents. Officers.	Eurasians. Subordinate officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards. Officers.	Eurasians. Subordinate officers. Below Rs. 100, but not less than Rs. 35. Officers.	Eurasians. Constables. Men.	Natives. District or Assistant Superintendents. Officers.	Natives. Subordinate officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards. Officers.	Natives. Subordinate officers. Below Rs. 100, but not less than Rs. 35. Officers.	Natives. Constables. Men.	Grand Total, officers and men.
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8		9	10	11		12	37
	Chief Office	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	21
	Madras City	1	1	7	16	3	...	5	7	1	1	1	9	1,051	1,103
Northern Range.	Dy. Inspr.-General of Police	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Ganjam	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	1,079	1,102
	Vizagapatam	...	...	3	3	...	...	2	1	6	...	10	7	1,225	1,259
	Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	423	432
	Godávari	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	4	...	9	7	1,093	1,120
	Kistna	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	8	1,063	1,085
	Total	2	11	9	8	...	...	4	1	13	...	32	36	4,883	4,999
Southern Range.	Dy. Inspr.-General of Police	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Nellore	1	1	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	8	7	951	973
	Kurnool	...	2	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	11	870	893
	Bellary	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	9	646	664
	Anantapur	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	4	516	529
	Cuddapah	1	1	2	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	7	8	1,013	1,033
	North Arcot	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	9	10	1,174	1,202
	Chingleput	...	1	3	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	4	4	590	607
	South Arcot	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	8	8	912	934
	Tanjore	...	1	2	...	6	...	...	2	2	...	6	9	1,159	1,188
	Trichinopoly	...	1	2	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	3	5	638	657
	Madura	1	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	2	...	8	12	1,053	1,083
	Tinnevelly	...	2	2	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	9	946	967
	Salem	...	2	2	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	8	7	1,059	1,083
	Coimbatore	1	1	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	4	10	839	857
	Nilgiris	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	181	184
	Malabar	...	4	3	9	...	...	3	3	5	...	7	9	1,367	1,378
	South Canara	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	540	541
	Total	7	24	27	19	18	...	20	17	20	...	93	129	14,454	14,828
	Grand Total	12	37	43	43	2	...	29	25	34	1	126	174	20,406	20,951

Religion or caste.

Officers. Christians.	Officers. Muhammadans.	Officers. Hindus. Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Nairs.	Teers.	Oriyahs.	Parriahs.	Hindus of all other castes.	Officers. Other religions. Foreigners (not British subjects).	Men. Christians.	Men. Muhammadans.	Men. Hindus. Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Nairs.	Teers.	Oriyahs.	Parriahs.	Hindus of all other castes.	Men. Other religions. Foreigners (not British subjects).
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
37	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	21	205	31	32	...	...	...	...	766	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	2	8	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	13	45	21	11	...	...	435	14	(d)542	...
13	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	9	76	32	23	...	...	241	6	844	...
4	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	9	3	8	...	...	196	7	200	...
7	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	4	309	23	28	...	...	2	16	715	...
7	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	337	45	31	...	...	...	...	646	...
38	8	23	...	...	...	6	...	28	...	31	776	124	101	...	...	874	43	2,947	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	10	493	38	57	...	...	9	...	435	...
5	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	11	...	8	436	42	56	...	...	3	...	326	...
2	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	274	55	62	...	...	2	...	251	...
4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	237	26	13	...	...	1	...	238	...
5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	493	23	37	...	...	1	...	453	...
5	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	11	335	80	26	...	...	...	...	726	...
6	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	33	168	5	12	...	...	4	...	371	...
6	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	16	291	15	21	...	...	13	...	557	...
7	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	58	103	43	6	...	...	...	...	957	...
6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	26	150	11	9	...	...	3	...	445	...
6	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	28	286	33	3	...	...	...	...	710	...
10	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	57	123	16	4	...	...	...	...	746	...
7	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	33	348	91	9	...	...	...	...	967	...
8	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	5	...	20	177	85	45	...	...	6	...	575	...
4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	177	85	45	...	...	1	...	513	...
7	9	1,367	22	(a)3	2	...	5	4	...	14	47	2	1	5	2	6	...	104	...
4	6	540	4	1	3	...	...	2	...	53	(b) 172	4	8	887	218	1	...	29	...
										162	(c) 74	28	1	3	54	7	...	211	...
123	43	68	3	6	6	...	...	87	...	538	4,117	394	370	895	274	7	50	7,647	...
201	51	94	4	6	6	6	...	122	...	591	5,106	749	505	895	274	881	93	11,367	...

(a) Includes 2 Moplahs.

(b) Includes 96 Moplahs.

(c) Includes 2 Moplahs.

(d) Includes 10 Khonds.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL).

(18)—*(Civil and Criminal)—Statement showing the number of judicial divisions and the number of officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the province of Madras on the last day of the year* 1890, *with the cost of tribunals.*

Province of Madras.		Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of divisions for courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction. Judges of Chief Court of province.	Judges of other courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Total number of cases decided. Original. Regular.	Original. Miscellaneous.	Appeal. Regular.	Appeal. Miscellaneous.	Total receipts of the courts.	Total charges of the courts.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
																Rs.	Rs.
Territory subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	138,318	31,109,707	...	21	108	6	...	...	20	125	201,346	454,084	11,457	797	45,75,565	41,09,065
	Criminal...				22	337				21	733	212,111	3,666	6,550	...		
	Revenue...				21	80				21	83	8,456	4,239	...	...		
Territory not subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Criminal...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Revenue...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		138,318	31,109,707	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

N.B.—This statement does not exhibit village munsifs.

Grades of Judicial Officers.

Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction—

	Europeans.	Natives.
High Court Judges	5	1
District Judges	19	1
Additional Judges	...	...
Subordinate Judges	1	13

Officers exercising original jurisdiction only—

	Europeans.	Natives.
Judges of the Presidency Small Cause Court ...	1	2
Judges of the Cantonment Small Cause Court ...	1	...
Munsifs	...	108

(19)—*(Civil and Criminal)—(Supplement)—Statement showing the number of European and Native judicial officers of each grade exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the province of Madras for the year* 1890.

Tribunals.	Original powers. European.	Original powers. Native (including Eurasian).	Original powers. Total.	Appeal powers. European.	Appeal powers. Native (including Eurasian).	Appeal powers. Total.	Grand total. European.	Grand total. Native (including Eurasian).	Grand total. Total.
High Court Judges	5	1	6	5	1	6	5	1	6
Presidency Small Cause Judges	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	2	3
District and Sessions Judges	19	1	20	19	1	20	19	1	20
Subordinate Judges	1	13	14	1	13	14	1	13	14
District Munsifs	...	108	108	...	...	...	...	108	108
Presidency Magistrates	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	2	4
Collectors and District Magistrates	21	...	21	21	...	21	21	...	(*a*)21
Sub-Divisional Officers and Magistrates	44	52	96	37	47	84	44	52	(*b*)96
Cantonment Magistrates	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	(*c*) 3
Special do.	6	61	67	...	...	...	6	61	67
Other paid do.	1	492	493	...	...	...	1	492	(*d*)493
Benches of do.	1	51	52	...	...	...	1	51	(*e*)52
Total ...	104	783	887	83	62	145	104	783	887

(*a*) 3 of these had also the powers of a District and Sessions Judge and 1 had those of an additional Sessions Judge.
(*b*) Of these, 1 Deputy Collector exercised the powers of a Sub-Judge and 1 Head Assistant Collector exercised the powers of a District Munsif.
(*c*) 1 of these exercised the powers of a Small Cause Judge.
(*d*) Of these, 21 exercised the powers of a District Munsif.
(*e*) 2 of these were composed of both Europeans and Natives.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(20)—*Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the province of Madras in the year* 1890.

Description of offences.		Number of cases. Number of offences reported.	Complaints rejected under section 203 Cr. P. C.	Cases struck off as false.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons. Under trial during the year, including pending from previous years.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII.		1	...	...	1	1	14	12	2	...	...
Do. against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII		2,047	96	112	1,839	1,842	15,078	9,291	4,684	3	1,100
Do. by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX.		143	23	1	119	114	229	138	80	...	11
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X.		2,412	47	14	2,351	2,331	3,008	1,242	1,692	6	68
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI.		1,052	38	22	992	978	1,576	826	619	1	130
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII.		133	6	4	123	121	151	75	70	...	6
Do. relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII.		187	9	1	177	177	212	58	149	...	5
Do. affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV.		7,432	50	45	7,337	7,395	9,934	2,220	7,627	1	86
Do. relating to religion, Chapter XV		91	12	1	78	76	304	157	119	...	28
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.	Offences affecting life ...	799	27	55	717	718	1,249	754	406	5	84
	Causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and concealment of births.	71	6	7	58	56	65	32	33	...	...
	Hurt	14,079	765	222	13,092	12,596	36,099	30,346	4,922	8	823
	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	2,340	371	69	1,900	1,896	5,556	4,800	598	...	158
	Criminal force and assault ...	32,725	2,257	1,008	29,460	25,352	64,837	57,695	6,456	7	679
	Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour.	212	40	25	147	148	403	318	72	...	13
	Rape	82	16	7	59	56	75	61	11	...	3
	Unnatural offences	6	...	...	6	6	11	7	4	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII.	Theft	19,424	2,369	1,076	15,079	15,191	33,596	20,246	12,143	12	1,195
	Extortion	402	70	6	326	321	992	850	89	1	52
	Robbery and dacoity	899	146	134	619	621	2,227	1,425	630	2	170
	Criminal misappropriation of property.	626	77	11	538	529	1,052	680	338	...	34
	Criminal breach of trust ...	2,836	501	136	2,199	2,123	2,917	2,207	587	3	120
	Receiving stolen property ...	626	4	11	611	611	851	303	520	1	27
	Cheating	1,139	334	23	782	754	1,295	1,042	190	3	60
	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	159	26	...	133	132	418	310	99	...	9
	Mischief	7,079	954	241	5,884	5,712	17,153	14,310	2,063	2	778
	Criminal trespass	11,081	1,287	864	8,930	8,943	23,750	18,441	4,551	8	750
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII.		261	43	6	212	214	593	455	58	1	79
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX.		32	2	...	30	29	80	53	27	...	...
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX		1,054	135	39	880	851	1,821	1,390	145	...	86
Defamation, Chapter XXI		668	144	3	521	462	1,249	1,046	119	...	84
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII.		3,934	345	70	3,519	3,289	7,102	6,026	905	...	171
Offences under Special and Local Laws		121,181	779	397	120,005	119,385	141,400	33,062	107,346	43	1,039
Total ...		235,213	10,979	5,510	218,724	213,030	375,387	210,078	157,354	107	7,848

(21)—*Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the province of Madras in the year* 1890.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapters VI and XXV.	9	9	...	9	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace.	118	727	299	360	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour.	153	213	99	80	
4. Proceedings against local nuisances—Chapter X ...	95	138	10	55	
5. Possession—Chapter XII	100	392	47	98	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, Section 250.	450	501	6	495	
7. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors—Chapter XXIII.	27	27	7	19	
8. Maintenance—Chapter XXXVI	2,332	2,332	513	508	
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII.	457	615	114	494	
Total ...	3,771	4,954	1,095	2,181	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(22)—*Statement showing the general result of criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the province of Madras in the year* 1890.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of. Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted On regular trial.	Convicted On summary trial.	Committed or referred.	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Courts in the interior.										
Village Officers	18,229	...	7,923	9,918	...	...	388	11,514	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14, C.P.C.	6,715	3	2,045	4,551	2	24	90	5,137	4	5,823
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	281,890	98	183,054	86,224	1,220	3,842	7,452	130,892	7	313,942
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates	45,144	2	11,765	1,594	31,583	...	200	38,672	1	24,835
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347 and 349, C.P.C.	992	...	205	715	1	44	27	597	8	1,734
Chief Magistrates of Districts	350	...	185	109	41	6	9	128	9	541
Courts of Session	2,480	4	1,182	1,133	...	112	49	1,035	27	9,105
Courts at the Presidency Town or Seat of Government.										
Presidency Magistrates	41,852	...	11,626	87	30,026	92	21	35,599	...	17,838
Superior Court. Original Jurisdiction	84	...	16	68	...	...	...	51	25	338
Superior Court. Under Section 307, C.P.C.	49	...	28	7	...	* 5	9	16	...	...
Superior Court. Under Section 374, C.P.C.	73	...	13	53	...	...	7	60	...	...
Total ...	397,858	107	218,042	104,459	62,873	4,125	8,252	223,701	...	374,156

* In the case of these persons new trial was ordered.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(23)—*Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various criminal tribunals in the province of Madras in the year* 1890.

Class of tribunals.	Persons sentenced to: Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment. Rigorous.	Imprisonment. Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace, or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Details of punishment. Fine. Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Imprisonment. 15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	Whipping. 10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Courts in the interior.																												
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	* 9,918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14, C.P.C.	...	...	...	184	54	...	4,394	3	...	...	4,273	121	...	...	...	...	8,969	7,227	150	111	125	2	...	...	...	3	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	15,476	1,625	...	72,029	895	396	47	62,429	8,979	496	121	4	...	488,423	376,940	17,246	4,559	11,766	814	9	...	250	461	184	12
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates	...	...	...	69	261	...	32,783	...	4	...	32,714	66	...	3	...	...	25,101	24,178	322	316	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347 and 349, C.P.C.	...	...	...	674	20	...	81	71	7	...	16	51	8	5	1	...	4,712	1,409	179	4	192	495	3	...	2	22	47	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts	...	...	...	45	9	...	95	...	9	...	82	9	3	1	...	...	1,290	891	5	12	33	7	2	...	...	...	...	...
Courts of Session	...	206	...	881	33	...	46	21	11	...	10	10	10	13	3	...	8,215	11,236	1,432	19	121	229	470	75	2	4	15	1
Courts at the Presidency Town or Seat of Government.																												
Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	...	...	...	1,620	215	...	27,973	188	13	...	27,636	270	52	13	2	...	43,055	38,375	991	658	1,096	81	...	...	92	93	3	9
Superior Court. Original Jurisdiction	1	4	...	62	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	2	10	15	33	3	...	...	...	...
Superior Court. Under Section 307, C.P.C.	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Court. Under Section 374, C.P.C.	37	15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	38	225	...	19,018	12,136	...	137,402	1,178	† 440	47	127,161	9,506	569	156	10	...	579,775	460,256	20,325	5,678	13,360	1,647	520	78	346	583	249	22

* Of these, 2,821 persons were confined in stocks.

† Of these, 102 persons were ordered under Section 106, C.P.C., to furnish sureties in addition to other punishments.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(24)—*Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the province of Madras in the year* 1890.

Tribunals.	Number of persons. Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the courts.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.	Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Appeals.												
To Chief Magistrates of Districts*	13,123	2	645	6,560	...	922	4,046	10	160	...	778	23
To Courts of Session	1,378	...	206	596	...	166	267	1	31	1	110	27
To Superior Courts† by persons convicted ...	1,010	1	170	481	...	132	65	...	24	...	137	55
To Superior Courts† by Government from judgments of acquittal.	101	...	...	4	...	...	5	...	82	...	10	55
Total ...	15,612	3	1,021	7,641	...	1,220	4,383	11	297	1	1,035	...
Revision.												
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	2,308	...	1,226	422	...	17	4	30	397	136	76	14
By Courts of Session	1,304	...	564	384	...	2	8	43	91	94	118	33
By Superior Court	1,918	...	445	478	25	63	...	251	135	...	521	...
Total ...	5,530	...	2,235	1,284	25	82	12	324	623	230	715	...
Grand Total ...	21,142	3	3,256	8,925	25	1,302	4,395	335	920	231	1,750	...

* Or other Magistrates authorized to hear appeals under Section 407, C.P.C.
† Persons concerned in cases under Sections 307 and 374, C.P.C., are excluded, as they are separately shown in Statement No. 22,

NOTE.—Persons in cases taken up for revision of the courts' own motion are also included.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(25)—(*Civil and Criminal*).—*Statement showing use of juries and assessors in the civil and criminal courts in the province of Madras in the year* 1890.

Classes of courts in which jurors or assessors are employed.	Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases tried with assessors.	Jury trials. Cases in which the judge approved of the verdict.	Jury trials. Cases in which the judge did not approve of the verdict. Wholly.	Jury trials. Cases in which the judge did not approve of the verdict. Partially.	Jury trials. Number of persons, the verdict in respect to whom the judge disapproved. Whose cases he referred under Section 307, C.P.C.	Jury trials. Number of persons, the verdict in respect to whom the judge disapproved. Whose cases he did not refer under Section 307, C.P.C.	Assessors' trials. Number of cases in which judge agreed with assessors.	Assessors' trials. Number of cases in which judge differed from. One assessor.	Assessors' trials. Number of cases in which judge differed from. Both assessors.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—*Civil Courts.*												
Chief Courts of Districts (or officers specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870. Assessors.	2	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	4	
II.—*Criminal Courts.*												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code. Jurors ...	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Act III of 1884	5	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	
Courts of Session. Jurors ...	*5	†365	...	334	13	15	43	12	...	...	...	
Courts of Session. Assessors.	*2	...	‡610	...	...	...	...	...	416	62	121	
High Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction. Jurors ...	9	37	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	406	629	373	15	15	43	14	425	68	125	

* Qualifications as prescribed in Sections 319 and 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882).
† Includes 3 cases in which the verdict of the Jury was not taken as the prisoners pleaded guilty.
‡ Includes 11 cases in which the opinion of assessors was not taken.

D.—

(26)—*Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Rajahmundry.	Central Prison.	Convicts ...	499	24	523	686	35	721	1,185	59	1,244
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	66	4	70	74	4	78
		Civil ...	2	...	2	22	...	22	24	...	24
Vellore ...	Do.	Convicts ...	852	32	884	916	103	1,019	1,768	135	1,903
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Civil ...	11	...	11	34	1	35	45	1	46
Trichinopoly ...	Do.	Convicts ...	617	19	636	1,134	36	1,170	1,751	55	1,806
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
		Civil ...	1	...	1	22	1	23	23	1	24
Coimbatore ...	Do.	Convicts ...	814	15	829	893	13	906	1,707	28	1,735
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	134	6	140	142	6	148
		Civil ...	7	...	7	71	4	75	78	4	82
Cannanore ...	Do.	Convicts ...	463	...	463	398	1	399	861	1	862
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Salem ...	Do.	Convicts ...	516	20	536	736	77	813	1,252	97	1,349
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	117	4	112	121	4	125
		Civil ...	6	...	6	66	...	66	72	...	72
Madras ...	Do.	Convicts ...	662	35	697	3,008	249	3,257	3,670	284	3,954
		Under-trial ...	17	...	17	101	8	109	118	8	126
		Civil ...	...	...	...	50	13	63	50	13	63
Russellkonda...	Hill Jail	Convicts ...	92	6	98	259	4	263	351	10	361
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
Berhampore ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	228	7	235	501	18	519	729	25	754
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	65	7	72	65	7	72
		Civil ...	5	...	5	25	1	26	30	1	31
Vizagapatam ...	Do.	Convicts ...	128	16	144	482	81	563	610	97	707
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	121	18	139	122	18	140
		Civil ...	2	1	3	12	1	13	14	2	16
Parvatipur ...	Hill Jail	Convicts ...	217	2	219	568	6	574	785	8	793
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntur ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	127	7	134	484	26	510	611	33	644
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	65	2	67	74	2	76
		Civil ...	14	...	14	13	1	14	27	1	28
Nellore ...	Do.	Convicts ...	60	1	61	288	20	308	348	21	369
		Under-trial ...	5	1	6	88	13	101	93	14	107
		Civil ...	2	...	2	13	2	15	15	2	17
Kurnool ...	Do.	Convicts ...	61	4	65	237	8	245	298	12	310
		Under-trial ...	3	1	4	70	5	75	73	6	79
		Civil ...	4	...	4	16	1	17	20	1	21
Bellary ...	Do.	Convicts ...	236	15	251	480	23	503	716	38	754
		Under-trial ...	17	1	18	80	3	83	97	4	101
		Civil ...	6	...	6	31	...	31	37	...	37
Cuddapah ...	Do.	Convicts ...	122	9	131	502	24	526	624	33	657
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	159	13	172	163	13	176
		Civil ...	17	...	17	33	1	34	50	1	51
Cuddalore ...	Do.	Convicts ...	200	7	207	549	22	571	749	29	778
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	161	7	168	167	7	174
		Civil ...	2	...	2	28	...	28	30	...	30
Tanjore ...	Do.	Convicts ...	274	8	282	773	34	807	1,047	42	1,089
		Under-trial ...	20	...	20	164	7	171	184	7	191
		Civil ...	14	...	14	87	3	90	101	3	104
Madura ...	Do.	Convicts ...	230	9	239	640	24	664	870	33	903
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	172	6	178	180	6	186
		Civil ...	18	...	18	117	2	119	135	2	137
Tinnevelly ...	Do.	Convicts ...	216	1	217	952	9	961	1,168	10	1,178
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	254	3	257	257	3	260
		Civil ...	3	...	3	29	...	29	32	...	32
Calicut ...	Do.	Convicts ...	233	15	248	903	11	914	1,136	26	1,162
		Under-trial ...	1	1	2	89	2	91	90	3	93
		Civil ...	32	3	35	212	13	225	244	16	260
Mangalore ...	Do.	Convicts ...	39	3	42	257	17	274	296	20	316
		Under-trial ...	4	2	6	129	9	138	133	11	144
		Civil ...	3	...	3	60	1	61	63	1	64
Total, Central and District Jails.		Convicts ...	6,886	255	7,141	15,646	841	16,487	22,532	1,096	23,628
		Under-trial ...	118	6	124	2,042	117	2,159	2,160	123	2,283
		Civil ...	149	4	153	946	45	991	1,095	49	1,144
		Total ...	7,153	265	7,418	18,634	1,003	19,637	25,787	1,268	27,055

PRISONS.

the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1890.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
629	36	665	556	23	579	500·31	22·17	522·48	507·82	22·51	530·33
67	4	71	7	...	7	3·95	·34	4·29			
22	...	22	2	...	2	3·56	...	3·56			
795	66	861	973	69	1,042	911·61	52·14	963·75	919·08	52·14	971·22
1	...	1	...	...	...	·00	...	·09			
36	1	37	9	...	9	7·35	...	7·35			
810	55	865	941	...	941	785·13	6·95	792·08	787·34	7·08	794·42
3	...	3	...	...	...	·65	...	·65			
17	1	18	6	...	6	1·56	·13	1·69			
975	28	1,003	732	...	732	794·09	4·57	798·57	806·90	4·91	811·81
117	6	123	25	...	25	6·27	·20	6·47			
67	3	70	11	1	12	6·63	·14	6·77			
237	1	238	624	...	624	522·03	...	522·03	522·20	...	522·20
1	...	1	...	...	...	·06	...	·06			
...	...	...	1	...	1	·11	...	·11			
721	61	782	531	36	567	527·38	29·93	557·31	542·92	30·15	573·07
111	4	115	10	...	10	7·28	·22	7·50			
65	...	65	7	...	7	8·26	...	8·26			
2,999	244	3,243	671	40	711	655·94	30·58	686·52	666·44	31·68	698·12
108	8	116	10	...	10	8·11	·72	8·83			
47	13	60	3	...	3	2·39	·38	2·77			
266	9	275	85	1	86	94·06	2·92	96·98	93·71	2·92	98·63
2	...	2	...	...	...	·45	...	·45			
1	...	1	3	...	3	1·20	...	1·20			
577	21	598	152	4	156	159·05	5·19	164·84	169·41	5·47	174·88
64	7	71	1	...	1	2·57	·13	2·70			
22	1	23	8	...	8	7·19	·15	7·34			
418	81	499	192	16	208	120·50	13·88	134·38	126·69	14·30	140·99
117	16	133	5	2	7	2·13	·20	2·33			
10	2	12	4	...	4	1·06	·22	1·28			
600	6	606	185	2	187	200·96	1·94	202·90	200·96	1·94	202·90
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
413	21	434	168	12	180	144·76	7·53	152·29	149·42	7·75	157·17
73	2	75	1	...	1	2·14	·10	2·24			
26	1	27	1	...	1	2·52	·12	2·64			
213	20	233	135	1	136	72·07	2·53	74·60	81·06	3·47	84·53
88	12	100	5	2	7	6·94	·63	7·57			
14	1	15	1	1	2	2·05	·31	2·36			
223	10	233	75	2	77	58·03	2·05	60·08	65·15	2·43	67·58
70	6	76	3	...	3	4·93	·33	5·26			
76	1	17	4	...	4	2·19	·05	2·24			
447	25	472	269	13	282	248·33	14·77	263·10	258·25	14·94	273·19
95	4	99	2	...	2	5·39	·17	5·56			
27	...	27	10	...	10	4·53	...	4·53			
483	29	512	141	4	145	126·32	7·69	134·01	137·89	8·35	146·24
150	13	163	13	...	13	7·57	·56	8·13			
39	1	40	11	...	11	4·00	·10	4·10			
572	22	594	177	7	184	198·84	6·23	205·07	210·27	6·39	216·86
159	7	166	8	...	8	7·70	·36	8·06			
23	...	23	7	...	7	3·73	...	3·73			
770	37	813	271	5	276	273·31	6·43	279·74	292·78	7·21	299·99
182	7	189	2	...	2	9·99	·62	10·61			
81	1	82	20	2	22	9·48	·16	9·64			
566	21	587	304	12	316	230·37	8·21	247·58	262·37	8·63	271·00
177	5	182	3	1	4	8·32	·25	8·57			
106	1	107	29	1	30	14·68	·17	14·85			
936	9	945	232	1	233	248·25	1·72	249·87	274·06	1·87	275·93
236	3	239	21	...	21	21·52	·15	21·67			
25	...	25	7	...	7	4·29	...	4·29			
936	26	962	200	...	200	249·93	3·45	253·38	277·15	6·86	284·01
82	3	85	8	...	8	3·72	·12	3·84			
205	16	221	39	...	39	23·50	1·29	24·79			
220	16	236	76	4	80	64·48	3·37	67·85	72·97	3·52	76·49
131	11	142	2	...	2	4·60	·10	4·70			
54	1	55	9	...	9	3·89	·05	3·94			
14,842	844	15,686	7,090	252	7,342	7,195·29	226·25	7,431·54	7,426·84	244·72	7,671·56
2,034	118	2,152	126	5	131	114·38	5·20	119·58			
903	44	947	192	5	197	117·17	3·27	120·44			
17,779	1,006	18,785	8,008	262	8,270	7,426·84	244·72	7,671·56	...	...	...

D.—PRISONS

(26)—*Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the jails*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Ootacamund ...	European Prison.*	Convicts	11	...	11	7	...	7	18	...	18
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	11	...	11	7	...	7	18	...	18
Madras ...	Debtors' Jail ...	Civil	26	...	26	427	...	427	453	...	453
Subsidiary Jails	... ...	Convicts	299	26	325	21,711	1,915	23,626	22,010	1,941	23,951
		Under-trial ...	724	30	754	22,562	1,007	23,569	23,286	1,037	24,323
		Civil	13	...	13	101	14	115	114	14	128
		Total ...	1,036	56	1,092	44,374	2,936	47,310	45,410	2,992	48,402
	Grand Total ...	Convicts	7,196	281	7,477	37,364	2,756	40,120	44,560	3,037	47,597
		Under-trial ...	842	36	878	24,604	1,124	25,728	25,446	1,160	26,606
		Civil	188	4	192	1,474	59	1,533	1,662	63	1,725
		Total of all ...	8,226	321	8,547	63,442	3,939	67,381	71,668	4,260	75,928

* Jail abolished.

—*continued.*

and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1890—continued.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
18	...	18	...	...	...	12·44	...	12·44	12·44	...	12·44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
18	...	18	...	...	...	12·44	...	12·44	...	...	...
438	...	438	15	...	15	21·34	...	21·34	21·34	...	21·34
21,594	1,904	23,498	416	37	453	470·32	39·55	509·87	1,160·36	64·92	1,225·28
22,415	1,010	23,425	871	27	898	682·65	25·02	707·67			
107	13	120	7	1	8	7·39	·35	7·74			
44,116	2,927	47,043	1,294	65	1,359	1,160·36	64·92	1,225·28	...	...	...
36,454	2,748	39,202	8,106	289	8,395	7,678·05	275·80	7,953·85	8,620·98	309·64	8,930·62
24,449	1,128	25,577	997	32	1,029	797·03	30·22	827·25			
1,448	57	1,505	214	6	220	145·90	3·62	149·52			
62,351	3,933	66,284	9,317	327	9,644	8,620·98	309·64	8,930·62	...	...	...

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(27)—*Statement showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1890.

Serial number.	Jails.	3 Remained at the close of the previous year.		4 Imprisoned during the present year 1890.		5 Total.		6 Received by transfer. A. To undergo sentence. From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		B. In transit for transportation or to other jails. From jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		7 Grand Total.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																			
1	Rajahmundry	490	24	488	29	987	53	180	6	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	1,185	59	1,244
2	Vellore	852	32	779	53	1,631	85	122	49	...	...	15	1	...	...	...	...	1,768	135	1,903
3	Trichinopoly	617	10	499	31	1,116	50	635	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,751	55	1,806
4	Coimbatore	814	15	863	13	1,677	28	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,707	28	1,735
5	Cannanore	463	...	172	1	635	1	170	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	861	1	862
6	Salem	516	20	681	32	1,197	52	55	45	...	...	...	...	163	7	1	...	1,252	97	1,349
7	Penitentiary	662	35	2,695	241	3,357	276	143	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3,670	284	3,954
	Total ...	4,423	145	6,177	400	10,600	545	1,335	106	56	...	21	1	181	7	1	...	12,194	659	12,853
	District Jails.																			
8	Russellkonda	92	6	258	4	350	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351	10	361
9	Berhampore	228	7	501	18	729	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	729	25	754
10	Vizagapatam	128	16	379	81	507	97	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	610	97	707
11	Parvatipur	217	2	568	6	785	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	785	8	793
12	Guntur	127	7	78	6	205	13	1	...	405	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	611	33	644
13	Nellore	60	1	244	20	304	21	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	21	369
14	Kurnool	61	4	237	8	298	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	12	310
15	Bellary	236	15	453	23	689	38	26	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	716	38	754
16	Cuddapah	122	9	502	24	624	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	624	33	657
17	Cuddalore	200	7	546	22	746	29	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	749	29	778
18	Tanjore	274	8	681	33	955	41	92	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,047	42	1,089
19	Madura	230	9	640	24	870	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	870	33	903
20	Tinnevelly	216	1	949	9	1,165	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,168	10	1,178
21	Calicut	233	15	903	10	1,136	25	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,136	26	1,162
22	Mangalore	39	3	257	17	296	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296	20	316
	Total ...	2,463	110	7,196	305	9,659	415	272	2	407	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,338	437	10,775
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	6,886	255	13,373	705	20,259	960	1,607	108	463	20	21	1	181	7	1	...	22,532	1,096	23,628
23	European Prison	11	...	3	...	14	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
24	Subsidiary Jails	299	26	11,652	1,583	11,951	1,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,059	332	...	...	22,010	1,941	23,951
	Grand Total ...	7,196	281	25,028	2,288	32,224	2,569	1,611	108	463	20	21	1	10,240	339	1	...	44,560	3,037	47,597

Serial number.	Jails.	8 Transferred to other jails. A. To undergo sentence.			B. For transportation beyond seas, &c.		
		M.	F.		M.	F.	
	Central Prisons.						
1	Rajahmundry	13	...		5	...	
2	Vellore	80	...		6	2	
3	Trichinopoly	143	37		14	...	
4	Coimbatore	114	23		...	...	
5	Cannanore	78	1		...	...	
6	Salem	95	...		3	3	
7	Penitentiary	157	...		202	...	
	Total ...	680	61		230	5	
	District Jails.						
8	Russellkonda	...	...		...	...	
9	Berhampore	37	...		3	...	
10	Vizagapatam	22	2		...	...	
11	Parvatipur	103	...		...	...	
12	Guntur	83	4		3	...	
13	Nellore	17	1		1	...	
14	Kurnool	49	1		...	...	
15	Bellary	...	...		1	2	
16	Cuddapah	41	3		5	1	
17	Cuddalore	149	4		...	...	
18	Tanjore	134	10		...	...	
19	Madura	92	...		...	...	
20	Tinnevelly	285	3		...	...	
21	Calicut	*146	4		...	...	
22	Mangalore	14	...		...	...	
	Total ...	1,172	32		13	3	
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	1,852	93		243	8	
23	European Prison	14	...		...	...	
24	Subsidiary Jails	*10,230	334		...	...	
	Grand Total ...	12,096	427		243	8	

* 5 escaped in transit and are shown in Statement No. 31 { 1 Calicut Jail. 4 Subsidiary Jails.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(27)—*Statement showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1890—continued.

Serial number.	Jails.	9 Released during the year. A. On appeal.		B. On expiry of sentence.		C. Under remission rules.		D. By order of Government. a. On account of sickness.		b. On other grounds.		10 Transported beyond seas.		11 Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.		12 Escaped.		13 Executed.		14 Died.		15 Remaining at the end of the present year.			16 Daily average number.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																										
1	Rajahmundry	45	2	461	27	86	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	14	1	556	23	579	500·31	22·17	522·48
2	Vellore	44	1	552	56	102	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	5	2	973	69	1,042	911·64	52·14	963·78
3	Trichinopoly	68	1	431	15	115	2	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	32	...	941	...	941	785·13	6·95	792·08
4	Coimbatore	136	...	580	5	115	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	25	...	732	...	732	794·00	4·57	798·57
5	Cannanore	10	...	98	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	624	...	624	522·03	...	522·03
6	Salem	107	7	457	47	41	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	11	...	531	36	567	527·38	29·93	557·31
7	Penitentiary	53	...	2,444	235	56	3	...	...	...	...	72	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	13	2	671	40	711	655·94	30·58	686·52
	Total ...	463	11	5,073	385	556	19	5	1	4	...	72	4	4	...	7	...	12	...	110	5	5,028	168	5,196	4,696·43	146·34	4,842·77
	District Jails.																										
8	Russellkonda	22	...	235	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	85	1	86	94·06	2·02	96·08
9	Berhampore	39	...	482	19	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	2	152	4	156	159·65	5·19	164·84
10	Vizagapatam	46	...	347	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	192	16	208	120·50	13·88	134·38
11	Parvatipur	3	...	480	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	185	2	187	200·96	1·94	202·90
12	Guntur	37	3	318	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	168	12	180	144·76	7·53	152·29
13	Nellore	21	1	173	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	135	1	136	72·07	2·53	74·60
14	Kurnool	16	...	154	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	75	2	77	58·03	2·05	60·08
15	Bellary	89	1	318	20	32	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	269	13	282	248·33	14·77	263·10
16	Cuddapah	63	...	369	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	141	4	145	126·32	7·69	134·01
17	Cuddalore	34	1	379	17	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	177	7	184	198·84	6·23	205·07
18	Tanjore	100	6	529	21	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	271	5	276	273·31	6·43	279·74
19	Madura	65	...	387	21	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	304	12	316	239·37	8·21	247·58
20	Tinnevelly	245	3	400	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	252	1	253	248·25	1·72	249·97
21	Calicut	99	...	670	21	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	200	...	200	249·93	5·45	255·38
22	Mangalore	19	...	178	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	13	...	200	...	200	249·93	5·45	255·38
	Total ...	898	15	5,419	297	70	3	4	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	23	1	71	2	2,662	84	2,746	2,498·86	89·91	2,588·77
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	1,361	26	10,442	682	626	22	9	1	7	...	72	4	5	...	9	...	35	1	181	7	7,690	252	7,942	7,195·29	236·25	7,431·54
23	European Prison	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·44	...	12·44
24	Subsidiary Jails	319	13	11,034	1,557	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	416	37	453	470·32	39·55	509·87
	Grand Total ...	1,680	39	21,480	2,239	626	22	9	1	7	...	72	4	5	...	*17	...	35	1	184	7	8,106	289	8,395	7,678·05	275·80	7,953·85

* Exclusive of 5 escaped in transit shown in Statement No. 31.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(28)—*Statement showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1890.

Serial number.	Jails.	3 — Religion. A. Christians. a. Europeans. M.	a. Europeans. F.	b. Eurasians. M.	b. Eurasians. F.	c. Natives. M.	c. Natives. F.	B. Muhammadans. M.	B. Muhammadans. F.	C. Hindus and Sikhs. M.	C. Hindus and Sikhs. F.	D. Buddhists and Jains. M.	D. Buddhists and Jains. F.	E. All other classes. M.	E. All other classes. F.	4 — Age. A. Under 16. M.	A. Under 16. F.	B. 16 to 40. M.	B. 16 to 40. F.
	Central Prisons.																		
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	1	...	31	1	456	28	...	...	...	...	14	6	405	18
2	Vellore	...	...	1	...	5	...	54	13	718	40	1	...	...	...	14	2	658	42
3	Trichinopoly	1	...	2	...	3	2	28	2	465	27	...	...	...	...	5	4	382	18
4	Coimbatore	1	...	...	...	10	...	34	...	818	13	...	...	...	...	21	...	687	11
5	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	100	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	...
6	Salem	...	...	...	...	5	1	54	...	622	31	...	...	...	...	3	...	593	24
7	Penitentiary	14	...	42	2	83	12	445	14	2,110	213	1	...	...	...	58	3	2,334	213
	Total ...	16	...	45	2	107	15	718	30	5,289	353	2	...	...	...	115	15	5,208	326
	District Jails.																		
8	Russellkonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	225	4
9	Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	493	18	...	...	...	...	4	1	429	13
10	Vizagapatam	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	373	81	...	...	...	...	11	5	295	63
11	Parvatipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	568	6	...	...	...	...	12	...	473	6
12	Guntur	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	...	64	6	...	...	...	...	3	1	67	4
13	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	225	19	...	...	...	...	5	1	207	17
14	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	2	...	37	...	198	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	7
15	Bellary	...	...	1	...	6	...	62	2	384	21	...	...	...	...	2	1	335	17
16	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	6	...	75	...	421	24	...	...	...	...	4	1	413	21
17	Cuddalore	...	...	1	...	1	...	19	...	525	22	...	...	...	...	2	1	470	18
18	Tanjore	...	...	1	...	24	1	33	2	623	30	...	...	...	...	7	3	534	16
19	Madura	...	...	...	...	3	...	29	...	608	24	...	...	...	...	3	1	566	22
20	Tinnevelly	...	...	1	...	68	...	38	...	842	9	...	...	...	...	4	...	771	8
21	Calicut	1	...	1	...	13	...	383	6	504	4	...	...	*1	...	13	...	741	10
22	Mangalore	...	...	...	...	23	2	45	...	189	15	...	...	...	...	3	...	206	16
	Total ...	1	...	7	...	147	3	760	11	6,280	291	...	...	1	...	74	15	5,934	242
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	17	...	52	2	254	18	1,478	41	11,569	644	2	...	1	...	189	30	11,142	568
23	European Prison	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
24	Subsidiary Jails	2	...	7	...	349	40	880	40	10,403	1,501	11	2	...	...	196	41	9,780	1,165
	Grand Total ...	19	...	62	2	603	58	2,358	81	21,972	2,145	13	2	1	...	385	71	20,925	1,733

* Jew.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(28)—*Statement showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1890—cont.

Serial number.	Jails.	4—cont. Age—cont. C. 40 to 60. M.	C. 40 to 60. F.	D. Above 60. M.	D. Above 60. F.	5 — Previous occupation. Males. A. Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	B. Professional persons.	C. Persons in service or performing personal offices.	D. Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	E. Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	F. Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c.	G. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Females. H. Married.	I. Unmarried.	J. Widows.	K. Prostitutes.	6 — Total. M.	Total. F.	Total. Total.
	Central Prisons.																		
1	Rajahmundry	67	5	2	...	9	17	76	138	16	63	169	17	6	6	...	488	29	517
2	Vellore	105	9	2	...	16	11	118	357	64	102	111	23	8	22	...	779	53	832
3	Trichinopoly	94	7	18	2	25	19	163	226	34	32	...	14	10	7	...	499	31	530
4	Coimbatore	145	2	10	...	31	71	49	368	72	67	205	10	...	3	...	863	13	876
5	Cannanore	20	1	3	...	6	35	5	36	25	1	64	1	...	...	...	172	1	173
6	Salem	84	8	1	...	34	29	126	235	30	48	179	31	1	...	...	681	32	713
7	Penitentiary	282	24	21	1	134	547	470	221	132	66	1,125	115	66	37	23	2,695	241	2,936
	Total ...	797	56	57	3	255	729	1,007	1,581	373	379	1,853	211	91	75	23	6,177	400	6,577
	District Jails.																		
8	Russellkonda	32	...	...	...	35	6	7	96	33	38	48	1	...	3	...	258	4	262
9	Berhampore	66	3	2	1	44	39	140	152	24	35	67	7	2	9	...	501	18	519
10	Vizagapatam	69	13	4	...	24	18	19	133	30	23	132	35	5	40	1	379	81	460
11	Parvatipur	73	...	10	...	3	2	39	342	17	92	73	5	...	1	...	568	6	574
12	Guntur	6	1	2	...	...	8	9	11	10	3	37	5	...	1	...	78	6	84
13	Nellore	31	2	1	...	16	3	11	44	27	47	96	4	2	13	1	244	20	264
14	Kurnool	32	1	3	...	16	6	7	74	5	42	87	1	...	7	...	237	8	245
15	Bellary	106	4	16	1	35	5	31	176	28	46	132	16	1	4	2	453	23	476
16	Cuddapah	84	2	1	...	23	35	56	207	24	15	142	19	1	4	...	502	24	526
17	Cuddalore	71	3	3	...	24	14	210	207	31	55	5	15	1	6	...	546	22	568
18	Tanjore	152	13	8	1	26	112	34	335	45	63	66	22	4	6	1	681	33	714
19	Madura	64	1	7	...	13	28	21	449	13	9	107	18	4	2	...	640	24	664
20	Tinnevelly	146	1	28	...	24	25	125	511	64	100	100	5	...	4	...	949	9	958
21	Calicut	138	...	11	...	37	72	447	206	121	18	2	6	2	2	...	903	10	913
22	Mangalore	48	1	...	...	12	5	97	82	19	41	1	10	3	4	...	257	17	274
	Total ...	1,098	45	90	3	327	378	1,253	3,025	491	627	1,095	169	25	106	5	7,196	305	7,501
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	1,895	101	147	6	582	1,107	2,260	4,606	864	1,006	2,948	380	116	181	28	13,373	705	14,078
23	European Prison	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
24	Subsidiary Jails	1,592	364	84	13	93	575	570	4,256	611	1,074	4,473	904	98	534	47	11,632	1,583	13,235
	Grand Total ...	3,487	465	231	19	675	1,684	2,830	8,862	1,476	2,080	7,421	1,284	214	715	75	25,028	2,288	27,316

(29)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1890 *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Numbers according to length of sentence.																								
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.		Total.		
																			a. For life.		*b.* For a term.						
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	3	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	249	11	130	7	58	5	9	1	9	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	466	24	490
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
1	Rajahmundry.	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
		Total admissions ...	...	...	253	13	134	9	68	6	13	1	9	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	488	29	517
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	23	1	57	3	63	5	82	6	191	3	74	3	9	1	38	1	16	...	...	...	556	23	579
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	6	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	16
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	184	14	286	20	113	6	33	2	16	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	8	...	4	...	649	42	691
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	1	30	4	44	...	16	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	5	99
2	Vellore ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	3	...	9	...	4	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	26
		Total admissions ...	...	...	193	20	329	25	161	6	58	2	21	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	8	...	4	...	775	53	832
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	58	...	178	16	113	12	91	8	118	10	172	17	24	...	119	5	97	1	3	...	973	69	1,042
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	3	3	21	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	5	30
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	1	5	170	9	183	9	52	1	20	1	9	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	1	447	26	473
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	1	...	14	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23
3	Trichinopoly ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
		Total admissions ...	4	8	192	11	198	9	52	1	30	1	11	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	1	499	31	530
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	2	...	29	...	103	...	32	...	127	...	373	...	206	...	14	...	25	...	30	...	...	...	941	...	941
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	1	...	11	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	15
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	416	5	213	3	79	...	34	...	20	2	3	...	...	...	19	1	7	...	4	...	825	11	836
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	2	...	10	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
4	Coimbatore ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
		Total admissions ...	1	...	460	6	228	4	81	...	35	...	25	2	3	...	...	...	19	1	7	...	4	...	863	13	876
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	75	...	89	...	60	...	66	...	96	...	144	...	12	...	92	...	97	...	1	...	732	...	732
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	156	1	157
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	...	...	42	...	35	...	44	...	14	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
5	Cannanore ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	1	173
		Total admissions ...	...	...	42	...	39	...	46	...	21	...	17	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	624	...	624
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	14	...	30	...	23	...	60	...	66	...	122	...	142	...	12	...	61	...	94	...	...	...	11	6	17
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	8	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	3	...	...	10	1	...	...	6	...	662	26	688
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	3	1	318	14	228	7	36	...	24	...	27	3	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
6	Salem ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	681	32	713
		Total admissions ...	3	1	326	18	237	9	38	...	24	...	27	3	9	...	1	...	10	1	...	...	6	...	531	36	567
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	64	6	92	9	58	...	64	1	70	9	4	6	6	...	54	5	119	...	...	...	100	16	116
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	88	15	8	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,516	225	2,741
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	1,493	175	592	37	240	8	80	2	43	3	48	...	9	...	2	...	3	...	4	...	2	...	44	...	44
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	2	...	7	...	13	...	8	...	3	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	35
7	Penitentiary ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	9	...	9	...	10	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,695	241	2,936
		Total admissions ...	1,592	190	616	38	266	8	96	2	46	3	58	...	10	...	2	...	3	...	4	...	2	...	671	40	711
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	50	7	145	7	105	6	50	2	32	4	81	3	32	4	2	...	119	7	54	...	1	...	17	2	19
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	13	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	2	225
	District.	B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	...	...	117	1	84	...	17	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	1	...	3	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
8	Russellkonda.	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258	4	262
		Total admissions ...	...	...	131	3	91	...	30	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	85	1	86
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	22	...	34	...	15	1	4	...	4	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1	24
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	1	...	10	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	457	17	474
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	...	...	218	9	168	4	32	2	10	1	15	...	5	...	...	...	6	1	2	...	1	...	9	...	9
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
9	Berhampore ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	2	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	501	18	519
		Total admissions ...	1	...	230	10	185	4	37	2	15	1	10	...	5	...	...	...	6	1	2	...	1	...	152	4	156
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	54	1	67	1	8	1	6	1	10	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	33	22	55
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	15	16	17	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	58	358
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	13	7	140	41	87	9	29	...	8	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	28	1	29
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	1	...	10	...	13	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
10	Vizagapatam ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	1	...	6	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	379	81	460
		Total admissions ...	28	23	165	46	104	10	47	...	16	2	12	...	...	...	† 1	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	192	16	208
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	1	21	10	92	4	51	...	19	1	4	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...			

* Classes A, B, C and D should be amalgamated for this total.

† Sentenced in four different cases. The sentence in the first case was one of six months and 30 cuts.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(29)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1890 *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences*—continued.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Numbers according to length of sentence.																								
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
																			a. For life.		*b.* For a term						
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
	District—cont.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	127	1	336	3	66	...	11	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	538	4	542
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
11	Parvatipur ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	1	...	13	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21
		Total admissions ...	...	...	118	1	357	5	73	...	12	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	568	6	574
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	38	...	116	2	26	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	2	187
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	4	1	24	3	19	...	15	1	1	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	6	78
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
12	Guntur ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total admissions ...	7	1	24	3	19	...	17	1	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	6	84
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	21	2	84	6	52	4	2	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	12	180
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	16	5	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	7	25
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	25	3	85	8	57	...	18	...	23	1	4	...	4	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	222	13	235
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
13	Nellore ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total admissions ...	41	8	86	10	58	...	19	...	23	1	4	...	7	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	244	20	264
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	6	...	19	...	30	...	39	...	24	...	1	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	135	1	136
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	1	5	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	13
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	118	1	38	2	22	...	9	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	7	...	4	1	...	...	219	4	223
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
14	Kurnool ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total admissions ...	...	1	123	4	42	2	25	...	13	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	7	...	4	1	...	...	237	8	245
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	30	1	20	1	16	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	75	2	77
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	10	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	17
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	3	...	160	13	152	3	46	1	37	...	22	...	5	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	432	18	450
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
15	Bellary ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total admissions ...	3	...	170	17	154	4	47	1	45	...	22	...	5	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	453	23	476
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	23	3	46	3	30	1	68	...	56	2	37	2	5	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	13	282
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	32	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	2	38
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	24	1	177	10	157	7	48	2	27	1	8	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	11	...	...	...	460	22	482
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
16	Cuddapah ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Total admissions ...	56	1	182	12	158	7	48	2	30	1	9	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	11	...	...	...	502	24	526
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	24	2	67	2	28	...	18	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	141	4	145
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	5	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	12
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	4	...	215	8	166	6	55	2	16	...	51	...	8	1	...	...	10	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	530	17	547
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
17	Cuddalore ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
		Total admissions ...	5	...	220	12	167	7	56	2	18	...	57	...	8	1	...	...	10	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	546	22	568
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	41	4	63	2	41	1	4	...	23	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	177	7	184
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	4	...	19	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	5	29
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	4	...	238	15	233	11	37	1	42	...	38	...	14	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	612	28	640
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	3	...	9	...	20	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	38
18	Tanjore ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
		Total admissions ...	8	...	260	20	245	11	58	1	48	...	42	...	14	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	681	33	714
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	26	5	77	...	100	...	42	...	23	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	271	5	276
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	4	2	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	13
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	5	...	224	12	177	7	63	2	71	...	46	...	7	...	8	...	4	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	610	22	632
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
19	Madura ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
		Total admissions ...	5	...	228	14	187	7	72	2	76	...	48	...	7	...	8	...	4	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	640	24	664
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	1	...	64	3	116	1	21	6	53	1	34	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	304	12	316
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	34	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	1	49
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	339	4	284	1	92	1	63	...	43	1	20	...	3	...	32	1	8	...	2	...	...	...	886	8	894
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	1	...	4	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
20	Tinnevelly ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total admissions ...	...	...	374	5	303	1	97	1	67	...	43	1	20	...	3	...	32	1	8	...	2	...	...	...	949	9	958
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	40	...	79	1	53	...	23	...	3	...	7	..	1	...	19	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	232	1	233

* Classes A, B, C, and D should be amalgamated for this total.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(29)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1890 *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences*—continued.

1	2	3	4																								5		
			Numbers according to length of sentence.																										
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
																			a. For life.		b. For a term							
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
	District—cont.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	4	...	9	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	2	20
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	33	...	382	5	233	1	117	...	35	...	28	...	17	...	...	...	6	2	6	...	4	...	861	8	869
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
21	Calicut ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	1	...	9	....	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
		Total admissions ...	37	...	392	7	246	1	121	...	42	...	32	...	17	...	...	...	6	2	6	...	4	...	903	10	913
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	41	...	70	...	51	...	28	...	2	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	200
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	5	2	5	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6	18
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	49	2	103	8	40	1	17	...	12	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	239	11	250
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
22	Mangalore ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total admissions ...	54	4	113	15	43	2	19	1	13	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	257	17	274
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	2	...	20	3	26	1	14	...	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	76	4	80
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	172	42	192	50	64	12	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	435	106	541
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	1,661	195	4,667	229	3,546	109	1,136	27	544	12	447	7	117	2	18	...	126	8	62	...	58	4	12,382	593	12,975
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	2	...	19	1	115	4	120	...	70	1	28	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	359	6	365
	Total, Central and District Jails.	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	10	...	20	...	65	...	47	...	33	...	21	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	...	197
		Total admissions ...	1,845	237	4,898	280	3,790	125	1,308	29	649	13	496	7	122	2	19	...	126	8	62	...	58	4	13,373	705	14,078
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	116	8	932	48	1,624	58	958	33	811	22	1,233	27	864	33	86	1	537	20	518	1	11	1	7,090	252	7,942
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	European Prison.	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Subsidiary Jails.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	2,651	432	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,666	435	3,101
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	8,643	1,139	291	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,934	1,145	10,079
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	34	1	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	3	49
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
		Total admissions ...	11,334	1,572	318	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,652	1,583	13,235
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	371	35	45	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	416	37	453
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	2,823	474	207	53	64	12	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,101	541	3,642
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	10,306	1,334	4,958	235	3,546	109	1,137	27	544	12	447	7	117	2	18	...	126	8	62	...	58	4	21,319	1,738	23,057
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	36	1	31	3	115	4	120	...	70	1	28	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	405	9	414
	Grand Total ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	16	...	20	...	65	...	47	...	33	...	21	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	...	203
		Total admissions ...	13,181	1,809	5,216	291	3,790	125	1,309	29	649	13	496	7	122	2	19	...	126	8	62	...	58	4	25,028	2,288	27,316
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	487	43	977	50	1,624	58	958	33	811	22	1,233	27	864	33	86	1	537	20	518	1	11	1	8,106	289	8,395

* Classes A, B, C and D should be amalgamated for this total.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(30)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1890, *who had been previously convicted.*

Serial number.	Jails.	3			4									5			6					
		Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.									Ratio per cent. of column 4-D to column 3.			Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Sec. 399, Criminal Procedure Code).					
					A. Once.		B. Twice.		C. More than twice.		D. Total.						A. Number admitted during the year.			B. Number previously convicted.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																					
1	Rajahmundry	488	29	517	70	3	22	1	22	...	114	4	118	23·36	13·79	22·82	14	6	20	2	...	2
2	Vellore	779	53	832	89	2	16	...	25	2	130	4	134	16·69	7·55	16·11	14	2	16	3	...	3
3	Trichinopoly	499	31	530	37	1	23	1	8	...	68	2	70	13·63	6·45	13·21	5	4	9	2	...	2
4	Coimbatore	863	13	876	73	...	15	...	18	...	106	...	106	12·28	...	12·10	21	...	21	1	...	1
5	Cannanore	172	1	173	8	...	5	...	13	...	26	...	26	15·12	...	15·03	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Salem	681	32	713	55	...	17	1	14	2	86	3	89	12·63	9·37	12·48	3	...	3	1	...	1
7	Penitentiary	2,695	241	2,936	138	5	64	3	107	1	309	9	318	11·47	3·73	10·83	58	3	61	11	...	11
	Total ...	6,177	400	6,577	470	11	162	6	207	5	839	22	861	13·58	5·50	13·09	115	15	130	20	...	20
	District Jails.																					
8	Russellkonda	258	4	262	19	...	3	...	3	...	25	...	25	9·69	...	9·54	1	...	1	...	...	...
9	Berhampore	501	18	519	63	4	11	...	14	...	88	4	92	17·56	22·22	17·73	4	1	5	1	1	2
10	Vizagapatam	379	81	460	42	7	29	1	19	1	90	9	99	23·75	11·11	21·52	11	5	16	4	...	4
11	Parvatipur	568	6	574	69	1	10	1	7	...	86	2	88	15·14	33·33	15·33	12	...	12	2	...	2
12	Guntur	78	6	84	5	...	10	...	...	...	15	...	15	19·23	...	17·86	3	1	4	2	...	2
13	Nellore	244	20	264	15	1	8	...	5	...	28	1	29	11·48	5·00	10·98	5	1	6	...	...	...
14	Kurnool	237	8	245	12	...	5	...	2	...	19	...	19	8·02	...	7·75	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Bellary	453	23	476	37	2	4	...	6	...	47	2	49	10·37	8·69	10·29	2	1	3	...	...	...
16	Cuddapah	502	24	526	27	...	3	...	3	...	33	...	33	6·57	...	6·27	4	1	5	1	...	1
17	Cuddalore	546	22	568	77	2	26	...	13	...	116	2	118	21·24	9·09	20·77	2	1	3	...	...	...
18	Tanjore	681	33	714	55	6	31	1	15	...	101	7	108	14·83	21·21	15·13	7	3	10	1	2	3
19	Madura	640	24	664	81	4	30	...	21	...	132	4	136	20·62	16·67	20·48	3	1	4	1	...	1
20	Tinnevelly	949	9	958	84	...	16	...	7	...	107	...	107	11·27	...	11·17	4	...	4	...	...	...
21	Calicut	903	10	913	70	...	34	...	17	...	121	...	121	13·40	...	13·25	13	...	13	4	...	4
22	Mangalore	257	17	274	14	1	1	...	3	...	18	1	19	7·00	5·88	6·93	3	...	3	1	...	1
	Total ...	7,196	305	7,501	670	28	221	3	135	1	1,026	32	1,058	14·26	10·49	14·10	74	15	89	17	3	20
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	13,373	705	14,078	1,140	39	383	9	342	6	1,865	54	1,919	13·95	7·66	13·63	189	30	219	37	3	40
23	European Prison	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	33·33	...	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Subsidiary Jails	11,652	1,583	13,235	204	30	26	5	23	2	253	37	290	2·17	2·34	2·19	196	41	237	3	1	4
	Grand Total ...	25,028	2,288	27,316	1,345	69	409	14	365	8	2,119	91	2,210	8·47	3·98	8·09	385	71	456	40	4	44

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(31)—*Statement showing the escapes and recaptures of convicts in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1890.

Serial number.	Jails.	3	4			5			6			7		
		Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1889 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year.			Recaptured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.		
			From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Above 1 and under 7 years.	Above 7 years.
			A. B. C.	A. B. C.	A. B. C.	A. B. C.	A. B. C.	A. B. C.	A. B. C.	A. B. C.	A. B. C.	A. B. C.	A. B. C.	A. B. C.
	Central Prisons.													
1	Rajahmundry	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1
2	Vellore	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	...
3	Trichinopoly	1	...	2	2	...	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	...
4	Coimbatore	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...
5	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Salem	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1
7	Penitentiary	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Total ...	10	2	5	7	1	6	7	9	1	10	4	1	2
	District Jails.													
8	Russellkonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Berhampore	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Parvatipur	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
12	Guntur	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
13	Nellore	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
14	Kurnool	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Bellary	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
16	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Cuddalore	1	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
18	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Madura	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	1
20	Tinnevelly	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
21	Calicut	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
22	Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	13	...	3	3	2	3	5	11	...	11	1	1	1
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	23	2	8	10	3	9	12	20	1	21	5	2	3
23	European Prison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Subsidiary Jails	5	2	10	12	1	8	9	4	4	8	12	...	...
	Grand Total ...	28	4	18	* 22	4	17	21	24	5	29	17	2	3

* 5 escaped in transit.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(32)—*Statement showing the offences committed by the convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1890.

1	2	3		4		5						6																7	8
						Breaches of jail rules.						Punishments inflicted.																	
												A.		B. By jail officers.														C.	
														a.		b. Reduced diet.						c.		d.	e.				
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		Total offences.		By Criminal Courts.		Separate confinement.		No. I. Bread and water diet.		No. II. Stir-about diet.		No. III. Full stir-about diet.		Separate confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.		Total punishments	Ratio of column 6-C to column 3.	Column 6-d to the total number of the other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.			
	Central Prisons.																														
1	Rajahmundry	500·31	22·17	2	...	40	...	66	...	103	1	211	1	2	...	...	...	8	...	106	...	30	...	21	...	1	43	1	212	40·58	·48
2	Vellore	211·64	52·14	7	...	87	6	266	10	166	5	526	21	7	...	...	...	120	3	208	9	2	...	12	1	13	164	8	547	56·76	2·53
3	Trichinopoly	785·13	6·95	6	...	96	...	125	...	86	...	313	...	6	...	...	...	21	...	15	...	59	...	62	...	5	145	...	313	39·52	1·02
4	Coimbatore	794·00	4·57	3	...	138	...	161	...	181	...	483	...	3	...	...	...	44	...	41	...	266	...	2	...	6	121	...	483	60·48	1·26
5	Cannanore	522·03	...	...	...	51	...	38	...	139	...	228	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	106	...	...	65	...	228	43·68	...
6	Salem	527·38	29·93	4	...	24	1	195	...	163	2	386	3	4	...	...	...	138	...	...	...	2	...	80	2	1	161	1	389	69·80	·26
7	Penitentiary	655·94	30·58	...	...	62	...	21	...	81	1	164	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	25	...	9	...	31	...	...	93	1	165	24·03	...
	Total ...	4,696·43	146·34	22	...	498	7	872	10	919	9	2,311	26	22	...	...	...	394	3	395	9	368	...	314	3	26	792	11	2,337	48·26	1·14
	District Jails.																														
8	Russellkonda	94·06	2·92	...	...	19	...	1	...	4	3	24	3	...	...	...	...	11	1	9	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	27	27·84	4·35
9	Berhampore	159·65	5·19	...	...	18	...	2	...	12	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	26	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	32	19·41	...
10	Vizagapatam	120·50	13·88	1	...	26	...	...	...	13	2	40	2	1	...	...	...	11	...	16	2	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	42	31·25	2·56
11	Parvatipur	200·96	1·94	...	...	15	...	6	...	26	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	47	23·16	...
12	Guntur	144·76	7·53	1	...	36	...	5	...	27	5	69	5	1	...	...	...	6	1	54	4	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	74	48·59	1·47
13	Nellore	72·07	2·53	...	...	20	...	13	...	49	1	82	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	61	1	...	...	8	...	...	4	...	83	111·26	...
14	Kurnool	58·03	2·05	...	...	6	...	1	...	9	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	16	26·63	14·28
15	Bellary	248·33	14·77	...	...	63	...	58	5	83	6	204	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	3	...	...	75	3	2	103	5	215	81·72	·99
16	Cuddapah	126·32	7·69	...	...	6	...	...	...	5	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	2	103	5	215	81·72	·99
17	Cuddalore	198·84	6·23	1	...	57	...	3	...	26	...	87	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	62	...	...	...	15	...	...	3	...	87	42·42	...
18	Tanjore	273·31	6·43	...	...	37	...	46	...	72	2	155	2	...	...	...	...	22	2	29	...	...	...	12	...	2	90	...	157	56·12	1·31
19	Madura	239·37	8·21	...	...	8	...	2	...	21	1	31	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	7	...	7	...	2	10	...	32	12·02	6·90
20	Tinnevelly	248·25	1·72	...	...	9	...	12	...	28	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	49	19·60	...
21	Calicut	249·93	5·45	2	...	4	...	23	...	18	...	47	...	* 2	...	...	...	9	...	24	...	...	...	3	...	...	9	...	47	18·40	...
22	Mangalore	64·48	3·37	1	...	4	...	28	...	11	...	44	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	...	6	...	1	25	...	44	61·85	2·32
	Total ...	2,498·86	89·91	6	...	328	...	200	5	404	20	938	25	6	...	...	...	145	5	344	12	12	...	129	3	13	289	5	963	37·20	1·41
	Total, Central and District Jails.	7,195·29	236·25	28	...	826	7	1,072	15	1,323	29	3,249	51	28	...	...	...	539	8	739	21	380	...	443	6	39	1,081	16	3,300	44·40	1·21
23	European Prison ...	12·44	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	9	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	12	96·46	...
24	Subsidiary Jails ...	470·32	39·55	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	4	·78	33·33
	Grand Total ...	7,678·05	275·80	29	...	827	7	1,074	15	1,335	29	3,265	51	29	...	...	...	543	8	740	21	380	...	444	6	40	1,089	16	3,316	41·69	1·24

* One attempt at escape acquitted on trial.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(33)—*Statement showing the state of education of the convicts imprisoned in and released from the jails of the Madras Presidency for the year* 1890.

