

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

TRAVANCORE STATE.

(15TH AUGUST 1894 TO 15TH AUGUST 1895, MALAYÁLAM YEAR 1070.)

DURING the year under report, the Travancore Government suffered a serious loss in the death of the British Resident, Mr. Grigg. Mr. Rees succeeded temporarily to the post of Resident, and was relieved on the 12th July by Mr. J. Thomson. The only other events to be recorded in this section were the visit of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in September 1894, and the pilgrimage of Her Highness the Senior Ráni to Rámésvaram. General and political.

The rainfall was again scanty in the two southern divisions of the State, where a scarcity of drinking water was experienced. The season was unfavourable, and a rise in the prices of the principal food-grains was checked only by large importations from British India. Season and rainfall.

The total demand under land revenue for the year was Rs. 22,47,229, and old arrears/at the commencement of the year stood at Rs. 4,17,784. Of this Rs. 3,98,160 were remitted on account of waste and withered crops, and Rs. 96,668 were struck off as irrecoverable. The net demand including arrears was therefore Rs. 21,70,185, or about Rs. 1,66,000 less than in the previous year. The current collections also were correspondingly less, although the percentage (94.3) remained almost the same, and the arrear collections continued to be unsatisfactory, although a larger sum was written off as irrecoverable than in the previous year. Deducting the expenditure (Rs. 3,55,374) from receipts, the net revenue was Rs. 14,11,085 against Rs. 15,91,913 in 1069. Land revenue.

Excellent progress was made by the Survey department, the outturn (324.76 square miles), being the highest on record, and it is expected that at the present rate of advance the survey of the State will be completed in five years. Maps comprising an area of 602.51 square miles were lithographed locally at a considerable gain to the Sirkar. Operations were in progress in the Northern or Kóttayam division, the other divisions having been completed. The cost of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 85,095 against Rs. 91,502 in the previous year. The Settlement department was further strengthened during the year, the number of classifiers rising from 250 to 335 and its cost amounted to Rs. 1,46,943 against Rs. 1,13,462. As the result of this larger outlay, the outturn of work under every head, except in that of the disposal of registration cases, increased greatly. Survey and settlement.

The amendment of the Legislative Council regulation engaged the attention of the Darbar during the year. Three bills were passed into law and eight others were pending at its close. The bills passed were : (1) The Registration Regulation, (2) Civil Procedure Code Amendment Regulation, and (3) A Regulation to repeal the Police Superannuation Regulation. Legislation.

The strength of the police force at the close of the year amounted to 1,677, exclusive of the Superintendent and his three Assistants, being 4 less than the sanctioned strength, and the total cost was Rs. 2,13,985 against Rs. 1,89,423 in 1069, the increase being due chiefly to the grade promotions given to the Inspectors, to the enhancement of the salary of third-grade constables, and to the purchase of new clothing. The number of police officers departmentally punished showed a further rise from 770 to 956, but the heavier punishments, such as dismissals and degradations, were not so numerous. The numbers criminally prosecuted and convicted were 95 and 23 against 99 and 23 respectively. There was a further and marked fall in the number of processes served by the police from Police.

87,166 to 78,604, and the total number of cases investigated also fell from 4,746 to 4,575, but 3,132 or 60.8 per cent. of the 5,148 persons arrested were convicted against 59.8 per cent. in the previous year, and of Rs. 29,816 worth of property lost, Rs. 19,991 worth, or 67.04 per cent., was recovered against 31.1 in 1069.

Factories.

Of the 7 factories mentioned in the previous year's report, the plumbago mines at Nedumangad were abandoned during the year. The remaining 6 continued to work, employing in all 2,048 hands, including females, at daily wages varying from As. 1-5 to As. 6-2 per head.

Criminal justice.

There were at the close of the year 13 third-class, 31 second-class and 7 first-class Magistrates' Courts against 17, 23 and 9, respectively, at its commencement, the other courts which exercised criminal jurisdiction, viz., 6 District Magistrates, 5 Sessions and the High Courts, remaining the same throughout. Including arrears and cases ordered to be retried, &c., the number of original cases for disposal by the magistracy was 18,084 against 17,822 in the previous year, the number of persons involved being 43,247 against 44,862, of whom 42,935 were dealt with against 44,613. The proportion of the population charged before the magistracy fell from 1 in 57 to 1 in 59, and there was a decrease from 2,916 and 901 to 2,637 and 631, respectively, in the number of females and juveniles tried. Of the total number of cases for disposal, 18,001 were tried or otherwise disposed of as compared with 17,718 in 1069, and of the total number of persons dealt with, 6,344 were convicted, 13,988 discharged or acquitted after full magisterial enquiry, 344 committed or referred to higher courts, and the remaining 22,259 otherwise disposed of. The average duration of preliminary enquiries rose from 22 to 27 days, and that of appeals for disposal by the District Magistrates, of which there were 862 affecting 1,514 persons against 750 affecting 1,440 persons, from 16 to 22 days. Including arrears there were 118 original cases affecting 265 persons before the Sessions Courts against 139 affecting 269 persons in 1069, and of these only 8 cases remained undisposed of against 6 in the previous year. Of the 246 persons tried, 112 or 45.5 per cent. were convicted against 41.1 per cent. The average duration of a Sessions trial rose from 7 to 8 days. Only 4 out of 161 appeals were left in arrears against 7 in 1069, but the decisions of Subordinate Magistrates had to be annulled or altered in respect of 48.6 per cent. of the persons concerned against 45.8 per cent. The average duration of an appeal remained 12 days as in 1069. The reference and appellate work before the High Court showed a reduction from 10 and 52 cases, respectively, in 1069, to 9 and 51 in 1070. All the referred cases and 50 of the appeals were disposed of, the average duration of trials being reduced from 62 and 67 days to 52 and 31 days respectively. Only 14.8 per cent. of the lower courts' decisions were reversed as against 18.4 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of convictions secured against public servants rose from 10.4 to 14.6.

Jails.

The Prisons Bill not having been passed before the close of the year, the management of the jails continued to be on the same lines as before. Of the total number of convicts (1,933), 43 were females and 22 juveniles. 189 were reconvicted prisoners. There were 59 cases of jail offences against 53, corporal punishment being awarded in 19. The admissions to the hospital in the Central Jail declined from 298 to 256, and 12 deaths were returned, nearly 50 per cent. being from dysentery. The number of deaths in the other two jails was 6. The total charges on account of the three jails rose from Rs. 50,988 to Rs. 51,088, the average cost per convict being Rs. 81-13-7 against Rs. 78-15-11, and the excess occurring mainly under dieting and clothing.

Civil justice.

The number of civil courts remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 18 Munsifs' and 5 District Courts, but with a view to a more even distribution of work, a few Proverthis were transferred from the jurisdiction of some of the munsifs to that of others, and a munsif was set free to do itinerant work by amalgamating his jurisdiction with that of his neighbour. The number of original suits instituted during the year aggregated 30,019, or 766 more than in the previous year. Inclusive of arrears, the total number for disposal was 35,410 against 35,072, of which 31,291 were disposed of against 30,523. Of these the Munsifs' Courts contributed 34,043, 20,806 being regular and 13,237 small cause suits, and 17,279 regular and 12,970 small cause suits were disposed of, the

average disposal by a munsif being 960 of the former, and 720 of the latter, against 943 and 705, respectively, in the previous year. The number of original suits and appeals for disposal by the District Courts was 1,367 and 2,753, respectively, against 1,370 and 2,768. The disposals were 1,042 and 2,280 against 858 and 2,123, respectively, and the arrears were reduced from 512 and 645 to 325 and 473. Inclusive of arrears and re-admissions, the number of first and second appeals for disposal by the High Court amounted to 489 and 590, against 455 and 620 in the previous year. Of these, 332 and 483, respectively, were disposed of against 348 and 518, leaving 157 and 107 in arrears as compared with 107 and 102. The receipts and charges on account of civil justice were Rs. 4,54,428 and Rs. 2,75,121, respectively, and those on account of criminal justice Rs. 33,787 and Rs. 1,67,041, so that the total net surplus under law and justice was Rs. 46,053 against Rs. 44,403 in 1069.

The working of the Registration department was not as satisfactory as formerly. There was a decrease in the total number of instruments presented for registration (from 130,037 to 123,109) and in their aggregate value (from 260 to 252 lakhs of rupees), although the total average value rose slightly. The average time occupied in the registry of an instrument increased from 14 to 15 hours, and the receipts of the department declined from Rs. 2,08,279 to Rs. 2,00,496. Including arrears, the total number of documents for registration was 123,312, of which 122,722 were registered, 307 refused and 89 returned, leaving 194 in arrears at the close of the year against 203 in 1069. The charges being Rs. 4,284 more than in the previous year, the net revenue fell from Rs. 1,28,423 to Rs. 1,16,356.

During the year under report, rules were passed under the new Forest regulation, which thus obtained full scope for operation. The boundaries of Koni and Pullode reserves were revised and the large Malayathur reserve consisting of 345 square miles was finally settled and declared a reserved forest. At the close of the year there were thus 345 square miles of reserved forest, and 1,114 $\frac{1}{2}$ square miles of reserved lands, against 1,488 $\frac{1}{2}$ square miles of reserved lands in 1069. The total receipts and charges of the department amounted to Rs. 5,75,841 and Rs. 2,51,519, respectively, against Rs. 4,57,685 and Rs. 2,26,632 in 1069, the net income (Rs. 3,24,322), being thus Rs. 93,269 in excess of the previous year. Owing to a fortunate rise in prices, the receipts from the sale of cardamoms rose, in spite of a smaller crop, from Rs. 2,22,967 to Rs. 2,52,621, and the surplus under this head was Rs. 1,32,396, or Rs. 23,364 in excess of the previous year.

The value of the entire external trade of the country was Rs. 2,72,35,364 against Rs. 2,24,03,515 in 1069 and Rs. 2,09,17,164 in 1068. Of this figure Rs. 1,68,67,834 represented the value of exports, and Rs. 1,03,67,530 that of imports, giving a proportion of 61.9 and 38.1 per cent., respectively, to the total, as compared with 62.2 and 37.8 per cent. in 1069. Copra, coir, pepper, tea, areca nuts, dry ginger and jaggery were the most important articles of export, and tobacco, paddy, rice and piece-goods those of import. As compared with the previous year, there was a considerable increase under all these heads except jaggery and piece-goods, which was most marked under pepper, copra, tea, paddy and rice, the increase under pepper being 78.5 per cent. and that under paddy 116.8 per cent. Over 88 per cent. of the entire trade was with British India, and 46 per cent. by backwater.

Increased attention was paid to public works especially in the northern portions of the State, and the budget allotments were more fully utilized in both the Chief Engineer's and the Maramat departments. The total outlay was Rs. 16,70,095, of which Rs. 11,64,687 were spent by the Chief Engineer's and Rs. 5,05,408 by the Maramat department, against Rs. 9,75,715 and Rs. 4,67,658 in the previous year. Rs. 4,55,322 were spent on communications, Rs. 2,64,900 on buildings, and Rs. 2,00,646 on irrigation works, against Rs. 3,92,084, Rs. 2,52,938, and Rs. 70,081, respectively, in 1069. 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles were added to the 1,773 miles of cart-roads already existing. The cost of the public works establishment was Rs. 1,15,154 against Rs. 1,20,199 in the previous year, and the percentage of the total charges to the expenditure on works fell from 14.6 to 11.5.

The total number of covers carried during the year rose from 1,937,215 to 2,003,582, the increase under private covers being from 956,777 to 1,008,424, and

Postal department.

under official, from 980,438 to 995,158. The total length of mail communications was raised from 816 to 821 miles, and the average speed of the mail was slightly increased. The earnings of the department showed a slight increase from Rs. 40,165 to Rs. 41,707, but the expenditure rose from Rs. 53,906 to Rs. 62,621.

Financial.

Excluding the figures shown under debt heads, the total receipts and charges of the year amounted to Rs. 88,08,667 and Rs. 82,42,544, against Rs. 85,25,933 and Rs. 82,03,065 respectively. The closing balance was Rs. 89,54,513, of which Rs. 63,64,762 were in Government promissory notes, Rs. 4,16,482 in the shape of goods, and the remaining Rs. 21,73,269 in cash and fixed and floating deposits, in the Sirkar treasuries, and with the bankers.

Salt.

During the year 314,413 maunds of salt were manufactured, or 75,345 maunds more than in 1069, but the quantity issued was only 217,291 maunds, leaving 476,722 maunds in stock as compared with 379,600 in 1069. 500,025 maunds of Bombay salt were received, and 391,727 maunds sold. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 18,97,238, against a land revenue of Rs. 17,66,459 and Rs. 19,25,210 in 1069. The charges were Rs. 3,86,126 against Rs. 3,53,976, and the net revenue Rs. 15,11,112 against Rs. 15,71,234.

Stamps.

The total revenue from stamps was Rs. 3,56,530 against Rs. 3,48,806, and deducting charges (Rs. 17,198 against Rs. 38,083), the net income was Rs. 3,39,332, or Rs. 28,609 more than in the previous year.

Excise.

The sales of tobacco showed a further fall from 11,888 to 11,544 candies, and the gross revenue fell from Rs. 10,13,929 to Rs. 9,89,680. From abkari, opium and bhang, Rs. 6,57,064 were realized against Rs. 5,45,767 in 1069.

Customs.

During the year, the export duty on three articles was abolished and the tariff value of a fourth was reduced from Rs. 14 to Rs. 12. The total revenue from customs rose from Rs. 6,57,457 to Rs. 7,38,506, 97 per cent. of the whole having been derived from exports. The charges fell from Rs. 29,636 to Rs. 28,236.

Medical.

Arrangements were made about the close of the year for the registration of vital statistics throughout the State, registration, vaccination and conservancy having been formed into a special department, and placed under a Sanitary Commissioner. Two more dispensaries were opened during the year, and there were thus 34 hospitals and dispensaries at its close, (exclusive of the Lunatic Asylum Jail hospital and the two Maternity hospitals,) against 32 at its commencement. The total number of patients treated rose from 8,300 in- and 212,869 out-patients to 9,411 and 229,703, respectively, and the mortality among in-patients declined from 6.3 per cent. to 5.3 per cent. Both cholera and small-pox were far less virulent than in the previous year, but fever was generally prevalent, and especially severe in the south. The Maternity hospitals at Trivandrum and Quilon continued to do good work, and there were 17 licensed midwives attached to the other hospitals, who attended 422 cases of labour against 301 in 1069. 154 lunatics were treated in the asylum against 133 in 1069. The cost of the department during the year under report was Rs. 1,79,826 against Rs. 1,76,838, and an additional sum of Rs. 26,813 was spent on buildings. The total number of vaccine operations fell from 134,578 to 100,663, and the percentage of successful to the total number of operations from 85.7 to 82.7, while the average cost of a successful operation rose from As. 2-7 to As. 3-3. The cost of the department was Rs. 17,430 against Rs. 17,995 in 1069. In the Veterinary hospital 279 cases came under treatment against 252 in the previous year.

Conservancy.

The total expenditure on conservancy during the year was Rs. 48,558, or Rs. 10,045 more than in the previous year. Rs. 24,369 were expended in Trivandrum.

Education.

The total number of schools and scholars rose from 2,658 and 119,046 to 2,816 and 131,294, respectively, or by 5.6 and 9.3 per cent. respectively. 325 with 29,095 pupils were Sirkar, 1,338 with 60,783 pupils private aided, and 1,153 with 41,416 pupils private unaided, institutions. Of the total number of pupils, 102,361 were boys and 28,933 girls against 94,573 and 24,473, respectively, in 1069, the total forming 5.1 against 4.6 per cent. of the total population. The strength of the Maharaja's College remained low (123) as in the previous year, owing to the very small number (6) who passed the Matriculation Examination, and that of the

attached High School also fell from 788 to 755. There were 81 English schools with 8,819 pupils at the end of the year, as compared with 65 with 7,834 pupils at the commencement. Inspection work was unsatisfactory. The net cost on account of education was Rs. 2,91,688, or Rs. 35,496 more than that of 1069. The income from fees was Rs. 68,587. The strength of the Maharaja's High School for girls remained at 151, and the percentage of attendance was 87.4, the total expenditure being Rs. 18,890, while the fee income fell from Rs. 890 to Rs. 628. There were 174 pupils on the rolls of the Sanskrit College against 160 in 1069, and its cost increased to Rs. 8,714. The net cost on account of the Industrial School was Rs. 24,381, and that on account of the Reformatory School Rs. 2,710. Only 6 boys were admitted to the latter, though there were 22 juvenile convicts in the jail during the year.

COCHIN STATE.

(15TH AUGUST 1894 TO 15TH AUGUST 1895, MALAYALAM YEAR 1070.)

Owing to unseasonable rains and a partial failure of the north-east monsoon the crops suffered greatly. The yield of tea and coffee was very much below that of the previous year. The public health was good, neither cholera nor small-pox appearing in an epidemic form. Season and rainfall.

The total amount of revenue derived from land was Rs. 7,07,487 against Rs. 6,93,933 in 1069, and the expenditure Rs. 72,422 against Rs. 69,453, the increase under the former being due to the increased collections on account of assessment on Kole lands, and under the latter to the appointment of a special superintendent in connection with the settlement of sirkar lands in Malabar. Land revenue.

Two regulations were passed into law during the year: one for preventing thefts of coffee, and the other to provide for the acquisition of lands for public purposes. Several bills, such as the Stamp Bill, Cattle Trespass Bill, Chief Court Bill, Civil Courts Bill, Limitation Bill and the Civil Procedure Code Bill were under consideration. Legislation.

The actual strength of the police force at the close of the year was 429, or 8 less than the sanctioned strength. The casualties during the year were much less than in 1069, the number of resignations and desertions alone having fallen from 17 to 10; the number departmentally punished was slightly in excess (+6), and there was a marked increase from 18 to 35 in the number of prosecutions, of which, however, only 5 ended in convictions. Including the 79 cases pending investigation at the commencement of the year, the police had to deal with 1,668 cases, of which 896 were referred as false, 701 charged and 71 left in arrears. Of the 1,169 persons tried, 780 or 66.7 per cent. were convicted, as compared with 56 per cent. in the previous year, and Rs. 6,963, or 48.2 per cent. of the Rs. 14,461 worth of property, reported to have been lost, was recovered. The average duration of cases charged by the police showed a further reduction from 16.09 to 15.98 days, but that of cases referred as false rose from 38.28 to 40.71 days. Police.

The quality of the work of the Magistracy and of the Sessions Judges, as judged by the percentage of reversals of their decisions on appeal, deteriorated, no less than 52.7 per cent. of the Sub-Magistrates' judgments appealed against, and 31.8 of the District Magistrates', being reversed. The total number of original cases for disposal by the magistracy rose from 3,661 to 3,673, the number disposed of remaining exactly the same, viz., 3,634, and the arrears rising from 27 to 39. The appeals to the District Magistrates amounted to 247 or 70 more than in the previous year, and all of them were disposed of. The number of original cases for disposal by the Sessions Courts was 25 affecting 55 persons, as compared with 31 affecting 65 persons in 1069. They were all disposed of, and there was an improvement in the average duration of cases from 16 to 8 days in the Anjikaimal, and a retrogression from 2 to 6 in the Trichur, Court. The Appeal Court had less appeal and reference work than in the previous year, viz., 13 and 3 cases, respectively, against 19 and 5, but the amount of revision and miscellaneous petition work for Criminal justice.

disposal, and disposed, of by this court was heavier than in 1069, and the arrears were reduced from 18 and 2 to 9 and 1 respectively. The charges on account of criminal justice (Rs. 29,783) exceeded the receipts by Rs. 25,951.

Jails. The health of the jails was excellent, the daily average of sick being only 6 against 3.8 and 6.5, respectively, in the two preceding years. The number of jail punishments rose from 18 to 31. The average daily strength was 133.7 against 131.3. The total expenditure on the central jail amounted to Rs. 12,574, and the cost of the seven subsidiary jails to Rs. 1,797.

Civil justice. The total number of original suits for disposal fell from 8,675 to 8,130, of which 7,818 were disposed of as compared with 8,254 in the previous year, the arrears being thus reduced from 421 to 312. Of the total number of cases for disposal, the Munsifs' Courts contributed 7,756, or 95.4 per cent. (4,253 ordinary and 3,503 small cause suits) against 8,211 in 1069; and 4,060 of the former and 3,492 of the latter were disposed of against 4,374 and 3,559. 43.2 per cent. of the appealable decrees were appealed against as compared with 28.7 per cent. in 1069, but the lower courts' decisions were confirmed in 51.9 per cent. of the appeals against 49.1 per cent. in the previous year. The average duration of suits again showed a slight improvement. The number of original suits for disposal by the Zillah Courts was 374 against 464 in 1069, of which 266 were disposed of against 321, 58 per cent. of the appealable decisions being appealed against, and 44.3 per cent. confirmed, against 38.7 and 37.7, respectively, in 1069. The average duration of suits was reduced from 12 months and 24 days to 10 months and 3 days. Out of a total of 729 appeals, 553 were disposed of against 495 out of 617, only 33.7 per cent. of the appealable decisions being brought before the Appellate Court, and 70.5 per cent. being confirmed. Before the Appeal Court there were 264 appeals for disposal against 248 in 1069, of which 191 were disposed of against 185, and 73 were left in arrears against 63. The average duration of the appeals was 3 months and 21 days. His Highness the Rajah's Court of Appeal had 16 cases for disposal against 14 in 1069, and 6 of these were disposed of against 2. The receipts and charges on account of Civil Justice were Rs. 66,703 and Rs. 60,018 respectively.

Registration. During the year 29,912 documents were registered against 28,889 in 1069, their aggregate value being Rs. 1,15,24,775 against Rs. 1,04,28,061 in that year. The receipts and charges of the department were Rs. 43,788 and Rs. 18,467 against Rs. 41,058 and Rs. 16,522, the net income being Rs. 25,321 against Rs. 24,536.

Forests. The total receipts and charges of the Forest department were Rs. 1,17,634 and Rs. 65,839, respectively, against Rs. 1,27,711 and Rs. 62,215 in 1069, the decrease in receipts occurring chiefly under seigniorage, and the increase under charges being due to the construction of a cart road in Kodacheri forest. There were 33 sirkar elephants at the beginning of the year and 14 more were captured; 5 died and 11 were sold.

Trade. The value of the imports into, and exports from, the sirkar port of Malipuram rose from Rs. 15,99,111 and Rs. 13,35,788 to Rs. 19,20,646 and Rs. 18,77,498, respectively. The chief imports were rice, paddy and piece-goods, and the chief exports coconut oil, coir yarns and tea.

Public works. The total amount expended on Public Works was Rs. 3,95,550—Rs. 2,70,793 by the Chief Engineer's, and Rs. 1,24,757 by the Maramat, department. Rs. 58,372 of the total grant (Rs. 4,53,922) was unexpended. The distribution under the various heads was as follows:—buildings Rs. 50,757, bridges and canals Rs. 1,53,743, irrigation works Rs. 20,165, miscellaneous improvements and repairs Rs. 10,191, contingencies Rs. 3,040 and establishment Rs. 33,626. The mileage of roads maintained, exclusive of the Trichur town roads, was 372½ against 360 in 1069.

Salt. The total quantity of salt sold rose from 151,580 maunds to 164,842 maunds, and the receipts and charges from Rs. 4,63,987 to Rs. 4,98,554 and Rs. 1,00,344 to Rs. 1,07,878. The average consumption per head thus increased from 17.3 to 18.7 lb. No salt was manufactured in the State, the quantity required being purchased from Bombay.

Postal department. The number of articles carried by Anchel showed a considerable fall as compared with the previous year from 630,335 to 594,201, the decrease being entirely in private articles, which fell from 307,313 to 255,897. Official articles increased

from 321,743 to 332,453. The receipts of the department fell from Rs. 5,497 to Rs. 5,340, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 10,208 to Rs. 10,815, owing to the much-needed increase of pay from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5, granted to the Anchel peons, and the appointment of an Anchel inspector.

The net revenue from stamps was Rs. 43,285 against Rs. 44,681 in 1069, from tobacco Rs. 14,060 against Rs. 11,970, from abkari Rs. 1,23,349 against Rs. 1,22,441, from opium and bhang Rs. 29,279 against Rs. 29,280, and from customs Rs. 1,13,873 against Rs. 1,11,392. Stamps, excise and customs.

The total receipts and charges of the year amounted to Rs. 20,96,177 and Rs. 18,90,771, against Rs. 19,77,811 and Rs. 19,28,137, respectively, in the previous year, the increase of Rs. 1,18,366 under receipts occurring mainly under "Advances recovered," "Salt," "Land Revenue" and "Refunds," and the decrease under charges being mainly accounted for by the fact that advances which were formerly included in the closing balance were debited to accounts in 1069, and only Rs. 32,479 appeared under this head during the year under report. Deducting the charges from the receipts there was a surplus of Rs. 2,05,406, which raised the balance of the year from Rs. 41,58,332 to Rs. 43,71,758 at its close. Of this amount Rs. 32,34,600 were in Government securities, and Rs. 2,67,408 in the shape of goods in stock. Financial.

To the three towns—Ernakulam, Muttancherri and Trichur,—hitherto conserved, a fourth—Tripunithura—was added during the year, and the total expenditure on conservancy rose from Rs. 5,007 in 1069 to Rs. 5,807. The amount expended on sanitary works by the Public Works Department fell from Rs. 24,405 to Rs. 14,473. Conservancy and sanitation.

The number of medical institutions continued to be the same as in the previous year, viz., 4 hospitals and 7 dispensaries, exclusive of the jail hospital at Ernakulam, and the lunatic asylum and small-pox hospital at Trichur. The total number of in-patients treated fell from 2,457 in 1069 to 2,383, while out-patients increased from 103,674 to 111,411. The mortality amongst the former again decreased, from 6.87 to 5 per cent. There were 24,642 vaccinations against 26,004 in the previous year, with a percentage of success of 85.8 against 85.6. The total expenditure on medical services fell from Rs. 40,937 to Rs. 38,483, while that on vaccination rose from Rs. 4,024 to Rs. 4,085. Medical.

Including indigenous schools the total number of schools and pupils under instruction rose from 833 and 23,125 to 992 and 30,696, respectively. 53 schools with 4,721 pupils were sirkar, 118 schools with 8,440 pupils private aided, and 816 schools with 17,535 pupils private unaided, institutions. 29 schools with 1,524 pupils were for girls only. Of the total number of pupils under instruction 22,622 were boys and 8,074 girls, against 20,872 and 7,253, respectively, in 1069, the total forming 4.2 against 3.9 per cent. of the population. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 93,271 against Rs. 86,342 in 1069, the receipts being Rs. 23,604 against Rs. 20,315. Education.

GODÁVARI AGENCY. (1895-96.)

The season was decidedly favourable, and the health of the people above the average owing to the general absence of epidemic diseases. Good crops of cholum were reaped, and paddy, thanks to timely rains, was raised in many fields usually planted with dry crops. The yield of tamarinds was good in Polavaram, Yellavaram and Chódavaramu. The recorded rainfall was about 8 inches above the average in Bhadrachalam, and about 4 inches below in Polavaram, in Yellavaram division it was about 34 inches, and in Chódavaramu division about 4 inches less than that recorded in the previous year. In Bhadrachalam taluk and Polavaram division there was an excess both of births and deaths over last year's figures, and in spite of the year being generally healthy, there were more deaths attributed to fever, in these two divisions, the number in Polavaram showing an increase of 286. Season and health.

The Special Assistant Agent's award in the Ramacherlagudem-Jangareddigudem boundary case was confirmed by the District Court, and that officer successfully Boundary disputes.

defended his decision in the Bandivarigudem-Jilugumilli boundary case, in a suit brought against Government by the Borrapalem proprietrix.

Disturbances.

There were no disturbances during the year.

Police.

One constable of Addatigela station was convicted of assault and simple hurt, in Yellavaram division, and dismissed from the force. There were no other complaints against the police. The question of abolishing the Kota police station owing to the bad water-supply was under discussion during the year.

Criminal and civil justice.

There were 502 criminal cases involving 1,036 persons for disposal against 490 cases with 1,085 persons in the previous year. 493 were disposed of, 264 persons being convicted. There were 12 appeals, all of which were disposed of. 321 original civil suits and 15 appeals were instituted during the year against 343 and 4, respectively, in 1894-95, 365 of the former and 17 of the latter being disposed of. The disposal both of criminal and civil judicial work was satisfactory.

Public works.

Almost the whole of the allotment of Rs. 18,000 sanctioned for agency civil works was spent during the year under report, the principal works in progress being (1) blasting and levelling work in the Gurrupuzhari ghât in the Bhadrâchalam agency, (2) the Chôdavaramu-Geddada road in the Chôdavaramu division, (3) the Timmapuram-Ramavaram road in the Yellavaram division, and (4) the Kannapuram-Polavaram road in the Polavaram division.

Abkâri and opium.

The current abkâri demand for 1895-96 was Rs. 22,584, of which Rs. 21,287 were collected. There was an increase of revenue in Polavaram division owing to keen competition, but a decrease in the other taluks. The revenue from opium rents and license fees decreased from Rs. 4,106 to Rs. 3,733, owing to want of competition among the bidders at opium sales.

Medical.

The post of hospital assistant of the Polavaram dispensary was a second time rendered vacant by the death of the occupant; in spite of this, however, the attendance of patients increased during the year from 3,172 to 4,017. There was a slight decrease in the attendance of out-patients at the Bhadrâchalam (— 103) and Chôdavaramu (— 330) dispensaries. The number of vaccine operations decreased from 4,135 to 3,909, and the percentage of successful cases from 86.52 to 77.7, the average cost of each being As. 7-3.

Education.

The total number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year was 1,946 against 1,710 in the previous year, and the average daily attendance increased from 1,185 to 1,344. The number of aboriginal pupils, however, decreased from 188 boys and 15 girls to 152 boys and 11 girls. The numbers of pupils found qualified for result grants and of schools inspected by the subordinate officers of the Educational department fell heavily, only 449 pupils being found qualified against 600 in the previous year. Fee receipts amounted to Rs. 354.

VIZAGAPATAM AGENCY. (1895-96.)

General.

The chief occurrence of interest during the year was the handing over charge of the Jeypore estate to the young Maharâja on the 27th November 1895, with a balance of Rs. 9,14,170, of which Rs. 7,42,900 were in promissory notes. Other events of interest were the settlement of certain resumed muttas in the Golconda hills, and the introduction, for the first time, of the Forest Act into the Jeypore estate. The Bissamkatak and Payakapad estates continued under management, and their balances on 31st March 1896 were Rs. 25,387 and Rs. 27,607, respectively.

Season and public health.

There were no disturbances, and the season and the health of the people were sufficiently satisfactory. The rainfall exceeded the average in all the stations where it was registered. The crops yielded fairly, and prices ruled normal. There were a few deaths from small-pox, and influenza prevailed in Jeypore, causing several deaths.

Boundary disputes.

No new disputes were reported during the year, but the appointment of a boundary commission to demarcate the boundary between Jeypore and other States in the Central Provinces was sanctioned by Government, and the Central Provinces

authorities addressed on the subject. The boundary between Boragam and Tarapur was finally demarcated by the Deputy Tahsildar of Jeypore and the Tahsildar of Bastar during the year.

The total number of criminal original cases received during the year (1,537) showed a decrease of 79 as compared with last year's figure, and 1,535 cases were disposed of. The number of appeals increased from 34 to 54, of which 49 were disposed of. The number of civil suits instituted (446) fell by 107, the decrease being chiefly in the courts of the Senior Assistant Agent, and 106 the Gunupur, Rayaghada and Malkanagiri Munsifs. 35 appeals were disposed of, leaving 4 pending.

The number of persons killed by wild beasts during the year fell from 144 to 138, no less than 129 of these deaths occurring in the Special Assistant Agent's division. 264 wild animals were killed, and Rs. 6,457 were paid as rewards.

The net grant for expenditure on Public Works during the year was Rs. 1,06,478, of which Rs. 96,576 were spent, leaving Rs. 9,902 unexpended; Rs. 7,882 of this, however, being estate grant for the Rayaghada road, only Rs. 2,020 lapsed to Government. Rs. 28,596 were expended on the Pârvatîpuram-Rayaghada road against Rs. 13,401 in the previous year and Rs. 26,658 in the four previous years, and the Narâyanapatnam road was completed at a total cost of Rs. 13,533, Rs. 6,925 being spent in the year under report. Other new works in hand were the Kotapad-Bastar road, the Koraput-Lakshmipur road, the Ranigedda-Singapur road and the Devarapalli-Jelada road. Under orders of Government, works above the ghâts were re-transferred to the Public Works Department during the year.

The total demand of the Gunupur and Koraput farms was Rs. 57,365, of which Rs. 56,325 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,040, which was subsequently realized. The rent of the Gunupur farm decreased by Rs. 3,106, owing to the closing of 13 shops in the Gunupur and Palkonda taluks. The demand of the amani areas was Rs. 39,916 against Rs. 32,615 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 7,301, due to the keen competition for shops. Rs. 39,042 were collected during the year, and of the balance Rs. 803 were collected after its close. The total demand of the supply and vend monopolies fell from Rs. 43,099 to Rs. 37,059, of which Rs. 37,000 were collected during, and the balance after the close of, the year. The total quantity consumed was 7,907 lb. against 7,928 lb.

The original allotment for expenditure under sanitation was Rs. 3,992, and it was supplemented by Rs. 147 by transfer from other works and agency reserve. The whole of the amount was expended during the year.

The number of hospitals was the same as in the previous year, 309 in-patients and 35,538 out-patients being treated against 287 and 32,985, respectively, in that year. The increase of out-patients was mainly due to the improvement at Bissamkatak (+ 3,160), where the hospital was open the whole year. The number of vaccinations fell from 13,521 to 13,143, and the percentage of successful cases from 87.2 to 81.1. The quality of lymph supplied was the subject of general complaint.

There were 106 schools at the close of the year as against 97 in the previous year, the increase being under result schools, which rose from 44 to 59. The number of pupils on the rolls increased from 2,236 to 2,497—aboriginals numbering 263 against 240—and the average daily attendance from 1,749 to 1,863, but the number of pupils found qualified for grants fell from 889 to 789.

GANJÂM AGENCY. (1895-96.)

The health of the people and the season were good, and there were abundant rains during the year, the average being 75.63 against 60.27 of the previous year. Both dry and wet crops were excellent.

In the year under report the villagers of Devudala, a village in the Mandasa Maliahs, encroached upon 20 acres of land belonging to one, Savara Haribuyya, of

Thithirango, in Koipuram Agency of Parlákimedi Maliahs. It having been decided by the Agent in 1877 that the village Thithirango was within the boundary of Parlákimedi Maliahs, the Senior Assistant Agent was instructed to issue orders to the villagers of Devudala not to interfere with the lands in dispute. Under the orders of Government Mr. J. L. McO'Leary was appointed, about the end of January 1896, to the special duty of demarcating the boundary between the Goomsur Hills and the ordinary tracts. The line was traced as far as a peak called Rohapennu, and altogether 27 miles and 2 chains were cut without any serious opposition from the Khonds.

Disturbances
and Hill
chiefs.