1	2	3		4						5		6		7		8						9					
				Of those in column 3 there were												Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail						Of those in column 7 there were when they left jail					
Serial number.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.		Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year, who had been under instruction in jail.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Central Prisons.																										
1	Rajahmundry	488	29	466	29	19	...	3	...	500·31	22·17	102·16	...	76	...	56	...	17	...	3	...	6	...	54	...	16	...
2	Vellore	779	53	669	53	47	...	63	...	911·64	52·14	39·93	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
3	Trichinopoly	409	31	377	31	62	...	60	...	785·13	6·95	60·50	...	22	...	19	...	3	...	...	...	7	...	15	...	...	...
4	Coimbatore	863	13	699	11	126	2	38	...	794·00	4·57	4·48	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...
5	Cannanore	172	1	133	1	33	...	6	...	522·03	...	12·71	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
6	Salem	681	32	611	32	44	...	26	...	527·38	29·93	19·74	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...
7	Penitentiary	2,695	241	2,030	238	333	3	332	...	655·94	30·58	229·17	...	39	...	19	...	12	...	8	...	13	...	18	...	8	...
	Total ...	6,177	400	4,985	395	664	5	528	...	4,696·42	146·34	468·69	..	150	...	106	...	32	...	12	...	31	...	93	...	26	...
	District Jails.																										
8	Russellkonda	258	4	211	4	10	...	37	...	94·06	2·92	6·12	...	6	...	5	...	....	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	1	...
9	Berhampore	501	18	434	18	45	...	22	...	159·65	5·19	28·68	...	79	...	58	...	16	...	5	...	30	...	43	...	6	...
10	Vizagapatam	379	31	336	30	26	1	17	...	120·50	13·88	108·43	...	388	9	334	9	36	...	18	...	333	9	36	...	19	...
11	Parvatipur	568	6	557	6	10	...	1	...	200·96	1·94	3·99	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
12	Guntur	78	6	72	6	4	...	2	...	144·76	7·53	·87	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
13	Nellore	244	20	203	20	18	...	23	...	72·07	2·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Kurnool	237	8	214	8	11	...	12	...	58·03	2·05	58·03	...	179	9	152	9	10	...	8	...	122	9	38	...	10	...
15	Bellary	453	23	391	23	4	...	58	...	248·33	14·77	4·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Cuddapah	502	24	429	24	49	...	24	...	126·32	7·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Cuddalore	546	22	452	22	58	...	36	...	198·84	6·23	9·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Tanjore	681	33	517	33	123	...	41	...	273·31	6·43	1·19	·83	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
19	Madura	610	24	504	24	97	...	39	...	239·37	8·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Tinnevelly	949	9	642	9	187	...	120	...	248·25	1·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Calicut	903	10	702	10	184	...	17	...	249·93	5·45	5·52	...	18	...	14	...	3	...	1	...	14	...	3	...	1	...
22	Mangalore	257	17	219	17	35	...	3	...	64·48	3·37	17·13	...	131	...	108	...	23	...	...	...	2	...	129	...	...	...
	Total ...	7,196	305	5,883	304	861	1	452	...	2,498·86	89·91	243·94	·83	814	18	653	18	88	...	33	...	502	18	275	...	37	...
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	13,373	705	10,868	699	1,525	6	980	...	7,195·29	236·25	712·63	·83	964	18	799	18	120	...	45	...	533	18	368	...	63	...
23	European Prison	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	12·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	13,376	705	10,869	699	1,525	6	982	...	7,207·73	236·25	712·63	·83	964	18	799	18	120	...	45	...	533	18	368	...	63	...

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(34)—*Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1890, *excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs.*

1	2	3				4		5		6			7		8		9	10
		Average number of prisoners.				Rations.		Establishment.		Hospital charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.			
Serial number.	Jails.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength excluding civil debtors and under-trial prisoners.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.	C. Cost per head of average number sick.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength excluding civil debtors and under-trial prisoners.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
						RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.
	Central Prisons.																	
1	Rajahmundry	522·48	4·29	3·56	530·33	11,178	21 6 4	24,577	46 5 6	690	1 4 10	46 11 5	2,046	3 14 8	3,583	6 12 2	42,074	79 5 5
2	Vellore	963·78	·09	7·35	971·22	23,084	23 15 3	26,463	27 3 11	1,361	1 6 5	47 10 6	2,063	2 2 3	4,887	5 0 7	57,858	59 9 2
3	Trichinopoly	792·08	·65	1·69	794·42	26,457	33 6 5	27,335	34 6 6	1,896	2 6 2	56 6 4	2,812	3 8 10	3,931	4 15 2	62,431	78 9 4
4	Coimbatore	793·57	6·47	6·77	811·81	23,085	28 14 6	27,163	33 7 4	1,297	1 9 7	80 10 7	3,493	4 6 0	5,482	6 12 1	60,520	74 8 9
5	Cannanore	522·03	·06	·11	522·20	12,799	24 8 3	17,235	33 0 1	1,144	2 3 1	57 5 0	1,741	3 5 4	4,929	9 7 1	37,848	72 7 8
6	Salem	557·31	7·50	8·26	573·07	16,436	29 7 10	18,975	33 1 9	816	1 6 10	117 12 0	2,928	5 4 1	4,517	7 14 2	43,672	76 3 4
7	Penitentiary	686·52	8·83	2·77	698·12	18,912	† 27 3 2	20,890	29 14 9	2,240	3 3 4	128 7 0	2,509	3 10 6	17,846	25 9 0	62,397	89 6 1
	Total, District Jails ...	4,842·77	27·89	30·51	4,901·17	1,31,951	* 27 3 2	1,62,638	33 2 11	9,444	1 14 10	68 12 1	17,592	3 10 2	45,175	9 3 6	3,66,800	74 13 5
	District Jails.																	
8	Russellkonda	96·98	·45	1·20	98·63	2,226	22 15 3	3,971	40 4 2	139	1 6 7	43 4 10	31	0 5 1	965	9 12 7	7,332	74 5 6
9	Berhampore	164·84	2·70	7·34	174·88	4,038	24 7 11	5,294	30 4 4	613	3 8 1	66 14 9	706	4 4 6	1,974	11 4 7	12,625	72 3 1
10	Vizagapatam	134·38	2·33	4·28	140·99	3,899	29 0 3	5,482	38 14 1	251	1 12 6	69 8 6	437	3 3 10	2,382	16 14 4	12,451	88 5 0
11	Parvatipur	202·90	...	...	202·90	4,997	24 10 1	5,166	25 7 4	706	3 7 8	60 6 4	1,723	8 7 10	1,582	7 12 9	14,174	69 13 8
12	Guntur	152·29	2·24	2·64	157·17	4,462	29 4 9	4,830	30 11 8	151	0 15 4	55 11 6	350	2 4 9	1,152	7 5 3	10,945	69 10 3
13	Nellore	74·60	7·57	2·36	84·53	1,811	24 4 5	4,793	56 11 3	92	1 1 5	49 7 5	203	2 11 6	961	11 5 11	7,860	92 15 9
14	Kurnool	60·08	5·26	2·24	67·58	1,338	22 4 4	4,795	70 15 3	110	1 10 1	58 3 3	209	3 7 8	1,506	22 4 7	7,958	117 12 1
15	Bellary	263·10	5·56	4·53	273·19	8,142	30 15 2	8,969	32 13 3	404	1 7 8	81 12 6	1,153	4 6 1	3,788	13 13 10	22,456	82 3 2
16	Cuddapah	134·01	8·13	4·10	146·24	3,631	27 1 6	5,175	35 6 2	142	0 15 6	42 6 3	500	3 11 8	1,242	8 7 11	10,690	73 1 7
17	Cuddalore	205·07	8·06	3·73	216·86	6,463	31 8 3	6,414	29 9 3	337	1 8 10	93 5 7	999	4 13 11	1,583	7 4 9	15,796	72 13 5
18	Tanjore	279·74	10·61	9·64	299·99	5,860	20 15 2	10,168	33 14 4	469	1 9 0	71 13 2	1,277	4 9 0	2,027	6 12 1	19,801	66 0 1
19	Madura	247·58	8·57	14·85	271·00	6,660	26 14 4	7,184	26 8 2	124	0 7 4	32 7 4	865	3 7 11	1,001	3 11 1	15,834	58 6 10
20	Tinnevelly	240·97	21·67	4·29	275·93	6,324	25 4 9	11,014	39 14 8	262	0 15 2	85 14 5	738	2 15 3	2,155	7 12 11	20,493	74 4 4
21	Calicut	255·38	3·84	24·79	284·01	7,631	29 14 1	6,556	23 1 4	569	2 0 1	68 1 0	1,279	5 0 2	3,028	10 10 7	19,063	67 1 11
22	Mangalore	67·85	4·70	3·94	76·49	1,252	18 7 3	4,491	58 11 5	51	0 10 8	12 0 11	217	3 3 2	775	10 2 1	6,786	88 11 6
	Total ...	2,588·77	91·69	89·93	2,770·39	68,734	26 8 10	94,302	34 0 8	4,420	1 9 6	61 5 11	10,687	4 2 1	26,121	9 6 10	2,04,264	73 11 8
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	7,431·54	119·58	120·44	7,671·56	2,00,685	* 26 15 7	2,56,940	33 7 11	13,864	1 12 11	66 3 5	28,279	3 12 11	71,296	9 4 8	5,71,064	74 7 0
23	European Prison	12·44	...	...	12·44	1,494	120 1 7	4,545	365 5 8	173	13 14 6	274 9 8	107	8 9 7	1,078	86 10 6	7,397	594 9 10
24	Debtors' Prison	...	...	21·34	21·34	...	...	2,214	103 12 0	32	1 8 0	15 5 0	...	...	575	26 15 1	2,821	132 3 1
	Total, Jails ...	7,443·98	119·58	141·78	7,705·34	2,02,179	* 27 2 1	2,63,699	34 3 7	14,069	1 13 3	66 5 4	28,386	3 13 0	72,949	9 7 6	5,81,282	75 7 0
25	Subsidiary Jails	509·87	707·67	7·74	1,225·28	42,953	‡ 32 5 5	11,833	8 13 9	...	...	...	316	0 9 11	9,234	6 14 7	64,336	48 2 6
	Grand Total ...	7,953·85	827·25	149·52	8,930·62	2,45,132	† 27 14 8	2,75,532	30 13 8	14,069	1 9 2	64 13 0	28,702	3 9 9	82,183	9 3 3	6,45,618	72 4 8

* Average cost of convicts and under-trials at the Penitentiary.
† Average cost of convicts and under-trials.
‡ Average cost of convicts and under-trials in jails and subsidiary jails excluding the under-trials at the Penitentiary.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(35)—*Statement showing the employment of convicts in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1890.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7															8	9		
						Average number employed on working days.																Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days.		
						On prison duties.							On jail buildings.											
													Additions and alterations.		New jails.									
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	A. On unremunerative labour.	B. Prison officers.	C. Prison servants.	D. Gardening.	E. Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	F. Jail repairs.	G. Under Superintendent.	H. Under Public Works Dept.	I. Under Superintendent.	J. Under Public Works Dept.	K. Manufactures.	L. Public Works. (a) Public Works Jails.	L. Public Works. (b) Other extra-mural labour.	Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, Private Individuals or Departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7) K.
	Central Prisons.																							
1	Rajahmundry	3·02	512·92	14·75	5·96	...	39·35	57·81	26·28	78·12	3·26	5·44	·07	...	...	281·50	...	...	·38	7·67	11·27	54·88
2	Vellore	4·49	798·69	28·56	16·60	...	96·45	83·10	110·20	102·60	6·47	...	...	...	...	352·42	...	...	2·29	12·07	10·40	44·12
3	Trichinopoly	5·83	787·00	33·44	25·65	...	59·77	70·10	74·67	70·18	30·37	54·94	...	·14	...	297·74	...	...	...	7·59	8·90	37·83
4	Coimbatore	4·86	792·41	16·02	10·68	...	62·16	64·42	95·50	140·61	53·18	55·49	...	...	...	294·35	...	...	...	7·84	8·13	37·14
5	Cannanore	·80	504·03	19·06	48·65	...	54·44	46·28	74·54	120·78	53·81	11·00	9·31	...	...	65·26	...	...	...	10·80	9·18	12·94
6	Salem	5·49	510·19	6·87	84·66	...	43·25	57·43	48·01	124·41	15·07	...	...	...	...	130·49	...	...	...	8·48	11·25	25·58
7	Penitentiary	6·70	618·88	17·29	·62	...	52·50	70·06	17·17	68·84	27·79	...	...	...	...	364·61	...	...	...	8·48	11·32	58·91
	Total ...	31·19	4,524·12	136·89	262·82	...	407·92	449·20	446·37	705·54	189·95	126·87	9·38	·14	...	1,786·37	...	...	2·67	9·01	9·92	39·48
	District Jails.																							
8	Russellkonda	2·47	83·36	3·21	2·83	...	6·38	11·09	41·36	18·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·65	13·30	...
9	Berhampore	4·60	160·24	8·89	11·30	...	6·62	23·16	36·09	37·07	1·00	29·84	6·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·13	14·45	...
10	Vizagapatam	5·02	131·04	3·54	1·47	...	5·46	11·81	17·96	48·10	...	38·18	4·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·16	9·01	...
11	Parvatipur	·58	174·12	11·69	12·29	...	9·93	19·80	8·67	55·06	1·53	55·47	·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·70	11·37	...
12	Guntur	4·61	147·68	2·70	2·76	...	6·91	15·16	23·42	96·06	·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·67	10·26	...
13	Nellore	1·75	66·94	1·84	2·88	...	2·70	10·64	13·02	10·33	7·68	·58	...	...	...	14·38	...	...	2·89	4·03	15·89	21·48
14	Kurnool	1·76	58·31	1·68	1·21	...	...	6·00	20·01	13·69	6·41	...	...	...	...	·31	...	...	...	...	10·29	·33
15	Bellary	4·88	249·80	4·10	...	...	34·26	28·82	11·28	47·12	7·49	...	...	...	...	116·73	...	...	...	13·71	11·53	46·73
16	Cuddapah	3·72	130·30	3·31	8·04	...	6·67	19·59	16·14	37·87	12·41	4·14	16·38	...	...	...	...	...	2·63	5·12	15·03	...
17	Cuddalore	2·59	200·93	3·41	9·64	...	5·73	23·34	20·20	67·35	42·85	...	...	...	...	28·41	...	...	3·12	2·85	11·61	14·13
18	Tanjore	4·41	249·71	6·42	4·35	...	14·68	18·86	27·09	43·80	3·22	3·96	...	...	...	127·33	...	...	...	5·88	7·55	50·99
19	Madura	3·47	242·00	3·76	3·87	...	16·89	23·85	66·48	90·86	4·40	22·23	...	...	...	9·66	...	...	...	6·98	9·85	3·99
20	Tinnevelly	2·70	216·23	3·02	4·44	...	15·95	32·31	17·42	35·71	13·11	21·78	...	...	...	72·59	...	...	...	7·37	14·93	33·55
21	Calicut	5·61	227·63	7·80	27·18	...	6·92	25·58	52·48	32·33	1·58	...	1·26	...	...	72·50	...	...	...	3·04	11·23	31·85
22	Mangalore	2·48	65·37	4·18	11·67	...	·90	7·40	5·99	10·12	4·31	...	...	...	...	20·80	...	...	...	1·37	11·32	31·82
	Total ...	50·65	2,403·76	69·55	103·93	...	140·00	277·41	386·61	643·36	106·66	176·18	28·71	...	...	462·71	...	2·63	6·01	5·82	11·54	19·25
23	European Prison ...	·73	10·30	·63	...	...	...	1·98	·72	1·80	1·06	...	...	...	...	4·11	...	...	...	...	19·22	39·90
	Total Jails ...	82·57	6,938·18	207·07	366·75	...	547·92	728·59	833·70	1,350·70	297·67	303·05	38·09	·14	...	2,253·19	...	2·63	8·68	7·89	10·50	32·47
24	Subsidiary Jails ...	62·25	420·63	4·04	7·58	...	...	...	115·49	102·43	* 168·84	...	...	...	...	22·25	...	...	...	...	...	5·29
	Grand Total ...	144·82	7,358·81	211·11	374·33	...	547·92	728·59	949·19	1,453·13	466·51	303·05	38·09	·14	...	2,275·44	...	2·63	8·68	7·45	9·90	30·92

* Employed in cleaning and keeping the jails and cutcheries in order.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(36)—*Statement showing the net cost of the prisoners in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1890.

Serial number.	Jails.	Total cost of maintenance (column 9, Statement 35).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 10, Statement 35).	Total cash earnings.	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3, minus column 6).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4, minus column 6).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Central Prisons.	RS. A.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Rajahmundry	42,074 0	79 5 0	6,028 15 0	11 6 0	36,045 1 0	67 15 0
2	Vellore	57,858 10	59 9 0	10,501 10 0	10 13 0	47,357 0 0	48 12 0
3	Trichinopoly	62,430 8	78 9 0	8,098 15 0	10 3 0	54,331 9 0	68 6 0
4	Coimbatorel	60,520 0	74 9 0	1,617 7 0	2 0 0	58,902 9 0	72 9 0
5	Cannanore	37,848 0	72 8 0	5,186 4 0	9 15 0	32,661 12 0	62 9 0
6	Salem	43,672 12	76 3 0	9,175 1 0	16 0 0	34,497 11 0	60 3 0
7	Penitentiary	62,397 0	89 6 0	4,402 3 0	6 5 0	57,994 13 0	83 1 0
	Total ...	3,66,800 14	74 13 0	45,010 7 0	9 3 0	3,21,790 7 0	65 10 0
	District Jails.						
8	Russellkonda	7,331 4	74 5 0	53 14 0	0 9 0	7,277 6 0	73 12 0
9	Berhampore	12,624 3	72 3 0	304 1 0	1 12 0	12,320 2 0	70 7 0
10	Vizagapatam	12,451 6	88 5 0	181 10 0	1 5 0	12,269 12 0	87 0 0
11	Parvatipur	14,174 7	69 14 0	.....	.....	14,174 7 0	69 14 0
12	Guntur	10,945 1	69 10 0	39 11 0	0 4 0	10,905 6 0	69 6 0
13	Nellore	7,859 9	93 0 0	155 14 0	1 13 0	7,703 11 0	91 3 0
14	Kurnool	7,957 0	117 12 0	.....	.....	7,957 0 0	117 12 0
15	Bellary	22,455 13	82 3 0	.....	.....	22,455 13 0	82 3 0
16	Cuddapah	10,691 2	73 2 0	284 9 0	1 15 0	10,406 9 0	71 3 0
17	Cuddalore	15,795 11	72 13 0	475 15 0	2 3 0	15,319 12 0	70 10 0
18	Tanjore	19,801 4	66 0 0	1472 9 0	4 15 0	18,328 11 0	61 1 0
19	Madura	15,833 10	58 7 0	939 9 0	3 7 0	14,894 1 0	55 0 0
20	Tinnevelly	20,493 9	74 4 0	.....	.....	20,493 9 0	74 4 0
21	Calicut	19,063 9	67 2 0	508 8 0	1 13 0	18,555 1 0	65 5 0
22	Mangalore	6,786 14	88 11 0	214 9 0	2 13 0	6,572 5 0	85 14 0
	Total ...	2,04,264 6	73 12 0	3,931 15 0	1 7 0	2,00,332 7 0	72 5 0
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	5,71,065 4	74 7 0	48,942 6 0	6 6 0	5,22,122 14 0	68 1 0
23	European Prison	7,397 0	594 10 0	511 1 0	41 1 0	6,885 15 0	553 9 0
24	Debtors' Prison	2,819 12	132 3 0	.....	.....	2,819 12 0	132 3 0
	Total, Jails ...	5,81,282 0	75 7 0	49,453 7 0	6 7 0	5,31,828 9 0	69 0 0
25	Subsidiary Jails	64,336 0	48 3 0	39 15 0	0 1 0	64,296 1 0	48 2 0
	Grand Total ...	6,45,618 0	72 5 0	49,493 6 0	5 9 0	5,96,124 10 0	66 12 0

E.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

(39)—*For the year* 1890-91.

Class and object of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	Income. Paid by Government.	Income. From endowment in land.	Income. From endowment in money.	Income. Subscriptions and donations.	Number of institutions which afforded relief. In-door.	Number of institutions which afforded relief. Out-door.	Number of institutions which afforded relief. General.	In what shape relief was given.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.—Institutions supported by Government, whether originally constructed by Government or private persons and whether under Government management or private persons.				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.				
A. General— (1) Dispensaries	7	463	45,139	48,685	...	...	...	3	1	3	Medicine, diet, accommodation and clothing.
(2) Poor houses	3	414	151,970	...	1,499	5,376	...	1	2	...	Rice and food.
(3) For travellers	129	843	308,630	626	5,726	1,950	...	128	1	...	Accommodation, water and money dole.
(4) For orphans	5	61	21,901	30	...	1,456	...	1	3	1	Food, clothing and education.
B. Hindus— (1) To relieve paupers	4	12	4,340	...	1,154	108	...	3	...	1	Food, raw rice, water and accommodation.
(2) Do. Brahmins ...	29	271	99,152	1,713	9,338	1,913	...	27	...	2	Raw rice, food and accommodation.
(3) For travellers	65	690	257,081	120	3,905	57	...	65	...	...	Accommodation, water, butter-milk and conjee.
C. Muhammadans— (1) To relieve paupers	5	687	251,031	5,800	61	100	200	4	...	1	Food, raw rice, money dole and accommodation.
(2) For travellers	1	13	4,745	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Accommodation.
Total ...	248	3,454	1,143,389	56,974	21,683	10,960	200	233	7	8	
II.—Institutions supported by the general public.											
A. General— (1) For cure of sickness	9	690	183,815	...	...	17,400	3,962	...	2	7	Medicine, diet, accommodation, clothing and food.
(2) To relieve paupers	53	4,589	1,658,458	...	1,19,186	53,036	15,909	3	5	45	Food, clothing, education, and raw rice, and money.
(3) For travellers	759	8,089	2,631,239	...	19,838	9,597	22,764	690	12	57	Food, accommodation, water, raw rice, butter-milk, firewood and money.
B. Hindus— (1) To relieve paupers	192	2,776	986,954	...	62,130	27,589	19,029	58	94	40	Food, raw rice, accommodation and water.
(2) Do. Brahmans ...	401	6,178	2,277,413	...	92,915	74,168	36,945	309	10	82	Food, raw rice, accommodation, light, and water.
(3) Do. Byragis	53	763	252,524	...	29,428	5,808	2,371	3	20	30	Food, raw rice, rations, and money dole.
(4) For travellers	641	3,075	1,123,468	...	32,035	25,803	4,613	584	7	50	Food, raw rice, accommodation, light and water.
(5) For Rajput boys and girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
C. Muhammadans— (1) To relieve paupers	9	185	67,420	...	1,330	90	70	8	1	...	Food, raw rice and conjee.
(2) For travellers	54	298	135,223	...	460	296	24	54	...	...	Accommodation.
D. Europeans and East Indians— To relieve paupers	2	10	3,650	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	Education and daily meal.
Total ...	2,173	26,653	9,320,164	...	3,57,322	2,13,787	1,05,687	1,711	151	311	
III.—Institutions supported partly by Government and partly by the general public.											
A. General— (1) For cure of sickness	48	2,853	205,076	3,39,098	...	33,508	21,956	2	30	16	Medicine, diet, food, lodging and clothing.
(2) To relieve paupers	4	242	88,397	9,879	60	12,174	1,708	1	...	3	Cooked food, raw rice and accommodation.
(3) For travellers	9	55	19,718	400	116	419	...	8	1	...	Accommodation, cooked food and raw rice.
(4) For orphans	3	166	60,855	2,919	...	...	2,808	3	...	...	Instruction, food and clothing.
B. Hindus— (1) To relieve paupers	7	114	41,712	4	4,016	532	3,597	7	...	...	Food.
(2) Do. Brahmans	21	1,529	551,157	27,427	15,559	4,248	14,885	15	...	6	Food, accommodation and raw rice.
(3) Do. Byragis	1	65	23,725	69	2,400	600	...	...	...	1	Food and raw rice.
(4) For travellers	3	19	7,057	156	5	...	370	3	...	...	Accommodation.

E.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—*continued.*

(39)—*For the year* 1890-91—continued.

Class and object of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	Income.				Number of institutions which afforded relief.			In what shape relief was given.
				Paid by Government.	From endowment in land.	From endowment in money.	Subscriptions and donations.	In-door.	Out-door.	General.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
III.—Institutions supported partly by Government and partly by the general public.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
C. Muhammadans— To relieve paupers	2	65	23,705	2,734	...	240	...	2	...	...	Food and conjee.
D. Europeans and East Indians— (1) For orphans	5	387	141,326	15,717	...	35,729	6,911	5	...	...	Food, lodging, clothing, education and medicine.
(2) To relieve paupers	2	441	160,965	12,252	...	1,216	24,139	1	1	...	Clothing, lodging, money dole and boarding.
Total ...	105	5,936	1,413,693	4,10,655	22,156	88,666	76,374	47	32	26	
IV.—Institutions supported either wholly or in part from local taxation.											
A. General— (1) For cure of sickness	365	21,403	2,348,268	1,10,252	652	1,42,592	61,537	24	188	153	Medicine, diet, accommodation and clothing.
(2) To relieve paupers	30	1,711	237,533	3,072	77,815	29,631	5,144	6	9	15	Food, raw rice, accommodation and clothing.
(3) For travellers	333	1,571	575,764	10,860	3,623	1,022	2,655	324	9	...	Accommodation and water.
B. Hindus— (1) To relieve paupers	30	419	154,062	11,491	24,111	3,458	512	4	...	26	Food, raw rice and accommodation.
(2) Do. Brahmans ...	29	610	222,554	1,569	27,129	44	21	26	...	3	Do. do.
(3) For travellers	31	246	89,445	1,654	413	263	...	31	...	...	Accommodation, water and light.
C. Muhammadans— For travellers	4	11	4,112	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	Accommodation.
D. Europeans— For travellers	17	3	1,098	301	...	843	859	17	...	...	Do.
Total ...	839	25,974	3,632,836	1,39,199	1,33,743	1,77,853	70,728	436	206	197	
Grand Total ...	3,365	62,017	15,510,082	6,06,828	5,34,904	4,91,266	2,52,989	2,427	396	542	

continued.

jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1890—continued.

10			11			12			13													
Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Ratio per mille of average strength.													
									A. Of admissions into hospital.			B. Of daily average number of sick.			C. Of deaths from cholera.			D. Of deaths from all other causes, both in and out of hospital.			E. Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	633·31	1,040·31	650·67	23·83	39·01	24·70	...	...	...	7·92	...	7·46	7·92	...	7·46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264·20	1,785·71	369·00	1·32	53·57	4·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	594·68	1,077·84	622·26	21·90	39·52	22·91	...	...	...	7·25	...	6·84	7·25	...	6·84
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	497·89	321·03	492·51	16·95	6·42	16·63	...	...	...	5·03	...	4·88	5·03	...	4·88
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	389·61	2,777·78	496·27	10·39	194·44	18·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268·10	...	268·10	13·40	...	13·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	489·85	455·23	488·79	16·65	16·69	16·65	...	...	...	4·76	...	4·61	4·76	...	4·61
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	775·63	466·56	763·57	22·79	29·55	22·95	...	...	...	21·95	...	21·45	21·95	...	21·45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300·30	...	282·75	9·01	...	8·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105·48	...	103·73	2·11	...	2·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	737·75	416·09	730·02	21·65	26·35	21·77	...	...	...	20·49	...	20·00	20·49	...	20·00
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	380·16	...	367·56	15·71	...	15·19	...	...	...	29·24	...	28·27	29·24	...	28·27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120·19	...	116·69	7·21	...	7·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	350·65	...	339·48	14·56	...	14·10	...	...	...	26·68	...	25·83	26·68	...	25·83
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	515·61	...	512·06	12·16	...	12·08	...	...	...	8·06	...	8·00	8·06	...	8·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139·40	...	138·44	1·39	...	1·38	...	...	...	46·47	...	46·15	46·47	...	46·15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	478·00	...	474·76	11·13	...	11·05	...	...	...	10·95	...	10·87	10·95	...	10·87
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	568·16	185·49	559·95	31·01	9·17	30·54	...	...	...	52·01	...	50·90	52·01	...	50·90
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268·82	...	260·42	2·69	...	2·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	127·66	775·19	161·36	15·32	147·29	22·19	...	...	...	42·55	...	40·34	42·55	...	40·34
1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	526·79	291·54	521·11	29·30	34·99	29·44	...	...	...	50·51	...	49·29	50·51	...	49·29
...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	1,256·20	1,760·41	1,282·24	63·12	32·64	61·61	...	...	...	77·54	...	73·69	77·54	...	73·69
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217·39	10,000·00	425·53	4·35	300·00	10·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	1,123·75	1,988·64	1,163·55	56·05	39·77	55·36	...	...	...	68·52	...	65·37	68·52	...	65·37
6	1	7	54	2	56	17	3	20	826·93	634·92	820·83	27·77	28·11	27·78	2·36	12·70	2·69	22·79	16·93	22·61	25·15	29·63	25·30
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	271·03	769·23	292·69	7·34	26·92	8·20	...	...	...	34·97	...	33·45	34·97	...	33·45
1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	110·95	1,223·24	141·15	14·00	97·86	16·27	...	...	...	34·14	...	33·21	34·14	...	33·21
7	1	8	57	2	59	17	3	20	807·07	645·64	801·92	27·24	29·01	27·29	2·29	12·26	2·61	23·16	16·34	22·94	25·45	28·60	25·55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	723·47	...	723·47	50·64	...	50·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	723·47	...	723·47	50·64	...	50·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,514·53	...	3,514·53	97·94	...	97·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,514·53	...	3,514·53	97·94	...	97·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	261·52	353·98	268·70	4·74	5·82	4·82	2·13	...	1·06	4·25	...	3·92	6·38	...	5·88
3	...	3	4	...	4	1	...	1	212·41	319·74	216·20	3·35	6·39	3·46	1·46	...	1·41	16·11	...	15·64	17·57	...	16·05
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270·64	...	258·40	9·47	...	9·04	...	...	...	270·64	...	258·40	270·64	...	258·40
3	...	3	5	...	5	2	...	2	232·69	338·88	238·31	3·96	6·01	4·06	1·72	...	1·63	12·93	...	12·24	14·65	...	13·87
6	1	7	55	2	57	18	3	21	792·13	594·63	785·28	26·39	24·91	26·34	2·34	10·88	2·64	21·62	14·50	21·37	23·96	25·38	24·01
3	...	3	5	...	5	1	...	1	220·82	397·09	227·26	3·93	9·93	4·15	1·25	...	1·21	18·82	...	18·13	20·07	...	19·34
1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	616·86	1,104·97	628·63	26·04	88·40	27·55	...	...	...	41·12	...	40·13	41·12	...	40·13
10	1	11	62	2	64	19	3	22	736·34	581·32	730·97	24·31	24·19	24·31	2·20	9·69	2·46	21·69	12·92	21·39	23·89	22·61	23·85

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(38)—*Statement showing particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1890.

1	2	3		4		5			6			7			8			9			10			11			12		
Serial number.	Jails.	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred, &c.			Escaped.			Deaths.			Remaining on 31st December 1890.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M	F	T.	M	F	T.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																												
1	Rajahmundry ...	8	...	66	4	74	4	78	3·95	·34	4·29	38	3	41	28	1	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	...	7
2	Vellore	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	·09	...	·09	1	...	1	... 3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	·65	...	·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	25	...	25
4	Coimbatore ...	8	...	134	6	142	6	148	6·27	·20	6·47	67	2	69	49	4	53	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Cannanore ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	·06	...	·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
6	Salem	4	...	117	4	121	4	125	7·28	·22	7·50	51	...	51	60	4	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	Penitentiary ...	17	...	101	8	118	8	126	8·11	·72	8·83	24	3	27	84	5	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	52	...	52
	Total ...	37	...	423	22	460	22	482	26·41	1·48	27·89	181	8	189	224	14	238	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	52	...	52
	District Jails.																												
8	Russellkonda ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	·45	...	·45	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
9	Berhampore ...	...	...	65	7	65	7	72	2·57	·13	2·70	22	4	26	40	3	43	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
10	Vizagapatam ...	1	...	121	18	122	18	140	2·13	·20	2·33	32	5	37	83	11	94	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
11	Párvatipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
12	Guntúr	9	...	65	2	74	2	76	2·14	·10	2·24	32	2	34	37	...	37	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
13	Nellore	5	1	88	13	93	14	107	6·94	·65	7·57	41	6	47	47	6	53	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
14	Kurnool	3	1	70	5	73	6	79	4·93	·33	5·26	37	5	42	32	1	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2
15	Bellary	17	1	80	3	97	4	101	5·39	·17	5·56	47	3	50	47	1	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
16	Cuddapah	4	...	159	13	163	13	176	7·57	·53	8·13	69	8	77	81	5	86	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	8	...	8
17	Cuddalore ...	6	...	161	7	167	7	174	7·70	·36	8·06	73	3	76	85	4	89	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
18	Tanjore	20	...	164	7	184	7	191	9·99	·62	10·61	80	4	84	101	3	104	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
19	Madura	8	...	172	6	180	6	186	8·32	·25	8·57	114	3	117	63	2	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	21	...	21
20	Tinnevelly ...	3	...	254	3	257	3	260	21·52	·15	21·67	93	1	94	142	2	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
21	Calicut	1	1	89	2	90	3	93	3·72	·12	3·84	28	...	28	53	3	56	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
22	Mangalore ...	4	2	129	9	133	11	144	4·60	·10	4·70	69	6	75	62	5	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	81	6	1,619	95	1,700	101	1,801	87·97	3·72	91·69	737	50	787	874	46	920	12	...	12	1	...	1	2	...	2	74	5	79
	Total, Central & District Jails...	118	6	2,042	117	2,160	123	2,283	114·38	5·20	119·58	918	58	976	1,098	60	1,158	13	...	13	1	...	1	4	...	4	126	5	131
23	European Prison.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Subsidiary Jails.	724	30	22,562	1,007	23,286	1,037	24,323	682·65	25·02	707·67	10054	425	10,459	9,566	480	10,046	2,767	105	2,872	36	...	36	12	...	12	871	27	898
	Grand Total ...	842	36	24,604	1,124	25,446	1,160	26,606	797·03	30·22	827·25	10052	483	11,435	10,664	540	11,204	2,780	105	2,885	37	...	37	16	...	16	997	32	1,029

continued.

in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1890.

10			11			12			13														
									Ratio per mille of average strength.														
									A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes, both in and out of hospital.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1,333·17	315·74	1,290·00	28·74	16·69	28·23	...	...	...	25·98	45·10	26·79	25·98	45·10	26·79
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	253·16	...	253·10	5·06	...	4·66	...	...	...	253·16	...	233·10	253·16	...	233·10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1,315·43	310·97	1,272·79	28·36	16·44	27·85	...	...	...	27·57	44·42	28·28	27·57	44·42	28·28
...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	825·98	786·34	823·84	29·28	35·86	29·63	...	...	...	6·58	38·36	8·30	6·58	38·36	8·30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	819·30	786·34	817·53	29·04	35·86	29·41	...	...	...	6·53	38·36	8·24	6·53	38·36	8·24
2	...	2	14	...	14	...	...	...	1,376·84	575·54	1,369·81	42·20	34·53	42·22	...	...	...	40·76	...	40·40	40·76	...	40·40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,538·46	...	1,538·46	76·92	...	76·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,234·61	1,183·43	...	1,000·00	76·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	14	...	14	...	...	...	1,374·25	847·46	1,369·55	42·23	52·26	42·32	...	...	...	40·64	...	40·28	40·64	...	40·28
1	...	1	7	...	7	2	...	2	778·34	218·82	775·14	20·04	24·07	20·06	2·52	...	2·50	28·97	...	28·80	31·49	...	31·30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159·49	...	154·56	9·57	...	9·27	...	...	...	159·49	...	154·56	159·49	...	154·56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	7	...	7	2	...	2	767·13	203·67	763·73	19·79	22·40	19·81	2·48	...	2·46	29·74	...	29·56	32·22	...	32·02
2	...	2	4	...	4	...	...	...	886·92	...	886·92	38·24	...	38·24	...	...	...	19·16	...	19·16	19·16	...	19·16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	4	...	4	...	...	...	886·63	...	886·63	38·22	...	38·22	...	...	...	19·15	...	19·15	19·15	...	19·15
...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	280·63	200·47	276·33	12·63	7·02	12·33	1·89	...	1·79	18·96	...	17·94	20·85	...	19·73
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274·72	...	266·67	8·24	...	8·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121·06	...	121·06	121·06	...	121·06
...	...	...	3	...	3	1	...	1	276·28	199·00	272·22	12·38	6·96	12·09	1·84	...	1·74	20·26	...	19·19	22·10	...	20·93
1	...	1	4	...	4	4	2	6	547·31	457·82	543·32	24·94	30·41	25·18	6·10	65·40	8·74	12·19	...	11·65	18·29	65·40	20·39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246·61	...	226·50	17·26	...	15·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	418·41	...	361·01	4·18	...	3·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	4	...	4	4	2	6	543·18	441·92	538·59	24·77	29·36	24·98	6·00	63·13	8·59	12·00	...	11·46	18·00	63·13	20·05
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	616·63	342·47	608·37	33·91	6·85	33·10	...	...	...	10·63	...	10·31	10·63	...	10·31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	606·00	342·47	598·19	33·33	6·85	32·55	...	...	...	10·45	...	10·14	10·45	...	10·14
...	...	...	2	1	3	10	1	11	1,803·95	3,060·89	1,862·41	51·11	140·65	53·03	62·64	192·68	66·73	12·52	192·68	18·20	75·16	385·36	84·93
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,167·31	...	1,111·11	35·02	...	33·33	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	278·16	6,656·67	408·72	25·03	...	24·52	...	..	..	278·16	...	272·48	278·16	...	272·48
...	...	...	3	1	4	10	1	11	1,729·53	3,656·31	1,789·80	49·76	133·45	52·37	59·03	182·81	62·90	23·61	182·81	28·59	82·64	365·63	91·49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	838·17	1,368·88	892·99	22·82	56·02	26·34	...	...	...	16·60	...	14·88	16·60	...	14·88
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,408·45	...	1,287·55	23·47	...	21·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246·30	...	233·64	4·93	...	4·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	828·79	1,328·67	879·40	22·26	55·24	25·61	...	...	...	15·79	...	14·19	15·79	...	14·19
...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	1,577·43	1,546·39	1,577·13	57·42	77·32	57·61	...	...	...	59·71	...	59·14	59·71	...	59·14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	1,577·43	1,546·39	1,577·13	57·42	77·32	57·61	...	...	...	59·71	...	59·14	59·71	...	59·14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	442·11	531·21	446·51	18·37	5·31	17·73	...	...	...	20·72	...	19·70	20·72	...	19·70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	396·82	...	378·79	3·97	...	3·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	435·02	516·13	439·01	17·87	5·16	17·24	...	...	...	20·08	...	19·09	20·08	...	19·09
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,110·03	1,581·03	1,126·01	24·00	43·48	24·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144·09	...	132·10	2·88	...	2·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	999·26	1,152·74	1,005·56	21·59	31·70	22·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	827·16	2,439·02	882·16	23·26	160·97	27·96	...	...	...	34·46	...	33·29	34·46	...	33·29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	405·68	3,030·30	570·34	10·14	30·30	11·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	456·62	...	446·43	68·49	...	66·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	782·81	2,469·14	843·44	23·79	139·92	27·97	...	...	...	30·70	...	29·59	30·70	...	29·59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289·04	135·41	281·26	16·31	3·38	15·58	...	...	..	20·13	...	19·00	20·13	...	19·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185·53	...	179·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	185·53	...	179·86	185·53	...	179·86
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	441·50	...	411·50	185·43	...	185·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290·42	133·87	281·85	18·98	3·35	18·08	...	...	..	23·23	...	21·96	23·23	...	21

D.—PRISONS—

(37)—*Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the jail population in the*

Serial number.	Jails.	Classes of prisoners.	4 Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial, and civil prisoners, respectively, exclusive of hospital and observation cells. M.	F.	Total.	5 Average daily strength. M.	F.	Total.	6 Maximum population on any one day. M.	F.	Total.	7 Number admitted into hospital. M.	F.	Total.	8 Daily average number of sick. M.	F.	Total.	9 Number of deaths in and out of hospital. M.	F.	Total.
	District Jails—continued.																			
16	Cuddapah ...	Convicts ...	136	5	141	126·32	7·69	134·01	151	9	160	80	8	88	3·01	·30	3·31	1	...	1
		Under-trial.	16	...	16	7·57	·56	8·13	12	1	13	2	1	3	·01	·03	·04	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4·00	·10	4·10	8	*...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	152	5	157	137·89	8·35	146·24	...	...	...	82	9	91	3·02	·33	3·35	1	...	1
17	Cuddalore ...	Convicts ...	160	12	172	198·84	6·23	205·07	234	10	244	99	2	101	3·37	·04	3·41	1	...	1
		Under-trial.	18	...	18	7·70	·36	8·06	35	3	38	3	1	4	·08	·07	·15	...	...	...
		Civil ...	13	...	13	3·73	...	3·73	7	...	7	1	...	1	·05	...	·05	...	...	...
		Total ...	191	12	203	210·27	6·59	216·86	...	...	...	103	3	106	3·50	·11	3·61	1	...	1
18	Tanjore	Convicts ...	282	20	302	273·31	6·43	279·74	337	†6	343	212	3	215	6·23	·19	6·42	6	...	6
		Under-trial.	30	...	30	9·99	·62	10·61	12	1	13	5	...	3	·09	...	·09	...	...	...
		Civil ...	12	...	12	9·48	·16	9·64	11	1	12	1	...	1	·02	...	·02	...	...	...
		Total ...	324	20	344	292·78	7·21	299·99	...	...	...	216	3	219	6·34	·19	6·53	6	...	6
19	Madura	Convicts ...	312	21	333	239·37	8·21	247·58	306	15	321	91	...	91	3·76	...	3·76	7	...	7
		Under-trial.	24	...	24	8·32	·25	8·57	30	1	31	1	...	1	·06	...	·06	...	...	...
		Civil ...	44	...	44	14·68	·17	14·85	37	1	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	380	21	401	262·37	8·63	271·00	...	...	...	92	...	92	3·82	...	3·82	7	...	7
20	Tinnevelly ...	Convicts ...	258	20	278	248·25	1·72	249·97	320	†1	321	128	...	128	3·02	...	3·02	2	...	2
		Under-trial.	30	...	30	21·52	·15	21·67	85	1	86	3	...	3	·03	...	·03	1	...	1
		Civil ...	12	...	12	4·29	...	4·29	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	300	20	320	274·06	1·87	275·93	...	...	...	131	...	131	3·05	...	3·05	3	...	3
21	Calicut	Convicts ...	140	7	147	249·93	5·45	255·38	324	†3	327	142	1	143	7·75	·05	7·80	13	...	13
		Under-trial.	30	7	37	3·72	·12	3·84	13	1	14	1	...	1	·01	...	·01	...	...	...
		Civil ...	28	...	28	23·50	1·29	24·79	48	2	50	3	1	4	·36	·19	·55	1	...	1
		Total ...	198	14	212	277·15	6·86	284·01	...	...	...	146	2	148	8·12	·24	8·36	14	...	14
22	Mangalore ...	Convicts ...	185	28	213	64·48	3·37	67·85	93	4	97	81	6	87	4·07	·11	4·18	5	...	5
		Under-trial.	21	5	26	4·60	·10	4·70	17	1	18	1	1	2	·02	·03	·05	...	...	...
		Civil ...	11	8	19	3·89	·05	3·94	10	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	217	41	258	72·97	3·52	76·49	...	...	...	82	7	89	4·09	·14	4·23	5	...	5
	Total, Central and District Jails.	Convicts ...	9,162	619	9,781	7,195·29	236·25	7,431·54	...	...	...	5,950	150	6,100	199·80	6·64	206·44	181	7	188
		Under-trial.	343	36	379	114·38	5·20	119·58	...	...	...	31	4	35	·84	·14	·98	4	...	4
		Civil ...	196	17	213	117·17	3·27	120·44	...	...	...	13	4	17	1·64	·32	1·96	4	...	4
		Total ...	9,701	672	10,373	7,426·64	244·72	7,671·56	...	...	...	5,994	158	6,152	202·28	7·10	209·38	189	7	196
23	European Prison.	Convicts ...	36	...	36	12·44	...	12·44	14	...	14	9	...	9	·63	...	·63	...	...	...
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	36	...	36	12·44	...	12·44	...	...	...	9	...	9	·63	...	·63	...	...	...
24	Debtors' Prison, Madras.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	29	3	32	21·34	...	21·34	39	...	39	75	...	75	2·09	...	2·09	...	...	...
		Total ...	29	3	32	21·34	...	21·34	...	...	...	75	...	75	2·09	...	2·09	...	...	...
25	Subsidiary Jails.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	470·32	39·55	509·87	...	...	...	123	14	137	2·23	·23	2·46	3	...	3
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	682·65	25·02	707·67	...	...	...	145	8	153	2·29	·16	2·45	12	...	12
		Civil ...	...	...	...	7·39	·35	7·74	...	...	...	2	...	2	·07	...	·07	2	...	2
		Total ...	3,967	1879	5,846	1,160·36	64·92	1,225·28	...	...	...	270	22	292	4·59	·39	4·98	17	...	17
	Grand Total ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	7,678·05	275·80	7,953·85	...	...	...	6,082	164	6,246	202·66	6·87	209·53	184	7	191
		Under-trial	...	...	...	797·03	30·22	827·25	...	...	...	176	12	188	3·13	·30	3·43	16	...	16
		Civil ...	...	...	...	145·90	3·62	149·52	...	...	...	90	4	94	3·89	·32	4·12	6	...	6
		Total ...	13,733	2554	16,287	8,620·98	309·64	8,930·62	...	...	...	6,348	180	6,528	209·59	7·49	217·08	206	7	213

* No females on that day.

† Less number of females on that day.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(37)—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the jail population in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1890.

D.—PRISONS—

(37)—*Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the jail population*

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9		
Serial number.	Jails.	Classes of prisoners.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial, and civil prisoners, respectively, exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																			
1	Rajahmundry	Convicts	980	44	1,024	500·31	22·17	522·48	574	26	600	667	7	674	14·38	·37	14·75	13	1	14
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	3·95	·34	4·29	14	3	17	1	...	1	·02	...	·02	1	...	1
		Civil	2	...	2	3·56	...	3·56	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	982	44	1,026	507·82	22·51	530·33	...	...	...	668	7	675	14·40	·37	14·77	14	1	15
2	Vellore	Convicts	997	90	1,087	911·64	52·14	963·78	991	73	1,064	753	41	794	26·69	1·87	28·56	6	2	8
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	·09	...	·09	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	7·35	...	7·35	13	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	997	90	1,087	919·08	52·14	971·22	...	...	...	753	41	794	26·69	1·87	28·56	6	2	8
3	Trichinopoly	Convicts	970	89	1,059	785·13	6·95	792·08	990	21	1,011	1,081	4	1,085	33·20	·24	33·44	32	...	32
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	·65	...	·65	3	...	3	1	...	1	·05	...	·05	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	1·56	·13	1·69	5	1	6	...	2	2	...	·13	·13	...	...	...
		Total	970	89	1,059	787·34	7·08	794·42	...	...	...	1,082	6	1,088	33·25	·37	33·62	32	...	32
4	Coimbatore	Convicts	1,328	52	1,380	794·00	4·57	798·57	830	21	851	618	1	619	15·91	·11	16·02	25	...	25
		Under-trial.	30	...	30	6·27	·20	6·47	28	2	30	1	...	1	·06	...	·06	1	...	1
		Civil	20	...	20	6·63	·14	6·77	14	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1,378	52	1,430	806·90	4·91	811·81	...	...	...	619	1	620	15·97	·11	16·08	26	...	26
5	Cannanore	Convicts	815	30	845	522·03	...	522·03	642	...	642	463	...	463	19·96	...	19·96	10	...	10
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	·06	...	·06	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	·11	...	·11	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	815	30	845	522·20	...	522·20	...	...	...	463	...	463	19·96	...	19·96	10	...	10
6	Salem	Convicts	633	30	663	527·38	20·93	557·31	565	44	609	148	6	154	6·66	·21	6·87	11	...	11
		Under-trial.	46	3	49	7·28	·22	7·50	31	1	32	2	...	2	·06	...	·06	...	...	...
		Civil	14	4	18	8·26	...	8·26	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total	693	37	730	542·92	30·15	573·07	...	...	...	150	6	156	6·72	·21	6·93	12	...	12
7	Penitentiary	Convicts	657	43	700	655·94	30·58	686·52	741	*29	770	359	14	373	16·36	·93	17·29	12	2	14
		Under-trial.	19	12	31	8·11	·72	8·83	18	2	20	2	...	2	·14	...	·14	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	2·39	·38	2·77	7	2	9	1	...	1	·01	...	·01	...	...	...
		Total	676	55	731	666·44	31·68	698·12	...	...	...	362	14	376	16·51	·93	17·44	12	2	14
	District Jails.																			
8	Russellkonda	Convicts	129	11	140	94·06	2·92	96·98	124	*2	126	58	1	59	3·19	·02	3·21	1	...	1
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	·45	...	·45	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	1·20	...	1·20	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	129	11	140	95·71	2·92	98·63	...	...	...	58	1	59	3·19	·02	3·21	1	...	1
9	Berhampore	Convicts	143	31	174	159·65	5·19	164·84	278	7	285	288	19	307	8·16	·73	8·89	12	2	14
		Under-trial.	11	4	15	2·67	·13	2·70	23	†...	23	3	...	3	·09	...	·09	...	...	...
		Civil	7	...	7	7·19	·15	7·34	12	†...	12	2	1	3	·18	...	·18	2	...	2
		Total	161	35	196	169·41	5·47	174·88	...	...	...	293	20	313	8·43	·73	9·16	14	2	16
10	Vizagapatam	Convicts	245	29	274	120·50	13·88	134·38	213	14	227	101	19	120	2·75	·79	3·54	2	...	2
		Under-trial.	14	...	14	2·13	·20	2·33	14	†...	14	3	...	3	·05	...	·05	...	...	...
		Civil	8	...	8	4·06	·22	4·28	6	†...	6	1	...	1	·02	...	·02	...	...	...
		Total	267	29	296	126·69	14·30	140·99	...	...	...	105	19	124	2·82	·79	3·61	2	...	2
11	Parvatipur	Convicts	122	10	132	200·96	1·94	202·90	249	4	253	317	3	320	11·54	·15	11·69	12	...	12
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	122	10	132	200·96	1·94	202·90	...	...	...	317	3	320	11·54	·15	11·69	12	...	12
12	Guntur	Convicts	155	9	164	144·76	7·53	152·29	175	12	185	64	4	68	2·66	·04	2·70	3	...	3
		Under-trial.	13	...	13	2·14	·10	2·24	11	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	4	...	4	2·52	·12	2·64	16	1	17	1	...	1	·01	...	·01	...	...	...
		Total	172	9	181	149·42	7·75	157·17	...	...	...	65	4	69	2·67	·04	2·71	3	...	3
13	Nellore	Convicts	208	14	222	72·07	2·53	74·60	130	3	133	80	4	84	1·73	·11	1·84	...	...	...
		Under-trial.	14	...	14	6·94	·63	7·57	14	1	15	1	...	1	·02	...	·02	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	2·05	·31	2·36	5	†...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	222	14	236	81·06	3·47	84·53	...	...	...	81	4	85	1·75	·11	1·86	...	...	...
14	Kurnool	Convicts	63	3	66	58·03	2·05	60·08	84	4	88	48	5	53	1·35	·33	1·68	2	...	2
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	4·03	·33	5·26	28	1	29	2	1	3	·05	·01	·06	...	...	...
		Civil	3	...	3	2·19	·05	2·24	6	†...	6	1	...	1	·15	...	·15	...	...	...
		Total	66	3	69	65·15	2·43	67·58	...	...	...	51	6	57	1·55	·34	1·89	2	...	2
15	Bellary	Convicts	244	21	265	248·33	14·77	263·10	285	18	303	72	2	74	4·05	·05	4·10	5	...	5
		Under-trial.	27	5	32	5·39	·17	5·56	21	2	23	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Civil	18	5	23	4·53	...	4·53	18	...	18	2	...	2	·84	...	·84	...	...	...
		Total	289	31	320	258·25	14·94	273·19	...	...	...	75	2	77	4·89	·05	4·94	6	...	6

* Less number of females on that day.

† No females on that day.

G.—REGISTRATION.

(46)—*Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Madras Presidency in the year* 1890-91.

1	2	Registrations affecting immovable property, Book I.														Registrations affecting movable property, Book IV.			
		Compulsory.							Optional.							Compulsory.		Optional.	
Districts.	Number of Registration offices.	Instruments of Gift (Section 17, Clause *a*).	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 and the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, clauses *b* and *c* or section 5 of the Indian Trusts Act of 1882.	Perpetual leases (Section 17, Clause *d*).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause *d*.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses *a* and *b*.	Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause *c*).	Leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 17, Clause *i*).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immovable property transferred.	Instruments of gift (Section 123, Clause 2 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of movable property.	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause *f*.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.
		3	4*a*	4*b*	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14*a*	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
										Rs. A. P.										Rs. A. P.	Rs.						Rs. A. P.	
Office of Inspector-Genl. of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras District	2	63	1,772	214	2,215	243	...	1,312	5,819	15,057 10 0	...	5,739	104	81	32	25	965	3	523	74,27,996	3	4	...	5	3	4,357 3 0	4	...
Ganjam do.	12	55	2,050	2,633	2,399	138	...	541	7,886	10,445 12 0	...	9,598	2,221	145	336	15	60	2	2,534	30,61,720	1	28	...	2	1	1,629 2 0	...	...
Vizagapatam do.	14	76	1,531	1,031	2,006	223	21	711	6,529	10,623 15 0	...	14,097	938	417	306	8	105	3	1,820	31,20,396	4	49	...	5	2	2,111 8 0	1	1
Godávari do.	22	471	5,020	6,562	8,117	830	125	4,644	26,729	35,229 6 0	...	12,178	235	45	2,256	470	288	4	9,025	72,50,050	5	238	...	2	3	7,086 5 0	3	3
Kistna do.	17	396	5,127	5,120	8,117	330	30	1,692	17,671	23,223 6 0	...	21,749	94	87	4	8	130	3	2,682	46,01,857	2	439	...	4	2	2,500 15 0	...	...
Nellore do.	17	169	3,337	3,313	5,052	263	24	2,364	11,209	13,273 0 0	...	22,492	235	87	106	5	153	3	2,681	21,54,451	4	361	...	2	1	1,331 14 0	1	1
Cuddapah do.	13	236	3,193	3,411	4,654	185	4	1,895	12,980	12,625 15 0	...	4,430	223	68	124	8	153	5	1,885	16,97,886	5	157	...	1	1	1,093 6 0	1	1
Kurnool do.	14	194	1,639	3,191	4,654	271	4	1,869	7,236	7,775 4 0	...	6,866	1,615	52	124	112	50	102	1,869	10,61,048	8	58	...	1	1	1,063 11 0	1	...
Bellary and Anantapur Districts.	21	240	4,654	3,191	4,654	271	4	2,169	12,933	15,120 3 0	...	6,491	1,764	52	112	102	102	2	2,169	24,73,552	8	58	...	1	1	1,760 11 0	1	...
Chingleput District	12	125	3,815	6,290	5,028	364	81	879	16,583	20,857 0 0	...	5,739	137	220	578	6	142	6	6,622	33,11,523	4	9	...	1	1	1,320 5 0	...	...
North Arcot do.	19	272	6,593	11,827	8,630	601	149	1,153	29,593	35,292 10 0	...	9,598	197	259	456	17	173	3	10,451	66,39,617	1	69	...	1	1	2,703 12 0	...	...
South Arcot do.	23	190	6,201	15,535	8,120	778	15	524	31,423	35,004 12 0	...	14,097	495	479	844	17	363	3	10,298	55,66,616	1	76	...	1	1	1,129	...	...
Tanjore do.	26	459	10,855	16,916	3,694	2,280	190	3,571	43,705	68,001 8 0	...	12,178	555	952	3,612	259	1,256	45	15,732	1,53,66,616	8	97	...	2	1	2,815	...	...
Tinnevelly do.	27	303	14,123	14,532	9,213	2,072	34	837	50,227	77,550 11 0	...	21,749	940	340	708	2	1,803	2	18,483	1,57,51,880	3	1,467	...	3	1	3,669	...	...
Madura do.	27	218	9,475	10,921	7,763	1,171	284	1,225	44,016	60,962 3 0	...	22,492	481	355	781	24	570	3	16,706	1,36,68,608	2	2,450	...	1	1	5,581 13 0	...	...
Trichinopoly do.	11	168	5,005	7,763	7,763	776	46	1,199	22,980	29,209 0 0	...	6,866	179	430	499	3	498	1	11,683	45,52,778	1	1,003	...	1	1	2,194 1 0	...	...
Salem do.	20	114	5,210	8,177	7,312	695	275	787	21,333	23,617 5 0	...	6,491	179	253	649	5	336	3	11,683	91,35,295	5	141	...	1	1	3,593 14 0	...	...
Coimbatore do.	23	175	8,177	7,744	12,472	1,403	120	1,807	31,808	43,749 6 0	...	9,133	562	261	1,123	5	498	3	9,018	56,09,914	9	1,603	...	1	1	3,677	...	...
South Canara do.	15	89	1,386	513	3,694	2,219	2,263	982	11,107	19,056 3 0	...	7,665	796	728	903	1	895	3	3,466	53,20,243	11	1,324	...	1	1	3,889 11 0	...	...
Tellicherry do.	16	646	1,007	386	9,200	3,678	110	13,339	28,476	29,507 4 0	...	14,116	5,074	1,334	4,809	1	824	2	27,069	1,19,40,401	12	182	...	2	1	3,856	...	...
Calicut do.	23	179	1,833	1,593	14,836	2,263	23	5,979	32,608	47,523 3 0	...	25,128	10,077	10,586	669	6	1,673	2	48,681	34,07,677	1	71	...	1	1	2,614	1	1
Nilgiris do.	3	9	220	316	319	83	...	36	993	3,503 9 0	...	103	11	6	3	...	20	...	142	175	4	2	...	...	...	61	135	365 4 0	...	...
Total ...	381	4,847	101,185	129,604	163,983	27,570	3,026	44,295	450,210	6,39,118 6 0	...	166,388	21,692	17,969	19,628	404	9,861	86	235,878	13,89,69,948	126	1,905	26,058	16,040	44,129	67,374 14 0	14	

G.—REGISTRATION—*continued.*

(46)—*Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Madras Presidency in the year* 1890-91—continued.

Districts.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19 and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 23 and 29.	Amount of ordinary fees collected in advance during the several months of the year on instruments not admitted to registration.	Total ordinary fees on registered and unregistered documents.	Deduct amount of ordinary fees collected in advance on documents not admitted to the registration in the several months of the year, but for which registration has been completed subsequently.	Balance showing the actual collections of the year (ordinary fees).	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Amount of extraordinary fees and fines collected in advance during the several months of the year on instruments not admitted to registration.	Total extraordinary fees and fines on registered and unregistered documents.	Deduct amount of extraordinary fees and fines collected in advance on documents not admitted to registration in the several months of the year for which registration has been completed subsequently.	Balance showing the actual collections of the year (extraordinary fees and fines).	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	35(*a*)	35(*b*)	35(*c*)	35(*d*)	36	36(*a*)	36(*b*)	36(*c*)	36(*d*)	37	38
								RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	591 12 4	...	591 12 4	...	591 12 4	(*a*)122,957 10 10	(*a*) Includes the following items:— Estimated value of paper for registers, office stationery, packing materials, registration ink, and printing and binding done at Govt. Press, Rs.28,259-6-5; estimated value of P. W. Workshop bills, &c., Rupees 27-0-11; & amount debited for buildings Rs. 61,184-8-6.
Madras District ...	78	...	17	18	7	392	1,084	18,052 5 0	185 0 0	19,137 5 0	184 0 0	18,953 5 0	6,156 15 0	150 13 0	6,307 12 0	162 1 0	6,145 11 0	(*b*)15,277 8 9	
Ganjam do. ...	63	5	3	12	32	105	834	14,525 12 0	138 4 0	14,664 0 0	103 4 0	14,560 12 0	3,149 1 4	35 8 0	3,184 9 4	26 8 0	3,158 1 4	15,779 11 3	
Vizagapatam do. ...	76	1	11	7	33	197	1,429	14,647 9 0	195 10 0	14,843 3 0	139 10 0	14,703 9 0	7,041 11 3	246 12 0	7,288 7 3	206 12 0	7,081 11 3	17,965 2 6	
Godávari do. ...	182	2	18	63	116	378	4,058	50,096 3 0	625 14 0	50,722 1 0	395 13 0	50,326 4 0	11,055 13 10	290 3 0	11,346 0 10	227 15 0	11,118 1 10	34,015 14 6	
Kistna do. ...	107	2	38	65	122	270	1,838	29,317 2 0	477 2 0	29,794 4 0	291 9 0	29,502 11 0	5,553 0 11	332 0 0	5,885 0 11	233 0 0	5,652 0 11	23,653 3 10	
Nellore do. ...	95	1	21	25	55	99	1,545	17,229 8 0	293 11 0	17,523 3 0	246 8 0	17,276 11 0	3,036 12 6	68 8 0	3,105 4 6	84 12 0	3,020 8 6	(*c*) 19,373 3 4	
Cuddapah do. ...	124	...	22	28	44	45	1,259	15,766 0 0	219 4 0	15,985 4 0	149 4 0	15,836 0 0	2,674 13 3	74 2 0	2,748 15 3	71 2 0	2,677 13 3	16,152 3 4	
Kurnool do. ...	76	...	...	3	13	30	763	10,644 1 0	77 12 0	10,721 13 0	61 0 0	10,660 13 0	1,636 10 3	3 0 0	1,639 10 3	0 8 0	1,639 2 3	15,602 15 0	
Bellary and Anantapur Districts.	82	...	6	11	16	88	1,240	19,446 1 0	118 8 0	19,564 9 0	92 8 0	19,472 1 0	3,860 1 9	29 4 0	3,889 5 9	28 4 0	3,861 1 9	21,589 11 3	
Chingleput District ...	89	...	22	40	56	106	2,199	27,545 10 0	212 4 0	27,757 14 0	145 8 0	27,612 6 0	10,133 6 11	103 4 0	10,236 10 11	82 11 0	10,153 15 11	20,687 3 7	
North Arcot do. ...	182	...	64	96	112	175	2,733	47,181 5 0	470 5 0	47,651 10 0	385 13 0	47,265 13 0	7,355 13 7	174 1 0	7,529 14 7	112 13 0	7,417 1 7	33,211 7 10	
South Arcot do. ...	136	...	134	77	133	143	2,031	49,875 10 0	437 5 0	50,312 15 0	304 7 0	50,008 8 0	4,292 12 3	199 15 0	4,492 11 3	122 0 0	4,370 11 3	35,615 8 4	
Tanjore do. ...	324	1	395	199	227	628	5,767	89,582 7 0	1,627 14 0	91,210 5 0	1,408 6 0	89,801 15 0	16,917 9 0	930 8 0	17,848 1 0	826 4 0	17,021 13 0	54,370 9 2	
Tinnevelly do. ...	133	...	18	26	97	271	6,762	1,04,480 10 0	351 6 0	1,04,832 0 0	232 0 0	1,04,600 0 0	17,070 6 0	274 5 0	17,344 11 0	222 2 0	17,122 9 0	56,814 15 3	
Madura do. ...	107	...	25	59	152	528	5,575	86,755 5 0	646 1 0	87,401 6 0	535 13 0	86,865 9 0	12,091 1 1	376 2 0	12,467 3 1	376 10 0	12,090 9 1	49,538 2 6	
Trichinopoly do. ...	110	2	47	88	56	130	2,719	38,933 1 0	436 13 0	39,369 14 0	401 13 0	38,968 1 0	8,415 10 1	201 13 0	8,617 7 1	158 6 0	8,459 1 1	27,320 0 2	
Salem do. ...	76	1	34	64	61	114	2,084	34,549 1 0	379 1 0	34,928 2 0	310 12 0	34,617 6 0	6,622 5 11	118 13 0	6,741 2 11	112 0 0	6,629 2 11	24,425 8 10	
Coimbatore do. ...	72	...	11	12	96	149	4,588	56,616 6 0	410 7 0	57,026 13 0	255 15 0	56,770 14 0	10,521 2 0	389 1 0	10,910 3 0	273 1 0	10,637 2 0	38,099 11 5	
South Canara do. ...	57	...	4	9	54	310	3,832	26,800 14 0	631 3 0	27,432 1 0	561 15 0	26,870 2 0	9,932 5 9	95 1 0	10,027 6 9	83 4 0	9,944 2 9	24,876 14 1	
Tellicherry do. ...	19	...	8	28	59	226	5,176	50,953 8 0	275 1 0	51,228 9 0	219 9 0	51,009 0 0	11,980 10 4	84 4 0	12,064 14 4	71 0 0	11,993 14 4	33,513 7 3	
Calicut do. ...	49	...	58	57	100	534	5,524	89,497 3 0	738 13 0	90,236 0 0	674 10 0	89,561 6 0	14,480 5 4	519 8 0	14,999 13 4	434 3 0	14,565 10 4	61,682 7 8	
Nilgiris do. ...	2	...	3	1	6	52	271	4,052 1 0	26 12 0	4,088 13 0	63 0 0	4,025 13 0	1,105 4 2	5 8 0	1,110 12 2	4 8 0	1,106 4 2	5,158 1 10	
Total ...	2239	15	959	988	1,647	4,970	63,311	8,97,447 10 0	8,984 6 0	9,06,432 0 0	7,163 1 0	8,99,268 15 0	1,75,675 8 10	4,702 5 0	1,80,377 13 10	3,919 12 0	1,76,458 1 10	7,67,891 6 6	(*b*) Includes Rs. 38-6-4, the value of office stationery and Rs. 57-14-10 estimated value of P. W. Workshop bills. (*c*) Includes Rs. 99-14-0, the estimated value of P. W. Workshop bills.

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(44)—*Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year* 1890.

Class of courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the courts.	Applications disposed of				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized		Number of applications									
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which movable property		On which immovable property			On which possession was given		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.
												Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under Sections 305, 322, or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached, but subsequently released under Section 275.	Of movables.	Of immovables.			
1	2	3	4	5.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
								RS.	RS.												
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																					
I.—*Civil Courts.*																					
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	108,581	869	30,758	17,869	40,344	18,741	2,815	28,27,886	8,52,373	577	6,189	2,012	2,515	8,190	183	2,372	53	6,732	57	61	60,030
Small Cause Courts (Cantt.)...	100	...	100	...	...	...	...	620	2,500	...	2	19	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	1,143	136	331	141	242	293	130	10,57,151	1,01,041	6	19	35	27	52	1	18	4	44	4	1	503
Total ...	109,824	1,005	31,189	18,010	40,586	19,034	2,945	38,65,657	9,55,914	583	6,210	2,066	2,571	8,242	184	2,390	57	6,776	61	62	60,583
II.—*Revenue Courts.*																					
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	875	2	380	3	11	479	30	2,038	2,214	...	...	1	7	...	...	4	...	75	...	...	307
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	875	2	380	3	11	479	30	2,038	2,214	...	...	1	7	...	...	4	...	75	...	...	307
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																					
Presidency Small Cause Court.	13,502	512	4,101	727	5,991	2,171	609	95,389	90,220	393	520	744	629	...	...	...	...	118	...	...	8,415
Superior Courts	537	22	188	13	14	300	...	...	...	12	8	2	3	12	...	5	...	30	...	...	143
Total ...	14,039	534	4,289	740	6,005	2,471	609	95,389	90,220	405	528	746	632	12	...	5	...	148	...	...	8,558
Grand Total ...	124,738	1,541	35,858	18,753	46,602	21,984	3,584	39,63,084	10,48,348	988	6,738	2,813	3,210	8,254	184	2,399	57	6,999	61	62	69,448

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(45)—*Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of* 1882, *in the province of Madras in the year* 1890.

Class of courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.	
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal Proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	443	149	9	88	119	2	1	75	10	3	7,824	...	2,311	3,338
Chief Courts of Districts	14	1	1	2	6	2	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	457	150	10	90	125	4	1	77	12	4	7,824	...	2,311	3,338

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(42)—*Statement showing the general result of the trial of civil and revenue cases in the courts of original jurisdiction in the province of Madras in the year* 1890.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of courts.	Total number of suits before the courts.	Number of suits disposed of										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.	
		Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
I.—*Civil Courts.*															
Unpaid Tribunals	59,113	...	8,468	10,659	12,008	11,032	1,007	477	283	5,913	1,774	5,992	...	...	...
Village Courts	206,807	...	32,971	27,710	10,464	50,775	1,921	1,229	1,511	35,122	11,947	33,157	12,406	123	47
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	404	...	54	4	94	138	27	...	...	18	20	49	5	3	3
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	1,096	...	111	84	37	101	1	9	5	206	115	427	223	245	132
Total ...	267,420	...	41,604	38,457	22,603	62,946	3,556	1,715	1,799	41,259	13,856	39,625	12,234	...	...
II.—*Revenue Courts.*															
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	14,658	...	2,725	337	28	1,838	220	6	...	1,824	1,478	6,202	5,287	154	196
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14,658	...	2,725	337	28	1,838	220	6	...	1,824	1,478	6,202	5,287	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.															
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	28,552	...	2,042	6,447	4,228	9,962	64	51	31	2,484	1,054	2,189	275	45	25
Superior Courts	670	...	69	1	28	65	4	2	...	94	46	361	263	398	164
Total ...	29,222	...	2,111	6,448	4,256	10,027	68	53	31	2,578	1,100	2,550	538	...	...
Grand Total ...	311,300	...	46,440	45,242	26,887	74,811	3,844	1,774	1,830	45,661	16,434	48,377	18,059	...	...

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL).

Class of courts.	Total number of cases before the courts.	Number of cases disposed of										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases, contested and uncontested.
		Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.														
I.—*Civil Courts.*														
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	270,526	...	197,916	2,544	15,591	19,456	1,998	74	28	16,714	10,675	5,530	567	18
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	38	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts	16,213	...	9,347	44	458	2,920	406	20	3	1,140	1,604	871	154	50
Total ...	286,777	...	207,263	2,588	16,087	22,376	2,404	94	31	17,854	11,679	6,401	661	...
II.—*Revenue Courts.*														
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	4,270	...	2,088	64	31	837	671	1	...	38	75	465	38	77
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,270	...	2,088	64	31	837	671	1	...	38	75	465	38	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.														
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	6,686	...	1,426	44	539	4,137	62	7	2	244	123	32	...	2
Superior Courts	* 1,754	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8,440	...	1,426	44	539	4,137	62	7	2	244	123	32	...	...
Grand Total ...	299,487	...	210,847	2,696	16,657	27,350	3,137	102	33	18,136	11,877	6,898	699	...

* The total number disposed of.

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(43)—*Statement showing the business of the civil appellate courts of the province of Madras in the year* 1890.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

Class of courts.	Total number of appeals before the courts.	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 551, Act XIV of 1882.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
Appeals from Original Decrees.																
A.—*Civil Courts.*																
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts...	4,225	...	80	213	30	13	19	11	1,593	404	515	171	1,176	587	126	172
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	10,559	...	598	548	100	35	27	71	2,723	1,018	988	475	3,971	2,332	188	540
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14,784	...	678	761	130	48	46	82	4,321	1,422	1,503	646	5,147	2,919	...	712
B.—*Revenue Courts.*																
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief Court of Province.																
Appeals from Original Decrees ...	550	...	...	7	5	2	1	1	170	37	33	16	278	227	434	24
Appeals from Appellate Decrees.	3,031	...	101	216	41	6	5	1	717	138	257	66	1,483	1,283	374	78
Total ...	3,581	...	101	223	46	8	6	2	887	175	290	82	1,761	1,510	...	102
Grand Total ...	18,365	...	779	984	176	56	52	84	5,208	1,597	1,793	728	6,908	4,429	...	814

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

Class of courts.	Miscellaneous cases before appellate courts.	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before appellate courts.	Objections under Section 551, Act XIV of 1882.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
Appeals from Original Orders.																
A.—*Civil Courts.*																
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts...	29	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	8	7	2	3	5	1	106	2
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	804	...	80	55	26	3	30	...	312	31	119	34	114	12	79	15
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	833	...	82	55	26	3	31	1	320	38	121	37	119	13	...	17
B.—*Revenue Courts.*																
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief Court of Province.																
Appeals from Original Orders ...	146	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	45	5	7	11	69	58	289	...
Appeals from Appellate Orders ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	3	2	240	...
Total ...	155	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	51	5	7	11	72	60	...	...
Grand Total ...	988	...	82	63	27	3	31	1	371	43	123	48	191	73	...	17

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL).

(40)—*Statement showing the number and description of civil suits instituted in the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year* 1890.

Class of tribunals.		Suits for money or movable property.											Suits under the rent law.							Title and other suits.																Grand Total.
		Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials.	Rent not falling under the rent law.	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or moveables not already mentioned.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint, or other cause.	For putteahs or kabuliyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the rent law not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																																				
I.—*Civil Courts.*																																				
Unpaid Tribunals		8,558	21,160	11,600	3,766	4,515	928	1,121	2,172	407	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	513	23	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,936
Village Courts		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	23	2	64	11	3	4	1	11	3	11	38	3	...	7	7	8	171,824
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals		71,224	18,889	13,793	3,793	3,126	540	10,586	3,347	1,742	2,824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	551	21	2	64	11	3	4	1	11	3	11	38	3	...	7	7	8	307
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments) ...		1	...	...	250	21	7	9	6	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	34	11	43	7	4	9	11	1	5	1	59	...	18	3	6	9	65	717
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.		244	7	42	1	3	2	11	7	8	14	...	...	...	52	5,128	76	...	90	21,628	1,533	751	15,273	450	108	28	346	19	139	979	3	18	5	6	12	1513	226,784
Total ...		80,027	40,056	25,435	7,810	7,665	1,477	11,727	5,532	2,160	2,537	...	...	...	52	5,128	76	...	90	22,179	1,556	753	15,337	461	111	32	347	22	150	1,017	3	18	9	6	19	1621	226,784
II.—*Revenue Courts.*																																				6,631
Unpaid Local Tribunals		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,631
Other Subordinate Courts.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,631
District Courts		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,285	52	5,128	76	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,631
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,285	52	5,128	76	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,174
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																																				574
Presidency Small Cause Court		9,257	98	1,437	24	8,803	788	2,035	335	83	2,716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	11	...	...	26,748
Superior Courts		69	2	19	14	8	1	...	8	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	574
Total ...		9,326	100	1,456	38	8,811	789	2,035	343	96	2,723	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	18	9	6	11	19	8	26,548
Grand Total ...		89,353	40,156	26,891	7,871	16,491	2,266	13,762	5,925	2,256	5,260	...	...	1,285	52	5,128	76	...	90	22,179	1,556	753	15,337	461	111	32	347	22	150	1,017	3	18	9	6	19	1621	259,903

* Cases under section 41 of Act XV of 1882.

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(41)—*Statement showing the number and value of suits instituted in the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year* 1890.

Value of suits.	Number of suits instituted in the different courts.										Total value of suits.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 20.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											
I.—*Civil Courts.*											Rs.
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	34,816	18,873	195	38	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	23,950	27,711	52,058	29,923	31,593	3,624	1,939	116	96	814	4,63,107
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments) ...	52	57	101	72	25	...	...	...	...	...	291,17,906
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	28	2	6	3	267	17	183	80	57	74	15,377
Total ...	58,846	46,643	52,360	30,036	31,899	3,641	2,122	196	153	888	99,67,216
II.—*Revenue Courts.*											295,63,606
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	1,644	1,322	1,687	1,000	847	36	14	...	...	81	3,65,850
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,644	1,322	1,687	1,000	847	36	14	...	...	81	3,65,850
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Court	11,030	5,030	5,278	2,313	2,131	265	127	...	...	...	12,69,872
Superior Courts	...	...	...	2	26	30	173	48	69	26	60,27,053
Total ...	11,030	5,030	5,278	2,315	2,157	295	300	48	69	26	72,96,925
Grand Total ...	71,520	52,995	59,325	33,351	34,903	3,972	2,436	244	222	995	472,26,381

A.—PRODUCE AND LABOUR.

(52)—*Statement showing the prices of produce, &c., for the official year* 1890-91.

Prices per maund of 80 lbs.

Districts.	Rice (Oryza sativa) husked.	Wheat (Triticum vulgare).	Barley (Hordeum vulgare).	Cholam or Jowar (Sorghum vulgare).	Cumbu or Bazra (Pennisetum typhoideum).	Maize (Zea mays).	Gram (Cicer arietinum)	Linseed (Linum usitatissimum).	Til or Gingelly.	Sugar (Sorghum saccharatum) Gur or Jaggery.	Cotton cleaned.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ganjam	2 3 9	...	...	...	1 2 4	...	...	...	3 5 5	3 11 5	16 10 11
Vizagapatam	2 8 3	...	...	1 5 10	1 2 5	...	...	...	2 15 5	3 14 6	19 6 7
Godavari	2 1 5	...	...	1 9 7	1 6 6	...	2 5 0	...	5 0 0	3 4 0	10 0 0
Kistna	2 14 5	3 8 3	...	1 14 7	1 14 2	1 6 11	2 6 4	...	...	4 13 10	16 12 0
Nellore	3 2 9	...	...	1 12 10	1 15 5	...	2 12 3	...	3 14 6	7 11 0	23 0 0
Cuddapah	3 1 3	...	...	1 7 2	1 10 1	...	...	...	...	5 2 8	16 9 0
Anantapur	2 14 1	...	...	1 6 0	1 9 1	...	3 1 6	...	3 12 5	4 7 2	17 5 9
Bellary	3 4 5	2 10 9	...	1 7 7	1 10 9	...	2 15 4	3 6 11	3 14 0	4 14 0	15 6 11
Kurnool	3 4 11	3 3 8	...	1 6 10	1 13 6	...	2 12 5	3 11 10	5 5 7	5 0 5	18 0 0
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 15 3	...
Chingleput	3 7 2	...	...	2 3 11	2 4 4	...	...	...	6 0 0	5 13 1	...
North Arcot	3 4 5	...	...	1 10 3	1 13 4	...	...	...	...	4 13 4	...
South Arcot	3 4 5	...	...	1 12 5	1 12 6	...	...	...	5 1 5	4 11 0	16 0 0
Tanjore	3 3 7	...	...	1 11 1	1 13 4	...	...	...	5 12 3	5 2 3	17 4 8
Trichinopoly	3 9 2	...	...	1 8 10	1 13 8	...	...	...	4 10 10	5 8 5	18 2 0
Madura	3 10 9	...	...	2 1 6	2 3 0	...	...	...	5 2 5	...	18 8 0
Timnevelly	3 13 6	...	...	2 5 8	2 9 3	...	3 5 9	...	4 12 2	2 14 2	16 9 4
Coimbatore	3 7 2	4 4 9	...	2 0 4	1 12 5	...	3 4 7	...	4 6 11	5 3 1	17 2 7
Nilgiris	4 1 4	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6 6	...
Salem	3 3 2	...	...	1 12 8	1 11 4	...	3 4 4	...	4 5 3	5 3 8	17 10 0
South Canara	2 15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2 8	5 8 2	...
Malabar	3 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 6 6	5 14 8	...
Average ...	3 3 0	3 6 10	2 0 0	1 11 10	1 12 6	1 6 11	2 14 7	3 9 4	4 8 5	5 0 0	17 2 6

A.—PRODUCE AND LABOUR—*continued.*

(52)—*Statement showing the prices of produce, &c., for the official year* 1890-91—continued.

Districts.	Prices per maund of 80 lbs.—*cont.*										
	Jute (Corchorus olitorius).	Ghee (clarified butter).	Fodder.			Firewood per maund.	Salt per maund.	Iron per maund.	Plough Bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish per seer.
			Grass.	Straw.	Jowar and Bajra.						
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	...	27 9 3	0 4 0	0 7 0	...	0 6 4	3 4 11	5 0 4	16 6 5	1 14 0	0 1 10
Vizagapatam	...	23 6 8	0 2 2	0 6 6	0 2 10	0 4 7	3 4 11	4 15 7	14 1 5	1 14 2	0 2 7
Godávari	...	25 0 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	3 7 8	5 0 0	25 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 6
Kistna	...	28 8 3	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 4 11	3 4 0	3 12 0	57 14 8	2 6 7	0 4 0
Nellore	...	26 12 6	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 3 7	3 2 0	3 2 0	44 10 11	2 8 11	0 2 9
Cuddapah	...	27 3 3	0 5 3	0 9 8	0 5 7	0 5 4	3 6 8	5 12 4	39 8 5	2 4 11	0 3 11
Anantapur	...	30 3 4	0 3 6	0 7 6	0 2 9	0 7 2	3 9 2	6 13 9	34 4 9	3 5 5	0 4 2
Bellary	...	32 11 0	0 8 2	0 9 8	0 6 6	0 4 9	3 9 8	8 9 1	43 1 9	3 8 7	...
Kurnool	...	25 8 1	0 10 0	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 3 10	3 8 2	3 0 0	35 9 3	2 7 10	0 3 11
Madras	...	33 2 4	0 6 5	0 6 5	...	0 6 0	3 1 3	3 12 0	23 14 0	4 11 0	0 4 5
Chingleput	...	32 11 11	0 2 7	0 4 10	...	0 6 7	3 7 8	3 10 9	16 13 7	3 10 4	0 3 6
North Arcot	...	31 6 0	0 4 10	0 6 9	0 3 2	0 5 4	3 6 8	3 13 4	19 5 4	3 0 0	0 2 7
South Arcot	...	28 15 8	0 1 8	0 5 4	...	0 4 0	3 4 6	2 14 6	19 15 1	3 0 5	0 2 5
Tanjore	...	32 5 2	0 2 10	0 4 2	0 1 0	0 6 2	3 0 10	4 2 5	14 3 8	2 12 11	0 2 0
Trichinopoly	...	32 3 6	0 2 11	0 6 1	0 3 7	0 4 5	3 4 0	5 15 0	17 0 0	2 12 0	0 3 0
Madura	...	31 15 7	0 3 11	*2 4 8	0 8 6	0 4 11	3 1 3	3 14 10	19 11 11	3 4 11	0 2 10
Tinnevelly	...	31 0 6	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 9 0	0 5 7	2 15 5	5 6 0	25 6 4	3 4 9	0 2 7
Coimbatore	...	30 1 3	0 5 6	0 13 4	0 12 2	0 4 6	3 6 3	4 0 0	22 5 7	2 10 2	0 2 4
Nilgiris	...	32 11 11	0 10 0	0 1 2	..	0 3 0	4 0 8	...	12 12 3	4 4 2	0 9 9
Salem	...	30 2 5	0 2 8	0 6 8	6 6 6	0 4 6	3 2 0	6 8 0	20 6 1	3 4 9	0 3 3
South Canara	...	36 11 10	0 3 2	0 4 5	...	0 4 1	3 1 0	3 14 10	15 0 0	5 0 0	0 1 4
Malabar	...	31 0 10	0 4 2	0 12 0	...	0 4 9	3 8 8	4 12 1	16 14 4	4 2 5	0 2 8
Average ...	...	30 1 1	0 5 0	0 9 8	0 6 3	0 4 11	3 5 4	4 11 3	25 3 2	3 1 8	0 3 3

* This figure is probably inaccurate.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

K.—COINAGE AND PAPER CURRENCY.

(50)—*Statement of coin and bullion of all kinds imported during the year* 1890-91.

	Gold.		Silver.		Copper.		Sovereigns imported during the year.
	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Imported from foreign ports ...	...	25,07,321	...	7,31,745	...	* 1,11,410	Not known, being included with bullion.
Imported coastwise (excluding British ports within the Presidency)	...	85,260	20,00,000	3,18,785	†	* 1,17,182 ‡ 125	
Total ...	...	25,92,581	20,00,000	10,50,530	...	2,28,717	

* The whole represents the value of unwrought copper.
† Not known, being included with other metals.
‡ This is the value of copper coins.

(51)—*Paper Currency—Madras and Calicut—for the year* 1890-91.

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year. Number and value of			Total value of notes cashed during the year.	Total value of notes issued during the year.	In circulation at the end of the year. Number and value of			Reserve at the end of the year stated in rupees.						Securities.
Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.	Coin.			Bullion.			
								Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
Value. Rs. 22,65,380 No. 217,007	Rs. 194,60,250 No. 148,439	Rs. 70,80,000 No. 6,846	Rs. 1,200,21,140	Rs. 1,365,05,710	Value. Rs. 25,65,010 No. 244,442	Rs. 160,21,200 No. 175,582	Rs. 207,04,000 No. 9,821	*Nil.*	Rs. 227,66,505	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Rs. 4,04,000	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

H.—MILITARY.

(47)—*Statement showing the strength, caste and other particulars of the Army attached to the Madras Presidency in the year* 1890-91.

Army service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.								Detail of force at the end of the year.						
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Dead.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of regiments, battalions or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.	Paid camp-followers and non-combatants.
British Cavalry	1,312	172	...	6	6	30	134	1,314	2	...	61	...	158	1,095	1,279
British Sappers (K. Co., R.E.)	45	7	...	2	2	...	3	47	1	...	...	...	42	5	...
British Artillery	2,344	1,030	...	36	36	73	785	2,480	16	72	90	...	330	2,060	2,456
British Infantry	9,723	5,180	...	131	131	247	3,732	10,793	11	...	325	...	928	9,540	673
Total ...	13,424	6,389	...	175	175	350	4,654	14,634	30	72	476	...	1,458	12,700	4,408
Native Cavalry	1,894	136	...	8	8	47	81	1,894	4	...	39	49	244	1,562	2,118
Native Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.	1,343	100	...	19	19	72	39	1,313	1	...	† 21	21	128	1,143	54
Native Burma Sappers do.	156	49	* 1	1	2	...	40	163	1	...	2	3	16	142	20
Native Infantry	25,247	4,775	3	557	560	2,616	1,059	25,787	32	...	266	494	2,581	22,446	684
Total ...	28,640	5,060	4	585	589	2,735	1,219	29,157	38	...	328	567	2,969	25,293	2,876
Grand Total ...	42,064	11,449	4	760	764	3,085	5,873	43,791	68	72	804	567	4,427	37,993	7,284

NOTE.—Medical Officers and Veterinary Surgeons not included.

* Officer.

† 1 Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary and 1 Sergeant included.

I.—MARINE.

(48)—*Statement showing the various Government vessels, &c., under the Madras Government in the year* 1890-91.

Detail of vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel and horse-power and engines of a steamer.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SEA-GOING VESSELS.				RS.	RS.	
S.S. *Margaret Northcote.*	.....	...	...	...	...	Revenue Department Vessel.
RIVER-GOING VESSELS.						
Steam Dredge (Priestman's).	Two horse-power ...	1	9	2,544	...	At Cocanada.
Steam Dredge "Connemara."	.....	...	11	3,683	...	At Cocanada; charge debitable to Landing and Shipping dues.
Steam Dredge "Cuddalore."	.....	1	5	316	...	At Cuddalore.

(49)—*Statement showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government vessels in the Port Department under the Government of Madras during the official year* 1890-91.

Description of establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.
1	2	3	4	5
Madras.			RS.	RS.
Port establishment		96	51,416	...
Lighthouse do.		5	1,967	...
Divers' do.		2	1,800	...
Tide-gauge do.	4	2	499	...
Marine police establishment		...	5,382	...
Marine dispensary		2	5,232	...
Pilotage (Madras)		...	23,262	28,674
Coast Ports.				
Port Officers and Conservators	16	149	64,118	...
Lighthouses	...	83	17,105	...
Pilotage (Pámban and Cochin)	...	...	3,941	14,362

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(55)—*Statement showing the total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and stock in each district of the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1890-91.

Madras Presidency.	Districts.					
	Ganjam.	Vizagapatam.	Godávari.	Kistna.	Nellore.	Cuddapah.
A. 1.—Total Acreage.						
1. Area according to professional survey	ACRES. 5,356,160	ACRES. 10,874,880	ACRES. 5,032,889	ACRES. 5,374,089	ACRES. 5,609,600	ACRES. 5,536,969
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Area for which no returns exist	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Net area by professional survey	4,282,741	10,512,764	2,377,013	1,115,031	2,384,151	...
4. Corresponding area in village papers	1,073,419	362,116	2,655,876	4,259,049	3,225,449	5,536,969
	...	...	...	...	...	...
A. 2.—Classification of Area shown in item 3 of A. 1.						
1. Forests	352,736	43,106	675,123	439,712	383,507	1,311,206
2. Not available for cultivation	146,173	68,341	417,296	844,750	754,223	1,842,791
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	103,111	12,263	126,219	368,382	583,104	518,542
4. Current fallows	41,686	70,005	447,215	508,596	398,275	308,065
5. Net area cropped during the year	420,713	168,401	990,023	2,097,609	1,106,335	1,605,405
6. Irrigated during the year from (a) Government canals	92,359	30,784	527,739	327,333	57,032	60,559
(b) Private canals	27	2,525	405	387	368	3,813
(c) Tanks	116,064	50,355	87,463	31,708	175,605	90,273
(d) Wells	916	27	1,402	4,256	79,655	139,476
(e) Other sources	8,511	972	3,274	4,754	14,483	15,956
Total Area Irrigated	217,877	84,663	620,283	368,438	327,143	310,071
7. Crops irrigated (a) Wheat	...	...	...	13	...	1,060
(b) Other cereals and pulses	212,483	71,570	572,155	359,098	278,495	224,902
(c) Miscellaneous food crops	3,505	9,433	37,666	3,370	34,634	53,335
(d) ,, non-food crops	1,889	3,660	11,062	5,957	14,014	30,774
A. 3.—Acreage under Crops.						
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	272,544	85,795	635,226	479,500	240,427	101,366
2. Wheat	...	...	...	423	42	1,122
3. Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Cholum or Jowar (millet)	1,773	4,903	90,082	432,578	356,509	402,463
5. Cumbu or Bajra (millet)	7,339	25,686	10,506	201,801	72,890	254,108
6. Ragi or mandua	83,590	17,901	25,110	29,345	60,265	166,971
7. Maize	459	5	1,624	28,084	65	1,923
8. Gram (pulse)	153	777	10,679	41,590	3,287	9,689
9. Other food-grains, including pulses	68,112	37,807	97,223	456,391	262,252	353,731
Oil-seeds 10. Linseed	...	...	...	...	41	...
11. Til or gingelly	17,287	25,877	114,444	1,333	3,215	6,809
12. Others	8,650	674	35,209	131,085	77,421	111,594
13. Condiments and spices	1,750	690	15,476	91,410	17,070	29,329
Sugar 14. Sugarcane	1,696	5,600	8,929	...	40	5,162
15. Others	111	357	812	876	1,203	6,432
Fibres 16. Cotton	3,428	5,920	6,800	196,878	16,423	154,030
17. Jute	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Others	903	135	11,603	65,032	8,123	459
Dyes 19. Indigo	14	5,331	496	49,312	42,075	42,034
20. Others	...	...	...	12	3	...
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	...	...	...	177	...	...
22. Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	419	1,377	8,676	18,236	3,635	1,810
25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp	...	...	...	...	56	...
27. Others	4	...	...	5	3	8
28. Fodder crops	2,803	100	...	...	...	230
29. Orchards and garden produce	16,057	2,246	40,041	16,272	28,293	57,135
30. Miscellaneous food crops	805	...	669	75	215	393
,, non-food crops	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Total	487,717	221,241	1,114,028	2,243,583	1,193,553	1,707,298
32. Area cropped more than once	58,004	52,840	124,005	145,974	87,218	101,893
33. Net area cropped during the year	429,713	168,401	990,023	2,097,609	1,106,335	1,605,405
A. 4.—Stock, &c.						
1. Bulls and Bullocks	NO. 84,557	NO. 34,272	NO. 219,028	NO. 230,300	NO. 120,632	NO. 247,619
2. Cows	73,489	25,775	172,987	202,062	159,788	199,806
3. Male Buffaloes	25,427	14,882	57,926	81,963	46,508	32,976
4. Cow Buffaloes	15,169	15,142	92,801	213,563	96,750	159,907
5. Young stock (Calves and Buffalo Calves)	34,456	35,207	261,121	423,374	206,614	393,137
6. Sheep	52,614	47,164	149,818	540,052	570,706	1,342,767
7. Goats						
8. Horses and Ponies	222	119	2,035	4,556	1,127	1,945
9. Mules and Donkeys	604	365	1,666	6,761	6,536	17,595
10. Camels	1	2	4	7	9	...
11. Ploughs	53,113	27,048	112,695	131,975	60,663	127,524
12. Carts	17,495	8,459	13,641	45,710	18,764	43,655

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

**(55)—*Statement showing the total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and stock in each district of the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1890-91—continued.

Madras Presidency.	Districts—*continued.* Anantapur.	Bellary.	Kurnool.	Madras.	Chingleput.	North Arcot.
A. 1.—Total Acreage.						
1. Area according to professional survey	ACRES. 3,375,680	ACRES. 3,924,959	ACRES. 4,972,160	ACRES. 18,320	ACRES. 1,817,837	ACRES. 4,798,080
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States	...	103,040	163,200	...	...	...
2. Deduct (b) Area for which no returns exist	257,003	...	...	18,044	239,874	2,179,840
3. Net area by professional survey	3,118,677	3,821,919	4,808,960	276	1,577,963	2,618,240
4. Corresponding area in village papers	...	...	...	...	...	...
A. 2.—Classification of Area shown in item 3 of A. 1.						
1. Forests	176,960	204,583	1,599,489	...	137,712	609,504
2. Not available for cultivation	276,365	371,752	619,113	6	443,479	715,108
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	1,020,009	571,003	513,124	20	125,456	320,783
4. Current fallows	349,123	271,576	203,128	121	251,355	157,846
5. Net area cropped during the year	1,296,220	2,103,005	1,874,106	129	619,961	814,999
6. Irrigated during the year from (a) Government canals	40,971	...	15,574	...	...	83,884
(b) Private canals	3,053	...	262	...	...	2,377
(c) Tanks	73,755	24,048	48,088	129	349,709	282,819
(d) Wells	47,514	18,308	22,616	...	20,378	129,545
(e) Other sources	601	20,971	3,297	...	22,303	7,532
Total Area Irrigated	165,894	72,327	89,837	129	392,390	505,657
7. Crops irrigated (a) Wheat	308	675	197	...	...	10
(b) Other cereals and pulses	143,267	54,916	77,619	129	352,030	449,935
(c) Miscellaneous food crops	16,064	15,287	9,410	...	27,662	43,433
(d) ,, non-food crops	6,255	1,449	2,611	...	12,698	12,279
A. 3.—Acreage under Crops.						
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	84,139	43,821	73,119	128	424,942	382,141
2. Wheat	884	3,291	4,588	...	...	10
3. Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Cholum or Jowar (millet)	264,061	775,716	611,867	...	11,369	39,965
5. Cumbu or Bajra (millet)	48,337	80,825	78,378	...	16,166	126,946
6. Ragi or mandua	71,079	37,975	28,459	...	61,338	120,171
7. Maize	15	651	587	...	...	279
8. Gram (pulse)	7,015	12,994	24,590	...	...	183
9. Other food-grains, including pulses	552,297	650,162	585,495	...	62,533	126,877
Oil-seeds 10. Linseed	3	2,050	23,971	...	...	...
11. Til or gingelly	17,308	18,024	5,454	...	26,501	66,560
12. Others	95,445	107,187	130,972	...	19,685	57,647
13. Condiments and spices	11,660	11,979	19,652	...	2,948	10,497
Sugar 14. Sugarcane	1,847	8,975	981	...	118	5,072
15. Others	6,025	4,989	711	...	1,718	2,608
Fibres 16. Cotton	144,250	346,542	265,099	...	...	31
17. Jute	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Others	200	771	723	...	75	616
Dyes 19. Indigo	4,548	1,172	39,171	...	15,895	10,533
20. Others	...	...	...	...	862	192
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	2	...	...	...	...	...
22. Coffee	2	...	...	...	...	...
23. Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	1,810	4,911	10,290	...	121	557
25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp	...	...	16	...	...	9
27. Others	...	...	2,750	...	...	36
28. Fodder crops	...	...	...	...	277	...
29. Orchards and garden produce	37,041	13,985	5,062	1	63,854	40,373
30. Miscellaneous food crops	83	10	...	...	1,492	797
30. ,, non-food crops	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Total	1,348,051	2,126,030	1,911,935	129	709,894	992,100
32. Area cropped more than once	51,831	23,025	37,829	...	89,933	177,101
33. Net area cropped during the year	1,296,220	2,103,005	1,874,106	129	619,961	814,999
A. 4.—Stock, &c.						
1. Bulls and Bullocks	NO. 147,698	NO. 216,383	NO. 153,764	NO. 3,805	NO. 149,691	NO. 283,542
2. Cows	146,204	115,828	101,514	2,790	108,401	236,298
3. Male Buffaloes	37,139	18,782	23,061	67	51,418	55,717
4. Cow Buffaloes	61,451	8,0377	126,943	2,667	40,457	73,253
5. Young stock (Calves and Buffalo Calves)	210,111	223,676	227,154	2,692	89,516	234,217
6. Sheep	891,804	610,734	586,782	3,427	269,525	622,810
7. Goats						
8. Horses and Ponies	3,127	4,771	3,425	2,810	888	2,382
9. Mules and Donkeys	15,943	9,813	11,138	153	1,771	6,560
10. Camels	...	12	...	...	...	...
11. Ploughs	68,805	87,689	72,832	254	104,429	161,936
12. Carts	17,546	26,410	28,081	3,596	16,134	24,186

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

**(54)—*Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the official year* 1890-91—continued.

Districts.	Condiments and spices, &c.—*continued.* Garlic.	Turmeric.	Tamarind.	Ginger.	Betel leaves.	Areca-nuts.	Others.	Total.	Starches. Arrowroot.	Potatoes.	Kamansi.	Sirukilangu.	Total.	Sugar. Cane.	Palm or palmyra.	Date.	Others.	Total.
	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	80	81	82	83	84
Ganjam	ACS. ...	ACS. ...	ACS. 645	ACS. ...	ACS. 36	ACS. 66	ACS. 95	ACS. 1,750	ACS. ...	ACS. ...	ACS. ...	ACS. ...	ACS. ...	ACS. 1,606	ACS. 14	ACS. 97	ACS. ...	ACS. 1,717
Vizagapatam	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	690	...	...	...	...	...	5,660	57	...	300	6,017
Godávari	...	...	55	...	57	871	1,143	15,476	...	...	226	...	...	8,929	763	59	...	9,741
Kistna	...	985	5,899	...	113	...	103	91,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	858	8	10	876
Nellore	...	1,823	3,336	2	513	...	49	17,070	...	...	27	44	...	40	1,179	24	...	1,243
Cuddapah	...	65	8,160	...	2,272	...	7,560	29,329	...	...	1	...	...	5,162	604	2,455	3,782	12,024
Anantapur	...	1,933	4,279	41	1,264	1,455	...	11,660	...	...	...	...	...	1,847	21	5,754	250	7,872
Bellary	...	96	1,421	...	610	15	395	11,979	...	83	...	...	...	8,975	160	4,822	7	13,904
Kurnool	...	6	865	61	899	...	...	19,652	...	...	...	...	...	981	...	711	...	1,692
Madras	...	783	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	6	...	...	...	...	273	2,948	...	...	...	...	...	118	1,718	...	...	1,836
North Arcot	10	131	4,334	...	1,698	...	517	10,497	...	...	1,492	...	...	5,072	1,835	187	586	7,680
South Arcot	...	147	2,023	...	786	1	353	11,234	...	...	110	...	...	4,268	1,365	7	6	5,646
Tanjore	...	630	1,234	...	1,505	1	354	7,611	...	...	119	...	...	263	1,377	30	...	1,670
Trichinopoly	...	205	1,016	...	922	5	98	25,953	...	...	1,275	41	...	5,135	169	2	21	5,327
Madura	...	148	1,779	...	1,148	3	695	8,634	...	...	61	...	...	604	619	...	4	1,227
Tinnevelly	...	218	1,605	1	2,001	2	13	11,050	...	...	3	82	...	156	627	...	...	783
Coimbatore	...	1,306	27	...	1,942	296	1,441	23,110	...	...	84	...	...	5,156	557	...	41	5,754
Nilgiris	283	...	...	...	...	...	...	488	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	592	948	...	1,408	2,805	203	14,160	...	...	36	434	...	2,018	664	11	...	2,693
South Canara	...	128	...	...	599	9,331	...	16,941	...	...	...	...	...	860	426	...	...	1,286
Malabar	...	730	582	...	373	23,513	...	42,987	569	1	...	1,090	234	20	1,107	...	567	1,694
Total ...	1,043	9,936	36,624	105	18,206	43,594	13,292	375,629	569	2,902	3,496	1,691	2,883	56,870	14,200	14,103	5,574	90,372

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(54)—*Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the official year* 1890-91—continued.

Districts.	Oils and seeds.										Dyes (not forest).							Fibres.								Grand Total.
	Rape.	Mustard.	Linseed.	Sesame or gingelly.	Lamp and castor-oils.	Ground-nut.	Illupai.	Pinnacottai.	Others.	Total.	Indigo.	Munjeet.	Safflower.	Cheyroot.	Nona.	Others.	Total.	Cotton.	Bombay hemp.	Jute.	Flax.	Sunn Hemp.	True hemp (fibre not narcotic).	Others.	Total.	
	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjam	...	1,011	...	17,287	4,055	1	...	...	2,683	25,037	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	3,428	673	...	...	230	...	...	4,331	484,914
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	25,877	674	...	...	...	...	26,551	5,331	...	...	...	...	...	5,331	5,920	101	...	..	34	...	...	6,055	221,141
Godávari	...	121	...	114,444	35,077	1	...	...	10	149,653	496	...	...	...	...	...	496	6,800	...	...	...	11,419	...	184	18,403	1,114,028
Kistna	...	55	...	1,333	130,895	...	...	...	135	132,418	49,312	...	...	...	...	12	49,324	196,878	21,901	...	...	43,131	...	21,901	261,910	2,243,583
Nellore	...	36	41	3,215	77,260	6	119	...	...	80,677	42,075	...	...	2	...	1	42,078	16,423	220	...	...	7,695	...	208	24,546	1,193,553
Cuddapah	...	...	...	6,809	109,822	354	...	...	1,418	118,403	42,034	...	...	...	...	...	42,034	154,030	...	...	...	264	...	195	154,489	1,707,068
Anantapur	...	2	3	17,308	94,101	358	...	...	984	112,756	4,548	...	...	...	...	...	4,548	144,250	35	...	...	147	...	18	144,450	1,348,051
Bellary	...	...	2,050	18,024	96,676	...	...	...	10,511	127,261	1,172	...	...	...	...	...	1,172	346,542	404	...	...	...	...	367	347,313	2,126,030
Kurnool	...	24	23,971	5,454	128,032	...	2,895	...	21	160,397	39,171	...	...	...	...	...	39,171	265,099	723	...	...	...	...	...	265,822	1,911,935
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
Chingleput	...	...	...	26,501	149	18,876	201	...	459	46,186	15,895	...	...	...	...	862	16,757	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	75	709,617
North Arcot	...	...	...	66,560	21,037	32,300	1,617	...	2,693	124,207	10,533	...	...	143	...	49	10,725	31	...	...	...	555	...	61	647	992,100
South Arcot	...	178	...	57,004	10,080	152,937	...	...	1,827	222,026	37,847	...	...	...	...	...	37,847	2,909	...	...	...	1,013	...	110	4,032	1,583,985
Tanjore	...	1	...	12,073	1,086	34,376	2,456	32	87	50,111	585	...	...	...	1,246	...	1,831	3,310	...	...	...	18	...	...	3,328	1,350,708
Trichinopoly	...	6	...	15,821	18,502	15,250	1,738	...	62	51,379	3,164	...	...	...	499	136	3,799	17,388	...	...	...	...	...	214	17,602	1,063,417
Madura	...	364	...	56,423	34,483	66	...	...	28	91,364	34	...	...	...	...	50	84	71,128	...	...	...	32	...	11	71,171	1,131,879
Tinnevelly	...	74	...	130,419	9,261	2	252	22	6	140,036	669	...	...	16	...	18	703	227,378	423	...	...	...	...	3	227,804	1,385,271
Coimbatore	...	301	...	97,185	43,076	1,240	...	...	19	141,821	13	...	...	...	...	145	158	256,129	15	...	...	137	...	58	256,339	2,470,881
Nilgiris	...	188	...	33	12	...	...	...	...	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,132
Salem	201	488	...	58,226	31,151	2,546	64	...	387	93,063	2,618	...	...	...	...	170	2,788	19,940	281	...	...	332	...	23	20,576	1,366,624
South Canara ...	...	...	...	4,296	376	...	...	...	30	4,702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	...	...	...	44	...	...	183	565,682
Malabar	...	...	...	17,694	70	...	4	200	1,556	19,524	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	10	16	1,025,895
Total ...	201	2,849	26,065	751,986	846,775	258,313	9,346	254	22,916	1,918,705	255,511	...	...	161	1,745	1,443	258,860	1,737,722	24,857	...	...	65,051	...	23,363	1,829,092	26,070,623

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(54)—*Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the official year* 1890-91—continued.

Districts.	Pulses—*cont.*									Orchard and Garden Produce.													
	Cow gram or Karamani and Babasalu or Alachendulu.	Mochai or anumulu (Dolichos lablab) and Beans or Avarai.	Perumpayaru.	Field gram or Naripayaru.	Others.	Total.	Plantains.	Brinjals.	Pumpkins.	Vegetables.	Jack.	Flowers or Mayirkolundu.	Pomegranates and grapes.	Lime trees.	Guavas.	Mangoes.	Cocoanuts.	Babul trees.	Topes of various kinds.	Canes and bamboos.	Casuarina.	Others.	Total.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjam	639	317	...	...	455	64,833	1,543	...	...	3,712	545	8	...	...	2	7,003	2,293	...	...	...	343	608	16,057
Vizagapatam	180	519	...	...	...	26,202	66	52	75	260	3	...	...	...	5	1,646	139	...	...	...	...	...	2,246
Godávari	...	...	...	...	5,396	83,478	4,124	...	...	1,440	...	...	...	...	...	7,109	25,823	11	...	...	30	1,504	40,041
Kistna	...	...	....	...	2,873	133,860	100	...	...	907	...	...	...	...	...	4,512	101	84	...	...	3,929	6,639	16,272
Nellore	260	...	...	...	451	75,358	340	246	21	297	119	26	...	43	530	7,149	346	9,421	2,119	171	6,747	718	28,293
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	12,496	208,211	382	...	...	996	...	...	...	...	...	9,521	1,427	12,314	...	...	7	32,488	57,135
Anantapur	4,426	1,695	...	...	...	278,817	103	55	...	1,258	...	74	...	...	...	1,223	639	26,009	6,071	...	...	1,609	37,041
Bellary	...	...	...	...	17,584	189,324	549	...	...	1,779	...	...	...	...	...	1,949	2,661	2,544	...	...	...	4,503	13,985
Kurnool	3,189	1,614	...	...	...	146,451	99	452	...	490	...	52	...	109	...	3,291	69	100	400	...	...	...	5,062
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Chingleput	1,737	...	...	...	...	7,443	1,198	...	...	5,784	...	...	...	...	...	...	729	1,112	...	...	520	34,556	19,955	63,854
North Arcot	226	1,009	...	...	963	51,382	717	425	30	883	10	125	...	331	92	10,992	5,245	306	6,163	401	764	13,889	40,373
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	1,163	28,357	1,125	...	...	2,592	...	...	...	...	...	1,283	4,472	2,424	...	...	10,638	27,712	50,246
Tanjore	1,059	108	147	295	530	16,270	10,419	1,206	530	2,201	127	169	4	184	7	2,720	11,339	417	5,499	2,013	201	4,909	41,945
Trichinopoly	468	1,086	15	1,826	472	52,143	6,672	1,023	218	386	18	135	26	47	28	2,558	7,860	1,677	529	100	5	598	21,880
Madura	...	...	...	...	3,526	76,247	4,332	...	...	1,708	...	...	...	...	...	344	2,684	446	...	...	...	1,791	11,305
Tinnevelly	17,217	126	...	2,073	1,459	152,369	6,232	2,365	1,213	708	45	359	1	72	...	637	3,482	36,082	1,086	...	...	1,246	53,528
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	29,030	245,666	4,933	...	...	749	...	...	...	...	...	82	3,981	57	2,016	...	...	7,140	18,058
Nilgiris	...	67	...	...	356	548	204	...	...	155	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,763	4,140
Salem	1,522	14,956	209	622	2,784	230,966	4,351	396	...	1,087	...	20	...	15	...	1,812	4,885	2	44	...	9	829	13,450
South Canara ...	1,980	...	...	...	...	36,233	66	...	...	1,928	...	51	...	...	...	...	24,726	..	...	...	...	20	26,791
Malabar	32	38	383	347	47	7,456	10,913	394	498	3,129	42,163	...	...	7	...	6,521	2,08,452	...	13 711	1,890	81	1,587	289,346
Total ...	32,935	21,535	754	5,163	79,615	2,111,614	58,468	6,614	2,585	32,449	43,042	1,025	31	808	664	71,081	311,736	91,894	37,638	5,095	57,310	131,509	851,949

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(54)—*Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the official year* 1890-91—continued.

Districts.	Drugs and narcotics.										Condiments and spices.										
	Opium.	Tobacco.	Hemp.	Cinchona.	Ipecacuanha.	Tea.	Coffee.	Hop.	Sorghum.	Total.	Chillies.	Cardamoms.	Pepper.	Ginger.	Onions.	Coriander seeds.	Fenugreek or vendium.	Others.	Senna.	Cumin.	Total.
	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	56	55	54	57
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjam ...	...	419	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	419	358	...	...	...	545	5	...	...	...	4	423
Vizagapatam ...	...	1,377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,377	593	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	1,377
Godávari ...	...	8,676	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,676	7,032	...	...	...	2,971	476	980	...	...	...	8,676
Kistna ...	177	18,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,407	51,724	...	...	...	565	33,178	...	5	...	...	18,418
Nellore ...	...	3,635	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,688	8,962	...	...	...	39	4,008	1	...	3	...	3,634
Cuddapah ...	...	1,810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,810	7,059	...	...	37	825	1,520	...	8	...	...	1,818
Anantapur ...	2	1,810	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,814	2,913	...	...	...	386	916	36	...	...	...	1,814
Bellary ...	...	4,011	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,011	8,123	...	...	...	601	748	...	...	...	...	4,011
Kurnool ...	...	10,220	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,236	15,013	...	...	...	592	533	96	...	2,750	...	13,056
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput ...	...	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	2,310	...	...	171	188	...	...	...	...	...	121
North Arcot ...	...	557	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	566	3,222	...	...	...	228	357	...	36	...	...	602
South Arcot ...	...	3,430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,430	4,971	...	...	...	439	2,569	...	28	...	...	3,458
Tanjore ...	...	6,015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,015	3,497	...	...	41	210	70	...	...	...	3	6,020
Trichinopoly ...	...	1,669	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,669	8,054	...	...	...	1,024	13,420	...	...	...	1	1,731
Madura ...	...	4,531	...	14	...	...	3,001	...	...	3,015	2,393	2,049	...	...	385	34	...	2	...	...	7,636
Tinnevelly ...	...	2,415	...	...	...	...	1,880	...	...	4,295	5,352	...	...	...	780	1,495	2	224	9,170	...	13,625
Coimbatore ...	2	13,945	...	2,026	...	...	885	...	...	16,858	15,044	17	...	...	1,374	1,663	...	...	...	...	16,853
Nilgiris ...	...	6	...	10,992	...	5,266	23,171	...	...	39,435	9	...	...	...	43	11	137	...	...	...	39,435
Salem ...	...	5,275	24	...	...	...	6,130	...	...	11,429	4,472	...	...	...	792	2,855	85	71	...	...	11,600
South Canara ...	...	845	...	...	...	...	98	...	...	943	1,661	1,053	4,153	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	943
Malabar ...	...	25	...	375	...	472	34,966	...	...	35,838	235	1,775	8,625	2,254	...	...	...	4	...	...	35,832
Total ...	181	89,089	105	13,407	...	5,738	70,219	...	72	189,020	155,637	4,804	12,778	2,519	12,130	63,798	1,343	378	9,173	2,768	192,020

A.—PRODUCE AND LABOUR—*continued.*

(53)—*Statement showing the average rates of wages for skilled and unskilled labour and rates of hire for live and dead stock per diem for the official year* 1890-91.

Districts.		Rates of wages per diem.		Rates of hire per diem for live stock.							Rates of hire per diem for dead stock.	
		Skilled.	Unskilled.	Camel.	Draught bullocks, each.	Donkeys, per score.	Elephants.	Horses.	Mules.	Ponies.	Boats.	Carts.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ganjam	Town	0 5 9	0 2 1	...	0 4 11	1 14 0	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	0 4 9
	Village	0 4 7	0 1 8	...	0 4 3	1 4 0	...	1 0 0	...	...	* 5 0 0	0 3 8
Vizagapatam	Town	0 6 2	0 2 0	...	0 7 1	6 4 0	...	0 10 0	...	0 4 0	* 8 4 0	0 6 6
	Village	0 5 9	0 1 8	...	0 6 3	2 8 0	...	0 5 0	...	...	...	0 6 2
Godávari	Town	0 8 0	0 3 2	...	0 5 6	1 14 0	...	1 2 0	...	0 7 6	1 4 6	0 3 10
	Village	0 7 10	0 2 9	...	0 4 6	1 11 9	...	1 0 0	...	0 5 9	1 4 0	0 3 6
Kistna	Town	0 9 6	0 3 7	2 0 0	0 6 6	2 15 5	...	0 8 0	...	0 6 4	* 10 4 0	0 5 0
	Village	0 7 2	0 3 4	...	0 5 8	2 4 3	...	0 6 8	...	0 5 2	* 4 10 0	0 4 7
Nellore	Town	0 8 8	0 3 3	...	0 7 5	2 10 5	...	0 10 0	0 1 0	0 6 6	1 8 0	0 2 1
	Village	0 7 9	0 2 8	...	0 6 8	2 6 5	...	0 9 9	0 0 6	0 6 0	1 8 0	0 1 9
Cuddapah	Town	0 11 2	0 4 6	...	0 6 7	2 4 0	...	0 10 8	...	0 9 0	...	0 1 8
	Village	0 9 0	0 3 2	...	0 5 6	1 14 0	...	0 7 0	...	0 6 9	...	0 4 6
Anantapur	Town	0 10 1	0 3 2	...	0 6 11	2 14 0	...	...	...	0 8 8	...	0 3 5
	Village	0 6 10	0 2 3	...	0 5 4	2 4 11	...	...	...	0 7 0	...	0 2 3
Bellary	Town	0 12 0	0 4 8	...	0 3 8	2 8 0	...	...	...	0 4 0	...	0 2 4
	Village	0 6 11	0 2 10	...	0 3 7	2 10 3	...	...	...	0 4 0	...	0 2 2
Kurnool	Town	0 10 10	0 7 7	...	0 7 4	2 10 3	...	0 8 0	...	0 6 6	...	0 3 4
	Village	0 8 3	0 5 5	...	0 6 6	2 3 1	...	0 4 0	...	0 6 6	...	0 2 10
Madras	Town	0 8 0	0 4 0	...	0 8 0	...	...	1 8 0	...	1 0 0	{†Rs. 4 to 8 ‡ ,, 9 §, 6}	0 4 0
	Village	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	Town	0 8 0	0 3 4	...	0 4 1	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 1 9
	Village	0 6 0	0 2 6	...	0 3 4	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	0 14 10	0 1 2
North Arcot	Town	0 8 0	0 4 0	...	0 4 0	1 2 0	...	0 14 0	...	0 14 0	...	0 2 0
	Village	0 6 0	0 2 0	...	0 2 6	0 15 0	...	0 9 0	...	0 9 0	...	0 1 6
South Arcot	Town	0 7 1	0 3 2	...	0 5 0	1 4 0	...	...	...	0 4 0	1 11 0	0 2 11
	Village	0 5 5	0 2 6	...	0 3 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 2 2
Tanjore	Town	0 11 5	0 4 6	1 2 0	0 5 0	2 4 0	2 10 8	0 12 0	...	0 10 8	1 4 0	0 5 7
	Village	0 7 11	0 3 4	1 0 0	0 4 2	1 10 0	4 8 0	0 11 5	...	0 9 7	0 14 8	0 4 5
Trichinopoly	Town	0 8 0	0 4 0	...	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	‖ 0 12 0
	Village	0 7 9	0 2 10	...	0 4 7	1 14 0	...	0 12 0	...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0
Madura	Town	0 10 10	0 4 8	...	0 5 2	2 3 0	...	0 13 3	...	0 9 0	...	0 7 0
	Village	0 6 8	0 3 2	...	0 4 4	1 8 0	...	0 7 0	...	0 5 9	...	0 2 10
Tinnevelly	Town	0 7 9	0 3 6	...	0 5 0	1 13 0	...	0 9 8	...	0 3 8	1 8 0	0 2 9
	Village	0 5 9	0 2 9	...	0 4 9	1 10 0	...	0 5 4	...	0 2 8	0 14 0	0 2 0
Coimbatore	Town	0 8 10	0 3 1	...	0 5 5	2 3 4	...	0 12 6	...	0 7 1	...	0 3 1
	Village	0 6 1	0 2 2	...	0 4 6	1 10 0	5 0 0	0 10 0	...	0 5 1	...	0 2 7
Nilgiris	Town	1 0 0	0 5 0	...	0 14 8	...	...	4 8 0	...	2 5 4	...	0 13 4
	Village	1 0 0	0 3 8	...	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	...	...
Salem	Town	0 9 9	0 2 9	...	0 6 5	1 12 3	...	0 10 0	...	0 6 3	...	0 4 3
	Village	0 7 3	0 2 1	...	0 5 1	1 11 1	...	0 8 0	...	0 5 0	...	0 3 7
South Canara	Town	0 8 2	0 3 5	...	0 7 0	...	12 0 0	...	...	...	0 15 2	0 3 9
	Village	0 6 5	0 2 11	...	0 6 9	...	10 0 0	...	...	0 8 0	0 15 2	0 3 6
Malabar	Town	0 7 2	0 3 7	...	0 7 6	...	4 8 0	...	...	1 5 4	0 14 7	0 6 5
	Village	0 4 6	0 2 7	...	0 6 4	...	3 12 5	...	...	0 13 0	0 11 0	0 3 8
Average	Town	0 9 2	0 3 9	1 9 0	0 6 4	2 7 0	6 6 3	1 0 6	0 1 0	0 10 1	{* 8 6 0 ‡ 1 14 2 §* 4 13 0 § 1 0 3}	0 4 9
	Village	0 7 2	0 2 9	1 0 0	0 5 3	1 15 7	5 13 1	0 9 1	0 0 6	0 8 1		0 3 2

* Seagoing boats. † By canal. ‡ Out of harbour. § Within harbour. ‖ Includes the rates for bullock also.

(54)—*Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the official year* 1890-91.

Districts.	Cereals.													Pulses.						
	Wheat (Triticum vulgare).	Barley (Hordeum vulgare).	Rice (Oryza sativa).	Great millet or cholum (Sorghum vulgare).	Spiked millet or cumbu (Pennisetum typhoideum).	Italian millet or thenai or korra (Panicum italicum).	Ragi (Eleusine coracana).	Sámai or channelu (Panicum miliare).	Varagu or arikelu (Panicum miliaceum) & varigulu.	Maize (Zea mays).	Korali.	Others.	Total.	Gram or Bengal gram (Cicer arietinum).	Cajan pea, red gram or dholl (Cajanus indicus).	Horse-gram (Dolichos uniflorus).	Green gram (Phaseolus mungo).	Black gram (Phaseolus radiatus).	Peas (Pisum sativum).	Lentils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjam	...	...	272,544	1,773	7,339	1	83,500	3,117	314	459	...	...	369,047	153	6,208	15,867	38,075	3,119	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	85,795	4,903	25,686	1,848	17,901	6,566	3,899	5	...	69	146,672	777	2,340	13,895	7,689	802	...	...
Godávari	423	...	635,226	90,082	10,506	3,322	25,110	6,461	6,041	1,624	...	8,600	787,395	10,679	5,332	40,790	14,751	6,530	...	...
Kistna	3,591	...	470,500	432,578	201,801	13,784	29,345	122	288,571	28,084	...	61,644	1,539,020	41,590	3,152	60,111	3,117	23,017	...	...
Nellore	42	...	240,427	356,509	72,890	9,031	60,265	1,607	173,589	65	...	5,954	920,379	3,287	2,146	63,499	4,123	1,592	...	...
Cuddapah	1,122	...	101,366	402,403	254,108	110,028	162,971	7,244	27,683	1,923	...	10,254	1,083,162	9,689	22,046	145,155	18,411	414	...	...
Anantapur	884	...	84,139	264,061	48,337	237,639	71,079	28,247	14,609	15	...	...	749,010	7,015	28,183	222,224	15,271	3	...	...
Bellary	3,291	...	43,821	775,716	80,825	298,254	37,975	28,901	2,465	651	...	144,212	1,416,111	12,994	41,489	100,750	16,466	41	...	...
Kurnool	4,588	...	73,119	611,867	78,378	327,812	28,459	590	135,232	587	...	...	1,260,632	24,590	31,286	75,709	9,526	537	...	...
Madras	...	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	424,942	11,369	16,166	307	61,338	174	54,609	...	...	...	568,905	...	334	4,275	208	889	...	...
North Arcot	10	...	382,141	39,965	126,946	327	120,171	3,630	71,229	279	...	492	745,190	183	6,867	38,774	1,186	2,174	...	...
South Arcot	...	...	400,274	57,134	342,688	10,688	146,318	3,835	248,130	7,911	...	2,835	1,219,813	882	2,643	21,062	165	2,442	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	1,040,836	18,153	35,580	245	36,385	361	85,043	...	...	3,277	1,219,880	3	8,824	2,411	209	2,684	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	212,677	157,822	222,855	2,369	113,242	24,914	147,251	...	...	1,321	881,951	1,015	22,765	22,914	1,051	531	...	...
Madura	316	...	187,604	242,320	115,260	6,275	93,446	91,687	115,592	149	...	11,189	863,838	1,405	2,006	61,327	2,403	5,580	...	...
Tinnevelly	...	...	210,130	140,211	189,532	2,410	56,293	111,390	52,551	...	...	20,524	783,041	5,792	1,900	77,623	18,959	27,190	...	...
Coimbatore	2,460	...	91,305	737,654	606,770	40,755	198,982	78,495	4,310	103	...	512	1,761,346	12,940	8,982	178,691	5,332	10,691	...	...
Nilgiris	1,331	3,534	5,782	9	...	154	1,994	5,999	15	21	8,462	...	27,301	71	...	25	4	...	25	...
Salem	200	...	103,148	84,560	311,096	18,790	282,709	97,616	71,043	151	...	7,312	976,625	4,585	13,199	162,434	12,658	17,343	654	...
South Canara	...	...	475,190	...	...	...	3,379	32	...	...	...	...	478,601	...	267	12,519	10,298	11,169	...	...
Malabar	...	...	609,534	435	49	...	4,247	10,999	...	...	...	...	625,264	...	455	1,329	307	428	4,070	20
Total ...	18,258	3,534	6,159,628	4,429,084	2,746,812	1,084,039	1,639,109	511,987	1,502,176	42,027	8,462	278,195	18,423,311	137,650	210,424	1,321,384	180,209	117,176	4,749	20

Machinery and millwork	Val.	...	910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																								
Copper—																								
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	10	3,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—																								
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—																								
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other sorts (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils	Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paints, colours, and painters' materials.	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	220	...	4,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	,,	...	12	...	568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway plant and rolling-stock ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—																								
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																								
Piece-goods	Yds.	265	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—																								
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	210	790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—																								
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																								
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	25	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	1,421	...	756	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Merchandise ... { Free	,,	...	1,07,269	...	1,35,733	...	790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Merchandise ... { Dutiable	,,	...	3,417	...	5,635	...	812	...	375	...	6,650	...	...	...	2,220	...	6,375	...	...	29	...	...	...	300
Total ...		...	1,10,686	...	1,41,368	...	1,602	...	375	...	6,650	...	...	...	2,220	...	6,375	...	...	29	...	...	...	370
Treasure ... { Gold	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,58,580	...	...	8,40,789
Treasure ... { Silver	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,58,580	...	...	8,40,789
Grand total of imports of merchandise and treasure	Val.	...	1,10,686	...	1,41,368	...	1,602	...	375	...	6,650	...	...	...	2,220	...	6,375	...	...	6,58,609	...	...	...	8,41,159
Government. Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Treasure— Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Total, Treasure ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Total, Stores and Treasure.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(56)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1889-90 *and* 1890-91—continued.