There were no disturbances in the Agency tracts during the year. Kunjerpatro, Patro of Simonbadi, and Tumbanathapatro, Patro of Chellagoda, died, and were succeeded by their sons Iswarapatro and Deenabandhu. The latter, however, was ordered to learn his duties from his uncle Madhavapatro, who was appointed to act for him. No unfavourable reports were received against the Ráyagada Bissoyi, but the Tát Rája of Godapur continued refractory, and the people of Rámagiri mutta were engaged in intrigues against their Patro during the year.

Police.

The conduct of the Police was not altogether satisfactory during the year. The station-house officer of Budaguda was responsible for failure of justice in some murders committed at Budaguda, and he was reduced by the District Superintendent. The Police also showed incompetence in some murder cases which took place near Udayagiri in March.

Criminal and
civil justice.

277 criminal cases involving 730 persons were disposed of in the year against 257 cases affecting 669 persons in 1894-95. There was only one appeal, which was disposed of by the Special Assistant Agent. There were 173 civil suits for disposal against 165 in the previous year, of which 157 were disposed of, and all the 5 appeals filed were decided.

Wild
animals.

The number of wild animals killed and the amount of rewards paid was 90 and Rs. 1,597, respectively, against 88 and Rs. 1,695 in the previous year, while the number of persons and cattle killed by wild animals was 85 and 25, respectively, against 57 and 36.

Forests.

The receipts and charges under the head of forests in the Parlákimedi forests were reported to have amounted to Rs. 1,069 and Rs. 958, respectively. 38 cases of theft of wood were charged in the year under report, most of them ending in conviction.

Public works.

The total allotment for public works was Rs. 28,000, of which Rs. 26,278 were expended,—Rs. 1,647 spent on new works, Rs. 3,481 on repairs to buildings and Rs. 20,507 on repairs to communications. The small amount spent on new works was remarkable.

Abkari and
opium.

The auction system was extended throughout the whole agency, and 75 agency shops were put up to auction for 15 months—from January 1896 to April 1897—and fetched Rs. 10,164, which was equivalent to Rs. 8,131 for 12 months. In 1895 49 shops were sold by auction for Rs. 8,070 and 18 shops on license fees for Rs. 540. The shop at Serango in the Parlákimedi Maliahs was not opened during the year, as there was no demand for opium in those tracts, but the consumption in the remaining shops, namely, at Udayagiri and Tekkabuli, increased from 1,928 to 2,023 tolas.

Medical.

The attendance at the Goomsur-Udayagiri hospital increased from 25 in- and 2,830 out-patients to 70 in- and 4,790 out-patients, while that at the Rámagiri-Udayagiri hospital fell from 106 in- and 2,908 out-patients to 98 in- and 2,632 out-patients. Vaccination made considerable progress, the number of successful cases (9,268) increasing by 2,688, while the total number of cases vaccinated (9,874) also increased by 2,682.

Education.

The total number of boys and girls on the rolls on 31st March 1896 was 2,422 and 115 against 2,214 and 142 of last year. Of these, 622 boys and 11 girls belonged to aboriginal races, 270 of the boys being Khonds, 172 Panos, 27 Sowrahs, and 12 Haddi, while 5 of the girls were Khonds and 5 Panos.

PUDUKKÓTTAI STATE.

(FASLI 1305—JULY 1895 TO JUNE 1896.)

The year under report was the first succeeding the installation of His Highness the Rája, and it is satisfactory to note that the policy instituted under the auspices of the Government of Madras during his minority was steadily maintained. His Highness the Rája had an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy at Trichinopoly in December 1895, and paid a visit to His Excellency the Governor at Madras in January 1896.

General and
political.

The rainfall was heavier than that of the previous year and the season was, on the whole, comparatively favourable. Small-pox and fever both prevailed during the year.

Season and
public health.

The demand under land revenue rose from Rs. 5,27,284 to Rs. 5,30,142, out of which Rs. 25,468 were remitted, having been already paid in a different form, and Rs. 4,74,720 were collected. Of old arrears of land revenue other than quit-rents on enfranchised ináms, Rs. 31,577 were collected, and Rs. 1,753 remitted, and the collections of arrears of quit-rents on enfranchised ináms amounted to Rs. 13,850. The total land revenue collection was thus Rs. 5,20,147 against Rs. 4,31,219, showing an increase of Rs. 88,928.

Land
revenue.

250 square miles were surveyed in Alangudi taluk at a cost of Rs. 26,988. As the survey of the taluk was not completed during the year, no revenue settlement operations were undertaken.

Revenue
survey and
settlement.

The following Regulations were passed during the year:—Regulation I of 1895—A Regulation to avoid loss by the default of Public Accountants, Regulation II of 1895—To introduce the British Succession Certificate Act VII of 1889 in lieu of the old British Act XXVII of 1860 previously in force, Regulation III of 1895—The new Court Fees Regulation, Regulation IV of 1895—A Regulation to amend the Registration Regulation of 1885, Regulation I of 1896—A Regulation to assimilate the law relating to post offices with that in force in British India, and Regulation II of 1896—A Regulation to amend a clerical error in Article I (a) Schedule II of the new Court Fees Regulations.

Legislation.

1,595 cases of all kinds were reported by the police during the year, of which 1,520 or 95 per cent. were detected, against 2,051 cases with a detection of 95 per cent. in the previous fasli. The percentage of convictions of the persons arrested (2,629) fell from 66 to 64. The number of cases under the Indian Penal Code declined from 402 to 316, but the percentage of detection rose from 74 to 77. The number of cases referred as false, of summonses served and of warrants executed by the police was 280, 15,352 and 1,095, respectively. All the police stations in the State were inspected by the Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly.

Police.

There were in all 3,754 criminal cases for disposal, in which 5,742 persons were involved, against 4,514 cases involving 6,623 persons in the previous year. The total number convicted was 2,399, the percentage of convictions under the Indian Penal Code rising from 35.1 to 38.8, while that under special and local laws declined from 94.6 to 93 per cent. The fines imposed amounted to Rs. 6,157, of which Rs. 5,004 were realized. The average duration of trials was 3½ days against 3¼ days in the previous fasli. The Sessions Court disposed of 17 cases involving 23 persons, against 16 involving 28 persons, and the Chief Magistrate heard 131 appeals, in 92 of which the decisions of the lower Courts were upheld or modified, while in 39 they were reversed. The number of appeals disposed of by the Chief Court in its original and appellate sides fell from 17 to 11, the judgments in 3 being reversed. There were 122 review petitions, of which all but 12 were disposed of.

Criminal
justice.

There were 86 convicts in the central jail at the commencement of the year, and 134 were admitted, making a total of 210 against 254. The total jail charges increased from Rs. 7,493 to Rs. 8,145, while the average cost of diet per head decreased from As. 1-9 to As. 1-8. Various improvements were introduced in the administration of the department during the year.

Jail.

The number of regular suits for disposal in the Chief Court advanced from 1,238 to 1,301, and that of small cause suits from 1,511 to 1,815. Of the total number, 1,065 regular suits and 1,399 small causes were disposed of against

Civil justice.

1,021 and 1,379 in the previous year. 1,120 miscellaneous petitions were also disposed of. The average duration of contested regular, and small cause, suits, rose from 99 and 34 days to 174 and 43 days, respectively. The number of appeals for disposal during the year fell from 123 to 118, of which 99 were disposed of against 57. The average duration of an appeal advanced from 4 months and 7 days to 8 months and 1 day. There were 41 review applications for disposal during the year, of which 40 were disposed of, and out of 25 petitions for review of appeal judgments, 21 were decided. 1,419 suits were entertained by the nine rural Small Cause Courts, and 1,399 were disposed of. The Court-fee collections amounted to Rs. 38,385 against Rs. 35,630 in the previous fasli, and the expenditure was Rs. 28,488 against Rs. 28,685.

Registration. The number of documents registered (20,854) showed a further decline of 1,765, and the aggregate value of the transactions decreased from Rs. 23,22,686 to Rs. 22,47,305, or by 3·2 per cent. The receipts from registration fees amounted to Rs. 23,703, against Rs. 24,778, and the expenditure to Rs. 17,417 against Rs. 17,685, resulting in a surplus of Rs. 6,286. All the Sub-Registry offices were inspected during the year.

Public works. The total outlay on public works increased from Rs. 1,47,003 to Rs. 1,48,622, and was distributed as follows:—buildings Rs. 38,105, roads Rs. 34,962, irrigation works Rs. 30,862, conservancy Rs. 20,263 and establishments Rs. 12,281.

Postal department. The amalgamation of the State post with the Imperial post was attended with the most gratifying results. A new post office was opened during the year, raising the total number to 15.

Financial. Including the opening balance of Rs. 3,87,881, the total receipts were Rs. 11,94,219 and the expenditure Rs. 9,13,768, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,75,451, of which Rs. 2,75,000 were in Government securities. The expenditure was Rs. 1,85,190 in excess of the previous year, the increase being mainly due to the payment of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Manovirti Jāgīr, and to higher expenditure on settlement, agricultural laws, education and medical relief. The receipts were the highest on record with the exception of the year 1891-92, and there was an improvement in every branch of revenue.

Abkārī. The separate shop system was in force during the year, and 8,806 gallons of liquor were manufactured against 5,506 gallons in the previous year, while the issues were 8,191 gallons against 7,658. The total demand under all heads of abkārī revenue was Rs. 54,559, of which Rs. 54,197 were collected. 143 toddy shops were opened against 168 in the previous year, and license fees amounted to Rs. 18,308 against Rs. 21,503.

Medical. Besides the central hospital at Puddukkottai, there were 7 rural dispensaries, 3 of them having been newly opened during the year. Including 233 in-patients, 35,359 patients were treated in the central hospital against 29,087 in the previous year, and 44,116 cases were treated in the rural dispensaries. 28 major and 585 minor surgical operations were successfully performed, and the midwives attended 193 cases. The total cost of hospital establishments was Rs. 25,095. The number of vaccinations increased from 9,354 to 13,038, of which 11,812 were successful, but the percentage of successful cases declined from 92·7 to 90·5.

Education. There were at the close of the fasli 649 pupils on the rolls of the Rāja's college against 605 in the previous fasli, and the average number was 611 against 580. The expenditure of the college declined from Rs. 20,285 to Rs. 18,915, and the average cost of each pupil from Rs. 33-12-10 to Rs. 29-2-4. Eight out of 13 candidates passed the F.A. examination with one in the first class, 24 out of 41 were successful in the Matriculation, and 59 out of 64 in the Lower Secondary examinations. At the Sirkar Girls' school there were 173 pupils on the rolls at the end of the year, against 164 in the previous year, and the expenditure was Rs. 2,333 against Rs. 2,496. The number of elementary schools increased from 270 to 305, and that of boys and girls under instruction from 6,547 and 375, respectively, to 7,424 and 570. At the close of the year, however, there were only 244 schools against 219 at the close of the previous fasli. The expenditure under elementary education was Rs. 12,347, and the total expenditure on instruction amounted to Rs. 41,000 against Rs. 33,084 in the previous year.

BANGANAPALLE. (1895-96.)

The Nawab made a tour to Madras to meet His Excellency the Viceroy on the occasion of his recent visit. His relations with some of the jāgirdārs continued to be somewhat strained owing to disputes regarding resumption and succession. General and political.

In spite of a deficiency in the rainfall of the earlier monsoon, the season was, on the whole, favourable and the harvest was good. Cholera appeared in Banganapalle town in October, but effective measures appear to have been adopted to prevent the spread of the epidemic. Season and public health.

Two systems of land revenue were in force in the State; under the first, land was let out to ryots on contract for periods varying from 1 to 10 years, and, under the second, pattās were given to Reddis and karnams, who gave their own pattās to the ryots. The settled demand of the year was Rs. 1,83,240 under land revenue, and Rs. 2,29,670 under all sources including land revenue, against Rs. 1,82,209 and Rs. 2,26,040, respectively, in the previous year, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 1,031 under land revenue, and Rs. 2,599 under all sources. Of this, Rs. 1,52,665 under land revenue, and Rs. 1,93,692 under all sources were collected during the year against Rs. 1,69,627 and Rs. 2,10,593, respectively, in the previous year, leaving at the end of the year a balance of Rs. 30,575 under land revenue and Rs. 35,978 under all sources. Of this balance, Rs. 25,453 related to the Nawab's villages, and Rs. 10,525 to jāgirdārs. Land revenue.

There was no change in police organization except that the office of cotwal was abolished, and four peons were newly appointed instead. The admissions into the jail were 30 against 26 in the previous year, and the number remaining at the end of the year was 7 against 8 in the previous year, all of whom were the Nawab's subjects. Police and jail.

Fifty-six cases were filed during the year before the Sadar Court, and 54 were disposed of against 46 in the previous year. In the Magistrate's Court inclusive of the 3 cases pending at the beginning of the year, the total number for disposal was 180 against 236, of which 172 were disposed of against 233 in the previous year, leaving a balance of 8 cases. The average pendency of the disposed-of cases was 6 days in the Sadar Court and 8 days in the Magistrate's Court. Criminal justice.

The number of cases filed in the Sadar Court during the year was 43 against 32 in the previous year, and all were disposed of, the average pendency being 10 days against 4 days. In the Adawlut Court, including 16 cases pending at the beginning of the year, there were 239 cases for disposal, of which 217 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 22 at the end of the year. The average pendency of the disposed-of cases was 32 days against 30 days in the previous year. Civil justice.

121 instruments involving property valued at Rs. 19,266 were registered during the year, against 114 involving property valued at Rs. 27,547 in the previous year. Registration.

Under the head of Public Works, a sum of Rs. 16,075 was spent during the year against the budget figure of Rs. 17,600 and against Rs. 5,500 in the previous year. The difference of Rs. 1,525 was due on work done, but not yet paid for. Public works.

The demand under stamps was Rs. 3,490 against Rs. 3,500 in the previous year. Stamps.

The following statement compares in decimals of lakhs of rupees the actuals of 1894-95, the budget estimates and actuals of 1895-96, and the budget estimate of 1896-97:— Financial.

		1894-95.	1895-96.		1896-97.
		Actuals.	Budget.	Actuals.	Budget.
	Opening balance ...	·10	·13	·13	·16
Receipts	...	1·09	1·14	1·17	1·12
Charges	...	1·06	1·14	1·14	1·19
	Surplus (+), deficit (-) ...	+ ·03	...	+ ·03	- ·07
	Closing balance ...	·13	·13	·16	·09

The total revenue amounted to Rs. 2,29,670 and the charges to Rs. 1,14,388, of which only Rs. 34,388 were actually on account of the administration of the State. The expenditure on the Nawab's household amounted to Rs. 80,000, and Rs. 97,208 were appropriated by the jagirdars.

Salt, abkari, mohtarfa and opium.

The demand under salt is the same every year, Rs. 3,000 being a settled amount of compensation paid by the British Government for the suppression of earth-salt modas. The demands under abkari, mohtarfa and opium were Rs. 16,601, Rs. 2,708 and Rs. 1,670 against Rs. 15,354, Rs. 2,869 and Rs. 1,560, respectively, in the previous year.

Medical.

There were 478 births and 454 deaths against 518 and 553 in the previous year. This gives a proportion of 13.46 births and 12.78 deaths per mille of the total population. The total admissions to the hospital during the year rose from 11,392 to 11,711, and the number of vaccinations from 786 to 897, of which 799 were successful, 53 unsuccessful and 45 unknown.

Education.

There were 18 schools against 15 in the previous year, of which 16 were Telugu schools, 1 English and 1 Persian. The total strength of all was 731 against 595 in the previous year. An Inspector of Schools was appointed, and there was a suggestion of making education compulsory.

SANDURU. (1895-96.)

Season and public health.

The rainfall was 32.78 inches against 27.92 in 1894, and the harvest being good, prices were, with one or two exceptions, lower than in 1894-95. The season was favourable, but unhealthy.

Criminal justice.

In the Criminal Court 87 cases were disposed of against 65 in the previous year, cattle trespass and other offences under the Forest Act being responsible for more than half of the total number for disposal. The average duration of cases, from the date of report or complaint to that of disposal, rose from 5.74 to 18.42 days, but the average actual duration of trials fell from 1.19 to 1.15 days.

Financial.

The net revenue from all sources decreased from Rs. 52,561 to Rs. 50,025, owing mainly to the bulk of the arrears under land revenue having been realized in the previous year. On the other hand, the expenditure increased from Rs. 44,720 to Rs. 45,451, the largest excess having been incurred on the Jubilee Middle School.

Debts.

The debts of the late Raja were further reduced by Rs. 4,583, and the balance under this head stood at Rs. 12,552 at the close of the year.

Vital statistics.

The mortality from all causes was 412 against 447, and the births were 473 against 362 in the previous year, showing a death-rate of 36.17 and a birth-rate of 41.53 per mille. There were 274 deaths from fever and 55 from cholera.

Medical.

The number of persons treated in the dispensary during the year was 6,975 against 5,914, but the average daily attendance fell from 49.52 to 42.20. The number of surgical operations rose from 110 to 135, while that of vaccinations fell from 542 to 285, of which 278 were successful.

Education.

The average attendance of pupils at the Jubilee Middle School rose from 68.58 to 90.25. Seven boys were sent up for the Lower Secondary Examination, of whom 1 passed completely and 3 partially. The number of pupils in the Canarese schools who were presented for examination rose from 116 to 121, of whom 76 passed, earning an aggregate grant of Rs. 69, against 74 with an aggregate grant of Rs. 55 in the previous year.

POLITICAL PENSIONS. (1895-96.)

The sum paid through the office of the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends to Carnatic Jagirdar and Yeomiahdar stipendiaries was Rs. 2,51,048 against Rs. 2,38,116, and the arrears paid to the heirs of deceased stipendiaries Rs. 450 against Rs. 2,147 in the previous year. The amount paid direct from the Bank of Madras decreased from Rs. 1,76,580 to Rs. 1,51,760. The number of stipendiaries including those paid at out-stations on 1st April 1896 was 612 against 618 on the same date in 1895. 40 stipendiaries died during the year against 34 in the previous year. They were in receipt of stipends to the amount of Rs. 1,094, of which Rs. 500 were continued, the remainder lapsing to Government. 16 stipendiaries drawing Rs. 60 per mensem commuted their stipends and received bonuses to the amount of Rs. 5,802.

Carnatic stipends.

COVENANTED CIVILIANS. (1895-96.)

The number of Covenanted Civilians on the Madras establishment on the 1st April 1895 was 151, and the number of Statutory Civilians 6. There were 8 new appointments, 3 retirements and 6 deaths, so that, on the 1st April 1896, the strength of the service, including 5 Statutory Civilians, was 156. The following statement shows details as to employment of these officers:—

	On 1st April	
	1895.	1896.
Officers serving at the Presidency	20	21
District officers { Judicial	20	19
Revenue	75	79
Officers holding special appointments	6	8
Officers absent on leave or otherwise	30	22
Officers serving in other Presidencies	6	7
Total	157	156

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LANDS.

(FASLI 1304—JULY 1894 TO JUNE 1895.)

Land
revenue.

THE land revenue of the Presidency is derived from the undermentioned sources :—
(a) peishcush or revenue from permanently-settled estates; (b) shrotriem jodi or quit-rent levied on inam villages held on favourable tenure; (c) assessment and water-rate levied on lands held under the ryotwari system; and (d) miscellaneous revenue.

Peishcush or
revenue from
permanently-
settled
estates.

The total amount of peishcush payable during the fasli was Rs. 50,37,024 against Rs. 50,54,005 in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 16,981 was mainly due to the taking over by Government of the collection of quit-rents on whole inam villages in the Ramnad zemindari.

Shrotriem
jodi.

The quit-rents payable to Government on villages held on shrotriem or favourable tenure amounted to Rs. 7,38,176 against Rs. 7,20,410 in the preceding year.

Ryotwari
villages and
holdings.

The total number of ryotwari villages in the year was 23,185 against 23,977 in the preceding year. The decrease was chiefly due to the clubbing of villages at the resurvey and settlement of the Trichinopoly district. Excluding the South Canara district, which has not yet been fully surveyed, the total extent of land occupied on ryotwari tenure was nearly 22½ million acres, showing an increase of 287,000 acres, or 1·3 per cent. over that of fasli 1303. The increase occurred in all the districts except Bellary, Trichinopoly and Nilgiris, the decrease in the first district being merely due to the transfer of 21 villages to the Anantapur district. The decrease in Trichinopoly (23,002 acres) occurred wholly on dry lands, and was ascribed partly to the adoption of new survey areas, and partly to the exclusion from pattas, in the new survey, of lands unfit for cultivation or used for public purposes, while that in the Nilgiri district was attributed chiefly to the relinquishments of gold mining lands in Gudalur. Excluding the 3 districts, referred to above, the occupied area in the remaining districts showed an increase of 320,641 acres. Of this, 50,874 acres were transferred from inam to ryotwari in the Cuddapah, South Arcot, Tanjore and Madura districts. The area newly taken up on darkhast in excess of the extent relinquished was 220,075 acres. The increase was large in the Cuddapah, Anantapur, South Arcot and Salem districts, under the stimulus of a comparatively favourable south-west monsoon. The total assessment of holdings amounted to 428·58 lakhs, or 7·61 lakhs more than in the previous year. More than one-half of the increase, or Rs. 4·28 lakhs, occurred in the Trichinopoly district, which was resettled during the year. The remainder represented chiefly the assessment on the increased area, taken up for occupation, and on the resumed inams referred to above. Compared with fasli 1285 (1875-76), the year which preceded the great famine of 1876-78, the total area under holdings during fasli 1304 (1894-95) exhibited an increase of 2·21 million acres, or 11·04 per cent. This improvement was common to all districts except Kurnool, which has not yet recovered from the effects of the great famine.

Ryotwari
cultivation.

The total area cropped during the year, exclusive of miscellaneous cultivation, amounted to 18·62 million acres, or which was slightly in excess of the area cultivated in the previous year. There was a very large increase in the area sown in Anantapur, even after allowing for the transfer of villages from Bellary, due as already explained to an early north-east monsoon, but this increase was counterbalanced by decreases in many other districts, particularly in Godavari, Bellary, North Arcot, Tinnevely and Coimbatore. The percentage of cultivation to holdings in the year amounted to 83·74 against 84·47 in the previous year. Including cultivation shown

under 'miscellaneous,' the total area cropped amounted to 19·46 million acres against 19·38 millions in fasli 1303 (1893-94).

The total ryotwari demand, excluding water-rate and second-crop charge, amounted to 428·58 lakhs. The revenue from water-rate and second-crop charge was 7·94 and 9·51 lakhs, respectively, or a total of 17·45 lakhs. Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of over 2·95 lakhs, of which 2·08 lakhs related to second-crop charge. The decrease occurred in all districts, except Ganjam, Godavari, Nellore, Kurnool and Trichinopoly, and was particularly large in North Arcot (—Rs. 72,142), Madura (—Rs. 55,205), Tinnevely (—Rs. 49,465), Kistna (—Rs. 39,719), Anantapur (—Rs. 38,985), Chingleput (—Rs. 30,727), South Arcot (—Rs. 21,360), Cuddapah (—Rs. 18,721), and Tanjore (—Rs. 13,204). In Kistna the decrease was merely the result of the transfer of the classification of certain lands from dry to wet, and the inclusion of the water-rate under wet assessment; in the other 8 districts it was due to insufficient water-supply. Of the 5 districts, in which there was an increase of revenue under this head, the amount of increase in Nellore and Kurnool was small; in Godavari it was ascribed by the Collector to the suspension of the imposition of enhanced water-rate, and in Trichinopoly to the levy of a separate charge on lands on which the second-crop assessment had been compounded at the old settlement, but which were registered as single crop lands at the revised settlement. The assessment remitted on lands left waste, or on which the crops were lost, amounted to 9·14 lakhs against 5·44 lakhs in the previous year. Nearly 2½ lakhs were remitted in Tinnevely, which suffered most during the year, more than a lakh in Anantapur, and between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 in each of the districts of Cuddapah, Nellore, Madura, North Arcot and Coimbatore. Besides these remissions, which were granted with reference to the state of the season, there were, as usual, the fixed remissions or abatements of the demand recurring from year to year, and deductions from village collections in favour of religious institutions, &c. These remissions and deductions amounted to Rs. 6,11,565 and Rs. 9,60,782 against Rs. 6,60,845 and Rs. 13,46,203 in the previous year.

Gross ryot-
wari demand,
remissions
and deduc-
tions.

The miscellaneous revenue amounted to 64·65 lakhs of rupees against 54·38 lakhs in the previous year. The following abstract shows the variations under the more important heads :—

Miscellaneous
revenue.

Items.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1304.	Difference.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams including water-rate ...	Rs. 23,52,319	Rs. 33,71,537	+ 10,19,218
2. Revenue from lands cultivated, but not included in pattas ...	5,87,391	5,71,473	— 15,918
3. Revenue from cultivation of poramboke lands ...	3,02,050	3,11,033	+ 8,983
4. Charge for water in zemindari and inam villages ...	6,82,138	7,11,105	+ 28,967
5. Tree revenue ...	4,60,934	5,24,115	+ 63,181
6. Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management.	91,029	93,088	+ 2,059
7. Other items ...	9,61,985	8,82,488	— 79,500
Total ...	54,37,846	64,64,836	+ 10,26,990

The net ryotwari demand, excluding remissions and deductions, but including water-rate and second-crop charge, amounted to 485·82 lakhs of rupees against 472·25 in the previous year. The total increase was 22·22 lakhs, while the total decrease was only 8·65 lakhs, so that there was a net increase of 13·57 lakhs.

Net ryotwari
demand.

The total land revenue demand under all the heads amounted to Rs. 5,43,56,939 against Rs. 5,29,98,729 in fasli 1303 as detailed below :—

Total land
revenue
demand—
Current.

Heads.	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1304.
Peishcush on permanently-settled estates ...	Rs. 50,54,005	Rs. 50,37,024
Shrotriem jodi ...	7,20,410	7,38,176
Ryotwari and miscellaneous ...	4,72,24,314	4,85,81,738
Total ...	5,29,98,729	5,43,56,938

Cesses. The total current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 73,89,724 against Rs. 49,17,827 in fasli 1303.

Total demand under land revenue and cesses—Current. The total current demand under land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 6,17,46,662, of which Rs. 6,05,01,474 were collected within the year, and Rs. 1,590 written off the accounts, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 12,43,598, or 2.01 per cent. at its close, against Rs. 18,61,699, or 3.2 per cent. of the demand in the preceding year.

Arrears. The total arrear demand under all heads at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 21,21,416, of which Rs. 19,09,711 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 39,567 were written off the accounts, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 1,42,138, or 6.7 per cent. at its close, against Rs. 2,10,206, or 7.8 per cent. in the preceding year.

Total current and arrears. The total demand both current and arrears amounted to Rs. 638.68 lakhs, of which 624.11, or 98.0 per cent., were collected and Rs. 71 lakhs remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 13.86 lakhs, or only 2 per cent. of the total demand at the end of the year. The percentage of collections to total current demand reached in the year was the highest during the decade.

Charges. The land revenue charges for the year amounted to Rs. 41,99,542, or 6.7 per cent. on the total amount of land revenue and cesses realized during the year.

Coercive and processes. Owing to the increase in demand notices (1,316,435), the total number of coercive processes employed in the realization of Government dues during the year advanced from 5,874,474 to 6,118,767. There was, however, a decided improvement in those subsequent processes, which imply real coercion. In 95.9 per cent. of the cases, the arrears were paid on presentation of the demand notice, against 95.7 per cent. in fasli 1302 and 94.6 in fasli 1303, and out of 236,151 defaulters whose property was attached, all but 10,371 persons, or 4.3 per cent., paid up the arrears before the date of sale, against 14,193 or 4.89 out of 290,654 in 1893-94. Personal property of estimated value of Rs. 47,216, and immoveable property of estimated value of Rs. 3,82,759, were sold for the recovery of arrears of Rs. 1,70,823, and Rs. 1,77,644 were realized. The total extent of lands sold for arrears of revenue fell off from 54,484 acres in fasli 1303 to 27,899 acres in the year under report. The decrease occurred in all districts except Kistna, North Arcot, Tanjore, Nilgiris and Malabar. The extent of lands bought in by Government (10,853 acres) was smaller than in the two preceding years, and bore a smaller proportion to the total extent sold in the year. There was a falling off in the proportion of the processes served by special paid establishments (189,262) as compared with the preceding year, which was chiefly noticeable in South Arcot and Gódvári. The receipts from process service fees fell off from Rs. 45,310 in fasli 1303 to Rs. 31,472 in the year under report, and the charges also showed a slight decrease of Rs. 1,925.

Cost in civil suit. The costs awarded to Government during the year in suits to which it was a party amounted to Rs. 6,963-7-0; adding to this the opening balance of the year (Rs. 8,784-7-11), the total demand was Rs. 15,747-14-11, of which Rs. 8,336-5-8 were collected and Rs. 1,688 were written off, Rs. 769-11-11 being irrecoverable. At the close of the fasli there was a balance of Rs. 5,723-8-0.

Interest on arrears of land revenue. The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue, including the balance at the beginning of the year, amounted to Rs. 44,527, of which Rs. 25,303 were collected and Rs. 6,986 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,238 at the end of the year.

Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Act. The total advances made during the year under the two Loans Acts amounted to Rs. 2,71,683, of which Rs. 2,55,944 were under the Land Improvement Loans Act, and Rs. 15,739 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The steady decline during the last two years, was ascribed to the improvement in the season since the end of the distress in 1891-92. The following statement shows the advances and recoveries under both Acts.

	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Total
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	Rs. 33,47,215	Rs. 1,06,257	Rs. 34,53,472
Advanced during the year	Rs. 2,55,944	Rs. 15,739	Rs. 2,71,683
Total	Rs. 36,03,159	Rs. 1,21,996	Rs. 37,25,155
Recoveries and remissions	Rs. 5,41,351	Rs. 99,064	Rs. 6,40,415
Balance	Rs. 30,61,808	Rs. 22,332	Rs. 30,84,140
Interest due	Rs. 1,42,591	Rs. 8,870	Rs. 1,51,461
Interest recovered	Rs. 1,34,908	Rs. 7,955	Rs. 1,42,863
Balance	Rs. 17,683	Rs. 915	Rs. 18,598

More than 76 per cent. of the advances made under the Land Improvement Loans Act were granted under the Special Well Rules, owing generally to the lower rate of interest charged under these rules, and fully 74 per cent. of the 2.56 lakhs advanced (Rs. 1,40,775) were disbursed in North Arcot, Coimbatore, Tinnevely and South Arcot. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, Rs. 8,434 were advanced for the purchase of iron ploughs, and Rs. 4,965 for the purchase of cattle, more than half of the advances (Rs. 8,434) being granted in the Bellary district.

Including those pending at the beginning of the year, the total number of applications received for transfer of registry of holdings through Registration officers during the year fell from 60,196 to 57,943, or by 3.3 per cent. 52,213 or 90.1 per cent. were disposed of within the year against 53,014 or 88.1 per cent. in the previous year. Under the second class of applications also, viz., those received direct by Revenue officers, there was a decrease of 2,775 or 4.5 per cent. in the number received during the year (9,151) as compared with fasli 1303, and the percentage of disposals (58,875) showed a falling off from 92.2 to 90.8 per cent.

The number of boundary marks found missing amounted to 2,062,457, Tinnevely, with 416,282, and Salem, with 406,939 missing, being the worst districts in this respect. The progress made in the way of replacing or repairing the boundary marks was poor except in Chingleput, South Arcot, Tinnevely and Salem, the total number replaced being only 209,312, while not more than 235,265 out of 661,270 in bad order were repaired.

The total number of irrigation works other than wells, amounted to 49,493, or only 8 less than in the previous year. 71 per cent. (35,105), of the number consisted of tanks, of which 3,475 were dasabandam works, i.e., tanks for the maintenance of which grants of land or assignment of revenue had been made by Government, while river channels, which numbered 6,253, were most numerous in Tanjore, Gódvári, South Arcot and Kistna. There were 7,568 spring channels, and they were most numerous in Kistna and Anantapur. The total number of wells was 427,539, or about 33,000 more than in the previous year.

The total number of holdings in the Presidency during the year under report amounted to 3,120,510 against 3,056,519 in the previous year, showing an increase of 63,991 or 2.1 per cent. The increase, which was chiefly under joint pattas, occurred in all districts except Ganjam, Bellary and Kurnool, but was large only in Trichinopoly.

Lands to the extent of 2,320 acres, bearing an aggregate assessment and quit-rent of Rs. 4,611, were acquired by public servants during the year against 866 acres assessed at Rs. 2,278 in the preceding year.

SURVEYS. (1895-96.)

The work performed during the year comprised (1) cadastral surveys, (2) cadastral resurveys, (3) town surveys and (4) maintenance of boundary marks and survey records. Cadastral surveys were in progress in Malabar, South Canara, Salem, Gódvári, Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts, and at the close of the year 1,319 square miles more than was estimated in 1887 had been completed. The

districts of Salem, Gódvári and Kistna were in progress of being redemarcated and resurveyed during the year, and the survey of 3 towns—Madras, Ootacamund and Conjeeveram—total area 42 square miles—was also in progress. The total outturn of the year is shown below:—

District.	Cadastral		Town Survey.	Total.
	Survey.	Resurvey.		
<i>Included in the forecast of 1887.</i>				
	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.
Malabar	46	...	...	46
South Canara	400	...	...	400
<i>Not included in the forecast of 1887.</i>				
Malabar	654	...	...	654
South Canara	218	...	...	218
Gódvári	344	506	...	850
Kistna	...	332	...	332
Salem	61	854	...	915
Trichinopoly	138	...	...	138
Tanjore	167	...	...	167
Madras	...	...	14	14
Nilgiris	...	...	10	10
Chingleput	...	...	1	1
Total	2,028	1,692	25	3,745

Outlay.

The original budget grant of the year was Rs. 6,00,000, and the revised grant Rs. 5,75,000, while the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,78,075 against Rs. 6,34,477 in the previous year. Of the total expenditure Rs. 67,881 were expended on the maintenance of boundary marks and survey records, and a sum of Rs. 74,653 was expenditure not chargeable to outturn, the principal items under this head being Rs. 37,117 for miscellaneous survey work, which cannot be expressed in area, Rs. 13,542 for exchange compensation allowance, and Rs. 17,659 for miscellaneous mapping and photo-zincography for other departments.

Outturn of each party.