Articles.	Mauritius.				Réunion or Bourbon.				United States.				Arabia.				Ceylon.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	875	...	8
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,512	37,266	1,665	51,028
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,593	...	67,446
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,378	...	1,721
Books, &c. ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	960	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	300	9	766
Building materials—																				
Cement ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	519	392	1,263
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,148	...	5,579
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	696	369	128	55
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	...
Coal—																				
Coal ... ... Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	500	554	12,575
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	60
Corals, real ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	77	1	42
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	2,133	67	474
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,112	5,314	153,820	75,657
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270,758	44,418	336,040	52,944
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,589	4,981	22,367	5,607
Coloured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,971	5,206	29,833	6,081
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	2,920
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	48	1,792	798
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,057	...	1,893
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,055	...	2,182
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,190	15,127	3,191	13,820
Earthenware and porcelain ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,054	...	11,049
Flax manufactures—																				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	686	569	440	220
Other sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,509	1,049	336	160
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	...	1,19,773	...	1,80,241
Glass and glassware—																				
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 80	25	...	...
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	1,326	...	1,767
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	113	1	10
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	486	...	375	...	...	...	...	...	12,995	...	5,989
Instruments and apparatus ... ,,	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	320
Ivory—																				
Manufactured & unmanufactured ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,850	...	525
Leather and its manufactures ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	...	434
Liquors—																				
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	412	91	231
Spirits ... ... ,,	... ¼	... 3	... ½	... 4	...	...	...	...	... 2	68	... 14	551	...	...	...	...	97,597	1,26,362	83,202	1,06,308
Wines and Liqueurs ... ... ,,	... 11	47	10	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,367	7,389	771	2,264
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork ... ... Val.	...	16,66,456	...	16,23,664	...	7,281	...	8,130	...	...	...	696	...	1,314	...	1,090	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other ... ... ,,	...	1,66,248	...	2,22,426	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	27,712	...	1,42,382	...	...	...	...
Metals—																				
Copper—																				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	2,137	90,149	2,396	1,11,305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought ... ... ,,	32,337	12,84,328	39,243	15,14,486	41	13,711	70	20,781	130	35,576	243	62,748	3	812	27	6,703	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—																				
Wrought ... ... Cwt.	286,692	15,63,115	408,671	22,89,671	30	539	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	610	333	2,153	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	12,920	34,219	2,700	7,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead ... ... ,,	2,830	37,168	3,360	41,318	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	1,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel ... ... ,,	16,320	1,52,486	21,310	2,00,485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—																				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	12	958	18	1,388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought ... ... ,,	...	...	238	2,829	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	1,510	22,863	3,866	65,700	...	...	15	385	...	...	...	...	13	331	10	235	...	...	...	...
All other sorts (unenumerated) ... ,,	484	40,832	516	45,744	12	1,496	13	1,531	...	...	...	...	3	386	19	2,344	...	...	...	...
Oils ... ... Gals.	44,498	72,515	32,418	60,222	...	...	578	530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paints, colours, and painters' materials Val.	...	1,41,523	...	2,17,053	...	93	...	448	...	657	...	...	...	2,358	...	2,641	...	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard ... ... ,,	...	3,75,572	...	3,76,794	...	43,791	...	23,440	...	...	...	580	...	6,196	...	20,646	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... ,,	...	6,64,327	...	7,02,920	...	4,454	...	2,234	...	2,717	...	3,454	...	1,103	...	6,915	...	...	...	...
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ,,	...	39,88,217	...	58,05,589	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt ... ... Tons.	53	7,481	52	7,973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—																				
Raw ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	16,772	23,723	17,711	20,913	...	...	...	...	1,918	3,252	4,139	7,153	...	...	953	1,505	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	4,168	...	1,421	...	...	...	...	...	1,750	...	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... ... Cwt.	89	1,858	2,163	25,569	...	...	117	1,446	26	703	...	...	...	...	2,210	26,354	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lb.	448	200	20	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—																				
Unmanufactured ... ... lb.	...	...	769	1,903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	678	1,232	...	...	...	...	11,741	36,025
Manufactured ... ... ,,	77,965	82,486	103,934	1,21,377	35	90	...	...	40	120	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	4,841	4,084
Toys and requisites for games ... Val.	...	1,42,963	...	1,25,806	...	1,550	...	1,477	...	940	...	765	...	220	...	7,750	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas ... ... No.	137,969	1,39,687	46,627	49,458	401	870	534	930	33	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ... Val.	...	19,146	...	8,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720	...	10	...	...	...	...
Wool—																				
Raw ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	282,649	2,94,823	342,725	3,42,147	24,866	30,572	8,332	10,303	3,353	3,491	2,459	3,765	2,590	1,750	4,462	6,334	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	43,766	...	59,208	...	2,350	...	6,136	...	...	...	1,248	...	1,359	...	29,124	...	...	...	...
All other articles (unenumerated) ... ,,	...	18,74,681	...	12,36,494	...	18,450	...	19,977	...	5,372	...	7,706	...	10,493	...	23,469	...	...	...	...
Merchandise ... Free ... ... ,,	...	505,67,169	...	499,78,318	...	1,92,986	...	1,60,553	...	13,80,120	...	13,24,836	...	72,663	...	4,64,087	...	...	...	41,109
Merchandise ... Dutiable ... ... ,,	...	17,37,627	...	17,13,203	...	10,470	...	18,164	...	1,43,480	...	1,77,694	...	69,838	...	92,661	...	3,545	...	5,071
Total ...	...	523,04,796	...	516,91,521	...	2,03,456	...	1,78,722	...	15,23,600	...	15,02,530	...	1,42,501	...	5,56,748	...	3,545	...	46,180
Treasure ... Gold ... ... Val.	...	6,38,818	...	16,15,056	...	...	...	...	...	210	...	1,969	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure ... Silver ... ... ,,	...	7,151	...	9,365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	6,45,969	...	16,24,421	...	...	...	...	...	210	...	1,969	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total of imports of merchandise and treasure ... ... Val.	...	529,50,765	...	533,15,942	...	2,03,456	...	1,78,722	...	15,23,810	...	15,04,499	...	1,42,501	...	5,56,748	...	3,545	...	64,180
Government. Stores	...	17,82,808	...	13,33,751	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,334	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Treasure— Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Treasure— Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Total, Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Total, Stores and Treasure.	...	17,82,808	...	13,33,751	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,334	...	...	...	...	...	...

(56)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1889-90 *and* 1890-91—continued.

Articles.		Italy.				Malta.				Portugal.				Spain.				Egypt.			
		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
		Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel	Val.	...	2,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arms, &c.	,,	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...
Books, &c.	Cwt.	1	50	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		40
Building materials—																					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	3,297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal—																					
Coal	Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lb.	9,302	84,000	12,890	1,05,923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	lb.	4,800	4,800	6,000	5,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																					
Piece-goods—																					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured	,,	...	...	1,012	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines	,,	...	2,550	...	2,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flax manufactures—																					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	...	1,940	...	2,062	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass and glassware—																					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	118	4,719	220	10,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware	Val.	...	20	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery	Val.	...	130	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Instruments and apparatus	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																					
Manufactured & unmanufactured.	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather and its manufactures	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors—																					
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gals.	80	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits	,,	129	585	93	402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	110	...	...	...	...
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	621	2,632	950	5,215	211	812	46	375	958	6,650	...	...	397	2,220	726	6,265	...	...	60	300
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

C.—TRADE.

(56)—Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1889-90 and 1890-91.

C.—TRADE.

(56)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1889-90 *and* 1890-91.

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria.				Holland.				France.				Germany.				Holland.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21				
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				
Agricultural implements	... Val.	1,17,662	...	89,277	...	4,720	...	515	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Animals, living ... ... No.	... 40	2,000	15	10,850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	8,61,987	...	7,04,843	...	13,373	...	11,406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Arms, &c.	...	5,61,630	...	7,24,645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Books, &c. ... ... Cwt.	1,292	2,38,514	1,319	2,59,589	2	533	8	943	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Building materials—																								
Cement ... ... Cwt.	46,746	1,15,202	54,735	1,35,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	26,575	...	31,205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Candles of all sorts ... lb.	455,727	1,38,065	490,621	1,46,215	159	50	41	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Clocks and watches ... No.	4,863	30,610	10,915	55,813	60	271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Coal—																								
Coal ... ... Tons.	25,905	5,01,640	37,510	8,19,317	...	...	5,056	3,638	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Coke ... ... lb.	2,490	78,497	1,104	39,177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Corals, real ... ... lb.	1,393	8,000	2,496	16,000	...	...	85	794	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Corks ... ... Cwt.	116	14,470	86	10,025	97	434	45,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Cotton—																								
Raw ... ... Cwt.	13,608,739	107,66,964	13,816,044	106,45,608	8,906	7,211	5,056	760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.								672	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Manufactures—																								
Piece-goods—																								
Grey ... ... Yds.	84,775,608	120,11,088	75,894,813	111,79,556	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
White ... ... ,,	14,007,014	24,85,925	10,929,560	18,80,054	1,275	434	734	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Coloured ... ... ,,	42,374,197	74,40,208	31,634,345	53,75,031	28,266	4,869	45,240	7,178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Other sorts ... ... Val.		1,44,619		78,779	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	38,201	99,595	49,526	74,699	...	...	...	760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	24,995	...	27,673	...	1,988	...	672	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	1,07,259	...	1,30,174	...	3,755	lb. 59	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	408	32,535	...	23,512	60	...	...	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Earthenware and porcelain ... Val.	...	93,504	...	1,25,786	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Flax manufactures—																								
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	178,048	52,738	166,352	49,109	672	...	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Canvas ... ... lb.	84,850	20,612	199,754	68,994	...	672	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Other sorts ... ... ,,	10,657	8,753	14,605	14,326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	1,461	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Glass and glassware—																								
Beads and false pearls ... Cwt.	32	11,474	78	13,534	77	15,095	62	7,168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	2,06,016	...	1,67,399	...	5,771	...	12,015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Gums and resins ... ... ,,	2,669	14,008	2,234	10,788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Hardware and cutlery ... Cwt.		15,40,228		14,83,122	...	7,807	...	15,273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Instruments and apparatus ... ,,	...	2,24,786	...	1,88,174	...	1,713	...	1,238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Ivory—																								
Manufactured & unmanufactured. Val.	...	...	...	68,793	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	28,600	...	...	...	...	...	555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Leather and its manufactures ... ,,	...	1,50,060	...	1,72,296	...	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Liquors—																								
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... Gals.	513,132	6,71,312	524,845	6,14,979	927	2,826	132	1,769	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Spirits ... ... ,,	90,462	6,42,814	84,854	6,29,214	21	777	2,524	16,404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Wines and Liqueurs ... ,,	36,010	2,72,137	36,354	2,96,596	1,672	6,867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Other sorts ... ... ,,	658	2,536	490	1,812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(55)—*Statement showing the total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and stock in each district of the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1890-91—continued.

Madras Presidency.	Districts—*continued.*				
	South Arcot.	Tanjore.	Trichinopoly.	Madura.	Tinnevelly.
A. 1.—Total Acreage.					
1. Area according to professional survey	ACRES. 3,239,810	ACRES. 2,394,019	ACRES. 3,028,480	ACRES. 5,631,560	ACRES. 3,447,080
2. Deduct { (*a*) Feudatory and Tributary States	...	...	704,640	...	...
{ (*b*) Area for which no returns exist	22,400	191,633	391,680	3,639,264	869,292
3. Net area by professional survey	3,207,410	2,202,386	1,932,160	1,992,296	2,578,388
4. Corresponding area in village papers	...	...	...	...	...
A. 2.—Classification of Area shown in item 3 of A. 1.					
Forests	682,709	22,652	151,755	*	388,347
2. Not available for cultivation	457,421	553,337	325,966	573,141	335,740
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	556,844	138,633	233,344	224,735	180,045
4. Current fallows	174,047	232,070	251,321	175,697	474,037
5. Net area cropped during the year	1,396,389	1,256,294	969,774	1,018,723	1,200,219
6. Irrigated during the year from { (*a*) Government canals	141,915	896,665	156,142	45,047	72,469
(*b*) Private canals	155	...	221	...	7
(*c*) Tanks	229,049	110,524	60,925	173,552	178,080
(*d*) Wells	56,895	7,482	45,708	100,546	113,977
(*e*) Other sources	10,231	1,126	5,747	1,601	4,304
Total Area Irrigated ...	438,245	1,015,797	268,582	320,967	368,837
7. Crops irrigated ... { (*a*) Wheat	...	...	...	189	...
(*b*) Other cereals and pulses ...	393,550	993,727	222,787	290,202	320,129
(*c*) Miscellaneous food crops ...	34,958	17,464	34,135	25,758	34,023
(*d*) ,, non-food crops...	9,737	4,606	11,660	4,818	14,685
A. 3. Acreage under Crops.					
Cereals and pulses. { 1. Rice	400,274	1,040,836	212,677	187,604	210,130
2. Wheat	...	...	...	316	...
3. Barley	...	...	...	...	...
4. Cholum or Jowar (millet)	57,134	18,153	157,322	242,320	140,211
5. Cumbu or Bajra (millet)	342,688	35,580	222,855	115,260	189,532
6. Ragi or mandua	146,318	36,385	113,242	93,446	56,293
7. Maize	7,911	...	...	149	...
8. Gram (pulse)	882	3	1,015	1,405	5,792
9. Other food-grains, including pulses.	292,963	105,193	226,983	299,585	333,152
Oil-seeds ... ... { 10. Linseed	...	...	...	...	...
11. Til or gingelly	57,004	12,073	15,821	56,423	130,419
12. Others	165,022	38,038	35,538	34,941	9,617
13. Condiments and spices	11,234	7,611	26,953	8,634	11,050
Sugar ... ... { 14. Sugarcane	1,268	263	5,135	604	156
15. Others	1,378	1,407	192	623	627
Fibres ... ... { 16. Cotton	2,909	3,310	17,388	71,128	227,378
17. Jute	...	...	...	...	...
18. Others	1,123	18	214	43	426
Dyes ... ... { 19. Indigo	37,847	585	3,164	34	669
20. Others	...	1,246	635	50	34
21. Opium	...	...	...	...	...
22. Coffee	...	...	...	3,091	1,886
Drugs and narcotics. { 23. Tea	...	...	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	3,430	6,015	1,669	4,531	2,415
25. Cinchona	...	...	...	14	...
26. Indian hemp	...	...	...	...	...
27. Others	28	5	71	2	9,304
28. Fodder crops	...	...	...	...	21,403
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	50,246	41,945	21,880	11,305	53,528
30. { Miscellaneous food crops	1,326	2,042	652	371	2,262
{ ,, non-food crops ...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Total	1,583,958	1,350,708	1,063,417	1,131,879	1,406,674
32. Area cropped more than once ...	187,596	94,414	93,643	113,156	206,455
33. Net area cropped during the year ...	1,396,389	1,256,294	969,774	1,018,723	1,200,219
A. 4.—Stock, &c.					
1. Bulls and Bullocks	NO. 251,799	NO. 302,972	NO. 203,465	NO. 207,683	NO. 190,052
2. Cows	330,740	214,941	161,521	207,493	106,760
3. Male Buffaloes	62,354	57,163	16,067	11,443	21,204
4. Cow Buffaloes	82,429	90,465	71,829	40,774	41,408
5. Young stock (Calves and Buffalo Calves)	262,306	215,575	184,819	182,411	130,486
6. Sheep	987,728	572,876	1,083,131	712,138	856,162
7. Goats					
8. Horses and Ponies	3,024	1,460	753	3,055	576
9. Mules and Donkeys	2,735	859	1,770	7,037	9,531
10. Camels	...	6	1	...	...
11. Ploughs	219,646	182,771	108,984	131,324	87,461
12. Carts	34,460	22,698	18,015	19,264	29,954

* Correct information not available.

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(55)—*Statement showing the total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and stock in each district of the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1890-91—continued.

Madras Presidency.	Districts—*continued.* Coimbatore.	Nilgiris.	Salem.	South Canara.	Malabar.	Total.
A. 1.—Total Acreage.						
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1. Area according to professional survey	5,030,400	612,628	4,781,213	2,497,280	3,577,066	91,031,690
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States	...	...	...	...	...	970,880
2. Deduct (b) Area for which no returns exist	214,918	...	1,111,675	...	3,614	29,810,937
3. Net area by professional survey	4,815,482	612,628	3,669,538	2,497,280	3,573,452	60,249,873
4. Corresponding area in village papers	...	...	...	...	...	...
A. 2.—Classification of Area shown in item 3 of A. 1.						
1. Forests	1,147,440	254,535	1,297,024	1,123,331	541,050	11,541,881
2. Not available for cultivation	560,206	34,464	406,606	874,674	1,339,238	11,960,222
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	399,084	116,088	651,675	83,528	723,307	7,869,272
4. Current fallows	504,129	135,934	123,746	37,301	60,045	5,176,218
5. Net area cropped during the year	2,204,623	71,607	1,190,487	378,446	909,812	23,702,280
6. Irrigated during the year from (a) Government canals	102,288	There are no irrigation works in this district.	33,947	There are no irrigation works in this district.	...	2,684,708
(b) Private canals	1,521		680		11,328	27,129
(c) Tanks	13,542		84,434		7,899	2,187,521
(d) Wells	379,463		77,606		2,757	1,248,581
(e) Other sources	6,625		16,115		15,613	173,016
Total Area Irrigated	503,439		212,782		37,597	6,320,955
7. Crops irrigated (a) Wheat	2,476		1		...	4,929
(b) Other cereals and pulses	318,663		163,772		36,067	5,535,596
(c) Miscellaneous food crops	152,869		48,945		1,530	602,781
(d) „ non-food crops	29,431		64		...	177,649
A. 3.—Acreage under Crops.						
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	91,305	5,782	103,148	475,190	609,534	6,159,628
2. Wheat	2,460	1,331	200	...	...	18,258
3. Barley	...	3,534	...	...	...	3,534
4. Cholum or Jowar (millet)	737,654	9	84,560	...	435	4,429,084
5. Cumbu or Bajra (millet)	606,770	...	311,096	...	49	2,746,812
6. Ragi or mandua	198,982	1,994	282,709	3,379	4,247	1,630,109
7. Maize	103	21	151	...	...	42,027
8. Gram (pulse)	12,940	71	4,585	...	...	137,650
9. Other food-grains, including pulses.	356,798	15,107	421,142	36,265	18,455	5,358,823
Oil-seeds 10. Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	26,065
11. Til or gingelly	97,185	33	58,226	4,296	17,694	751,986
12. Others	44,636	200	34,837	406	1,830	1,140,654
13. Condiments and spices	23,110	488	14,160	16,941	42,987	375,629
Sugar 14. Sugarcane	5,156	...	2,018	860	20	56,870
15. Others	598	...	675	426	1,674	33,942
Fibres 16. Cotton	256,129	...	19,940	139	...	1,737,722
17. Jute	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Others	210	...	636	44	16	91,370
Dyes 19. Indigo	13	...	2,618	...	...	255,511
20. Others	145	...	170	...	...	3,349
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	2	...	...	...	...	181
22. Coffee	885	23,171	6,130	98	34,956	70,219
23. Tea	...	5,266	...	...	472	5,738
24. Tobacco	13,945	6	5,275	845	25	89,989
25. Cinchona	2,026	10,992	...	...	375	13,407
26. Indian hemp	...	...	24	...	...	105
27. Others	...	...	71	...	4	12,381
28. Fodder crops	...	47	35	...	...	24,895
29. Orchards and garden produce	18,958	4,140	13,450	26,791	289,346	851,949
30. Miscellaneous food crops	871	1,987	803	2	3,776	18,631
30. „ non-food crops	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Total	2,470,881	74,179	1,366,659	565,682	1,025,895	26,095,518
32. Area cropped more than once	266,258	2,572	176,172	187,236	116,083	2,393,238
33. Net area cropped during the year	2,204,623	71,607	1,190,487	378,446	909,812	23,702,280
A. 4.—Stock, &c.						
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
1. Bulls and Bullocks	347,574	12,199	254,807	183,288	281,202	4,226,332
2. Cows	436,850	18,636	419,116	159,889	287,593	3,888,481
3. Male Buffaloes	9,804	2,691	13,291	154,432	105,721	900,036
4. Cow Buffaloes	69,633	12,758	60,098	20,728	28,928	1,497,530
5. Young stock (Calves and Buffalo Calves)	370,020	23,853	349,967	164,535	233,187	4,458,434
6. Sheep / 7. Goats	1,363,956	8,060	1,210,683	10,401	66,738	12,560,076
8. Horses and Ponies	3,652	1,461	3,631	211	876	46,106
9. Mules and Donkeys	17,100	84	9,153	1	217	127,302
10. Camels	...	...	...	...	...	42
11. Ploughs	209,446	5,335	171,395	242,006	169,136	2,536,167
12. Carts	29,982	807	12,000	3,556	8,544	443,549

Hemp— Raw	Cwt.	9,075	77,921	8,833	65,269	86	898	72	650	551	3,471	342	2,854	...	...	44	500
Manufactures (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins— Hides, raw	Cwt. No.	1 11	75	238 5,017	8,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. dressed or tanned	Cwt. No.	81,068 1,144,816	44,26,032	87,411 1,095,148	42,16,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148 1,500	8,260	1 26	77
Skins, raw	Cwt. No.	567 30,244	50,974	985 63,101	59,666	1 12	125	3 14	280	...	...	lb. 78 9	100	...	...	lb. 22 5	21
Do. dressed or tanned	Cwt. No.	94,184 10,452,057	108,06,908	93,878 9,891,408	1,02,91,650	2,073 187,878	2,64,769	597 63,384	67,694	1,438 156,229	2,05,691	1,932 195,076	2,81,466	...	...	23 2,101	4,233
Jewellery	Val.	...	21,915	...	11,075	...	...	...	...	...	5,188	...	40	...	...	...	400
Jute— Raw	Cwt.	9,830	71,494	130	1,052	5	44	...	...	397	2,721	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures— Gunny bags	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac— Shell	Cwt.	10	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stick	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	„	205	9,774	17	765	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils— Vegetable, not essential	Gals.	1,164,363	12,48,318	1,109,648	11,90,699	76,134	87,954	47,780	56,440	133,526	1,43,892	14,350	17,015	74,793	87,097	71,595	79,173
Other sorts	„	1,868	18,099	10,918	44,011	...	...	...	...	2,876	1,649	7,282	5,008	200	2,000	400	4,000
Oil-cake	Cwt.	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Val.	...	73,122	...	86,714	...	100	...	...	...	1,567	...	2,560	...	...	...	1,280
Saltpetre	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds— Essential	Cwt.	29	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castor	„	139,480	9,22,825	89,821	5,27,372	...	...	...	...	112,461	7,95,685	41,640	2,49,948	...	...	...	...
Linseed	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape	„	19,097	1,16,397	34,734	2,29,427	...	...	...	...	31,218	2,03,374	10,071	66,052	...	...	...	...
Poppy	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Til or gingelly	„	353	2,651	2,009	12,527	...	...	...	...	402,311	28,07,349	273,175	17,39,380	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	76,833	4,00,480	72,920	3,98,780	...	...	...	...	323,144	18,81,490	561,888	31,75,870	...	...	...	...
Silk— Raw	lb.	201,390	2,04,148	245,427	2,21,624	...	...	...	...	17,320	58,486	3,459	2,942	...	...	...	...
Manufactures	Val.	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	lb.	3,285,333	5,62,455	2,138,649	3,86,389	185,634	29,861	296,128	14,235	3,998,840	14,52,455	7,620,744	19,90,050	462,274	1,38,472	484,499	1,26,984
Stone and marble	Cwt.	3	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce.	„	1,103,395	64,82,017	756,436	34,95,683	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	lb.	538,239	4,51,758	895,755	7,88,667	...	...	224	224	1,269	1,391	1,570	1,570	1,450	1,269	2,419	2,323
Tobacco— Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	10	2,240	400	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	„	107,353	1,32,956	121,921	1,48,004	972	870	140	148	1,202	1,165	170	171	2,192	2,016	1,528	1,054
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	249	19,136	14	928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood— Teak	Cub. ft. Tons.	...	...	1,000 20	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	26,926	...	1,72,097	...	...	...	...	...	1,05,590	...	1,22,434	...	73,274	...	16,119
Wool— Raw	lb.	256,496	36,709	307,990	44,335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of— Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods	Yds.	89	676	139	1,111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	3,00,529	...	2,12,082	...	300	...	...	...	1,279	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise	„	...	4,14,184	...	7,93,644	...	6,280	...	1,200	...	1,38,055	...	1,83,939	...	5,864	...	60,611
Indian produce and manufactures. Dutiable		...	1,18,504	...	2,04,158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Free		...	644,87,352	...	547,94,285	...	18,87,410	...	16,86,453	...	153,38,511	...	154,99,804	...	6,07,718	...	7,73,812
Total		...	646,05,856	...	549,98,443	...	18,87,410	...	16,86,453	...	153,38,511	...	154,99,804	...	6,07,718	...	7,73,812
Total of Foreign and Indian		...	647,51,127	...	551,42,596	...	18,89,710	...	16,88,143	...	153,45,701	...	155,02,344	...	6,07,718	...	7,73,812
Treasure Gold		...	1,03,241	...	10,10,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	1,03,241	...	10,10,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total		...	648,54,368	...	561,52,676	...	18,89,710	...	16,88,143	...	153,45,701	...	155,02,344	...	6,07,718	...	7,73,812
Government Stores		...	581	...	10,965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	581	...	10,965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(57)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1889-90 *and* 1890-91—continued.

Articles.	Italy.				Malta.				Portugal.				Russia.				Spain.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																				
Unmanufactured & manufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																				
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	406	24,330	187	9,405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	283	19,377	...	...	...	...
Coir—																				
Unmanufactured ... ... Cwt.	5	59	7	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures (excluding ropes). ,,	9,424	98,159	3,744	39,823	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	40,078	11,43,314	51,859	13,83,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,680	4,63,550	1,663	48,800	32,010	9,79,387	49,254	13,85,858
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and colouring materials—																				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	1	316	1	150	279	62,400	204	46,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse—																				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jowari and Bajra ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums—																				
Arabic ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benjamin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambier ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96,925	...	17,288	...	17,92,401	...	...	...	16,57,679
Matches, lucifer and other ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	937	...	9,272	...	1,97,679	...	...	...	3,75,810
Metals—																				
Copper—																				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought ... ... ,,	...	...	lb. 56	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	65,400	...	...	3,537	1,55,549	2,398	...	1,11,410	...	1,11,410
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	3 147	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	352	32,603	13,40,327	39,663	...	16,12,812	...	16,12,812
Iron—														33	671	2		141		141
Wrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,367	79,806	17,867	1,42,705	298,735	16,49,208	427,347	...	24,39,098	...	24,39,098
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,633	47,025	7,870	...	18,266	...	18,266
Lead ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	345	3,002	38,979	3,784	...	46,983	...	46,983
Steel ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,325	1,52,543	21,314	...	2,00,655	...	2,00,655
Tin—																				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,822	2,03,758	3,526	...	2,52,026	...	2,52,026
Wrought ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	22	242	...	2,869	...	2,869
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	679	14,370	1,467	28,430	2,288	38,586	5,526	...	97,196	...	97,196
All other sorts (unenumerated) ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	402	10	528	903	57,260	759	...	58,080	...	58,080
Oils ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,323,680	6,86,840	2,675,340	12,93,621	2,561,837	13,87,665	3,443,484	...	17,14,243	...	17,14,243
Paints, colours, and painters' materials Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,270	...	6,026	...	1,47,395	...	...	2,28,377	...	2,28,377
Paper and pasteboard ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	24,453	...	11,354	...	4,54,787	...	...	4,39,840	...	4,39,840
Provisions ... ... ,,	...	60,307	...	62,367	...	641	...	3,125	...	...	3,505	...	2,640	...	9,12,980	...	...	9,45,856	...	9,45,856
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,88,217	...	...	58,05,589	...	58,05,589
Salt ... ... Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	7,481	52	...	7,979	...	7,979
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	...	3,888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,289	...	...	28,392	...	28,392
Silk—																				
Raw ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	1,000	168	...	840	...	840
Manufactures of—																				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,176	31,662	23,562	...	32,271	...	32,271
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,918	...	...	2,790	...	2,790
Spices ... ... lb.	1,344	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,977,072	19,66,587	18,027,877	...	23,38,031	...	23,38,031
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	2,475	3,671	53,503	8,931	...	1,11,680	...	1,11,680
Tobacco—														14,695	9,765	14,409	...	7,925	...	7,925
Unmanufactured ... ... lb.	112	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	456	1,129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	710	379,481	69,301	334,533	...	78,295	...	78,295
Toys and requisites for games ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	150	84,375	92,460	111,944	...	1,27,726	...	1,27,726
Umbrellas ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	1,230	...	300	...	345	...	4,905	...	14,515	...	1,51,666	...	...	1,52,201	...	1,52,201
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ... Val.	...	163	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144,512	1,50,771	47,623	...	51,131	...	51,131
Wool—																				
Raw ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,75,359	...	...	2,16,585	...	2,16,585
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	3
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	643	764	320,337	3,36,498	359,389	...	3,63,847	...	3,63,847
All other articles (unenumerated) ... ,,	...	15,218	...	595	...	13,450	...	5,432	...	...	5,168	...	1,485 12,661	...	47,475 28,59,876	...	...	97,201 21,95,761	...	97,201 21,95,761
Merchandise ... { Free ... ... ,,	...	1,26,930	...	1,39,700	...	2,59,360	...	3,05,257	...	6,47,313	...	4,96,261	...	582,45,102	...	584,17,401
{ Dutiable ... ... ,,	...	...	...	100	...	5,660	...	2,560	...	6,92,334	...	13,05,719	...	34,18,071	...	37,75,850
Total ...	...	1,26,930	...	1,39,800	...	2,65,020	...	3,07,817	...	13,39,647	...	18,01,980	...	616,63,173	...	621,93,251
Treasure ... { Gold ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,013	...	13,09,245	...	25,07,321
{ Silver ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,01,786	...	7,31,745
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,013	...	27,11,031	...	32,39,066
Grand total of imports of merchandise and treasure ... ... Val.	...	1,26,930	...	1,39,800	...	2,65,020	...	3,07,817	...	13,39,647	...	18,14,993	...	643,74,204	...	654,32,317
Government. { Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	17,85,142	...	13,31,064
{ Treasure— Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Total, Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Total, Stores and Treasure.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	17,85,142	...	13,31,064

**(57)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1889-90 *and* 1890-91.

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria.				France.				Germany.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.																
Cotton—		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	39,805	31,542	23,680	20,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	11,200	2,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ,,	800	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unmanufactured & manufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	2	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce. ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	1,11,349	...	1,24,032	...	2,300	...	1,690	...	7,190	...	2,540	...	...	...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	1,45,271	...	1,44,153	...	2,300	...	1,690	...	7,190	...	2,540	...	...	...	..
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	150	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2,500
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	43,525	...	57,430	...	...	...	100	...	175	...	360	...	120	...	1,070
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	113,430	72,33,369	105,443	66,90,452	8,795	5,61,429	11,703	7,26,432	79,276	49,50,669	79,529	49,43,319	2,520	1,64,436	2,840	1,84,031
Coir—					...	...	...	...								
Unmanufactured ... ... Cwt.	8,061	46,534	12,394	88,964					446	4,671	9	80	1,238	8,667	118	825
Manufactures (excluding ropes) ,,	146,879	13,67,352	141,899	12,32,709	640	5,770	515	4,637	16,740	1,42,891	14,092	1,17,098	5,271	46,461	2,343	23,387
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	648,671	1,89,96,457	574,251	161,84,636	28,171	7,87,378	28,312	7,18,804	68,484	17,21,680	70,037	17,48,207	...	...	9,483	2,47,866
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	10	4	70	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ,,	907,064	2,85,337	174,822	57,705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	5,21,448	...	7,02,424	...	...	...	...	32,150	8,027	800	250	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	6,675	...	584	...	...	...	...	...	1,180	...	1,406	...	...	...	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	16,49,270	...	17,86,558	...	3,098	...	1,416	...	1,695	...	893	...	1,598	...	5,050
Dyeing and colouring materials—																
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	32,629	70,93,195	18,640	41,26,366	630	1,38,191	287	64,174	3,099	6,91,608	3,926	8,41,747	259	58,018	55	12,308
Other sorts ... ... ,,	149,756	3,61,203	148,954	4,52,362	51	343	5	19	2,280	5,160	3,240	4,610	3,308	10,166	...	...
Grain and pulse—																
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy ... ... ,,	...	...	15	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ... ... ,,	27,713	1,18,504	58,264	2,04,123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat ... ... ,,	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jowari and Bajra ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums—					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabic ... ... Cwt.	...	...	36	760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benjamin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambier ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	247	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	163	3,611	250	3,547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																
Copper—																
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	1,791	35 lb. 30	2,170	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
Iron—																
Wrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	2,285	223	2,328	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	184	24	61	...	...	...	...
Lead ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	1,012	23	1,230	...	...	...	...
Steel ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—																
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,809	2,02,785	3,505	2,50,998	...	...	...	...
Wrought ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	91	1,360	...	...	...	...
All other sorts (unenumerated) ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	1,445	35	2,012	...	...	...	...
Oils ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	67	8	4	...	...	...	...
Paints, colours, and painters' materials. Val.	...	...	...	550	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	170	...	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard ... ... ,,	...	4,395	...	2,026	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	110	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... ,,	...	2,084	...	3,426	...	3,568	...	5,958	...	34,544	...	23,773	...	89,835	...	57,052
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt ... ...Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	cwt. 1	6	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—																
Raw ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	1,000	168	840	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	807	2,270	738	2,675	...	...	...	...	108	118	21	25	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices ... ... lb.	17,048	2,448	16,800	2,700	...	...	...	...	6,063,016	4,74,206	7,341,640	6,08,311	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce ... ... Cwt.	42	912	180	3,426	...	...	...	...	1,296	29,464	1,450	28,922	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lb.	...	...	265	184	...	...	...	...	6,475	2,677	9,665	3,869	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—																
Unmanufactured ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,973	26,835	4,242	5,593	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,311	7,576	85	60	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games ... Val.	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	210	...	231	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	226	260	103	...	...	...	...
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,833	...	9,428	...	...	...	24
Wool—																
Raw ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles (unenumerated) ... ,,	...	1,242	...	1,372	...	738	...	4,155	...	2,23,271	...	1,81,454	...	1,506	...	13,040
Merchandise ... {Free ... ... ,,	...	13,927	...	16,674	...	4,306	...	10,113	...	18,03,653	...	19,35,037	...	92,651	...	70,467
Merchandise ... {Dutiable ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	...	517	...	117	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	13,927	...	16,674	...	4,306	...	10,298	...	18,04,170	...	19,35,154	...	92,651	...	70,467
Treasure ... {Gold ... ... Val.	...	...	...	7,268	...	...	...	...	...	11,487	...	6,266	...	...	...	19,799
Treasure ... {Silver ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	6,380	...	5,300	...	...	...	2,000
Total ...	...	...	...	7,268	...	...	...	1,500	...	17,867	...	11,566	...	...	...	21,799
Grand total of imports of merchandise and treasure ... ... Val.	...	13,927	...	23,942	...	4,306	...	11,798	...	18,22,037	...	19,46,720	...	92,651	...	92,266
Government. Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Treasure— Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Treasure— Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Total, Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Total, Stores and Treasure.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(56)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1889-90 *and* 1890-91—continued.

Articles.	Other countries in Asia.				Victoria.				Other Countries.				Total.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,23,257	...	89,800
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	711	2,13,300	987	2,95,560	...	...	...	...	3,264	2,52,586	2,671	3,57,748
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	...	...	35	...	416	...	210	...	1,421	...	3,224	...	22,47,242	...	20,46,174
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	...	5,53,442	...	7,99,752
Books, &c. ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	¼	20	1	50	...	...	1,312	2,41,138	1,346	2,62,123
Building materials—																
Cement ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	360	46,024	1,16,188	55,328	1,37,168
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,925	...	...	...	45,945	...	36,844
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,050	12,610	36,363	11,132	498,632	1,51,094	530,012	1,58,246
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,328	42,047	11,948	75,975
Coal—																
Coal ... ... Tons.	1,970	44,325	3,688	73,760	156	31,253	...	...	12,100	2,57,685	4,640	1,01,534	41,662	8,95,412	46,392	10,07,186
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,490	78,497	1,106	29,237
Corals, real ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,817	1,00,539	16,339	1,30,022
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	14,634	88	10,385
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	2,133	67	474
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,000	41,721	18,610	16,146	13,693,807	108,26,040	14,026,954	107,71,010
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	40	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,057,126	120,56,984	76,233,805	112,32,963
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,532,214	28,32,337	12,363,087	22,20,537
Coloured ... ... ,,	40	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,431,220	74,52,173	31,613,665	53,89,588
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,44,746	...	61,696
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,264	57,635	51,618	75,797
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	26,192	...	31,196
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	506	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	3,67,495	...	5,03,448
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	6,272	206	11,429	4,803	58,627	4,262	77,372
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	...	...	253	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	15,347	...	1,05,991	...	1,56,167
Flax manufactures—																
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178,048	52,738	166,352	49,109
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,572	30,207	200,194	69,214
Other sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,738	10,474	15,607	14,346
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,25,657	...	1,82,918
Glass and glassware—																
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	396	51,864	557	56,827
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	...	17,363	...	75,605	...	2,34,111	...	2,63,981
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	1	20	96	576	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,835	1,22,339	5,629	90,568
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	235	...	3,245	...	7,969	...	15,71,127	...	15,37,561
Instruments and apparatus ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	645	...	2,31,911	...	2,12,060
Ivory—																
Manufactured & unmanufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	57,961	...	81,741
Leather and its manufactures ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	740	...	1,51,001	...	1,74,445
Liquors—																
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381	945	450	1,245	528,544	7,16,497	540,462	6,59,926
Spirits ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,064	3,375	3,599	8,275	207,422	8,72,386	203,399	8,81,637
Wines and Liqueurs ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	1,108	5,660	833	2,560	134	1,174	289	2,578	55,691	3,83,388	60,664	4,25,503
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	658	2,536	480	1,812
Machinery and millwork ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,515	...	6,571
Matches, lucifer and other ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	...	1,280
Metals—																
Copper—																
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	105
Wrought ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	4,109	29	2,398
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	524	2	126
Iron—																
Wrought ... ... Cwt.	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	432	2,833	252	2,236
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,640	12,622	5,146	11,108
Lead ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	809	286	3,050
Steel ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	57	4	170
Tin—																
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	3	240
Wrought ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	22	4	40
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	1,012	77	1,086
All other sorts (unenumerated) ... ,,	1	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	12,639	166	5,921
Oils ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,176,632	6,05,197	716,432	3,35,841	...	16,924	23,046	18,708	24,025
Paints, colours, and painters' materials. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,464	...	1,489
Paper and pasteboard ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	450
Provisions ... ... ,,	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,553	13,080	...	35,339	...	58,314
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt ... ... Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,401	...	28,392
Silk—																
Raw ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,306	1,799	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	896	160	9,895,658	14,89,811	10,668,541	17,26,860
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... ... Cwt.	1,053	14,039	1,212	17,327	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	64	1,165	6,437	1,397	6,097
Tea ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,772	6,888	4,459	3,847
Tobacco—																
Unmanufactured ... ... lb.	5,804	2,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	366,914	38,854	317,604	34,064
Manufactured ... ... ,,	20	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,640	1,815	...	...	338	241	292	236
Toys and requisites for games ... Val.	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	345	...	...	...	578	...	77
Umbrellas ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,769	9,788	202	640
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,48,497	...	1,98,618
Wool—																
Raw ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,919	5,852	743	459
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles (unenumerated) ... ,,	...	15	...	115	...	...	...	...	8,075	...	470	...	523	...	...	...
Merchandise ... { Free ... ... ,,	...	16,809	...	17,482	...	...	...	...	10,994	...	3,080	...	10,553	...	13,926	...
Merchandise ... { Dutiable ... ... ,,	...	50	...	34	...	...	...	...	6,05,265	...	3,36,392	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	16,859	...	17,516	...	...	...	...	6,16,259	...	3,39,472	...	10,553	...	13,926	...
Treasure ... { Gold ... ... Val.	...	...	...	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	2,972
Treasure ... { Silver ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,88,255	...	7,13,580
Total ...	...	...	...	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,88,405	...	7,16,552
Grand total of imports of merchandise and treasure ... ... Val.	...	16,859	...	17,705	...	...	...	...	6,16,259	...	3,39,472	...	10,553	...	13,926	...
Government. { Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243
Government. { Treasure— Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. { Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. { Total, Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. { Total, Stores and Treasure.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243

(56)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1889-90 *and* 1890-91—continued.

Articles.	China.				Persia.				Straits Settlements.				Turkey in Asia.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	310	1	20	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,866	...	27,469	...	...	...	...
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	...
Books, &c. ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	41	4	225	...	...	...	...
Building materials—																
Cement ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	467	58	165	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	1	15	...	...	...	...
Coal—																
Coal ... ... Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250	930	224	200	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,720	1,466	2,858	421	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,408,736	3,40,997	1,410,366	3,34,526	...	...	...	...
Coloured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,616	1,785	3,235	1,088	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	924	1,082	300	300	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	470	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,52,789	...	3,52,956	...	...	...	...
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	248	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	1,860	...	1,957	...	...	...	...
Flax manufactures—																
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	456	192	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378	...	89	...	1,150	...	351
Glass and glassware—																
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50	...	...	...	...
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	480	...	358	...	140	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,154	1,08,138	3,298	79,194	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	...	290	...	...	...	...
Instruments and apparatus ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																
Manufactured & unmanufactured Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,489	...	12,123	...	...	...	...
Leather and its manufactures ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors—																
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	81	5	52	...	...	...	...
Wines and Liqueurs ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	185	58	210	18	55	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemp—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	25	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,874	83,939	9,292	60,281
Manufactures (excluding cordage) ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	885
Hides and skins—																	
Hides, raw ... ... { No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	952	1,300	5,377	14,715
Cwt.														81,299		87,422	4,17,516
Do. dressed or tanned... { No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 42	18	...	1,147,813	44,37,545	1,096,063	
Cwt.											5			627		903	
Skins, raw ... ... { No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 20	100	...	...	...	32,281	54,085	53,801	50,433
Cwt.									2					2,944		139,674	
Do. dressed or tanned... { No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	368,198	4,06,164	1,168	1,59,563	...	134,961	157,40,233	15,646,923	157,78,544
Cwt.											133,002			16,015,815			
Jewellery ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	35,133	...	14,539
Jute—																	
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	260	...	...	...	10,290	74,666	130	1,052
Manufactures—																	
Gunny bags ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,485	1,332	13,772	2,326
Other kinds ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,721	...	1,987
Lac—																	
Shell ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	255	1	25
Stick ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	9,774	17	765
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils—																	
Vegetable not essential ... ... Gal.	219	184	...	...	13,678	14,139	1,299	1,463	315	315	17,334	22,381	14,335	17,322	1,829,544	19,77,678	1,611,102	17,36,037
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,594	27,648	19,190	57,404
Oil-cake ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127,232	3,31,616	154,808	4,50,275
Provisions ... ... Val.	...	1,463	...	9,478	...	743	...	1,007	...	18,030	...	5,511	...	17,828	...	10,55,352	...	11,40,501
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,052	...	...	...
Seeds—															282	2,506	209	2,112
Essential ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	3	19	3	41	...	...	...	...	...	67	635	98	860	28,364	1,58,921	22,355	1,16,964
Castor ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,786	60,000	...	...	325,741	22,68,165	162,555	9,34,874
Linseed ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	125	31	218	50,933	3,23,917	45,705	3,01,416
Poppy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Til or gingelly ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	30	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	482,772	33,79,478	309,258	19,66,012				
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	10	40	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	105,036	5,70,546	16	83	724,141	39,63,808	883,330	49,45,997
Silk—																					
Raw ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218,710	2,62,634	248,931	2,24,611
Manufactures ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,645	...	27,128
Spices ... ... lb.	219,684	81,673	436,549	1,08,618	27,279	6,808	50,794	9,598	...	...	...	...	...	101,284	32,628	75,941	20,774	14,346,127	30,60,413	17,748,944	33,83,249
Stone and marble ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	20	...	...	15,474	33,371	6,781	29,947
Sugar and other saccharine produce... ,,	...	...	...	...	1,745	12,197	6,708	53,420	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	67	1,246,289	73,09,909	795,485	38,39,508
Tea ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	160	4,462	4,393	...	14,391	14,558	4,628	4,628	564,115	4,75,854	912,704	8,05,347
Tobacco—																					
Unmanufactured ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,544	1,331	26,708	3,603	9,798,824	1,23,895	849,152	1,18,222
Manufactured ... ... ,,	885	816	585	652	13,542	8,969	14,476	8,219	3,062	2,794	5,604	9,760	6,205	7,387	5,943	8,647	222,856	2,38,387	239,634	2,54,172
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	437	32,574	328	21,379
Wood—																					
Teak ... ... { Cub. ft.	9,900	12,254	8,715	12,974	400	516	16	968	...	...	...	...	10	11	...	...	...	57,197	74,729	61,964	97,383
Tons.	198		174		8								Cwt. 4					1,144		1,240	
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	10,693	...	16,053	...	7,629	...	20,092	...	...	...	...	...	3,571	...	80	...	...	3,48,922	...	5,80,080
Wool—																					
Raw ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257,496	36,839	307,990	44,335
Manufactures of—																					
Shawls ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136,441	46,981	151,234	46,093
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	580	...	25	...	266	...	450	...	...	3,07,359	...	2,17,437
All other articles of merchandise ... ,,	...	6,099	...	9,035	...	13,667	...	7,973	...	30	...	255	...	12,218	...	4,194	...	...	10,73,003	...	16,83,443
Indian produce and manufactures. { Dutiable ...	...	3,464	...	4,454	...	3,341	...	16,247	...	...	...	...	...	5,849	...	818	...	...	70,23,584	...	60,13,114
Free ...	...	8,04,865	...	11,52,278	...	3,98,857	...	3,22,229	...	57,453	...	83,335	...	19,52,735	...	20,30,179	...	...	1,076,82,662	...	1,006,01,540
Total ...	...	8,08,329	...	11,56,732	...	4,02,198	...	3,38,467	...	57,453	...	83,335	...	19,58,584	...	20,30,997	...	...	1,147,06,246	...	1,066,14,654
Total of Foreign and Indian ...	...	8,08,357	...	11,56,732	...	4,04,486	...	3,38,652	...	57,565	...	83,740	...	19,68,990	...	20,31,418	...	...	1,151,49,353	...	1,071,43,710
Treasure ... { Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	1,03,241	...	10,10,080
Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,32,500	...	8,47,663
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	9,35,741	...	18,57,743
Grand Total ...	...	8,08,357	...	11,56,732	...	4,04,486	...	3,38,652	...	57,565	...	83,740	...	19,69,490	...	20,31,418	...	...	1,160,85,094	...	1,080,01,453
Government Stores	...	...	...	...	...	19,886	...	18,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,467	...	39,355
Do. Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	19,886	...	18,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,467	...	39,355

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(58)—*Statement of customs duty collected on the principal and other articles of merchandise subject to duty on imports and exports at ports in the Presidency of Madras, during the two official years* 1889-90 *and* 1890-91.

Articles.	Amount of duty collected. 1889-90. Gross.	1889-90. Net.	1890-91. Gross.	1890-91. Net.
Imports.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Liquors—				
Ale, Beer and Porter	32,921	32,917	32,884	32,878
Spirits	9,18,719	9,15,087	9,74,225	9,73,675
Wines and Liqueurs	67,196	66,949	72,891	72,632
Other sorts	41	41	30	30
Salt	3,663	3,637	4,153	4,153
All other articles	1,29,533	85,889	1,53,757	1,20,113
Total Duty on Imports { Including Salt	11,52,073	11,04,520	12,37,938	12,03,481
Total Duty on Imports { Excluding Salt	11,48,410	11,00,883	12,33,785	11,99,328
Exports.				
Grain and pulse—				
Rice (in the husk)	59,800	59,707	1,01,406	99,982
Do. (not in the husk)	4,26,257	4,24,406	3,07,382	3,07,067
Total	4,86,057	4,84,113	4,08,788	4,07,049

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Hemp—																	
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	20	...	865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—																	
Hides, raw	Cwt. No.	39 381	805	5 60	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 300	60
Do. dressed or tanned	Cwt. No.	77 1,406	2,893	10 884	1,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw	Cwt. No.	57 1,943	2,656	4 621	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. dressed or tanned	Cwt. No.	111 19,158	8,687	71 21,312	8,419	20 4,200	1,688	49 6,600	5,500	...	...	...	...	6,000 1,177,615	5,72,353	5,140 920,927	4,47,488
Jewellery	Val.	...	300	...	617	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,230	...	1,994
Jute—																	
Raw	Cwt.	7	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																	
Gunny bags	No.	6,485	1,332	13,772	2,326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Val.	...	1,721	...	1,987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac—																	
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	50	1	25
Stick	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils—																	
Vegetable not essential	Gal.	166,785	1,88,129	84,357	86,814	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	260	10,860	12,502	20,088	22,667
Other sorts	„	...	...	90	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-cake	Cwt.	125,166	3,27,355	151,560	4,44,061	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,066	4,261	3,246	6,209
Provisions	Val.	...	7,30,209	...	8,12,589	...	40	...	925	...	152	...	1,487	...	1,84,392	...	1,61,473
Saltpetre	Cwt.	167	1,490	199	2,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	1,016	10	102
Seeds—																	
Essential	Cwt.	13,900	75,075	14,812	78,158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,539	68,449	6,478	32,851
Castor	„	2	8	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...
Linseed	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape	„	26	178	459	2,848	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	1,162	220	1,615
Poppy	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Til or gingelly	„	161	890	2,227	12,901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	1,312	12	100
Other sorts	„	8,962	22,163	11,072	27,048	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,338	1,67,181	34,119	1,32,372
Silk—																	
Raw	lb.	...	...	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures	Val.	...	4,854	...	4,012	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,691	...	21,976
Spices	lb.	4,844,509	4,62,741	5,473,112	4,49,453	...	...	...	...	5,103	1,685	9,702	2,333	183,790	16,539	88,582	7,600
Stone and marble	Cwt.	10,254	889	2,296	702	5,207	32,439	4,485	29,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce.	„	26,729	2,94,277	25,814	2,38,305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	310	78	476
Tea	lb.	801	528	1,236	1,231	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...
Tobacco—																	
Unmanufactured	lb.	40,928	4,993	66,700	8,439	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	861,588	99,104	635,153	75,620
Manufactured	„	43,205	39,181	45,382	39,729	1,887	2,946	1,083	1,481	1,020	1,181	922	1,077	17,723	10,125	19,083	10,621
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	19	1,164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	13,438	295	19,287
Wood—																	
Teak	Cub. ft. Tons.	8,887 178	17,507	28,131 563	54,853	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000 20	1,260	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	86,515	...	1,43,090	...	7,035	...	63,410	...	...	...	817	...	291	...	...
Wool—																	
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																	
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods	Yds.	136,332	46,305	151,095	44,982	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	325	...	254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	2,726
All other articles of merchandise	„	...	3,06,615	...	3,52,418	...	11,108	...	15,682	...	59	...	1,196	...	1,22,455	...	1,13,762
Indian produce and manufactures. { Dutiable		...	66,77,568	...	54,64,233	...	...	...	...	...	3,625	...	1,805	...	74,640	...	49,183
Indian produce and manufactures. { Free		...	53,95,412	...	58,81,599	...	8,76,755	...	18,33,054	...	1,59,750	...	1,95,334	...	29,68,645	...	28,30,883
Total		...	120,72,980	...	113,45,832	...	8,76,755	...	18,33,054	...	1,63,375	...	1,97,139	...	30,43,185	...	28,80,066
Total of Foreign and Indian		...	122,64,498	...	116,16,089	...	8,77,252	...	18,33,400	...	1,63,375	...	1,97,139	...	31,26,437	...	29,84,675
Treasure { Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure { Silver		...	8,32,000	...	8,32,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,163
Total		...	8,32,000	...	8,32,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,163
Grand Total		...	130,96,498	...	124,48,589	...	8,77,252	...	18,33,400	...	1,63,375	...	1,97,139	...	31,26,437	...	29,99,838
Government Stores		...	...	...	10,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	10,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(57)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1889-90 *and* 1890-91—continued.

Articles.	Turkey in Asia.				Other countries in Asia.				Victoria.				Other countries.				Total.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,223	60,597	66,120	55,185
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	200	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,600	1,150	...	...	622,240	1,07,387	584,679	95,271
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	6,970	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86,300	16,136	203,193	37,263
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,000	5,400	...	...	139,738	22,288	202,503	30,197
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	395	...	...	...	188	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	2	45	58	1,390	44	1,204
Ivory—																				
Unmanufactured & manufactured ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	453	2,456	1,175	6,233
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	4,606	203	6,962
Sugar and other saccharine produce ... ,,	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322	4,858	195	2,932
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	758	...	185	...	112	...	405	...	3,461	...	376	...	2,23,133	...	2,93,809
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	28	...	...	...	2,288	...	185	...	112	...	405	...	10,406	...	421	...	4,43,107	...	5,29,056
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																				
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	4	34	7	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,847	6,63,035	90,011	7,67,680
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	1,500	...	200	...	175	...	150	...	390	...	850	...	2,630	...	4,410	...	75,974	...	87,087
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	2,793	1,71,567	7,749	4,72,665	21	1,292	...	...	561	35,464	1,029	62,095	489	30,717	2,675	1,72,160	212,320	134,13,304	216,015	135,61,748
Coir—																				
Unmanufactured ... ... Cwt.	...	...	1,451	6,545	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	3,220	...	...	10,858	67,612	19,085	1,34,934
Manufactured (excluding ropes) ,,	990	5,422	...	...	141	712	15	100	...	...	...	...	2,654	30,523	2,109	33,964	186,869	17,27,292	173,425	15,18,491
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	4,435	1,19,710	750	21,360	...	...	...	...	23,823	6,85,880	57,685	15,10,685	862,272	240,57,728	847,355	233,53,168
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	307,460	1,32,119	419,422	1,80,147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,375,764	10,09,814	4,557,380	18,70,640
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	457,061	71,600	100,860	11,700	...	...	...	...	400	230	20,175	3,363	1,202,387	1,93,879	1,696,715	2,52,179
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,028	4,169	16,306	4,156
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ,,	6,240	2,026	...	...	2,184	1,373	3,383	2,054	...	...	175	131	100,380	31,688	107,051	33,823	10,262,835	31,46,650	10,723,363	33,77,209
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	1,691	...	3,613	...	...	...	...	...	1,880	...	...	...	6,10,116	...	7,59,141
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,203	...	2,268
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,308	1,03,588	48,434	99,502
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	69	...	760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,028	...	5,717	...	17,72,752	...	18,60,567
Dyeing and colouring materials—																				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	2,281	5,10,789	2,304	5,13,170	6	1,340	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	14,020	118	25,893	53,889	118,11,343	40,696	89,41,214
Other sorts ... ... ,,	7	60	201	2,138	1	9	6	25	...	...	...	...	88	628	424	1,670	161,152	4,13,533	158,195	5,05,064
Grain and pulse—																				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	22	144	631	62,895	2,05,532	69,002	2,28,977
Paddy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234,037	4,76,231	384,800	8,49,792
Rice ... ... ,,	501	3,464	702	4,454	748	3,341	3,498	16,247	...	...	...	...	984	5,849	162	818	1,654,447	65,47,353	1,210,551	51,63,322
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,222	5,141	698	3,187
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	80	...	...	...	...	37	167	9	36	29,905	1,12,557	21,376	79,963
Jowari and Bajra ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	1,127	3,850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,129	3,860	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,878	5,962	2,327	7,818
Gums—																				
Arabic ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	760
Benjamin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	70	9	235	132	2,400	76	1,669
Gambier ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	30	154	3,621	254	3,605
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemp—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	1,181	1	8
Manufactures (excluding cordage) ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—																				
Hides, raw ... ... { Cwt. / No. }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 28 / 560 }	420	...	...
Do. dressed or tanned ... { Cwt. / No. }	...	...	...	...	{ 4 / 60 }	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 2 / 31 }	130	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw ... ... { Cwt. / No. }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 2 / 80 }	230	{ 1 / 51 }	51	...	...	...	...
Do. dressed or tanned ... { Cwt. / No. }	...	...	...	...	{ 4 / 300 }	506	{ 9 / 1,200 }	1,000	{ 6 / 551 }	853	...	...	{ 28,181 / 3,649,629 }	34,72,614	{ 36,807 / 4,311,913 }	45,12,531	...	...	...	...
Jewellery ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...
Jute—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Gunny bags ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac—																				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stick ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils—																				
Vegetable not essential ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	33,017	33,649	22,272	24,182	5,917	6,160	7,804	7,900	131,872	1,32,250	213,633	2,27,868	1,046	1,023	428	428
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	5,900	500	4,250	...	...	...	...
Oil-cake ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Val.	...	7,940	...	8,788	...	329	...	330	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,914	...	15,563
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—																				
Essential ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	1,538	8,066	983	4,922	288	1,537	20	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12
Castor ... ... ,,	11,252	1,18,825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	390	2,531	166	1,106	22	150	24	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Til or gingelly ... ... ,,	59,699	4,30,451	31,835	2,01,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	83,556	4,17,459	152,057	8,99,292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—																				
Raw ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	1,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices ... ... lb.	85,434	36,303	208,610	61,776	310,458	25,734	227,700	19,171	7,850	1,205	6,000	400	...	...	70,952	15,712	110,555	25,854	146,212	29,669
Stone and marble ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce ... ,,	46,650	2,04,110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,590	52,839	6,444	51,557
Tea ... ... lb.	300	394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,570	5,080	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—																				
Unmanufactured ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	71,739	18,457	109,451	26,985	...	...	8,900	3,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	1,899	2,229	1,260	1,470	7,077	7,082	5,400	5,153	25	25	66	66	...	...	45	38	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—																				
Teak ... ... { Cub. ft. / Tons. }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 38,000 / 760 }	44,441	{ 22,343 / 447 }	25,831
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	27,355	...	24,638
Wool—																				
Raw ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	130	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																				
Shawls ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,960	...	1,900	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise ... ,,	...	14	...	41,360	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,088	...	85,942	...	24,843	...	12,292
Indian produce and manufactures. { Dutiable / Free } ...	...	12	...	482	...	15,421	...	59,827	...	1,05,394	...	2,02,866	...	...	...	...	...	15,866	...	9,041
	...	39,13,281	...	42,83,654	...	2,22,573	...	2,22,984	...	58,386	...	60,272	...	40,35,146	...	51,78,332	...	2,51,406	...	2,17,827
Total ...	...	39,13,293	...	42,84,136	...	2,37,994	...	2,82,811	...	1,63,780	...	2,63,138	...	40,35,146	...	51,78,332	...	2,67,272	...	2,26,868
Total of Foreign and Indian ...	...	39,13,293	...	42,84,136	...	2,38,239	...	2,84,211	...	1,63,780	...	2,63,138	...	40,35,146	...	51,81,382	...	2,67,272	...	2,26,868
Treasure ... { Gold / Silver } ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	...	39,13,293	...	42,84,136	...	2,38,239	...	2,84,211	...	1,63,780	...	2,63,138	...	40,35,146	...	51,81,382	...	2,67,272	...	2,26,868
Government Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(57)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1889-90 *and* 1890-91—continued.

Articles.	Ceylon.				China.				Persia.				Straits Settlements.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	36,418	29,055	42,440	35,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	458,894	75,882	477,794	77,423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156,546	30,325	105,085	17,548
White ... ... ,,	30,690	5,772	172,305	31,715	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,440	6,624	24,888	4,448
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ,,	50,878	7,585	173,400	24,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,060	9,163	29,103	5,397
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	30	890	42	1,159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	105	...	...
Ivory—																
Unmanufactured & manufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																
Iron ... ... Cwt.	453	2,456	1,163	6,083	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	150
Other sorts ... ... ,,	115	4,606	201	6,832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce. ,,	321	4,810	195	2,932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	60,250	...	84,119	...	497	...	346	...	...	...	...	...	33,971	...	77,066
Total of Foreign Merchandize ...	...	1,91,518	...	2,70,257	...	497	...	346	...	...	...	...	...	83,252	...	1,04,609
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																
Animals, living ... ... No.	75,769	4,08,646	85,213	5,85,472	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,073	2,54,345	4,628	1,79,263
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	22,928	...	18,632	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,209	...	3,112
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	120	8,212	10	685	6	364	5	353	1,401	84,960	2,407	1,49,638	...	...	...	...
Coir—																
Unmanufactured ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	1,055	...	...	...	...
Manufactured (excluding ropes). ,,	102	916	175	1,226	...	...	5	78	60	360	...	...	6	75	8	364
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	1,563	49,172	4,061	1,03,730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	74,254	42,666	255,578	1,10,849	1,902,040	7,96,110	3,849,120	15,66,465	...	...	...	...	92,000	38,915	30,190	13,150
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	313,626	52,830	278,496	49,256	173,650	24,004	1,094,400	1,49,229	...	...	...	...	255,620	43,605	201,044	38,331
White ... ... ,,	18,702	3,138	13,006	2,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,326	1,031	3,300	1,540
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ,,	5,256,445	15,27,596	6,159,947	17,73,934	313	200	976	676	7,496	7,172	19,090	10,831	3,889,112	12,66,710	4,215,999	14,89,835
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	48,006	...	38,283	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	36,306	...	13,415
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	1,978	...	1,049	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	...	600
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	37,235	77,105	36,282	74,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,073	26,483	12,152	25,502
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	8,678	...	8,414	...	821	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,762	...	3,662
Dyeing and colouring materials—																
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	1,470	3,17,119	639	1,16,101	...	...	...	...	288	64,046	119	25,045	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	4,351	28,198	4,319	35,570	...	...	...	...	4	30	33	335	372	2,353	232	1,831
Grain and pulse—																
Gram ... ... Cwt.	17,792	53,726	17,168	54,264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	69	15	40
Paddy ... ... ,,	234,037	4,76,231	384,735	8,49,757	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ... ... ,,	1,570,211	62,01,337	1,058,906	46,14,476	...	...	...	...	617	3,625	305	1,805	17,596	74,540	10,519	49,183
Wheat ... ... ,,	1,220	5,126	698	3,187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	27,487	1,04,631	20,549	76,990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,187	3,985	194	745
Jowari and Bajra ... ... ,,	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	1,401	4,499	1,508	4,966	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	145	89	469
Gums—																
Arabic ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benjamin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch ... ... ,,	70	1,488	67	1,434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	45	...	...
Gambier ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	2	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...
Hemp—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	16	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures (excluding cordage) ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—																
Hides, raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. No.																
Do. dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. No.																
Skins, raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. No.																
Do. dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. No.																
Jewellery ... ... Val.	...	...	...	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	19	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Gunny bags ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac—																
Shell ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stick ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils—																
Vegetable not essential ... ... Gals.	...	...	2,938	3,491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-cake ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Val.	...	11,923	...	17,684	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—																
Essential ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,759	3,70,806	31,091	1,57,540
Castor ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Til or gingelly ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,002	1,36,600	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	88,261	5,04,444	51,258	3,12,552	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—																
Raw ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices ... ... lb.	450,900	1,65,000	358,940	94,487	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,200	21,000	56,000	16,000
Stone and marble ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce. ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,142	2,64,156
Tea ... ... lb.	875	656	2,400	2,301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—																
Unmanufactured ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	8,430	8,250	9,700	10,100	5,281	9,995	5,437	7,232	...	...	...	...	...	...	896	100
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—																
Teak ... ... Cub. ft.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tons.																
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—																
Raw ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																
Shawls ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise ... ,,	...	399	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian produce and manufactures. { Dutiable ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Free ...	...	19,57,263	...	18,73,378	...	73,245	...	53,732	...	...	...	...	...	9,91,956	...	2,41,717
Total ...	...	19,57,263	...	18,73,378	...	73,245	...	53,732	...	...	...	...	...	9,91,956	...	2,41,717
Total of Foreign and Indian ...	...	19,57,263	...	18,73,378	...	73,245	...	53,732	...	...	...	...	...	9,91,956	...	2,41,717
Treasure ... { Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	...	19,57,263	...	18,73,378	...	73,245	...	53,732	...	...	...	...	...	9,91,956	...	2,41,717
Government Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(57)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1889-90 *and* 1890-91—continued.