The following statement compares the actual outlay of the several parties during the year under report with that of the previous year:—

Parties.	1894-95.			1895-96.	
	Cadastral survey.	Cadastral re-survey.	Topographical survey.	Cadastral survey.	Cadastral re-survey.
Party No. I	sq. MILES. 161	sq. MILES. 490	sq. MILES. ...	344	203
" II	109	901	49	...	635
" III	248	...	...	700	...
" IV	354	...	...	618	...
" VI	42	936	...	199	854
Special]	...	...	...	192	...
Total	914	2,327	49	2,053	1,692

The result of the year's operations must be considered very satisfactory in view of the fact that the strength of the establishment engaged in survey operations was somewhat reduced during the year. In Malabar 46 square miles and the cultivation scattered over 654 square miles of hill and jungle were surveyed during the year, leaving 514 square miles of hill and jungle remaining for survey. The total expenditure of the party during the year was Rs. 80,869. In South Canara 400 square miles of ordinary cadastral survey and 218 square miles of the hill and jungle were completed, leaving 424 square miles of hill and jungle unfinished at the end of the year. Only Rs. 58,236 out of a budget grant of Rs. 86,000 were spent by this party. In Trichinopoly 138 miles and in Salem 61 miles of cadastral survey were completed, while in the latter district 854 miles were cadastrally resurveyed. The expenditure of this party was Rs. 55,862. In Tanjore out of a total area of 538 square miles, 167 square miles were com-

pleted during the year, with an expenditure of Rs. 2,940. The Gódvári Party was divided into 3 sections working, respectively, at Cocanada, Rajahmundry and Ellore. The outturn of the first was 344 square miles, of the second 203 square miles, and of the last 303 square miles, the expenditure being Rs. 56,780, Rs. 22,816 and Rs. 20,375, respectively. In Kistna the party was employed on the cadastral resurvey of the Bápatla and Répalle taluks, and the outturn was 332 square miles, and the expenditure Rs. 48,634. On town surveys the outturn was 25 square miles, and the expenditure Rs. 55,716.

The area of village maps printed during the year was 3,031 square miles, and there were only about 400 square miles, or less than two months' work, in arrears. The total expenditure of the Central office, including pay of the Superintendent, was Rs. 1,37,629, being Rs. 5,990 less than in the previous year.

The only work remaining to be done at the conclusion of the year under report consisted of the resurvey of the districts of Kistna, Gódvári, Salem and Kurnool, and certain miscellaneous surveys. With the exception of the resurvey of the Kurnool district, which was directed only in December last, and the survey of municipalities, the Superintendent expected to complete the whole of the work by 1897. The survey of municipal towns is expected to occupy two years longer, while the resurvey of Kurnool is not likely to be completed until 1902.

The total cost of the survey from its commencement in 1858 up to 1st April 1896 has been Rs. 2,26,26,824—Rs. 1,92,66,372 on survey parties, Rs. 32,72,208 on Central office and Rs. 86,244 on maintenance of boundary marks and survey records, including annual survey schools for karnams. The approximate cost of initial cadastral survey per square mile is now estimated to be Rs. 222 in Malabar (excluding 266 square miles surveyed in the Wynaad), Rs. 150 in South Canara and Rs. 98 in the non-Government villages of the Gódvári delta, while that of resurvey is estimated to be Rs. 84 in Kistna, Rs. 71 in Gódvári, and Rs. 26 in Salem.

The test of accuracy for theodolite work is comparison of the length by Revenue Survey of sides of main triangles with their length by the Trigonometrical Survey of India. The largest difference between Revenue Survey distances and those of the Great Trigonometrical Survey passed during the last seven years was 14.63 and the average 3.98. These results were most satisfactory.

One fine of Rs. 5 was inflicted under section IV of the Boundary Act in the Malabar district. Three Assistant Collectors were instructed in surveying during the year, and 13,647 men were instructed at the survey schools. Shortly after the commencement of the year, the Presidency was divided, for the maintenance of boundary marks and survey records, into 6 divisions, each under the charge of a special officer assisted by a number of surveyors, working one in each district under the orders of the Collector. The record of the year was not altogether satisfactory, and the Superintendent was of opinion that to secure better results, a surveyor ought to be employed in each taluk, if not permanently, at any rate until the completion of the field measurement book, and that a Survey officer should be employed in every district under the orders of the Collector.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT. (1895-96.)

Settlement Party No. I continued to work in the Bellary and Anantapur districts, Party No. II in South Canara, and Party No. VI in Malabar. Party No. III worked in the Gódvári district, and, towards the close of the year, it also took up the reclassification of the Delta taluks of the Kistna district. Party No. V was engaged in closing the accounts of the Tanjore settlement, and in resetting the Trichinopoly district. The introduction of revised rates of assessment into the Trichinopoly district was completed. The aggregate area classified and reclassified during the year was 1,460,066 acres, or 2,281 square miles. 120,191 sub-divisions were measured in Anantapur, and 336 in Malabar, and in Malabar and South Canara 4,653,923 taxable trees were counted. Party No. I—The new settlement rates having been introduced into all the taluks of the Bellary district

and 2 taluks (Gooty and Tadpatri) of the Anantapur district by fasli 1303 (1893-94), the party was engaged in writing up the settlement diglott registers of those taluks. The registers of 219 villages which remained to be written up were prepared and forwarded to the Board during the year. The classification of soils was completed in 13 villages in the Penukonda, Kalyandrug, Anantapur and Dharmavaram taluks, comprising an area of 37,551 acres, while preliminary settlement accounts were prepared for the 3 taluks of Kalyandrug, Penukonda and Anantapur. The head classifiers examined the classification of 26 villages, thus completing the inspection of the whole area classified, while the supervisor and the uncovenanted assistant examined 45 and 54 villages respectively. The measurement work was completed in 242 out of 260 villages during the year, and it was in progress in 16 villages more. The Deputy Commissioner inspected the irrigation works and the field classification of 80 villages; he also checked the measurement accounts of several villages. Party No. II—The block system of classification, which was the mode at first tried by this Party in South Canara, was after two months ordered to be discontinued in favour of that by sub-division. Under the former system 91 square miles in 23 villages of the Kasaragod taluk were classified, and 641,942 trees counted, while classification under the latter system was completed in 152 out of 170 villages of the Kasaragod taluk, and in 48 out of 222 villages of the Mangalore taluk, the total area classified by sub-divisions in these 2 taluks being 443,308 acres, or 693 square miles, and the total number of trees counted 2,204,435. Again, of the work done under the block system, the head classifiers examined the classification of 101 square miles, and checked the counting of 19,085 trees. The supervisor tested the soil classification in 3 villages. In sub-division work, the head classifiers examined the classification of 585 square miles, and checked the counting of 281,295 trees, while the supervisor and his deputy tested the classification in 132 villages. The Deputy Commissioner examined 24 villages dealt with under the block system, and 53 villages classified by sub-divisions. 1,009 crop experiments were conducted by the Deputy Commissioner and his subordinates in the two taluks under classification. Party No. III—After completing the reclassification of the Delta lands of the Gódvári district, and being engaged for a time in preparing the preliminary accounts, required for the introduction of the revised rates into the Tanuku, Bhímavaram, and Narasapur, taluks, this party was moved into the Kistna district in March 1896, to take up the reclassification of the Delta taluks of Bezwada, Gudiváda and Bandar. The deltaic portion of the Bezwada taluk was completely reclassified, and the work was in progress in 5 villages of the Gudiváda taluk. The total area classified during the year was 649 square miles in Gódvári, and 41 square miles in Kistna. The head classifiers examined 290 villages in Gódvári, and 14 in Kistna, and the supervisor and his deputy 368 in Gódvári, and 5 in Kistna. The Deputy Commissioner and his assistant finally examined 244 villages in Gódvári, and 6 villages in Kistna. Party No. V—The work done by this party related to 3 districts—South Arcot, Tanjore and Trichinopoly. In South Arcot 346 petitions relating to the settlement of the district were disposed of during the year, leaving 28 petitions pending on 31st March 1896. In Tanjore the diglott registers of 711 villages were written up, registers of 407 villages were finally checked, and submitted to the Board, and 1,585 petitions against the new assessment were disposed of during the year. The classification of 86 whole inám villages in Pattukkóttai taluk was completed, all of them being examined by the head classifiers, 51 by the supervisor, and 43 by the Assistant Commissioner. The reclassification of 7 villages in Udaiyárpálaiyam taluk in Trichinopoly was completed, the new settlement being introduced into the district during the year. Party No. VI—The classification of 4 taluks—Palghat, Walavanad, Ponnáni and Kurumbranát—having been completed, and a scheme for their settlement submitted to Government in the previous year, this party took up the classification of the Kóttayam taluk and completed the classification of 156 out of the 227 desams of the taluk. Some reclassification and recounting of trees were also done in 44 villages. The total area classified was 228 square miles, and the number of trees counted 1,807,546. The head classifiers examined the classification of 120 square miles, and checked the counting of 354,049 trees, while the supervisor tested the soil classification of 9 villages in Kurumbranát, and 41 villages in Kóttayam, and his inspection was in progress at the end of the year in 42 villages

more in the latter taluk. A temporary supervisor inspected 78 villages in Kurumbranát, and checked the counting of 67,605 trees, while the uncovenanted assistant attended to 88 villages in Ponnáni and 41,810 trees. The Assistant Commissioner inspected 94 desams. The registers of 461 villages in Palghat and Walavanad were also revised by the establishment during the year. The Special Settlement Officer inspected 239 villages, and visited the Wynaad in connection with the revision survey, and the registration of jenmam titles carried on in the taluk by the Special Deputy Collector.

Including the 96 registers, which remained on hand at the beginning of the year, there were in all 636 registers to be printed, of which 304 belonged to Bellary, 317 to Tanjore, 13 to Anantapur and 2 to Madura. Of these, 296 were printed. The Survey office supplied 6,555 copies of village maps during the year, which, added to the number on hand at the commencement of the year (2,670), raised the total number of maps to be mounted to 9,225 against 6,135 in the previous year.

The expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 3,37,453, or about Rs. 3,000 more than in the previous year, but nearly Rs. 20,000 less than what was anticipated, when the revised estimate was prepared. The decreases occurred chiefly under pay of permanent and temporary establishments, travelling allowance, contingencies and printing charges. The total cost of the department up to the end of the year was Rs. 1,13,60,780. The net increase of revenue in the settled districts amounted to Rs. 76,01,122, showing a return of 66.91 per cent. against 68.52 in the previous year. Including the total outlay of Rs. 2,26,26,824 incurred by the Survey department, the return amounted to 22.36 per cent. against 22.54 in 1894-95.

INÁM COMMISSION. (1895-96.)

No ináms were brought under settlement during the year under report by any establishment specially entertained for the purpose. The following statement shows the number of title-deeds issued during the year and the value of the ináms dealt with:—

Particulars.	Number of title-deeds issued.	Total extent.	Assessment.	Jodi already payable to Government.	Quit-rent newly imposed and payable to Government.	Quit-rent not agreed to by inámdars whose ináms have consequently been left unenfranchised.	Total amount payable to Government (columns 5 and 6).	Quit-rent redeemed.	Cost of the establishment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dasabandham	5	238	RS. 730	RS. 179	RS. ...	RS. ...	RS. 179	RS. ...	RS. ...
Dharmadáyám	1	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dévadáyam	7	58	166	15	8	...	23	...	...
Personal	227	300	1,277	139	600	1	739	...	7,109
Police	1	1	3	...	2	...	2	...	...
Village service	670	3,411	7,294	251	4,335	...	4,586	...	...
Total	911	4,009	9,486	684	4,945	1	5,529	...	7,109

The total number of title-deeds issued by the Inám Commissioner from the commencement of inám operations up to the end of the year amounted to 492,324, covering an extent of 7,382,185 acres, assessed at about 114.8 lakhs of rupees. The yearly increase of revenue secured by the enfranchisement of ináms amounted to Rs. 25,27,946 including Rs. 3,78,941, the assessment on ináms fully assessed. Adding to the former figure the old jodi payable to Government, amounting to Rs. 10,22,114, the total revenue derivable from the ináms settled up to the close of the year was Rs. 35,50,060. The total cost of the commission during the same period amounted to Rs. 15,38,347.

Settlement registers and survey maps.

Expenditure and revenue.

COURT OF WARDS.

(FASLI 1304—JULY 1894 TO JUNE 1895.)

Number of
estates under
management.

There were, at the beginning of the year under report, 56 estates under the management of the Court. Five of these were restored to their proprietors during the year, while 3 were newly taken up, so that, at the end of the year, there were 54 estates under management. Excluding the estates of Ventrapragada and Eru-maipatti, which continued under management pending the result of litigation as to the succession, and also the estate of the old Zemindar of Parlákimedi, whose personal property alone was in the charge of the Court, there were 51 estates belonging to as many wards, of whom 47 (2 being females) were incapacitated by minority, and the rest by reason of sex alone.

Estates
handed over.

The estates of Aska, Kapileswarapuram, Gandarvakóttai, Singayanam and Vadagarai were restored to their owners during the year, their condition as usual being satisfactory. The balance to the credit of the Kapileswarapuram estate rose from about 3 to 5 lakhs, while over Rs. 38,000 were laid out on irrigation works and other permanent improvements. In the Gandarvakóttai estate, which was under the Court's control for nearly 14 years, the rental rose from Rs. 35,494 to Rs. 36,773, the latter amount being exclusive of Rs. 2,129, the income from lands conveyed to a creditor in satisfaction of debts due to him. The estate was handed over with a balance of Rs. 12,000, debts aggregating close upon 2 lakhs having been paid off, and a sum of over Rs. 13,000 having been expended on improvements. The decrease in the rental of Singayanam was due to the sale of most of the villages in satisfaction of the decrees of civil courts.

Number of
villages.

The number of villages under the management of the Court was 2,855 against 2,759 in the previous year. Of these 1,638 were ryotwári, 593 rented, 589 inám or shotriam, and 35 ryotwári or partly rented.

Holdings.

Excluding the estates, for which statistics of holdings and cultivation were not available for both the faslis 1304 and 1303, the area of holdings of the ordinary villages in the estates, which were under management in both the years, was acres 722,769 in fasli 1304 against acres 724,169 in the previous fasli, while the proportion of cultivation to holdings in the two faslis was 91.5 and 92.4 per cent. respectively, the fall both in the area of holdings and the proportion of cultivation being apparently due to the unfavourable character of the season in some of the estates, mainly those in the districts of Gódvári and Kistna. The aggregate area of holdings of the ordinary villages in all the estates under management during the year, excluding rented villages, was acres 753,980.

Demand,
collection
and balance.

The gross demand of all the estates during the year under report amounted to Rs. 29,50,971, of which Rs. 30,796 were remitted, leaving a net demand of Rs. 29,20,175. In the estates, which were under management in both the faslis 1303 and 1304, the net demand fell by about Rs. 12,000, owing more or less to the unfavourable character of the season in some of the estates. The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 23,03,173, of which Rs. 4,07,523 were collected and Rs. 3,13,542 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,82,108 at the end of the fasli. In 9 estates the outstanding balance was *nil*, while in 2 others it was practically so. In 5 it was below 10 per cent., while in 10 others it ranged between 10 and 25 per cent. In 12 estates it was between 25 and 50, and in 13 it exceeded 50 per cent. The total current demand of the year amounted to Rs. 29,25,426, of which Rs. 24,47,703 were collected, leaving at the end of the fasli a balance of Rs. 4,77,723, or 16.3 per cent., of the demand as against 17.4 per cent. in the previous year.

Financial.

The aggregate cash receipts of all the estates under management during the year amounted to Rs. 36,15,788. Adding to this Rs. 13,51,254, the aggregate cash balance at the beginning of the year, the total cash assets of the fasli amounted to Rs. 49,67,042, of which Rs. 36,18,300, including a sum of Rs. 5,99,689, invested in Government securities, and Rs. 4,01,950 devoted to payment of debts, were expended during the year. The cash balance at the close of the fasli was thus Rs. 13,48,742. Adding to this the Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 54,63,800, held on behalf of certain estates, and the value of grain on hand (Rs. 55,391) at the close of the year, the total balance to the credit of the estates

on the 30th June 1895 was Rs. 68,67,433, showing an increase of Rs. 4,98,802 over the opening balance of the year. The net receipts and charges of the year amounted to Rs. 32,14,419 and Rs. 26,16,661, respectively, against Rs. 34,78,475 and Rs. 25,20,393, the corresponding figures for the previous year, and the proportion of establishment charges, and Government commission, to normal receipts rose from 10 to 11.5 per cent.

The total debts outstanding at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 12,29,086. Including those newly contracted (Rs. 26,592) or brought to account (Rs. 48,068), as also the interest that accrued during the year (Rs. 43,257), the total sum due was Rs. 13,47,003, of which Rs. 1,72,406 were collected, and Rs. 1,20,834 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,53,763 at the end of the year distributed among 35 estates.

Debts due to
estates.

The total amount of debts due by the several estates under management at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 22,50,919. Adding thereto the debts contracted (Rs. 1,57,759), those newly brought to account (Rs. 56,336) and the interest that accrued during the year (Rs. 2,16,101), the total amounted to Rs. 26,81,115, of which Rs. 4,11,965 were repaid and Rs. 19,699 struck off, leaving a balance of Rs. 22,49,451 due by 24 estates.

Debts due by
estates.

The total allotment for public works was Rs. 4,42,094, of which Rs. 2,48,928 or 56.3 per cent. was spent against Rs. 2,11,658 or 38.2 per cent. in the previous year. The expenditure on irrigation works was Rs. 1,41,741, that on buildings Rs. 73,444, that on communications Rs. 6,226, and that on establishment Rs. 27,517. Excluding from charges the debts repaid and amounts invested in promissory notes, the total expenditure on public works was 9.5 per cent. of the total charges of the year against 8.4 in the previous fasli.

Public
works.

Of the 67 wards under instruction, 60 were males and 7 females. With some exceptions, their educational progress was satisfactory, and 5 of them received instruction in Revenue Law and Accounts, and in system of administration adopted in the management of their estates.

Education of
the wards.

After the close of the fasli, the Boyyanagudem appeal was decided in favour of the Court's ward (Lakkavaram minor), but the whole of the Tangettamudi estate, with the exception of one village, was decreed to the Nidadavolu Rani (Sri Raja Papamma Rao), and an appeal therefrom was ordered to be filed in the High Court. In the Pithápuram suit, with reference to which an appeal was pending throughout the year before that tribunal, the District Judge, on obtaining security from the plaintiff as ordered by the High Court, gave him possession of the suit properties. The Court of Wards however still held certain small properties, situated in the Gódvári Agency tracts, and not covered by that suit. Steps were taken for the further prosecution of the Belgam Zemindari's appeal to the Privy Council, and an appeal was filed during the year under report from the decree of the Vizagapatam District Court, declaring the Belgam minor's adoption to be invalid, on the ground that the will, under which it purported to have been made, was not genuine. The suit brought by S. Gopálarázu was, after the close of the fasli, decided in favour of the Surangi ward. The Rani of Ventrapragada died on the 15th February 1895, and the High Court accordingly struck her petition off the file.

Suits.

The survey areas in Medúru were brought into force, but some difficulty having been experienced in the case of Telaprole, the Collector made a reference to the Court of Wards on the point. The survey of Marungápur was proceeding. The Shulagiri forests were reported to be in good condition. In Telaprole, Mailavaram, Marungápur, Ettiyapuram, Shulagiri, Royakota and Ankusagiri, the village accounts were said to be maintained according to the new manual with slight modifications to suit local requirements.

General
remarks.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION. (1895-96.)

Additional
Members of
Council.

The following table shows the additional members appointed on the recommendation of local bodies together with the dates of their appointments :—

Names of additional members.	By what body recommended.	Date of appointment.
The Honourable Mr. G. L. Chambers ...	Madras Chamber of Commerce ...	3rd May 1895.
The Honourable P. Rangayya Nayudu ...	Madras Municipal Commission ...	17th July 1895.
The Honourable the Reverend W. Miller, M.A., LL.D., C.I.E.	Senate of the University of Madras ...	8th August 1895.
The Honourable N. Subba Rao Pantulu, B.A., B.L.	Northern Group of Municipalities ...	31st August 1895.
The Honourable K. Kalyanasundaram Aiyar, B.A., B.L.	Southern Group of Municipalities ...	
The Honourable C. Jambulingam Mudaliyar, B.A., M.L., Rao Bahadur.	Northern Group of District Boards ...	
The Honourable C. Vijayaraghavachariyar, B.A.	Southern Group of District Boards ...	

The two years' tenure of office of the Honourable C. Sankaran Nayar, the Honourable Diwan Bahadur S. Srinivasa Raghavaiyengar, B.A., C.I.E., the Honourable Mr. C. S. Crole, the Honourable Mr. A. T. Arundel, the Honourable Mr. E. Gibson, and the Honourable Mr. J. H. Spring-Branson, Advocate-General, having expired, they were re-appointed Additional Members of Council on the 17th August, 6th November and 12th December 1895, 6th January, 9th January and 14th February 1896, respectively. The Honourable Colonel D. McN. Campbell, R.E., and the Honourable Mr. H. P. Hodgson succeeded on the 14th February 1896 to vacancies caused by the resignations of the Honourable Colonel J. Pennycuik, R.E., C.S.I., and the Honourable Mr. G. Romilly; and the Honourable Ghulam Mahammad Hasan Ali Khan Bahadur's tenure of office having expired on the 21st December 1895, the Honourable Vellore Muhammad Sharif Khan Bahadur was appointed on the 6th January 1896.

Meetings of
the Council.

Seven meetings of the Council were held during the year at which the average attendance of Additional Members was 17—8 officials and 9 non-officials.

Acts passed
during the
year.

The following Acts were passed during the year:—Act II of 1895—An Act to amend the Madras Canals and Public Ferries Act II of 1890; Act III of 1895—An Act to repeal Madras Regulations VI of 1831 and II of 1806; Act I of 1896—An Act to limit the local extent of the Madras Rent Recovery Act VIII of 1865; Act II of 1896—An Act to amend the Madras General Clauses Act I of 1891; and Act III of 1896—An Act to make better provision for the registration of proprietors of estates subject to the payment of revenue direct to Government in Malabar and the Wynaad. A full description of the scope of these Acts, together with the dates on which they received the Governor-General's assent is given in the Appendix, where will also be found a statement of all legislative measures pending before the Council with a statement of their respective objects and reasons.

Bills.

The Bill to repeal Madras Act III of 1882 and section 49 of Act XXIV of 1859, and the Bill to provide a form of marriage for persons following the Marumakkattayam or the Aliyasantana Law of inheritance, were passed by the Council on the 11th March 1896 and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 14th idem, but neither of them received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General until after the close of the year.

POLICE. (1895.)

Excluding private guards, office establishments and village police, the total actual strength of the police force was 22,088 on the 31st December 1895, or 98·6 per cent. of the sanctioned strength, the corresponding proportion at the close of the previous year being 98·7. The sanctioned strength showed an increase of 199 men, and the total cost rose in consequence from Rs. 41,49,812 to Rs. 42,26,594. Travelling allowance and expenditure on railway warrants also increased.

Strength and
cost of the
force.

Five station-houses, 72 huts and 17 miscellaneous buildings were constructed departmentally at a cost of Rs. 23,580. Including Rs. 52,837 spent on repairs, the total expenditure on hutting and building operations rose from Rs. 74,669 to Rs. 76,417.

Hutting and
building
operations.

The proportion of police to population was 1 to 1,669 against 1,667 in the preceding year, and the proportion to area 1 to 6·3 square miles. In regard to population the proportion of working police was 1 to 2,091 persons in rural districts and in towns 1 to 672 persons.

Proportion of
police to
population
and to area.

The average cost of a policeman was Rs. 188-2-5 or As 1-9½ per head of the population, compared with Rs. 186 or As 1-9½ in the previous year.

Average cost
of a police-
man.

During the year 191 constables were employed by banks, public companies and private individuals at a cost of Rs. 20,430.

Private
guards.

The subjoined statement shows the number of punishments inflicted on police officers during the past 3 years :—

Conduct of
the force.

Year.	Judicial convictions.				Departmental punishments.		
	Under Police Act.		Under Indian Penal Code.		Percentage of the force dismissed.	Percentage of the force fined, degraded, or suspended.	Percentage of the force punished for absence without leave.
	Number.	Percentage of the force convicted.	Number.	Percentage of the force convicted.			
1893	26	1	188	9	1·3	17·5	10·1
1894	69	3	171	8	1·3	16·0	8·7
1895	129	6	184	8	1·3	16·1	7·7

It will be seen that there was an increase both in the number and the percentage of members of the force who were convicted under the Police Act and who were fined, degraded or suspended. The fines imposed were on the whole heavy, the average amount being As. 15-6 against As. 12-5 in 1894 and As. 11-5 in 1893. On the other hand, the percentage of men punished for absence without leave declined still further, from 8·7 in 1894 to 7·7. The number of resignations increased somewhat, but desertions were comparatively fewer. The number of punishments was smaller in the Northern Range than in either of the other two ranges, owing to the large increase in the number of men punished in Kistna district and to an unsatisfactory falling off in the number punished in North Arcot. Out of a total of 153 appeals disposed of, the orders of district officers were confirmed in 137, and reversed in 16, or 10·5 per cent. against 22·9 per cent. in the preceding year, and out of 22 appeals disposed of by Government, the orders of the Inspector-General were upheld in 19, and reversed in 3. Two Inspectors were punished—one departmentally for an assault, and the other by the Madras Sessions Court for taking an illegal gratification. The number of cases in which good-conduct stripes were granted aggregated 6,859, and the number of men drawing good-conduct allowance at the close of the year was 1,585. The allowances paid during 1895 amounted in all to Rs. 15,000, and special money rewards amounting to Rs. 5,798 were disbursed to 776 men, while 107 men received special promotion for meritorious services.

There were 1,890 enlistments during the year compared with 2,761 in 1894, great difficulty being found in Bellary in persuading men to enlist. Casualties numbered 1,693 against 1,801, desertions falling from 161 to 146, and the proportion of deaths to the whole force being 1·1 against 1·3.

Enlistments
and casual-
ties.

Education.

The statistics relating to education were satisfactory, the percentage of men able to read and write having risen to 84.8 from 83.8 in 1894 and 78.6 in 1890. The number of police officers who had passed other than departmental examinations also increased, the force including at the close of the year 4 Bachelors of Law, 22 Bachelors of Arts and 177 under-graduates.

Escapes.

Escapes of convicts from sub-jails (6) were fewer than in any year in the past decade, and escapes of under-trial prisoners (33) were similarly much less frequent than in the previous year (47). Escapes from other custody were again numerous in Salem, and 54 prisoners were at large at the end of the year out of 196, who escaped against 48 out of 230 in 1894.

Processes.

The total number of processes entrusted to the police for execution again increased, the number served in 1895 (910,459) being the largest recorded during the past five years. The number of cases in which warrants were issued for neglect of summons decreased from 35,028 to 30,609, but the figure continued excessive, and there was still considerable room for improvement, especially in the districts of Madura, Kistna, Tanjore and Gódvári. The number of processes issued in grave cases was 369,018 and that in petty cases 541,441.

Violent and unnatural deaths.

The increase in the number of violent deaths, which marked last year's report, did not continue, and the number fell to 12,65,1985 of which were suicides and 9,691 accidental deaths. Deaths from drowning fell from 7,472 to 6,537, and from snake-bites from 1,168 to 1,118.

Fires.

There were 9,923 fires reported, 61,265 houses reported as burnt, 168 lives lost, and almost 16 lakhs worth of property destroyed.

Known depredators and suspects, &c.

New rules were issued by the Inspector-General in 1895 for the better registration and supervision of criminals and suspicious characters; with the result that there was a great diminution in the number of known depredators (13,013), suspects (974) and receivers (439) borne on the police registers. The number of persons registered as belonging to criminal gangs increased from 7,005 to 9,023, owing almost entirely to a large number of persons being now entered in Nellore, Kurnool and Bellary. The number of known depredators and suspects convicted during the year fell from 1,330 and 200 to 916 and 138, respectively, and the number of persons sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, from 1,869 to 1,681.

Detection—Cognizable crime.

As shown in the following statement, there was a slight decrease in the number of cases reported under the Indian Penal Code, and a marked increase in the number of nuisance cases taken up (+18,766), a slight upward tendency in detection, and a fall in the percentage of property recovered:—

	Number of cases.	Detection.	Conviction of persons.	Recovery of property.
1894	145,623	76.8	64.7	34.2
1895	166,029	79.9	68.6	26.8

In the matter of general detection there was a marked improvement in Tanjore, and a falling off in Trichinopoly and North Arcot. The percentage of convictions in cases investigated by the police rose in Gódvári, Tanjore, Chingleput and Kistna, while the results in North Arcot and Kurnool showed a considerable deterioration. The proportion of convictions to arrests made by the police was above 70 per cent. in three districts—Madras City, Jeypore and Vizagapatam. The rate was very low in Cuddapah, Madura, Malabar and Anantapur.

Non-cognizable crime.

Under non-cognizable crime, there were 122,904 cases, showing an increase under the Indian Penal Code of 1,273, and a decrease under special and local laws of 199. The police were employed in the investigation of 1,978 cases.

Murder.

397 true cases of murder, or 11 less than in 1894, were reported during the year. Detections and convictions also improved, the percentages being 30.7 and 26.9 as against 25 and 22.3, respectively. The largest number of murders (44) occurred in Coimbatore, and the crime was frequent in Cuddapah, Madura and

Tinnevely. According to the figures the best detection was shown in Tanjore and Trichinopoly, and the worst in Kistna, Vizagapatam and Nellore.

According to the new method of compiling statistics, there were 229 dacoities during the year, the crime being most prevalent in Coimbatore (54) and Tinnevely (30). In Ganjam there were 5 cases compared with none in the previous year, and in Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah, there was a total increase of 19, but a decrease of 3 in Anantapur. In five districts no dacoity at all occurred. The rates of detection, conviction and recovery were 31.6, 29.1 and 26.2 as against 25.9, 17.9 and 14.4 in the previous year, the best results in detection being obtained in Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Ganjam and Jeypore, and the worst in Bellary and Cuddapah, where 21 and 12 cases, respectively, occurred without a single detection. Kistna with a detection rate of 4.2 per cent., Kurnool (6.3) and North Arcot (9.1) were also low down in the list. In Trichinopoly, though all the cases were detected, no property whatever was recovered, and conviction was secured only in the case of 7 out of 49 persons arrested.

Robberies were slightly more numerous than in the preceding year, but here again the increase was probably due to the changes in the compilation of statistics. Detection (40.9 per cent.) and conviction (38.6) improved somewhat, and, in the matter of recovery of stolen property, the results exhibited (30.1 per cent.) were far better than in any of the past three years. The largest number of offences was recorded in Kistna (47), but the greatest increase (11) occurred in North Arcot, where it was accompanied by a fall in detection. Madras City headed the list in the matter of detection and conviction (100). On the whole, South Canara, Vizagapatam, Gódvári and Trichinopoly showed the best results in combating this crime, and Bellary and Kistna the worst. In Kistna there was no improvement, but in Ganjam and Chingleput, where in the previous year there were no detections, matters considerably improved.

There was a further decline in the cases of lurking house-trespass and house-breaking—from 6,609 in 1894 to 6,130—and an improvement in detection (+61). In other respects the work done by the police was not so good as in the preceding year, conviction having fallen off from 61.9 per cent. to 59.7, and recovery from 36.6 to 19.2 per cent. The results obtained in the several districts were very similar to those observed under other heads of crime, Madras City, Vizagapatam, Jeypore, Gódvári, South Arcot and Trichinopoly showing a good outturn of work, and Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah and North Arcot the reverse. The detections were highest in Madras City (72.2 per cent.), and lowest in Anantapur (46.1).

The year under report showed an improvement over its predecessor in respect to grave offences against property, except in the matter of recovery of stolen property. The number of offences fell from 7,177 to 6,779, while the percentage of detection and conviction rose from 37.7 and 54, respectively, to 39.4 and 57. In individual districts, the degree of success met with was again excellent in Jeypore, Vizagapatam and Trichinopoly, and appreciable progress was made in Tanjore, Anantapur, Coimbatore and Chingleput. There was, on the other hand, a retrogression in North Arcot and Kurnool. The personal investigation of grave crime by superior officers improved considerably, the percentage of cases not investigated by them having declined from 68.4 in 1894 to 60.7.

The total number of ordinary thefts reported fell from 11,465 in 1894 to 11,272, 14 districts showing decreases. The percentages of detection (47.2), conviction (34.7), and recovery (34.6) were slightly higher than the rates recorded in the preceding year. Excluding Madras City and Jeypore, the best results in detection were obtained in Trichinopoly (70.1) and Tanjore (69.3), in conviction in Nilgiris (70.6) and Vizagapatam (52.6), and in recovery in Vizagapatam (48.7) and Tanjore (47.2). As with other forms of crime, so in the case of theft, Kistna, Kurnool and Cuddapah acquitted themselves indifferently in all these respects. In Chingleput the percentage of recovery of property was only 5.9.

The number of cattle thefts fell from 2,339 to 2,265, and the rate of detection also declined from 64.5 to 63.9. The proportion of convictions to arrests was fair in all districts except Nilgiris, where however there were only 7 cases. In Bellary where the number of cases nearly doubled, convictions were secured in all those decided.

Offences on
Railways.

The number of offences committed on railways declined from 639 to 546, but the value of property lost increased from Rs. 26,205 to Rs. 29,055, no less than Rs. 7,573 worth of which was lost in Gódvári. The number of Inspectors employed on railways was increased from 1 to 3.

Cattle-
poisoning.

There were 51 cases of cattle-poisoning and 20 detections. Of 17 persons arrested, 10 were convicted. The value of property lost was Rs. 1,626.

Offences
against
revenue
laws.

The offences against Abkari and Excise and Salt laws fell from 22,130 and 11,399, respectively, to 21,703 and 10,630. The percentage of convictions rose from 96.1 and 98.4 to 97 and 98.6.

References to
and by the
police.

The number of cases referred by the Magistrates to police was 3,550, of which 1,909 were struck off as false, or 53.8 per cent., compared with 3,945 referred in the previous year, with 60 per cent. struck off as false.

Cases
referred by
the police.

There was a decrease in the number of cases referred by the police to the Magistrates under sections 157, 169 and 173, Criminal Procedure Code, the number being 9,135 compared with 10,105 in the previous year, and 7,928, or 86.8 per cent., were struck off as false against 91.8. Out of 124,965 cases prosecuted, 2,567, or 2.1 per cent., were found to be false compared with 3 per cent. in the previous year. Prosecutions for the preference of false charges were sanctioned in only 139 cases.

Cases under
Arms Act.

482 cases were reported under the Arms Act, and 401 were detected. 491 persons were arrested, and 407 convicted. There were 116 cases in Malabar, and 100 in Tinnevely.

Inspections.

The inspection work done by the Inspector-General and his deputies showed an improvement; their touring was more extensive, and the number of stations and offices visited by them larger than in 1894. The Inspector-General visited 15 districts, and the Deputy Inspectors-General inspected 70, 75 and 93 stations out of 333, 603 and 658 in their respective ranges. Inspections by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, though sufficient, were not so complete as in the preceding year.

REWARDS. (1895.)

The rewards disbursed during 1895 amounted to Rs. 8,479 against Rs. 2,918 in 1894. Of these, Rs. 2,389 were awarded by the District Magistrates, Rs. 80 by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Rs. 5,799 by the Inspector-General of Police, and Rs. 211 by the Commissioner of Police, Madras, as compared with Rs. 1,485, Rs. 155, Rs. 1,047 and Rs. 231, respectively, in the previous year. No rewards were granted by the Magistracy in the Nilgiris. The large increase in the total amount was due to the grant of considerable rewards in certain special cases, the largest sum in any individual case being Rs. 1,000, awarded to a Police Inspector, for his services in the Mappilla outbreak of 1894.

FACTORIES ACT. (1895.)

The number of factories at work continued to increase steadily, the total reaching 75 as against 69 in the previous year, while the daily average number of operatives declined from 28,609 to 28,280. The inspection work was on the whole satisfactorily performed both by the Magistracy and by Medical officers. Their reports in respect of the sanitary condition of the factories, and the general health of the operatives, continued to be in almost all cases favourable. There were 2,543 women and 1,764 children at work, against 3,174 and 1,751, respectively, in the previous year. The fencing of machinery was generally satisfactorily effected, and the number of accidents fell slightly from 236 to 218. Of these, 3 were fatal (against 8 in 1894) and 37 (against 49 in 1894) were of a serious character. As in previous years there were no prosecutions under the Act.

SULPHUR LICENSES. (1895.)

There were 290 licenses (36 new) to deal in sulphur in force in 1895 as compared with 275 in the two previous years, and they covered 1,085 tons of sulphur against 1,000 in 1894. The stock of a licensed vendor averaged 1.8 tons, the average quantity sold by each being 1.4 tons. The total quantities of sulphur sold during the year rose from 282 to 402 tons, the advance being most noticeable in Madras. Malabar accounted for the largest number of licenses in any one district, while, as usual, there were no transactions in the Nilgiris. Twenty-eight shops in the Presidency did no business at all during the year. As usual, sulphur was principally used in the manufacture of inferior gunpowder and fireworks, and to a less extent for medicinal, sanitary and bleaching purposes.

ARMS ACT. (1895.)

The number of licenses issued under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, fell from 68,218 in 1894 to 66,618, owing mainly to the large decrease (from 9,584 to 4,974) in the number of licenses issued for the possession of gunpowder and fuses, which are almost exclusively used in sinking or deepening agricultural wells. Other variations occurred, as usual, chiefly in the case of licenses issued in forms VIII and XI for purposes of sport, protection, or display, and for the destruction of wild animals. 58,194 licenses were issued in form VIII against 54,477 in the previous year, an increase being reported from every district except South Canara. The number of licenses issued in form X, for the possession of fire-arms, ammunition and military stores in districts, which had not been disarmed, fell from 388 to 243, and that of licenses in form XI, from 2,434 to 1,785, of which more than half, as in previous years, were issued in South Canara alone. Madras accounted for the largest proportion of the licenses, granted in form II, to transport arms, ammunition or military stores, within British India, which numbered 187 against 167 in 1894. There were 81 licenses, against 59, issued in form III, for the importation of arms, ammunition or military stores into the ports of Madras and Calicut. The number of licenses, issued in form V, to export arms, ammunition or military stores out of British India, either by land or river, amounted to 442, and was made up of 22, granted by the Chief Secretary to Government, 1 by the District Magistrate of Malabar, and 319 by the Commissioner of Police, Madras. In nine districts no licenses were issued in form IX to go armed on a journey, and the total for this description was only 66 against 76. The inspection of arms and ammunition shops, licensed under forms VI and VII, was on the whole well performed. 488 prosecutions were instituted against 608 in 1894, and of the 508 persons charged 80 per cent. were convicted.

CRIME AND OFFENCES. (1895.)

There were 320,286 offences reported in the year as against 312,003 in the previous year, the increase being mainly due to numerous prosecutions under the Madras City Police Act. Prosecutions under the Special and Local Laws also rose from 188,536 to 193,053, and the total number of cases returned as true was 306,966, or 3 per cent. more than in the previous year.

The number of offences under the Penal Code increased by 228. The number of cases of offences affecting life was practically the same as in last year. Murder cases decreased from 394 to 385, the chief variations being in Vizagapatam (— 9), Kistna and Tinnevely (— 7 each), Anantapur, South Arcot and Bellary (— 6 each), but cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder increased from 111 to 119. In Bellary 7 cases occurred in the year as against none in the previous year, and in Madura there was a decrease of 9 cases. Two cases of abetment of suicide were brought to trial. Robberies and dacoities increased from 387 to 447 and from 297 to 388 respectively. The former cases increased considerably in Kurnool (+ 14), Malabar (+ 14), Cuddapah (+ 11), Kistna (+ 10), and the latter in Tinnevely (+ 31),

Coimbatore (+ 28), Vizagapatam Agency (+ 17), Madura (+ 14), and Bellary (+ 6), while they diminished in Tanjore (- 13) and Salem (- 12). Cases of theft decreased by 594, chiefly in Tanjore (- 150), Kurnool (- 128), Anantapur (- 97) and Coimbatore (- 95) and increased notably in South Arcot (+ 167). Cases of forgery rose from 192 to 210. Offences relating to coin and Government stamps were almost the same in number as in 1894. Offences against public tranquillity decreased from 2,406 in 1894 to 2,271, the variations being considerable in Gódvári (- 158), Madura (- 57), and Trichinopoly (+ 60). Offences affecting public health, safety and convenience advanced from 14,722 in 1894 to 14,828 in 1895, the increase being large in South Arcot (+ 915) and Kistna (+ 891). There was a marked decline in Madura (- 1,032) and Tanjore (- 728). Cases of hurt increased from 16,870 to 17,611 chiefly in Malabar (+ 279) and South Arcot (+ 222). The number in Gódvári fell considerably (- 273). Offences of criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance increased from 5,685 to 6,482, particularly in Chingleput (+ 156), Kistna (+ 148), North Arcot (+ 134) and Kurnool (+ 122). The number of offences of criminal force and assault fell from 27,929 to 26,961, chiefly in Madras (- 508), Malabar (- 465), Gódvári (- 356), South Arcot (- 116) and rose in Salem (+ 222), Chingleput (+ 177) and Vizagapatam (+ 159). Cases of mischief increased slightly from 6,170 to 6,295.

Offences under special and local laws.

Offences under Special and Local Laws increased by 9,517, of which 7,753 were offences under the Madras City Police Act. Cases under the District Municipalities Act increased by 1,447, chiefly in Madura (2,520). The increase was owing to prosecutions instituted in order to enforce vaccination. In Trichinopoly the number fell by 684, owing to the unsatisfactory management of the Trichinopoly Municipality, which eventually resulted in the appointment of a paid Chairman. The number of cases under the Towns Nuisances Act was nearly the same as in the previous year, but there were noticeable variations in Kistna (+ 1,452), Ganjám (+ 717), Anantapur (+ 583), Nilgiris (+ 524), Madura (- 3,141) and Tanjore (- 991). Cases under the Forest Act fell by 439. In South Canara, where the number in 1894 was unusually high, there was a marked decline, and the same was the case in South Arcot. Cases under the Salt Act were slightly fewer than in the previous year, and there were no variations that call for remark. In Malabar there were 1,913 fewer cases under the Abkari Act. Offences under the Hackney Carriage Act increased, owing to the extension of the provisions of the Act to the Towns of Srirangam and Trichinopoly.

Miscellaneous cases.

The number of persons required to give security to keep the peace increased considerably in Chingleput (+ 28), Coimbatore (+ 23), Vizagapatam (+ 19) and decreased in Malabar (- 27) and Anantapur (- 14). The number of persons ordered to pay compensation for lodging frivolous and vexatious complaints increased from 1,458 in 1894 to 1,527 in 1895. These cases were most numerous in Tanjore (182), Malabar (160), Gódvári (151) and Kistna (138). A sum of Rs. 24,574 was awarded as compensation to accused persons under section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, of which Rs. 22,330 was realized. The average amount recovered was Rs. 14-8-0.

European British subjects.

90 European British subjects concerned in 87 cases were brought to trial in the year. The cases of 88 persons were disposed of, with the result that 37 were convicted, 14 of offences under Special and Local Laws, and the rest of offences under the Penal Code.

Offences brought to trial.

110,665 cases under the Indian Penal Code and 188,337 under Special and Local Laws, or 97.15 and 97.56 per cent., respectively, of the cases returned as true under these heads, were brought to trial, and 470,471 persons were tried during the year as against 462,003 in 1894, the percentage of convictions being 22.7 in offences under the Penal Code, and 84.3 in those under Special and Local Laws.

The proportion of convictions.

As regards cases of compoundable nature, the percentage of convictions rose from 11.73 to 12.50 in cases of defamation and decreased from 8.98 to 7.98, in cases of criminal force and assault, and from 10.08 to 9.46 in cases of criminal intimidation. In the case of offences affecting public health, and in cases of contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, there was an advance in the proportion of convictions, but a decline in offences relating to coin and Government stamps,

weights and measures, and receiving stolen property. In cases of more heinous offences, the percentage of convictions rose in offences affecting life, rape, kidnapping, and causing miscarriage.

The chief features of the year were:—(1) a decrease in the number of Village Magistrates who tried cases; (2) a very large increase in the institutions under the Madras City Police Act; (3) an increase in offences under the Towns Nuisances Act and District Municipalities Act; (4) a slight decrease in offences under the Salt, Abkari and Forest Acts; and (5) a large proportion of convictions of offences of a heinous nature.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE. (1895.)

The High Court, the two Courts of the Presidency Magistrates, and the Court of the Commissioner of Police exercised jurisdiction in the Presidency Town during the year, while in the mufassal there were 5,631 Village Magistrates' Courts, 20 Courts of Sessions, and 687 regular Magistrates' Courts. Of the latter 9 were first-class, 500 second-class and 97 third-class Magistrates' Courts.

COURTS ADMINISTERING CRIMINAL JUSTICE—Number and description of Courts.

The number of Village Magistrates who tried cases during the year was 412 less than in 1894, the variations being largest in Madura (- 90), South Arcot (- 76), Vizagapatam (- 62) and Malabar (- 53).

Village Magistrates.

The number of Bench Courts (55) exceeded that of the previous year by one. The Court at Kóttagiri was abolished and a new court was established at Narayana-devarakeri. The first-class Court at Cochín, which had not tried cases in 1894, was at work in 1895. The largest number of working days was 238 in Adóni.

Honorary Benches.

There was a slight fall in the number of Special Magistrates. The number of working days varied from 276 in Harpanahalli to 1 in Kodimudi.

Special Magistrates.

Of the Subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates, 4 were probationary Deputy Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates (first-class), not having appellate powers, and 35 were Tahsildars (second-class), not ordinarily invested with powers to take cognizance of offences under section 191 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates.

The number of working days in the Courts of the District Magistrates varied from 138 in South Arcot to 6 in Ganjám.

District Magistrates.

In the Courts of Session the number of working days varied from 166 in Tinnevely to 34 in Chingleput.

Courts of Sessions.

The Courts of the Presidency Magistrates at Egmore and Black Town sat on 275 days in the year.

Presidency Magistrates.

In the High Court 162 Criminal Benches sat in the year, 37 for the disposal of sessions cases, and 125 for the disposal of appellate and divisional work. On the original side, there were the usual 4 criminal sessions, which occupied 37 days. On the appellate side 91 Benches sat on 91 days for the disposal of criminal business alone, and 38 Benches sat on 36 other days for the disposal of criminal along with civil work.

High Court.

The contributions of the various classes of courts to the aggregate of criminal work are detailed below:—

BUSINESS IN ALL COURTS—Contributions by several classes of Courts.

	Original cases.	Percent- age.	Appeals.	Percent- age.
Village Magistrates' Courts	10,839	3.52	...	...
Regular Magistrates' Courts in the mufassal	242,240	78.74	8,271	81.00
Presidency Magistrates' Courts	53,384	17.35	...	...
Courts of Session	1,124	0.37	1,214	11.89
High Court	56	0.02	725	7.11
Total	307,643	100.00	10,210	100.00

Of the total, the largest percentages were contributed as in 1894 by the districts of Tanjore, Malabar and Madura, and the least by Kurnool, Anantapur and the Nilgiris.

VILLAGE
MAGISTRATES'
COURTS.

The number of cases in Village Magistrates' Courts continued to decline, arrears being heaviest in Tanjore, where the file was the largest. The number of persons brought to trial was 17,082, of whom 16,599 were dealt with, 7,502 being convicted. 5,547 were simply imprisoned, and 1,955 confined in stocks.

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

The following table exhibits a comparative view of the institutions in the regular mufassal courts in the past three years:—

	1893.	1894.	1895.
Benches of Magistrates	49,192	63,889	64,148
Special Magistrates	3,886	4,129	3,654
Subordinate Magistrates without appellate powers ...	164,602	168,634	169,642
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers ...	5,240	4,670	4,745
District Magistrates	105	37	51
Total ...	223,025	241,359	242,240
First-class Magistrates	6,019	5,007	5,580
Second-class do.	171,319	190,571	192,884
Third-class do.	45,687	45,781	43,776
Total ...	223,025	241,359	242,240

Variations.

Institutions continued to increase in the year under report, particularly in the Courts of Subordinate Magistrates without appellate powers. The variation was most marked in Kistna (+2,803), Chingleput (+1,111), Coimbatore (+1,015), Malabar (—2,512) and Tanjore (—2,064). The rise in Kistna and Chingleput was due to prosecutions under Special and Local Laws and for offences affecting public health, while the fall in Malabar was mainly under the Abkari Act. Among Benches of Magistrates the variations were mainly in Coimbatore (+809), Kistna (+805), North Arcot (+649), Tanjore (—1,234), Madura (—691) and Trichinopoly (—466). The file of the Special Magistrates fell from 4,129 to 3,654, notably in Bellary (—472), Tinnevely (—161), Coimbatore (—130), Nilgiris (+321) and Chingleput (+135), but 1,008 more cases than in 1894 came before the Stipendiary Magistrates without appellate powers, the variation being marked in Kistna (+1,899), Chingleput (+1,290) and Malabar (—1,997). The number of cases filed before the Sub-Divisional Magistrates exceeded by 75 the number of the previous year, the only noticeable variation being in Coimbatore, where there was an increase of 112, and the total of the files of District Magistrates was 51 against 37 cases in 1894. The District Magistrate of Malabar received the largest number (10), while 7 District Magistrates tried no cases.

Disposal of
cases.

Including 2,922 cases pending from the previous year and those received by transfer and excluding those transferred and those wherein the accused died or escaped, the number for disposal in the year in the regular mufassal Magistrates' Courts was 245,284. Of these, 242,082 cases, or 158 less than the number instituted in the year, were disposed of. All classes of Magistrates except the Special Magistrates did as much or more work than in the previous year, and the small number of cases pending at the close of the year (3,202) was satisfactory. Bench Magistrates disposed of 278 more cases than in the previous year, and only 154 cases were pending in their courts at the close of the year. The largest number of cases was disposed of in the Tanjore district. The disposals in the Special Magistrates' Courts were practically equal to the institutions, while Subordinate Magistrates without appellate powers disposed of 806 more cases than in the preceding year, the largest number being tried in Malabar. Slightly more

work was done by the Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers than in 1894. The disposals considerably exceeded the institutions, Coimbatore (+94), Kistna (+79), Kurnool and Salem (+72 each), South Arcot (—139), South Canara (—69) and Trichinopoly (—67) showing the chief variations as compared with the previous year. The number of cases disposed of in the Courts of the District Magistrates was nearly double that disposed of in 1894.

The number of persons for trial was 410,557, of whom 403,391 were dealt with during the year, 4,151 being committed or referred to superior courts, 217,438 being discharged and 125,474 being convicted on regular, and 56,328 on summary, trial, as against 411,435, 404,540, 3,670, 220,771, 123,746 and 56,353, respectively, in the previous year. Of those convicted, 1,879 were boys and 325 girls. The persons, whose cases were finally disposed of, are distributed below among the several classes of Magistrates who tried them, arranged according to their powers:—

powers :—

	Discharged.		Convicted				Percentage of convictions.	
			On regular trial.		On summary trial.			
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
First-class Magistrates	6,475	8,280	3,633	3,736	831	1,241	40.8	37.54
Second-class do.	194,133	190,937	110,228	111,719	23,124	28,957	41.6	42.42
Third-class do.	20,163	18,221	9,885	10,019	27,398	26,130	64.9	66.49
Total ...	220,771	217,438	123,746	125,474	56,353	56,328	44.9	45.53

The percentage of convictions rose to 45.53, the highest figure for the past 10 years: Bellary (61.45), Tanjore (56.59), Chingleput (56.26), Vizagapatam Agency (54.43), Trichinopoly (53.26) and Madura (52.74) showed the highest percentages, Cuddapah (28.89) and Kurnool (26.71) the lowest. Of 7,166 persons pending trial at the close of the year, 536 were in custody, and 6,630 were on bail or otherwise at large. 160 persons had been under trial for more than 6 months.

The proportion of sentences of imprisonment to total convictions fell slightly, while that of fines increased, owing to the more numerous prosecutions under the District Municipalities, and Towns Nuisances, Acts and other Special and Local Laws. Sentences of fine not exceeding Rs. 10 rose from 148,475 in the previous year to 150,326, sentences of fine not exceeding Rs. 50 from 11,833 to 12,787, and those not exceeding Rs. 100 from 682 to 726. The average fine inflicted was Rs. 4.6 against Rs. 4.5 in the previous year. Of the sentences of imprisonment 88.26 per cent. were rigorous. 380 persons were sentenced to solitary confinement as against 337 in 1894, the largest number of such sentences (65) being imposed in Madura. The amounts of fine imposed, realized and paid in compensation are compared below for two years:—

Years.	Imposed.	Realized.	Percentage.	Compensation paid to complainants.	Percentage to realization.
1894	Rs. 7,20,092	Rs. 5,73,710	80.4	Rs. 23,041	4.0
1895	7,51,978	6,23,551	83.59	26,766	4.25

Including Rs. 12,227 recovered on account of fines imposed in previous years, the total collections during the year were Rs. 6,40,778 against Rs. 5,90,796 in 1894. In Tanjore a fine of Rs. 6,000 imposed on one person convicted on six charges of criminal breach of trust by a public servant could not be realized. The total number of persons sentenced to whipping rose from 1,700 in 1894 to 2,124 in 1895, 616 of the number being juvenile offenders.

Security for good behaviour.
Persons dealt with under Special Acts.

224 persons were ordered to find security to keep the peace, and 158 to give security for good behaviour, against 147 and 97, respectively, in the previous year. 1,144 persons were dealt with under Act XIII of 1859 and other Special Acts, and subjected to an order not involving fine or imprisonment as compared with 952 in the previous year. The largest numbers were in Malabar (257), Nilgiris (188) and Nellore (172).

Appealable and non-appealable sentences.

The following statement shows the number of persons on whom appealable and non-appealable sentences were passed by the Magistracy:—

	Appealable.		Non-appealable.	
	Regular.	Summary.	Regular.	Summary.
Bench of Magistrates	977	54,796	...	251
Special Magistrates	2,993	22	3	...
Subordinate Magistrates without appellate powers	117,761	131	103	566
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers	2,745	21	874	527
District Magistrates	10	5	2	9
Total	124,492	54,975	982	1,353
Compare 1894	122,643	55,265	1,103	1,088

Quality of work done.

In the subjoined table the appealable sentences passed are distributed according to the classes of courts, to which appeals were preferred, with the number and results of the appeals, and compared with the figures for the previous year:—

	Second and Third-class Magistrates.		First-class Magistrate.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Number of persons against whom appealable sentences were passed	175,038	176,498	2,870	2,969
Number of persons who appealed—				
To Sub-Divisional Magistrates	15,940	15,969	...	...
To District Magistrates	461	487	...	...
Number of persons whose appeals were decided—				
By Sub-Divisional Magistrates	15,883	16,128	...	...
By District Magistrates	259	296	...	...
Number of persons whose sentences were confirmed—				
By Sub-Divisional Magistrates	9,586	9,451	...	...
By District Magistrates	199	131	...	...
Sub-Divisional Magistrates' Courts—				
Percentage of appellants to appealable sentences	9.1	9.05	...	...
Percentage of sentences confirmed	60.4	68.6	...	...
District Magistrates' Courts—				
Percentage of appellants to appealable sentences	0.3	0.3	...	...
Percentage of sentences confirmed	44.2	...	...	...
Number of persons who appealed to Courts of Session	1,833	1,854	1,853	1,879
Number of persons whose appeals were decided—				
By Sub-Divisional Magistrates	1,854	1,879	...	...
By District Magistrates	1,350	1,275	...	...
Percentage of appellants to appealable sentences	63.9	62.4	...	...
Percentage of sentences confirmed	73.1	67.8	...	...

Appellate Courts of all classes confirmed a smaller proportion of sentences than in 1894.

Average duration.

The average duration of cases in Bench Magistrates' and Special Magistrates' Courts was 2 days against 3 in the previous year, while in Subordinate Magistrates' Courts it remained 6 days. Amongst Sub-Divisional Magistrates, it was long in the Courts of the Joint Magistrates of Tanjore, Coimbatore and Chingleput, and in those of the Assistant Magistrates of Malabar and the Godavari Agency, and of the Deputy Magistrates of Kurnool, Malabar, Salem, Vizagapatam and Ganjam. It was also high in the District Magistrates' Courts of Cuddapah and Tinnevely.

Detention of witnesses.

The total number of witnesses examined during the year was 396,068; against 393,935 in the preceding year, and the number detained beyond 3 days was still further reduced from 2,043 to 1,862. The amount paid to witnesses on account of diet and travelling expenses was Rs. 29,325 or Rs. 2,896 less than in 1894, the largest sum being paid in Malabar (Rs. 5,844).

8,271 appeals were preferred by 16,456 persons, the highest figures on record. Malabar headed the list with 819. The following statement gives the total appellate work done during the year as compared with the previous year:—

(b) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction.—Appeals.

	Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Sub-Divisional Magistrates	7,939	8,064	461	445
District Magistrates	151	163	6	9
Total	8,090	8,227	467	454

The average duration of appeals before District Magistrates was 22 days, or 5 days more than in the previous year, and that of those before Sub-Divisional Magistrates 25 days as in the previous year. Including those persons whose appeals were pending at the beginning of the year, and excluding such as died or escaped, the cases of 17,458 persons came up for disposal. The appeals of 16,424 were disposed of with the following results:—

	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Varied.	Reversed.	Quashed.	New trial ordered.
Sub-Divisional Magistrates	984	8,467	1,549	4,807	60	261
District Magistrates	28	103	55	87	18	5
Total	1,012	8,570	1,604	4,894	78	266
Compare 1894	1,012	8,773	1,331	4,801	35	190
Percentage { 1894	6.3	64.3	8.3	29.7	0.2	1.2
1895	6.2	62.2	9.8	29.8	0.4	1.6

The proportion of wholly unsuccessful appellants was 71 per cent. in Nilgiris, between 60 and 70 per cent. in 10 districts, between 50 and 60 per cent. in 6 districts, and under 50 per cent. in South Canara, Chingleput, Cuddapah and Tinnevely.

769 revision cases came before the District Magistrates during the year, 567 being on the application of parties, and the rest taken up by the courts *suo motu*. The number for disposal was 852, of which 824 were disposed of. The number of accused persons concerned in the cases before the courts was 2,510, of whom 2,374 were dealt with during the year, 214 being referred to the High Court.

Revision cases.

The number of cases committed for trial before the Sessions Courts was 1,124, or 108 more than in 1894, the increase being large in Coimbatore (+44) and Tinnevely (+22) owing to the large number of cases of dacoity in those districts. There were 1,165 cases involving 2,847 persons for trial, of which 1,124 cases concerning 2,749 persons were tried. The corresponding figures for 1894 were 1,042 cases and 2,289 persons for trial, and 1,020 cases and 2,240 persons tried. The number of cases for disposal and disposed of was highest in Coimbatore (138 and 135) and Tinnevely (118 and 117). Of the 2,749 persons dealt with in the year, 1,181 were tried by jury and 1,460 with assessors. The Judges entirely disagreed with the jury in the case of 46 persons, and references were made in each case under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The largest number (10) was from Madura. The cases of 112 persons were referred to the High Court under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code. Of the remaining 2,591 persons, 1,208 or 46.6 per cent. were convicted as against 45.0 last year. The percentage was above 30 in all districts except Cuddapah, Nellore and Vizagapatam, highest (75.62) in Tanjore and lowest (15.71) in Nellore.

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

The aggregate amount of fines imposed was Rs. 9,665 against Rs. 27,839 in the previous year, the difference being partly due to the fact that in 1894 a fine of Rs. 10,000 was imposed in a single case in Tanjore. Rs. 3,685 or 38.1 per cent. of the fines imposed during the year, and Rs. 4,213 of those imposed in previous years were realized. 16 persons were sentenced to whipping against 20 in 1894, 1 of them being a juvenile.

Punishments.

Appeal test.

Of the 1,208 sentences passed by the Sessions Courts, 1,169 were appealable, and appeals were preferred against 961, the sentences being confirmed in 641. The percentage of confirmation was thus 74.8, or 2.1 per cent. lower than the figure of 1894. The average duration of sessions trials was 30 days against 28 in the previous year, being highest in Tinnevely (63 days) and South Canara (45). In Madura the average duration was reduced from 40 to 29 days.

Witnesses.

4,625 witnesses were detained more than 3 days as against 3,170 in 1894, the number so detained being large in Tinnevely (925) and in Coimbatore (633). It was smallest in North Arcot, Ganjam and Madura, and there was an improvement in Bellary. The amount paid as diet money to witnesses was Rs. 49,201 as against Rs. 37,818 in 1894, more than half of this sum being paid in Coimbatore, Tinnevely, South Canara, Kurnool, Bellary and Cuddapah.

(b) Appellate jurisdiction—Appeals.

1,214 appeals were instituted in Sessions Courts, and only 36 were pending at the close of the year. The number of institutions was the highest on record. The average duration of appeals fell from 28 to 23 days as compared with 1894, but was higher than it should have been in Kurnool (46 days) and Nellore (43 days). 1,853 persons appealed to Sessions Courts during the year, and the appeals of 104 were pending at the beginning of the year. 1,879 persons were dealt with. The percentage of wholly unsuccessful appellants was highest in Nellore (96.77).

Revision cases.

The number of revision cases received in the year was 428 as in 1894. Of these, 319 were on the application of parties and 109 were taken up by the courts *suo motu*. Including 18 cases concerning 39 persons pending from last year, there were 446 cases concerning 1,600 persons for disposal, and 418 cases concerning 1,459 persons were disposed of.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS—Institutions and results.

53,384 cases were brought before the Presidency Magistrates during the year under report, this number exceeding the previous year's institutions by 8,734 cases, and being the highest on record. 29,376 cases were instituted in the Egmore, and 24,008 in the Black Town Court. Seventy-five persons were committed for trial to the High Court, and of the 61,134 persons dealt with in the year, 89 per cent. were convicted as against 86 in 1894.

Punishments.

The number of sentences of imprisonment and fine passed in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts increased with the number of petty cases. Eleven persons were sentenced to solitary confinement against 20 in the previous year, and 356 against 364 to whipping, 111 of the latter being juveniles. The amount of fines imposed was Rs. 53,336 as against 43,156 in 1894, and Rs. 48,788 or 91.5 per cent. was recovered as against 88.1 in 1894. Out of this sum Rs. 1,649 or 3 per cent. as in 1894 was paid to complainants as compensation, and Rs. 7,014 levied in cases of cruelty to animals was paid to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Appeal test.

The Presidency Magistrates passed appealable sentences on 92 persons during the year, 30 of whom concerned in 29 cases appealed to the High Court. Including 3 cases of 3 persons pending from the previous year, there were 32 cases before the High Court for disposal, of which 30 cases concerning 31 persons were disposed of, the sentences being confirmed in the case of 27 persons and reversed in the case of 4.

Witnesses.

15,447 witnesses were examined in these courts against 16,443 last year, and 30 were detained for more than three days.

High Court—

(a) Original Jurisdiction—

(1) Sessions cases.

Fifty-six cases were committed to the High Court for trial as against 55 in the previous year, and 54 cases affecting 79 persons were disposed of. The percentage of convictions was 57.0, or 9.3 per cent. less than in 1894, and the number of witnesses examined 312 against 401. The average duration of cases from date of commitment was 24 days against 42 in the previous year.

(2) Cases under s. 307, Cr. P.O.

Eighteen cases were submitted by Sessions Judges under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, for disposal, and 15 were disposed of during the year. The verdict of the jury was set aside in 46.6 per cent. of the cases decided as against 87.5 per cent. in 1894.

(3) Cases under s. 374, Cr. P.O.

Including 5 pending cases concerning 7 persons, there were during the year 94 cases affecting 119 persons referred for confirmation of sentences of death passed. Of these, 88 cases concerning 111 persons were disposed of, 23 persons or 20.7 per

cent. being acquitted, and 82 or 73.9 per cent. convicted. In the case of 56 of the 82 persons convicted, the sentence of death was confirmed; 24 were sentenced to transportation for life and 2 to rigorous imprisonment.

Excluding the 101 appeals from sentences of death that came up for disposal with cases under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code, and the 16 cases under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, treated as appeals, there were 608 appeals received during the year against 644 in 1894. There were 716 appeals affecting 1,242 persons for disposal, and 588 appeals affecting 953 persons, were disposed of. The average duration of appeals was 62 days as against 58 in 1894.

The number of revision cases received during the year was 660 against 667 in 1894. 712 were disposed of, and 52 remained pending at the close of the year. In 59.5 per cent. of the total number of cases decided as against 54 per cent. in 1894, the proceedings of the courts below were not interfered with, while in 65 per cent. of the cases reported by Sessions Judges and 71 per cent. of those reported by District Magistrates as against 67 and 70 per cent., respectively, in the year before, the proceedings were quashed or otherwise interfered with. The proportion of interference with Lower Courts' orders in cases in which revision was applied for by parties was 17 against 24 per cent.

There were 202 miscellaneous petitions for disposal, and 195 were disposed of. 2,319 calendars were received during the year against 2,159 in the previous year, 1,108 being calendars of sessions trials, 76 of trials by District Magistrates, 988 of appeals heard by Sessions Judges, and 147 of appeals heard by District Magistrates. In all there were 2,446 calendars for perusal, of which 1,989 were perused during the year, records being called for from the Lower Courts in 23 cases.

The receipts and charges of all Criminal Courts were Rs. 10,16,378 and Rs. 19,05,157, respectively. There was, on the whole, a net expenditure of Rs. 8,88,779 as against Rs. 7,86,575 in 1894.

The main features of the year were: (1) a decrease, as in the year previous, in the quantity of work received and done by Village Magistrates; (2) a slight increase of work received and done in the Bench Magistrates' Courts; (3) a decline in the number of cases received and disposed of by Special Magistrates; (4) more work received and done by Subordinate Magistrates with or without appellate powers, an increase in the percentage of convictions in the Magistrates' Courts, as also in sentences of fine and whipping, accompanied by a decrease in the sentences of imprisonment, and a smaller number of witnesses detained; (5) more appellate work before the superior Magistrates; (6) a larger quantity of original and appellate work in Sessions Courts; and (7) an increase in the institutions and disposals in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

PRISONS. (1895.)

The number of central jails remained at 7 during the year, and that of sub-jails at 304. The number of district jails, which was 12 on the 1st January 1895, was reduced to 11 at the end of the year by the closing of the Cuddapah District Jail.

The opening jail population of 1895 was 9,647. The total number of admissions, including transfers, was 69,995 against 73,388 in 1894, and the number discharged 69,971 against 74,380. It is noticeable that though the numbers remaining in jail at the beginning (9,647) and end (9,671) of the year were almost identical, the daily average (9,790) remained high.

The number of convicts admitted by direct committal fell from 30,498 in 1894 to 26,517. The admissions by transfer (16,255) again showed a slight increase, due mainly to the large number of convicts transferred to the Cuddalore District Jail for employment on the building operations. The daily average number was 8,564.71.

(b) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction—Appeals.

Revision cases.

Miscellaneous work.

FINANCIAL—Receipts and charges.

SUMMARY.

Number of jails.

Number and disposal of prisoners.

Convicts.

Under trial prisoners.

The number of under-trial prisoners received into jail during the year (25,698) differed little from that received during the preceding year (25,610), but the daily average of this class of prisoners increased by 8.3 per cent. 9,561 were released, 9,243 transferred and 6,779 convicted. 35 escaped and 12 died.

Civil prisoners.

The gradual advance in the number of civil prisoners which has occurred of recent years did not continue, the total admissions being 1,525 against 1,594 in 1894. 58 per cent. of the mufassal prisoners came from the four districts of Madura, Tanjore, Coimbatore and Matabar, and at the close of the year there remained in all 195, including 10 State prisoners, against 197, including 14 State prisoners at the commencement.

Religion, age, sex and previous occupation of prisoners.

Of the 26,517 convicts admitted during the year, 862 were Christians, 2,178 Muhammadans, 23,472 Hindus and Sikhs, and 5 Buddhists and Jains. The number of juvenile convicts again declined, falling from 562 to 470, of whom 109 were girls. The desirability of legislation to enable girls to be kept in reformatory schools was under the consideration of Government during the year. Of the 361 boys imprisoned, 217 were convicted of offences under local and special laws, under which corporal punishment cannot be inflicted. 14,212 of the male convicts were persons engaged in agriculture, and 3,448 had been in service. As in the previous year 86.8 per cent. of the convicts directly admitted, were illiterate, 8.7 being able to read and write, and 4.5 to read only.

Sentences passed.

There was again a marked falling off in the number and proportion of sentences of imprisonment for periods not exceeding 1 month (52.71 against 57.68). The percentage of sentences of imprisonment for more than 1 year rose from 2.45 to 2.91, and that of transportation for a term from .05 to .12. Over 90 per cent. of the 470 juveniles sentenced were imprisoned for periods not exceeding 3 months, no less than 217 being guilty of offences against special and local laws, for which whipping cannot be awarded.

Previous convictions and the Bertillon system.

The proportion of convicts in central and district jails identified as old offenders again rose, advancing from 14.6 to 16.5. The number of identifications however before conviction was less than in 1894. The introduction of the Bertillon system in the Police department had not had time to exhibit any marked effect, as the great majority of the individuals, whose measurements had been recorded, were still in jail, and it will not be until they are set at liberty and return to crime, that the test of anthropometry can be brought to bear on the identification of old offenders. In the Párvatipuram and Cuddalore Jails over 20 per cent. of the convicts were identified as old offenders before conviction, while in Cannanore, Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, and Mangalore, the ratio was less than 7 per cent.

Escapes.

The number of escapes from central and district jails rose from 6 to 9, but was still small, while escapes from sub-jails (6) were fewer than in any year in the previous decade, though the under-trial prisoners who succeeded in escaping were still numerous. The total number of escapes fell from 23 to 15.

Jail offences and punishments.

The number of convicts who were brought before the criminal courts for offences in prisons fell from 22 in 1894 to 15, but the ratio of punishments inflicted by Superintendents of Jails to the total jail population rose from 123.39 to 148.04. The total number of jail offences was 11,926, of which 150 were punished by whipping and 6,869 by minor punishment. The corresponding figures for 1894 were 10,205, 115 and 5,575. The mark system was found to be a powerful incentive to good behaviour.

Employment of convict officers.

There was again a fall in the number of convicts employed as prison officers, but the proportion of them found deserving of punishment (39 per cent.) was higher than ever. The percentage of convict officers to the daily average number of convicts was 8.63.

Burmese convicts.