Articles.		Egypt.				Mauritius.				Arabia.				United States.				Réunion or Bourbon.				Arabia.			
		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
		Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
		38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	54	55	56	57	50	51	52	53	46	47	48	49	54	55	56	57
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—																									
Raw	Cwt.																								
Twist and yarn	lb.																								
Manufactures—																									
Piece-goods—																									
Grey	Yds.																								
White	"						300		300																
Coloured, printed or dyed	"						1,100		1,100																
Other sorts	Val.																								
Other sorts	"																								
Gums and resins	Cwt.																								
Ivory—																									
Unmanufactured & manufactured	Val.																								
Metals—																									
Iron	Cwt.																								
Other sorts	"																								
Sugar and other saccharine produce.	"																								
All other articles	Val.																								
Total of Foreign Merchandise	...						245		1,400						3,050		3,050								
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																									
Animals, living	No.					1	10		75						675										
Apparel	Val.				23		30																		
Coffee	Cwt.			1,376	85,901										27,700	3,092	61,325								
Coir—																									
Unmanufactured	Cwt.																								
Manufactured (excluding rope).	"																								
Cotton—																									
Raw	Cwt.																								
Twist and yarn	lb.																								
Manufactures—																									
Piece-goods—																									
Grey	Yds.					750	1,350	1,800	300																
White	"					900	426	2,200	750																
Coloured, printed or dyed	Val.																								
Other sorts	"																								
Dyes of gingelly-oil	Cwt.																								
Drugs and medicines	Val.																								
Dyeing and colouring materials—																									
Indigo	Cwt.	11,615	25,95,147	13,538	29,82,750																				
Other sorts	"	127	629																						
Grain and pulse—																									
Gram	Cwt.																								
Paddy	"																								
Rice	"	1	12	99	482																				
Wheat	"																								
Pulse	"																								
Jowari and Bajra	"																								
Other sorts	"																								
Gums—																									
Arabic	Cwt.																								
Benjamin	"																								
Cutch	"					14	200																		
Gambier	"																								
Other sorts	"																								

D.—PUBLIC WORKS.

(63)—I. *Statement showing the expenditure of money in the Public Works Department during the year* 1890-91.

Class of works.	Total expenditure, excluding establishment.					Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
IMPERIAL ORDINARY.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MILITARY WORKS.						
New buildings including subsidiary, auxiliary and hospital accommodation—						
On the plains	...	...	11,347	...	11,347	...
On the hills	...	...	108	...	108	...
Old buildings including subsidiary, auxiliary and hospital accommodation—						
On the plains	... 4	388	7,623	21,700	29,711	...
On the hills	...	...	...	808	812	...
Improvements to existing buildings—						
On the plains	230	...	1,061	46	1,337	...
Buildings for Officers—						
On the hills	...	...	...	38	38	...
On the plains	...	...	656	...	656	...
Native—						
Buildings for Artillery	...	...	...	178	178	...
Do. for Infantry	...	...	1,342	2,263	3,605	...
Ordnance buildings	...	...	2,049	...	2,049	...
Commissariat buildings	...	...	15,115	1,801	16,916	...
Staff and miscellaneous	...	...	...	1,589	1,589	...
Studs	...	...	50	873	923	...
Roads to hill stations or lines of military communications ...	...	...	...	3,392	3,392	...
Fortifications	...	...	...	5,549	5,549	...
Rents of buildings or compensation for quarters	...	...	...	9,598	9,598	...
General cantonment works	...	...	1,431	2,896	4,327	...
Total, Military Works ...	234	388	40,782	50,731	92,135	21,089
IMPERIAL.						
CIVIL WORKS.						
Salt	...	...	...	2,409	2,409	...
Post offices	...	...	4,325	7,971	12,296	...
Telegraph	...	...	2,223	3,678	5,901	...
Total, Civil Works ...	...	...	6,548	14,058	20,606	4,739
Grand Total, Imperial Ordinary ...	234	388	47,330	64,789	1,12,741	25,828
PROVINCIAL.						
CIVIL WORKS.						
Civil Buildings.						
Land revenue	...	150	3,54,997	21,998	3,77,145	...
Excise and customs	...	...	17,044	6,833	23,877	...
Residence for Local Government	...	...	15,606	33,526	49,132	...
Secretariat Offices	...	505	1,183	4,876	6,564	...
Currency	...	...	3,097	192	3,289	...
Board of Revenue	...	...	4,989	1,713	6,702	...
Political Agencies	...	344	...	...	344	...
Stamp and Stationery	...	...	1,773	563	2,336	...
Museum	...	692	878	2,870	4,440	...
Monuments and antiquities	...	...	3,006	222	3,228	...
Law and Justice	...	...	3,74,088	9,580	3,83,668	...
Churches	...	...	12,177	10,668	22,845	...
Burial grounds	...	...	7,306	3,057	10,453	...
Jails	36	171	84,041	26,954	1,11,202	...
Police	421	330	75,238	11,911	87,900	...
Educational	...	336	1,13,636	10,290	1,24,312	...
Medical	2,364	332	83,508	25,158	1,11,362	...
Public Works buildings	656	6,833	23,842	13,362	44,693	...
Registration	...	...	49,250	810	50,060	...
Miscellaneous	1,467	5,451	45,534	20,613	73,065	...
Printing	...	...	1,340	1,219	2,859	...
Marine	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forest	...	...	1,219	...	1,219	...
Communications.						
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	3,18,424	1,30,954	4,49,378	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Town Buildings	...	...	1,219	9,284	10,503	...
Pavings and streets	...	...	...	144	144	...
Water-supply	...	...	11,793	378	12,171	...
Sewage and drainage	...	...	137	973	1,110	...
Harbours	...	...	19,162	2,762	21,924	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	10,437	484	10,921	...
Total, Provincial, Civil Works ...	4,944	15,144	16,35,664	3,51,394	20,07,146	4,36,231

D.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

(63)—I. *Statement showing the expenditure of money in the Public Works Department during the year* 1890-91—continued.

Class of works.	Total expenditure, excluding establishment.					Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
INCORPORATED AND EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	6,737	...	6,737	...
Communications.						
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	13,022	2,189	15,211	...
Navigable canals	...	...	2,464	2,691	5,155	...
District roads	...	...	...	29,646	29,646	...
Boats, Bridges and ferries	...	...	1,987	...	1,987	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Sewage and drainage	...	...	614	...	614	...
Total, Incorporated Local Funds ...	...	...	24,824	34,526	59,350	28,479
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.						
Civil Buildings.						
University fee fund—						
Educational	...	...	74	1,399	1,473	...
Miscellaneous	...	234	...	...	234	...
Port fund—						
Miscellaneous	...	263	76	1	340	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Lighting	...	...	8,667	2,708	11,375	...
Sewage and drainage	...	...	20	1,305	1,325	...
Total, Excluded Local Funds ...	...	497	8,837	5,413	14,747	3,389
Total, Incorporated and Excluded Local Funds ...	...	497	33,661	39,939	74,097	31,868

Abstract.

Military Works	234	388	40,782	50,731	92,135	21,089
Civil Works	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial Buildings and Roads	...	...	6,548	14,058	20,606	4,739
Provincial do. do.	4,944	15,144	16,35,664	3,51,394	20,07,146	4,36,231
Local, Incorporated and Excluded Buildings and Roads	...	497	33,661	39,939	74,097	31,868
Total, Buildings and Roads ...	5,178	16,029	17,16,655	4,56,122	21,93,984	4,93,927

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(61)—*Statement showing the number, tonnage and nationality of steam and sailing vessels, which entered and cleared in ballast from and to foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Madras in the official year* 1890-91, *compared with the totals of the year* 1889-90—continued.

	Total Foreign.				Native Craft.				Grand Total for 1890-91.				Grand Total for 1889-90.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19	
	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,214	1	859	2	2,780	...	...
United Kingdom ... { Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ... { Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (East Coast) ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,203	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (East Coast) ... { Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,534	1	1,370	...	...	...	...
Egypt ... { Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,604	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Colony ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10,137	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Colony ... { Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	742	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natal ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,554	1	2,140	...	...	...	...
Natal ... { Sailing	...	300	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,325	...	...	...	654	...	...
Mauritius ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ... { Sailing	...	216	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,649	...	...	2	1,011	...	...
Réunion ... { Sailing	...	1,385	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America ... { Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia ... { Steam	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	76	...	...	3	246	...	...
Arabia ... { Sailing	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon ... { Steam	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	175	81,021	150	63,475	43	36,929	25	10,167
Ceylon ... { Sailing	...	1,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,115	95,298	704	63,126	895	78,039	801	68,420
Java ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java ... { Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives ... { Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ... { Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,562	2	2,635	1	128	...	...
Australia ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia ... { Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries ... { Sailing	1	636	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,035	...	...	4	4,363	...	...
Total for 1890-91 ... { Steam	2	2,091	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	105,979	163	69,129	...	...	...	...
Total for 1890-91 ... { Sailing	7	1,977	...	...	694	17,113	526	11,413	1,128	100,784	765	64,406	...	...	20	11,045
Total for 1889-90 ... { Steam	1	2,037	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1889-90 ... { Sailing	6	1,525	...	...	574	14,899	537	11,535	...	...	...	...	...	...	801	68,420

(62)—*Statement showing the number, tonnage and nationality of steam and sailing vessels employed in the interportal trade, which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast in the Presidency of Madras in the official year* 1890-91, *compared with the totals of the year* 1889-90.

Ports.	British.				British Indian.				Foreign.				Native Craft.				Total for 1890-91.				Total for 1889-90.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
With cargoes from or to—																								
Bengal	220	379,365	221	375,015	12	2,236	24	4,074	27	26,144	40	52,329	32	4,096	16	1,045	291	411,841	301	434,263	243	345,924	256	379,664
Bombay	83	123,685	150	237,159	88	74,532	93	77,041	41	3,185	16	785	2,074	83,448	2,890	93,952	2,286	284,850	3,149	408,937	2,267	280,260	3,245	365,887
Scind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	72	4	401	62	3,939	105	8,517	63	4,011	109	8,918	32	2,115	139	11,085
British Burma	102	127,369	160	217,588	85	17,301	16	3,824	3	2,889	...	...	25	4,751	8	1,791	215	152,310	184	223,203	126	120,611	168	253,446
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	405	630,419	531	829,762	185	94,069	133	85,839	72	32,290	60	53,515	2,193	96,234	3,019	106,205	2,855	823,012	3,743	1,075,321	2,668	748,910	3,808	1,010,082
British Ports within the Presidency	2,804	4,116,151	2,491	3,637,038	500	177,259	423	168,271	126	9,245	140	13,056	8,254	244,379	7,655	223,078	11,634	4,547,034	10,709	4,041,443	10,763	4,096,693	10,155	3,639,555
Indian Ports not British ...	105	150,189	125	184,366	39	10,283	20	4,000	218	9,821	291	7,822	324	16,632	891	47,602	686	186,975	1,327	243,790	650	173,904	2,105	231,117
Total for 1890-91 ...	3,314	4,896,759	3,147	4,651,166	724	281,611	576	258,110	416	51,356	491	74,393	10,771	357,295	11,565	376,885	15,225	5,587,021	15,779	5,360,554	...	...	...	...
Total for 1889-90 ...	2,758	4,357,287	2,640	4,177,273	702	283,277	581	261,663	392	46,699	563	59,394	10,229	332,334	12,284	382,424	...	...	...	...	14,081	5,019,507	16,068	4,880,754
In ballast from or to—																								
Bengal	5	9,184	25	30,825	...	...	6	1,178	...	...	4	6,385	18	1,006	39	4,591	23	10,190	74	51,979	23	4,975	91	63,717
Bombay	11	17,643	1	197	2	23	...	...	5	273	5	213	1,237	22,583	459	7,597	1,255	40,522	465	8,007	1,395	54,079	349	7,610
Scind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	98	...	...	2	98	...	...	9	501	...	...
British Burma	...	...	14	22,535	3	785	43	8,503	...	...	4	3,320	2	76	6	1,083	5	861	67	35,441	3	824	44	22,216
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	16	26,827	40	62,557	5	808	49	9,681	5	273	13	9,018	1,259	23,763	504	13,271	1,285	51,671	606	95,427	1,430	60,379	484	93,543
British Ports within the Presidency	73	80,559	181	264,876	283	59,165	344	69,250	32	874	42	1,931	4,739	111,172	5,111	117,062	5,127	251,770	5,678	453,119	5,056	202,837	5,218	315,320
Indian Ports not British ...	1	13	11	11,280	21	1,728	8	995	87	2,074	17	354	409	22,115	77	4,540	518	25,930	113	17,169	1,395	44,304	144	13,082
Total for 1890-91 ...	90	107,399	232	338,713	309	61,701	401	79,926	124	3,221	72	12,203	6,407	157,050	5,692	134,873	6,930	329,371	6,397	565,715	...	...	...	...
Total for 1889-90 ...	57	89,178	144	240,142	144	22,930	264	47,924	217	7,765	66	7,856	7,463	187,647	5,372	126,023	...	...	...	...	7,881	307,520	5,846	421,945

(60)—*Statement showing the number, tonnage and nationality of steam and sailing vessels, which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign countries at the ports in the Presidency of Madras in the official year* 1890-91—continued.

Countries.		Austrian.				Other Nationalities.				Total, Foreign.				Native Craft.				Grand Total for 1890-91.				Grand Total for 1889-90.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	913	9	16,861	1	913	...	...	...	...	99	207,817	120	231,022	100	209,129	134	254,807
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,067	7	5,101	...	...	8	11,948
Austria	Steam	...	...	1	2,011	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,011	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,011	1	855	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	913	...	...	2	1,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	44,853	1	891	25	43,349
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	884	...	...	5	3,975
Belgium	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7,655	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7,655	...	...	4	7,795	3	5,246
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,490	...	...	2	2,646
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Colony	Steam	...	...	...	...	1	913	...	...	1	913	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	913	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	491	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (East Coast)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	53	...	...	1	54
Mauritius	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3,039	6	12,479	4	9,017	8	17,827
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	375	...	...	...	...	1	228	4	1,471	...	...	3	1,117
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	516	...	...	5	1,901	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2,451	...	...	3	1,012
Natal	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5,716	2	2,066	4	4,654	2	1,911
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	442	...	...	1	442	1	442
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	1,343	2	2,304	1	1,343	2	2,304	...	...	...	...	2	2,843	3	3,831	3	3,787	3	2,756
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	588	2	117	4	869	...	...	...	...	2	117	4	869	8	987	4	487
Ceylon	Steam	10	9,754	8	6,882	...	...	...	...	24	22,928	18	15,792	...	...	...	...	133	83,037	147	80,381	36	37,684	64	78,641
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	1,166	...	...	1	1,166	...	...	541	26,640	841	35,269	1,122	100,399	1,586	119,742	1,316	129,003	1,585	125,801
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	157	3	118	...	...	2	257	3	157	5	375	4	296	5	206
Mekran	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	252	2	91	5	270	1	62	9	522	2	153	9	486	4	224
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	348	1	71	...	...	...	...	5	348	1	71	...	...	1	72
Straits Settlements	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	696	3	2,088	...	...	...	...	85	118,167	67	89,592	73	112,183	54	82,868
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	915	...	...	2	704
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11,242	...	...	3	5,062	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9,951	...	...
Other countries	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	17,050	3	5,216	...	...	...	...	16	28,327	6	10,286	8	12,044	9	12,658
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	421	1	70	...	...	3	328	6	718	9	3,721	9	1,582	4	1,098
Total for 1890-91 ...	Steam	10	9,754	9	8,893	1	913	2	1,826	48	65,403	28	27,824	...	...	...	...	350	465,913	379	480,180	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	2	2,509	5	3,408	21	3,804	19	5,852	546	26,910	847	35,916	1,153	108,332	1,633	139,637	...	...	...	...
Total for 1889-90 ...	Steam	11	9,765	12	10,620	1	2,291	1	2,291	32	37,614	27	29,696	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	234	399,314	301	499,953
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	513	2	1,641	21	2,613	14	3,897	560	27,174	794	37,340	...	...	...	...	1,356	146,534	1,629	149,896

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(31)—*Statement showing the number, tonnage and nationality of steam and sailing vessels, which entered and cleared in ballast from and to foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Madras in the official year* 1889-90, *compared with the totals of the year* 1889-90.

—	—	British.		British Indian.		Other Nationalities.		Dutch.		French.		Other Nationalities.	
		Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.
1		2	3	4	5	10	11	8	0	6	7		
		V. T.	V. T.	V. T.	V. T.	V. T.	V. T.	V. T.	V. T.	V. T.	V. T.		
United Kingdom	Steam	2 2,214	1 859	1 1,471									
	Sailing			78,185	51,713								
France	Steam												
	Sailing												
Africa (East Coast)	Steam	2 3,262											
	Sailing												
Egypt	Steam												
	Sailing												
Cape Colony	Steam	1 1,534											
	Sailing	1 1,694	1 1,370										
Natal	Steam	7 10,137											
	Sailing	1 442											
Mauritius	Steam	1 2,554	1 2,140										
	Sailing	3 1,109											
Réunion	Steam	1 264											
	Sailing												
Central and South America	Steam												
	Sailing												
Arabia	Steam												
	Sailing	173 78,225	159 63,475	1 421	238 51,713								
Ceylon	Steam												
	Sailing												
Java	Steam												
	Sailing												
Maldives	Steam												
	Sailing												
Straits Settlements	Steam	2 1,552	2 2,655										
	Sailing												
Australia	Steam												
	Sailing												
Other countries	Steam	1 999											
	Sailing												
Total for 1890-91	Steam	187 100,417	163 69,129	1 1,471									
	Sailing	6 3,609	1 1,370	78,185	51,713								
Total for 1889-90	Steam	60 60,600	26 11,045	322 63,268	264 56,885	4 592	1 240	1 696		3 1,395			
	Sailing	1 286				3 246				1 1,279			

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(59)—*Total value of merchandise (distinguishing country from foreign) and treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Madras in the official years* 1889-90 *and* 1890-91.

Ports.	Merchandise.						Treasure.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.			
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Imports into Madras.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
From Bengal	82,34,681	124,85,800	23,58,928	23,66,773	105,93,609	148,52,573	...	...
,, Bombay	75,14,249	91,06,781	99,11,395	97,49,433	174,25,644	188,56,214	5,87,291	3,73,115
,, Scind	94,280	2,21,642	4,000	3,379	98,280	2,25,021	...	...
,, British Burma	25,35,223	40,33,617	51,940	76,516	25,87,163	41,10,133	...	...
From British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	183,78,433	258,47,840	123,26,263	121,96,101	307,04,696	380,43,941	5,87,291	3,73,115
From British Ports within the Presidency	156,21,844	165,36,779	16,17,653	19,58,696	172,39,497	184,95,475	19,66,645	13,15,985
From Cochin	64,307	72,339	39	300	64,346	72,639	...	...
,, Cutch	1,106	17,607	84	7,947	1,190	25,554	...	...
,, Damaun	120	...	...	...	120	...	...	...
,, Foreign Konkan	353	195	2,015	...	2,368	195	...	...
,, Goa	1,73,279	4,10,572	1,643	1,548	1,74,922	4,12,120	27,162	26,430
,, Gaekwar's Territories ...	3,479	17,595	...	...	3,479	17,595	...	...
,, Karikal	1,085	19,695	...	108	1,085	19,803	...	...
,, Kattywar	17,635	91,642	27,651	7,090	45,286	98,732	...	...
,, Mahé	70,631	54,234	24,680	20,064	95,311	74,298	...	...
,, Pondicherry	91,715	60,857	24,083	16,658	1,15,798	77,515	5,000	...
,, Travancore	3,46,098	1,80,915	53	202	3,46,151	1,81,117	...	4,500
From Indian Ports not British, Total.	7,69,808	9,25,651	80,248	53,917	8,50,056	9,79,568	32,162	30,930
From all Ports, Total ...	347,70,085	433,10,270	140,24,164	142,08,714	487,94,249	575,18,984	25,86,098	17,20,030
Government Stores and Treasure ...	8,62,449	9,41,998	8,04,565	7,92,598	16,67,014	17,34,596	82,09,500	80,22,000
Exports from Madras.								
To Bengal	54,26,307	76,18,033	1,96,454	1,78,865	56,22,761	77,96,898	...	10,000
,, Bombay	134,10,381	135,38,051	1,05,594	60,807	135,15,975	135,98,858	3,999	3,300
,, Scind	2,87,194	2,86,574	3,264	915	2,90,458	2,87,489	...	...
,, British Burma	50,47,621	50,43,438	3,78,677	3,59,388	54,26,298	54,02,826	...	...
To British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	241,71,503	264,86,096	6,83,989	5,99,975	248,55,492	270,86,071	3,999	13,300
To British Ports within the Presidency	155,61,686	171,20,379	18,22,722	19,65,590	173,84,408	190,85,969	15,43,940	16,88,705
To Cochin	45,761	76,619	3,131	...	48,892	76,619	...	...
,, Cutch	3,57,892	4,96,344	...	...	3,57,892	4,96,344	...	...
,, Damaun	2,220	69	...	...	2,220	69	...	...
,, Diu	...	1,599	...	...	...	1,599	...	...
,, Foreign Konkan	1,390	3,761	...	...	1,390	3,761	...	...
,, Gaekwar's Territories ...	...	2,730	...	...	...	2,730	...	...
,, Goa	6,14,383	4,85,374	254	10,436	6,14,637	4,95,810	...	...
,, Karikal	622	1,435	713	...	1,335	1,435	...	...
,, Kattywar	6,53,189	8,45,699	...	...	6,53,189	8,45,699	...	...
,, Mahe	7,73,373	3,06,929	4,376	9,583	7,77,749	3,16,512	...	...
,, Pondicherry	1,83,489	1,92,983	2,234	1,745	1,85,723	1,94,728	...	...
,, Travancore	11,25,573	7,14,575	35,055	30,673	11,60,628	7,45,248	...	...
To Indian Ports not British, Total ...	37,57,892	31,28,117	45,763	52,437	38,03,655	31,80,554	...	...
To all Ports, Total ...	434,91,081	467,34,592	25,52,474	26,18,002	460,43,555	493,52,594	15,47,939	17,02,005
Government Stores and Treasure ...	7,84,971	8,91,413	5,42,726	6,16,023	13,27,697	15,07,436	35,20,467	52,17,330

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(60)—*Statement showing the number, tonnage and nationality of steam and sailing vessels, which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign countries at the ports in the Presidency of Madras in the official year* 1890-91.

Countries.		British.				British Indian.				German.				Arabian.				Dutch.				French.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom ...	Steam	90	190,056	119	230,109	...	...	...	...	9	16,861	2	3,821	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	2,067	7	5,101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	27	43,049	...	...	...	...	4	7,655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	2	884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	1	1,490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Colony	Steam	1	491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (East Coast) ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	1	3,039	6	12,479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	228	3	1,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	2	2,066	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natal	Steam	5	5,716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	442	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,500	1	1,527	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	109	60,809	129	70,589	577	63,483	742	84,126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	12,474	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	3	4,110	3	347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	34	117,471	64	87,504	...	...	2	915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	6	11,242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	7	11,277	3	5,070	1	207	4	1,629	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries ...	Steam	...	...	1	1,694	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1890-91 ...	Steam	302	400,510	351	452,356	578	63,780	748	86,670	14	12,474	2	3,821	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	12,474	...	...
	Sailing	8	8,838	19	11,199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1889-90 ...	Steam	202	361,700	274	470,257	757	90,707	797	90,203	15	16,366	2	3,821	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	16,366	...	...
	Sailing	18	25,980	24	18,456	...	...	...	...	1	549	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	549	...	...

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(66)—*Land revenue for the year* 1890-91.

—	Revenue last year. Assessed.	Revenue last year. Realized.	Revenue this year. Assessed.	Revenue this year. Realized.	Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balance.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease with explanations of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years	...	49,46,101	...	49,49,079						The decrease in the collections is due partly to the smaller amount of arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year and partly to the unfavourable character of the season and the consequent postponement of the collections in the affected parts of the districts.
From settled estates added to rent-roll during the present year ...	...	...	...	...						
From settled estates taken off rent-roll during the present year ...	...	..	...	...	74,26,827	401,22,401	2,10,514	6,028	63,621	
Income from sale of Government estates	...	19,000	...	* 15,211						
Ryotwar collections	...	445,32,154	...	425,84,938						
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in the above										
Total ...	...	494,97,255	...	475,49,228	74,26,827	401,22,401	† 2,10,514	6,028	63,621	

NOTE.—The collections here given are for the official year, but as the demand is fixed for the fasli year ending with 30th June, no entries have been made in the columns *Assessed revenue.*

* Includes the revenue from sale of waste lands and redemption of land-tax.

† This represents the balance at the end of fasli 1299 or the 30th June 1890, less subsequent collections and remissions up to the end of March 1891.

REVENUE AND FINANCE—*continued.*

(67)—*Account of the gross and net revenue for the year* 1890-91.

Sources of income.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges against income.			Total.	Net receipts.	Deficit.
			Charges of collection, including cost of salt and opium, and cost of maintaining reproductive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements.	Allowances to district and village officers and inamdars, and charitable grants.			
Imperial and Provincial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	475,25,316	1,22,858	45,68,411	841,380	5,08,010	60,40,659	414,84,657	...
Salt	195,17,836	7,130	16,93,895	471,785	...	21,72,810	173,45,026	...
Stamps	64,57,268	80,570	1,63,747	...	...	2,44,317	62,12,951	...
Excise	119,97,376	3,486	4,71,015	95	...	4,74,596	115,22,780	...
Customs	17,38,387	36,375	1,56,460	149,443	...	3,42,278	13,96,109	...
Assessed taxes	18,20,948	11,297	16,203	...	...	27,500	17,93,448	...
Registration	10,83,991	2,514	6,76,960	...	...	6,79,474	4,04,517	...
Tributes	34,49,431	...	...	...	...	...	34,49,431	...
Post office	86,52,122	...	125,22,041	...	...	125,22,041	...	38,69,919
Telegraph	6,97,426	...	11,86,318	...	...	11,86,318	...	4,88,892
Receipts in aid of superannuation and pensions	2,05,133	...	...	...	...	...	2,05,133	...
Public works (Imperial)	3,49,463	...	...	...	...	...	3,49,463	...
Railways (Imperial)	51,55,225	...	...	...	...	...	51,55,225	...
Military	12,15,457	...	...	...	...	...	12,15,457	...
Sundry other sources of income	1,82,994	142	...	...	...	142	1,82,852	...
Total	1,100,48,373	2,64,372	214,55,050	14,62,703	5,08,010	236,90,135	863,58,238	...
Deduct Provincial share	234,77,251	98,920	53,58,891	...	...	54,57,811	180,19,440	...
Net Imperial	865,71,122	1,65,452	160,96,159	14,62,703	5,08,010	182,32,324	683,38,798	...
Provincial.								
Provincial share as above	234,77,251	98,920	53,58,891	...	...	54,57,811	180,19,440	...
Forest	17,95,408	7,706	12,45,573	...	...	12,53,279	5,42,129	...
Law and justice: A. Courts of Law.	5,65,060	57,384	...	...	...	57,384	5,07,676	...
Law and justice: B. Jails	2,03,117	...	...	...	...	...	2,03,117	...
Police	85,668	1,212	...	...	...	1,212	84,456	...
Marine	441	...	...	...	...	...	441	...
Education	1,35,163	253	...	...	...	253	1,34,910	...
Medical	72,686	473	...	...	...	473	72,213	...
Scientific and other minor departments	1,73,823	1,485	...	...	...	1,485	1,72,338	...
Stationery and printing	84,547	251	...	...	...	251	84,296	...
Public works and irrigation	2,68,095	...	...	...	...	...	2,68,095	...
Superannuation and pensions	33,737	984	...	...	...	984	32,753	...
Miscellaneous	1,47,135	116	...	...	...	116	1,47,019	...
Incorporated Local Funds at the unfettered disposal of Government	3,34,919	508	2,77,857	...	...	2,78,365	56,554	...
Total, Provincial	273,77,050	1,69,292	68,82,321	...	...	70,51,613	203,25,437	...
Incorporated Local Funds not at the unfettered disposal of Government.								
Local Funds Act V of 1884: Rates and cesses on lands	46,50,990	20,145	...	...	...	20,145	46,30,845	...
Local Funds Act V of 1884: Educational receipts	1,79,589	...	...	...	...	...	1,79,589	...
Local Funds Act V of 1884: Medical receipts	24,954	...	...	...	...	...	24,954	...
Local Funds Act V of 1884: Miscellaneous receipts	7,78,669	...	...	...	...	...	7,78,669	...
Local Funds Act V of 1884: Public Works receipts	8,39,173	...	...	...	...	...	8,39,173	...
Village Service Fund: Deductions from land revenue	8,69,802	3,885	...	...	...	3,885	8,65,917	...
Village Service Fund: Rates and cesses of lands.	32,25,199	...	...	...	...	...	32,25,199	...
Village Service Fund: Miscellaneous	97,745	...	...	...	...	...	97,745	...
Irrigation Cess Fund	58,487	2	...	...	...	2	58,485	...
Canal and Ferry Fund	1,30,457	214	...	...	...	214	1,30,243	...
Sundry other funds	3,276	...	...	...	...	...	3,276	...
Total, Incorporated Local Funds	108,58,341	24,246	...	...	...	24,246	108,34,095	...
Excluded Funds.								
Port and other funds	7,63,425	...	...	....	...	...	7,63,425	...
Grand Total from all sources	1,255,69,938	3,58,990	229,78,480	14,62,703	5,08,010	253,08,183	1,002,61,755	...

REVENUE AND FINANCE—*continued.*

(68)—*Account of expenditure from the net revenue for the year* 1890-91.

Subject of expenditure.	Accounts.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.
Imperial and Provincial.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil and political establishments and contingencies	13,37,870	13,34,325
Military charges	838,35,923	833,35,744
Marine charges	83,334	29,318
Ecclesiastical charges	3,47,238	3,58,420
Superannuation allowances and pensions	13,37,051	14,27,479
Public Works: Civil	52,14,819	135,91,462
Public Works: Military	7,66,499	11,81,202
Public Works: Irrigation	27,95,344	32,86,821
Miscellaneous	3,18,999	3,77,975
Total, Imperial and Provincial	960,37,077	551,22,746
Deduct Provincial share	23,71,601	24,38,120
Net Imperial	436,65,476	526,84,626
Provincial.		
Provincial share as above	23,71,601	24,38,120
Buildings, roads and services	23,98,801	26,21,404
Judicial charges	40,65,006	41,27,099
Prisons	7,99,514	8,39,114
Police	36,11,351	37,00,719
Education	12,42,498	14,02,483
Medical	10,76,572	10,71,798
Stationery and printing	7,34,731	7,40,301
Famine relief	1,41,142	24,048
Irrigation and navigation	32,42,699	35,46,344
Miscellaneous railway expenditure	99,760	1,74,820
Construction of railways	.....	2,86,117
Miscellaneous	5,55,053	5,77,642
Total, Provincial	206,39,028	216,10,009
Incorporated Local Funds not at the unfettered disposal of Government.		
Local Funds Act V of 1884: Public Works	39,88,926	41,88,746
Local Funds Act V of 1884: Education	8,02,814	9,40,166
Local Funds Act V of 1884: Hospitals and dispensaries	6,87,894	7,11,677
Local Funds Act V of 1884: Sanitation and public and charitable institutions	7,40,496	6,55,743
Local Funds Act V of 1884: Miscellaneous	2,90,350	2,97,233
Village Service Fund	36,66,528	38,44,787
Irrigation Cess Fund	46,281	48,300
Canal and Ferry Fund	41,333	19,995
Sundry other funds	2,130	1,627
Total, Incorporated Local Funds	102,66,752	107,08,274
Excluded Funds.		
Port and Marine Funds	5,88,372	10,72,460
University Fee Fund	2,07,146	1,84,603
Cantonment Funds	11,416	15,933
Total, Excluded Funds	8,06,934	12,72,996
Grand Total of expenditure from the net revenue	753,78,190	862,75,905

(69)—*Account of cash receipts and disbursements of the treasuries for the year* 1890-91.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Cash balance of last year	261,99,819	Expenditure as per Statement No. 68	862,75,905
Net revenue as per Statement No. 67	1,002,61,755	Stock note payments	4,838
Interest on local loans	4,09,807	Interest on stock notes	36,656
Stock note receipts	.....	Do. on Imperial loans	34,92,981
Guaranteed railways	142,51,345	Do. on local loans	40,585
Southern Mahratta Railway	5,83,434	Guaranteed railways	71,29,869
Service Fund deposits	35,042	Southern Mahratta Railway	11,09,830
Other deposits	217,65,657	Service Funds	29,690
Advances repayable	21,16,419	Other deposits	217,30,880
Local loans	3,77,797	Advances	21,43,109
Bills on local treasuries	29,87,704	Local loans	10,83,254
Bills on other Governments	12,61,772	Bills on local treasuries	30,25,823
Miscellaneous receipts on account of other Governments and London	18,94,881	Bills on other Governments	13,21,909
Recovery of advances made in London	2,01,112	Miscellaneous payments on account of other Governments and London	16,43,198
Funds obtained by the Military Department from other Governments	169,78,579	Council bills paid	176,64,573
London bills outstanding	29,60,000	Cash remittances to other Governments	76,77,901
Stores, &c., chiefly for Railways	31,86,722	Net payments on account of exchange	45,39,929
		Net unadjusted debits	1,37,622
		Departmental balance decreased	2,51,860
Total receipts including balance	1,954,71,845		
Deduct disbursements	1,593,31,463		
Cash at the end of the year	361,40,382	Total disbursements	1,593,31,463

D.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

(64)—*General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses, and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those works for and up to end of* 1890-91.

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.

Works.	Estimated cost of construction.	Capital outlay. Direct. During 1890-91.	Capital outlay. Direct. To end of 1890-91.	Capital outlay. Indirect. During 1890-91.	Capital outlay. Indirect. To end of 1890-91.	Receipts during 1890-91. Direct revenue.	Receipts during 1890-91. Indirect revenue.	Receipts during 1890-91. Total.	Working expenses during 1890-91 inclusive of indirect charges.	Net result excluding interest (difference between revenue and working expenses). Excess revenue (surplus).	Net result excluding interest (difference between revenue and working expenses). Excess expenditure (deficit).	Net result excluding interest (difference between revenue and working expenses). Rate per cent. Of excess revenue.	Net result excluding interest (difference between revenue and working expenses). Rate per cent. Of excess expenditure.	Interest charges during 1890-91.	Net result including interest. Excess revenue (surplus).	Net result including interest. Excess expenditure (surplus).	Net result including interest. Rate per cent. Of excess revenue.	Net result including interest. Rate per cent. Of excess expenditure.
MAJOR WORKS (PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS).	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.			RS.	RS.	RS.		
Godávari delta system	130,24,196	9,759	108,42,821	3,029	18,89,212	20,15,622	1,53,768	21,69,390	5,05,197	15,74,193	...	12·36	...	4,33,518	11,40,675	...	8·96	...
Kistna do.	149,00,944	4,70,979	93,08,737	42,695	7,01,779	15,53,164	1,71,922	17,25,086	4,08,453	13,16,633	...	13·15	...	3,62,930	9,53,703	...	9·53	...
Cauvery do.	18,29,692	...	16,56,061	...	1,23,392	5,77,426	1,33,379	7,11,805	50,265	6,61,540	...	37·18	...	66,242	5,95,298	...	33·45	...
Pennár anicut system ...	18,94,834	8,587	16,32,250	—131	2,43,147	1,17,346	17,908	1,35,254	28,847	1,06,407	...	5·67	...	65,118	41,289	...	2·20	...
Srivaikuntham anicut system ...	14,76,806	...	13,51,027	...	1,00,514	52,878	1,678	54,556	28,033	26,523	...	1·83	...	54,041	...	27,518	...	1·89
Sungum anicut system	38,25,000	18,996	29,79,877	113	6,69,138	1,21,678	9,058	1,30,736	54,540	76,196	...	2·09	...	1,18,815	...	42,619	...	1·17
Kurnool canal	...	— 373	210,41,306	...	...	90,956	27,362	1,18,318	1,55,997	...	37,679	...	·17	8,65,660	...	9,03,339	...	4·17
Barur tank	4,25,300	11,765	3,90,231	1,008	21,097	5,121	6	5,127	4,541	586	...	·14	...	15,374	...	14,788	...	3·59
Periyar project	56,39,913	10,60,170	26,66,102	31,752	65,576	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,441	...	85,441	...	3·13
Total ...	430,16,685	15,79,883	524,63,412	78,466	38,04,855	45,34,191	5,16,081	50,50,272	13,25,873	37,62,078	37,679	...	...	20,67,139	27,30,965	10,73,705	...	...
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.																		
Provincial.																		
Chembrambakam tank	7,36,958	...	6,24,425	...	1,12,164	4,201	750	4,951	5,255	...	364	...	·04	...	...	...	...	...
Pálár anicut system	20,08,328	43,114	18,34,120	1,123	95,749	1,18,126	14,434	1,32,560	1,00,718	31,842	...	1·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pelandorai anicut system ...	4,59,446	5,026	4,08,982	131	41,478	16,376	160	16,536	13,575	2,961	...	·66	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buckingham canal	92,91,954	2,12,177	72,37,170	5,458	4,51,917	88,024	...	88,024	1,17,708	...	29,684	...	·39	...	...	...	...	...
Madras water-supply and irrigation extension project	18,25,615	...	15,15,827	...	2,38,218	21,596	442	22,038	4,994	17,044	...	·97	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjam-Gopalpur canal	4,51,145	— 2,303	1,37,201	·2	5,299	...	...	...	108	...	108	...	16·50	...	...	...	...	...
Chilka Lake canal	30,000	2,506	30,240	65	787	...	...	...	5,120	...	5,120	...	·07	...	...	...	...	...
Vedarniem canal	...	...	...	...	...	1,206	...	1,206	— 11,275	...	— 12,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coleroon Lower anicut*	34,841	...	33,952	...	889	2,00,701	48,472	2,49,173	35,359	2,13,814	...	613·69	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shatiatope anicut*	90,741	...	88,426	...	2,315	54,416	18,041	72,457	17,729	54,728	...	6·31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vriddhachalam anicut*	49,737	...	48,468	...	1,269	27	...	27	18,114	...	18,087	...	36·36	...	...	...	...	...
Mohamattur anicut*	71,047	...	69,235	...	1,812	4	...	4	5,303	...	5,299	...	7·46	...	...	...	...	...
Tirukoilúr*	2,22,756	2,760	2,17,046	100	5,710	444	...	444	11,562	...	11,118	...	4·99	...	...	...	...	...
Vallúr anicut*	63,805	...	62,177	...	1,628	...	...	...	414	...	414	...	·65	...	...	...	...	...
Cumbum tank*	47,097	...	45,896	...	1,201	...	...	...	466	...	466	...	·99	...	...	...	...	...
Marudur anicut*	41,135	...	40,086	...	1,049	66,643	216	66,859	21,145	45,714	...	111·13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thadapalli channel*	89,486	...	87,203	...	2,283	24,531	2,466	26,997	11,897	15,100	...	16·76	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arkenkota do.*	98,161	...	95,657	...	2,504	7,825	329	8,154	2,684	5,470	...	5·57	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kálingaráyan*	55,252	...	53,843	...	1,409	...	...	...	5,942	...	5,942	...	10·75	...	...	...	...	...
Cheyúr anicut*	2,38,562	...	2,32,476	...	6,086	...	...	...	27,848	...	27,848	...	11·67	...	...	...	...	...
Poincy do.*	2,19,120	...	2,13,530	...	5,590	...	...	...	12,160	...	12,160	...	5·55	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	161,25,186	2,63,280	130,75,960	6,879	9,79,357	6,04,120	85,310	6,89,430	4,06,826	3,86,673	1,04,069	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MAJOR WORKS.																		
Protective Irrigation Works.																		
Rushikulya project	43,16,000	4,54,570	18,34,270	22,851	2,38,921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,279	...	64,279	...	3·10

* Outlay taken as estimate in the case of these projects.

E.—RAILWAYS.

(65)—*For the year* 1890-91.

Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles opened.	Passengers carried during the year.					Receipts from passengers.	Receipts from under chandise and military stores.	Receipts from railway materials and coal.	Gross receipts from coaching, merchandise, telegraph and sundries.	Working expenses.	Net profit or loss.	Number of European and East Indian staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total capital expenditure up to 31st March 1891.
			First class.	Second class.	Intermediate class.	Third class.	Total.									
			NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		NO.	NO.	£
Madras ...	...	*839·30	16,897	75,766	...	8,583,995	8,676,658	32,78,172	51,39,122	1,28,112	96,27,206	49,79,645	Net profits Rs. 46,47,561 (£426,026) being at the rate of 3·92 per cent.	1,331	12,526	10,859,230
† South Indian (old company)	...	654·61	10,296	98,564	...	6,091,169	6,200,029	22,83,216	20,79,279	71,331	47,52,395	28,12,604	Net profits Rs. 19,39,791.			RS. 496,80,825
† Nellore Branch of Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.	...	82·92	536	2,831	...	502,097	505,464	1,28,252	44,686	50	1,82,494	1,24,063	Net profits Rs. 58,431.	611	10,244	RS. 63,07,384
† Tiruvannámalai section of Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.	42·45	42·45	62	576	...	55,279	55,917	17,283	1,072	1,179	19,948	13,436	Net profits Rs. 6,512.			Not separately recorded.
‡ South Indian (Undertaking).	121	901	5,465	36,328	...	2,102,267	2,144,060	7,93,056	6,81,288	44,173	16,05,625	8,82,108	Net profits Rs. 7,23,517.			RS. § 716,84,608
Bezvada extension.	...	21·47	443	1,629	...	140,609	142,681	27,959	41,293	4,669	74,730	58,413	Net profits Rs. 16,317 being at the rate of 1·17 per cent.	‖	‖	13,97,271

* 42¼ miles double line.
† Refers to figures for 9 months ending 31st December 1890.
‡ Refers to figures for 3 months ending 31st March 1891.
§ Gross outlay to end of March 1891 of the combined undertaking (including March 1891 supplementary figures) as entered in Schedule G. of the monthly account rendered to the Accountant-General, P.W.D. The outlay includes amounts expended up to 31st December 1890 by the old company on the South Indian Railway and by Government on the Nellore and Tiruvannámalai branches.
‖ No separate establishment maintained for this Railway.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

CATION.

in the Madras Presidency at the end of the official year 1890-91.

institutions.							
School education, special.		Total of public institutions.	Private institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of	Remarks.
Training schools.	All other special schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
57	24	17,834	131	3,042	21,007	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 39·90	
13	5	1,005	...	16	1,021	1·94	
70	29	18,839	131	3,058	22,028	41·84	
1,174	1,993	500,099	3,952	52,398	556,449	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 21·07	
253	199	83,038	122	4,555	87,715	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. 3·25	
1,427	2,192	583,137	4,074	56,953	644,164	12·06	

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1890-91.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,54,603	53,391	3,52,514	60,503	2,68,240	17,912	1,67,664	10,74,827	55,11,480
1,54,603	53,391	3,52,514	60,503	2,68,240	17,912	1,67,664	10,74,827	55,11,480
.....	3·35	16·60	2·28	6·62	1·04	·40	30·29	100·00
.....	.....	11·07	·29	4·92	.....	1·97	18·25	100·00
.....	.....	5·16	·19	4·02	·75	1·89	12·01	100·00
2·80	·97	6·40	1·10	4·87	·32	3·04	19·50	100·00

A.—EDUCATION—

(75)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars in*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
University education. — English	5	729	738	648	3	155	100	89	...	...	...	...	24	2,158	2,073	1,856
University education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training.																
University education. — Law	1	294	273	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Medicine	1	162	147	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Engineering	1	12	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Teaching	1	21	18	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Agriculture	1	29	30	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10	1,247	1,218	1,067	3	155	100	89	...	...	...	...	24	2,158	2,073	1,856
Secondary schools.																
School education, general. — For boys — High Schools	4	666	620	542	28	2,802	2,843	2,447	...	...	...	...	73	15,347	15,321	13,268
School education, general. — For boys — Middle English Schools	3	428	403	370	82	5,004	4,944	4,077	...	...	...	...	220	14,333	14,073	11,561
School education, general. — For boys — Middle Vernacular Schools	23	960	903	819	12	659	714	571	...	...	...	...	12	752	722	578
School education, general. — For girls — High Schools	2	229	222	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	2,331	2,347	1,999
School education, general. — For girls — Middle English Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	4,606	4,474	3,761
School education, general. — For girls — Middle Vernacular Schools	27	2,330	2,198	1,701	13	1,037	971	653	...	...	...	...	123	9,100	8,721	6,646
Total	59	4,613	4,351	3,612	135	9,502	9,472	7,748	...	...	...	...	513	46,519	45,658	37,813
Primary schools.																
School education, general. — For boys	92	2,638	2,544	2,016	2,450	94,888	93,684	78,650	...	...	...	...	8,280	251,807	247,625	207,643
School education, general. — For girls	46	2,408	2,216	1,764	66	2,963	2,787	2,219	...	...	...	...	480	18,034	17,386	12,972
Total	138	5,046	4,760	3,780	2,516	97,851	96,471	80,869	...	...	...	...	8,760	269,841	265,011	220,615
Schools for special instruction.																
School education, special. — Training schools for masters	5	180	153	136	44	851	901	882	...	...	...	...	7	133	111	102
School education, special. — Do. for mistresses	3	77	76	69	1	11	11	10	...	...	...	...	9	165	182	173
School education, special. — Schools of Art	1	424	402	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Medical schools	1	228	202	213	2	33	33	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Engineering and surveying schools	1	156	133	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Industrial schools	1	7	7	6	4	310	298	226	...	...	...	...	14	675	612	510
School education, special. — Other schools	2	174	164	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	185	202	111
Total	14	1,246	1,137	923	51	1,205	1,333	1,150	...	...	...	...	33	1,158	1,107	896
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	221	12,152	11,466	9,382	2,705	108,713	107,376	89,856	...	...	...	...	9,330	319,676	313,849	261,180
Private institutions. — 1. Advanced Teaching—																
Private institutions. — (a) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — (b) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — 2. Elementary Teaching—																
Private institutions. — (a) A vernacular only or mainly																
Private institutions. — For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — 3. Elementary teaching, the Koran																
Private institutions. — For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — 4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards																
Private institutions. — For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

A.—EDU

(73)—*Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars*

Area and population.			—			Public	
				University education.		School education, general.	
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
141,744	Towns ... 186 Villages ... 52,462 Total ... 52,648	Males ... 17,610,253 Females ... 17,995,950 Total ... 35,606,203	Institutions — For Males ...	35	5	556	17,157
			Institutions — For Females.	...	...	259	728
			Institutions — Total ...	35	5	815	17,885
			Scholars — Males ...	3,200	510	50,253	442,969
			Scholars — Females ...	5	8	20,262	62,311
			Scholars — Total ...	3,205	518	70,515	505,280

(74)—*Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction*

—	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.						
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Institutions. For Males ...	5,44,882	1,39,440	12,80,476	15,12,581	1,48,121	2,29,738	38,55,538
For Females ...	.....	.....	3,79,534	1,49,931	46,156	5,494	5,81,115
Total ...	5,44,882	1,39,440	16,60,010	16,62,812	1,94,277	2,35,232	44,36,653
2. (*a*) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	16·04	6·12	22·08	10·57	6·22	8·68	69·71
(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	5·02	67·15	8·38	1·20	81·75
(*c*) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	·90	.....	26·29	55·16	2·21	3·43	87·99
(*d*) Percentages on total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	9·89	2·53	30·17	30·12	3·52	4·27	80·50
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Government institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	233 12 2	203 3 7	22 7 6	5 13 3	173 11 1	139 7 2	49 0 2
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 10 9	0 13 6
Total cost ...	297 9 10	290 8 0	42 3 6	6 9 6	175 1 6	174 0 8	67 5 8
Local Fund schools. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	.....	.....	4 11 3	0 8 1	37 7 7	0 8 5	1 2 10
Cost to Local Funds ...	.....	.....	4 7 1	3 0 7	59 4 6	8 12 4	3 11 10
Total cost ...	.....	.....	21 10 9	4 6 7	103 7 7	23 15 0	6 10 10
Municipal schools ... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	45 5 7	.....	6 1 8	0 3 1	.....	3 15 3	2 0 8
Cost to Municipal Funds ...	16 9 3	.....	4 10 4	4 1 9	.....	24 4 7	4 7 2
Total cost ...	127 6 9	.....	29 1 6	5 8 2	.....	29 5 10	12 7 3
Institutions in Native States. Cost to Native State Revenues ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total cost ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aided institutions... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	37 14 5	.....	4 7 11	0 5 9	74 7 1	13 14 0	1 5 0
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	0 14 5	1 0 7	.....	0 1 7	1 0 1
Total cost ...	139 8 4	.....	23 15 11	3 8 11	172 5 7	84 10 8	7 12 9
Unaided institutions ... ... Total cost ...	123 2 0	.....	16 6 11	1 15 7	.....	.....	3 2 3
All institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	82 7 4	203 3 7	5 1 8	0 5 6	64 10 0	67 6 0	1 15 3
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	0 8 7	.....	1 3 5	1 2 9	41 5 10	7 3 4	1 4 10
Total cost ...	175 12 4	290 8 0	24 1 10	3 5 10	126 10 4	114 9 3	7 12 8

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(70)—*Statement showing births and deaths registered in the districts of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1890.

Number.	Population according to the census of 1881.	Districts.	Population (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians) for which returns were received.	Births.					Deaths.			
				Number of births registered (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians and still births).	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Excesses of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excesses of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	Number of deaths registered (exclusive of Europeans, Eurasians and born dead).	Number of males died to every 100 deaths of females.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous 5 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	1,336,017	Anantapur ...	1,336,017	20,842	39·4	102·4	13·3	...	15,759	101·5	29·1	24·2
2		Bellary ...		31,840		103·8			19,155	101·8		
3	978,524	Chingleput ...	978,524	39,480	40·3	104·5	16·3	..	23,595	102·4	24·0	25·9
4	1,657,144	Coimbatore ...	1,657,144	57,550	34·7	103·4	12·8	...	36,281	105·2	21·9	17·7
5	1,120,714	Cuddapah	1,120,714	33,552	29·9	102·6	5·3	...	27,602	103·1	24·6	21·6
6	1,749,253	Ganjam	1,346,545	24,526	18·2	106·5	4·8	...	18,074	110·4	13·4	23·6
7	1,790,850	Godavari	1,790,850	40,313	22·5	102·9	3·2	...	34,514	114·4	19·3	22·0
8	1,548,355	Kistna	1,548,355	55,777	36·0	102·8	13·0	...	35,705	105·9	23·0	22·4
9	709,218	Kurnool	678,464	27,909	41·0	100·7	11·4	...	20,190	105·4	29·7	27·7
10	389,984	Madras	389,984	16,987	43·6	104·7	0·9	...	16,647	97·5	42·7	38·5
11	2,168,127	Madura	1,203,829	45,928	35·5	104·6	11·6	...	30,976	106·9	23·9	20·5
12	2,361,953	Malabar	2,351,152	56,084	25·8	106·3	6·3	...	41,250	112·5	17·5	18·4
13	1,219,883	Nellore	1,219,883	33,484	27·4	104·2	11·1	...	19,911	103·3	16·3	16·3
14	88,324	Nilgiris	88,324	2,056	23·2	112·4	...	1·2	2,158	122·5	24·4	16·9
15	1,817,253	North Arcot ...	1,822,312	60,299	33·1	103·5	10·4	...	41,572	102·1	22·7	20·9
16	1,593,970	Salem	1,592,274	60,078	37·7	105·2	12·2	...	40,545	102·6	25·5	21·2
17	1,814,279	South Arcot ...	1,815,916	62,417	34·4	105·1	7·6	...	48,797	106·6	26·8	21·7
18	959,267	South Canara ...	955,595	30,841	32·2	102·7	5·7	...	25,333	109·6	26·5	23·1
19	2,129,538	Tanjore	2,129,538	64,005	30·0	104·9	5·6	...	51,953	100·5	24·4	23·1
20	1,699,056	Tinnevelly	1,699,056	51,174	30·1	104·6	4·8	...	43,042	105·8	25·3	22·0
21	1,214,485	Trichinopoly ...	1,214,485	43,204	35·5	106·3	9·4	...	31,671	99·7	26·1	22·7
22	2,484,577	Vizagapatam ...	1,493,352	35,308	23·6	102·5	6·3	...	25,887	107·0	17·3	18·4
	30,835,771	Total, Madras Presidency	28,522,313	893,645	31·3	104·2	8·5	...	650,394	105·2	22·8	21·6

B.—VACCINATION.

(71)—*Return of vaccine operations for the past five years.*

Establishment.	Persons primarily vaccinated.									
	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
	Calendar year ending 31st Dec.		Official years ending 31st March							
	1886.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Government vaccinators ...	8,511	8,204	9,741	9,479	17,092	16,210	28,257	27,227	17,820	16,684
Local Fund do. ...	584,711	557,732	618,588	590,853	670,318	643,761	708,653	680,355	743,467	706,117
Cantonment do. ...	2,850	2,677	3,375	3,293	4,316	3,912	3,341	3,285	3,681	3,343
Native States' do. ...	4,429	4,216	4,042	3,885	2,270	2,160	5,254	5,069	6,338	6,017
Municipalities	70,065	65,614	71,710	67,405	81,566	77,180	81,442	76,215	91,167	85,008
Private vaccinators	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dispensaries	16,790	13,954	13,736	11,506	18,283	15,603	26,870	23,363	38,888	33,162
Medical subordinates	6,729	3,677	3,033	1,630	2,517	1,517	3,077	1,793	4,758	2,727
Army European	875	694	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Army Native	2,297	1,987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	697,248	658,755	724,225	688,051	796,362	760,343	856,894	817,307	906,119	853,058

C.—HOSPITAL RETURN.

(72)—*Statement showing the diseases of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the dispensaries of the Madras Presidency in* 1890.

Diseases.	Number of in- and out-patients treated.	Surgical operations.	
		Major.	Minor.
General diseases—			
Group A. Small-pox	424	...	...
Group A. Cholera	8,991	...	...
Group A. Dysentery	37,878	...	...
Group A. Malarious fevers	219,186	...	...
Group A. Primary syphilis	11,581	...	...
Group A. Secondary do.	19,620	...	...
Group A. Gonorrhœa	18,432	...	...
Do. B. Scurvy	146	...	...
Do. B. Worms	147,506	...	...
Do. C. Debility	32,991	...	...
Do. D. Rheumatic affections	121,483	...	...
Do. D. Tubercular do.	4,246	...	...
Do. D. Leprosy	5,009	...	...
All other general diseases	154,081	...	...
Local diseases—			
Diseases of the nervous system	80,958	...	...
Do. of the eye	350,659	...	...
Do. of the ear	147,903	...	...
Do. of the nose	7,568	...	...
Do. of the circulatory system	3,334	...	...
Lungs (disease of)	16,686	...	...
Other diseases of the respiratory system	87,341	...	...
Diarrhœa	49,188	...	...
Dyspepsia	94,820	...	...
Diseases of liver	5,393	...	...
Other diseases of digestive system	264,366	...	...
Goitre	145	...	...
Spleen (diseases of)	5,280	...	...
Diseases of the lymphatic system	11,190	...	...
Do. of the urinary system	16,130	...	...
Labour (natural)	3,174	...	...
Diseases of the generative system	28,408	...	...
Do. of the organs of locomotion	10,979	...	...
Do. of the connective tissue	90,051	...	...
Do. of the skin	248,444	...	...
Ulcers	261,548	...	...
Poisons	10,598	...	...
General injuries	10,100	...	...
Local injuries	125,320	...	...
Total ...	2,711,157	6,305	83,860

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS.

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(76a)—*Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1890-91.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions.																						
	Under public management.																						
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Managed by Native States.						
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
University education. — *Arts colleges*—																					
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — *Secondary schools*—																					
For boys. High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,028	...	174	2,450	...	1,110	6,762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys. Middle schools, English	31,680	...	...	2,155	...	64,939	98,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls. High schools	16,320	...	...	...	600	1,226	18,146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls. Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	48,000	...	...	2,155	600	66,165	1,16,920	3,028	...	174	2,450	...	1,110	6,762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools—																					
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — *Schools for special instruction*—																					
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on European schools	48,000	...	...	2,155	600	66,165	1,16,920	3,028	...	174	2,450	...	1,110	6,762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(76a)—Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1890-91—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*continued.* Under private management. Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards. Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Unaided. Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Total expenditure from Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
University education. *Arts colleges*— English	2,010	...	...	1,993	150	8,519	12,672	...	...	...	...	2,010	...	...	1,993	8,669	12,672
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,010	...	...	1,993	150	8,519	12,672	...	...	...	...	2,010	...	...	1,993	8,669	12,672
School education, general. *Secondary schools*— For boys. High schools	12,113	...	...	24,010	1,370	31,048	68,541	...	...	...	...	15,141	...	174	26,460	33,528	75,303
For boys. Middle schools, English	13,201	...	...	5,436	4,785	37,674	61,096	...	...	...	...	44,881	...	...	7,591	1,07,398	1,59,870
For girls. High schools	19,501	...	...	17,499	367	39,226	76,593	...	...	3,922	3,922	35,821	...	...	17,499	45,341	98,661
For girls. Middle schools, English	13,826	...	...	10,342	4,708	26,111	54,987	184	924	227	1,335	13,826	...	...	10,526	31,970	56,322
Total ...	58,641	...	...	57,287	11,230	1,34,059	2,61,217	184	924	4,149	5,257	1,09,669	...	174	62,076	2,18,237	3,90,156
Primary schools— For boys	2,121	...	250	322	984	1,983	5,660	114	...	336	450	2,121	...	250	436	3,303	6,110
For girls	1,445	...	...	941	1,067	4,201	7,654	...	...	...	...	1,445	...	...	941	5,268	7,654
Total ...	3,566	...	250	1,263	2,051	6,184	13,314	114	...	336	450	3,566	...	250	1,377	8,571	13,764
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*— Industrial schools	2,786	...	...	...	2,344	10,538	15,668	...	...	...	...	2,786	...	...	...	12,882	15,668
Other schools	600	...	...	1,264	...	376	2,240	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	1,264	376	2,240
Total ...	3,386	...	...	1,264	2,344	10,914	17,908	...	...	...	...	3,386	...	...	1,264	13,258	17,908
Buildings	4,278	...	...	...	...	...	4,278	...	...	...	...	4,278	...	...	...	...	4,278
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	3,209	...	...	...	...	...	3,209	...	...	...	...	3,209	...	...	...	...	3,209
Total ...	7,487	...	...	...	...	...	7,487	...	...	...	...	7,487	...	...	...	...	7,487
Total expenditure on European schools...	75,090	...	250	61,807	15,775	1,59,676	3,12,598	298	924	4,485	5,707	1,26,118	...	424	66,710	2,48,735	4,41,987

continued.

the Madras Presidency for the official year 1890-91.

	...institutions. ...management. Municipal Boards. Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Maintained by Native States. Native State revenues.	Local funds in Native States.	Municipal funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Under private management. Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards. Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	...	75	12,742	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,572	...	...	1,14,181	13,772	82,704	2,89,229
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	75	12,742	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,572	...	...	1,14,181	13,772	82,704	2,89,229
	5,506	1,752	1,11,277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,135	667	17,327	3,06,257	12,033	1,14,933	5,06,352
	410	628	1,07,311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,383	5,602	14,839	1,14,438	13,109	67,469	2,64,840
	...	...	2,587	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,613	555	78	512	911	792	4,461
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,610	...	13	23,374	3,190	47,869	1,02,056
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,791	217	885	17,627	15,622	51,903	1,19,135
	...	...	6,784	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,685	...	923	4,489	4,177	50,486	98,760
	5,916	2,380	2,27,959	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,05,217	7,041	34,065	4,66,697	49,042	3,33,542	10,95,604
	151	3,174	4,20,194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,674	2,10,590	63,290	3,15,541	9,587	1,75,110	8,31,792
	...	52	15,463	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,085	313	430	6,941	13,470	52,124	1,10,363
	151	3,226	4,35,657	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94,759	2,10,903	63,720	3,22,482	23,057	2,27,234	9,42,155
	...	1,442	1,00,756	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,230	...	...	...	...	11,343	21,573
	...	1,235	2,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,583	...	...	...	2,194	15,149	28,926
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	2,717	5,329	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	123	2,953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,783	79	...	8,011	12,116	29,535	59,524
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,513	...	...	4,356	17	3,509	9,395
	...	5,517	1,11,963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,109	79	...	12,367	14,327	59,536	1,19,418
	...	...	52,571	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,439	497	18	...	3,414	1,16,763	1,75,131
	...	...	2,790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,735	...	1,387	...	...	...	15,122
	...	...	55,361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,174	497	1,405	...	3,414	1,16,763	1,90,253
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6,067	11,198	8,43,682	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(o)4,79,831	2,18,520	99,190	9,15,727	1,03,612	8,19,779	26,36,659

(o) Includes Rs. 3,854, grant to Orphanages paid not through the Department.