The number of Burmese convicts confined in the jails of this Presidency, which, on the 31st December 1889, was 1,173, had fallen six years later to 477. The daily average number in 1895 was 499.92, 477 remaining at the close of the year against 518 at the close of 1894. Their health continued good during the year under report, and they showed themselves as usual far superior as workmen to the natives of Southern India.

A revised dietary, designed to reduce the cost of the jail rations without lessening their nutritive value as exhibited in their chemical constituents, was introduced experimentally towards the end of the year in certain selected jails, and the accounts of it received so far were generally favourable.

Diet scales.

Exclusive of a sum of Rs. 42,924 expended by the Public Works department on jail buildings, but including Rs. 32,111, the cost of petty construction and repairs undertaken departmentally, and Rs. 3,54,491 laid out upon manufactures, the gross cost of the department was Rs. 10,34,700 against Rs. 10,34,228 in 1894. In comparison with 1894, the charges of the year under report showed decreases under establishment (Rs. 9,120), dietary charges (Rs. 29,600) and miscellaneous sub-heads (Rs. 4,700), while increases appeared under hospital charges (Rs. 7,650), petty construction and repair (Rs. 7,600), manufactures (Rs. 25,500) and law charges (Rs. 1,150). The cost per head was reduced from Rs. 63.8 to Rs. 61.3, the reduction being effected mainly under dietary charges, owing to the care exercised by the officers of the department in the purchase of rations. The large increase under hospital charges was due to the debit to the Jail department, for the first time, of the cost of articles purchased from the Medical Stores. The cash earnings of convicts from manufacturing operations fell from Rs. 1,14,859 to Rs. 86,262, but the net profits including outstandings, stock, and the value of plant and machinery were Rs. 1,33,499, the highest on record, the Penitentiary at Madras and the Vellore Central Jail as usual showing the largest profits. For the first time on record convicts were employed at Cuddapah in building a new jail, with excellent results, and the net cost of prisoners in jail was Rs. 52-6-0 against Rs. 52-1-0 in 1894.

Finance.

The average number of convicts under sentence of labour on working days being less by 311.96 than in the year 1894, the number of convicts employed as prison officers and servants, in gardening, and in preparing articles for jail consumption was consequently smaller. The average numbers employed under these heads were 604.23, 682.47, 1,115.31 and 1,201.00 respectively. 3,338.75 were employed on manufactures, 206.21 on new jails (Cuddapah), 96.68 on additions and alterations, and 255.44 on jail repairs. The average earnings per head of the average number employed on manufactures were Rs. 25-13-0 against Rs. 32-15-0 in the previous year.

Employment of convicts.

The year under report was decidedly less healthy than either of its immediate predecessors, and the Cuddapah and Párvatipuram Jails were ordered to be temporarily closed in consequence of their persistent unhealthiness, though the need for this step was not obvious at a sufficiently early date to prevent the deaths in the latter jail from appreciably raising the total rate of mortality. There was further a very great advance in the admissions to hospital for fever, the ratio per mille of average strength reaching 250 against 190 in 1894. This was the main cause of the rise in the ratio of daily average sick to the total jail population (26.2), which was higher than in any year since 1884, but the mortality from all causes declined and was the lowest since 1886, being 18.2 per mille, against a recorded death-rate among the free population of 20 per mille in 1894. The rates of mortality in Párvatipuram, Cuddapah and Russellkonda were 123.60, 50.81 and 44.52 per mille respectively. The Sanitary Commissioner, who inspected the Párvatipuram Jail during the year, reported that the premises of the jail had in former years become infected with the causative agent of dysentery. Five deaths occurred from cholera in the Palamcottah Jail, and in the Coimbatore and Vellore Central Jails, there was an increase of tubercular disease. The admissions into hospital were 6,295 against 6,292 in 1894, and the percentage of prisoners who had at the time of discharge gained weight to the total number discharged fell from 62.2 to 58.4.

Health of prisoners.

Allowing for the general decrease in the jail population, the number of convicts released under the remission system during 1895 (1,681) was about the same as in 1894 (1,749), and was more than double the number so dealt with in years prior to 1894. The number of convicts who were released, but failed to gain remission, fell from 28 to 7.

Remission of sentences.

The total outlay incurred on jail buildings during the year amounted to Rs. 75,034-2-11, or less than half the sum expended in the previous year.

Jail buildings.

(Rs. 1,52,569). Of this Rs. 32,110-6-11 were disbursed by the Jail department and Rs. 42,923-12-0 by the Public Works.

Inspections.

The Inspector-General inspected every central and district jail during the year, except the Cuddapah District Jail which was closed. He also visited the Lunatic Asylums at Madras, Calicut and Waltair, and the Reformatory School, Chingleput. The Penitentiary, Madras, the Criminal Leper Ward, and the Civil Jail, Madras, and the District Jails of Nellore, Bellary and Párvatipuram were inspected twice, and the Cuddalore District Jail three times. Inspection of jails was less thoroughly carried out in 1895 than in 1894 both by non-official visitors and by all classes of officials, the number of visits by Sessions Judges, Magistrates, the Sanitary Commissioner and Surgeon-General being 35, 134, 7, and 5 and that by non-official visitors 115 against 33, 142, 8, 13 and 148 in the previous year.

VAGRANCY. (1895.)

The following statement compares the admissions into, and the departures from, the Government workhouse, of vagrants, during 1894 and 1895 :—

Admissions.	1894.	1895.	Departures.	1894.	1895.
European British subjects ... // ...	15	6	Absconded	1	3
Other Europeans	4	2	Obtained employment	7	4
Other British subjects	5	2	Sentenced	1	...
Americans	...	6	Transferred to the Lunatic Asylum ...	1	...
Remaining at the close of the preceding year	...	4	Removed by relations and friends ...	1	...
			Released under section 16 of the Act ...	3	6
			Discharged under section 24 of the Act ...	1	...
			Discharged as having means	1	...
			Deported to England	...	1
			Transferred to Bombay workhouse ...	3	2
			Died	1	1
			Remaining at the close of the year ...	4	3
Total ...	24	20	Total ...	24	20

Of the vagrants admitted, 6 were sailors, 5 railway employes, 1 was an artisan, 1 a soldier, and the remaining 3 were of miscellaneous occupation. The daily average population fell from 3 to $2\frac{1}{2}$, but the longest period of stay rose from 4 months and 26 days to 7 months and 14 days, of which, however, 3 months and 4 days were spent in the General Hospital. The total expenditure incurred during the year fell from Rs. 1,981 to Rs. 1,907, but the average cost of each inmate rose from Rs. 65-12-5 to Rs. 81-4-1.

PUBLIC CHARITIES. (1895-96.)

Monegar Choultry and connected charities.

The total receipts of the Monegar Choultry, the Native Infirmary, the Foundling Asylum, Rajah Sir Savalai Ramasamy Mudaliar's Lying-in Hospital and the Rája of Venkatagiri's Choultry, for the year 1895 advanced by Rs. 2,821, while the charges declined by Rs. 844. The subjoined statement gives details of receipts and expenditure :—

Receipts.	Items.	Expenditure.			
		Establishment.	Maintenance and medical charges.	Clothing and miscellaneous charges.	Total.
Donation from Government ...	Rs. A. P. 8,337 8 11	Depôt Choultry ... 2,212 14 0	Rs. A. P. 2,416 1 2	Rs. A. P. 202 4 10	Rs. A. P. 4,831 4 0
Donation from Government on account of the late Nawab's contribution ...	1,050 0 0	Native Infirmary ... 1,332 4 7	8,399 13 11	...	9,732 2 6
Donation from Government on account of the Foundling Asylum ...	492 0 0	Rája Sir Savalai Rámasámi Mudaliár's Lying-in Hospital ... 1,926 4 1	86 1 9	...	86 1 9
Donation from Government on account of batta paid to poor pregnant women attending the Lying-in Hospital. Donation from Government on account of municipal assessment. Interest on Government and other securities ...	300 0 0 457 8 0 8,335 2 8	Municipal assessment on buildings and petty repairs, &c. ...	1,898 7 7	260 5 6	4,085 1 2
Subscriptions and donations ...	1,627 1 11	...	...	980 1 4	980 1 4
Miscellaneous ...	550 9 6	Total for 1895 ...	5,471 6 8	12,800 8 6	1,442 11 8
Total ...	21,149 15 0				19,714 10 9

There was a large decrease in the number of paupers fed in the Depôt Choultry and in the Native Infirmary, the daily average number relieved being 64.36 and 83.19, against 70.13 and 93.50, respectively, in the previous year. The average cost of feeding each pauper a day, in the Depôt Choultry, was As. 1-7, and in the Infirmary As. 3-4 $\frac{1}{2}$, against As. 1-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ and As. 2-11 $\frac{1}{2}$. In the Asylum for Foundlings, the daily average number of children relieved was 4.66 against 4.50 in the previous year, and there was a corresponding decrease in the cost per head from pies 10-39 to pies 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ per diem. The total number of women admitted for accouchment in Sir Savalai Rámasámi Mudaliár's Lying-in Hospital during the year was 802, or 57 more than in 1894. The cost of dieting was Rs. 1,255, against Rs. 1,341, or an average per head of Rs. 1-8-10 against Rs. 1-12-6 $\frac{3}{4}$. The batta granted to poor women before confinement amounted to Rs. 265, or Rs. 19 more than in the preceding year.

Including the balance on hand (Rs. 1,305), the receipts of the Rája of Venkatagiri's Choultry during the year amounted to Rs. 4,100 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,086. The daily average number of in-door paupers fed was 51.11, and the number of out-door paupers, who received one-fourth measure of rice a day, 106.94, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 47.20 and 106.38. The average cost of relieving each pauper fell slightly from As. 1-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to As. 1-7 a day.

The receipts of the Triplicane Langerkhána for the year 1895-96, including an opening balance of Rs. 745, amounted to Rs. 6,026, and the charges to Rs. 5,357, leaving a balance of Rs. 669 at the close of the year. The total number of paupers relieved declined from 4,898 to 4,706, of whom 4,630 were out-door paupers, and 76 inmates, against 4,825 and 73 respectively, in 1894-95. The average cost of each pauper rose from Rs. 1-1-9 to Rs. 1-2-3, while the average number of measures of rice purchased per pagoda declined from 31-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 30-4 $\frac{1}{2}$. Raw rice was distributed to 40 Muhammadan paupers, nominated by the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, at a cost of Rs. 593. The full number of women paupers of Mailapur and Triplicane in receipt of money doles fell from 25 to 22 at the close of the year.

Rája of Venkatagiri's Choultry

Triplicane Langerkhána and money doles to the Muhammadan poor.

(A) TERRITORIAL CHANGES.

The only territorial change in the year under report was the transfer on the 8th October 1895 to the Penukonda District Munsif of 23 villages transferred to the Anantapur district from the Munsif of Bellary, while the Subordinate Judge of Bellary and Salem was transferred from Chittoor to Coimbatore for 6 months from the 1st July 1895, and two temporary Subordinate Judges' Courts were established at Rajahmundry from the 11th February to the 29th April and at Nellore for 6 months from the 12th August 1895. The District Munsifs of Bapatla, Erode, Poonamallee, Srivilliputtur and Vellore, and the Principal District Munsif of Calicut were invested during the year with extended small cause powers up to Rs. 200, and the District Munsifs of Diindigul and Tuticorin with similar powers up to Rs. 100.

(B) COURTS ADMINISTERING CIVIL JUSTICE—Classes of tribunals.

Besides the Presidency Court of Small Causes, the City Civil Court and the High Court in the Presidency Town, the following tribunals administered civil justice in the mufassal during the year:—3,091 Village Courts, 72 Revenue Courts, 1 Cantonment Court of Small Causes, 136 District Munsifs' Courts, 25 Subordinate Judges' Courts and 23 District Courts. The number of Village Courts to which recourse was had in 1895 was 69 less than in 1894, the decrease being most noticeable in Cuddapah (111) and Kistna (64), and the increase in Tinnevely (61) and Chingleput (47). The number of Revenue Courts sitting was 7 more than in 1894, while that of regular District Munsifs' Courts remained the same. The average number of working days in these Courts was 228 as against 237 in the previous year, the highest number being 260 in Erode, and the lowest 221 in Panur. There was no change in the number of regular Subordinate Judges' Courts, but the Subordinate Judges' Courts of Bellary and Salem was divested of small cause jurisdiction. Only 3 out of the 7 Assistant Agents exercised appellate powers. Of the 3 temporary Subordinate Judges' Courts, that at Rajahmundry was empowered to hear appeals only, and those at Nellore and Trichinopoly had no small cause jurisdiction. The Deputy Collector at Cochin, who exercised the powers of a Subordinate Judge, had no appellate jurisdiction, while the Subordinate Judge of Nilgiris was specially deputed to sit at Coimbatore for 10 days, in each of the months of January and February, to assist in the disposal of civil appeals on the file of the Coimbatore District Court. The average number of working days in the regular Subordinate Judges' Courts was 214 as against 219 in 1894, the highest being 239 in Cocanada, and the lowest 128 in Tinnevely, where the Subordinate Judge spent 108 days on sessions work. There was no change in the number of District Courts. The average number of working days in them was 134 as against 140 in 1894, the highest being 174 in Ganjam and the lowest 51 in Tinnevely, where the District Judge spent 166 days in criminal work. The number of working days in the Presidency Court of Small Causes was 268, the number of sittings held in the vacation being 41, and the City Civil Judge sat for 210 days as against 216 days in 1894. The High Court had its full complement of 5 Judges except for a period of 38 days. The Honourable Sir T. Muthuswami Aiyar, Kt., c.i.e., was absent from 16th January owing to illness and died on the 25th idem, and his successor Mr. S. Subrahmanya Aiyar took his seat on the 31st idem. The Honourable Mr. Justice Parker was absent owing to illness from the 19th March to 10th April, and the Honourable Mr. Justice Best retired on the 4th November. His successor Mr. J. A. Davies took his seat on the same date. The High Court sat for 156 days on the Original side, and for 198 days on the Appellate side, the number of Benches being 192 on the former and 293 on the latter.

(C) THE INSTITUTIONS OF ORIGINAL SUITS AND APPEALS IN ALL THE COURTS IN THE PRESIDENCY REACHED THE UNPRECEDENTEDLY HIGH FIGURE OF 314,673 AND 13,139 RESPECTIVELY. THE INCREASE IN ORIGINAL LITIGATION WHICH BEGAN IN 1892 WAS MAINTAINED, BUT THE INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF APPEALS WAS A NEW FEATURE. THE MOST LITIGIOUS DISTRICTS WERE, AS BEFORE, TANJORE, MALABAR (NORTH AND SOUTH) AND MADURAI. IN 1895, 136,770, 136 suits, or 2,457 more than in 1894, were instituted in Village Courts, the increase being most marked in Tinnevely (2,090), Godavari (686) and South Arcot (626), while there was a steady decline in Trichinopoly (872), Kistna (441), Madura (397) and Cuddapah (282). The following table compares the institutions under

sections 13 and 14 of the Village Courts' Act with those of Small Causes not exceeding Rs. 20 and Rs. 200, respectively, in value in the District Munsifs' Courts for the past 2 years:—

	Not exceeding Rs. 20.		Above Rs. 20 and under Rs. 200.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
In Village Munsifs' Courts ...	66,873	69,949	805	187
In District Munsifs' Courts ...	53,451	52,434	64,290	64,925

The institutions in ordinary suits and small causes in all the regular Courts in the mufassal were 87,560 and 136,075 as against 86,835 and 136,073 in 1894. There was a slight increase on the file of the one Cantonment Court of Small Causes, while the number of suits instituted in the Revenue Courts was 84 less than in 1894, the decrease being most noticeable in Kistna (—1,496) and the increase in Nellore (+720), Tanjore and Chingleput (+337). Institutions declined in the Agency Courts, particularly in Vizagapatam, but the number of ordinary suits instituted in the District Munsifs' Courts increased from 75,970 to 76,941, while that of small causes decreased from 117,741 to 117,359. The variations in ordinary suits were marked in Madura (+604), Tinnevely (—454), Cuddapah (—337) and Kistna (—451), and those in small causes in Godavari (+939), South Arcot (—790), Chingleput (—573), South Malabar (—1,023) and North Malabar (—877). The average institutions in the District Munsifs' Courts of ordinary suits increased from 664 to 673, while that of small causes decreased from 1,031 to 1,028. The numbers of ordinary suits and of small causes instituted in the Subordinate Judges' Courts were 13 and 214, respectively, more than in 1894, the variations in ordinary suits being marked in Cocanada (—22), Mangalore (+21), Ootacamund (—35), and those in small causes in Cocanada (—315). The institutions in ordinary suits in the District Courts fell from 507 to 402, and those of small causes advanced from 465 to 600, the highest figure on record. The following statement compares the average values of ordinary suits and small causes in each class of Courts with the corresponding figures for 1894:—

	Average value.	
	1894.	1895.
Ordinary Suits.		
Revenue Courts ...	Rs. 55	Rs. 48
Agency Courts ...	153	209
District Munsifs' Courts ...	190	194
Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	9,569	19,351
District Courts ...	18,012	8,831
Small Causes.		
Cantonment Court of Small Causes ...	62	55
District Munsifs' Courts ...	29	30
Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	138	138
District Courts ...	226	202

The total number of appeals from decrees and appeals from orders instituted in the Appellate Courts in the mufassal were, respectively, 10,704 and 327 as against 9,103 and 405 in 1894. Of the appeals from decrees, 8,102 were against decrees passed in District Munsifs' Courts, 2,327 from those of Revenue Courts, 210 from those of Subordinate Judges' Courts, and 62 from those of Agency Subordinate Courts. The increase was noticeable in Kistna (1,200) and North Arcot (735), and was due to batches of rent appeals, while the most marked decline appeared in Madura and Godavari, where the figures, high in 1894, went back in the year to what they were in 1893.

(III) REGULAR COURTS IN THE MUFASSAL—(a) Original litigation.

(b) Appellate litigation.

(IV) PRESIDENCY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

20,171 small causes and 28 suits under Chapter XXXIX of the Civil Procedure Code were instituted in the Presidency Court of Small Causes as compared with 22,606 and 13 in 1894. The number of applications (ejectment suits) under section 41 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts' Act was 368 as against 327 in 1894, and no suit exceeding Rs. 2,000 in value was instituted under section 20 of that Act. The average value of suits was Rs. 62 as against 59 in 1894.

(V) THE CITY CIVIL COURT.

371 suits were instituted in the City Civil Court as against 364 in 1894, and their average value increased from Rs. 658 to Rs. 695. The following statement compares the number arranged according to their value, with the average of suits of similar nature and value filed on the Original Side of the High Court during the years 1887 to 1892:

	Average for 1887-92	Not exceeding Rs. 100	Above Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 500	Above Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 1,000	Above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 2,500
High Court, Original Side	1887-92	1	23	33	77
	1893	62	144	81	74
City Civil Court	1894	78	1132	61	81
	1895	104	102	53	88

(VI) HIGH COURT—(a) Original litigation.

332 suits were instituted in the High Court against 279 in 1894. Out of these 6 were for dissolution of marriage, and 20 were testamentary suits. The number of suits between Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 5,000 in value filed in the High Court increased from 121 in 1894 to 128, of which 7 were testamentary and other suits, which are not by their nature transferable to the City Civil Court, so that if the jurisdiction of the City Civil Court had been fixed at Rs. 5,000, the relief to the file of the High Court, Original Side, would have been very great. Of 285 appealable decrees passed by the City Civil Court, only 30 were appealed against.

(b) Appellate litigation.

The total number of appeals filed in the High Court rose from 2,263 to 2,658; 2,061 of these being second appeals from orders of mufassal Courts. The number of appeals from original decrees passed by mufassal Courts (290) was the highest on record, as also was the number of appeals from decrees of a Division Bench (54), and that of appeals from the orders of a single Judge of the High Court (85). There were 1,637 appeals from decrees and orders of District Courts, and 850 from those of Subordinate Judges' Courts, against 1,520 and 638 in the previous year, respectively, the largest number being contributed by Madura, Tanjore and South Malabar. First appeals increased from 291 to 374, and second appeals from 1,846 to 2,061. The aggregate and average values of appeals from original decrees were Rs. 1,00,70,184 and Rs. 40,281 as against Rs. 19,81,128 and Rs. 9,856 in 1894, and those of appeals from appellate decrees were Rs. 5,53,174 and Rs. 307, as against Rs. 3,77,432 and Rs. 224 in 1894. The increase in the value of appeals from original decrees was due to the filing of the appeal relating to the succession to the Pithapuram estate valued at over 64 lakhs.

(D) BUSINESS IN THE COURTS—(I) Village Courts.

The number of suits for disposal in Village Courts was 77,691 against 74,525 in 1894, and the number disposed of 69,705 being particularly large in Tanjore and Madura.

(II) REGULAR COURTS IN THE MUFASSAL—(a) Original jurisdiction—Suits.

The regular Courts in the mufassal had for disposal during the year 117,531 ordinary suits and 150,366 small causes, of which 90,586 ordinary suits and 138,671 small causes were disposed of. The disposals in both classes of suits exceeded the institutions, and were in excess of any figure previously recorded. The arrears were considerably reduced, except in District Courts, where the disposals did not keep pace with the institutions of either class of suits. In the Revenue Courts the disposals were larger on the whole than in 1894, especially in Kistna, North Arcot and Madura, though in all these districts there were considerable arrears at the close of the year. Both in the District Munsifs' Courts, the Cantonment Court of Small Causes and the Agency Courts, the disposals were larger than in 1894, and in the former, arrears were reduced from 22,240 ordinary suits and 9,508 small causes to 21,777 ordinary suits and 8,446 small causes, the best results being obtained in ordinary suits in Masulipatam (408), Erode (263),

Tindivanam (227) and Krishnagiri (198), and in small causes in Masulipatam (255) and Erode (207). The disposals of ordinary suits in Subordinate Judges' Courts were larger than those of the previous years, 1893 being excepted, while those of small causes were the highest on record, the number contested being 696 original suits and 5,076 small causes. The arrears in both classes of suits were considerably reduced, but a larger number of ordinary suits and small causes were pending for over a year and three months, respectively, than in 1893. The average duration of uncontested suits was higher than that of contested suits in Revenue Courts and Subordinate Judges' Courts. In District Munsifs' Courts the average duration of contested suits was high, as also in District Courts, though in the latter there was a marked improvement in some districts. The percentage of appealable decisions upheld was 14 per cent. from Revenue Courts, 65.99 per cent. from District Munsifs' Courts, and 71.43 and 57.40 per cent. from Subordinate Judges' Courts in the High Court and District Judges' Courts, respectively. Of the 240 appealable decrees passed by the District Courts, 164 were appealed against, and in 52.63 per cent. of these the decisions of the lower Court were confirmed. The disposal of ordinary suits was large in Madura, West (95), Ootacamund (91), Madura, East (89), and Cocanada (87), and that of small causes in Kumbakonam (2,112) and Cocanada (2,009), while 5 more Courts decided more than 1,500 small causes each. Arrears were heavy on the regular side in Tinnevely (103), the Sub-Judge having been much occupied with sessions cases, and were noticeable in Ootacamund (64), Cocanada (59), Mangalore (57) and Palghat (53), while on the small cause side they were considerable in Kumbakonam (491), Tinnevely (486), Tanjore (445), Ellore (417) and Negapatam (322). In the District Courts 382 ordinary suits and 498 small causes were disposed of, excluding applications under the Guardian and Wards' Act formerly treated as ordinary suits. 260 ordinary suits and 119 small causes were contested. Arrears continued to be large on both sides, and there was no diminution of the number of ordinary suits pending for more than a year, or of small causes pending for over three months. The largest number of ordinary suits was disposed of in North Arcot, viz. 74 or twice the number in 1894, of which 54 were contested, and the largest number of small causes in Trichinopoly. Arrears in ordinary suits were heavy in Nellore (79), Trichinopoly (58), Bellary and Salem (40) and Coimbatore (39). There was a slight reduction of arrears in small causes in Trichinopoly, while they increased in Nellore and Salem.

The number of applications for execution of decrees which came up for disposal in the different classes of Courts rose from 204,303 to 222,626, of which 199,100 or 89 per cent. were disposed of. The number instituted and disposed of increased largely in all classes of Courts, principally in the District Munsifs' Courts, where there was an increase of over 10,000 under each head. The average duration diminished in all classes of Courts except in District Courts and Agency Courts. 983 judgment-debtors were imprisoned in execution of decrees, 58.29 per cent. being contributed by Tanjore (148), Coimbatore (145), Madura (136) and Malabar, South and North (114).

The number of applications for declaration of insolvency for disposal was 590, of which 443 were disposed of. The average duration diminished in the District Courts. There was one application by a decree-holder in the Subordinate Judge's Court of Madura (West).

The number of miscellaneous applications for disposal in the several classes of Courts was 333,132, of which 325,320 were disposed of.

There were 16,928 appeals from decrees for disposal against 15,252 in 1894, of which 64 were before the Agency Courts, 3,815 before the Subordinate Judges' Courts, and 13,049 before the District Courts against 58, 3,875 and 11,319, respectively, in the previous year. Subordinate Judges disposed of 3,015 appeals and District Judges of 7,210, against 2,607 and 6,643. The percentages of appeals preferred from appellate decrees passed by the Subordinate Judges' Courts and the District Courts were 23.74 and 21.11, as against 18.95 and 22.64, respectively, in 1894, and the percentages of confirmation of decrees in second appeals were 69.22 and 31.73, respectively, against 81.37 and 79.80 in 1894. Disposals were more prompt in both classes of Courts than in the previous year. In the Subordinate Judges' Courts the largest number of appeals (465) was disposed of in

Execution.

Insolvency.

Miscellaneous cases.

(b) Appellate jurisdiction.

Calicut, while in District Judges' Courts, Kistna (1,086), North Arcot (1,066), South Malabar (491), Madura (444), North Malabar (436) and Tanjore (404). Disposal was more prompt than in 1894 in North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Madura and Trichinopoly; but the reverse was the case in Vizagapatam, Nellore, Chingleput, Bellary and Kistna. There were 415 appeals from orders for disposal by the mufassal Appellate Courts during the year, of which 357 were disposed of—5 by the Agency Courts, 50 by the Subordinate Judges' Courts and 302 by the District Courts.

(c) Business of all kinds.

The following statement shows in one view the total amount of work done in each of the 3 principal classes of regular Courts in the mufassal during the past 2 years:—

		Suits.		Appeals.		Petitions.			Criminal.	
		Ordinary.	Small causes.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Execution.	Insolvency.	Miscellaneous.	Sessions cases.	Appeals and revision cases.
District Munsifs	1894	77,566	116,951	...	...	163,338	357	264,297	...	...
	1895	78,883	119,661	...	...	177,387	365	274,439	...	...
Subordinate Judges.	1894	841	18,067	2,607	75	16,225	69	24,461	* 22	* 18
	1895	931	18,343	3,015	50	18,470	76	26,118	* 72	...
District Judges.	1894	502	554	6,643	346	1,265	10	14,974	970	1,609
	1895	382	498	7,210	302	1,544	7	14,630	1,070	1,646

* These cases were disposed of by the Subordinate Judges of Tanjore and Tinnevely as Assistant Sessions Judges.

(III) PRESIDENCY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES—Suits.

There were 22,350 suits for disposal during the year in the Presidency Court of Small Causes, and 21,150 were disposed of as against 24,795 and 22,831, respectively, in 1894. 352 suits for ejectment of tenants were disposed of during the year as against 297 in 1894 and 307 in 1893. The number of contested cases disposed of fell from 3,189 in 1894 to 2,963 during the year. The number of small causes pending for more than three months was 82.

Execution.

There were 18,669 execution applications for disposal in 1895 as against 20,103 in 1894. Of these 3,425 were withdrawn or transferred during the year, and 10,305 were disposed of on the merits. 394 judgment-debtors were imprisoned during the year. The average duration of an application was 52 days.

Miscellaneous.

There were 2,312 applications for disposal, of which 2,236 were disposed of. The average duration of contested and uncontested applications was 18 and 11 days respectively.

(IV) THE CITY CIVIL COURT—Suits.

The total number of suits for disposal in the City Civil Court was 585, out of which 378 were disposed of in the year. The average duration of uncontested suits fell from 63 to 57 days, while that of contested suits increased from 288 to 296 days. The number of appealable decrees passed during the year advanced from 274 to 285, and that of appeals preferred from 9 to 30. In 16 of the 18 appeals decided, the decrees appealed against were affirmed.

Execution.

The number of applications for execution of decrees for disposal during the year was 437, of which 299 were disposed of. The average duration of an execution application increased from 131 to 164 days.

Miscellaneous.

There were 927 applications for disposal, of which 822 were disposed of as against 805 and 750 in 1894.

(V) HIGH COURT—(a) Original Side—Suits.

The number of suits for disposal by the High Court during the year was 626, of which 269 were disposed of as against 621 and 331 in 1894 respectively. In 1895, 93 contested suits were disposed of as against 137 in 1894. The average duration of a contested and an uncontested suit was 466 and 233 as against 516 and 292 in the previous year. While the number of appealable decrees passed on the Original Side decreased from 220 to 173, the number of appeals preferred increased from 31 to 54, of which 46 were disposed of, 26 or 57 per cent. resulting in the confirmation of the decrees appealed against. References to a Judge in Chambers were ordered in 8 cases. The number of such references for disposal was 24, of which 13 were disposed of.

900. There were 583 applications for disposal, of which 80 were withdrawn or (transferred and 158 disposed of. In 283 of the pending cases, property was attached at the request of the parties, and no further steps were taken.

Execution.

Including 119 insolvency applications pending at the beginning of the year, there were 356 applications for disposal, of which 220 were disposed of, with the result that 185 were granted and 35 dismissed, 219 judgment-debtors obtaining their discharge. The amount of debts in respect of which relief was sought during the year was Rs. 21,46,642 as against Rs. 19,00,058 in 1894. The Insolvent Court granted protection orders in the case of 497 persons, and disposed of 93 miscellaneous applications and 210 applications from the Official Assignee.

Insolvency.

The number of miscellaneous cases disposed of was 2,522 as against 3,010 in 1894.

Miscellaneous.

The number of appeals for disposal, disposed of and pending in 1895 is compared in the following table with the corresponding figures for 1893, 1894 and the average of the preceding five years:—

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

		Average of 5 years (1888-92).	1893.	1894.	1895.
Appeals from decrees.					
First	For disposal	559	542	575	654
	Disposed of	267	259	295	339
	Pending	292	283	280	315
Second	For disposal	3,383	3,780	3,688	3,893
	Disposed of	1,653	1,953	1,856	1,965
	Pending	1,729	1,827	1,832	1,928
Appeals from orders.					
First	For disposal	169	233	198	186
	Disposed of	88	97	146	147
	Pending	81	136	52	39
Second	For disposal	20	49	49	9
	Disposed of	13	4	4	5
	Pending	7	45	45	4

Of the first and second appeals pending at the close of the year, 18 and 22, respectively, had been heard, but remitted for findings. In 174 out of 278 second appeals, in which the decrees of the lower Appellate Courts were reversed, those of the Courts of first instance were restored. 1079 appeals from the orders of a single Judge of the High Court were disposed of during the year, as against 45 in the preceding year. The average duration of uncontested and contested first appeals from decrees was 262 and 429 days, respectively, as against 346 and 435 days in 1894. In the case of uncontested (undefended) and contested second appeals, the figures were 276 and 336 days as against 329 and 394 days in 1894.

1947 petitions for revision were received in the year as against 1,248 in 1894, 768 of these being for revision of the proceedings of Courts in small causes.

Revision and reference.

Including 1,635 cases pending from 1894, there were 2,582 for disposal, of which 2,051 were disposed of, 115 being disposed of without trial. Of the remaining 1,936, 1,537 were confirmed, 331 were reversed, and in 68 a fresh trial was ordered. The average duration of the petitions disposed of was 305 days in uncontested cases and 475 days in contested cases, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 464 and 443 days. The Court also disposed of 147 referred cases under the Civil Procedure Code, 15 under the Presidency Small Cause Courts' Act, 1 under the Divorce Act, 1 under the Court of Wards' Act, and 1 under the Madras Municipal Act.

The number of miscellaneous applications received was 1,659 as against 1,912 in 1894. Including those pending at the beginning of the year, there were 2,360, of which 2,108 were disposed of as against 1,424. During the year 15 applications were received for leave to appeal to the Privy Council, and 3 were pending from 1894. Of these, 12 were disposed of, certificates being issued in 10 cases. Including 26 cases pending from last year, there were 36 for disposal, of which 12 were

Miscellaneous.

* Several batches of cases considerable enhanced this figure.

disposed of, 8 were pending before the Privy Council, and in 16 the records were under preparation in the High Court.

(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 1895, as compared with the work done in 1893 and 1894, and the average of the preceding five years:—

	Average of 5 years (1889-92)	1893.	1894.	1895.
ORIGINAL SIDE.				
Civil.				
Suits ...	368	253	331	269
References to Chambers ...	22	13	6	13
Execution petitions ...	129	115	121	158
Insolvency cases ...	148	196	258	220
Miscellaneous cases ...	2,006	2,535	3,010	2,522
Criminal.				
Sessions cases ...	52	46	55	54
APPELLATE SIDE.				
Civil.				
First appeals from decrees ...	267	259	295	339
Second appeals from decrees ...	1,653	1,953	1,856	1,965
First appeals from orders ...	123	134	191	226
Second appeals from orders ...	13	4	4	5
Revision petitions ...	391	703	519	2,051
References and miscellaneous cases ...	1,301	1,262	1,442	2,285
Criminal.				
Referred trials ...	60	59	65	88
Appeals ...	529	603	571	603
Revision cases ...	677	686	618	712
Miscellaneous cases ...	145	167	164	195

(E) FINANCIAL.

There was a net surplus of Rs. 17,74,414 in the Civil Courts in 1895 as against Rs. 15,94,600 in 1894. The surplus under the Imperial and Provincial Funds was Rs. 11,14,326, under the Process Fund Rs. 5,71,552 and under the Copyist Fund Rs. 88,536, as against Rs. 10,40,943, Rs. 4,72,422 and Rs. 81,235, respectively, in 1894, showing an increase of Rs. 73,383, Rs. 99,130 and Rs. 7,301. All districts contributed to the surplus under each of the funds. Suits filed in the Village Courts excepted, the average cost per suit was Rs. 17.15 against Rs. 17.08 in 1894.

(F) MISCELLANEOUS.

In the course of the year, 6 advocates and 21 vakils were enrolled in the High Court, and fees were levied amounting to Rs. 13,500 under the Stamp Act, and to Rs. 270 under the Court Fees Act. At the annual Pleaders Examination, 14 candidates passed in the first grade, and 50 in the second grade. The receipts from examination fees, including Rs. 35,457, the amount reserved in the previous year, were Rs. 39,412, of which a sum of Rs. 35,555 was reserved, the balance Rs. 3,857 being expended. Certificates were issued by the High Court during the year to 41 first-grade and 75 second-grade pleaders. The stamp fees and the admission fees realized thereon amounted to Rs. 1,600 and Rs. 662, respectively. Besides this, 2,310 Pleaders Certificates were renewed during the year—563 first grade and 1,747 second grade. The stamp fees collected amounted to Rs. 40,155, Rs. 14,062 being realized from first-grade and Rs. 26,092 from second-grade pleaders. The total receipts from stamps and admission fees amounted to Rs. 42,418. Rules were made by the High Court for the guidance of Subordinate Civil Courts in respect of searches of the records of those Courts, and instructions were given for the guidance of all Subordinate Courts in connection with the payment into Courts of compensation money for deposit under section 31(2), and for the investment of such deposits under sections 32 and 33 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894. Considerable progress was made in the destruction of useless records, particularly in Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kurnool, Arcot (South), Tanjore, Bellary and Malabar (South). The Court and Bar libraries were maintained in good order. The securities furnished were examined in all cases and found to be sufficient. The District Judges inspected all the Subordinate Courts within their jurisdiction in only 5 districts; in all the other districts this duty was

more or less neglected, no Courts being inspected by the District Judges of Arcot (North and South) and Nellore, and only one each by the District Judges of Bellary, Coimbatore, Ganjam, Madura, Malabar (North and South) and Trichinopoly.

Although there was generally an increase in litigation, the Courts were able to keep abreast of the work that came before them. The main features of the year were (1) an increase in the number of suits disposed of by Village Courts; (2) an increased outturn of ordinary and small cause work by the regular Courts, the District Courts excepted, accompanied by a reduction in the arrears; (3) an increase in the appellate work done by the mufassal Courts and an increase in the arrears; (4) a fall in the number of suits disposed of by the Presidency Small Cause Court; (5) slightly less original work and considerably more appellate work done by the High Court than in 1894; and (6) a very large amount of miscellaneous work on the appellate side of the High Court.

REGISTRATION. (1895-96.)

Six new offices were opened during the year, so that there were in all 419 offices at its close. The average area in square miles to each office was 291 and the average population 81,948.

The number of documents registered in 1895-96 showed a further fall of 7,376 or .9 per cent. from the number in 1895-96, as will be seen from the following statement:—

Nature of documents.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Book I ... { Compulsory	557,902	560,373	0.43
Optional	250,439	240,396	-3.99
Book III ... { Compulsory	1,116	1,128	1.07
Optional	2,743	2,698	-1.64
Book IV ... { Compulsory	89	113	26.73
Optional	41,130	41,135	0.01
Total ...	852,319	844,943	-0.87

The decrease in the number of optional registrations was due to the generally favourable character of the season and consequently fewer number of the smaller mortgages.

The following districts showed an increase in the number of registrations:— Kistna (.2 per cent.), Cuddapah (4.2 per cent.), Kurnool (.4 per cent.), Chingleput (6.7 per cent.), North Arcot (1.3 per cent.), Madura (5.4 per cent.), and Nilgiris (2.4 per cent.). In the other districts, with the exception of South Canara, where they were practically stationary they declined, the most noticeable variations occurring in Tanjore (2.8 per cent.) and Trichinopoly (.7 per cent.).

The aggregate value of registered transactions relating to immovable and movable property rose from 16.40 and 1.23 crores of rupees in 1894-95 to 17.33 and 1.54 crores, respectively, in 1895-96.

The number of wills presented open to District Registrars and Sub-Registrars advanced from 2,736 to 2,890, and that of sealed covers containing wills deposited and of authorities to adopt from 22 to 24 and from 16 to 28, respectively. As in previous years, by far the largest number of wills were registered by Hindus.

The number of documents admitted to registration on payment of fine under sections 24 and 34 of the Act continued to decrease, being only 256 and 378 against 335 and 433 in the previous year. Salem (81) and Calicut (107) contributed the largest numbers.

Copies and searches. The number of copies granted rose from 38,295 to 39,142, and that of applications for searches in the registers and indexes from 39,790 to 40,413. Of the latter 6,148 were general searches, or searches for a number of documents, while 34,265 were single searches.

Minor operations. Powers of attorney, general and special, attested by registering officers declined from 1,008 and 3,910 to 961 and 3,901, respectively, and the number of attendances by registering officers at private residences for registration purposes from 5,209 to 5,101. Commissions and summonses also fell from 171 to 92 and from 10,207 to 10,003, but the number of copies of documents and memoranda received and forwarded showed an increase.

Refusals to register. The number of documents that were refused registration during the year fell from 1,997 to 1,941.

Appeals. Including 38 appeals pending at the beginning of the year, the total number for disposal was 437 against 443 in the preceding year. In 243 cases registration was ordered and in 171 refused, leaving 23 undisposed of at the close of the year.

Percentage of documents registered on the day of presentation. The number and percentage of documents registered and copied on the day of presentation rose during the year from 472,118 and 55.4 to 507,472 and 60.1, while the number of documents registered one week after presentation declined from 26,092 to 10,475, or from 3.1 to 1.2 per cent.

Arrears. The documents remaining uncopied and unindexed at the end of the year numbered 20 and 403, respectively, and duplicate indexes were unprepared in 7 districts.

Unclaimed documents and documents destroyed. The number of documents lying unclaimed at the end of 1895-96 decreased from 2,306 to 2,208, of which Calicut was responsible for 534. 624 documents were destroyed as against 608 in the previous year.

Documents impounded. 841 documents were impounded during the year. Including 176 pending from 1894-95, the total number for disposal was 1,017, on 873 of which orders were passed.

Prosecutions. The total number of prosecutions instituted during the year was 31, 18 of them being public and 13 private. In 15 of the former and in 4 of the latter convictions were obtained.

Buildings. The expenditure on buildings was Rs. 78,387 against Rs. 81,574 in the previous year.

Financial results. The following statement compares the receipts, expenditure and surplus in 1895-96 with the financial results of the two previous years:—

Years.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
1893-94	Rs. 11,93,342	Rs. 8,76,044	Rs. 3,16,698
1894-95	12,12,126	9,42,459	2,69,667
1895-96	12,18,088	10,09,845	2,08,243

Though there was a decrease in the number of registrations, the receipts advanced by 5 per cent., the increases occurring mainly under ordinary registration fees (Rs. 6,721) and copying fees (Rs. 2,516). The expenditure also rose by 7.1 per cent., owing chiefly to the construction of new buildings, and to the increased cost of the clerical establishments as revised in 1894-95. All the districts showed a surplus, excepting Kurnool and Nilgiris, where there were deficits of Rs. 1,908 and Rs. 243, respectively. The number of Sub-Registrars' offices, which did not pay their working expenses, rose from 32 to 37. The average registration fee was Rs. 1-3-7 against Rs. 1-3-2 in the previous year, being highest in Madras (Rs. 3-5-3) and lowest in Tellicherry (As. 13-4). The number of offices inspected by the Inspector-General rose from 79 to 90, while the District Registrars inspected all the offices under their charge.

The number of applications for transfer of revenue registry fell from 53,723 to 52,513, owing to the increased powers granted to Revenue Inspectors to dispose of such applications, and to the temporary stoppage of the issue of printed forms by registering officers.

During the year 3 Sub-Registrars died, 1 became insane, 3 resigned their appointments, 2 were suspended, 1 was dismissed and 1 reduced for misconduct. 31 registering officers exercised magisterial powers.

REGISTRATION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES. (1895-96.)

The increase in the number of companies newly registered under Act VI of 1882, noticed in the two previous years, continued, 26 companies being registered as against 24 in 1894-95. Particulars of the number and capital of the companies newly formed and at work during the past decade are given in the following statement:—

Year.	Companies registered in the year.			Number of companies wound up.	Companies working at the end of the year.			Collections.
	Number.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.		Number.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	
1886-87	110	Rs. 28,33,706	Rs. 4,46,003	192	482	Rs. 3,86,60,240	Rs. 1,43,75,021	Rs. 15,700
1887-88	64	38,66,786	7,30,931	176	374	3,95,91,011	1,63,99,644	8,082
1888-89	32	27,80,545	4,20,057	110	296	3,72,80,720	1,67,90,357	5,097
1889-90	27	31,71,857	11,42,101	60	263	3,87,22,354	1,75,71,039	5,787
1890-91	27	26,61,807	2,52,802	57	233	3,84,78,297	1,72,41,566	4,600
1891-92	25	30,64,950	4,02,771	43	214	4,00,89,933	1,90,73,868	4,747
1892-93	13	15,20,896	1,64,397	30	197	3,96,27,184	1,94,58,274	3,002
1893-94	23	22,83,914	1,64,085	15	204	4,06,28,044	1,94,60,820	3,895
1894-95	24	25,78,034	1,95,338	13	215	4,23,42,057	1,92,26,159	4,503
1895-96	26	34,73,298	11,13,934	15	226	4,54,30,968	2,04,11,622	4,477

The liability of all the 25 new companies was limited by shares, excepting one registered under section 26 of Act VI of 1882. Of the 26, 16 were banking or loan companies, 1 an insurance company, 4 trading companies, 3 mills and presses, 1 a sugar manufacturing company, and the remaining 1 a miscellaneous company. The marked increase in the nominal and paid-up capitals (especially the latter) of the companies newly registered was almost entirely due to the registration of Oakes and Company, Limited, with a nominal capital of 10 lakhs, of which over 8½ lakhs were paid up. One company without capital, and 14 whose nominal capital amounted to Rs. 14,47,095, were wound up, leaving 22 companies at work at the close of the year, as against 215 on the same date in the previous year. Forty-six companies increased their nominal capital by Rs. 10,62,708, but there was a slight decrease in the paid-up capital of 7 companies, owing to their having permitted some of their members either to withdraw or foreclose their shares. The average capital of the working companies, both nominal and paid-up, increased during the year, the former rising from Rs. 1,96,940 to Rs. 2,01,022, and the latter from Rs. 89,424 to Rs. 90,317. Almost all the companies duly filed their balance sheets and lists of members during the year. All the offices in Madras City were inspected, and all excepting 2, out of 151 in the mufassal. The amount of registration fees collected during the year fell from Rs. 4,503 to Rs. 4,477 and the charges from Rs. 1,412 to Rs. 1,166, so that the balance in favour of the department was Rs. 3,311 against Rs. 3,091 in the previous year.

VOLUNTEERING. (1895-96.)

The heading 'Military' disappears from the Administration report for the first time for many years, for, as intimated in the report for last year, the Madras Government ceased to control the troops and Military establishments in the Presidency on the 1st April 1895. Questions connected with the Volunteer force in the Presidency, however, continue to be dealt with by this Government. The following corps were under Madras throughout the year, at the beginning and end of which the number of efficient in each was as shown below :—

	Effective 1st April 1895.	Effective 31st March 1896.
Madras Artillery Volunteers	125	144
Madras Volunteer Guards	633	633
Bangalore Rifle Volunteers	369	386
Madras Railway Volunteers	303	325
Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles	437	506
South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps	679	658
South Andaman Volunteer Rifle Corps	27	27
Coorg and Mysore Rifles	194	204
East Coast Rifle Volunteers	443	497
Bellary Volunteer Rifles	55	49
Malabar Volunteer Rifles	601	606
Yercaud Rifle Volunteers	35	35
Southern Mahratta Railway Rifle Corps	656	712
Total	5,157	5,382

The principal events during the year affecting the Volunteer forces were the extension to them of the grant of the Volunteer Long Service medal, the amendment of the Indian Volunteers' Act XX of 1869 by Act X of 1896, the promulgation of rules to regulate concessions admissible to volunteers called out for actual military service, and the determination of the pay and pension of a Government servant called out for such service in his capacity as a volunteer. An event of local importance was the disbandment of the Palghat Company of the Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

MARINE. (1895-96.)

Official staff.

Commander W. J. Powell, Presidency Port Officer, retired on 15th February 1896, and was succeeded by Commander H. A. Street, R.I.M. Mr. W. S. Carlyon, Port Officer, Mangalore, and Mr. J. M. Simpson, Port Officer, Gopalpur, were permitted to exchange ports by mutual consent. Some temporary changes occurred in the gazetted staff of the department during the year.

Marine Acts.

Under Act X of 1889 the limits of the ports of Coondapoor and Masulipatam were altered. Under section 4 (1) (a) the provisions of the Ports Act were extended to the port of Ferokeh in the district of Malabar, and the necessary notifications issued in respect to port limits, the appointment of a Conservator for the port, levy of Port dues, introduction of Port rules, &c. Port dues rates were fixed for Ganjam port, in the district of Ganjam, and for the ports of Vembar and Pattanammaradur in Tinnevely. Under section 6 (1) (j) new rates were fixed for the storage of cargo in the goods shed at Tuticorin. Rates were fixed for lands within port limits at Ponnani rented for use by private individuals. Rules were issued for working the port crane at Mangalore, and rates were fixed for the use of the crane. Some alterations were made in the rules under Act IV of 1884 for regulating the transport and importation of explosives in the port of Madras. The provisions of (Madras) Acts V of 1863 and VII of 1871 were extended to the new iron screw-pile pier at Tuticorin, rates fixed for goods, &c., passing over it, and bye-laws for working brought into force. 87 native craft were registered under Acts X of 1841 and XI of 1850, and 200 changes of masters endorsed on registry certificates, the total fees realized under both heads being Rs. 1,294 against Rs. 1,246 in the previous year. The number of European seamen discharged

under Act I of 1859 showed a decrease, while that of Asiatics increased. By vessels that came under the operation of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 18,430 passengers left the coast on 'long' voyages and 135,809 on 'short' voyages. 220,937 passengers in general arrived on the coast, or 4,769 less than in the previous year, and 249,899 sailed therefrom. The large increase in departures (59,271) was probably due to advantage having been taken of the regular daily steam service introduced between Tuticorin and Colombo. The largest passenger traffic was carried on at Tuticorin, Pamban and Negapatam as in former years.

There were 30 casualties to shipping in the year, against 21 in the previous year, without loss of life in any instance. The Austro-Hungarian steamer *Thisbe*, which went aground near the Sacramento Shoal, had to be abandoned being a complete wreck. A special court of inquiry was held in this case at Cocanada. Wrecks and casualties.

Quarterly practice was carried on with the life-saving apparatus at Madras, where the men were efficient and the gear in good order. Life-saving apparatus.

The boat supply at coast ports was sufficient to meet requirements. Boat supply.

Cyclonic weather was experienced at Masulipatam and Cocanada on 5th September 1895, but it passed away without doing any material damage. The Madras Cyclone Code underwent a further revision in the year. Weather.

At Cocanada one of the two *Priestman* dredgers was employed for 183 days in the year, on the bar, at the mouth of the river and alongside the wharves, removing 63,883 tons of silt at an average working expense of As. 1-2 per ton; the other dredger was similarly employed for 241 days in the year, removing 80,961 tons of silt at an average working expense of As. 1-1 per ton. Dredging operations.

The following is a statement of the number of vessels, their tonnage and the dues collected thereon in the whole Presidency :— Navigation, tonnage and dues.

Ports.	Vessels.	Number.		Tonnage.		Dues.	
		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Madras	British { Coasting	324	330	560,642	561,619	Rs. 33,144	Rs. 36,433
	Other than coasting	216	236	471,663	517,871	64,287	68,117
	Foreign	87	91	125,557	136,612	13,105	14,597
	Native	78	85	7,853	9,324	560	618
	Total	705	742	1,165,715	1,225,426	1,11,096	1,19,765
Coast Ports	British { Coasting	3,831	3,639	4,965,668	4,895,505	1,64,187	1,63,947
	Other than coasting	309	326	407,909	448,883	31,995	35,492
	Foreign	741	1,059	153,062	163,943	14,049	17,017
	Native	20,175	20,837	702,052	746,972	23,791	25,745
	Total	25,056	25,861	6,228,691	6,255,303	2,34,022	2,42,201
	Grand Total	25,761	26,603	7,394,406	7,480,729	3,45,118	3,61,966

Note.—Men-of-war, Government ships, and vessels that called for orders only, are not included.

The payments in dues averaged from 12 to 25 pies per ton at Madras and from 6 to 20 pies per ton at the coast ports.

The following statement shows the value of, and duty on, the import and export trade of the principal ports in the Presidency, exclusive of Government stores and Government and private treasure :— Trade.

	Tonnage.	Value of			Duty on		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Total of							
Madras. { 1894-95 ...	1,165,715	Rs. 7,15,21,088	Rs. 5,92,32,809	Rs. 13,07,53,897	Rs. 26,20,108	Rs. 21,271	Rs. 26,41,379
{ 1895-96 ...	1,225,426	6,28,26,933	6,60,98,517	12,89,25,450	30,23,722	1,281	30,25,003
Total of all { 1894-95 ...	6,228,691	5,69,19,560	12,17,88,674	17,87,08,234	3,18,746	5,52,892	8,71,638
{ 1895-96 ...	6,255,303	6,18,49,698	11,96,26,117	18,14,75,815	3,79,228	4,35,103	8,14,331

Tuticorin again stood first among the coast ports in point of importance of the trade carried on in the year, while Cochin, Calicut, Cocanada, Tellicherry and Negapatam ranked next.

Outports.

Gopalpur—Cargo boats capsized on 32 occasions, but there was no loss of life. **Cocanada**—There was a decrease in the dues levied under Madras Act III of 1885 due to smaller import of railway material in the year; the tug *Gódvári* was docked and repaired. **Negapatam**—As dredging by manual labour had frequently to be resorted to in order to remove the silting in the river, arrangements were made for constructing at the Calcutta Dockyard a bucket dredger for Negapatam. **Pámban**—The Sand Bank channel having again silted up, arrangements were made for clearing silt with the aid of the dredger *Wenlock*. **Tuticorin**—Reclamation of the fore-shore was completed and the new iron screw pile pier was also completed and taken over. **Tellicherry**—Owing to serious encroachment of the sea, the construction of a sea wall in front of the custom house was sanctioned. **Mangalore**—The bar and entrance were periodically surveyed in connection with schemes for port improvements which were under consideration. The flagstaves, buoys, beacons, &c., at the several coast ports were maintained in an efficient state. In view of the increase in the number of coasting steamers calling at Ponnáni, that port was provided with a flagstaff and the necessary establishment for signalling to the shipping. The usual annual inspection of ports was made by the Presidency Port Officer.

Port funds.

Port dues collections rose from Rs. 3,45,118 to Rs. 3,61,966. The general receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 236 and the fees collected to Rs. 26,456, while the general and lighthouse charges aggregated Rs. 1,96,515 and Rs. 46,097 against Rs. 67,754 and Rs. 56,556, respectively, in the previous year. The gross Port funds receipts were Rs. 4,39,931, and the charges Rs. 4,79,436. The adjustment of a heavy charge on account of dredger *Wenlock* from 1891-92 against the several District Port funds seriously affected their financial position during the year, and the transactions of all excepting Vizagapatam, Gódvári, Nellore, Chingleput and Malabar showed a deficit. The large deficit in Tinnevely was also partly due to heavy charges (Rs. 58,229) on account of the new pier. The closing balance of Port funds (Act X of 1889) on the 31st March 1896 fell to Rs. 6,59,251.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS. (1895-96.)

The number of wild animals destroyed in 1895-96 amounted to 1,030, or 42 more than in the previous year as shown below:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
Elephants	...	1
Tigers	118	118
Panthers	793	834
Bears	76	76
Wolves	1	...
Hyænes	...	1
Total	988	1,030

One elephant was destroyed in the year in the Tinnevely district and 1 hyæna in Salem. As in the two previous years, the three northern districts contributed the largest number of animals killed—58 tigers, 480 panthers and 68 bears.

Rewards.

The rewards disbursed during the year amounted to Rs. 22,627 against Rs. 22,083 in 1894-95. The loss of human life caused by wild animals decreased from 341 deaths in 1894-95 to 278. It was heaviest in Vizagapatam, where 89 persons were killed against 120 in the previous year. Mortality from snake-bite increased from 1,816 persons killed in 1894-95 to 1,834 in the year under report. The heaviest losses occurred in South Arcot (246), Tanjore (179), Salem (161), North Arcot (147), Trichinopoly (138), Chingleput (119), and Coimbatore (109). The total mortality among cattle from wild animals and snakes decreased from 16,432 in 1894-95 to 14,643. The heaviest losses occurred in Malabar (2,628), South Canara (2,286), Cuddapah (1,491), Coimbatore (1,291) and North Arcot (1,009).

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION. (1895-96.)

The season was generally favourable for agricultural operations except in Nellore, in parts of Kurnool and North Arcot, and in the two West Coast districts. The total rainfall in the presidency averaged 49.62 inches against 41.72 in the previous year, and 44.80 inches, the average of the 25 years ending 1894-95. The rainfall during the south-west monsoon was 3.93 inches more than in the previous year, and 4.39 inches in excess of the 25 years' average. The monsoon was late in some districts, but the total quantity of rain registered under it was more or less above the average in all districts except Kurnool and Madras. On the West Coast, however, the rainfall was heaviest in the two months of June and July, after which the fall was deficient or scanty. The north-east monsoon was quite up to the average except in the Northern Circars and Nellore, the rains being particularly heavy in South Arcot, Tanjore and Tinnevely. The Gódvári began to rise in June, attaining a maximum height of 10.1 feet above the crest of the anicut on the 18th August, and the Kistna was in fresh about the middle of June, the maximum height attained being 12.55 feet above the crest of the anicut on the 14th August 1895. No damage was caused to any of the works, but owing to heavy floods in the Tammilérú, a portion of the town of Ellore in the district of Gódvári was flooded in September 1895. The embankments of several irrigation works breached, the Railway line near Ellore was washed away, and communications between Ellore and Rajahmundry were interrupted for some time. For the relief of the poor, who suffered from the floods, a sum of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned by Government. There were also floods in Bhímavaram and Narsapur taluks of the same district, in consideration of which ryots were allowed to take water for second crop without reference to the date fixed under the delta water-rate rules. In the Kistna district, the rainfall was heaviest in September, a cyclone having burst on the 5th of the month. This and the heavy floods, brought down by the jungle streams of Budarneru and Ramaleru, breached several irrigation sources and injured the crops all over the district, large areas of low-lying lands in Gudiváda and Répalle suffering most. The freshes in the Pennérú in Nellore were unusually late, and both the early wet cultivation and the second crop were consequently affected to a large extent. The freshes in the Cauvery were timely and sufficient. In October, however, owing to heavy rains and high floods, there were breaches in the Cauvery in the Kumbakónam and Májavaram taluks, and in the Coleroon in Shiyáli. The extent of damage caused was reported to be small. In the Tambráparni in Tinnevely, the supply in the earlier months was deficient, and lands under the Srivaikuntam Anicut suffered considerably during the first crop season. At the end of December, on the other hand, there was unusually heavy rain throughout the district and all the rivers were in high flood. There were breaches in the Tambráparni banks and channels, and in several other channels and tanks, and some damage was caused to crops. About 2,500 acres of lands, chiefly in Srivaikuntam taluk, were silted up. To provide some relief, the ryots were offered loans for clearing silt from lands damaged by floods, and collection of Government revenue was postponed in a few villages, while in 12 villages, which had suffered most, the ryots were allowed to grow dry crops on irrigated lands on payment of dry assessment only.

Season and rainfall.

Cultivation.

The following abstract compares the total areas * of cultivation for the year under report with those of the previous year, and with the average for the five years preceding the last famine :—

	Average of 5 years ending 1890-91.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Difference as compared with 1894-95.		Difference as compared with the average of 5 years ending 1890-91.
				Extent.	Percentage.	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.		ACRES.
Ryotwari—						
First crop	18,592,223	19,741,421	20,097,789	+ 356,368	1.81	+ 1,505,566
Second crop	1,827,331	2,258,599	2,606,503	+ 347,904	15.41	+ 779,172
Total	20,419,554	22,000,020	22,704,292	+ 704,272	3.18	+ 2,284,738
Inām (minor inām and whole inām villages)—						
First crop	a 4,805,278	a 4,678,900	a 4,744,373	+ 65,473	1.40	— 60,905
Second crop	a 248,754	a 349,864	a 400,794	+ 50,930	14.56	+ 152,040
Total	5,054,032	5,028,764	5,145,167	+ 116,403	2.31	+ 91,135
Total, Ryotwari and Inām—						
First crop	23,397,501	24,420,821	24,842,162	+ 421,841	1.73	+ 1,444,661
Second crop	2,076,085	2,608,463	3,007,297	+ 398,834	15.29	+ 931,212
Total	25,473,586	27,028,784	27,849,459	+ 820,675	3.04	+ 2,375,873

a These figures include cultivation in inām villages, for which statistics furnished are incomplete and unreliable.
b Revised figure.

The increase in the ryotwari area was nearly equally divided between first and second crop cultivation, and was generally attributed to the favourable character of the season in the year. The increase was particularly large in Kistna, Bellary, Anantapur, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Madura, Tinnevely, and Malabar, but there was a falling off in Ganjam, Nilgiris, South Canara and Trichinopoly. The decrease in the first was, however, very small, and in the last though it amounted to about 32,000 acres, the Collector was of opinion that it was attributable to the adoption of correct areas according to resurvey in the cultivation statement for 1895-96.

Outturn of crops.

According to the detailed statements of outturn of crops received from Collectors the average outturn of food crops ranged from 8 to 13 annas, but it is doubtful whether the Kurnams, who supplied the figures on which they were based, properly understood the anna notation. The outturn of food crops during the year, however, may be said to have been fair.

Special products.

The following abstract shows the area cultivated with cotton, indigo and sugar-cane during the year in Government and inām villages :—

	Average of 5 years ending 1890-91.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Cotton	1,491,506	c 1,519,120	1,623,531
Indigo	435,129	c 527,081	485,024
Sugarcane	51,632	c 62,193	58,185

c Revised figures.

Cotton.

The area under cotton showed an increase of about 104,000 acres, or 6.9 per cent., as compared with the previous year, and of about 9 per cent. over the average of the five years ending 1890-91. The increase occurred principally in the four Deccan districts, and was attributed generally to favourable season, an additional reason in Cuddapah being that owing to the failure of indigo in the

* These figures do not include Zemindaries.

previous year, cotton was sown in the year under report instead, while in Kurnool the increase was attributed to greater demand and larger exports.

The area returned as cultivated with indigo amounted to 485,024 acres or 42,057 acres less than in the preceding year. The decrease occurred principally in Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool, and there was a considerable increase in Kistna. Indigo.

The area cultivated with sugar-cane amounted to 58,000 acres or 4,000 acres less than in the previous year. More than one-half of the decrease occurred in Trichinopoly. Sugar-cane.

The following statement shows the average prices of food-grains and of salt during the year as compared with the previous year and the average of the ten years ending 1889-90 preceding the last famine :—

Articles.	Imperial seers per rupee.			Percentage of variations in the prices of 1895-96 compared with	
	Average of 10 years ending 1889-90.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Ten years' average (rise).	1894-95 (fall).
	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.		
Rice, second sort	15.0	12.9	13.3	13	3
Paddy, second sort	26.1	22.6	23.5	11	4
Cholum	28.0	21.7	25.1	11	13
Cumbu	26.8	21.9	24.7	9	11
Ragi	29.4	24.5	27.7	6	12
Varagu	36.0	30.4	32.7	10	7
Salt	13.4	12.4	12.5	7	0.8

Compared with 1894-95 there was a fall in the prices of all the food-grains, rice, second sort, being on the average slightly cheaper and the dry food-grains 7 to 13 per cent. cheaper than in that year. The fall in the price of rice, second sort, occurred in all districts, except Anantapur, Madras, and the four central districts, but was generally slight except in Ganjam and Vizagapatam where the East Coast Railway showed a tendency to produce a steady rise of prices by opening out communication with other markets. The fall in the prices of the dry food-grains was common to all districts, with the exception of Tinnevely, where the average prices of all the grains were higher than in the preceding year, cholum being sold at 19.2 seers for the rupee, cumbu at 18.4, ragi at 21.0, and varagu at 27.4, against 18.2, 17.5, 19.5 and 25.9, respectively. Prices, however, were still higher than before the recent famine, common rice being 13 per cent., and the dry food-grains 6 to 11 per cent., dearer than the average of the ten years ending 1889-90.

The monthly average rates of wages current in the Presidency for the chief classes of male adult labourers are shown below :—

Wages.

	Rates current in	
	Towns.	Rural tracts.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Agricultural labourer	5 13 4	4 15 4
Sycc or horsekeeper	6 7 5	5 6 7
Common mason, carpenter or smith	15 7 1	13 6 6

The averages were generally much the same as in the preceding year. In Anantapur, however, the average town wages of both skilled and unskilled labour for 1895-96 exhibited a large decrease, while there was a slight increase in the town wages of agricultural labourers in Ganjam in the first half of the year, and a great falling off both in towns and in rural tracts in Coimbatore in the second half. The decrease in the latter case, however, was merely nominal, being due to the money value of grain wages paid to agricultural labourers being reported in one year, and the rates of money wages in another. There was some increase in

the wages of skilled labour in Gódvári, Kistna, Nellore, South Arcot and Salem, while in Malabar there was a slight falling off in the town rates in the second half of the year, owing to reduced demand for such labour.

Health of
cattle.

Pasture and fodder were generally sufficient and the health of cattle was on the whole good. The following statement shows the mortality among live stock other than sheep and goats from diseases and violence:—

Causes of death.	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Cattle.	Horses and ponies.	Cattle.	Horses and ponies.
<i>Diseases.</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.
Binderpest	13,974	...	21,475	...
Diarrhoea and dysentery	9,825	4	11,089	44
Anthrax	16,123	13	17,746	5
Foot-and-mouth disease	7,545	...	3,477	...
Variola	1,806	...	2,063	...
All other causes	35,947	155	36,439	163
Total deaths from diseases	85,220	172	92,289	212
<i>Other causes.</i>				
Snake-bite	2,597	16	2,653	8
Wild animals	10,760	204	10,564	119
Criminal poisoning	35	...	30	...
Total from other causes	13,382	220	13,247	127
Grand Total	98,602	392	105,536	339

The increased deaths from diseases occurred chiefly under rinderpest, which was very prevalent in Bellary, Anantapur, South Arcot, Kurnool and South Canara, while there was a large decrease under foot-and-mouth diseases, to which a great many cattle had succumbed in Ganjam and Chingleput in the previous year. Deaths from diarrhoea and dysentery were most numerous in Bellary and South Arcot, and those from anthrax in Gódvári, South Arcot, Tanjore, Chingleput, Kistna, Kurnool and Bellary. Taking all diseases together the death-rate was very high in Bellary (26·7 per mille), and was large also in Kurnool, Anantapur, Vizagapatam and Gódvári.

Manufac-
tures.

Next to agriculture, weaving continued to be the most important industry of the population, for though the manufacture of superior cloths was carried on only in a few places, ordinary cloths were turned out by handlooms in many parts of the Presidency. This industry, however, is declining owing to the competition of cheap machine-made foreign and Indian goods, and to the establishment of large mills worked by machinery in various parts of the Presidency in recent years. As in the previous year 11 cotton mills were at work—4 in the Presidency town, 3 in Tinnevely, and the remaining 4 in the districts of Bellary, Madura, Coimbatore and Malabar. Cotton yarn or twist was manufactured in all of them, but in 2 of the mills in the Presidency town, cloth was also turned out. The quantity of twist yarn and cloth manufactured during the year amounted to 257,182 cwts., and was valued at Rs. 1,16,49,000. In the hemp mill at Chittivalsa in Vizagapatam, 45,499 cwts. of hemp were turned into gunny cloth. These 12 mills gave employment on an average to about 11,600 people a day including children. In South Canara and Malabar the Basel Mission continued to maintain its weaving establishments, in which household linen of all kinds and cotton coatings and trouserings in imitation tweed patterns are made, and there were 13 other weaving establishments in South Canara. In all these over 350,000 yards of cloth worth about 2·07 lakhs of rupees were manufactured during the year. A weaving establishment under the Wesleyan Mission at Karur was also newly returned from the Coimbatore district. The number of cotton pressing and ginning factories amounted to 49 against 47 in the preceding year, the increase being due to an additional ginning factory returned from Madura and a cotton-press opened in Coimbatore. These factories were chiefly at work in the districts of Kistna, Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, Tinnevely and Coimbatore. The quantity of cotton cleaned and pressed in them during the year amounted to nearly 89,000,000 lbs.,

valued at over 190 lakhs of rupees. There were 23 coffee-curing works in the districts of Madura, Coimbatore, South Canara and Malabar, at which over 26,700,000 lbs. of coffee were cured. The manufacture of indigo in factories or vats and of mineral and aerated waters was carried on, as usual, in many districts, and among other important industries were tile and brick manufacture in Madras, Tinnevely, South Canara and Malabar, cigar factories chiefly in Trichinopoly, Madura (Dindigul) and Gódvári, tanneries in Vizagapatam, Bellary, Madras, Trichinopoly, Madura and Coimbatore, and sugar factories in Ganjam and South Arcot.

LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE. (1895-96.)

During April and May the work of the Deputy Director in connection with Land Records was chiefly of a miscellaneous nature, as he remained at headquarters after his return from tour at the end of the previous month. The rest of the year was spent in touring in the Coimbatore, Salem, Chingleput, Kistna, Bellary, Anantapur, Madura, Tinnevely, Tanjore and Kistna districts, and in December, Poona and Bombay were visited for the purpose of enquiry into the Bombay system of working the village cash accounts.

Work of
the Deputy
Director
of Land
Records.

A scheme for holding annual survey schools in each taluk of the Presidency was sanctioned by Government during the year, and schools were accordingly held in 145 out of the 156 taluks of the Presidency, in which 13,647 men (including probationers) were instructed. Out of the 626 Revenue Inspectors in the Presidency, including those in the Madras district, 592 men, permanent and acting, were reported to have undergone training in survey, while the remaining 34 men remained untrained. The re-surveys of the Gódvári, Kistna and Salem districts were completed during the year, the total area re-surveyed being 1,692 square miles.

Survey
training of
karnams
and Revenue
Inspectors.

The village statistical registers and the firka books were written up and checked in all districts, except North Arcot and Madura, up to fasli 1303, and reports on the economic condition of the districts, as disclosed by an examination of the village registers and the firka books, were received from the Collectors of Anantapur, South Arcot, Ganjam, Chingleput, Bellary, Kistna, Coimbatore, Tinnevely, Kurnool, Madura and Nellore. The publication of the statistical atlas was completed, and it was in the course of being issued.

Statistical
registers.

There was generally no difficulty in the collection of revenue due to Government. Owing to the damage caused by floods, however, collection had to be suspended in some of the villages of the Gudivada taluk in the Kistna district, and in the Srivaikuntam, Nanguneri and Tinnevely taluks in the Tinnevely district, while suspension of collections had also to be ordered in a few villages of the Gudiyattam taluk of the North Arcot district, on account of the unfavourable character of the season. With regard to the Board's recommendation for a revision of the kistbandi, or instalments for the payment of revenue, referred to in the previous year's report, the Government decided, after the close of the year that no case had been made out for any change in the existing kistbandi, except in the district of Tanjore, where it directed that the existing complicated kistbandi of 8 instalments should be assimilated to that of 4 equal instalments obtaining in other districts, beginning from January as in the neighbouring district of South Arcot.

Collection of
revenue.