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(76)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1890-91—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*cont.*				Total expenditure from					Grand Total.
	Under private management—*cont.*									
	Unaided.									
	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. — *Arts colleges*— English	7,965	...	15,306	23,271	2,55,621	...	1,658	1,73,737	1,13,866	5,44,882
Oriental	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—										
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,036	...	18,036
Medicine	...	...	...	...	57,721	...	...	18,994	...	76,715
Engineering	...	...	...	...	12,995	...	...	2,177	30	15,202
Teaching	...	...	...	...	8,723	...	...	...	31	8,754
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	18,109	...	...	276	2,348	20,733
Total	7,965	...	15,306	23,271	3,53,169	...	1,658	2,13,220	1,16,275	6,84,322
School education, general. — *Secondary schools*— For boys... High schools	75,069	6,862	20,839	1,02,770	98,003	4,895	22,255	4,61,478	1,63,627	7,50,258
For boys... Middle schools, English	37,627	2,008	4,422	44,057	1,02,064	27,505	21,330	2,14,507	1,52,987	5,18,393
For boys... Middle schools, Vernacular.	133	...	273	406	9,634	1,562	172	1,267	1,976	14,611
For girls... High schools	...	...	3,922	3,922	47,216	...	13	24,479	56,807	1,28,515
For girls... Middle schools, English	184	924	1,704	2,812	32,791	217	885	17,811	70,243	1,21,947
For girls... Middle schools, Vernacular.	33	221	1,323	1,577	62,090	1,383	3,610	5,719	56,270	1,29,072
Total	1,13,046	10,015	32,483	1,55,544	3,51,798	35,562	48,265	7,25,261	5,01,910	16,62,796
Primary schools— For boys	1,66,896	6,379	69,541	2,42,816	1,11,897	4,66,941	97,923	5,66,845	2,66,489	15,10,095
For girls	1,269	2,413	4,338	8,020	56,441	8,916	3,337	8,708	72,529	1,49,931
Total	1,68,165	8,792	73,879	2,50,836	1,68,338	4,75,857	1,01,260	5,75,553	3,39,018	16,60,026
School education, special. — *Schools for special instruction*— Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	72,079	58,907	4,059	...	13,076	1,48,121
Do. do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	27,057	491	...	...	18,608	46,156
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	27,998	...	410	1,321	8,214	37,943
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	45,391	7,602	4,289	2,968	2,717	62,967
Engineering and Surveying schools.	...	...	...	...	32,335	...	...	5,881	153	38,369
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	10,813	891	1,603	8,025	41,834	63,166
Other schools	...	...	...	...	21,781	...	...	4,356	6,650	32,787
Total	...	...	...	...	2,37,454	67,891	10,361	22,551	91,252	4,29,509
Buildings	...	18	321	339	1,05,495	34,855	7,374	...	1,20,516	2,68,240
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	16,525	...	1,387	...	...	17,912
Total	...	18	321	339	1,22,020	34,855	8,761	...	1,20,516	2,86,152
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)1,33,872	20,731	1,54,603
Direction	...	...	...	...	53,391	...	...	...	...	53,391
Inspection	...	...	...	...	2,64,590	78,447	9,477	...	...	3,52,514
Scholarships held in — Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	10,446	...	...	...	13,823	24,269
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	4,966	...	...	...	2,219	7,185
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	3,075	119	...	...	2,476	5,670
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	210	54	...	...	28	292
Special schools other than Training schools	...	...	...	...	17,579	1,874	335	...	3,299	23,087
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	6,354	14,010	3,465	82,349	61,486	(b)1,67,664
Total	...	...	...	...	3,60,611	94,504	13,277	2,16,221	1,04,062	7,88,675
Total expenditure on public instruction	2,89,176	18,825	1,21,989	4,29,990	15,93,390	7,08,669	1,83,582	17,52,806	12,73,033	55,11,480

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE.—Total of columns 2, 9 and 23		12,32,779
Indirect charges—Direction, Inspection, Scholarship, Furniture Grants and Miscellaneous		3,60,611
		15,93,390
Deduct—Medical College and Schools	1,09,131	
Grant to Lawrence Asylum	48,000	
Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department	3,854	
Expenditure by the Department of Public Works	40,199	
		2,01,184
		13,92,206
Add—Charges met from Municipal contributions	410	
Do. from fees (1,13,138—18,994—2,968—182—2,155)	88,839	
Do. from Subscriptions, Endowments and other Sources (651 + 86,850 + 18,545—723—24—78—64,939—600—51—1,226)	38,405	
		1,27,654
Gross charges		15,19,860

(a) Surplus fees, Rs. 35,294.
(b) Includes Rs. 1,25,706 expenditure on private schools (Rs. 78,875 from fees, Rs. 16,069 from subscriptions and Rs. 30,762 from other sources).

continued.

in Madras Presidency for the official year 1890-91.

management.																		
Unaided.							Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.								
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.		English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
...	...	...	...	2	40		40	24	12	19	3	16	...	2	5	...	
...	...	...	...	2	40		40	24	12	19	3	16	...	2	5	...	
...	...	...	...	8	1,466		1,466	685	1,129	1,006	286	123	27	24	...	...	
...	...	...	...	18	1,575		1,575	...	461	1,436	111	26	2	...	333	...	
1	152	150	137	20	1,655		1,651	179	451	1,534	78	31	1	11	...	223	
2	51	55	35	26	1,373		1,373	...	150	1,309	47	14	...	3	...	377	
3	203	205	172	72	6,069		6,065	864	2,191	5,285	522	194	30	38	333	609	
1	16	19	14	8	389		373	...	34	383	...	...	...	6	117	...	
...	...	...	...	9	303		303	...	22	296	4	...	...	3	...	102	
1	16	19	14	17	692		676	...	56	679	4	...	...	9	117	102	
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	138		138	...	...	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	68		68	44	41	63	5	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	206		206	44	41	201	5	...	...	...	...	...	
4	219	224	186	94	7,007		6,987	932	2,300	6,184	534	210	30	49	455	702	

A.—EDUCATION—

(76)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in*

Objects of expenditure.	Public — Under public — Managed by Government. Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Managed by Local Fund and Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
University education. *Arts colleges*— English	1,72,514	...	...	45,117	...	(a)2,009	2,19,640	4,535	...	1,658	6,474
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	...	...	...	(b)18,036	...	...	18,036	...	...	...	...
Medicine	57,721	...	...	18,994	...	...	76,715	...	...	...	...
Engineering	12,995	...	...	2,177	...	(c)30	15,202	...	...	...	...
Teaching	8,723	...	...	...	...	31	8,754	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	18,109	...	...	276	...	2,348	20,733	...	...	...	...
Total	2,70,062	...	...	84,600	...	4,418	3,59,080	4,535	...	1,658	6,474
School education, general. *Secondary schools*— For boys... High schools	15,475	...	...	12,682	...	1,702	29,859	27,393	4,228	4,928	67,470
For boys... Middle schools, English	(d)34,783	...	...	(e)2,461	...	(f)64,941	1,02,185	17,898	21,903	6,491	50,981
For boys... Middle schools, Vernacular.	7,157	...	...	...	...	7,157	864	1,007	94	622	
For girls... High schools	(g)19,606	...	...	1,105	(h)600	(i)1,226	22,537	...	...	...	...
For girls... Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls... Middle schools, Vernacular.	20,736	...	...	1,152	(k)51	12	21,951	2,669	1,383	2,687	45
Total	97,757	...	...	17,400	651	67,881	1,83,689	48,824	28,521	14,200	1,28,118
Primary schools— For boys	12,167	...	...	(j)579	...	2,547	15,293	42,056	2,56,351	34,633	83,829
For girls	15,564	...	...	389	...	132	16,085	3,792	8,603	2,907	109
Total	27,731	...	...	968	...	2,679	31,378	45,848	2,64,954	37,540	83,938
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*— Training schools for masters	25,501	...	...	...	...	291	25,792	36,348	58,907	4,059	...
Do. do. for mistresses	14,275	...	...	...	...	30	14,305	1,199	491	...	...
Schools of Art	27,998	...	410	1,321	...	8,214	37,943	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	45,391	6,090	3,189	2,968	...	...	57,638	...	1,512	1,100	...
Engineering and Surveying schools	32,335	...	...	5,881	...	(l)153	38,369	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	629	...	...	...	...	60	689	401	812	1,603	14
Other schools	20,268	...	...	...	...	3,124	23,392	...	...	...	...
Total	1,66,397	6,090	3,599	10,170	...	11,872	1,98,128	37,948	61,722	6,762	14
Buildings	(m)40,199	...	...	...	...	...	40,199	10,857	34,358	7,356	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,790	...	...	...
Total	40,199	...	...	...	...	...	40,199	13,647	34,358	7,356	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special schools other than Training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on public instruction	6,02,146	6,090	3,599	1,13,138	651	86,850	8,12,474	(n)1,50,802	3,89,555	67,516	2,18,544

(a) Non-departmental, Rs. 723.
(b) Surplus fees, Rs. 10,264.
(c) Non-departmental, Rs. 24.
(d) Rs. 31,680, grant to Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch.
(e) Rs. 2,155 fees, Lawrence Asylum.
(f) Rs. 64,939, Lawrence Asylum receipts.
(g) Rs. 16,320, grant to Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch.
(h) Lawrence Asylum receipts.
(i) Rs. 182 not credited to Government.
(k) Non-departmental receipts.
(l) Non-departmental, Rs. 78.
(m) Met from Public Works Department funds.
(n) Includes Rs. 8,051, net cost of the Palghat College and the Cuddapah and Kurnool High schools.

continued.

the Madras Presidency for the official year 1890-91.

management. Unaided. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
3	163	189	175	35	3,205	3,205	1,016	2,152	43	244	2,863	46	9	5	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	294	294	...	...	1	19	267	6	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	162	162	...	...	53	22	77	7	3	8	...	
...	...	...	...	1	12	12	...	...	1	2	9	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	21	21	...	...	1	...	20	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	29	29	...	...	1	...	26	2	...	...	...	
3	163	189	175	40	3,723	3,723	1,016	2,152	100	287	3,262	61	13	13	...	
44	5,575	5,249	4,353	149	24,390	24,160	4,122	21,079	1,245	2,658	19,033	1,394	60	49	...	
52	3,832	3,742	3,217	357	23,597	19,771	528	22,355	1,563	3,146	17,731	1,111	46	873	...	
3	81	81	59	50	2,452	134	158	2,430	...	144	2,102	203	3	166	...	
1	152	150	137	29	2,762	2,562	179	1,433	1,633	642	469	4	14	...	263	
4	144	151	105	63	4,750	3,200	8	3,498	1,314	1,912	1,510	3	11	...	575	
4	97	93	87	167	12,564	564	...	12,597	4	2,993	8,769	774	24	...	64	
108	9,881	9,466	7,958	815	73,515	50,391	4,995	63,392	5,759	11,495	49,614	3,489	158	1,088	902	
6,335	128,666	123,462	106,732	17,157	477,999	29,358	21,394	481,194	436	29,738	396,519	51,060	336	35,822	...	
136	3,876	3,655	2,913	728	27,281	869	1,113	26,971	339	4,168	19,205	3,546	23	...	792	
6,471	132,542	127,117	109,645	17,885	505,280	30,227	22,507	508,165	825	33,966	415,524	54,606	359	35,822	792	
1	10	10	7	57	1,174	340	14	1,120	...	217	813	142	2	...	...	
...	...	...	...	13	253	79	...	174	21	186	33	13	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	424	140	...	284	31	37	332	24	...	17	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	261	261	...	...	50	62	128	13	8	36	...	
...	...	...	...	1	156	121	...	35	14	13	125	2	2	...	...	
...	...	...	...	* 19	992	234	...	758	139	375	235	242	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	† 5	359	272	...	138	72	17	249	21	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...													
1	10	10	7	99	3,619	1,447	14	2,509	327	907	1,915	457	13	53	...	
6,583	142,596	136,782	117,785	18,839	583,137	85,788	28,532	576,218	7,011	46,655	470,315	58,613	543	36,976	1,694	
...	...	...	...	31	2,183	...	2,494	317	...	...	...	2,183	...	101	...	
...	...	...	...	99	1,877	36	1,858	199	...	36	1,841	...	...	21	...	
...	...	...	...													
...	...	...	...	2,827	51,775	30	9,372	44,154	...	671	39,831	11,114	159	3,668	...	
...	...	...	...	16	334	...	279	79	...	...	30	304	...	...	12	
...	...	...	...													
...	...	...	...	197	4,464	...	3,960	749	...	...	...	4,464	...	534	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	19	394	23	...	400	...	148	246	...	...	31	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3,189	61,027	89	17,963	45,898	...	855	41,948	18,065	159	4,355	12	
...	...	...	...	22,028	644,164	85,877	46,495	622,116	7,011	47,510	512,263	76,678	702	41,331	1,706	

* 4 of these are for girls with 78 pupils.

† 1 of these is for girls with 68 pupils.

A.—EDUCATION—

(75a)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars for Europeans*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
English	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	40	31	25
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	40	31	25
Secondary Schools.																
For boys... { High schools	...	...	...	...	1	59	75	62	...	...	...	...	7	1,407	1,317	1,182
For boys... { Middle English schools ...	1	309	295	276	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	17	1,266	1,306	1,080
For girls... { High schools	1	66	66	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1,437	1,399	1,252
For girls... { Middle English schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	1,322	1,304	1,093
Total ...	2	375	361	333	1	59	75	62	..	...	...	...	66	5,432	5,326	4,607
Primary Schools.																
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	7	373	356	269
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	303	312	258
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	676	668	527
Schools for special instruction.																
Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	138	85	76
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	68	65	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	206	150	76
Total of colleges and schools of public instruction.	2	375	361	333	1	59	75	62	...	...	...	...	87	6,354	6,175	5,235

Buildings	...	...	...	...	5,510	34,358	...	...	...	...	39,868	...	...	497	34,855
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	...	...	...	...	2,508	...	...	...	...	...	2,508	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	8,018	34,358	...	...	...	...	42,376	...	...	497	34,855
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,447
Scholarships held in { Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in { Professional colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
Scholarships held in { Secondary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Scholarships held in { Primary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,874
Scholarships held in { Special schools other than training schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,010
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94,504
Grand Total ...	2,475	96,358	95,016	79,853	1,19,962	3,89,555	5,167	1,52,714	431	8,936	6,76,765	6,090	...	2,18,520	7,08,669

	RS.	RS.
NOTE A.—Net cost to Local Funds as per column 16 ...	7,08,669	
Add—Cost met from Provincial grant ...	1,19,962	
Do. Municipal payments ...	5,167	
Do. Fees ...	1,52,714	
Do. Subscriptions and miscellaneous receipts ...	9,367	9,95,879
Deduct—Cost on Buildings under grant I ...	34,358	
Do. Medical schools and contributions, grant III ...	12,420	
Cost met from Municipal funds direct ...	4,067	
Do. Fees ...	2,033	
Do. Provincial grant through Municipalities ...	1,748	54,626
Gross cost on education as per Accountant-General's statement ...		9,41,253

(79)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1890-91—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.															Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	Remarks.
	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.		
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.			
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
University education. — Arts colleges—																	
English	3	155	100	89	4,535	1,658	...	6,474	...	75	12,742	...	...	...	1,658	1,658	
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—																	
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	3	155	100	89	4,535	1,658	...	6,474	...	75	12,742	...	...	...	1,658	1,658	
School education, general. — Secondary schools—																	
For boys — High schools	15	1,451	1,617	1,387	16,911	4,928	...	39,393	5,506	1,653	68,391	...	...	17,327	22,255	27,150	
For boys — Middle schools — English	7	539	567	470	246	6,491	...	9,226	130	15	16,108	...	...	14,839	21,330	48,835	
For boys — Middle schools — Vernacular	3	177	179	150	120	94	...	87	...	...	301	...	...	78	172	1,734	
For girls — High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	13	
For girls — Middle schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	885	885	1,102	
For girls — Middle schools — Vernacular	8	744	692	452	1,364	2,679	...	45	...	...	4,088	...	8	923	3,610	4,993	
Total	33	2,911	3,055	2,459	18,641	14,192	...	48,751	5,636	1,668	88,888	...	8	34,065	48,265	83,827	
Primary schools—																	
For boys	181	8,763	8,689	7,089	923	34,633	...	10,578	...	459	46,593	...	...	63,290	97,923	5,64,864	
For girls	10	458	450	316	851	2,907	...	13	...	...	3,771	...	...	430	3,337	12,253	
Total	191	9,221	9,139	7,405	1,774	37,540	...	10,591	...	459	50,364	...	...	63,720	1,01,260	5,77,117	
School education, special. — Schools for special instruction—																	
Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,059	...	4,059	62,966	
Do. do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	...	...	410	410	
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,189	1,100	...	4,289	11,891	
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering and surveying schools	...	3	68	66	50	261	1,603	...	14	...	60	1,938	...	...	1,663	2,494	
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	3	68	66	50	261	1,603	...	14	...	60	1,938	3,599	5,159	...	10,361	78,252	

—*continued.*

in the Madras University during the official year 1890-91.

Institutions under public management.	Number passed.				Race or creed of passed scholars.				Remarks.
	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
63	93	24	6	6	2	20	232	2	1	
84	165	48	32	257	3	45	306	5		
111	324	132	101	339	16	53	562	7		
...	...	...	...	608	...	...	...	...	...	
1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
8	...	...	...	8	1	1	6	...	...	
1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	
10	...	...	...	10	3	...	6	...	...	
2	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	
37	93	24	6	39	1	5	34	...	...	
7	...	2	1	7	...	...	7	...	...	
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	
148	603	608	139	3	...	144	1,383	53	3	
785	1,562	1,918	2,741	1,648	83	569	5,882	323	5	
22	184	63	20	7,006	227	121	12	...	1	
...	...	...	...	389	155	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	12,260	91	1,324	10,264	681	...	
37	24			161						
43	11			109						
14	22			57						
6	24			39						
...	...			138						
53	53			53						
24	24			24						
...	...			...						
11	...			84						
...	...			11						

Information not available.

(79)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1890-91.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public instruction.														
	In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local Funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Board.	Private persons or associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. — Arts colleges— English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — Secondary schools— For boys — High schools	13	1,851	1,226	1,060	10,482	4,228	...	28,077	...	99	42,886	...	...	667	4,895
For boys — Middle schools, English	75	4,465	4,377	3,607	17,652	21,903	...	50,755	280	613	91,203	...	...	5,602	27,505
For boys — Middle schools, Vernacular	9	482	535	421	744	1,007	...	535	...	...	2,286	...	...	555	1,562
For girls — High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	217
For girls — Middle schools, Vernacular	5	293	279	201	1,305	1,383	8	...	...	...	2,696	...	...	...	1,383
Total	102	6,591	6,417	5,289	30,183	28,521	8	79,367	280	712	1,39,071	...	...	7,041	35,562
Primary schools— For boys	2,269	86,125	84,995	71,561	41,133	2,56,351	...	73,251	151	2,715	3,73,601	...	...	2,10,590	4,66,941
For girls	56	2,505	2,337	1,903	2,941	8,603	...	96	...	52	11,692	...	...	313	8,916
Total	2,325	88,630	87,332	73,464	44,074	2,64,954	...	73,347	151	2,767	3,85,293	...	...	2,10,903	4,75,857
School education, special. — Schools for special instruction—															
Training schools for masters	44	851	991	882	36,348	58,907	4,059	...	...	1,442	1,00,756	...	...	...	58,907
Do. do. for mistresses	1	11	11	10	1,199	491	...	...	...	1,235	2,925	...	...	...	491
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	2	33	33	32	...	1,512	1,100	...	...	2,717	5,329	6,090	...	...	7,602
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	1	242	232	176	140	812	...	...	...	63	1,015	...	...	79	891
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	48	1,137	1,267	1,100	37,687	61,722	5,159	...	...	5,457	1,10,025	6,090	...	79	67,891

(78)—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras University during the official year 1890-91.

A.—EDUCATION

(78)—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations*

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts									
2. Bachelor of Arts (Optional subject)		3		4		191	44	10	10
3. B.Sc.			7		99			161	498
4. First B.A. (Language Branch)		3	7	4	127	257	74	90	548
Do. B.Sc.									
Do. Arts		7	23	12	305	911	340	496	2,052
Previous examination									
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning									
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning									
3. Honors in Sanskrit									
Do. Arabic									
Do. Persian									
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit									
Do. Arabic									
Do. Persian									
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit									
Do. Arabic									
Do. Persian									
Do. Urdu									
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law.									
1. Doctor of Law									
2. Master of Law									
3. Bachelor of Law		1		1	2	123	5	2	128
Medicine.									
1. M.D.									
2. M.B.		1		1	1	5			5
3. Honors in Medicine and Surgery									
4. L.M.S.		1		1	1	17			17
5. First M.B.		1		1	1	1			1
First L.M.S.		1		1	1	67			67
6. Preliminary scientific		1		1	1	4			4
Engineering.									
1. M.C.E.									
2. B.C.E.		1		1	1	10			10
3. L.C.E.									
4. First L.C.E.									
Teaching.									
1. Licentiate in Teaching		1		1	1	15		4	19
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Upper Secondary Examination { Boys		4	10	14	29	63		47	139
Upper Secondary Examination { Girls									
Matriculation { Boys		25	73	100	198	521	2,474	2,331	1,676	7,002
Matriculation { Girls		84	147	224	455	1,840	3,755	4,147	4,746	14,488
Middle School Examination { Boys		5	51	18	74	34	337	124	51	546
Middle School Examination { Girls										
Upper Primary Examination { Boys										
Upper Primary Examination { Girls										
Lower Primary Examination { Boys										
Lower Primary Examination { Girls										
Public Service Certificate Examination.(a) { Eng.										
Public Service Certificate Examination.(a) { Vern.										16,626
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters.(b) { Upper		4	3	7	48	34		205	287
Training School Examination for Masters.(b) { Lower		10	1	11	74	21		156	251
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. { Upper		1	7	8	18	39		28	85
Training School Examination for Mistresses. { Lower		1	1	2	15	68		32	115
3. School of Arts Examination									122
4. Medical Examination		3		3	55				55
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying.		1		1	34				34
6. Industrial School Examination									58
7. Veterinary Examination		1		1	27				27

(a) Results of the Primary School examination.

(b) Results of the School Management examination.

A—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(77)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency at the end of the official year* 1890-91.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.						Total.		
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.				
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	1		2									4			5					
Secondary schools—																				
For boys ... Government ... { English	7	1,694	267	...	267	353	...	353	121	...	121	333	...	333	20	...	20	1,694	...	1,694
For boys ... Government ... { Vernacular	23	960	...	...	...	75	...	75	89	...	89	457	...	457	20	...	20	960	...	960
For boys ... Local Fund ... { English	3	5,816	204	...	204	2,729	...	2,729	1,103	24	1,127	1,451	7	1,458	352	2	354	5,816	25	5,841
For boys ... Local Fund ... { Vernacular	3	482	...	...	...	56	...	56	53	4	57	241	1	242	118	...	118	482	154	636
For boys ... Municipal ... { English	1	1,990	476	...	476	1,177	7	1,184	169	...	169	300	...	300	68	...	68	1,990	84	2,074
For boys ... Municipal ... { Vernacular	3	177	...	...	...	10	1	11	22	...	22	108	...	108	...	...	...	177	33	210
For boys ... Native States ... { English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	97	48	...	48	...	...	...
For boys ... Native States ... { Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys ... Aided ... { English	203	20,680	5,041	...	5,041	12,485	81	12,566	3,453	61	3,514	7,660	550	8,210	366	50	416	28,935	745	29,680
For boys ... Aided ... { Vernacular	12	752	...	...	...	155	...	155	114	5	119	415	11	426	52	4	56	720	23	743
For boys ... Unaided ... { English	96	9,407	1,968	...	1,968	4,718	3	4,721	989	3	992	1,612	9	1,621	75	8	83	9,384	23	9,407
For boys ... Unaided ... { Vernacular	3	81	...	...	...	27	...	28	6	...	6	47	...	47	...	...	...	80	1	81
Total ...	556	50,439	8,046	...	8,046	21,785	93	21,878	6,099	100	6,199	12,490	747	13,237	931	148	1,079	49,351	1,088	50,439
For girls ... Government ... { English	2	229	...	...	...	353	...	353	44	...	44	13	81	91	7	20	27	20	209	229
For girls ... Government ... { Vernacular	27	2,830	...	...	...	75	...	75	155	44	199	11	1,988	1,999	...	53	53	11	2,319	2,330
For girls ... Local Fund ... { English	5	293	...	...	...	2,729	7	2,736	29	...	29	...	225	225	...	9	9	...	293	293
For girls ... Local Fund ... { Vernacular	8	744	...	...	...	56	1	57	...	...	...	...	678	678	...	6	6	...	744	744
For girls ... Municipal ... { English	...	...	...	...	...	1,177	10	1,187	31	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Municipal ... { Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Native States ... { English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Native States ... { Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Aided ... { English	85	6,087	202	5	207	44	...	44	62	16	78	5,856	2,856	8,712	131	26	157	6,183	2,864	9,047
For girls ... Aided ... { Vernacular	125	9,100	...	9	9	2	...	2	2	2	4	7,499	1,400	8,899	64	12	76	9,047	1,423	10,470
For girls ... Unaided ... { English	5	296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	76	216	12	...	12	292	152	444
For girls ... Unaided ... { Vernacular	4	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	76	...	...	...	97	...	97
Total ...	259	20,076	5	228	233	48	2,502	2,350	667	23,302	24,029	14,503	15,250	29,753	301	449	750	19,174	20,202	39,376
Primary schools—																				
For boys ... Total Secondary schools ...	815	70,515	8,051	228	8,279	21,833	2,895	24,728	6,766	23,402	30,168	26,993	15,998	42,991	1,232	597	1,829	69,525	26,990	96,515
For boys ... Government ... {	92	2,638	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	...	181	1,843	40	1,883	512	40	552	2,536	102	2,638
For boys ... Local Fund ... {	2,269	86,125	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,326	254	7,580	61,210	7,873	69,092	7,599	839	8,438	76,135	8,966	85,101
For boys ... Municipal ... {	181	8,763	...	...	...	...	...	...	956	25	981	6,444	397	6,841	839	127	966	8,239	549	8,788
For boys ... Native States ... {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys ... Aided ... {	8,280	251,807	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,152	293	12,445	191,453	12,706	204,159	31,170	1,320	32,490	234,813	17,294	252,107
For boys ... Unaided ... {	6,335	128,666	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,329	12	1,341	92,461	4,935	97,396	27,419	2,519	29,938	121,200	7,466	128,666
Total ...	17,157	477,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,944	562	28,506	353,423	25,951	379,374	67,372	4,969	72,341	447,177	35,822	482,999
For girls ... Government ... {	46	2,408	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	65	164	38	2,071	2,109	17	179	196	63	2,315	2,378
For girls ... Local Fund ... {	56	2,505	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	54	108	...	2,255	2,255	...	196	196	...	2,505	2,505
For girls ... Municipal ... {	10	458	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	44	...	376	376	...	61	61	...	458	458
For girls ... Native States ... {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Aided ... {	480	18,034	...	...	...	...	...	...	824	701	1,525	461	15,421	15,882	62	1,328	1,390	17,488	546	18,034
For girls ... Unaided ... {	136	3,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	38	76	163	3,240	3,403	15	415	430	183	3,693	3,876
Total ...	728	27,281	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,037	1,000	2,037	667	23,362	24,029	88	2,127	2,215	702	26,489	27,281
Total Primary schools ...	17,885	505,280	8,051	228	8,279	21,833	2,895	24,728	7,803	24,402	32,205	27,660	39,360	67,020	1,320	3,124	4,444	448,311	62,311	505,280
Grand Total ...	18,700	578,795	8,051	228	8,279	21,833	2,895	24,728	7,803	24,402	32,205	27,660	39,360	67,020	1,320	3,124	4,444	493,222	62,573	576,795

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(77a.)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public European schools for general education in the Madras Presidency at the end of the official year* 1890-91.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation examination. 1			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage. 2			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage. 3			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Reading printed books. 4			Not reading printed books. 5			Total.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																				
For boys ... Government	1	300				85	...	85	33	...	33	171	...	171	20	...	20	309	...	309
... Municipal	1	59				19	...	19	10	...	10	25	...	25	...	...	...	59	...	59
... Aided	24	2,673				801	59	860	293	39	332	1,244	227	1,471	10	8	18	2,340	333	2,673
Total ...	26	3,041				905	59	964	336	39	375	1,440	227	1,667	30	8	38	2,708	333	3,041
For girls ... Government	1	66				...	...		23	...	23	20	...	20	...	...	...	66	...	66
... Aided	42	2,759				13	13	26	257	24	300	1,232	125	1,357	20	1	21	2,173	189	2,750
... Unaided	3	203				472	443	915	24	2	26	135	...	135	...	41	41	189	14	203
Total ...	46	3,028				33	31	64	304	26	330	1,427	125	1,492	20	42	62	2,428	203	3,028
Total Secondary schools ...	72	6,069				938	490	1,028	343	65	705	2,867	352	3,219	50	50	100	5,136	536	6,069
Primary schools—																				
For boys ... Aided	7	373				30	16	46	30	16	46	319	91	410	4	4	8	373	111	484
... Unaided	1	16				...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	16	...	...	...	16	6	22
Total ...	8	389				30	16	46	30	16	46	329	97	426	4	4	8	389	117	506
For girls ... Aided	9	303				5	22	27	5	22	27	235	167	402	9	12	21	302	201	503
Total ...	9	303				5	22	27	5	22	27	235	167	402	9	12	21	302	201	503
Total Primary schools ...	17	692				35	38	73	35	38	73	564	264	828	13	16	29	374	318	692
Grand Total ...	89	6,761				973	528	1,501	378	103	781	3,431	616	4,047	63	66	129	5,510	854	6,364

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(81)—*The Press, for the year* 1890-91—continued.

1	2	3	4	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			a Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES—*continued.*				
Lafond Street, Chintadripet, No. 1.	Lithographic Press ...	G. Paczensky and Son.	.....	.....
Mount Road, No. 162 ...	Madras Advertiser Press.	Tom Batty	The Madras Advertiser.	.....
North Beach Road, No. 6...	Madras Mail Press ...	Lawson and Cornish ...	The Madras Mail, Daily, Weekly and Tri-weekly.	.....
Thumbu Chetti Street, Muthealpet, No. 316.	Madras Ripon Press ...	S. Ruthna Chetti ...	Ariyajanaparipalani (Tamil).	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 167.	Madras Times Press ...	Arbuthnot and Co. ...	The Madras Times, Daily and Weekly.	.....
Perumal Covil Garden Street, No. 7.	Madras Town Hall Press.	C. Arumachala Chetti ...	.....	.....
Thumbu Chetti Street, Muthealpet, No. 44.	Memorial Press ...	M. Veerasami Chetti ...	.....	.....
Jeremiah's Road, Vepery...	Methodist's Episcopal Publishing House.	Messrs. Baker and King.	Harvest Field; Woman's Friend Christian Visitor; Herald.	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 159.	Minerva Press	O. Cundaswami Mudali.	.....	.....
St. Thomas Catholic House, Japamalay Mada Street, Mylapore.	Mylapore Catholic Press.	J. D'Souza	The Catholic Register	.....
Mount Road, No. 100 ...	National Press ...	G. Subramania Aiyar and M. Veeraraghava Chariar.	The Hindu	.....
Kistnama Naick, Agrahaaram Street, PedduNaickspettah, No. 7.	People's Friend Press.	D. Narasiah	The People's Friend.	.....
Philip's Street, Black Town, No. 4.	Price Current Press ...	J. L. Pereira	The Madras Standard	.....
Chulay High Road, No. 13.	Prince of Wales Press.	A. Ethiraja Mudali ...	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 68.	Saint Joseph's Press ..	M. S. Yaga Pillai ...	The Companion to the Catholic Religion.	.....
Cundappa Charry Street, Purasavakum, No. 6.	Scriptural Publication Society's Press.	C. Maselamoney ...	.....	The Berean (English) and The Prophetic (Tamil).
Anna Pillai Street, Black Town, No. 150.	Scottish Press	T. V. Tooljaram Row, trading as Graves, Cookson & Co.	.....	The Theosophist.
Church Road, Vepery, No. 18.	Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge Press.	R. Lawrence	.....	The Progress; the Messenger of Truth; the Madras Diocesan Record.
Wallajah Road, Mount Road, No. 88.	Srinivasa Varadachari Press.	C. Srinivasachari and S. Varadachari.	.....	.....
Malayappan Street, Muthealpet, No. 9.	Star Press	T. A. Malaya Pillai of T. Annaswami Pillai and Sons.	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 142 ...	Star of India Press ...	T. Coopooswami Nayakar.	.....	.....
Mount Road, Nos. 5, 6, 7 & 8.	Vest and Co.'s Press ...	Messrs. Vest and Co. ...	.....	Indian Jurist.
Popham's Broadway, No. 114.	Winstone Press ...	T. A. Rutnaswami Pillai and A. G. Pragasum Pillai.	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 161.	Victor Press	Solomon David and B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai.	Mahavigadaduthan (Tamil), Jayavikatukavi (Telugu), Catholic Nesan (Tamil), Wit and Humour (English), The Indian Light (English).	.....
NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES.				
Trivettore High Road, Tondiarpett, No. 323.	Audi Saraswathi Nilayam Press.	V. Ramaswami Sastrulu.	.....	.....
Narayana Mudali Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 6.	Audi Kalanidhi Press...	P. Sivalingiah	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(81)—*The Press, for the year* 1890-91—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES—*continued.*				
Popham's Broadway, No. 144.	Ashtalakshmi Vilasam Press.	P. Comaraguru Mudali,	.....	.....
Ayaloor Mutheah Mudali Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 25.	Barathi Vilasam Press.	O. Yagambara Mudali.	.....	Tamil Calendar.
Avadanam Paupier Road, Chulay, No. 103.	Ilakkana Kalanjium Press.	K. Cuindaswami Mudali.	.....	.....
Govindappa Naick Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 216.	Geervanabhasha Ruthnakaram Press.	B. Theagaraya Sastrulu	.....	.....
Strotton Mutheah Mudali Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 56.	Gnana Sooryodaya Press.	B. Chennakesavalu Chetti.	.....	Telugu Calendar.
Guruvappan Street, No. 41.	Grantha Ruthnakaram Press.	B. Sivalinga Chetti ...	.....	.....
Vencatesa Naick Street, Triplicane, No. 3.	Janopakarini Press ...	R. Vencata Subba Row.	.....	.....
Thumbu Chetti Street, Muthealpet, No. 289.	Kalaratnakaram Press.	W. Pushparatha Chetti.	.....	.....
Muthukistnan Street, No. 34.	Kalagnana Press ...	T. Ruthna Mudali ...	.....	.....
Nammalwar Street, No. 23.	Kalamathu Vilakkam Press.	C. Kanagaraya Mudali.	.....	.....
Veeraraghava Mudali Street, Triplicane, No. 18.	Kalvipragasam Press ...	M. Chidambara Mudali	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 173.	Krishna Press	R. Manavala Mahamuni Chetti.	.....	.....
Govindappa Naick Street, No. 151.	Lakshmi Vilasa Press.	A. Abboyee Chetti ...	.....	.....
Seringapatam Subramania Mudali Street, No. 23.	Manonmani Vilasam Press.	K. Manicka Mudali ...	.....	.....
Nammalwar Street, No. 54.	Manicka Munthiram Press.	M. Manicka Mudali ...	.....	.....
Swami Naick Street, Chintadripet, No. 93.	Muttoowar Coolalambal Press.	T. Sabapathi Pillai ...	.....	.....
Thotticalai Comarappa Mudali Street, Chulay, No. 39.	Parabrahma Press ...	T. Cunneappa Mudali and T. Raju Mudali.	.....	.....
Therupally Street, No. 21.	Poomagal Vilasam Press.	A Rungaswami Mudali.	.....	Calendars.
Swami Naick Street, Chintadripet, No. 85.	Prabakara Press ...	C. Narayanaswami Mudali and Son.	.....	.....
Vullam Bungaroo Chetti Street, Purasavakum, No. 30.	Ramaprasannodayam Press.	M. Ramanuja Chari ...	.....	.....
Hanoomantharayan Covil Street, No. 4.	Sakalakalánilayam Press.	A. Shunmugappa Chetti, guardian to T. C. Nagalingappa Chetti.	.....	.....
Peddunckса Lane, No. 12.	Sarada Press	B. Somasoondrum Chetti.	.....	.....
Venkayar Street, No. 25 ...	Sarada Nilayam Press.	P. Soobramiah	.....	.....
Trivettore High Road, Washermanpet, No. 319.	Saradamba Vilasa Press.	C.Sundararamasastrulu	.....	.....
Nammalwar Street, No. 35.	Saraswathi Vilasam Press.	N. Venkatasubba Sastrulu.	.....	.....
Kanakapillai Street, Perumal Covil Gardens.	Shunmuga Vilasam Press.	S. Solayappa Mudali ...	.....	.....
Narayana Mudali Street, No. 4.	Siva Siddanta Press ...	A. Moothiah	.....	.....
Iyah Mudali Street, Chintadripet, No. 36.	Sivagnanabodham Press	C. Shunmuga Sundara Mudali.	.....	.....
Arunachala Street, No. 10.	Srikalanilaya Achchendrasala.	N. Cundasami Mudali.	.....	.....
Moothoo Naick Street Mahfoozkhan's Gardens, No. 16.	Srikalávilasam Press ...	G. Ramaswami Nayudu	.....	.....
Thoolcanathamman Covil street No. 1.	Srikamalapadma Vilasa Press.	I. Parthasaradi Pillai.	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(80)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1890-91—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
The Hindu High School Literary Society, Tirupatur.	For the improvement of public.	...	...	42 0 0	42 0 0	634	...	391	1,025	Registered.	16th Mar. 1889.
Hosur London Mission Reading Room.	Moral and religious ...	Return not received.									
Remount Depot Reading Room, Matigiri.	For public and social good.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Literary Institute, Námakal.	.....	...	...	88 6 0	88 6 0	31	...	...	31	Not registered.	1887.
Literary Society, Sankaridrug.	Intellectual and general improvement.	...	...	117 6 0	117 6 0	29	...	...	29	Do. ...	1888.
Lord Ripon's Excelsior Institute, Trichengod.	.....	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	384	...	144	528	Do. ...	1881.
Jubilee Reading Room, Tiruvadi.	Mental and moral improvement.	...	20 0 0	60 0 0	80 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	1884.
Teachers' Reading Room, Tiruvadi.	Do. ...	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	9	...	...	9	Do. ...	1890.
Central School Students' Reading Room, Tiruvadi.	Do. ...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	40	40	Do. ...	1891.
Tirukkattupalli Teachers' Association.	To improve primary education.	...	...	10 4 0	10 4 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	28th Sept. 1889.
Reading Room, Patukota.	General improvement ...	...	...	102 8 0	102 8 0	18	...	...	18	Do. ...	1st Feb. 1880.
Sarasvati Vilása Library, Shiyali, transferred to Mayavaram.	Do. ...	...	...	55 0 0	55 0 0	18	3	2	23	Do. ...	1888.
Reading Room and Library, Tranquebar.	Diffusion of knowledge ...	5 4 0	52 2 9	183 8 0	240 14 9	21	1	...	22	Registered.	1879.
The Middle School Reading Room, Ganapathiagraharam.	Mental and moral improvement.	2 4 0	...	15 0 0	17 4 0	5	...	...	5	Not registered.	1890.
Negapatam Reading Room and Literary Association.	General improvement ...	...	...	521 12 0	521 12 0	60	...	...	60	Do. ...	1872.
Reading Room, Tiruvalur ...	Mental and moral improvement.	...	...	107 3 0	107 3 0	13	...	...	13	Do. ...	9th Feb. 1883.
Board's Reading Room, Kulitalai.	To diffuse education ...	...	...	298 10 0	298 10 0	63	...	...	63	Registered.	1st Feb. 1890.
Srirangam Club	Literary and social improvement.	...	...	357 5 6	357 5 6	46	...	...	46	Not registered.	1880.
rirangam Teachers' Association.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	Do. ..	6th July 1889.
Mannachanallur Association.	Do. ...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	9	...	...	9	Do. ...	November 1889
Kannanur do. ...	Do. ...	...	0 2 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	7	...	...	7	Do. ...	April 1890.
Pullambadi do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	0 2 0	0 2 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	November 1889
Velayudampettai do. ...	Do. ...	...	0 4 0	1 5 6	1 9 6	9	...	...	9	Do. ...	Do.
Ambil do. ...	Do. ...	...	2 12 0	4 0 0	6 12 0	11	...	...	11	Do. ...	Do.
Thalaikkudi do. ...	Do. ...	...	0 14 0	0 9 0	1 7 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	Do.
Vengur do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	Do.
Iluppur do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	2 1 0	2 1 0	6	...	...	6	Do. ...	Do.
Somarasampettai do. ...	Do. ...	...	1 12 0	3 1 0	4 13 0	11	...	...	11	Do. ...	Do.
Theruchendurai do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	0 12 0	0 12 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	Do.
Reading Room, Madura Town High School.	For the moral, social and intellectual improvement of the reading public.	...	...	185 0 0	185 0 0	56	...	50	106	Do. ...	3rd Jan. 1889.
Reading Room, Mullipallam.	Improving the knowledge of general information by reading papers and books.	...	...	52 12 0	52 12 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	15th Mar. 1890.
Ambasamudram Jubilee Reading Room.	Physical and mental improvement.	...	...	444 0 0	444 0 0	540	...	...	540	Do. ...	January 1887.
Tenkasi Public Library and Reading Room.	For the general education and mutual literary improvement of the public.	...	...	487 8 8	487 8 8	171	...	35	206	Do. ...	April 1887.
The Tinnevelly Club	The development of social intercourse, the advancement of sound knowledge and the promotion of physical and mental recreation.	...	...	82 0 0	82 0 0	80	...	...	80	Do. ...	14th Mar. 1889.
Calicut Central Reading Room.	For improvement ...	...	...	72 0 0	72 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	11th Nov. 1890.
Calicut Union Club	Do. ...	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	1st Oct. 1890.
Kalpati Library Association.	Improvement of knowledge.	...	...	132 0 0	132 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	1883.
Palghat Bazaar Library ...	Do. ...	...	...	1,510 0 0	1,510 0 0	37	...	...	37	Do. ...	1st July 1890.
Cochin Library and Reading Room.	Do. ...	...	...	363 8 0	363 8 0	28	2	...	30	Do. ...	18th Sept. 1867.
Hindu Mathabhimana Samaj.	Do. ...	...	30 0 0	...	30 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	14th Dec. 1888.
Vidyavinodhini	Physical, intellectual and moral advancement.	...	20 0 0	35 0 0	55 0 0	23	...	6	29	Do. ...	3rd May 1886.
Newspaper Club	Do. ...	...	25 0 0	45 0 0	70 0 0	27	...	7	34	Do. ...	4th June 1883.
Catholic Club	Do. ...	...	137 0 0	145 0 0	282 0 0	40	...	20	60	Do. ...	1885.
Kasergod Newspaper Club ...	Do. ...	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	1883.
Do. Lawn-Tennis Club.	Do. ...	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	1885.
Hosadrug Newspaper Club ...	Do. ...	...	...	35 0 0	35 0 0	5	...	...	5	Do. ...	1885.
Do. Lawn-Tennis Club.	Do. ...	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	5	...	...	5	Do. ...	1887.
Vitla Cricket Club	Do. ...	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	6	...	...	6	Do. ...	1886.
Reading Club, Karkala ...	Do. ...	...	...	144 0 0	144 0 0	17	...	...	17	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1886.
Newspaper Club, Puttur ...	Do. ...	...	...	48 0 0	48 0 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	1888.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(81)—*The Press, for the year* 1890-91.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town.	Name of Press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES.		
Mount Road, No. 158 ...	Addison Press	Addison and Co. ...	The Madras News ... Young Men of India. The Indian Social Reformer.	Madras Masonic Review.
Mint Street, No. 1 ...	Albinion Press ...	S. J. Chowryappah ...	The Eastern Guardian The Christian Patriot	Madras Templar.
Mint Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 328.	American Press ...	P. M. Selvaraja Mudali.	.....	Mahavinodini.
Errabalu Chetti Street, No. 26.	Asiatic Press	T. G. Fonceca	Vetty Codyone or Standard Bearer (Tamil).	.....
Mount Road, No. 200 ...	Beehive Press	J. F. Davies of Messrs. Oakes & Co.	.....	.....
Anna Pillai Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 97.	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press.	V. Runganathum Naidu, Manager.	.....	The Fellow Worker.
Theroomalai Lane, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 1.	Central Press	Ammoyeeammal ...	.....	.....
China Bazaar Road, No. 187.	Chengalraya Naicker's Orphanage Press.	E. Balasundra Mudaliyar.	.....	Patchiappa's Charity reports.
Mannarswami Covil Street, Rayapuram, No. 79.	Cosmopolitan Press ...	D. Chellapilla Chetty ...	.....	.....
Ritherdon Road, Egmore, No. 1.	Cosmopolite Press ...	S. Pulney Andy, M.D....	The Cosmopolite ...	.....
Armenian Street, No. 90 ...	Crown Press	S. Balasubhramaniyam Chetti.	.....	.....
High Road, Chulay, No. 97.	Editorial Press	C. C. Devendranada Pundit.	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, Nos. 154 and 155.	Empress of India Press.	A. Shunmoogappa Chetti.	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 2-149.	Eurasian Industrial Press.	Mrs. A. Misquita ...	South Indian Advertiser.	.....
McLean Street, Black Town, No. 10.	Examiner Press ...	T. Mayer	The Catholic Watchman.	.....
Govindappa Naick Street, No. 69.	Excelsior Press ...	T. Chennakrishniah and T. R. Chackravarthy.	.....	.....
Mount Road, No. 30 ...	Foster Press	M. Suriah Sastri ...	Law Times ...	.....
Blacker's Lane, Mount Road, No. 4.	Guardian Press ...	C. Kistnaswami Nayudu & Co.	.....	.....
Mount Road, No. 165 ...	Higginbotham & Co.'s Press.	Higginbotham & Co. ...	.....	.....
Mount Road, No. 191 ...	Hindu Press	R. Narasinga Row, B.A.	Andraprakasika (Telugu).	.....
Poonamalle Road, Periamet, No. 84.	Hindu Preaching Society's Press.	C. G. Appu Mudali ...	Sri Lokaranjani (Tamil).	.....
Mint Street, No. 391 ...	Hindu Royal Press ...	T. Soobrayalu Raju and M. P. Mooniswami Mudali.	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 415 ...	Hindu Theological Press.	C. Nagalinga Mudali ...	Ayulvedabhaskaran (Tamil).	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 147.	Imperial Press	Rajamanickammal ...	.....	.....
Pathalavigneswaran Covil Street, Rayapuram, No. 107.	Indian Press	J. Appadoray Pillay ...	Vedanta Nirnaya Patrika (Tamil).	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 163.	Irish Press	V. J. Manicka Vélu Mudali.	.....	.....
Mount Road, No. 166 ...	Lawrence Asylum Press.	G. W. Taylor, Superintendent.	The Argus; the Madras Law Journal.	Almanacs, Army and Civil Lists, Medical List, History of Services of Government Officials, Journal of Education, Educational Calendar, Madras Railway Guide, Secunderabad Parish Magazine, St. Matthias' Parochial Magazine, Black Town Parish Magazine, Hyderabad Directory, Church Missionary Gleaner, Nilgiri Guide, Bangalore Guide.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(80)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1890-91—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.	A literary society to which is attached a lending library.	...	...	4,273 5 1	4,273 5 1	158	6	...	164	Registered.	1817.
Religious Tract and Book Society.	To supply religious literature.	...	448 11 10	1,203 9 4	20,597 1 10	...	...	...	...	Not registered.	1818.
Christian Vernacular Education Society.	Educational	640 13 10	...	2,933 11 9	41,843 8 5	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	1858.
Muhammadan Public Library.	For public benefit ...	420 0 0	162 7 0	367 12 0	950 3 0	1,300	...	51	1,351	Do. ...	1850.
Pachaiyappa's Literary Society (senior).	Weekly papers and discussions and reading room.	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	45	...	...	45	Do. ...	1881.
Pachaiyappa's Reading Room.	Perusal of current literature.	...	...	148 15 3	148 15 3	58	...	...	58	Do. ...	1886.
Triplicane Literary Society ...	Mental, moral and physical objects.	...	...	500 0 0	500 0 0	81	...	...	81	Do. ...	1874.
Rayapettah Free Reading Room and Lending Library.	The moral and mental improvement of the Christian people in Rayapettah and its neighbourhood.	...	...	70 9 0	70 9 0	...	...	...	2,825	Do. ...	1889.
The Madras Christian College Literary Society.	To improve the moral, mental and social condition of its members.	...	...	23 13 3	23 13 3	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	1877.
The Presidency College Literary Society.	The mental and moral improvement of its members.	...	...	11 0 0	11 0 0	23	...	...	23	Do. ...	1881.
Tiruvatteesvaranpettah Literary Society and Reading Room.	Newspaper reading, essays—writing, debating, &c.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	1881.
The Hindu Excelsior Reading Room, Madras.	Mental, moral and social improvement of its members.	...	...	16 0 0	16 0 0	64	...	...	64	Do. ...	1883.
The Friends Club, Madras ...	Physical games and literary discussion on social and educational matters.	...	...	231 14 8	231 14 8	27	...	...	27	Do. ...	1888.
Saidapet Club	Literary	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 9	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	1887.
Hindu Literary Association, Ponneri.	Development of Vernacular and English literature.	...	...	69 8 0	69 8 0	47	...	...	47	Do. ...	1890.
Jubilee Club, Jammalmadugu.	For mutual improvement, union and sociability.	...	...	93 0 0	93 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	1881.
Jubilee Reading Club, Proddatur.	Do. ...	...	131 2 0	250 0 0	381 2 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	1884.
Literary Society, Sidhout ...	Do. ...	...	...	97 15 0	97 15 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	1889.
Literary Association, Cuddapah.	Do. ...	...	...	127 0 0	127 0 0	29	...	...	29	Do. ...	1882.
American Mission Reading Room, Madanapalle.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	11,550	...	...	11,550	Do. ...	1870.
Reading Room, Piler ...	Do. ...	...	...	119 4 0	119 4 0	800	...	20	820	Registered.	1889.
Literary Society and Library, Pulivendla.	Do. ...	...	...	98 0 0	98 0 0	27	...	...	27	Not registered.	1890.
Reading Room, Penukonda ...	Do. ...	...	...	75 0 0	75 0 0	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	1890.
Teachers' Association, Penukonda.	Do. ...	...	...	5 9 0	5 9 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	1890.
Newspaper Club, Kambadore.	Do. ...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	6	...	...	6	Do. ...	1890.
Teachers' Association, Dharmavaram.	Do. ...	...	...	0 12 0	0 12 0	7	...	...	7	Do. ...	1890.
Teachers' Association, Hindupur.	Do. ...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	1891.
Merchants' Reading Room, Adoni.	Do. ...	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	1st Oct. 1890.
Literary Society of Sarasavinodhini Sabha, Bellary.	Do. ...	...	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	50	...	10	60	Do. ...	Apr. 1886.
Reading Room, Collector's Office, Bellary.	Do. ...	...	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	Mar. 1888.
Youngmen's Reading Room, Bellary.	Do. ...	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	Jan. 1888.
Students Club attached to the Municipal High School, Bellary.	Do. ...	...	36 0 0	...	36 0 0	...	...	25	25	Do. ...	Mar. 1886.
Progressive Union, Bellary ...	Do. ...	...	50 0 0	20 0 0	70 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	Jan. 1889.
Subhrujjananandadyani, Rayadrug.	Do. ...	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	July 1889.
People's Association, Rayadrug.	Do. ...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	Oct. 1889.
Sunmarga Samaj, Bellary ...	Do. ...	...	1,150 0 0	500 0 0	1,650 0 0	100	...	...	100	Do. ...	Apr. 1886.
Moral Association, do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	150	Do. ...	Apr. 1886.
Sarasavinodhini Dramatic Society, Bellary.	Do. ...	...	1,200 0 0	...	1,200 0 0	50	...	10	60	Do. ...	Apr. 1886.
Native Club, Bellary ...	Do. ...	...	...	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	Apr. 1889.
Teachers' Association, Adoni.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	Do. ...	Mar. 1891.
Do. Allur.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	Do. ...	Mar. 1891.
Do. Kudatani.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	Do. ...	Mar. 1891.
Do. Sirigeri.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	Do. ...	Mar. 1891.
Do. Namakal.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	Do. ...	Mar. 1891.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(80)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1890-91—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Teachers' Association, Municipal High School, Bellary.	For mutual improvement, union and sociability.	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	Not registered.	Jan. 1891.
Teachers' Association, Moca.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	Do. ...	Feb. 1891.
Do. Tekkalakota.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	Do. ...	Mar. 1891.
Reading Room, Hospet ...	Do. ...	...	...	168 1 3	168 1 3	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1st June 1880.
Harpanahalli Mitrasamaj ...	Do. ...	...	80 0 0	112 0 0	192 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	1st Mar. 1890.
Vellore Soldiers' Reading Room.	Social. For military pensioners only.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	120	36	...	156	Do. ...	2nd Aug. 1862.
Vellore American Mission Reading Room.	For improving the social benefit of the town.	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	18,596	360	1,031	19,987	Do. ...	Jan. 1875.
Vellore Reading Room ...	For the benefit of the Hindus.	...	...	117 0 0	117 0 0	344	...	...	344	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1889.
Vellore Club	For the social benefit of the Europeans.	...	...	1,008 0 0	1,008 0 0	12	6	...	18	Do. ...	Mar. 1880.
Young Men's Christian Association, Vellore.	Social, spiritual and literary.	...	...	42 0 0	42 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	20th Sept. 1890.
Melvisharam Muhammadan Reading Room.	For public use	...	...	132 0 0	132 0 0	13	...	...	13	Do. ...	21st Jan. 1889.
Arcot American Mission Reading Room.	For the progress of the public.	...	...	...	...	1,029	320	570	1,919	Do. ...	1st Apr. 1888.
Arkonam Reading Room ...	For the recreation and instruction of its members.	...	...	161 0 0	161 0 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1869.
Ranipet Victoria Jubilee Reading Room.	To improve the intellectual, social, physical, moral and general advancement of the community of Ranipet.	...	...	183 0 7	183 0 7	1,499	...	..	1,499	Do. ...	29th Sept. 1887.
Wálája American Arcot Mission Reading Room.	For the benefit of the Walaja people.	...	90 8 0	15 2 0	105 10 0	661	...	312	973	Do. ...	1884.
Kaveripak Sri Akila Jana Manoramya Sabha.	For educational improvement and for public good.	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	35	...	...	35	Do. ...	12th Mar. 1886.
Literary Association, High School, Chittoor.	Mutual improvement of the members.	...	...	4 10 0	4 10 0	18	...	29	47	Do. ...	1883.
American Mission Free Reading Room, Chittoor.	Moral public benefit ...	...	...	162 13 6	162 13 6	1,984	59	...	2,043	Do. ...	1884.
H.L.G. Mission High School, Reading Room, Tirupati.	Intellectual and religious improvement of masters	...	...	36 0 0	36 0 0	84	...	150	234	Do. ...	Mar. 1889.
Union Club, Cuddalore ...	Social, literary and physical improvement.	...	...	802 6 1	802 6 1	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	May 1884.
Tirupapuliyur Club	Reading newspapers ...	...	...	185 0 0	185 0 0	22	...	...	22	Do. ...	Dec. 1888.
The Cuddalore College Debating Society.	Literary	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	7	...	16	23	Do. ...	12th Mar. 1891.
Reading Room, Panruti ...	With the object of acquiring general knowledge and information.	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	6	...	...	6	Do. ...	1st Oct. 1890.
Literary Society, Tirukoilur.	Literary improvement and reading newspapers.	...	...	121 8 0	121 8 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	16th Sept. 1888.
Hindu Podiyana Anukúla Varthamana Sabha, Thondamanatham.	Reading Tamil newspapers and discussing questions affecting village riots.	...	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	Oct. 1886.
Reading Room, Chidambaram.	Study of newspapers ...	...	...	62 11 0	62 11 0	22	...	...	22	Do. ...	11th Dec. 1889.
Literary Institute, Coimbatore.	Promotion of intellectual, moral and social improvement.	...	...	104 8 0	104 8 0	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	Dec. 1881.
Students' Literary Association, Coimbatore.	Mutual improvement of its members.	309 5 0	...	505 1 7	814 6 7	118	...	...	118	Registered	26th July 1884.
Dharmarakshani Sabha, Coimbatore.	Social improvement ...	...	...	40 14 0	40 14 0	40	...	...	40	Not registered.	11th Nov. 1883.
London Mission Reading Room and Library, Coimbatore.	Intellectual, moral and social improvement.	...	...	253 0 0	253 0 0	26	...	...	26	Do. ...	...
Reading Room, Mettupalayam.	Social and literary improvement.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	7th Jan. 1889.
Erode Reading Room ...	Mutual improvement ...	*60 0 0	...	206 8 0	266 8 0	39	...	...	39	Registered	1st May 1880.
Jubilee Literary Society's Reading Room, Karur.	Pursuit of literary and scientific knowledge.	...	...	92 14 0	92 14 0	39	...	...	39	Do. ...	Aug. 1889.
Pollachi Club	Mental, moral and physical improvement.	...	...	38 8 0	38 8 0	27	...	...	27	Not registered.	Jan. 1891.
The Amaravati Students' Association, Karatholuvu.	Social, moral and literary improvement.	...	100 0 0	20 0 0	120 0 0	30	...	3	33	Do. ...	13th Sept. 1888.
Students' Union, Erode ...	Literary and physical improvement.	...	32 0 0	25 0 0	57 0 0	6	...	30	36	Do. ...	1887.
Ripon's Memorial Association, Udumalpet.	Reading newspapers ...	...	...	219 0 0	219 0 0	19	...	...	19	Do. ...	Apr. 1884.
Nilgiri Library	Library, reading and lecture room, &c.	...	...	6,399 4 0	6,399 4 0	...	...	...	137	Registered	1859.
Ootacamund Reading Room.	Do. ...	...	...	140 0 0	140 0 0	27	...	...	27	Not registered.	1st Apr. 1889
Salem Literary Society ...	Intellectual, social, physical and general advancement of the community of Salem.	...	...	768 0 0	768 0 0	95	...	15	110	Registered	28 years ago
London Mission Reading Room, Salem.	.....	...	...	...	...	450	...	150	600	Not registered.	1860.
The Tirupatur Reading Room	For the improvement of the reading public.	...	Return not received.			...	...	...	...	...	...

* From Municipal funds.

Buildings									42,229	43,016	
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)									1,387		
	Total ...								7,374	8,761	9,91,250
Inspection									87,924		
Scholarships held in	Arts colleges								...		
	Professional colleges ...								119		
	Secondary schools ...								54		
	Primary schools ...								335		
	Special schools other than training schools								18,348		
Miscellaneous									1,06,780		
	Total ...								13,277	1,83,582	
	Grand Total ...								1,83,582		

Buildings									18	1,405	
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)									1,387		
	Total ...										99,190
Inspection									...		
Scholarships held in	Arts colleges								...		
	Professional colleges ...								...		
	Secondary schools ...								...		
	Primary schools ...								...		
	Special schools other than training schools								...		
Miscellaneous									...		
	Total ...								...		5,107
	Grand Total ...										

Buildings									...		
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)									...		
	Total ...										3,599
Inspection									12,703		
Scholarships held in	Arts colleges								282		
	Professional colleges ...								...		
	Secondary schools ...								...		
	Primary schools ...								...		
	Special schools other than training schools								...		
Miscellaneous									...		
	Total ...								12,985		
	Grand Total ...										1,66,917

Buildings									...		
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)									...		
	Total ...										2,262
Inspection									...		
Scholarships held in	Arts colleges								...		
	Professional colleges ...								...		
	Secondary schools ...								...		
	Primary schools ...								...		
	Special schools other than training schools								...		
Miscellaneous									...		
	Total ...								...		5,636
	Grand Total ...										

Buildings									...		
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)									...		
	Total ...										65,830
Inspection									...		
Scholarships held in	Arts colleges								...		
	Professional colleges ...								...		
	Secondary schools ...								...		
	Primary schools ...								...		
	Special schools other than training schools								...		
Miscellaneous									...		
	Total ...								...		...
	Grand Total ...										

Buildings									...		
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)									...		
	Total ...										62,349
Inspection									7,356		
Scholarships held in	Arts colleges								...		
	Professional colleges ...								...		
	Secondary schools ...								...		
	Primary schools ...								...		
	Special schools other than training schools								...		
Miscellaneous									...		
	Total ...								7,356		
	Grand Total ...										

Buildings									5,347		
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)									282		
	Total ...									5,629	30,840
Inspection									...		
Scholarships held in	Arts colleges								...		
	Professional colleges ...								...		
	Secondary schools ...								...		
	Primary schools ...								...		
	Special schools other than training schools								...		
Miscellaneous									...		
	Total ...								...		10,003
	Grand Total ...										

Buildings									...		
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)									...		
	Total ...										12,360
Inspection									...		
Scholarships held in	Arts colleges								...		
	Professional colleges ...								...		
	Secondary schools ...								...		
	Primary schools ...								...		
	Special schools other than training schools								...		
Miscellaneous									...		
	Total ...								...		12,355
	Grand Total ...										

Buildings									...		
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)									...		
	Total ...										230
Inspection									...		
Scholarships held in	Arts colleges								...		
	Professional colleges ...								...		
	Secondary schools ...								...		
	Primary schools ...								...		
	Special schools other than training schools								...		
Miscellaneous									...		
	Total ...								...		...
	Grand Total ...										

	RS.
	1,83,582
	30,840
	65,830
	7,856
	2,88,150
	7,356
	4,000
	4,280
	5,491
	21,136
	2,67,014

NOTE B.—Net cost to Municipal Funds ... ...
Add—Cost met from Provincial grant ... ...
Do. Fees ... ...
Do. Subscriptions and other sources ... ...

Deduct—Expenditure on Buildings ... ...
Do. on Anantapur school-house (to Provincial) ... ...
Do. on Medical schools (contribution) ... ...
Do. for subscriptions not brought to Municipal Accounts ... ...

Gross expenditure on education as per Municipal statements ... ...