The East Coast Railway was opened for public traffic during the year as far as Kurdu Road, a total length of 491 miles from Bezwada, and the Madras-Ennore Railway (8·55 miles) was opened on the 22nd February 1896. Work on the Nilgiri Railway (16·81 miles) was resumed and was making fair progress, and the Ennore-Bezwada section (25·4½ miles) of the East Coast Railway was sanctioned. A survey was made for a railway from Arcot Railway station to Arcot town (6 miles). Good progress was made on the Rushikulya works in the Ganjam district and on the Periyar project in the Madura district, the expenditure incurred on them being Rs. 2·26 lakhs and Rs. 5·59 lakhs, respectively, which raised the total capital outlay

Measures of
protection.

on those projects up to the end of 1895-96 to over Rs. 39.07 lakhs and Rs. 79.15 lakhs respectively. The Russelkonda reservoir together with its feeder, the Gulleri channel, and the incomplete works of the Rushikulya canal and most of its distributaries were completed. The Periyár main dam and 108 miles of main and branch channels in the Madura district were completed, and the Periyár works were formally opened on the 10th October 1895 by His Excellency the Governor of Madras. Rs. 5.43 lakhs were spent on improvements to the Kistna Delta system during the year, raising the total capital expenditure to Rs. 113.77 lakhs. The Minor Irrigation Works under the charge of the Revenue Department numbered over 30,000, having an irrigable area of about 1½ million acres. The amount sanctioned for their repairs during the year was Rs. 4.22 lakhs, out of which Rs. 3.97 lakhs were actually expended.

Agricultural
Experiments.

The concession allowed by Government to the holders of Agricultural diplomas by permitting them to appear for the Criminal and Revenue Higher Examinations, and thus placing them on a level with graduates, did not produce any appreciable effect in increasing the strength of the Agricultural College during the year; on the other hand, there was even a slight decrease below that of the previous year. The College farm continued to be worked successfully chiefly in the interests of the students, and as a dairy farm. Experiments made (1) as to the relative merits (from a chemical aspect) of butter from farm cows and local buffaloes, made by the native process, and that made from cream extracted by a 'separator,' and (2) as to the best method of separating buffalo's milk by the 'Baby Separator,' showed that the amount of butter fat in the milk of the cows kept on the College farm averaged 4.68 and 3.93 per cent. for the morning and evening milk, respectively, as against 7.34 and 4.82 per cent. for the buffalo's milk, while the percentage of butter fat found in the separated milk was morning yield .13 for cows and .12 for buffaloes and evening yield .13 for cows and .17 for buffaloes. No definite orders regarding the starting of school farms were issued, but the committee, which conferred with Sir E. Buck in December, was of opinion that there should be no further delay in starting a suitable number of experimental farms, which it considered to be essential to the investigation of agricultural defects, and for progress towards agricultural improvements. An experiment in the cultivation of Cape oats was conducted on the Nilgiris, but was reported to have failed in so far as the ears did not fill. The straw was, however, excellent. The reports of the Collectors of Nilgiris and Salem on the experimental cultivation of Seoni pissi wheat referred to in the previous year's report were received during the year. In the former district, the experiment was a failure, partly owing to the weevilled condition of the seed, and partly to the want of timely rain and attention on the part of the cultivators. In Salem, however, the results were, on the whole, reported to be satisfactory, considering the unfavourable character of the season. Reports on the experiments made in fashi 1304 by the Divisional Officers and Tahsildars, with a view to ascertain the outturn of important crops grown in the Presidency were duly received and showed a considerable improvement over those of previous years. The Sub-Assistant Director held certain ploughing demonstrations in Kurnool district, with specimens of the ploughs, which have found so much favour in Bellary, and the ryots who attended them were satisfied with the superiority of the Swedish ploughs. The committee, appointed by Government to try the new water-lifts, conducted a trial of Messrs. Stoney's and Subba Rao's lifts, and found that whilst they were much more efficient than the single mhote, and caused in common with the double mhote much less wear and tear on the bullocks employed, it would require more skill to erect and keep them in working order than was usually available in up-country villages, and that to enable the village blacksmiths to do this work, their training would have to be improved. The committee suggested, and Government approved of the suggestion, that prizes should be offered for the best water-lifts, but the Supreme Government, to whom the proposal was referred did not approve of it. The total income of the Madras Agri-Horticultural Society amounted to Rs. 11,318, of which Rs. 4,000 was from Government grants and Rs. 1,763 from subscriptions. The usual annual flower-show was held on the 23rd February, and the attendance was larger than on any previous occasion. Several new plants were also added to the gardens.

The office of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, in Madras was filled by Mr. Harris till the beginning of September, when he proceeded on sick leave. He was succeeded by Mr. Clarke, who continued in charge till the end of the year. The former officer spent 4 days on tour, the latter 52. Mr. Clarke also delivered three courses of lectures on Veterinary Science to the classes in the Agricultural College. The arrangements made for carrying on the enquiries required for the Bacteriological Survey were brought into force during the year, and 5 districts, in several of which pony-breeding was going on, were taken up for more particular investigation. Two investigations were in progress during the year—one regarding a disease called *Iduga*, found to prevail amongst the cattle that are sent to graze in the Colair Lake, and another regarding the very large number of deaths returned from unspecified causes in several districts. Of the 13 Stock Inspectors, 6 were examined by a special Board appointed by Government, and 5 were promoted to the grade of Rs. 100. During the year, 1 stallion died and 2 were condemned and sold, but 6 new stallions were purchased, so that, at the end of the year, there were 10 stallions working in Coimbatore and 3 in Salem. One stallion was also provided for the part of the Madura district adjoining Coimbatore. 232 ponies were castrated and 398 mares were covered during the year. The results reported of the coverings made in 1894-95 were rather more satisfactory than those for the year preceding, 36 per cent. of the coverings reported being fruitful. Two pony-shows were held during the year—one at Tiruppúr in June 1895, and the other at Adamancottah during March 1896. The former show was a success, while the latter was not satisfactory. With a view to making a commencement in the direction of mule-breeding, 4 donkey stallions were purchased and sent to Hósúr.

Cattle-breed-
ing and
veterinary
establish-
ments.

GOVERNMENT HORTICULTURE. (1895-96.)

The rainfall registered at the Government gardens, Ootacamund, during the year, viz., 49.92 inches, was below the average from December to April, and severe frosts from November to February caused some damage to the trees and plants. No changes or improvements were undertaken at the Government gardens, Ootacamund, owing to the absence for a period of proper supervision. The plot of ground above Government House, which was cleared of blue gum trees, was planted in June with the more picturesque indigenous shola trees, and Stone House Park was weeded, the more unsightly portions being cleared and pruned. Church Hill Park received no attention. The ornamental flower beds at Crewe and Ottley Hall Estates were maintained, and Sim's Park was kept in good order, a rockery being added. A tank was constructed at the Barliyar garden to facilitate watering. Many of the more interesting plants, which were put down in the Gúdálúr gardens, died during the year, while the condition of the others was not encouraging.

Gardens.

The collection of botanical specimens received a few additions, and the naming and arranging of the plants collected in Travancore were completed.

Herbarium.

The subscriptions to various periodicals and the cost of binding the journals were met from the Government grant. No new works were purchased, but several volumes were presented to the library.

Library.

The jalap (*Ipomoea purga*) continued to thrive. Specimens of the oil of *Litsaea zeylanica*, of the roots of Indian madder (*Rubia cordifolia*), and of the fibre of the Nilgiri nettle (*Girardinia palmata*) were sent to the Imperial Institute authorities. An isomer of chrysophanic acid was discovered by Dr. Hesse of Stuttgart to exist in the Indian dock (*Rumex Nepaleensis*).

Economic
plants.

The budget estimate of receipts was Rs. 5,000, the revised estimate Rs. 3,300, and the actuals were Rs. 3,650. The value of plants, seeds, &c., issued gratis, or in exchange for gifts made to the gardens, amounted to Rs. 46. The budget estimate of expenditure was Rs. 23,200, the revised estimate Rs. 25,000, and the actuals amounted to Rs. 22,322.

Financial.

The seeds required by the several regimental gardens in the Madras Presidency and Burmah were obtained and distributed.

Miscel-
laneous.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA. (1895-96.)

Season and
rainfall.

The season was characterized by a heavier south-west monsoon than its predecessor, and by severe frost in the winter months, which did some damage at Dodabetta and Pykara. The rainfall registered on the several estates was, as follows:—(a) *Dodabetta*—52 inches against 40.11 in 1894-95; (b) *Nedivattam*—92.86 or 13.93 inches more than in the previous year; (c) *Pykara* (1) *Hooker*—77.44 inches against 75.46 in 1894-95; (2) *Wood*—74.52 inches or an increase of 12.92 inches over the fall in the preceding year.

Financial.

Including the value of 2,399 quinine packets sent to Collectors and of 3,415 issued to Postmasters, the receipts aggregated Rs. 1,08,696 against an expenditure of Rs. 82,560, the sanctioned estimates under the two heads being Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 84,900, respectively.

Permanent
plantations.

In accordance with the suggestion of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. King of the Bengal Cinchona Department who inspected the plantations, the *Wood* estate was abandoned towards the close of the year. The condition of all the other plantations was excellent. (a) *Dodabetta*—91,400 lb. of bark were collected during the year from the coppicing of 12½ acres and various thinnings. (b) *Nedivattam*—A large quantity of dry bark amounting to 94,600 lb. was taken from this estate during the year. A number of the older succirubra and magnifolia trees were cut down, and over 8,000 renewals were put out during the year and about 38,000 failures restored.

Upkeep.

Buildings, roads, drains and bridges were properly attended to, the outlay on account of repairs to buildings being Rs. 2,119.

Manure.

All the estates were well provided with manure, a ton of Trichinopoly phosphate in powder being also utilised for some of the young plants.

Nurseries.

All the nurseries were well stocked with seedlings and plants of *Cinchona officinalis*.

Crop.

The quantity of bark harvested during the year was 229,700 lb., and the stock at the beginning of the year was 195,129 lb., thus making a total of 424,829 lb. available for disposal. Of this quantity, 238,800 lb. were used in the factory for the manufacture of quinine and febrifuge, 500 lb. were supplied to the Bombay Medical Stores, and 157 lb. were sold to the public, leaving 190,372 lb. in stock at the close of the year.

Factory.

The manufacture of quinine and febrifuge was carried on continuously during the year until the end of February, when the fusel-oil ran out. The quantity of quinine turned out at the factory at Nedivattam was 3,600 lb., and there remained in stock from the previous year 4,984 lb. Of the total amount of 8,584 lb., 5,644 lb. were disposed of—3,580 lb. by issue to Medical Stores, Madras, Bombay and Bengal, and 2,064 lb. by sale and issue to Collectors and Postmasters. In addition to 1,946 lb. of febrifuge in stock at the beginning of the year, 2,284 lb. were manufactured, making in all 4,230 lb., of which 2,666 lb. were sold, 2,000 lb. to the Medical Stores at Madras and Bombay and 666 lb. to the public, Native States and dispensaries.

Sale of
quinine
powders.

An important feature of the year's administration was the extension of the sale of quinine packets by the postal agency. The system was at first introduced into 5 districts and subsequently extended to other districts in the Presidency (except Madras and Chingleput), as also to the Province of Coorg. The total number of packets issued to post offices during the year was 4,079, while 2,638 were distributed to Collectors, &c.

Quinologist's
department.

A few interesting experiments were made on crown bark trees at Nedivattam in view to ascertaining to what extent the bark is enriched by good cultivation. The Government Quinologist also analysed some barks from the Dodabetta plantation.

FORESTS.

(1st JULY 1895 TO 30TH JUNE 1896.)

A set of model rules applicable to the whole Presidency under sections 35 and 36 of the Forest Act for regulating transit of timber were sanctioned by Government during the year, and Collectors were requested to frame special rules for their districts if necessary, on the model of these general rules. The proposal for enlarging the powers and responsibilities of Conservators was also approved, with the effect of restoring to Conservators the power of sanctioning capital expenditure up to Rs. 2,000, and transferring to them the responsibility of preparing the budgets for their respective circles. Three officers were deputed to undergo training at the Forest School during the year, and one of the men already trained was appointed on probation as Extra Assistant Conservator in Burma. The conduct of the subordinate executive staff was not satisfactory, three rangers and four foresters being reduced, while four foresters were dismissed, and one ranger stood charged at the end of the year with inducing and abetting theft of forest produce. The health of the establishment showed a slight improvement over the previous year, but Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, South Coimbatore and the Nilgiris continued to be unhealthy. The total number of elephants borne on the strength of the department at the end of the year was 70. Seventeen were captured during the year, one died, and one had to be shot in the head on account of internal injuries.

The following abstract shows the area of reserved forests and reserved lands at the commencement and at the close of the year:—

Classes of forests.	Area on 1st July 1895.	Added during the year 1895-96.	Excluded during the year 1895-96.	Net increase or decrease.	Area on the 30th June 1896.
<i>Northern Circle.</i>	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.
Reserved forests	3,835 {	(a) 100 (b) 311	(a) 108 (c) 3	+ 300	4,135
Reserved lands	2,596 {	(a) 22 (e) 274 (h) 1	(a) 13 (f) 33 (g) 311 (c) 112	- 172	2,424
Total ...	6,431	708	580	+ 128	6,559
<i>Central Circle.</i>					
Reserved forests	4,594 {	(a) 42 (b) 521	(a) 48 (c) 3	+ 512	5,100
Reserved lands	2,184 {	(a) 1 (e) 219	(a) 21 (f) 48 (g) 521 (c) 38	- 408	1,776
Total ...	6,778	783	679	+ 104	6,882
<i>Southern Circle.</i>					
Reserved forests	3,037 {	(a) 85 (b) 26 (d) 1	(c) 2	+ 110	3,147
Reserved lands	2,544 {	(a) 11 (e) 22	(a) 14 (g) 26 (c) 46 (d) 1	- 54	2,490
Total ...	5,581	145	89	+ 56	5,637
<i>Total.</i>					
Reserved forests	11,466 {	(a) 227 (b) 858 (d) 1	(a) 156 (c) 8	+ 922	12,388
Reserved lands	7,324 {	(a) 34 (e) 515 (h) 1	(a) 48 (f) 81 (g) 853 (c) 196 (d) 1	- 634	6,690
Grand Total ...	18,790	1,636	1,348	+ 288	19,078

(a) Rectification of area.
(b) Transferred from reserved lands.
(c) Disafforested or unreserved.

(d) By rounding off fractions.

(e) Newly-constituted reserved lands.
(f) Excluded at settlement.

(g) Transferred to reserved forests.
(h) By rounding off fraction in the previous year's return.

There was a net increase of only 283 square miles in the total area reserved under the Forest Act during the year, as against an increase of 780 square miles during 1894-95. The decrease is ascribable to the new forest policy under which reservation is limited ordinarily to areas of one square mile and above. The increase during the year occurred chiefly in the districts of Kistna and Bellary in the Northern Circle, where large areas were notified as reserved lands under the rules under section 26, and in Cuddapah and Salem in the Central Circle, where large areas were notified under section 4 of the Act. The addition to the area of reserved forests was chiefly in Gódvári, Bellary and Anantapur in the Northern Circle, in Cuddapah, South Arcot and Salem in the Central Circle and in South Coimbatore in the Southern Circle. The area of the reserved forests and reserved lands in each district is compared with the district areas in the following statement :—

Districts.	Reserved forests and reserved lands.			Percentage of reserves to district area excluding zamindari and whole inam villages.
	Reserved forests under Act V of 1882.	Reserved lands.	Total of reserves, columns.	
Northern Circle.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	
Ganjám	133	426	559	12.6
Vizagapatam	87	328	415	30.14
Gódvári	634	341	975	25.07
Kistna	641	571	1,212	21.56
Kurnool	1,748	496	2,244	33.00
Bellary	452	185	637	13.78
Anantapur	440	77	517	11.33
Total ...	4,135	2,424	6,559	20.95
Central Circle.				
Cuddapah	1,535	822	2,357	31.14
Nellore	436	225	361	16.23
Chingleput	200	38	238	11.62
North Arcot	995	136	1,131	28.96
South Arcot	505	274	779	15.67
Salem	1,224	240	1,464	27.16
Trichinopoly	192	41	233	8.67
Tanjore	19	...	19	0.76
Total ...	5,106	1,776	6,882	20.79
Southern Circle.				
South Canara	114	1,020	1,134	29.20
Malabar	196	404	600	10.78
Nilgiris	357	95	452	47.23
Coimbatore	1,510	864	2,374	32.05
Madura	559	90	649	20.23
Tinnevely	411	17	428	12.00
Total ...	3,147	2,490	5,637	22.92
Grand Total ...	12,388	6,690	19,078	21.43

There was an increase of 5 per cent. in the area reserved, and 922 square miles were finally constituted reserved forests during the year.

The progress of forest settlement is shown in the following statement :—

Forest settlement.

Circle.	Area of reserved lands.					Area brought under Chapter II of the Madras Forest Act.				
	On 1st July 1895.	Added during 1895-96.	Total.	Excluded during the year mainly by reason of constitution as reserved forests.	Balance at the end of the year.	Area notified under section 4 not constituted reserved forests on 1st July 1895.	Added during 1895-96.	Total.	Constituted reserved forests during 1895-96, or otherwise disposed of.	Balance notified under section 4 but not constituted reserved forest.
	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.
Northern	2,596	297	2,893	469	2,424	1,931	39 (a) + 10	1,980	311 (b) 35 (c) 33	1,601
Central	2,184	220	2,404	628	1,776	1,759	274 (a) + 7	2,040	521 (b) 20 (c) 48	1,430
Southern	2,544	33	2,577	87	2,490	1,623	129	1,752	26 (a) 8 (b) 16	1,702
Total ...	7,324	550	7,874	1,184	6,690	5,313	459	5,772	1,039	4,733

(a) Rectification of area.

(b) Initial notification cancelled.

(c) Excluded at settlement.

1,479 miles of preliminary and 2,189 miles of permanent demarcation were completed, during the year, at an average cost of Rs. 2-13-6 and Rs. 8-14-7, respectively per mile. The re-clearance of 4,702 miles of old lines was also effected at a cost of Rs. 11,851, the total expenditure on all kinds of demarcation being Rs. 35,564.

Demarcation.

The operations of the Survey of India Party during the year under report were continued in Salem and North Arcot, and extended also to Kurnool. The triangulation of the Pachamalai, Kollimalai and Kalroyan hills in the Salem district and of a small area in North Arcot was completed, and that of the Nallamalai and the adjoining hills in Kurnool was commenced. In all, 1,815 square miles were triangulated, 820 linear miles traversed, and 964 miles topographically surveyed, the cost per square mile of the last-named branch (Rs. 67) showing a decrease of Re. 1 on that of the previous year. The total cost of the survey for the financial year was Rs. 74,322, or, excluding the contribution payable by the Government of India, Rs. 54,837. The departmental staff of temporary surveyors and draughtsmen was also at work during the year with fairly satisfactory results, and the draughtsmen employed in all the circles were, as usual, engaged in preparing sketch-maps to accompany further proposals for reservation, and the posting and maintaining the maps prescribed in the Forest Code. Marked progress was made, in spite of considerable difficulties, in framing working plans, and the collection of statistics for future plans was also undertaken. In Vizagapatam rough working circles were formed near the chief markets, in which fellings had been located in experimental coupes, and in Bellary the provisions of the working plan for the eastern slopes of the Ramandrug Range were carried out. In Gódvári a fresh working plan was prepared for the Upputur block, which is still under settlement, and the working plan of the Narsapur plantations was altered to meet an urgent demand for casuarina trees by the Public Works Department, while in Kistna only one preliminary working plan for the Gopuvanipalam reserve was accepted by the Conservator. In Cuddapah no new working plans were made during the year. In Nellore a preliminary working plan for the Rapur-Yerrakonda reserve—area 23,040 acres—was approved by the Conservator, and in South Arcot simple working plans based upon area were prepared for fourteen blocks. In Tinnevely a definite commencement was made to bring coupe fellings under systematic working plans, in the Nilgiris a working plan was drawn up for the plantations in and around Ootacamund, and in South Coimbatore the provisions of the Sholakarai working plan were carried out.

Surveys and working plans.

Forest offences.

Forest crime is confined practically to illicit grazing, petty thefts and firing forests through incendiarism or negligence. The total number of offences reported during the year was 9,610 against 9,883 in the previous year. There was an increase of 314 cases or 12 per cent. in the Northern Circle, and a decrease of 82 and 505 cases or about 2 and 20 per cent. in the Central and Southern Circles, respectively. The number of cases of injury by fire diminished largely in the Central Circle, and increased in the other two circles, principally in Gódvári in the Northern Circle and in Madura in the Southern Circle. The percentage of cases withdrawn to the total number disposed of was 10·7 against 9 in the previous year, and that of cases compounded 48·2 against 51, while the percentage of acquittals to the total number of cases dealt with by the magistracy was 20·5 against 18.

Fire-protection.

The amount expended on fire-protection was Rs. 42,243 against Rs. 42,295 in the previous year. The area attempted to be protected was 5,594 square miles against 4,979 square miles in 1894-95, and the percentage of area which escaped fire remained at 94 as in that year. The average cost per square mile decreased from Rs. 8-7-11 to Rs. 7-8-10. The area burnt was 7 per cent. of the area attempted in the Northern Circle, and 6 per cent. in the Central and Southern Circles, the districts which suffered most being North Malabar, Kurnool, Kistna, Vizagapatam and Bellary.

Grazing.

The receipts from grazing during the year was Rs. 3,40,496 against Rs. 3,28,293 in the previous year. There was a decrease of Rs. 2,834 and of Rs. 10,286, respectively, in the Northern and Southern Circles, but this was more than counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 25,323 in the Central Circle, contributed mainly by the districts of Cuddapah (+ Rs. 23,376) and Salem (+ Rs. 12,555). The decrease in the Northern and Southern Circles occurred chiefly in Kistna (— Rs. 13,548) and Coimbatore (— Rs. 13,015).

Natural reproduction.

The natural reproduction of sál in Ganjam continued to be excellent. In Vizagapatam the growth of coppice was encouraging in closed areas, and in Gódvári there was a promising growth of *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Xylia dolabrisformis* and ebony. In Kurnool the most striking natural reproduction was that of bamboos. Reproduction was good in parts of Bellary, but very backward in Anantapur. In Cuddapah reproduction from seed and coppice was satisfactory, in Nellore *Albizia amara*, *Memecylon edule*, *Eugenia jambolana* and *Glycosmis pentaphylla* coppiced well, and in North Arcot sandalwood seedlings were plentiful, and the coppice shoots on the Palmaner plateau had established themselves. In Salem, South Arcot and Trichinopoly reproduction was satisfactory, but it was not promising in Trichinopoly or in North Coimbatore. In South Canara seedlings were found in all blocks in the Catechu forests, and in South Malabar benteak (*Lagerstrœmia microcarpa*) and blackwood (*Dalbergia latifolia*) reproduced well from seed.

Artificial reproduction.

The following statement shows the area under regular plantations, cultural operations and topes, with the cost of their respective upkeep :—

	Regular plantations.		Cultural operations.		Topes.	
	Area in acres.	Cost.	Area in acres.	Cost.	Area in acres.	Cost.
Northern Circle	2,004	8,513	876	2,082	3,555	25,599
Central do.	9,176	15,260	6,127	3,861	6,159	2,22,696
Southern do.	6,887	10,297	4,050	2,852	799	30,954
Total	18,067	34,070	11,053	8,795	10,513	2,79,249

The largest addition to the area under plantations were in Ganjam, Nellore and South Arcot. Artificial reproduction was also actively prosecuted in North Malabar in the form of tuckle planting, with the object of transforming deserted patches of shifting cultivation into fully stocked forests.

The following statement compares the outlay on communications and buildings during the year with that of the previous year :—

Communications and buildings.

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
Roads and bridges ...	32,007	28,313
Buildings ...	34,143	41,108
Other works ...	3,263	2,662

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,081 on roads in the Northern Circle, to Rs. 3,859 in the Central Circle, and to Rs. 17,343 in the Southern Circle, while that on buildings increased in the Northern and Southern Circles (+ Rs. 4,001 and Rs. 4,359), and decreased in the Central Circle (—Rs. 1,395). The lengths of the tramway lines at work in the Sríharikóta and the casuarina plantation ranges in Nellore were 5½ and 4 miles respectively, and the actual outturn in the former range fell short of the previous year's figure by 491 tons. The net loss up to the end of 30th June 1896 was reduced from Rs. 961 to Rs. 748, and the net gain was Rs. 23,604. The length of the line at work in South Coimbatore was 4 miles as in the previous year, and that of the tramway in Cuddapah 1½ miles against 1¼. Both were worked at a loss, the total loss of the latter up to the end of the year being Rs. 22,334, and of the former Rs. 3,743.

The total outturn of the year in timber and other produce was as follows :—

Yield and working.

	Timber in cubic feet including sandalwood.		Fuel in cubic feet.		Bamboos in numbers.		Minor produce, gross value in rupees.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
By Government agency ...	374,152	423,476	2,186,122	2,897,561	36,881	57,067	21,516	16,959
By purchasers (including confiscations) ...	2,364,873	2,409,066	9,839,061	10,829,705	29,716,807	33,611,403	8,58,986	10,60,371
By free grants ...	38,633	70,678	551	12,071	39,507	57,349	568	2,099
By right-holders ...	...	3,826	...	45	...	...	...	457
Total ...	2,777,658	2,907,046	12,025,734	13,739,385	29,793,195	33,725,819	8,81,070	10,79,796
Increase or decrease in 1895-96 as compared with 1894-95 ...	...	+ 129,388	...	+ 1,713,651	...	+ 3,932,624	...	+ 1,98,726
Percentage of increase or decrease over the previous year's total ...	...	+ 4·6	...	+ 14·2	...	+ 13·2	...	+ 22·5

The sale of produce collected departmentally realized Rs. 3,68,018 against Rs. 3,90,314 in the previous year, and was made up as follows :—timber Rs. 1,62,337, fuel Rs. 1,62,292, bamboos Rs. 3,025, sandalwood Rs. 21,418, and minor produce Rs. 18,946. The cost of collection was Rs. 1,88,732 against Rs. 1,53,601. The revenue derived from produce removed by purchasers was Rs. 18,43,617 against Rs. 15,12,973 and that from confiscations Rs. 10,078 against Rs. 13,219. Compared with the collection of the previous year, the total quantity collected under timber, fuel, bamboos and minor produce showed an increase, and that under sandalwood a decrease, while in the matter of disposal, timber, bamboos and minor produce showed a decrease, and fuel and sandalwood an increase, which occurred mainly in Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, Nellore, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevely and Salem. The following statement shows the comparative cost of departmental and private working and the net profit derived under each system :—

Items.	Measure.	Quantity sold.	Amount of sale-proceeds.	Charges.			Net profit or loss.	Rate of net profit (column 8 + column 2) per measure in column 2.
				A. Conservancy and works.	B. Establishment and Contingencies.	Total.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Departmental Working—								
Timber	Cubic feet.	339,851	1,62,337	74,206	34,065	1,08,271	+ 54,066	+ 0 2 7
Fuel	Do.	2,965,910	1,62,292	1,02,065	38,070	1,40,135	+ 22,157	+ 0 0 1
Bamboos	Number.	39,268	3,025	1,889	636	2,025	+ 1,000	+ 0 0 5
Sandalwood	Cubic feet.	3,897	21,418	2,855	3,495	6,350	+ 15,068	+ 3 13 10
Minor produce	Maunds.	21,525	18,946	8,217	3,912	12,129	+ 6,817	+ 0 5 1
Private Working—								
Timber	Cubic feet.	2,377,881	2,41,231	11,768	36,423	48,191	+ 1,93,040	+ 0 1 3
Fuel	Do.	10,810,925	3,30,881	16,142	49,974	66,116	+ 2,64,765	+ 0 0 4
Bamboos	Number.	33,555,912	2,11,658	10,326	31,966	42,292	+ 1,69,366	+ 0 0 1
Grazing	...	...	3,41,586	16,665	51,501	68,256	+ 2,73,330	...
Minor produce	...	...	7,18,261	35,040	1,08,481	1,43,521	+ 5,74,740	...

As far as advisable private working was being substituted for departmental, but in the interests of the ryots departmental working is often found preferable.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure in each circle for the year under report as compared with the corresponding figures of the previous year :—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Net result.
		Conservancy and works.	Establishment.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Circle	7,23,859	1,68,443	2,15,434	3,83,877	+ 3,39,982
Central do.	9,39,733	2,79,773	2,81,222	5,60,995	+ 3,78,738
Southern do.	5,04,038	2,64,609	2,59,507	5,24,116	- 20,708
Total	121,67,630	7,12,825	7,56,163	14,68,988	+ 6,98,642
Compare 1894-95 ...	19,77,182	7,09,602	7,44,696	14,54,298	+ 5,22,884

The total receipts showed an increase of Rs. 1,90,448 over those of the previous year, which was mainly due (1) to the higher prices realized generally for the leases of *Cassia auriculata*; (2) to increased supply of fuel to the Madras Railway in Salem; (3) to increased sales of timber and fuel in the Nilgiris; (4) to a more active demand for casuarina and bamboos; (5) to improved system of collection of grazing fees in Cuddapah and to the levy of maximum grazing rates in two taluks in Salem; (6) to revenue obtained in Bellary and Anantapur for leases of right to tap date trees; and (7) to the credit to "Forests" of revenue derived from tree growth upon land taken up for cultivation, which in the previous year was credited to "Land Revenue." The variation in expenditure under Conservancy and Works was small. As in the case of receipts there was an increase in the Northern and Central Circles, which was due to the extended departmental operations in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, South Arcot and Salem, to the entertainment of an increased patrolling establishment and to the outlay on the construction and repairs of certain buildings in Kurnool, and a decrease in the Southern Circle, which was contributed by Madura, Tinnevely and South Canara, and was chiefly attributed to certain departmental operations and works not having been carried out as originally proposed. The increase under Establishments was due to the arrival of two new Assistant Conservators during the year, to the Assistant Conservator who arrived in 1894 having had to be paid for the full year, and to the re-organization of the District Forest office establishments. The net surplus of the year amounted to Rs. 6,98,642, and was contributed by Salem, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, North Arcot, Anantapur and Nellore in the proportion of 20, 19, 19, 19, 11 and 10 per cent., respectively.

TRADE. (1895-96.)