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

(80)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1890-91.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Reading Room, Parlakimedi.	Mutual improvement and enlightenment of the public by circulating newspapers, &c., and by reading papers on various subjects, social, religious, &c.	...	60 0 0	77 2 0	137 2 0	16	...	...	16	Not registered.	23rd Oct. 1882.
Utkala Hiteisini Samaj, Parlakimedi.	Improvement of the Uriyas.	...	144 0 0	31 8 0	175 8 0	19	...	...	19	Do. ...	1884.
Zamindari High School Boys' Library, Parlakimedi.	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	87 6 0	87 6 0	...	...	145	145	Do. ...	20th July 1886.
Utkala Sadvishaya Sadhani Samaj, Berhampore.	Improvement of the Uriya community.	...	...	200 8 0	200 8 0	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	1882.
Association and Reading Room, Berhampore.	Representation for redress of grievances and mutual improvement.	...	...	192 0 0	192 0 0	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1880.
Hindu Reading Room and Library, Vizagapatam.	(1) To provide a library; (2) to provide newspapers and periodicals; (3) to deliver lectures; (4) to afford innocent amusements, such as billiards and chess.	...	...	265 6 0	265 6 0	39	...	...	39	Do. ...	1860.
Sarasvati Samajam, Bimlipatam.	Literary and mutual improvement.	...	...	110 6 0	110 6 0	44	...	...	44	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1890.
Janavinodini Club, Gajapatinagaram.	To hold public meetings.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	Aug. 1887.
Victoria Jubilee Club, Parvatipur.	Subscribing for the papers and circulating them among the members.	...	...	216 0 0	216 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	10th July 1887.
Literary Society, Palkonda ...	For the diffusion of knowledge.	...	200 0 0	161 12 0	361 12 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	1882.
Yukta Vidyabhyasa Samajam of Canadian Baptist Mission Theological Seminary, Samalkotah.	To impart sound knowledge in reading, writing and debating.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	60	10	...	70	Do. ...	1885.
Literary Association, Cocanada.	Mutual improvement and diffusion of useful knowledge, literary, social and moral.	...	...	440 0 0	440 0 0	62	...	...	62	Do. ...	About 1878.
The Rajahmundry Reading Room.	Mutual improvement of its members.	...	...	32 8 0	32 8 0	29	...	...	29	Do. ...	1st Mar. 1891.
The Ellore Literary Association.	The intellectual, social, physical and general advancement of the community of Ellore.	...	...	198 0 0	198 0 0	23	...	...	23	Do. ...	March 1890.
The Muhammadan Literary Association, Rajahmundry.	Social and moral improvement of members in general and the spread of Muhammadan education in the Agency Tracts.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	1st April 1891.
Central National Muhammadan Association, Ellore Branch.	Intellectual and moral improvement.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	48	2	10	60	Do. ...	Feb. 1886.
Poole Memorial Hall Reading Room, Masulipatam.	To disseminate useful literature among the educated classes of the Masulipatam public.	...	...	76 10 0	76 10 0	52	7	...	59	Do. ...	1887.
Juvenile Society, Gudivada ...	Self-improvement ...	...	...	0 15 0	0 15 0	...	...	30	30	Do. ...	1st Mar. 1891.
Sri Vidvan Manoranjani Sabha, Kollur.	Social, political and religious improvement.	...	...	35 0 0	35 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	12th Jan. 1886.
Vijayavada Sabha, Bezvada...	Social, moral, literary and political improvement of the public.	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	15th Aug. 1886.
The Vijayavada Literary Association, Bezvada.	Literary improvement ...	...	...	10 9 6	10 9 6	6	...	24	30	Do. ...	1886.
D.P.W. Library, Bezvada ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	514 0 0	514 0 0	25	...	...	25	Registered	1857.
Mission Reading Room, Guntur.	Newspaper reading ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	6	Not registered.	1879.
Kurnool High School Literary Society.	Moral and mental improvement of the members.	...	...	...	...	4	...	11	15	Do. ...	July 1889.
Kurnool Mission Club ...	Social improvement ...	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	11	...	...	11	Do. ...	Nov. 1885.
Kurnool Desabhimani Sabha.	Improvement of English literature.	...	...	110 0 0	110 0 0	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	1st Feb. 1888.
The Nellore Reading Room and Library.	Library	...	214 6 9	242 14 2	457 4 11	35	...	...	35	Do. ...	1864.
Kávali Reading Room ...	Improvement of the worldly knowledge.	...	...	72 0 0	72 0 0	23	...	...	23	Do. ...	1890.
Ongole Reading Room and Library.	Newspapers and general reading and innocent in and out door games.	...	...	109 0 0	109 0 0	73	4	...	77	Do. ...	1891.
Kanigiri Reading Room ...	For getting local knowledge and improving social feeling and literary knowledge.	...	...	15 8 0	15 8 0	28	...	...	28	Do. ...	1890.
Udayagiri Town Association.	Getting newspapers for reading.	...	5 0 0	11 14 0	16 14 0	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	1890.
Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society.	Provision of cheap school-books and encouragement of Vernacular literature.	None.	None.	None.	Varying.	19	2	...	21	Do. ...	1820.

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CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(81)—*The Press, for the year* 1890-91—continued.

1	2	3	4	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			a Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		DISTRICT PRESSES—*continued.*		
Madura—*continued*	Victoria Press	Narayana Iyer, Venkataramier and Rajaram Iyer.	Madura Mail (weekly).	.....
	Cleghorne Press ...	Dr. Y. Anthony ...	.....	.....
	Gnanarathnakaram Press, Dindigul.	Kandaswami Pillay ...	.....	.....
	Industrial Press, Ramnad.	Rev. A. D. Limbrick ...	Banner of Cross (monthly).	.....
Tuticorin	Tuticorin Printing Press "Manthra Nagara Entra Salai."	Ariyanayagam Pillai ...	.....	.....
Do.	Arunothayam Press ...	V. R. Motha and Co. ...	.....	.....
Ettiyapuram	Ilasai Vidya Vilasini Press.	Jaga Virarama Venkateswara Ettapa Naick Avargal, minor Zamindar under the Court of Wards.	.....	.....
Ambasamudram ...	Bharatavilasam Press ...	Venkatachalam Aiyar and Krishna Aiyar.	.....	.....
Srivilliputur	Srivilliputur Jubilee Press.	Sivaramalingam Aiyar and Rama Aiyar of Kalladakurichi.	.....	.....
Palamcottah	Church Mission Press.	Rev. T. Kember ...	.....	The "Friendly Instructor."
Do.	Shanmugavilasam Press.	M. Nallasivam Pillai ...	.....	.....
Do.	Sri Vijaya Lakshmi Vilasam Press.	C. Gopalaiyar	.....	.....
Vannarpet	Chintamani Press ...	Sankaranarayana Pillai.	.....	.....
Railway Station ...	Arijaprakasini Press...	V. S. Vencatachellam Aiyar.	.....	.....
Do. ...	Hindu Desáabhimani Press.	R. Venkatachalam Aiyar.	.....	.....
Tinnevelly	Muttamilagaram Press.	Pudur Ramaswamiá Pillai.	.....	.....
Do.	Union Central Press ...	A. Nellaiyappa Pillai and T. V. Subhramania Pillai.	.....	.....
	The "Crescent" Press.	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu.	The Coimbatore Crescent or Kalanidhi Anglo-Vernacular.	.....
Coimbatore	Coimbatore Coffee Works Printing Press.	Mr. Robert Stanes, Trustee.	.....	"Fruits New and Old" (monthly).
	Coimbatore Observer Press.	S. P. Venkataswami Nayudu.	.....	.....
	K. R. Venkataramiah and Co. Press.	B. Ramaswami Mudaliar.	.....	.....
Erode	Central Press	A. Ramaswami Mudaliar.	.....	Sukadhara Bodhini (monthly).
	South of India Observer Press.	Mr. P. Thompson ...	South of India Observer (weekly).	.....
Ootacamund ...	Lawrence Asylum Press, Ootacamund Branch.*	.....	1. Madras Army General Orders (weekly). 2. Madras Army Standing Orders (weekly).	1. Nilgiri District Gazette (monthly). 2. Mid-monthly Sheet (monthly) 3. Madras Army Distribution List (monthly). 4. Saint Stephen Parish Magazine (monthly).
	Kylasam Pillay's Press.	T. A. Kylasam Pillai & T. A. Murugesam Pillai.	.....	.....
Coonoor	Albion Press	T. Manikam Pillai ...	.....	.....
	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
	Patriot Press	Sheik Muhi-ud-din Sahib *alias* Karthan Sahib.	The Salem Patriot ...	.....
Salem	Chintamani Press ...	T. V. Ponnuswami Pillai	.....	.....
	Central Press	Ramaswami Mudaliar.	.....	.....
	Manomani Press ...	Kuppanna Chettiar ...	.....	.....
	Chinnia Nadar's Press, Tirupatur.	C. Perumál Nadár ...	.....	.....

* This Press is worked by a body of Directors on behalf of the Lawrence Asylum institution, which is a quasi-public institution.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(81)—*The Press, for the year* 1890-91—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		DISTRICT PRESSES—*continued.*		
South Canara. — Mangalore	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette.
	Basel Mission Press ...	Basel German Evangelical Missionary Society.	1. Krista Sabhapatra (in Canarese). 2. Keralopakari (in Malayalam). 3. Almopakari (in Malayalam).	.....
	Codialboil Press ...	Roman Catholic Mission.	.....	.....
	Vidya Sudhakara Dharma Prakasha Typographic and Lithographic Presses.	Narayana Charya ...	.....	Almanac in Canarese.
	Dongarkiri Press ...	Mir Hussain Bin Mir Zahadali.	.....	.....
Udipi	Hindu Press	U. B. Rama Rau ...	.....	Sudarsana (monthly) Canarese.
Kasaragod	Nurulla Press	Kunhamade Beari ...	.....	.....
Malabar. — Kottayam	Kalluvalappu Press ...	Fakir Ahamedindagath Virankutti Musaliyar.	.....	.....
	Niratti Pitika Press ...	Niratti Pitikayil Kunhammad.	.....	.....
	Nayiyamvidu Parambil Press.	Nayiyamvittil Abdu ...	.....	.....
Kurumbranad	Jana Ranjini Press ...	Kannamangalath Illath Parameswaran Nambudri.	.....	Jana Ranjini (a monthly Magazine in Malayalam).
Calicut	Karaparamba Press ...	Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co.	.....	Fortnightly Market Report.
	Vidya Vilasam Press ...	S. A. Kalahastri Mudaliar.	The Kerala Patrika (weekly), Malayalam.	Bharata Patrika in Nagari, Malayalam and English (monthly).
	Malabar and Travancore Spectator Press.	P. C. Achuthan Brothers.	1. The Malabar and Travancore Spectator (weekly) English 2. Keralasanchari (weekly), Malayalam	.....
	Empress Victoria Press	P. Itti Koshi	.....	.....
	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette.
Palghat	Mengnanavilakkam Press.	K. Subramania Pillai.	.....	.....
	Courant Press	C. V. Krishna Aiyan ...	.....	.....
	Vidya Kalpataru Press.	V. Venkatachala Sastri.	.....	.....
	Bharatamukha Vilasam Press.	K. Kristna Panikkar and 2 others.	.....	.....
Cochin	Western Star Press ...	Mrs. H. M. Walker ...	The Western Star (weekly).	.....
	Cochin Argus	Mr. Pereira	The Cochin Argus (weekly).	.....
	Kerala Mitram Press ...	Devaji Bhimaji ...	Kerala Mitram, Malayalam; Kerala Kovil (monthly) Mahratti.	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(81)—*The Press, for the year* 1890-91—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		DISTRICT PRESSES—*continued.*		
Godavari—*continued.*	Sri Vivekavardhani Press, Rajahmundry.	M.R.Ry. Kandukuri Veerasalingam Garu.	The Vivekavardhani (weekly).	.....
	Favourite Job Press, Rajahmundry.	Rev. H. C. Schmidt, American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Superintendent.	Sunithi (monthly) ...	.....
	Sanivarapetta Press ...	Raja Rungiah Appa Rao Bahadur Zamindar Garu.	.....	.....
	Pangidigudem Press ...	Raja Bommadevara Venkata Narasimha Nayudu Bahadur Garu Zamindar.	.....	.....
	Kalanidhi Press ...	Panda Venkataswami...	.....	.....
Kistna. — Guntur	American Lutheran Mission Press.	American Lutheran Mission of Guntur, under the Board of Foreign Missions of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States of America.	.....	.....
Bezvada	Kistna Press	Vinjamuri Viraraghavachariar.	.....	.....
Masulipatam	C.M.S. Dove Press ...	Church Mission Society.	.....	Taluk Board's Resolutions are printed and circulated with the District Gazette.
	Venkatareddi Nayudu Press.	Madupaka Butchi Venkatareddi Nayudu	Budhavidheyi (Telugu), fortnightly.	.....
Nellore	Srimat Saraswati Nilayam Press.	Vangipuram Runga Charlu, Agent of Saraswati Sitamma.	.....	Ameedrita Grantha Chintamani, a monthly journal of education.
	Sri Ranganayaki Vilasam Press.	Oscor Saraswati Narasimha Charlu.	.....	.....
	Catholic Mission Press.	Rev. J. Clenchi Nadar.	.....	Nitidarpanam (monthly).
	Ramapatam Mission Press.	American Baptist Mission Union.	.....	Reopened in January 1891. A monthly periodical called "Lone Star," and "The Telugu Baptist," also a monthly paper.
	Venkatagiri Raja's Press.	Venkatagiri Raja ...	.....	.....
Cuddapah	Kalyana Kumara Vilasa Press.	Kristnam Surya Chetti.	.....	Proceedings of the Local Fund Boards and Municipal Councils.
Bellary	District Press	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
	Albion Press	Mr. M. Abraham ...	.....	.....
	Chitralipi Sarada Press	Rajagopal Chetti ...	.....	.....
	Bellary Printing Press.	Managed by a body of shareholders.	Sanmarga Bodhini, English and Telugu, weekly.	.....
	Neutral Press	Ramanna Nayudu and Govindaraju Pillai.	.....	.....
	Saraswati Printing Press.	Venkatadri Sastri ...	.....	.....
	Dragon Press, 14th Madras N.I.	Mr. A. C. Baldwin, Secretary.	.....	.....
	Somerset Press, 14th L.I.	Lieutenant Valentine ...	.....	.....
Chingleput. — Chingleput	The Indian Press ...	P. Jagannatha Pillai ...	.....	.....
Conjeeveram	The Chandrabanu Press.	S. Arunachala Nadar ...	.....	.....
Do.	The Kanchi Bhushanam Press.	1. K. Srinivasa Raghava Chariar. 2. Melpakam Thata Desika Thatha Chariar. 3. Kondangi Srinivasa Varada Chariar.	.....	.....
Saidápet	The Hindu Union Press.	P. Devasikamani Mudali.	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(81)—*The Press, for the year* 1890-91—continued.

1	2	3	4	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			a Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
DISTRICT PRESSES—*continued.*				
North Arcot. — Vellore	Vani Niketanam Press.	Thangavelu Mudaliar and Girinatha Mudaliar.	.....	.....
	Vimala Press	Kalathi Aiyar	.....	.....
	Victoria Press	V. Parthasaradi Mudaliar and Brothers.	.....	.....
Karvetnagar	Sri Bharata Lila Sadhana Muthrakshara Sala.	Zamindar of Karvetnagar.	.....	.....
Punganur	Vernacular Press	B. Narayana Row	.....	.....
Chittoor	Victoria Jubilee Press	C. Ramanuja Chariar	.....	.....
Venkatagiri	Private Press	Zamindar of Bangari	.....	.....
Arni	American Mission Press	Rev. E. C. Scudder	.....	.....
South Arcot. — South Arcot	District Gazette Press	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
Chidambaram	Brahma Vidiya Press.	C. R. Srinivasa Sastri	Brahma Vidya Patrika (fortnightly).	.....
Cuddalore	Patriot Press, Manjakuppam.	P. T. Sadagopa Chariar and Co.	Desabhimani (fortnightly).	.....
Tanjore	Patriot Press	Krishnaswami Appa	Tanjore Janamitran (weekly).	.....
	Sarathavilasa Press	Ramanatha Rao Saheb.	Sujanollasau, Jananukulan.	.....
	National Press	T. R. Vasantha Pillay	Southern Star (weekly).	.....
	Purna Chandrodaya Press.	Narayana KrishnajiRao	.....	.....
	Buddhi Prakasa Press.	V. Ry. Govinda Rao, Ghatigai Rao Saheb.	Athivinoda or Great Gup and Gossip, Tamil.	.....
Tiruvadi	Girvána Váni Vilasa Press.	A. Panchabikesa Iyer	.....	Siva Bhaktichandrika (monthly).
	Jothirvalasa Press	Sundareswara Srouthi.	.....	.....
Kumbakonam	Lord Ripon Press	Gilladi Badrasami Chettiar.	.....	.....
	Sri Vidyá Press	Venkatarama Aiyar of Vayalur and Sambasiva Sastriar of Konerirajapuram.	.....	.....
Tranquebar	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press.	Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission Society.	.....	Arunodayam (monthly).
Negapatam	Eclipse Press	Messrs. Oliver and Co.	South Indian Post	.....
	Scottish Branch Press.	Messrs. Graves, Cookson and Co.	.....	.....
	Victoria Industrial School Press.	Messrs. Bava Krishnaswami Mudaliar and Co.	.....	.....
	Pennington's Press	V. Kannayira Stapathi.	Naga Nila Lochani	.....
Trichinopoly	Southern Star Press	P. Ulagappa Pillai	.....	Parish Magazine (monthly).
	Ripon Press	T. V. Venkatarayalu Nayudu.	.....	.....
	South India Times Press.	V. Packiyam Pillai and Sons.	.....	.....
	Rock Fort Press	Narayanaswami Pillai and Sons.	.....	.....
	Branch Eclipse Press	Messrs. Oliver and Co., Negapatam.	.....	South Indian Railway Guide in English and Tamil (monthly).
Madura	Pandiyan Press	M. Ananthakrishna Nayudu.	.....	.....
	Shanmuga Vilása Press.	Sandanam Servai	.....	.....
	Vanivilasam Press	Subbaraya Sastri	Suguna Sundaran (weekly).	.....
	Kasim Press	Ibrahim Ali Sahib	Komali Pandiyanesan (tri-weekly).	.....
	South Indian Press	C. Seshadri Sastri	.....	.....
	Meenatchi Sundara Vilásam Press.	Lakshmanan Servai	.....	.....
	Leonore Press	Rev. J. T. Washburn	Sathia Varthamani (fortnightly) and Santhosha Saithi (monthly).	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(81)—*The Press, for the year* 1890-91—continued.

1	2	3	4	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			a Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES—*continued.*				
Mint Street, No. 363	Srinilayam Press	C. P. Chengalroya Chetti.	.....	.....
Condaliah Street, No. 8	Srimathoomamahéswara Press.	P. Akkiah	.....	.....
Vinayaga Mudali Street, No. 7.	Srinikéthanum Press.	P. Ramanjulu Nayudu and Sons.	.....	.....
Tirupally Lane, No. 1	Sri Padmanabha Vilasa Press.	E. Narayanaswami Nayudu.	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 429	Sri Rangavilasam Press.	V. Kistnaswami Chetti.	.....	.....
Venatheertha Mudali Street, Pursavakum, No. 48.	Sri Raja Ram Mohun Roy Press.	M. Butchiah Pantulu.	Hindujana Samskárini or the Hindu Reformer.	.....
Peyalwar Covil Street, Triplicane, No. 12-16.	Sri Saraswathi Bhadaram Press.	S. Parthasaradhi Aiyangar, Secretary.	.....	.....
Seenu Mudali Street, No. 7	Sri Vani Vinoda Mandiram Press.	P. Raghavacharlu and P. Ramanuja Charlu of P. S. Kakula Charlu and Brothers.	.....	.....
Careeappa Mudali Street, Pursavakum, No 20.	Sujana Ranjani Press	R. Strinivasa Mudali	.....	.....
Mullah Sahib Street, No. 72.	Sumanamanollasini Press.	P. Vencatalakshmamma	.....	.....
Vulluh Bungaroo Chetti Street, Pursavakum, No. 3.	Sundaravilasa Press	P. Soondara Mudali and Son.	.....	.....
Second Line Beach, No. 7.	Sathyadeepum or Lamp of Truth Press.	R. M. Bauboo	Eastern Star	.....
Avadanam Paupier Street, Pursavakum, No. 27.	Thondamandalam Press.	P. Coopooswami Mudali.	.....	.....
Nullana Mudali Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 2.	Umbala Vilasam Press.	N. Arunagiri Mudali	.....	.....
Narayana Mudali Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 52.	Vani Vilasam Press	V. Coomaraswami Mudali.	.....	.....
Vadamalay Maistri Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 14.	Vasuruthnakara Press.	D. Srikristna Pundit	.....	.....
Langar Paupiar Road, Chulay, Nos. 18, 19.	Vedavenayagar Press	V. Govinda Nayagar	.....	.....
Umpherson's Street, Black Town, No. 1.	Vellaya Nadar Jubilee Press.	T. Ruthnaswami Nádár	.....	Poresatham or War Cry (Tamil), Janavandani (Tamil), Maharani (Tamil, Telugu).
Nammalwar Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 16.	Veeraraghava Mudraksharasala.	K. Veeraragaviah	.....	.....
Munnarswamy Covil Road, Rayapuram, No. 90.	Vidya Tarangani Press.	A. Veerasawmi Naicker and B. Ruthna Naicker.	.....	.....
Vadamalay Pillai Street, Narayanapoliem, Pursavakum, No. 42.	Vidya Vinodhini Press.	C. Veeraswami Nayudu	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 300	Vidyanupalana Press	N. C. Sadasiva Pillai	.....	.....
Vadamala Maistri Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 20.	Vidya Vivekabalanidhi Press.	E. Anantha Charlu	.....	.....
Védavinayagar Covil Road, Perambore Barracks Road, No. 42.	Vivéka Vilakkum Press.	P. Veloomalai Pillai	.....	.....
Devaraja Mudali Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 174.	Vurthamanatarangani Press.	P. Venkata Row	.....	.....
HINDUSTANI LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES.				
Fadir Sahib Street, Triplicane, No. 39.	Ahmadi Press	Saiyid Ahmed Husain Sahib.	.....	.....
Habibulla Sahib Street, Jambazaar, Triplicane, No. 3.	Azizi Press	Muhammad Abdus Satnar.	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(81)—*The Press, for the year* 1890-91—continued.

1	2	3	4	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			a Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
HINDUSTANI LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES—*continued.*				
Tippu Sahib Street, Chitty's Garden, Triplicane, No. 14.	Atha-ur-Rahman Press.	Saiyid Shahab-ud-din Sahib.	.....	.....
Tahti Saib Street, Triplicane, No. 38.	Firdosi Press	Muhammad Abdulla Sahib.	Anjumani Himayathul Islam.	.....
Titarappa Mudali Street, Triplicane, No. 11.	Ghansiya Press ...	Tajammul Husain Khan Bahadur.	.....	.....
Husain-ul Mulk's Garden, Rayapettah.	Hydayat Press ...	Mirza Kasim Beg Sahib.	.....	.....
Peter's Road, Rayapettah, No. 34.	Haidari Press	Saiyid Murtuza Sahib Qadiri.	Jarida-i-Rozgar ...	.....
Big Mosque Compound, Triplicane.	Mazharul Ajaib Press ...	Maulavi Muhammad Nasratulla Sahib.	1. Muzharul Ajaib. 2. Jalvai Sakhun.	.....
Nizamuddin Ahmad Khan's Garden, ½ Old Langhur Khana Road, Triplicane.	Nizamul Mutbai Press.	Muhammad Nizamuddin Sahib.	Tadbir	.....
Pycroft's Road, Triplicane No. 26.	Shamsia Press ...	Muhammad Nasir-ud-din Sahib Ghatala Effendi.	1. Shams-ul-Akbara-i-Madras (Urdu). 2. The Muhammadan (English).	.....
Daulut Khan Bahadur Street, Triplicane.	Sharifia Press ...	Muhammad Saidq-ul Husain Sharif.	Tilismi-Hairuth-i-Madras Punch.	.....
DISTRICT PRESSES.				
Ganjam	Victoria Press	Madapalli Chakrapani Raju.	.....	.....
	Srimat Saramruta Sindhu Press.	Madapalli Rangaramanuja Raju.	.....	.....
	Gayitri Press	Kanukolam Kanakadri Rama Rao.	.....	.....
Vizagapatam. — Vizagapatam ...	District Press	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).*
	Arsha Press	Sri Paravastu Venkata Rangacharyulu Aiyavarlun Garu.	.....	Andra Sribhashya.*
	Indian Law Publication Press.	Kocherlakota Venkataramaswami Pantulu Garu.	.....	.....
	Sri Sarada Makuta Press.	Vinnakota Appala Narasimhulu Garu.	The Sarada, (Telugu) weekly.	.....
	Venugopala Press ...	Garuda Sundara Ramayya Garu.	.....	.....
Vizianagram	Viziarama Vilasa Press.	The Hon'ble The Maharajah of Vizianagram, K.C.I.E.	Telugu Harp, English weekly.	.....
Bobbili	Rangaraya Vilasa Press	Raja of Bobbili ...	.....	.....
Godavari	American Lutheran Mission Press.	Nallagonda Kodanda Ramiah.	The Suneethi (English and Telugu), monthly.	.....
	District Press	Government	.....	District Gazette; Port Conservancy Board's Proceedings, (monthly).
	Commercial Press ...	T.F. Larine, Honorary Secretary, Messrs. Hall, Wilson and Co.	.....	Municipal Proceedings; District and Taluk Board's Proceedings (monthly).
	Rajayogi Press ...	Gurazada Sriramamurti	.....	.....
	Samastanam Press ...	Raja of Pithapur ...	Sri Sanmarga Darsani (monthly).	.....
	The D.P.W. Press, Dowleishwaram.	Marakari Srinivasulu Nayudu.	.....	.....

* Published monthly for seven months from April 1890.

I.

Madras Presidency during 1888, 1889 *and* 1890, *compared with the average of the previous ten years exclusive of* 1877.

Cholum.								Ragi.											
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.
27·0	26·3	22·4	23·1	25·2	24·1	27·2	26·8	30·9	29·9	30·3	30·3	30·1	29·5	29·0	28·4	30·2	32·9	33·1	32·9	30·6
29·5	27·3	27·3	23·5	18·3	16·5	18·3	26·6	31·4	21·2	31·5	31·1	31·0	29·0	26·0	24·1	24·2	21·5	22·8	22·1	26·3
16·7	15·4	15·7	17·2	16·5	17·0	20·0	18·0	19·2	18·0	18·8	18·8	17·4	15·9	15·9	18·3	24·7	30·5	27·5	27·1	21·0
24·2	25·6	25·1	26·3	26·5	27·9	31·2	25·5	25·8	25·6	23·3	25·3	25·6	25·0	25·1	25·5	28·7	33·1	34·4	35·0	27·9
25·0	23·8	24·4	24·9	24·4	24·4	27·1	25·7	27·5	27·1	26·9	27·1	26·9	26·5	25·8	26·9	28·5	27·6	28·1	28·4	27·2
26·5	26·3	23·4	21·0	18·7	20·8	24·2	25·2	27·8	27·8	27·8	27·4	27·1	25·7	25·5	24·7	25·1	20·7	22·9	22·9	25·5
18·1	18·6	19·7	21·7	24·4	23·2	27·7	22·0	22·4	22·1	22·0	22·1	20·5	19·5	19·6	23·0	25·8	27·7	28·9	28·7	23·3
24·9	24·6	25·9	29·1	28·7	30·8	34·8	27·2	28·3	27·1	26·3	26·3	26·2	26·1	26·1	28·1	31·3	33·1	32·7	33·0	28·7
27·8	26·6	26·0	25·8	26·0	24·9	26·7	27·0	29·0	29·1	29·2	29·2	29·2	29·6	29·0	27·8	28·1	27·7	27·2	29·6	28·7
28·9	28·2	28·4	28·0	23·0	23·6	25·6	27·2	29·1	28·5	29·9	29·5	27·3	29·1	28·8	28·1	26·9	22·6	23·9	24·9	27·4
25·7	25·8	26·4	28·4	23·7	28·4	28·1	27·0	26·2	25·4	25·5	24·8	24·6	24·8	24·5	25·2	26·5	28·1	28·1	27·6	25·9
25·8	24·6	24·1	23·6	23·2	23·4	23·2	27·0	29·1	28·5	27·5	28·0	27·7	27·6	27·5	27·3	26·8	26·2	26·5	27·4	27·5
21·7	22·3	22·0	22·3	22·7	23·1	24·0	22·1	28·0	28·6	28·9	28·8	28·7	28·7	27·8	27·8	28·1	27·9	28·2	28·9	28·3
23·2	23·6	23·7	22·6	19·3	20·5	23·0	23·1	30·4	30·5	30·8	31·4	31·0	31·6	30·8	30·6	28·9	24·8	22·7	24·6	29·0
21·1	20·9	21·6	21·7	22·4	22·6	22·0	22·1	25·4	26·4	25·4	25·5	25·4	25·5	25·6	26·6	27·1	27·9	28·2	29·1	25·8
20·4	20·4	20·3	19·7	20·0	20·2	20·8	20·9	29·0	29·2	29·0	27·6	26·1	26·1	25·7	25·3	24·9	25·3	24·6	25·1	26·5
24·7	24·3	24·0	22·8	24·1	24·2	24·7	24·1	26·3	26·3	26·4	27·5	27·9	27·7	27·8	27·5	27·4	27·5	27·1	27·7	27·2
25·5	25·7	23·9	23·4	22·1	22·5	22·7	24·3	30·7	30·9	30·6	30·7	30·6	30·4	30·2	29·9	28·8	25·6	25·4	26·4	29·1
22·4	22·6	23·1	22·9	23·7	23·8	22·0	22·6	26·2	23·7	25·0	26·5	26·9	26·9	26·9	27·4	27·5	27·6	27·6	25·2	26·5
23·8	23·6	22·6	22·6	22·0	21·8	21·3	22·8	25·6	26·0	25·5	25·4	25·4	25·5	25·7	25·0	24·2	24·1	24·2	22·5	24·9
25·8	25·8	24·7	29·1	27·0	27·6	28·6	26·5	29·2	29·1	29·3	29·9	29·3	30·0	30·5	29·0	29·2	29·9	30·9	31·5	29·8
30·8	30·6	31·0	30·1	27·4	26·3	28·1	30·2	36·1	35·9	36·3	36·3	36·2	35·6	35·1	33·9	33·2	32·5	31·7	32·6	34·6
30·0	29·0	29·1	30·1	31·2	31·8	30·7	29·8	32·9	32·6	32·7	33·0	33·9	33·3	33·1	33·2	33·7	34·8	34·6	32·6	33·4
29·6	29·8	29·0	29·5	29·1	27·1	26·0	29·4	32·7	32·7	32·9	33·2	32·9	32·6	31·6	31·0	31·3	31·7	31·0	27·9	31·8
not available.								Information not available.												
34·4	31·7	32·0	32·0	29·4	30·4	31·5	33·1	39·2	37·7	37·6	37·5	37·6	37·2	36·4	35·3	36·3	38·8	35·1	36·6	36·7
30·3	31·2	31·2	31·8	33·7	34·3	34·6	31·8	36·8	36·3	35·3	34·3	34·7	34·5	34·4	34·9	36·2	38·6	37·7	38·0	36·0
30·3	29·5	27·9	27·6	29·0	28·6	28·6	30·3	36·1	36·0	35·2	35·2	35·2	33·9	32·9	32·0	31·8	33·6	34·0	33·4	34·1
26·2	26·4	26·6	27·5	28·7	29·8	30·1	27·6	30·7	30·6	30·7	31·3	30·6	29·6	29·3	29·3	30·4	31·8	33·6	33·9	30·9
32·8	29·0	33·0	32·7	28·6	29·6	31·6	32·4	43·1	42·7	42·0	42·0	42·5	41·0	41·5	41·6	41·9	36·8	36·8	40·8	41·1
27·5	28·1	28·7	29·4	29·9	29·9	29·5	29·3	41·6	40·1	38·8	38·3	37·4	36·9	38·0	37·3	36·9	38·4	38·6	36·5	38·2
26·0	25·8	26·0	26·8	27·0	27·1	28·0	27·2	39·0	36·9	35·8	34·8	34·4	34·0	32·2	33·0	31·8	32·7	32·1	32·1	34·1
25·4	25·5	26·1	26·7	28·1	29·7	29·4	27·1	27·8	28·5	26·0	26·1	28·6	27·9	27·3	26·6	27·0	27·7	28·9	28·2	27·5
30·1	29·4	28·9	27·0	22·4	25·2	25·5	29·4	32·1	29·9	33·7	31·0	30·2	31·4	30·4	30·7	27·9	24·8	25·2	27·3	29·5
25·5	26·6	26·7	27·1	28·1	28·2	28·0	26·4	27·0	27·6	27·2	26·8	26·2	27·1	28·5	28·1	27·7	27·9	28·6	28·9	27·6
26·7	26·3	26·5	27·4	28·2	28·4	28·8	27·7	29·2	29·4	28·7	26·5	27·8	28·3	28·3	27·5	28·2	28·2	28·6	29·7	28·4
19·2	19·5	19·9	19·7	20·5	19·3	20·5	19·3	24·5	24·4	24·1	24·0	24·3	24·3	22·9	24·2	24·4	25·1	25·5	25·9	24·5
23·0	23·0	23·0	23·0	...	...	...	23·0	28·7	28·8	28·8	28·7	29·0	28·7	28·4	27·4	27·4	26·5	25·9	26·3	27·9
...	...	16·4	18·1	20·1	21·2	21·1	19·4	26·0	26·4	27·7	27·9	28·1	27·6	25·7	26·4	26·0	27·2	26·2	23·8	26·6
18·4	18·5	18·7	19·3	19·3	17·9	18·7	19·1	27·6	27·0	26·1	26·5	26·7	25·7	24·6	22·3	23·0	22·7	22·5	22·9	24·8
19·3	17·1	19·1	19·4	19·9	20·3	20·5	19·1	28·8	28·2	27·8	28·6	28·8	27·9	27·3	27·5	27·1	28·9	28·8	28·0	28·1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8	29·2	29·1	29·0	29·0	28·4	28·0	28·1	27·8	25·3	29·0	28·8	28·5
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·2	19·2	28·7	28·3	28·5	28·5	28·4	28·0	27·3	27·4	27·1	28·0	27·2	24·4	27·6
19·1	18·4	16·0	18·1	17·8	16·0	15·2	17·7	26·4	26·3	25·7	25·4	25·2	24·7	23·1	22·9	23·3	24·0	23·6	22·5	24·3
24·6	35·8	27·1	26·8	26·3	27·0	27·2	26·6	32·1	31·8	31·6	32·1	33·1	32·1	33·5	31·5	30·9	32·1	32·3	31·8	32·1
28·6	29·3	30·0	30·2	26·8	27·1	27·2	28·7	34·8	34·9	34·4	34·6	34·2	33·2	32·9	33·0	32·8	32·7	32·6	32·8	33·6
25·6	24·8	25·0	27·3	30·3	28·9	24·1	26·4	32·6	32·4	32·7	32·3	32·9	32·3	31·2	31·3	32·2	32·7	32·3	27·8	31·9
26·3	24·8	26·3	26·4	25·4	24·8	23·1	25·9	29·9	30·2	29·5	29·0	29·0	28·2	27·7	27·1	27·2	27·3	26·8	24·5	28·0
28·4	26·5	25·9	26·1	26·7	26·5	29·6	28·3	28·4	29·1	27·6	26·8	26·7	26·3	25·4	26·0	27·8	30·1	31·0	31·1	28·1
25·2	25·2	25·2	27·3	25·9	23·6	20·3	27·9	30·8	30·6	29·7	28·2	26·7	26·5	25·8	25·8	26·4	29·4	30·3	30·1	28·4
20·3	20·3	22·4	24·8	25·2	25·2	20·8	25·6	29·9	29·2	28·5	27·1	26·5	26·1	25·5	26·4	27·2	28·1	26·2	22·9	27·0
21·0	19·6	19·3	24·8	23·9	26·0	21·8	22·9	24·4	23·5	22·7	22·9	22·9	22·8	22·3	22·0	23·1	25·1	25·6	24·3	23·5
25·3	24·8	23·2	24·1	25·8	27·5	16·0	25·0	28·2	29·1	28·9	28·0	27·8	26·7	26·3	25·5	26·6	29·0	29·4	29·3	27·9
26·7	25·0	...	...	...	...	...	26·8	29·9	31·5	30·1	28·7	27·4	27·0	26·3	25·1	27·0	26·8	27·5	28·7	28·0
...	...	...	...	20·7	20·7	19·9	20·4	28·8	30·0	29·3	29·1	27·2	27·0	26·0	26·8	28·2	28·6	27·1	22·7	27·6
18·1	17·5	...	...	22·1	27·8	25·2	21·5	23·0	23·8	22·2	20·5	22·2	21·7	21·7	21·6	21·7	25·2	23·0	27·8	23·3
38·7	36·7	32·8	32·2	33·0	33·7	35·5	38·2	28·7	29·2	28·5	28·6	27·5	27·0	26·1	29·5	26·8	29·0	28·9	30·1	28·3
32·8	32·1	32·9	32·2	33·8	26·8	30·2	34·5	31·0	32·3	31·8	30·5	29·4	29·2	28·6	26·9	31·7	28·1	27·5	27·8	29·6
32·3	30·8	31·8	30·1	29·4	30·2	28·3	30·6	27·5	28·5	27·8	28·5	28·1	27·0	26·7	26·8	27·7	30·7	29·3	22·4	27·6
26·2	24·3	23·9	24·8	24·0	25·0	25·9	26·5	25·7	25·9	25·0	24·2	22·8	22·6	21·1	19·8	20·6	21·0	22·9	23·6	22·9

STATEMENT

Table showing the average quantities of food-grains, in seers of 80 *tolas, procurable for a rupee in the ending* 1887, *exclusive*

Districts.	Second-sort rice.																		
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
MADURA.																			
Average of ten years...	13·8	14·5	14·6	14·5	14·7	14·3	13·6	13·5	13·4	13·3	13·6	13·9	13·9	35·4	33·3	32·0	31·3	32·2
1888	13·9	15·0	15·9	15·7	15·1	14·8	14·4	13·7	13·6	13·4	13·3	13·1	14·3	28·7	29·9	35·7	38·9	38·9
1889	13·5	13·6	14·3	14·7	14·4	14·1	13·9	13·6	13·2	13·2	13·1	10·8	13·5	25·0	26·7	27·5	30·3	32·4
1890	11·5	11·8	11·9	11·7	11·3	11·0	10·3	10·3	10·3	10·5	10·9	11·2	11·1	22·8	23·2	23·2	24·4	23·8
TINNEVELLY.																			
Average of ten years...	13·6	14·0	14·4	14·2	14·2	13·1	12·7	12·7	12·9	13·4	13·7	13·8	13·5	24·5	24·7	22·7	25·0	25·4
1888	13·0	13·7	14·5	14·6	14·1	13·6	15·5	13·3	13·3	13·3	13·2	12·8	13·6	20·0	20·8	27·1	27·7	26·0
1889	13·2	13·6	14·0	14·1	13·7	13·2	12·6	12·4	12·3	12·6	12·3	10·5	12·9	23·7	23·9	24·2	24·8	24·0
1890	10·9	11·0	10·9	10·8	10·5	10·2	9·8	9·8	9·9	10·1	10·3	10·4	10·4	18·8	17·9	18·0	19·0	19·9
COIMBATORE.																			
Average of ten years...	13·9	13·9	14·1	14·2	14·0	13·6	13·3	13·0	13·2	14·6	14·3	14·3	13·8	23·1	23·1	23·6	24·1	23·5
1888	15·6	15·5	15·5	15·6	15·2	15·0	14·5	14·2	13·9	14·0	13·9	13·5	14·7	23·7	23·7	23·7	24·6	24·5
1889	13·8	13·7	13·6	13·7	13·5	13·3	13·2	12·8	12·6	12·8	12·9	12·0	13·2	21·7	21·4	22·1	21·9	22·3
1890	12·2	12·7	12·6	12·6	12·2	11·8	11·3	11·2	11·4	11·4	11·4	11·7	11·9	22·6	22·2	22·7	22·6	22·8
NILGIRIS.																			
Average of ten years...	10·8	11·0	11·0	11·0	11·0	10·9	10·7	10·6	10·6	11·0	10·5	10·9	10·8	19·1	19·0	18·8	18·6	18·4
1888	12·7	13·2	13·4	13·4	13·0	12·4	12·9	12·9	12·9	12·3	11·7	12·0	12·7	25·9	25·5	25·0	24·6	23·3
1889	10·9	13·1	13·3	12·8	13·0	12·9	12·1	12·2	12·2	10·5	10·5	9·8	11·9	19·4	23·9	24·7	23·6	24·5
1890	10·6	10·8	10·8	10·7	9·9	9·6	9·9	9·8	9·9	9·9	9·5	9·6	10·9	22·1	21·7	20·8	20·4	20·8
SALEM.																			
Average of ten years...	12·0	11·9	11·5	11·5	11·7	11·2	10·7	10·6	10·7	11·0	11·7	10·2	11·2	37·2	26·6	26·8	28·2	28·3
1888	16·3	16·2	16·1	16·0	16·1	15·9	15·5	15·3	14·8	15·0	14·9	14·9	15·6	29·1	28·9	30·4	29·4	29·5
1889	14·9	14·9	14·7	14·5	14·4	14·2	13·8	13·9	14·1	14·4	14·5	13·2	14·3	23·7	24·6	24·1	24·7	25·8
1890	13·4	13·6	13·3	13·4	13·1	12·7	12·4	12·2	12·2	12·4	12·3	12·6	12·8	24·8	25·0	24·7	24·3	24·5
SOUTH CANARA.																			
Average of ten years...	14·3	14·6	14·3	14·1	13·9	13·6	13·5	13·4	13·6	13·6	13·7	14·3	13·9	...	...	...	...	...
1888	15·7	15·5	15·7	15·8	15·8	15·6	15·4	15·2	15·1	14·7	14·2	14·7	15·3	...	...	...	...	...
1889	14·8	14·3	14·2	13·8	12·9	12·7	12·1	12·0	11·2	11·3	13·1	14·1	13·0	...	...	...	...	...
1890	13·7	14·0	14·1	14·1	13·9	13·8	13·7	13·6	13·5	13·7	13·6	13·6	13·8	...	...	...	...	...
MALABAR.																			
Average of ten years...	13·7	13·8	13·5	13·4	13·4	12·9	12·8	13·0	13·3	13·8	13·7	13·2	13·4	...	...	...	...	...
1888	15·1	15·1	15·3	15·0	14·4	14·5	14·4	14·5	14·4	14·0	13·9	14·4	14·6	...	...	...	...	...
1889	13·8	13·6	13·5	13·0	13·0	12·6	12·1	12·1	12·2	12·6	12·3	11·8	12·7	...	...	...	...	...
1890	11·9	12·3	12·2	12·0	11·7	11·5	11·1	10·6	11·1	11·4	11·1	11·3	11·5	...	...	...	...	...

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STATEMENTS I AND II.

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STATEMENT

Table showing the average quantities of food-grains, in seers of 80 *tolas, procurable for a rupee in the ending* 1887,

Districts.	Second-sort rice.																	
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
GANJAM.																		
Average of ten years...	17·6	17·6	17·7	17·6	17·5	17·5	17·2	16·8	16·2	17·2	17·4	17·8	17·3	27·4	30·5	30·2	30·2	27·6
1888	19·0	18·0	19·7	18·7	18·0	18·5	17·8	16·2	14·5	11·3	12·6	12·4	16·4	30·5	32·8	32·9	31·3	31·2
1889	11·6	11·3	11·2	12·0	11·1	10·3	10·4	10·5	11·2	11·9	11·5	15·3	11·5	20·0	19·5	19·6	19·9	18·7
1890	15·3	16·4	16·2	17·1	17·3	17·0	16·9	16·7	17·0	17·5	18·2	19·2	17·1	23·1	23·4	24·3	24·7	23·8
VIZAGAPATAM.																		
Average of ten years...	13·5	13·8	12·6	13·5	13·4	13·1	13·1	12·7	12·6	12·7	13·0	13·4	13·1	27·7	27·6	26·7	26·5	26·0
1888	15·7	16·2	16·5	16·7	16·8	16·6	16·1	14·3	12·8	11·3	12·0	12·3	14·8	28·3	28·4	28·7	28·6	27·4
1889	12·3	12·3	12·3	11·9	11·6	11·2	11·3	11·7	11·9	12·3	12·8	13·3	12·1	22·9	22·5	22·3	22·8	20·4
1890	14·7	15·3	15·2	14·9	14·7	14·5	14·5	14·8	14·9	15·4	16·0	16·6	15·1	27·0	25·5	24·8	25·4	24·9
GODAVARI.																		
Average of ten years...	14·1	14·2	14·2	14·2	13·5	14·0	14·0	13·0	13·5	13·4	12·9	14·1	13·8	27·6	28·0	28·3	28·2	28·1
1888	16·0	16·1	17·1	17·6	17·8	17·4	17·3	17·1	16·0	13·5	14·2	15·5	16·3	25·6	26·4	29·7	30·0	29·4
1889	15·6	15·7	15·2	14·8	14·4	14·2	14·4	14·5	14·9	15·6	15·9	15·5	15·1	26·4	26·2	27·1	26·8	26·3
1890	15·7	15·7	15·5	15·6	15·6	15·3	15·0	15·0	14·9	14·7	14·6	14·7	15·2	28·0	27·9	27·5	27·2	26·1
KISTNA.																		
Average of ten years...	12·3	13·8	13·7	13·9	13·6	13·5	13·6	13·5	13·4	13·2	13·3	13·6	12·6	23·4	23·4	23·9	24·2	22·3
1888	16·2	16·2	16·6	16·6	16·5	16·1	16·3	16·5	15·6	13·4	14·0	15·1	15·8	24·3	24·7	24·2	23·8	24·0
1889	15·3	15·2	15·0	14·4	14·2	13·9	13·8	13·7	13·8	14·5	14·4	14·5	14·4	23·5	22·0	23·5	22·2	21·5
1890	14·1	14·4	14·4	14·2	14·1	13·6	13·8	13·5	13·6	13·6	13·6	13·6	13·9	21·9	22·0	22·4	21·7	21·3
NELLORE.																		
Average of ten years...	13·8	14·0	14·0	14·1	14·3	14·3	14·4	14·4	14·4	14·3	14·3	15·4	14·3	23·5	23·9	24·1	24·7	23·7
1888	15·5	15·7	15·7	15·8	15·6	15·8	16·1	15·9	15·9	14·3	14·3	14·9	15·5	25·7	24·9	24·8	25·3	24·6
1889	15·0	13·9	13·8	14·5	14·4	14·4	14·3	14·3	14·0	14·2	14·3	13·0	14·2	23·2	20·9	20·9	23·0	22·8
1890	13·6	13·7	13·5	13·4	13·3	13·4	13·2	12·8	12·7	12·7	12·3	11·8	13·0	22·4	24·2	22·9	23·3	22·9
CUDDAPAH.																		
Average of ten years...	14·0	14·0	14·3	14·3	14·5	14·6	14·5	14·2	13·3	14·4	14·4	14·7	14·3	26·5	25·8	25·4	26·4	26·6
1888	16·3	16·5	16·4	16·4	16·7	16·0	16·9	16·8	17·2	14·9	14·6	15·3	16·2	30·3	32·3	32·3	32·0	31·6
1889	15·4	15·2	14·9	14·6	14·5	14·7	14·6	14·4	14·3	14·5	14·7	13·9	14·6	29·4	29·2	28·8	28·4	30·3
1890	13·8	13·8	13·8	13·5	13·6	13·8	13·9	13·7	13·6	13·5	13·2	11·9	13·5	31·9	30·7	30·4	30·3	29·7
ANANTAPUR.																		
Average of ten years...	Information not available.													Information				
1888	17·1	17·1	17·3	17·6	17·5	17·3	16·9	16·8	16·3	14·4	14·7	15·5	16·5	36·1	35·1	35·2	35·2	34·8
1889	15·5	15·3	15·2	15·3	14·9	14·4	14·6	14·6	14·9	15·2	15·3	15·5	15·1	31·3	30·7	30·4	31·3	31·1
1890	15·6	15·4	15·4	14·9	14·7	14·2	14·3	13·8	14·1	14·2	14·0	13·8	13·7	32·9	32·5	31·6	32·3	32·6
BELLARY.																		
Average of ten years...	13·4	13·4	13·3	13·2	13·2	13·3	13·2	13·3	13·4	13·4	13·5	13·7	13·4	27·5	27·2	27·1	27·4	26·9
1888	14·1	13·9	14·4	14·0	13·9	13·9	13·9	13·9	13·7	12·8	12·2	13·2	14·2	36·4	35·9	30·1	34·6	34·6
1889	12·8	13·1	13·3	13·0	12·9	12·6	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·6	12·6	12·9	12·8	31·8	30·1	29·4	29·0	28·0
1890	13·0	12·9	12·7	12·5	12·3	12·5	12·2	12·3	12·4	12·3	12·2	12·0	12·4	29·2	28·3	28·0	27·2	26·9
KURNOOL.																		
Average of ten years...	12·4	11·4	12·5	12·5	12·5	12·3	12·3	12·3	12·5	14·6	12·8	12·8	13·3	27·6	27·4	26·9	26·6	25·7
1888	15·1	14·6	14·9	14·9	15·0	14·5	14·1	14·0	13·6	11·9	12·3	12·9	14·0	32·5	33·8	33·3	33·2	32·0
1889	12·7	12·7	12·4	12·4	12·2	12·0	12·0	11·8	12·0	12·1	12·0	12·2	12·2	24·5	24·9	25·5	26·1	25·7
1890	12·1	12·5	12·5	12·0	12·0	11·8	11·9	11·8	11·9	12·0	12·2	12·2	12·1	27·0	27·8	28·4	28·9	28·3
MADRAS.																		
Average of ten years...	12·9	13·2	13·3	13·5	13·5	13·2	12·9	13·2	13·0	13·0	12·8	13·1	13·1	16·2	19·3	19·5	19·4	18·8
1888	12·8	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	12·9	12·9	13·3	13·0	23·0	23·0	23·0	23·0	23·0
1889	13·4	13·4	13·4	13·4	13·3	13·0	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·5	11·9	10·8	12·8	...	...	...	...	...
1890	11·3	11·5	11·2	11·4	11·7	11·9	11·9	11·0	11·0	11·0	10·8	10·8	11·3	21·1	20·9	18·8	18·9	18·9
CHINGLEPUT.																		
Average of ten years...	14·7	15·2	14·2	15·3	15·4	15·9	14·3	14·1	14·2	14·2	14·6	14·9	14·7	19·9	19·5	18·5	18·2	18·9
1888	16·2	18·1	18·4	19·0	18·4	17·9	17·3	17·0	17·0	16·2	15·9	16·3	17·3	...	...	..	...	...
1889	16·3	17·3	17·3	17·1	16·6	15·9	15·2	14·8	14·3	14·2	13·0	11·8	15·3	...	...	...	...	...
1890	12·7	12·9	13·1	12·5	12·4	12·3	12·0	11·8	11·7	11·6	11·6	11·7	12·1	18·4	18·4	18·4	18·4	18·4
NORTH ARCOT.																		
Average of ten years...	15·3	15·5	15·4	15·6	15·8	15·3	15·0	15·1	15·0	15·2	15·5	15·8	15·4	24·7	24·7	24·9	25·0	24·7
1888	18·0	18·0	18·0	18·3	18·1	16·8	16·8	16·7	16·4	15·9	15·8	16·2	17·1	30·3	26·2	29·2	29·9	29·7
1889	16·2	16·3	16·1	15·7	15·6	15·5	15·1	15·0	14·7	14·6	14·0	12·7	15·1	28·0	27·2	25·9	25·1	24·8
1890	13·3	13·7	13·4	13·2	12·9	12·9	12·5	12·3	12·2	12·1	12·0	11·4	12·7	26·0	28·0	27·5	25·3	26·8
SOUTH ARCOT.																		
Average of ten years...	15·2	16·2	15·9	15·9	15·0	15·4	14·9	14·6	14·9	13·9	15·2	16·6	15·3	30·6	31·5	30·5	27·2	29·6
1888	17·1	17·0	17·5	17·1	16·7	16·4	16·2	16·2	16·0	15·7	15·7	16·1	16·5	34·6	35·8	32·2	...	...
1889	16·3	16·5	16·4	16·1	15·9	15·5	14·9	14·9	15·1	15·0	13·9	12·1	15·2	26·9	32·8	32·8	25·5	32·8
1890	13·1	12·8	12·1	12·1	12·2	12·1	11·9	12·0	11·7	11·7	12·3	12·4	12·0	23·5	24·2	23·5	23·0	24·4
TANJORE.																		
Average of ten years...	15·0	15·7	15·9	15·9	15·5	15·1	14·6	14·2	14·3	14·8	15·6	15·3	15·2	25·3	26·9	26·8	27·9	26·8
1888	17·0	17·9	18·3	17·9	17·4	16·8	16·1	15·7	15·7	16·0	15·5	14·8	16·6	27·3	26·8	26·5	27·6	27·5
1889	15·0	15·9	16·3	15·5	14·8	14·1	13·7	13·9	13·9	14·2	14·4	12·1	14·5	...	...	...	...	...
1890	12·8	12·7	12·0	12·2	12·1	11·9	11·5	11·2	11·4	12·1	12·9	13·1	12·2	...	...	...	...	18·2
TRICHINOPOLY.																		
Average of ten years...	14·1	14·5	14·6	14·8	14·5	14·1	13·6	13·4	13·5	12·8	14·2	14·3	14·0	39·3	42·9	42·4	45·9	45·2
1888	14·6	16·1	16·8	16·3	16·0	15·6	14·8	14·4	14·2	14·1	14·1	14·1	15·1	37·5	37·3	35·7	37·6	35·7
1889	14·4	14·6	14·8	14·5	14·0	13·8	13·3	13·3	13·4	13·7	13·7	10·9	13·7	29·4	30·0	32·1	31·4	31·3
1890	12·2	12·4	12·1	11·8	11·7	11·4	10·7	10·6	10·8	10·8	11·1	11·2	11·4	29·8	29·3	29·1	29·5	26·8

PART IV.—SPECIAL APPENDIX.

STATEMENTS I AND II, AND DIAGRAMS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

(82)—*Return of persons according to religious denominations in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1890-91.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination.	Number of persons.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for public worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	a Natives.	*b* Others.				
					Rs. A. P.	
Church of England ...	117,211	26,187	265	1,326	2,80,826 0 0	
Church of Scotland ...	809	1,805	14	9	20,770 0 0	
Church of Rome ...	875,780	23,465	867	2,222	25,140 0 0	
Armenian Church ...	...	30	1	1	...	
Unitarians ...	643	5	1	2	...	
Protestant Dissenters ...	117,993	1,955	356	916	3,063 0 0	

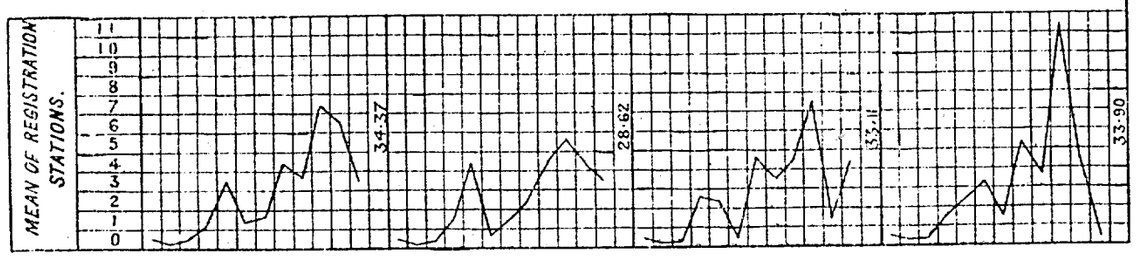
C|XXVI

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU) IN THE DISTRICT OF TRICHINOPOLY AND (RICE) IN THE DISTRICT OF TANJORE FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1890 COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

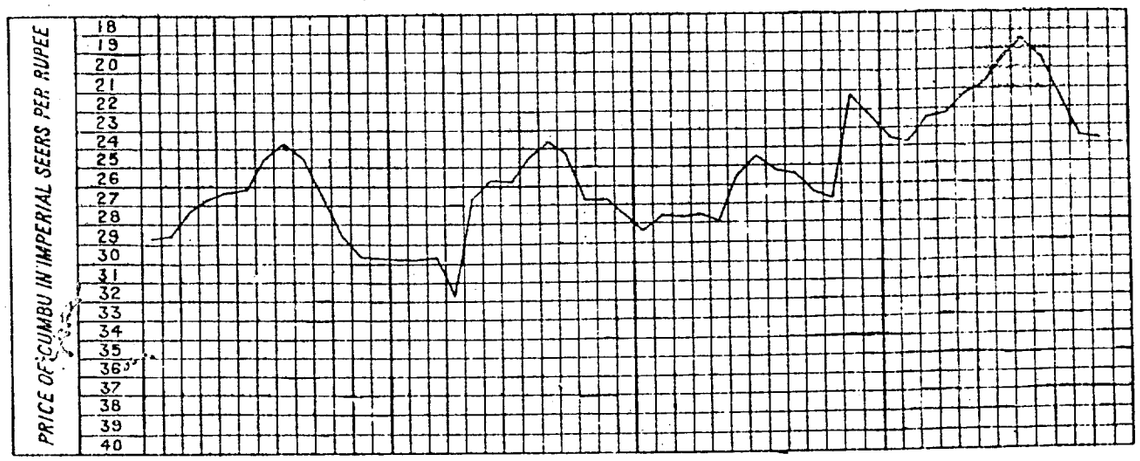
TRICHINOPOLY

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.										1888										1889										1890									
	MONTHS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL

RAINFALL

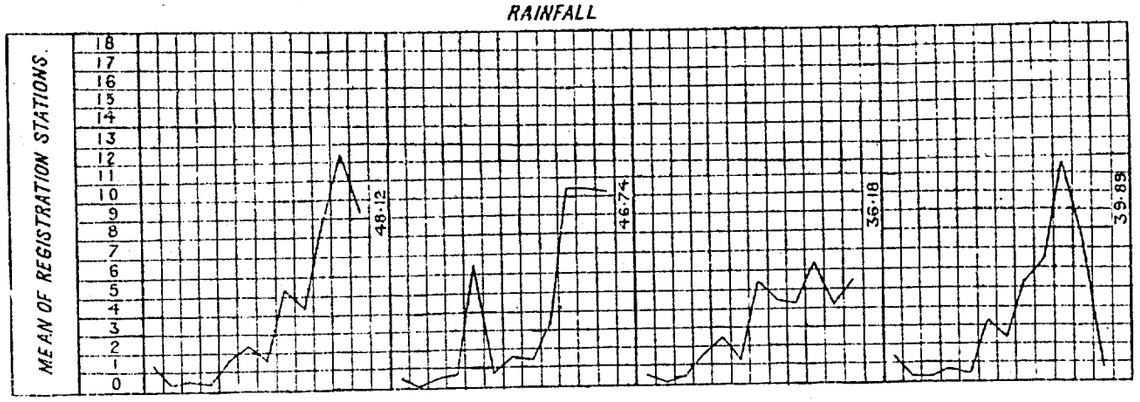


PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU)

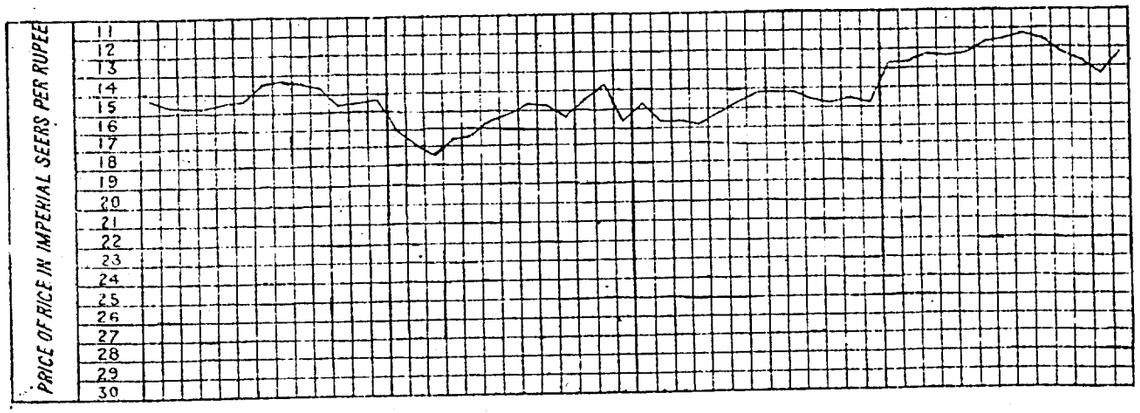


TANJORE

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)



Reg. No. 174:-Copies 255 + 450

Photo-Zinco., Survey Office, Madras, 1891

(Cl# VII

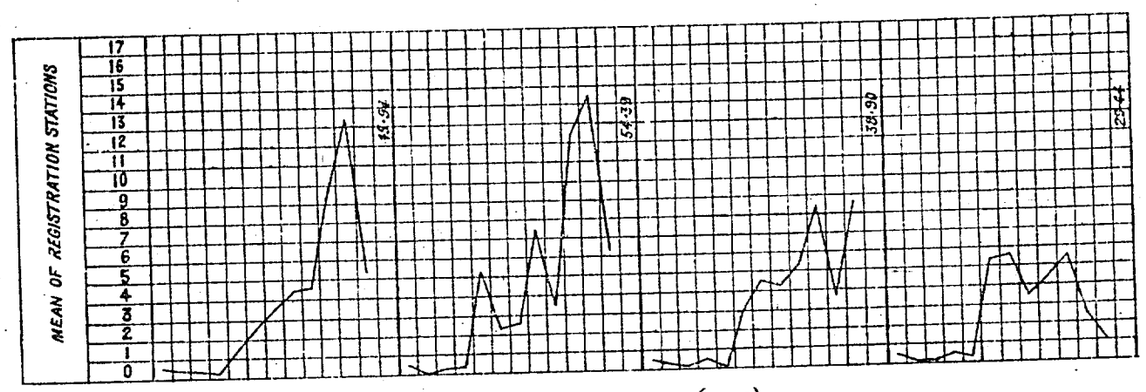
CXCV#

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RICE) IN THE DISTRICTS OF CHINGLEPUT & MADRAS FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1890 COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS

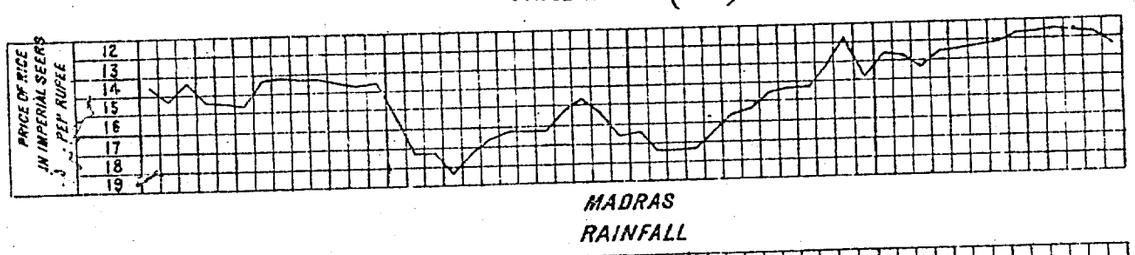
CHINGLEPUT

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS											1888												1889												1890											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APL.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APL.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG	SEP.	OCT	NOV	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APL.	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP.	OCT	NOV	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APL.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG	SEP.	OCT	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL

RAINFALL

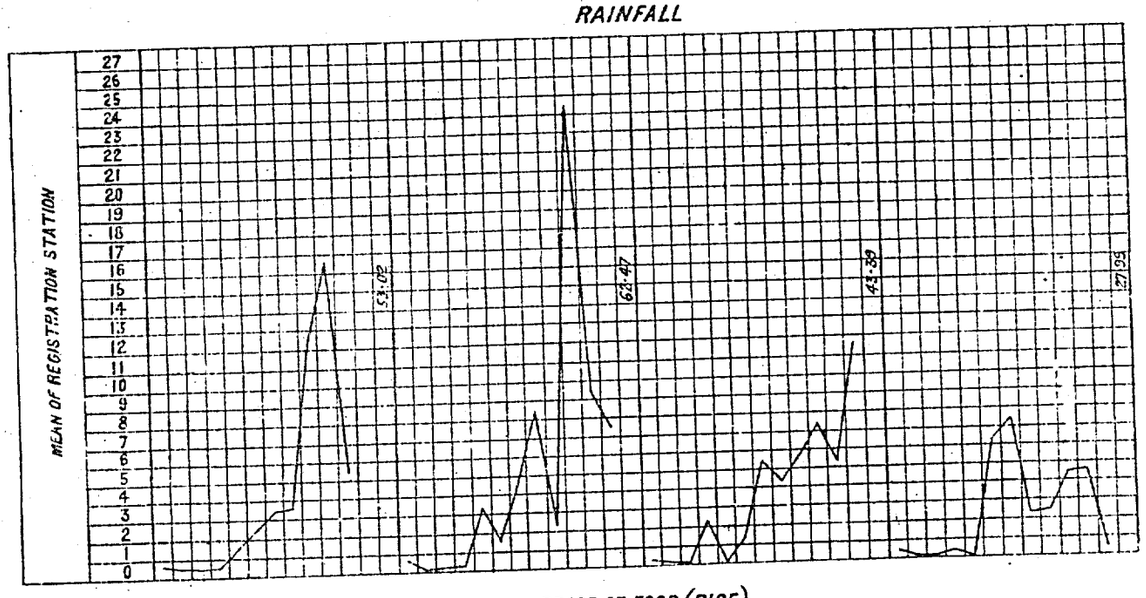


PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)

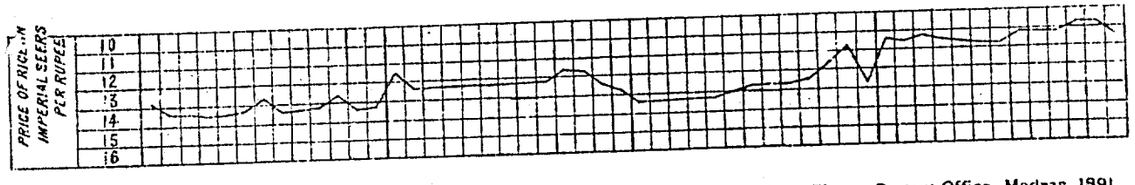


MADRAS

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)



Reg: No. 173.—Copies 255 -- 450

Photo-Zinco., Survey Office, Madras, 1891.

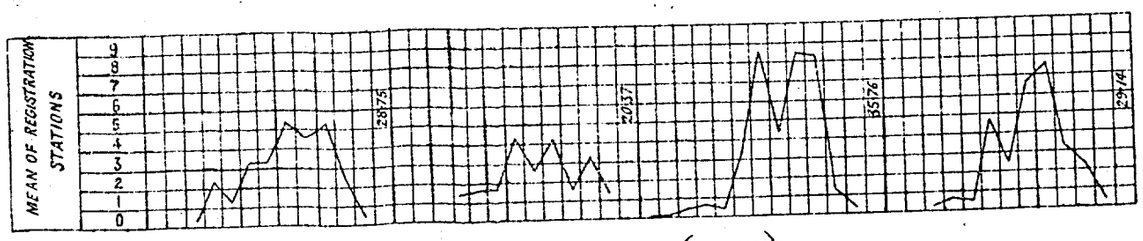
DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM) IN THE DISTRICTS OF KURNOOL & BELLARY

FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1890 COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

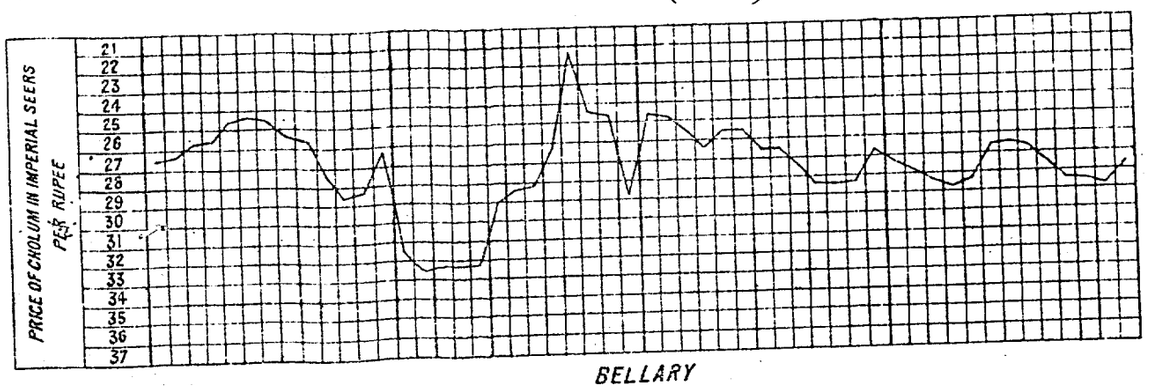
KURNOOL

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS										1888												1889												1890											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APL.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APL.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APL.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APL.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL

RAINFALL

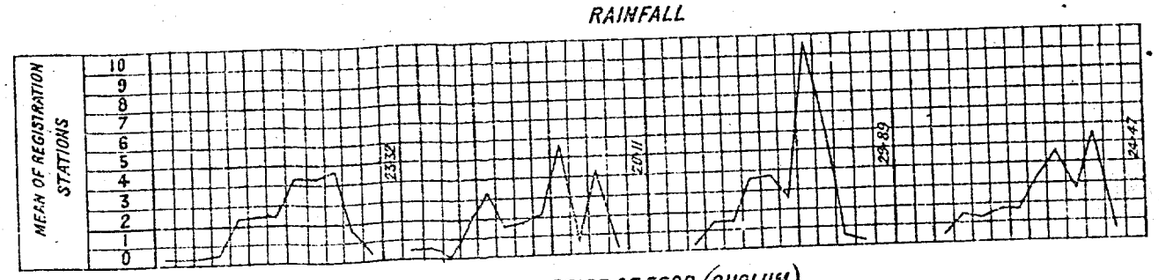


PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM)



BELLARY

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM)

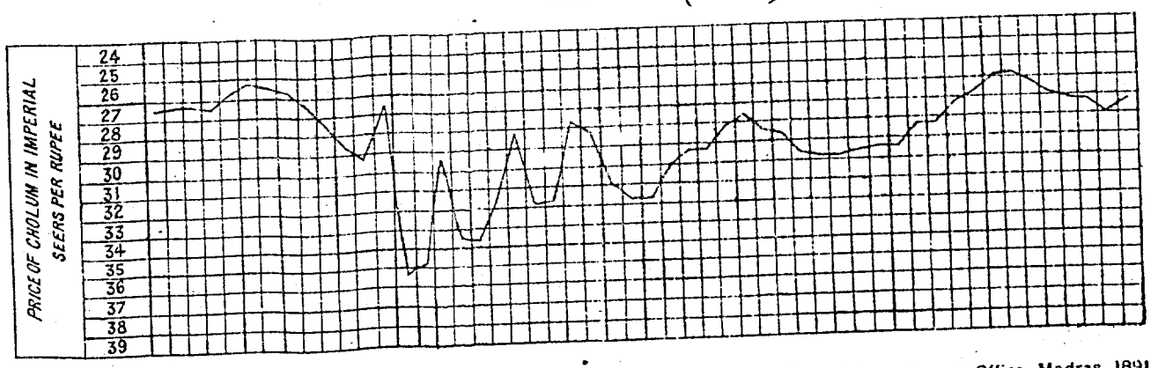


Photo-Zinco., Survey Office, Madras, 1891.

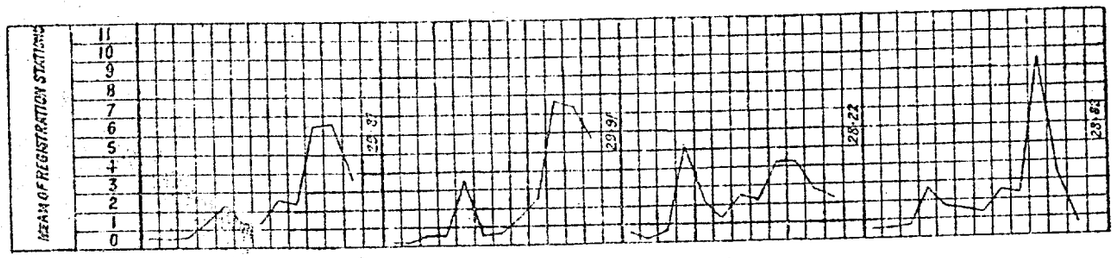
Reg: No. 182:-Copies 255+450

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI) IN THE DISTRICT OF MADURA & (CUMBU) IN THE DISTRICT OF TINNEVELLY FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1890, COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS

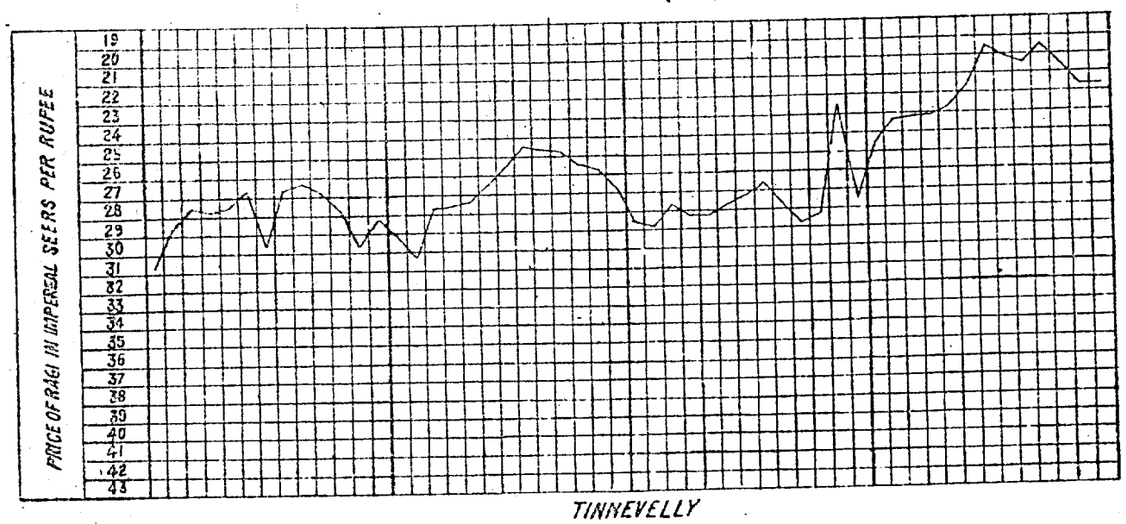
MADURA CXCI

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS												1888												1889												1890											
	MONTHS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APL	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APL	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APL	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APL	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL

RAINFALL

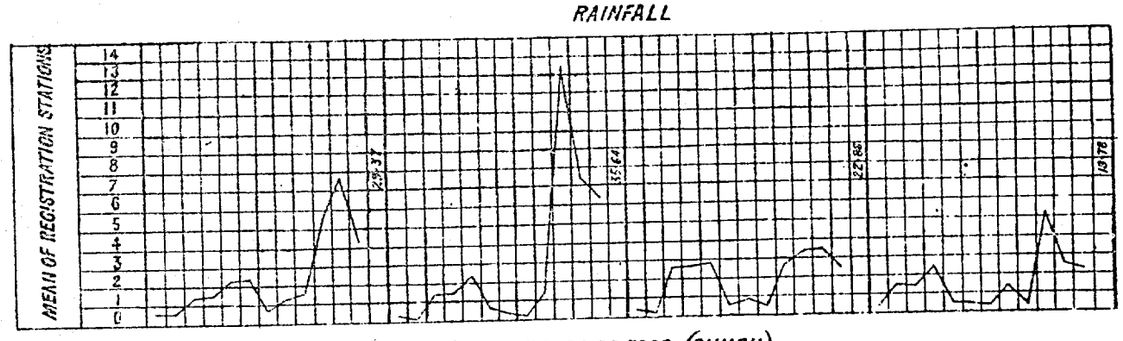


PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI)

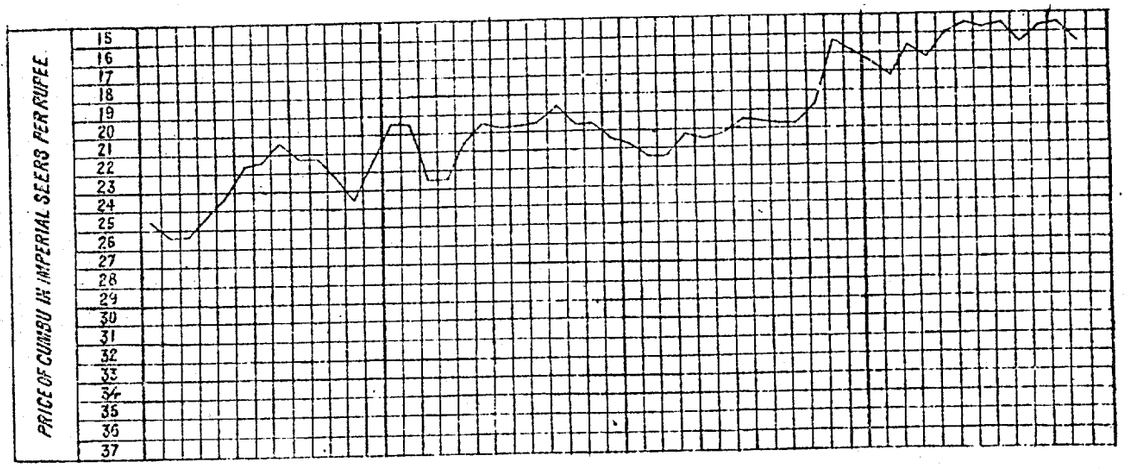


TINNEVELLY

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU)



Reg: No. 155:—Copies 255 + 450

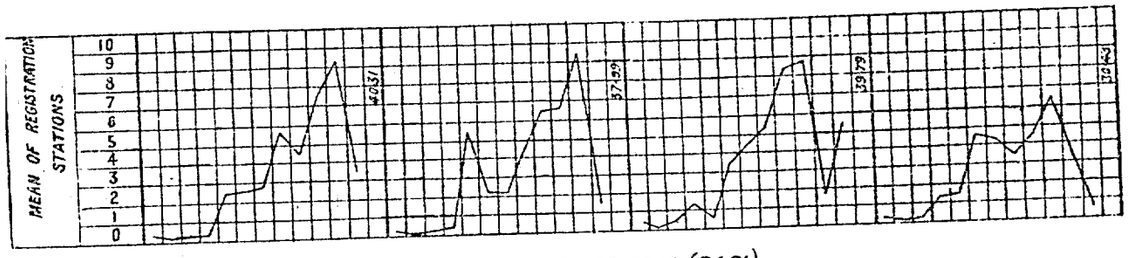
Photo-Zinco., Survey Office, Madras, 1891.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI) IN THE DISTRICTS OF NORTH ARCOT & NELLORE FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1890 COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS

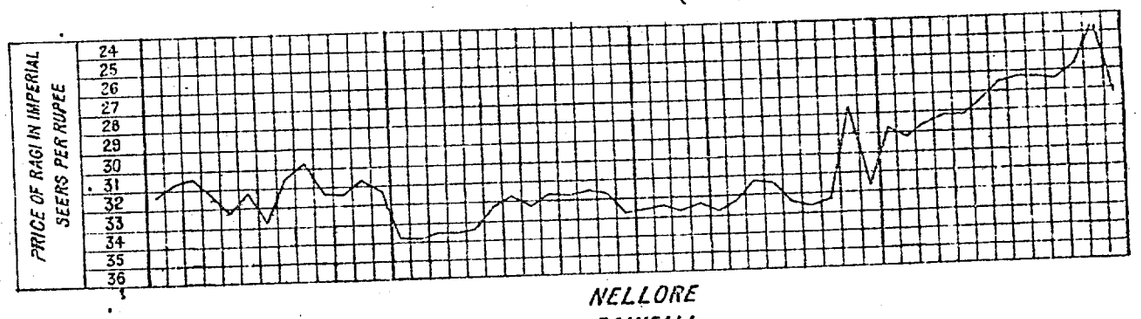
NORTH ARCOT

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS										1888												1889												1890											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APL.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG	SEP	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APL.	MAY	JUN	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR.	APL	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP.	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR	APL.	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC.	TOTAL

RAINFALL

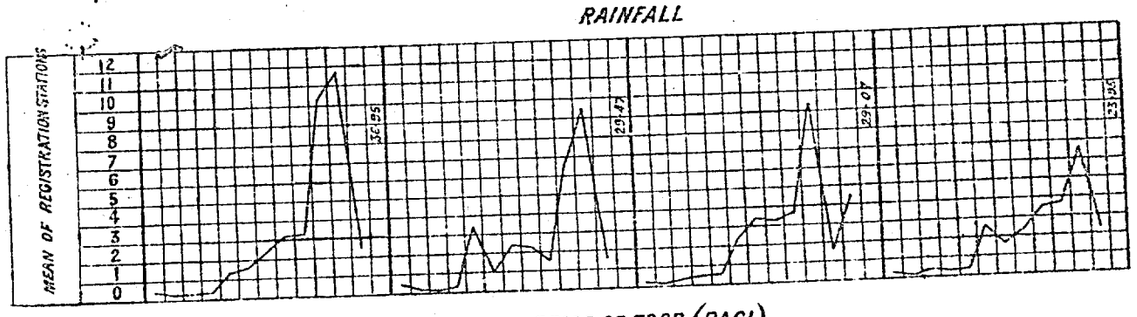


PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI)

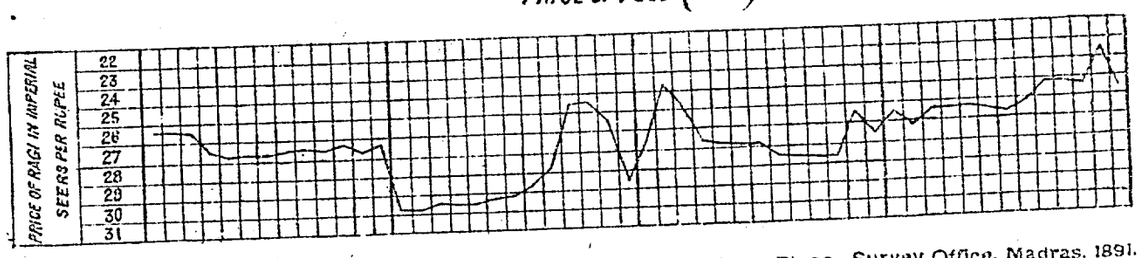


NELLORE

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI)



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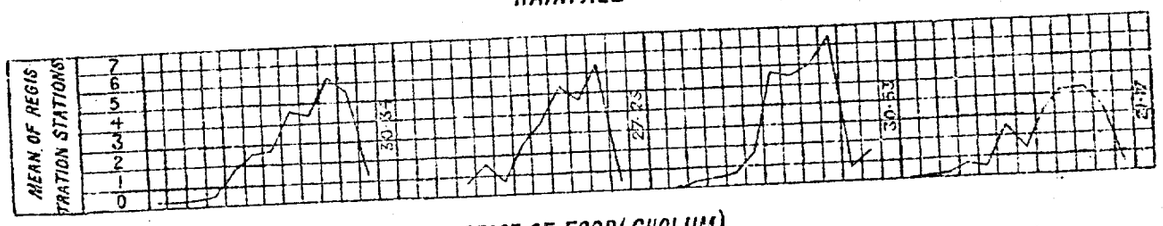
Photo-Zinco., Survey Office, Madras. 1891.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM) IN THE DISTRICTS OF CUDDAPAH & ANANTAPUR FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1890 COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS

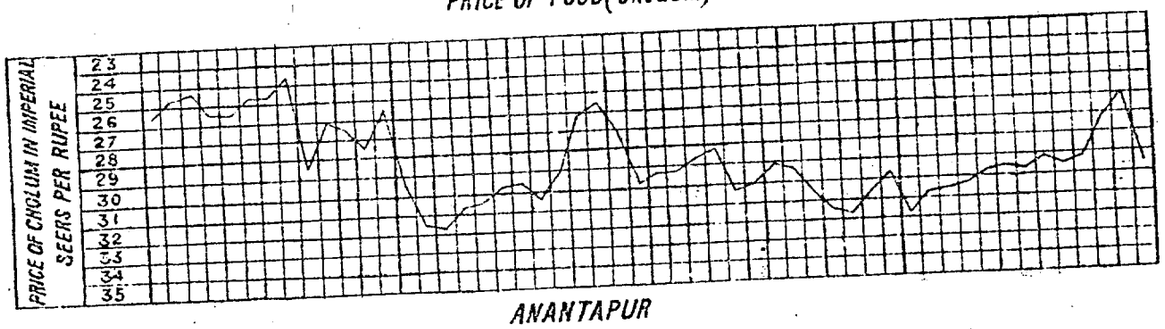
CUDDAPAH

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.											1888												1889												1890											
	MONTHS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL

RAINFALL

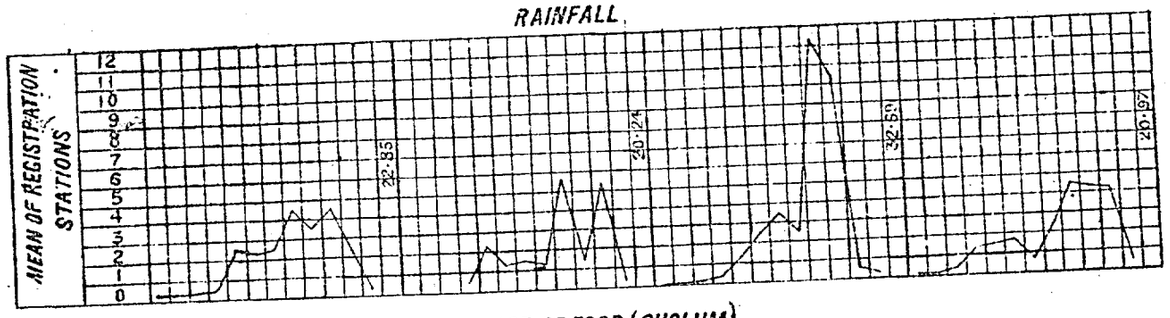


PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM)

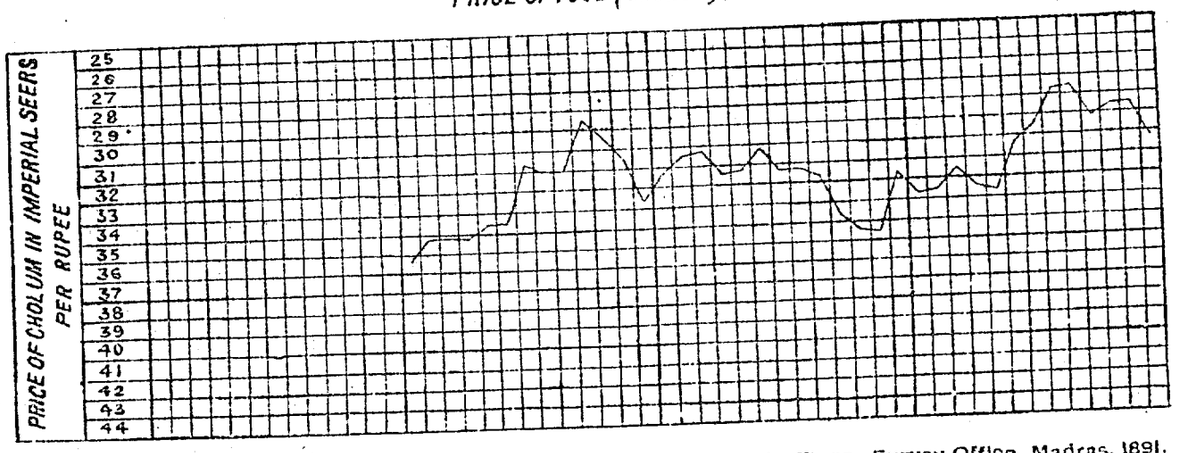


ANANTAPUR

RAINFALL.



PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM)



Reg: No. 154:—Copies 255 + 450

Photo-Zinco., Survey Office, Madras, 1891.

II.

1889 *and* 1890, *with the average of previous ten years ending* 1887, *exclusive of* 1876.

June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.
2·03	4·4	2·52	5·3	4·59	7·5	3·05	5·7	4·55	7·3	2·27	4·2	0·32	1·0	22·85	40·6
1·12	1·6	1·74	4·8	1·33	3·9	5·98	8·6	2·0	5·2	5·12	7·1	0·93	1·1	26·34	30·4
2·61	5·9	3·36	7·5	2·25	6·3	12·02	12·9	10·99	9·2	0·81	2·5	0·11	0·3	32·69	49·0
1·83	4·4	0·94	3·3	2·37	5·7	4·37	9·5	4·23	7·1	4·07	6·1	0·59	1·3	30·07	44·6
2·49	5·9	2·61	7·8	4·29	8·8	4·05	7·5	4·91	7·6	1·99	2·9	0·15	0·5	23·32	47·6
1·26	3·9	1·83	4·3	2·42	5·9	9·99	12·7	0·81	2·5	4·02	6·4	...	...	30·11	45·9
3·51	7·5	3·07	9·5	2·36	5·9	10·76	13·7	6·40	8·7	0·38	2·0	...	...	29·89	53·9
1·94	5·7	1·91	6·9	3·45	5·8	4·82	9·4	2·99	6·3	3·60	7·1	0·70	0·8	24·47	49·0
3·05	5·1	3·35	7·9	4·22	9·2	4·71	6·9	9·46	14·1	3·30	5·9	0·31	1·4	13·18	13·6
2·04	3·8	2·35	6·7	7·81	10·0	5·03	7·0	4·81	9·9	5·32	8·0	0·12	0·7	14·20	33·0
2·87	5·2	4·66	8·5	4·26	9·3	5·03	6·4	13·86	14·3	0·64	2·9	1·69	2·1	10·80	19·0
5·14	6·9	5·79	7·6	3·45	5·4	4·46	7·3	6·49	11·9	2·49	6·0	0·29	1·3	13·26	13·9
3·74	5·1	3·60	7·0	4·22	9·2	4·71	6·9	9·46	14·1	3·30	5·9	0·31	1·4	13·18	13·6
2·04	3·8	2·35	6·7	7·81	10·0	5·03	7·0	4·81	9·9	5·32	8·0	0·12	0·7	14·20	33·0
2·87	5·2	4·66	8·5	4·26	9·3	5·03	6·4	13·86	14·3	0·64	2·9	1·69	2·1	10·80	19·0
5·14	6·9	5·79	7·6	3·45	5·4	4·46	7·3	6·49	11·9	2·49	6·0	0·29	1·3	13·26	13·9
3·05	5·1	3·83	7·9	2·76	6·0	3·00	4·9	6·69	10·3	4·57	8·0	2·32	5·6	29·27	54·8
2·21	4·3	1·79	5·3	0·47	1·8	3·99	9·3	3·99	7·3	4·03	8·6	0·62	2·1	19·85	42·6
0·95	3·1	0·49	2·1	1·86	5·2	5·01	9·0	4·81	7·4	1·76	2·9	1·94	3·1	25·60	47·7
1·44	4·3	1·43	4·6	2·37	5·4	1·13	3·1	8·00	8·9	2·51	4·7	0·46	1·0	25·06	42·4
1·02	2·6	0·43	2·6	4·71	7·9	4·43	6·4	5·18	8·2	5·52	6·6	1·39	4·6	30·34	45·7
2·61	5·2	2·82	5·0	3·44	6·6	5·66	8·1	4·69	9·1	6·80	7·5	0·08	1·3	27·23	42·4
0·85	2·9	2·64	6·6	5·32	10·8	5·97	8·6	7·38	8·4	4·03	7·5	0·02	1·3	30·53	50·1
1·75	4·5	3·87	10·8	3·00	7·2	4·03	7·9	4·35	7·4	0·94	2·4	1·78	1·2	31·17	42·4
2·49	5·4	1·43	3·3												
1·02	2·6														
2·61	5·2	7·38	11·4	8·23	12·8	7·46	11·6	7·77	9·0	5·50	5·3	3·76	5·8	48·13	69·2
2·33	4·0	3·33	7·6	7·42	11·2	4·43	8·0	1·96	3·2	5·83	8·3	0·09	1·5	27·09	49·6
0·17	1·0	0·49	1·6	7·61	10·9	6·39	9·5	14·34	14·2	12·17	9·3	0·35	1·7	29·42	51·7
2·49	5·2	1·43	4·6	6·05	13·0	7·52	13·8	9·08	7·3	3·21	5·8	1·69	1·7	25·82	45·1
5·24	8·0	7·98	11·4	8·23	12·8	7·46	11·6	7·77	9·0	5·50	5·3	3·76	5·8	48·13	69·2
2·33	6·0	3·33	7·6	7·42	11·2	4·43	8·0	1·96	3·2	5·83	8·3	0·09	1·5	27·09	49·6
0·17	1·0	0·49	1·6	7·61	10·9	6·39	9·5	14·34	14·2	12·17	9·3	0·35	1·7	29·42	51·7
2·49	5·2	1·43	4·6	6·05	13·0	7·52	13·8	9·08	7·3	3·21	5·8	1·69	1·7	25·82	45·1
4·88	5·9	5·96	7·8	5·74	8·0	6·41	7·2	6·79	7·4	4·70	4·0	0·89	0·8	37·72	46·5
2·57	5·0	6·09	9·2	4·12	8·2	6·06	9·4	2·35	6·3	7·18	9·5	...	...	31·46	42·1
7·22	9·2	6·59	10·5	8·49	12·6	9·08	9·2	11·08	9·9	1·45	2·6	0·76	1·0	49·44	57·8
9·74	10·7	10·73	13·1	3·37	5·7	6·19	6·2	5·54	5·5	3·72	4·1	0·16	0·4	41·21	47·9
4·57	7·3	4·69	9·3	6·34	10·4	5·63	9·0	6·26	8·9	4·35	5·1	0·77	1·1	35·87	55·5
2·74	5·2	6·82	9·2	1·02	3·0	2·60	5·5	1·55	3·5	7·32	8·9	...	...	25·07	41·2
5·68	8·3	6·12	11·7	5·96	12·5	7·33	10·9	10·15	9·7	0·78	1·5	0·09	0·3	30·90	57·5
6·24	10·0	5·07	9·5	4·47	9·2	4·17	7·4	3·73	4·7	6·42	6·5	0·27	0·8	31·18	48·6
3·30	4·3	3·27	8·4	5·31	10·2	4·86	8·8	5·05	8·2	2·41	4·3	0·49	0·9	29·75	51·3
1·88	4·5	4·07	10·2	2·59	5·3	4·40	9·4	1·85	2·9	3·37	6·9	0·01	0·2	20·77	40·8
3·29	7·3	8·93	12·5	4·07	8·7	8·41	9·7	8·25	8·3	1·07	2·1	0·15	0·3	32·68	52·8
4·91	9·3	2·51	8·3	6·70	10·5	7·87	12·7	3·05	4·7	2·09	5·2	0·32	1·1	39·14	56·1
2·31	10·0	3·74	12·7	4·49	13·6	4·62	11·3	12·01	17·0	10·76	15·4	5·76	9·4	33·02	91·9
1·93	8·0	4·63	18·0	8·00	16·0	4·22	12·0	12·27	17·0	9·53	21·0	7·09	7·0	62·47	84·0
1·09	11·0	5·57	19·0	4·36	18·0	5·88	10·0	7·47	8·0	5·93	9·0	11·85	7·0	43·39	84·0
6·07	12·0	7·33	15·0	7·21	12·0	2·59	12·0	4·17	12·0	4·61	12·0	0·40	5·0	27·96	120·0
1·16	3·7	1·30	9·7	2·62	5·1	2·33	4·5	6·49	9·8	6·93	5·7	3·92	5·8	29·81	50·7
0·45	2·0	0·44	4·8	1·29	3·3	2·47	5·9	7·69	9·6	7·24	11·6	5·71	9·6	25·22	47·2
1·18	3·6	1·40	4·9	2·38	5·2	4·23	7·2	4·47	8·2	2·88	6·8	2·63	3·8	23·82	45·1
29·75	25·2	28·34	29·6	10·84	20·9	2·27	4·4	9·77	15·1	3·73	6·8	0·96	1·5		
46·79	38·3	29·27	29·6	20·18	27·9	8·76	15·6	4·59	9·6	5·68	9·4	1·16	2·7	158·94	134·9
36·26	27·6	29·85	28·4	22·00	27·6	4·60	10·0	12·49	12·9	9·91	9·1	1·42	4·0	125·53	140·5
29·62	26·9	27·53	25·9	10·85	14·0	14·91	18·9	5·40	13·7	2·85	4·4	1·74	1·7	91·49	122·8
1·68	3·7	2·18	6·2	5·52	5·8	3·11	13·7	10·23	9·3	5·50	5·3	3·76	5·8	48·13	69·2
1·01	3·0	3·56	7·8	3·96	5·7	1·99	4·7	3·15	5·6	11·91	5·1	2·87	3·2	27·09	49·6
2·07	4·1	3·56	7·8	2·92	5·7	3·03	6·4	3·75	6·1	1·80	3·6	0·76	1·0	29·42	51·7
2·88	5·4	2·98	5·7	5·06	8·8	4·63	6·4	6·74	8·8	9·66	8·4	0·04	0·4	31·46	49·4
2·97	5·0	2·01	4·3	4·70	7·8	6·00	9·5	4·71	8·7	9·39	8·4	1·73	5·1	25·07	57·1
2·00	3·3	1·31	4·2	5·11	8·1	8·16	9·3	8·97	9·0	1·82	5·5	0·87	1·7	30·45	55·5
4·87	6·3	4·62	6·3	3·57	5·6	4·55	6·4	6·36	9·0	2·31	5·5	0·32	1·1	39·38	57·4
8·53	11·9	10·62	18·8	8·06	17·3	5·64	13·2	10·42	17·6	8·40	14·1	4·90	7·0	68·55	95·2
9·19	17·5	8·50	16·2	7·47	16·2	7·01	13·4	4·59	15·5	8·89	15·7	5·63	7·9	61·18	98·0
7·37	17·4	10·54	22·9	12·75	21·3	11·09	21·5	12·62	15·3	3·12	6·8	5·18	7·4	77·40	134·2
9·06	17·3		17·2	6·12	18·0	4·38	12·9	7·39	14·3	3·98	6·8	2·46	3·2	62·46	142·2
2·32	4·8	3·31	5·3	6·36	8·4	7·69	9·5	4·47	6·3	5·37	5·7	1·69	2·8	35·63	57·4
2·76	4·5	1·59	3·3	4·44	7·6	7·13	10·4	7·48	9·6	5·52	7·9	1·83	2·8	38·12	61·1
2·55	5·8	5·62	8·6	4·90	7·3	3·77	7·4	5·25	8·8	6·09	9·1	0·65	0·9	25·47	51·7
1·15	3·5	2·19	4·7	5·01	7·6	6·35	7·2	11·73	8·8	7·62	12·4	0·69	0·9	44·32	57·4
1·14	2·6	0·99	2·5	1·06	2·7	1·79	5·7	5·72	8·5	7·83	10·5	4·23	5·2	29·77	58·2
0·66	1·4	0·33	0·7	0·23	1·2	2·85	6·8	13·56	9·7	3·62	6·4	2·14	3·4	35·44	48·0
0·92	1·7	0·98	3·0	1·18	3·1	0·47	1·2	4·30	6·7	2·79	4·7	3·40	5·7	22·85	47·3
1·33	2·4	1·79	2·8	4·34	6·5	3·91	7·1	7·11	10·6	4·35	6·8	3·81	5·6	34·37	52·9
4·36	7·0	5·67	9·1	6·94	15·0	11·36	14·8	5·91	9·9	1·25	2·6	4·45	7·0	58·62	55·0
0·66	1·9	1·16	2·9	2·69	6·5	4·27	8·3	7·83	10·2	4·55	7·9	3·13	5·6	33·11	46·9
0·63	1·4	4·35	7·5	3·31	6·6	4·64	8·3	4·13	7·2	1·25	2·6	0·43	0·5	33·80	41·6
3·12	4·9	1·43	3·2	6·10	9·5	3·62	7·2	11·13	11·7	4·44	6·7	0·43	0·5	39·68	49·6
5·26	7·0	7·17	12·2	8·01	12·4	7·10	11·1	7·08	9·2	2·76	4·2	0·63	0·9	44·55	57·5
4·36	7·2	5·67	12·3	6·94	11·4	5·54	10·4	8·17	9·8	7·01	10·3	2·14	3·4	37·99	70·1
6·66	11·9	11·55	16·9	10·95	15·6	11·36	15·0	4·93	7·6	3·95	6·0	1·18	1·8	45·82	78·9
8·93	12·3	6·62	13·8	10·95	15·6	9·33	8·4	7·61	7·9	6·87	8·0	2·83	3·8	46·18	63·0
5·74	7·5	6·41	9·6	6·58	9·2	5·12	7·8	6·25	10·2	9·25	10·2	2·88	3·9	43·38	62·5
6·63	6·7	5·77	8·9	6·63	11·4	4·76	10·5	6·23	7·9	2·57	3·9	2·88	3·9	43·82	63·5
7·34	8·6	8·21	11·8	5·19	9·0	4·62	9·0	9·23	9·5	4·01	8·5	0·85	1·8	30·49	62·4
6·74	9·1	7·22	9·3												

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I—*continued.*

Madras Presidency during 1888, 1889 *and* 1890, *compared with the average of the previous ten years of* 1877—continued.

	Cholum.								Ragi.												
	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.
	31·3	30·2	29·2	22·7	28·3	29·6	33·0	30·7	31·7	29·7	28·5	28·9	28·4	27·9	30·8	27·6	27·4	27·8	28·7	30·8	29·0
	31·9	29·0	27·8	27·6	27·0	26·5	28·0	30·8	30·2	31·0	28·8	28·7	28·2	27·5	26·5	25·5	25·9	25·8	26·1	26·8	27·6
	25·7	24·6	23·7	23·8	23·1	25·3	21·0	25·8	28·6	29·0	27·8	28·0	28·1	27·8	27·0	26·5	27·5	28·8	28·1	22·7	27·5
	23·1	18·3	17·6	16·8	15·9	16·0	19·8	20·4	24·5	23·2	23·1	23·1	22·9	21·7	19·4	20·0	20·4	19·4	20·5	21·7	21·7
	23·7	23·5	23·1	24·1	25·3	24·2	24·9	24·3	34·3	32·6	31·4	30·4	31·0	29·3	28·2	27·7	29·0	30·0	29·6	30·2	30·3
	25·0	25·3	25·8	24·7	24·5	23·9	24·1	24·6	27·6	27·5	27·9	26·2	25·1	25·0	24·5	24·8	24·5	26·5	25·9	26·8	26·0
	26·1	24·8	24·6	25·7	25·2	23·1	17·0	23·9	28·4	27·9	27·1	26·8	26·2	25·5	24·5	23·7	24·7	24·7	25·2	21·1	25·6
	17·8	16·9	16·8	17·6	17·0	16·6	16·1	17·7	22·1	20·4	20·1	19·7	19·7	18·5	17·9	18·1	18·6	18·0	17·8	19·6	19·2
	22·9	22·4	22·4	22·7	23·4	23·9	24·6	23·3	28·1	27·8	27·8	29·9	28·5	27·5	26·7	26·4	27·4	28·6	30·3	30·8	28·3
	24·5	22·2	22·0	22·1	21·9	22·5	21·9	23·1	31·6	31·2	31·4	30·6	30·4	29·3	28·2	27·6	26·7	28·6	28·4	28·7	29·4
	22·3	22·0	21·9	23·0	23·2	24·8	22·3	22·4	28·6	28·2	27·9	28·5	28·8	29·1	28·9	28·7	29·9	30·5	30·2	27·8	28·9
	22·1	19·0	19·4	19·4	18·5	18·7	18·8	20·7	28·8	28·8	29·6	28·6	28·8	27·5	24·6	24·5	25·5	24·4	24·7	24·4	26·7
	18·4	18·8	18·5	18·9	21·2	19·8	20·3	19·1	19·5	19·4	19·5	19·8	19·7	19·2	19·0	18·7	19·4	19·8	20·0	20·6	19·5
	23·4	23·4	23·6	23·8	23·4	23·2	24·0	24·1	25·9	25·8	26·1	25·8	24·5	23·7	24·0	24·4	23·7	23·5	23·2	23·9	24·5
	24·9	24·1	23·9	24·8	21·4	22·0	22·2	23·3	20·7	24·5	26·4	25·5	26·3	25·9	25·7	26·3	26·1	22·3	22·8	22·5	24·7
	22·2	20·7	19·8	20·4	21·1	20·9	20·3	20·9	23·2	23·1	22·9	22·0	21·4	22·0	21·6	21·4	22·0	22·0	21·0	21·0	22·0
	27·5	26·7	26·9	27·5	29·4	29·6	30·1	28·7	37·2	26·6	26·8	28·2	28·3	27·5	26·7	26·9	27·5	29·4	29·6	30·1	28·7
	27·7	26·7	26·2	25·9	24·4	24·0	24·0	27·2	34·2	34·3	34·3	34·6	34·3	32·2	31·8	31·4	30·5	30·0	30·2	31·1	32·4
	25·7	24·9	26·2	27·2	28·5	29·3	25·3	25·8	31·3	31·3	31·5	31·6	31·8	31·3	30·9	31·5	32·5	33·4	33·8	30·0	31·7
	24·4	22·6	22·3	22·7	22·0	21·5	21·6	23·4	30·4	30·7	30·2	30·4	30·4	30·2	28·9	28·6	29·0	28·3	28·3	28·4	30·0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·1	18·8	18·3	18·2	18·3	18·0	18·7	17·5	17·5	18·1	18·1	19·9	18·4
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·8	24·0	23·6	23·9	23·4	23·1	23·5	23·5	23·2	22·9	23·0	22·8	23·5
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·2	23·4	23·0	22·2	21·7	21·3	21·2	20·3	18·7	18·0	20·1	23·6	21·4
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·9	22·7	22·4	22·4	22·2	22·0	21·9	21·2	21·1	21·8	21·9	21·8	22·0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·8	18·0	17·9	18·0	17·6	17·4	17·6	17·6	17·8	18·1	18·5	19·1	17·9
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·2	30·1	31·4	30·7	28·0	27·4	27·9	26·4	26·3	25·7	24·1	26·4	27·8
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	25·7	26·2	25·9	26·2	25·2	25·0	24·6	24·9	24·8	25·6	27·9	25·8
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·8	25·6	26·5	26·5	26·2	25·3	23·3	23·2	23·8	23·3	22·9	23·1	24·7

STATEMENT

Table contrasting the monthly rainfall in the Madras Presidency during 1888,

Districts.		Number of places of observation.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.	
			Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.
Anantapur ...	Average of ten years ...	11	0·06	0·2	0·08	0·2	0·13	0·3	0·23	0·7	2·42	3·8
	1888		...	...	...	...	...	...	1·39	1·7	2·10	3·6
	1889		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·37	1·4	1·07	2·6
	1890		...	...	...	...	0·21	0·8	1·15	2·9	1·31	3·3
Bellary ...	Average of ten years ...	11	0·08	0·1	0·02	0·1	0·14	0·4	0·60	1·5	2·35	4·5
	1888		0·06	0·1	0·08	0·2	...	...	1·09	1·9	3·05	4·8
	1889		...	...	...	...	...	...	1·22	2·3	1·09	3·3
	1890		...	...	...	...	0·33	0·6	1·59	3·5	1·14	2·9
Canara ...	Average of ten years ...	9	0·12	0·3	...	...	0·06	0·3	0·84	2·4	6·62	8·4
	1888		0·04	0·2	...	...	...	...	1·58	4·0	5·07	10·5
	1889		0·14	0·3	...	...	...	...	1·05	1·8	5·20	9·3
	1890		...	...	0·03	0·4	0·44	1·4	2·31	7·3	4·37	8·9
Chingleput ...	Average of ten years ...	10	0·62	1·1	0·14	1·0	0·27	0·4	0·14	0·2	1·60	1·9
	1888		0·14	0·5	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·4	5·19	3·8
	1889		0·42	0·4	0·06	0·2	...	...	0·61	1·2	0·10	0·2
	1890		0·49	0·9	...	...	...	...	0·52	0·7	0·22	0·6
Coimbatore ...	Average of ten years ...	16	0·21	0·6	0·06	0·1	0·58	0·2	1·28	2·4	3·89	7·1
	1888		0·02	1·2	...	0·1	0·21	0·5	1·74	3·5	3·43	6·5
	1889		0·09	0·4	...	...	0·69	1·1	4·66	4·0	2·90	5·2
	1890		0·22	0·9	0·01	0·1	1·31	2·4	3·31	4·8	3·31	5·9
Cuddapah ...	Average of ten years ...	14	0·07	0·2	0·07	0·2	0·19	0·3	0·33	0·6	1·92	3·2
	1888		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	1·4	1·70	2·9
	1889		...	...	...	...	0·28	0·4	0·58	1·2	0·86	1·3
	1890		...	...	...	...	0·10	0·4	0·91	1·3	0·75	2·7
Ganjam ...	Average of ten years ...	19	0·07	0·2	0·27	0·4	0·69	1·7	0·59	1·7	2·67	5·6
	1888		0·29	1·2	0·67	1·9	0·12	0·4	0·25	1·0	0·37	1·5
	1889		...	...	0·02	0·1	0·06	0·6	0·18	0·8	1·69	5·6
	1890		...	...	...	...	0·99	3·0	0·19	0·9	2·48	4·3
Godávari ...	Average of ten years ...	21	0·07	0·1	0·04	0·1	0·27	0·4	0·27	0·4	1·70	3·5
	1888		0·03	0·1	...	...	0·02	0·1	0·22	0·8	2·82	4·0
	1889		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·0	1·13	2·6
	1890		...	...	...	...	0·14	0·2	0·41	0·8	0·91	1·2
Kistna ...	Average of ten years ...	13	0·07	0·1	0·06	0·1	0·37	0·6	0·15	0·4	1·74	3·2
	1888		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	0·7	2·89	3·2
	1889		...	...	...	...	0·14	0·2	0·08	0·2	0·67	2·2
	1890		...	...	...	...	0·58	0·8	0·07	0·2	0·22	0·5
Kurnool ...	Average of ten years ...	13	0·04	0·1	0·03	0·1	0·25	0·4	2·32	0·6	1·42	3·0
	1888		...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	1·9	1·13	2·5
	1889		...	...	...	...	0·34	0·5	0·79	1·7	0·46	1·5
	1890		...	...	...	...	0·12	0·2	0·79	2·0	0·78	2·8
Madras ...	Average of ten years ...	1	0·87	2·4	0·54	0·3	0·30	1·2	0·30	0·6	1·81	2·9
	1888		0·72	4·0	...	...	...	...	0·13	1·0	3·17	2·0
	1889		0·05	2·0	...	...	...	...	2·05	3·0	0·01	1·0
	1890		0·35	2·0	...	...	...	...	0·17	1·0	...	...
Madura ...	Average of ten years ...	20	0·59	1·3	0·43	0·5	0·81	1·4	1·28	3·0	2·40	4·0
	1888		0·02	0·2	...	...	0·16	0·7	0·92	2·5	3·31	6·8
	1889		0·32	0·9	0·01	0·1	0·88	1·5	5·01	5·3	2·22	4·8
	1890		0·64	1·3	0·68	1·4	0·85	1·8	2·87	4·6	1·68	3·6
Malabar ...	Average of ten years ...	14	0·17	0·3	0·07	0·2	0·71	1·4	2·60	4·9	9·09	10·4
	1888		...	...	0·09	0·4	0·66	0·2	4·41	4·3	12·07	14·2
	1889		...	...	0·07	0·4	0·31	0·9	4·20	6·7	6·93	10·4
	1890		0·05	0·3	0·65	1·0	2·03	3·8	5·03	9·6	6·83	9·7
Nellore ...	Average of ten years ...	16	0·32	0·6	0·04	0·1	0·14	0·3	0·19	0·3	1·21	1·7
	1888		0·41	1·1	...	...	...	...	0·41	0·6	3·13	2·2
	1889		0·05	0·2	...	...	0·12	0·2	0·46	0·9	0·45	0·9
	1890		0·02	0·2	...	...	0·34	0·3	0·20	0·4	0·27	0·5
North Arcot..	Average of ten years ...	19	0·34	0·6	0·10	0·1	0·29	0·5	0·36	0·7	2·51	3·9
	1888		0·03	0·2	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·3	5·31	4·2
	1889		0·32	0·4	...	...	0·17	0·3	1·12	1·6	0·69	1·3
	1890		0·09	0·4	...	...	0·13	0·5	1·06	1·3	1·69	3·4
Nilgiris ...	Average of ten years ...	11	1·67	1·7	0·39	0·8	1·84	3·4	3·02	6·0	6·94	11·5
	1888		0·61	2·2	0·01	0·1	0·35	1·3	3·84	6·6	7·63	17·3
	1889		0·31	1·2	0·08	0·5	2·17	3·8	4·51	8·3	4·60	9·8
	1890		0·69	1·6	2·59	1·9	2·69	5·7	6·02	11·5	5·36	12·4
Salem ...	Average of ten years ...	18	0·30	0·3	0·10	0·1	0·64	0·8	1·06	1·8	4·18	6·9
	1888		0·03	0·1	0·08	0·2	0·15	0·5	0·91	2·7	3·61	6·4
	1889		0·10	0·4	...	...	0·46	0·9	2·74	3·8	2·82	4·9
	1890		0·20	0·7	...	...	0·72	1·5	1·32	3·2	3·62	6·8
South Arcot...	Average of ten years ...	17	0·55	0·8	0·04	0·1	0·37	0·6	0·33	0·5	2·48	3·3
	1888		0·11	0·1	...	...	...	...	0·38	0·8	6·53	5·3
	1889		0·33	0·4	...	...	...	...	0·91	1·5	1·07	2·2
	1890		0·56	0·6	...	...	0·13	0·2	0·70	1·0	1·13	2·2
Tanjore ...	Average of ten years ...	17	1·21	2·1	0·30	0·4	0·51	0·6	0·39	0·7	1·88	2·8
	1888		0·11	0·8	...	...	0·08	0·1	0·72	1·2	6·88	7·5
	1889		0·34	1·1	...	...	0·16	0·5	1·02	3·2	2·51	3·1
	1890		1·28	1·9	0·25	0·5	0·07	0·2	0·93	1·6	0·47	0·8
Tinnevelly ...	Average of ten years ...	11	0·84	1·7	0·67	1·1	1·31	2·1	1·66	2·9	2·13	3·7
	1888		0·05	0·3	...	...	1·21	1·4	1·70	2·7	2·65	5·7
	1889		0·17	0·7	...	...	2·70	3·7	2·83	4·6	2·84	6·5
	1890		0·20	0·7	1·67	2·0	1·46	3·5	2·43	4·4	0·61	1·6
Trichinopoly .	Average of ten years ...	11	0·50	1·0	0·02	0·1	0·42	0·8	1·07	1·4	3·54	5·8
	1888		0·06	0·4	...	...	0·22	0·1	1·33	1·7	4·49	7·3
	1889		0·27	0·7	...	...	0·06	0·2	2·87	3·5	2·59	3·9
	1890		0·53	1·6	0·05	0·3	0·19	0·6	1·59	2·1	2·07	4·1
Vizagapatam.	Average of ten years ...	25	0·13	0·4	0·15	0·3	0·70	1·3	0·68	1·4	3·34	5·2
	1888		0·05	0·2	0·20	0·4	0·26	0·9	0·64	1·3	2·40	3·4
	1889		...	...	...	...	0·47	0·8	0·41	1·3	2·04	5·0
	1890		...	...	...	...	0·69	1·8	1·39	3·0	1·56	3·6
Total ...	Average of ten years ...	317	0·40	0·7	0·16	0·3	0·50	0·9	0·89	1·6	3·05	4·8
	1888		0·13	0·6	0·05	0·1	0·13	0·3	1·12	2·0	4·08	5·7
	1889		0·13	0·4	0·01	0·1	0·41	0·7	1·77	2·6	2·00	4·0
	1890		0·24	0·6	0·27	0·3	0·61	1·3	1·59	3·1	1·85	3·7

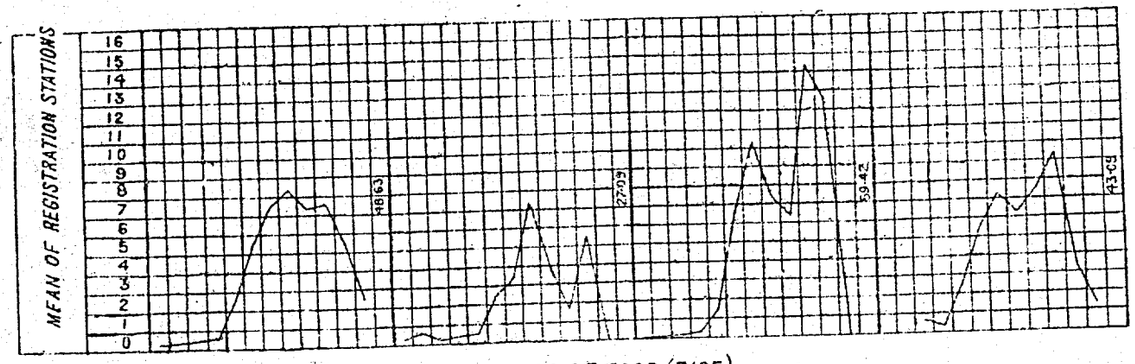
CC1

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL AND PRICE OF FOOD (RICE) IN THE DISTRICTS OF GANJAM & VIZAGAPATAM FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1890 COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

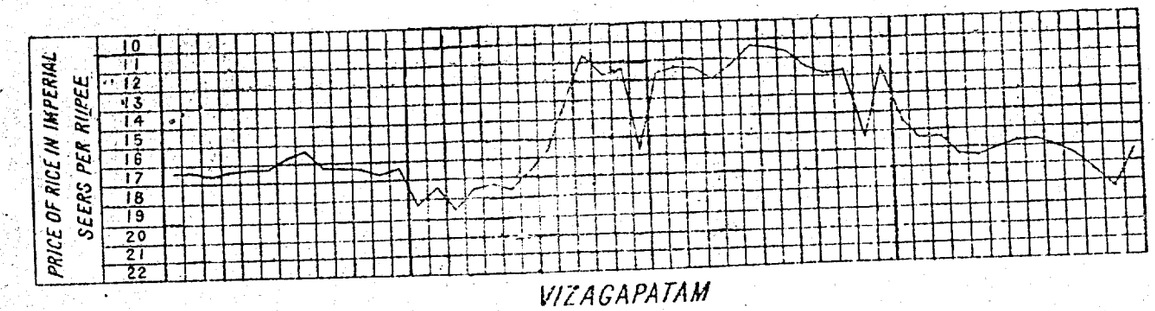
GANJAM

DISTRICTS.	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS												1889												1889												1890											
	MONTHS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APL	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APL	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APL	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APL	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL

RAINFALL

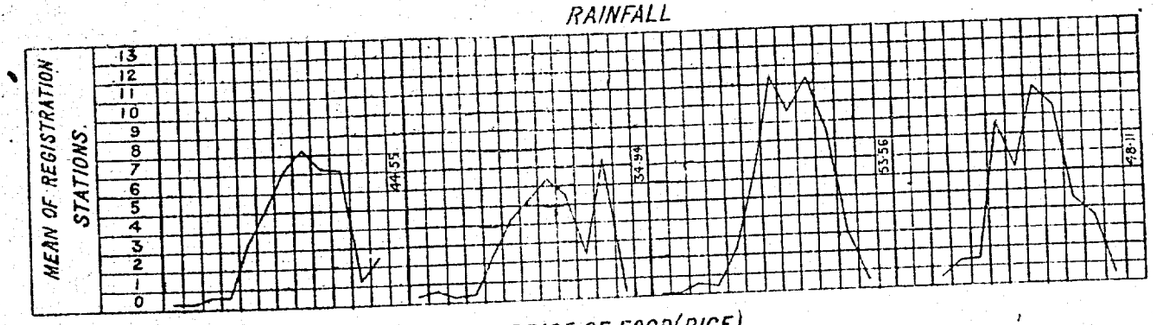


PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)



VIZAGAPATAM

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)

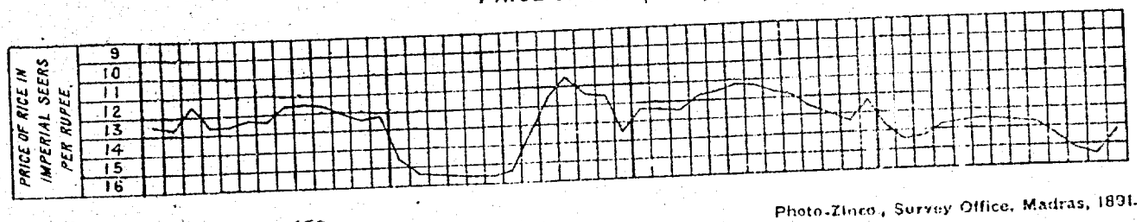


Photo-Zinco, Survey Office, Madras, 1891.

Reg: No. 189:-Copies 255 + 450

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GOVT. CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT
191255

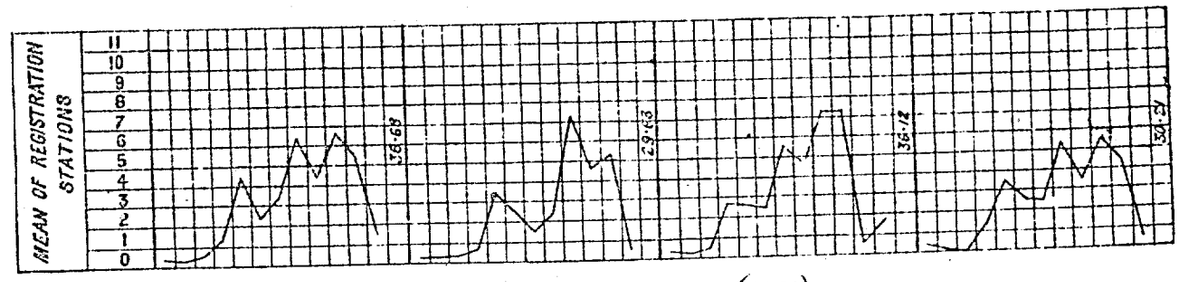
CC11

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI) IN THE DISTRICT OF SALEM & (CUMBU) IN THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH ARCOT FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1890. COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS

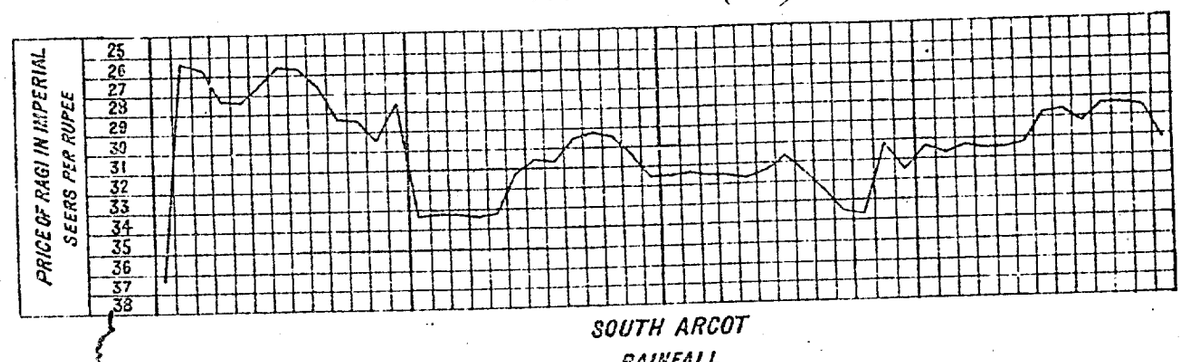
SALEM

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS										1888										1889										1890									
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL

RAINFALL

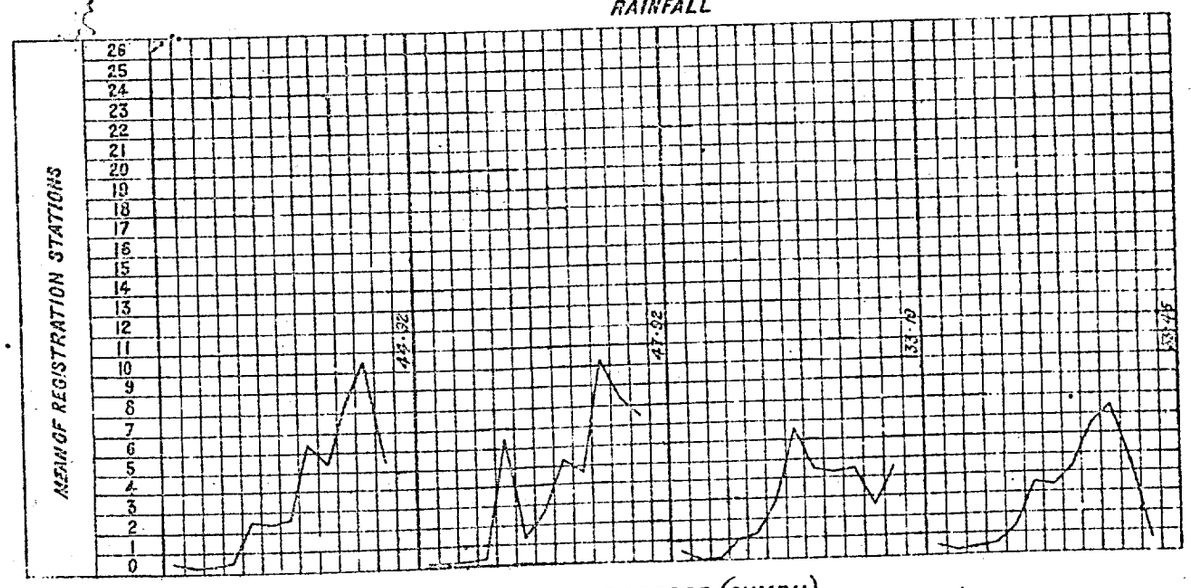


PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI)

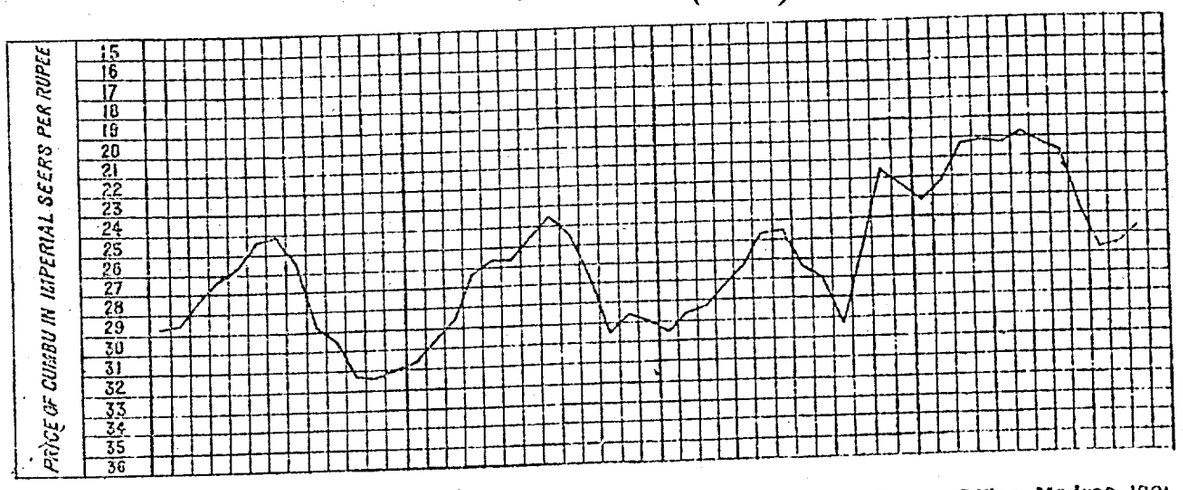


SOUTH ARCOT

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU)



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