Total Trade.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency in the year 1895-96, exclusive of treasure and transactions on account of Government, amounted to 31 crores and 4 lakhs, thus maintaining the advance commenced in 1886-87 by a further increase of 9 lakhs of rupees over the trade of the preceding year. The figures for the last 21 years, including the famine period of 1876-78, are given below :—

Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875-76	10,66,65,088	7,66,34,543	18,32,99,631
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	8,99,95,257	18,60,64,514
1879-80	11,01,85,939	6,93,76,523	17,95,62,467
1880-81	10,70,66,233	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
1891-92	15,30,09,782	12,65,35,999	27,95,45,781
1892-93	16,43,37,726	12,01,55,427	28,44,93,153
1893-94	16,71,09,331	12,58,21,786	29,29,31,117
1894-95	18,10,21,483	12,84,40,648	30,94,62,131
1895-96	18,57,24,634	12,46,76,631	31,04,01,265

Compared with the previous year, the exports showed an increase of 47 lakhs, while the imports show a decline of 37½ lakhs. The following 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 was a decrease of 69½ lakhs under the first head, while there were increases of 46½ lakhs under the second, 2½ lakhs under the third and 30 lakhs under the fourth, giving a net increase of 9 lakhs :—

	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
Trade with foreign countries.	Rs. 11,66,94,923	60.48	Rs. 12,48,14,661	62.05	Rs. 12,81,23,527	59.62
Exports	6,04,64,304		6,72,00,126		5,69,38,633	
Imports	5,62,30,619		5,76,14,535		7,11,84,894	
Total	11,66,94,923		12,48,14,661		12,81,23,527	
Trade with British ports in other Presidencies.	Rs. 2,69,53,801	24.35	Rs. 3,34,77,451	24.78	Rs. 3,38,75,114	26.20
Exports	1,44,77,862		1,43,09,923		1,47,49,982	
Imports	1,24,75,939		1,91,67,528		1,91,25,132	
Total	2,69,53,801		3,34,77,451		3,38,75,114	
Trade with Indian ports not British.	Rs. 41,21,516	1.74	Rs. 51,66,972	1.90	Rs. 54,25,181	1.95
Exports	9,74,380		7,28,003		7,26,149	
Imports	31,47,136		44,38,969		47,00,032	
Total	41,21,516		51,66,972		54,25,181	
Trade within the Presidency.	Rs. 50,95,896	86.57	Rs. 58,94,975	88.73	Rs. 61,51,330	87.80
Exports	14,77,70,240		16,34,59,034		16,74,23,822	
Imports	36,18,156		42,59,941		44,76,508	
Total	50,95,896		58,94,975		61,51,330	
Total, External trade	25,35,86,786		27,45,97,136		27,25,38,586	
Interport trade, i.e., the trade within the Presidency.	Rs. 1,93,39,091	13.43	Rs. 1,75,62,399	11.27	Rs. 1,83,00,812	12.20
Exports	2,00,05,240		1,73,02,596		1,95,61,867	
Imports	1,93,39,091		1,75,62,399		1,83,00,812	
Total	1,93,39,091		1,75,62,399		1,83,00,812	
Grand Total	Rs. 16,71,09,331		Rs. 18,10,21,483		Rs. 18,57,24,634	
Exports	12,58,21,786		12,84,40,648		12,46,76,631	
Imports	4,12,87,545		5,25,80,835		6,10,48,003	
Total	16,71,09,331	100	18,10,21,483	100	18,57,24,634	100

Trade with foreign countries. The following statements show the value of the trade with the principal foreign countries during the last 5 years:—

Countries.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Value.	Percent- age.	Value.	Percent- age.	Value.	Percent- age.	Value.	Percent- age.	Value.	Percent- age.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Exports.	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
United Kingdom ...	4,70,80,274	46.94	4,98,74,667	44.83	5,58,07,028	47.82	5,45,47,790	43.70	6,00,54,081	47.57
France ...	1,55,91,648	15.53	1,52,58,438	13.71	1,58,57,844	13.59	1,29,46,070	10.37	1,39,43,451	10.89
Ceylon ...	1,13,43,981	11.30	1,31,64,361	11.83	1,35,33,466	11.60	1,48,00,578	11.86	1,35,28,274	10.56
United States ...	59,39,518	5.92	80,07,140	7.20	49,74,761	4.26	1,06,62,276	8.55	1,13,02,246	8.82
Japan ...	53,605	0.09	22,98,986	2.07	12,29,027	1.05	80,50,278	2.44	44,47,427	3.47
Straits Settlements ...	34,63,612	3.45	34,75,883	3.12	38,62,974	3.31	40,60,948	3.25	38,59,522	3.01
Germany ...	23,40,223	2.33	26,69,681	2.40	28,85,278	2.48	45,65,227	3.66	35,01,944	2.73
Egypt ...	32,91,378	3.28	26,37,596	2.37	36,43,705	3.12	36,06,040	2.90	32,20,322	2.43
China ...	14,30,100	1.43	31,51,487	2.83	37,00,178	3.18	22,76,002	1.82	31,01,146	2.43
Belgium ...	14,33,678	1.43	27,98,964	2.52	32,41,538	2.78	41,20,884	3.30	28,77,803	2.24
Austria-Hungary ...	27,01,189	2.69	22,06,701	1.98	18,27,116	1.56	32,14,614	2.57	27,80,708	2.17
Italy ...	14,99,507	1.49	21,02,997	1.89	18,35,647	1.57	22,58,075	1.81	10,61,894	.83
Turkey in Asia ...	10,33,435	1.01	8,77,497	.79	9,25,284	.80	10,32,451	.83	9,01,302	.70
Russia in Europe ...	4,66,594	.46	7,34,057	.66	11,77,877	1.01	10,64,332	.85	8,69,207	.69
Spain ...	10,48,085	1.05	6,18,951	.56	5,38,138	.46	4,96,208	.40	82,069	.06
Other countries ...	16,22,604	1.60	13,76,809	1.24	16,55,064	1.41	21,12,788	1.69	21,92,186	1.72
Total, Exports— Foreign Trade	10,03,79,761	100	11,12,54,209	100	11,66,94,923	100	12,48,14,661	100	12,81,23,527	100

Countries.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Value.	Percent- age.	Value.	Percent- age.	Value.	Percent- age.	Value.	Percent- age.	Value.	Percent- age.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Imports.	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
United Kingdom ...	4,89,10,097	81.46	4,11,60,795	78.43	4,70,93,845	77.89	5,34,56,529	79.55	4,39,93,025	77.26
Ceylon ...	32,45,154	5.40	30,35,879	5.79	29,45,897	4.87	28,33,815	4.22	32,28,815	5.67
Straits Settlements ...	21,30,898	3.55	18,61,542	3.55	21,22,152	3.51	24,46,025	3.63	22,13,437	3.99
France ...	15,92,414	2.65	15,72,688	2.99	18,59,106	3.07	20,75,431	3.09	20,31,590	3.57
Belgium ...	5,11,590	.85	15,88,760	3.02	16,57,424	2.74	12,35,161	1.84	18,37,884	3.24
Russia in Asia ...	14,84,772	2.47	10,12,023	1.93	11,54,796	1.91	19,07,195	2.84	11,86,267	2.08
Germany ...	7,63,080	1.27	6,21,174	1.18	10,67,921	1.77	8,92,908	1.33	6,84,794	1.20
Turkey in Asia ...	1,41,253	.24	1,99,582	.38	1,50,292	.25	1,47,762	.22	1,80,387	.33
Austria-Hungary ...	1,95,227	.33	2,22,436	.42	3,11,299	.52	2,52,661	.37	1,60,705	.28
Italy ...	2,02,693	.34	98,400	.19	2,29,651	.38	1,41,504	.21	1,06,073	.19
Japan ...	20,648	.03	24,385	.04	58,087	.10	65,605	.10	74,556	.13
Spain ...	9,620	.02	5,985	.02	13,540	.02	18,016	.03	34,439	.06
United States ...	2,38,062	.40	2,22,551	.42	4,46,457	.74	6,30,557	.94	14,611	.03
China ...	17,508	.03	36,601	.07	1,05,129	.17	32,179	.05	13,556	.02
Russia in Europe ...	...	...	...	...	776	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt ...	204	...	...	...	...	...	554	...	...	...
Other countries ...	5,76,131	.96	8,23,160	1.57	12,47,932	2.06	10,64,207	1.58	11,75,491	2.06
Total, Imports— Foreign Trade	6,00,39,356	100	5,24,83,961	100	6,04,64,304	100	6,72,00,126	100	5,60,38,633	100

The principal articles exported to the United Kingdom were hides and skins 229½ lakhs, coffee 106 lakhs, indigo 69½ lakhs, raw cotton 59½ lakhs, sugar 49 lakhs, tea 18½ lakhs, coir, yarn and rope 18 lakhs, oils 8½ lakhs, spices 8½ lakhs, seeds 4½ lakhs, cotton piece-goods 3½ lakhs, cocoanut-kernel 3 lakhs and tobacco 2½ lakhs; these amounted to 580 lakhs out of the total exports of 609½ lakhs to that country. Compared with 1894-95, there were increases of 25½ lakhs under hides and skins, 28½ lakhs under indigo, 9 lakhs under raw cotton, 7½ lakhs under sugar, 6½ lakhs under coir, yarn and rope, 1½ lakhs under coffee and 1½ lakhs under tea, while there were decreases of 9½ lakhs under seeds, 5½ lakhs under oils and 1 lakh apiece under cotton piece-goods and cocoanut-kernel. The principal exports to France were coffee 74½ lakhs, seeds 30½ lakhs, raw cotton 12 lakhs, indigo 8½ lakhs and spices 7½ lakhs; these amounted to 133½ lakhs out of the total of 139½ lakhs. There were increases of 8 lakhs under coffee, 4 lakhs under spices and 3½ lakhs under indigo. These were partly counterbalanced by decreases of 4½ lakhs under seeds and 2½ lakhs under oils. Exports to other countries were chiefly rice and paddy 52½ lakhs (of which rice alone contributed 43½ lakhs), cotton piece-goods 23 lakhs, animals (living) 7 lakhs, spices 4½ lakhs, sugar 3½ lakhs, seeds and indigo 2½ lakhs each, and raw cotton 1½ lakhs to Ceylon; hides and skins

83½ lakhs, oils 19 lakhs, indigo 8 lakhs and coir, yarn and rope 1½ lakhs to the United States; cotton piece-goods 17½ lakhs, hides and skins 6 lakhs, animals (living) 2½ lakhs, tobacco 1½ lakhs, seeds 1½ lakhs and indigo 1 lakh to the Straits Settlements; cotton twist and yarn 17½ lakhs and piece-goods 13 lakhs to China; raw cotton 13½ lakhs, hides and skins 8 lakhs, seeds 1½ lakhs, indigo 1½ lakhs, coir, yarn and rope 1½ lakhs and coffee 1 lakh to Belgium; raw cotton 9½ lakhs, coir, yarn and rope 6 lakhs, indigo 4½ lakhs, coffee 4½ lakhs, oils 3 lakhs, cocoanut-kernel 2½ lakhs, spices 1½ lakhs and timber and wood 1½ lakhs to Germany; indigo 3½ lakhs to Egypt; raw cotton 39½ lakhs and indigo 4 lakhs to Japan; coffee 14½ lakhs, raw cotton 4½ lakhs, indigo 2½ lakhs, "hides and skins" and seeds 2 lakhs each, and spices 1½ lakhs to Austria-Hungary; raw cotton 8 lakhs and spices 1 lakh to Italy; coffee 4½ lakhs and indigo 2½ lakhs to Turkey in Asia; seeds 3½ lakhs to Russia in Europe; raw cotton ¾ lakh to Spain. The exports to the remaining foreign countries were 22 lakhs or 1.72 per cent. of the total value. The principal articles imported from the United Kingdom were cotton piece-goods 144½ lakhs, cotton twist and yarn 79 lakhs, machinery 44½ lakhs, metals 33½ lakhs, coal and coke 19½ lakhs, hardware and cutlery 15½ lakhs, railway materials 14 lakhs, arms and ammunition 10½ lakhs, apparel and provisions 8½ lakhs each, paper and paste-board including stationery 7½ lakhs, ale, beer and porter 6½ lakhs, spirits 6 lakhs, woollen manufactures 3½ lakhs, books and printed matter 2 lakhs and wines and liqueurs 1 lakh; these make up 403½ lakhs, the total imports from that country being 440 lakhs. Compared with 1894-95, there were decreases of 104½ lakhs under cotton piece-goods, 23 lakhs under cotton twist and yarn and 6½ lakhs under railway materials. These were partly counterbalanced by increases of 23 lakhs under machinery, 6½ lakhs under metals, 5 lakhs under coal and coke, 2½ lakhs under arms and ammunition, 1½ lakhs under hardware and cutlery and ¾ lakh under ale, beer and porter. The principal imports from other countries were betel-nut 12½ lakhs, timber and wood 3 lakhs, spirits 1½ lakhs and cotton piece-goods 1½ lakhs from Ceylon; betel-nut 5½ lakhs, metals 4½ lakhs, camphor 3½ lakhs and cotton piece-goods ¾ lakh from the Straits Settlements; apparel 15½ lakhs, "wines and liqueurs" and spirits 2 lakhs each from France; metals 14½ lakhs from Belgium; metals 1½ lakhs from Germany; kerosine-oil 11½ lakhs from Batoum.

The subjoined statements show the trade with other Provinces in British India and with Indian ports not British for the last five years:—

Countries.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Exports.	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
Bombay ...	1,39,93,749		1,31,55,663		1,25,77,770		1,33,05,343		1,37,40,949	34.96
Bengal ...	71,52,122		52,10,466		83,59,395		1,27,68,454		1,11,32,932	28.33
Burma ...	58,95,946		71,73,268		56,53,784		69,60,297		86,71,651	22.79
Travancore ...	12,90,269		13,67,250		16,88,598		25,86,963		16,87,320	4.20
Katywar ...	7,27,894		7,90,411		8,99,663		9,34,756		10,09,334	2.57
Goa ...	6,77,065		6,32,467		8,78,564		7,95,068		5,63,196	1.43
Orissa ...	3,82,751		3,70,808		4,13,884		4,46,441		4,76,547	1.21
Scinde ...	3,97,252		3,45,060		3,62,852		4,43,357		3,29,582	.84
Other Indian ports ...	6,31,027		3,13,780		2,40,807		4,03,744		16,88,784	4.30
Total, Exports—Coasting Trade	3,11,48,075		2,93,59,173		3,10,75,317		3,86,44,423		3,93,00,295	100

Countries.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Imports.	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
Bombay ...	1,97,72,872		2,26,85,853		2,38,67,152		2,48,25,072		2,53,31,926	52.58
Bengal ...	1,80,19,407		1,34,18,433		99,41,588		1,13,50,959		1,57,39,511	32.67
Burma ...	56,45,448		61,37,554		1,03,60,016		68,64,744		62,92,186	13.06
Goa ...	3,34,593		2,55,352		3,72,650		3,59,437		4,21,380	.87
Travancore ...	2,81,617		3,87,724		2,97,523		84,439		1,18,756	.25
Scinde ...	3,59,259		2,33,264		2,09,106		1,69,148		86,359	.18
Katywar ...	2,86,100		1,28,674		82,673		1,08,730		87,220	.18
Orissa ...	8,905		7,001		5,362		12,459		2,905	.01
Other Indian ports ...	3,70,841		3,90,218		2,16,172		1,62,938		95,888	.20
Total, Imports—Coasting Trade	4,50,79,042		4,36,44,073		4,53,52,242		4,39,37,926		4,81,76,131	100

Compared with 1894-95, the exports showed an increase of $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and the imports an increase of $42\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. The chief articles of export were cocoanut-kernel and cocoanuts 35 lakhs, oils 20 lakhs, spices $19\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, coffee $11\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, coir, yarn and rope $10\frac{1}{8}$ lakhs, timber and wood $5\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, rice $4\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, raw cotton 4 lakhs, sugar 3 lakhs, seeds $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, oil-cake $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and drugs 2 lakhs to Bombay; seeds $44\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, oils $12\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, sugar $12\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, raw cotton 6 lakhs, turmeric $5\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, spices 5 lakhs, hides and skins $4\frac{1}{8}$ lakhs, cotton piece-goods 4 lakhs, coir, yarn and rope $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, and tobacco $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to Bengal; tobacco $16\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, oils $16\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, seeds $14\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, cotton piece-goods $10\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, cotton twist 9 lakhs, silk piece-goods $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, sugar $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs and ghee 3 lakhs to Burma; oils $7\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, rice and paddy $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, coir, yarn and rope $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, tea $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs and cotton twist 1 lakh to Travancore; rice $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs to Goa; timber and wood $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs to Kutch. The chief articles of import were cotton piece-goods 42 lakhs, cotton twist and yarn $39\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, grain and pulse $31\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, metals 18 lakhs, and timber and wood 2 lakhs from Bombay; grain and pulse $78\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, cotton piece-goods $4\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, apparel 6 lakhs, cotton twist and yarn $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and metals $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs from Bengal; grain and pulse $30\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, timber and wood 27 lakhs from Burma; grain and pulse $\frac{1}{2}$ lakh from Scinde.

Total External Trade—Exports.

The following statement shows the extent of the exports of the principal articles of Indian produce and manufacture during the past official year as compared with that in the preceding year:—

Articles.		1894-95.		1895-96.		Percentage of value.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	1894-95.	1895-96.
			RS.		RS.		
1. Hides and skins	Owt.	274,239	3,10,70,367	317,445	3,37,63,684	19.13	20.31
2. Coffee	"	283,613	2,13,75,488	293,247	2,24,90,549	13.16	13.53
3. Cotton, raw	"	673,382	1,79,78,362	623,497	1,60,65,548	11.07	9.66
4. Indigo	"	45,208	99,73,400	62,456	1,40,26,817	6.14	8.44
5. Seeds	"	2,529,317	1,30,12,778	1,896,863	1,08,64,594	8.01	6.53
6. Oils	Gals.	8,059,909	93,72,740	7,402,745	91,84,846	5.77	5.52
7. Grain and pulse	Owt.	1,950,528	80,29,026	1,316,528	69,27,624		
		664,898	14,47,756	597,096	12,64,583	6.10	5.09
8. Sugar	Yds.	134,115	4,25,426	75,205	2,62,264		
		1,079,145	63,57,058	1,203,952	74,00,869	3.92	4.45
9. Cotton piece-goods	No.	23,282,877	65,14,887	27,635,244	71,93,602	4.01	4.33
10. Spices	Lb.	973,852	60,23,469	865,074	55,88,564	3.71	3.36
11. Coir, yarn and rope	Owt.	37,487,064	38,11,723	36,436,368	48,49,650	2.85	2.92
12. Cocoanuts	No.	465,659	23,24,302	595,202	19,79,152		
13. Cocoanut-kernel	Owt.	85,122,104	36,54,057	71,665,279	25,53,969	3.69	2.78
14. Cotton twist and yarn	Lb.	351,785	25,13,152	227,110	28,99,693	1.55	1.74
15. Tobacco	"	6,521,190	23,17,016	7,442,188	26,99,704	1.43	1.62
16. Tea	"	8,282,054	18,66,333	9,495,553	20,76,436	1.16	1.25
17. Timber and wood	Val.	2,389,747	17,10,909	2,751,858	18,22,366	1.05	1.10
18. All other articles	"		1,25,99,339		1,23,45,639	7.76	7.42
Total, merchandise			16,23,87,588		16,62,60,153	100	100
Re-exports			10,71,496		11,63,669		
Grand Total			16,34,59,084		16,74,23,822		

Compared with 1894-95, the exports in the past official year showed an increase both in quantity and in value under (1) hides and skins, (2) coffee, (3) indigo, (4) sugar, (5) cotton piece-goods, (6) coir, yarn and rope, (7) cotton twist and yarn, (8) tobacco, and (9) tea; a decrease in both under (1) cotton, raw, (2) seeds, (3) oils, (4) grain and pulse, (5) spices, and (6) cocoanuts and cocoanut-kernel; and an increase in value only under timber and wood.

The trade in hides and skins showed a further increase of 15.75 per cent. in quantity and 8.66 per cent. in value. Of the total quantity, the United Kingdom took 73.46 per cent., the United States 18.56 per cent., Bengal 2.61 per cent., the Straits Settlements 1.73 per cent. and other countries 3.64 per cent. The chief centre of this trade was, as usual, Madras, from which 95.56 per cent. of the total quantity was shipped.

Hides and skins.

The exports of coffee showed an increase of 5.15 per cent. in quantity and 5.21 per cent. in value, and the value was the highest on record. Of the total quantity, the exports to the United Kingdom amounted to 46.0 per cent., to France 34.12 per cent., to Austria-Hungary 5.97 per cent., to Bombay 5.37 per cent., to Asiatic Turkey 2.19 per cent., to Germany 1.94 per cent., and to other countries 4.41 per cent. The chief ports from which coffee was exported were Mangalore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Madras and Beypore.

The exports of raw cotton showed a decrease of 7.40 per cent. in quantity and 10.64 per cent. in value. Of the total quantity, the United Kingdom took 37.52 per cent., Japan 24.01 per cent., Belgium 8.48 per cent., France 7.93 per cent., Germany 5.75 per cent., Italy 5.06 per cent., Bengal 4.04 per cent., Austria-Hungary 2.89 per cent., Bombay 2.48 per cent., and other countries 1.84 per cent. The principal ports from which raw cotton was exported were Tuticorin, Madras and Cocanada.

The trade in indigo showed an increase of 17,248 cwts. or 38.15 per cent. in quantity and of Rs. 40,53,417 or 40.64 per cent. in value. The countries to which this article was chiefly exported were the United Kingdom to which 47.87 per cent. of the total quantity was shipped, and Egypt which took 22.17 per cent. Of the other countries, the United States took 6.32 per cent., France 6.26 per cent., Austria-Hungary 2.01 per cent., Turkey in Asia 1.86 per cent.

The trade in seeds showed a decrease of 632,454 cwts. or 25.0 per cent. in quantity and of $21\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or 16.51 per cent. in value. The principal kinds of seeds exported were gingelly, castor, groundnut, rape and coriander. Gingelly seeds were exported chiefly from Cocanada, Bimlipatam and Calingapatam; castor seeds from Cocanada, Madras and Masulipatam; groundnuts from Cuddalore and Madras and rape seeds from Bimlipatam.

The total exports of oils amounted to 7,402,745 gallons valued at Rs. 91,84,846. The most important were cocoanut, castor and groundnut. The exports of cocoanut oil (5,519,791 gallons) showed a decrease of 700,704 gallons in quantity and of $5\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of rupees in value. There was an increase of 2.96 per cent. in quantity and of 29.18 per cent. in value in the exports of castor oil (1,065,403 gallons), chiefly in the exports to Bombay. The exports of groundnut oil amounted to 680,164 gallons valued at Rs. 8,96,585 against 554,854 gallons valued at Rs. 5,94,470 in 1894-95. The increase was due to a partial diversion to Cuddalore of the trade of Pondicherry with British Indian ports, owing to the importation of British Indian produce via Pondicherry without payment of duty not being so free from restrictions as the importation through a British Indian port. Burma took the largest quantity of the oil. The exports of oils, essential, amounted to 11,831 gallons valued at Rs. 2,87,563, showing an increase of 1,454 gallons in quantity and a decrease of nearly Rs. 1,000 in value. The value of the exports of other oils was Rs. 1,37,825.

The exports of rice and paddy showed a decrease of 7.71 per cent. in quantity and 13.55 per cent. in value. Of the total quantity, Ceylon took 62.10 per cent., Cochin 18.94 per cent., Bombay 5.30 per cent., Travancore 4.79 per cent., Goa 3.99 per cent., Mauritius 3.33 per cent., and other countries 1.55 per cent.

The principal grains included under this head are gram and pulse, which amounted to 93.81 per cent. of the total quantity. The trade was carried on chiefly with Ceylon, Mauritius, Pondicherry and Bengal.

The exports of sugar (1,203,952 cwts.) showed an increase of 124,807 cwts. in quantity and nearly $10\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in value. Of the total quantity, 81.12 per cent. was taken by the United Kingdom. The value of the exports of refined sugar amounted to 22 lakhs and of unrefined sugar $51\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. The former was taken chiefly by Bengal, Burma and Ceylon, and the latter by the United Kingdom. The principal ports from which sugar was exported were Cocanada, Vizagapatam and Cuddalore.

Of the total value of 39 lakhs of coloured cloth exported, Ceylon paid 22 lakhs, the Straits Settlements $12\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and Burma 2 lakhs. Of the total value of nearly 25 lakhs of grey goods, $12\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs were contributed by China, 7 lakhs by Burma and 3 lakhs by Bengal. Handkerchiefs were exported chiefly to the United Kingdom.

Cotton goods.

Spices.

The trade in spices showed a decrease of 2.80 per cent. in quantity and 7.22 per cent. in value. The exports were distributed as follows:—

Countries or provinces.	Pepper.	Ginger.	Areca-nut.	Chillies.	Cardamoms.	Other sorts.	Total.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Bombay	4,55,707	4,44,281	5,04,111	1,85,977	3,43,796	5,064	19,38,936	34.70
United Kingdom ...	24,491	7,70,116	...	14,591	13,975	1,092	8,24,265	14.75
France	7,38,859	...	...	...	...	...	7,38,859	13.22
Bengal	4,25,252	2,375	1,989	20,784	48,647	4,172	5,03,219	9.00
Ceylon	9,936	5,912	...	4,38,642	420	35	4,54,945	8.14
Katywar	2,194	1,898	4,35,424	562	2,358	...	4,42,436	7.92
Other place	2,80,163	2,55,739	82,597	49,088	17,593	424	6,85,904	12.27
Total	19,36,602	14,80,321	10,24,421	7,09,644	4,26,789	10,787	55,88,564	100

Coir, yarn and rope.

The exports of coir, yarn and rope showed an increase of 129,543 cwts. in quantity and of 10½ lakhs in value. The increase occurred chiefly in the exports to the United Kingdom, Bombay and Germany.

Cocoanuts and cocoanut-kernel.

The value of the cocoanuts and cocoanut-kernel exported in the past year amounted to 45½ lakhs against 59½ lakhs in the preceding year, the decrease occurring chiefly in the exports of cocoanut-kernel.

Cotton twist and yarn.

The trade in cotton twist and yarn showed an increase of 14.11 per cent. in quantity and of 15.36 per cent. in value. The increase occurred chiefly in the exports to Burma. Out of the total quantity, 60.32 per cent. was exported to China, 31.05 per cent. to Burma, 3.45 per cent. to Travancore, 2.46 per cent. to Bombay, 2.01 per cent. to Bengal, and .71 per cent. to other countries.

Tobacco.

The exports of tobacco showed an increase of 14.66 per cent. in quantity and 16.51 per cent. in value. The increase occurred chiefly in the exports to Burma. The several kinds exported were unmanufactured tobacco 8,679,557 lb., cigars 767,209 lb. and other sorts 48,787 lb. Burma took 16 lakhs' worth, and the Straits Settlements over 1 lakh's worth, of tobacco leaf. The United Kingdom took 2½ lakhs' worth and Bengal over 2 lakhs' worth of cigars.

Tea.

The trade in tea made a further progress of 2 lakhs in value, the export advancing from 2,389,747 lb. to 2,751,858 lb. Of the total quantity, 86.53 per cent. was exported to the United Kingdom.

Timber and wood.

The several kinds of exports under the head of timber and wood are shown below:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	RS.	RS.
Teak	2,12,793	2,38,791
Other timber	7,35,748	6,39,499
Sandalwood	6,53,142	8,28,571
Other kinds of wood	25,766	32,814
Manufactures	83,460	82,691
Total	17,10,909	18,22,366

Teakwood was exported chiefly to Katywar, Cutch, Bombay and Turkey in Asia; other timber to Cutch, Katywar, Scinde and Bombay; and sandalwood to Bombay, the United Kingdom, France and Germany.

The export trade in the more important of the other articles, as compared with 1894-95, was as follows:—

Other articles.

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Animals, living	9½	9½
Drugs—		
Peruvian bark	4½	2½
Other drugs	7½	7½
Horns	3½	2½
Myrabolams	3	2½
Oil-cake	10	12½
Provisions—		
Ghee	5½	4½
Salted fish	6½	9½
Other provisions	14½	13
Turmeric	15½	7½

Animals of the value of nearly 7 lakhs were exported to Ceylon and of 2½ lakhs to the Straits Settlements. The whole of the Peruvian bark, 3½ lakhs' worth of the other drugs and 2½ lakhs' worth of myrabolams were taken by the United Kingdom. Of horns, 1½ lakhs' worth was shipped to Bombay and 1 lakh's worth to the United Kingdom. Of the oil-cake 7 lakhs' worth was exported to Ceylon and 2½ lakhs' worth each to Bombay and the Straits Settlements. Burma took 3 lakhs' worth of ghee. Salted fish was exported chiefly to Ceylon. Of turmeric, Bengal took 5½ lakhs' worth.

External Trade—Imports.

The value of the imports relating to external trade from 1876-77 is given below:—

Years.	Foreign merchandise.	Indian produce.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1876-77	4,33,23,891	5,14,62,510	9,47,86,401
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
1891-92	7,18,79,083	3,32,39,315	10,51,18,398
1892-93	6,60,77,598	3,00,50,436	9,61,28,034
1893-94	7,44,67,867	3,13,48,679	10,58,16,546
1894-95	8,25,05,215	2,86,32,837	11,11,38,052
1895-96	7,09,22,616	3,41,92,148	10,51,14,764

The value of the imports during the year under report showed a decrease of 60 lakhs as compared with that in the preceding year. This decrease is the net result of a decrease of 116 lakhs under Foreign produce and an increase of 56 lakhs under Indian produce. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom supplied 41.85 per cent., Bombay 24.10 per cent., Bengal 14.97 per cent., Burma 5.99 per cent., Ceylon 3.07 per cent., Straits Settlements 2.11 per cent., leaving 7.91 per cent. for other countries. The following statement shows imports of the principal articles of merchandise in 1895-96 as compared with those in the preceding year:—

Articles.		1894-95.		1895-96.		Percentage of value.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Cotton piece-goods ...	{ Yds. 193,583,093 } No. 560,616		Rs. 3,14,66,633	123,231,411 } 761,384 }	Rs. 1,96,66,507	28-32	18-71
Do. twist and yarn ...	lb. 25,468,182		1,50,75,475	22,361,562	1,22,17,562	13-57	11-62
Grain and pulse ...	Cwt. 3,765,015		1,13,85,529	4,006,854	1,42,01,224	10-25	13-50
Metals ...	Val. 493,464		63,11,321	747,484	78,18,117	5-66	7-44
Apparel ...	Val. 34,84,469		34,84,469	33,98,667	33,98,667	3-13	3-23
Liquors ...	Gals. 720,370		22,53,421	821,194	24,32,761	2-03	2-32
Railway materials ...	Val. ...		20,64,707	...	14,07,395	1-86	1-34
Timber and wood ...	...		22,97,941	...	34,38,863	2-07	3-40
Other articles ...	...		3,67,98,556	...	4,05,33,658	33-11	38-44
Total ...	...		11,11,38,052	...	10,51,14,764	100	100

Cotton piece-goods.

The value of the imports during the year under report showed a decrease of 118 lakhs, the decrease occurring chiefly in the imports from the United Kingdom and being attributable to the stocks in hand being heavy owing to large importations during the previous year, and perhaps partly to the import duty on cotton goods. The imports of the several kinds of piece-goods are shown in the following statement:—

		Foreign.		Indian.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Grey ...	{ 1894-95 ... Yds. 121,028,105 } 1895-96 ... " 69,303,683		Rs. 1,77,98,117	1,344,437 } 893,264 }	Rs. 2,25,401	122,372,542 } 70,196,947 }	Rs. 1,80,23,518 } 98,86,721 }
White ...	{ 1894-95 ... " 31,359,511 } 1895-96 ... " 23,200,708		57,82,591	28,342 } 10,015 }	6,170	31,387,853 } 23,210,723 }	57,88,761 } 40,75,495 }
Coloured ...	{ 1894-95 ... " 38,794,742 } 1895-96 ... " 28,622,288		71,87,444	1,001,119 } 1,183,296 }	3,52,539	39,795,861 } 29,805,584 }	75,39,983 } 55,66,436 }
Other sorts ...	{ 1894-95 ... " 8,349 } 1895-96 ... " 5,575		1,921	8,488 } 12,582 }	2,955	26,837 } 18,157 }	4,876 } 6,047 }
Handkerchiefs ...	{ 1894-95 ... No. 551,265 } 1895-96 ... " 754,752		1,03,486	9,351 } 6,632 }	6,009	560,616 } 761,384 }	1,09,495 } 1,31,808 }
Total ...	{ 1894-95 ... Yds. 191,190,707 } 1895-96 ... " 121,132,254		3,08,73,559	2,392,386 } 9,351 }	5,93,074	193,583,093 } 123,231,411 }	3,14,66,633 } 1,96,66,507 }

There was a decrease of 81½ lakhs under grey goods, of 17 lakhs under white goods and of 19½ lakhs under coloured goods, while there was a slight increase of nearly ¼ lakh under handkerchiefs. Of the Indian goods amounting to 5½ lakhs, 3 lakhs' worth, chiefly coloured goods, were imported from Goa, and nearly 2¼ lakhs' worth, chiefly grey and coloured goods, from Bombay.

Cotton twist and yarn.

The import trade under cotton twist and yarn showed a decrease of 28½ lakhs. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom supplied 47·97 per cent. in quantity and 64·61 per cent. in value. The total value of the foreign twist and yarn amounted to 88 lakhs, and of the Indian article to 34 lakhs.

Grain and pulse.

The imports under the head of grain and pulse during the year under report exceeded those of the preceding year by 241,839 cwt. in quantity and 28 lakhs in value. The imports under rice showed an increase of 37 lakhs in value and those under 'other grains' an increase of 4 lakhs, while there was a decrease of 13 lakhs under paddy. Of the total value, 55·53 per cent. belonged to Bengal, 22·15 per cent. to Bombay, 21·35 per cent. to Burma and 97 per cent. to other places.

Metals.

The subjoined statement shows the imports for the last five years:—

		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Brass	Cwt.	9,023	10,448	14,010	12,207	13,606
	Rs.	3,55,701	4,29,486	5,66,576	4,96,299	5,68,646
Copper	Cwt.	52,641	49,699	51,363	54,109	49,115
	Rs.	21,73,149	21,07,426	21,63,292	23,49,202	22,60,137
Iron	Cwt.	504,417	543,150	561,190	354,531	595,344
	Rs.	27,90,926	31,03,294	31,45,048	22,23,055	35,54,707
Other metals	Cwt.	49,671	47,282	63,420	72,617	89,419
	Rs.	9,14,724	9,15,383	12,14,415	12,42,765	14,34,627
Total	Cwt.	615,752	650,479	689,983	493,464	747,484
	Rs.	62,34,500	65,55,589	70,89,331	63,11,321	78,18,117

Of the total imports, the United Kingdom contributed 42·85 per cent. in value, Bombay 22·99 per cent., the Straits Settlements 5·58 per cent., Bengal 4·51 per cent. and other countries 24·07 per cent.

The trade under the head of apparel declined by ¾ lakh in the year under report, the decrease occurring chiefly in the imports from France. Of the total imports, France supplied 45·71 per cent., the United Kingdom 25·28 per cent., Bengal 18·50 per cent., and Bombay 7·12 per cent.

The following statements show the import trade in the principal kinds of liquors during the last five years, and in 'spirits' and 'wines and liquors' in the last two years:—

—		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Spirits	 { Gals.	194,136	193,611	177,898	208,170	219,943
	{ Rs.	9,21,679	10,14,160	9,33,374	11,18,635	11,95,072
Wines and liqueurs	 { Gals.	56,410	57,234	55,240	56,847	59,016
	{ Rs.	4,30,365	4,23,290	4,27,915	5,16,236	5,21,890
Ale, beer and porter	 { Gals.	452,512	613,594	449,569	455,099	541,990
	{ Rs.	5,85,224	7,53,718	5,77,252	6,17,317	7,14,669
Other sorts	 { Gals.	396	238	603	254	245
	{ Rs.	1,748	1,332	2,733	1,233	1,130
Total	 { Gals.	703,454	864,677	683,310	720,370	821,194
	{ Rs.	19,39,016	21,92,500	19,41,274	22,53,421	24,32,761

		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Spirits ...									
Brandy ...	{ Gals. 34,172 } Rs. 2,91,881	35,335	3,11,156	35,335	3,11,156	35,335	3,11,156	35,335	3,11,156
Burn ...	{ Gals. 1,580 } Rs. 11,381	1,580	11,381	1,580	11,381	1,580	11,381	1,580	11,381
Gin ...	{ Gals. 9,706 } Rs. 4,43,290	9,706	4,43,290	9,706	4,43,290	9,706	4,43,290	9,706	4,43,290
Whisky ...	{ Gals. 53,025 } Rs. 2,42,354	53,025	2,42,354	53,025	2,42,354	53,025	2,42,354	53,025	2,42,354
Other sorts ...	{ Gals. 102,068 } Rs. 2,78,874	102,068	2,78,874	102,068	2,78,874	102,068	2,78,874	102,068	2,78,874
Total ...		208,170	11,18,635	219,943	11,95,072	208,170	11,18,635	219,943	11,95,072

* Under 'coasting trade' particulars for gin and whisky are not separately recorded in the trade returns.

In the year under report, the trade in all the principal kinds of liquors increased both in quantity and value, the total increase in value being 1½ lakhs. Ceylon supplied 47·50 and the United Kingdom 29·52 per cent. of the total quantity of spirits, while of the total quantity of wines and liquors, 23·03 per cent. was supplied by the United Kingdom, 35·17 per cent. by France, 3·73 per cent. by Spain, 4·9 per cent. by Italy, 4·72 per cent. by Portugal, 2·36 per cent. by Germany and 2·18 per cent. by Austria Hungary. The imports of ale, beer and porter exhibited an increase of 86,891 gallons in quantity and Rs. 97,352 in value. The imports from the United Kingdom, which supplied 94·16 per cent. of the total quantity, increased by 81,738 gallons in quantity and Rs. 80,244 in value.

The imports of Railway materials (Rs. 14,07,395) in the year under report showed a decrease of 6½ lakhs of rupees in value. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom supplied 99·17 per cent.

The imports under the several sub-heads of timber and wood are compared below with those of 1894-95:—

Articles.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
Teak ...	15,45,385	23,08,796
Other timber ...	91,080	2,76,257
Sandalwood ...	30,568	33,336
Firewood ...	18,790	17,071
Other kinds ...	32,029	37,373
Manufactures ...	5,80,069	7,66,030
Total ...	22,97,941	34,38,863

The value of timber and wood imported during the year under report showed an increase of 11½ lakhs as compared with the imports in the previous year. Of the total imports Burma supplied 78·88 per cent., Ceylon 9·32 per cent., and Bombay 6·08 per cent.

Apparel.

Liquors.

Railway materials.

Timber and wood.

Other
articles.

The trade in the more important of the 'other articles,' the principal countries from which they were imported, and the value of the articles imported from such countries are shown below:—

Articles.	Total value.		Countries from which imported.	Value of articles imported from the countries mentioned.
	1894-95.	1895-96.		
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.		LAKHS.
Books	2½	2½	United Kingdom	2½
Coal, coke and patent fuel	22	23½	Do.	19½
Corals	2	2½	Australia	1
			Bengal	3
			Do.	2
Drugs and medicines	15½	18½	United Kingdom	4½
			Straits Settlements	4½
			Java	3
			Bombay	3
Gunny bags	15½	18½	Bengal	14½
			Ceylon	3½
Hardware and cutlery	22	23½	United Kingdom	15½
Horses	2½	2	Bombay	6½
			Australia	1½
Matches	5½	6	Norway	2½
			United Kingdom	1
			Bombay	1
Machinery and mill-work	25	46½	United Kingdom	44½
			Bombay	1½
Oils, kerosine	30½	20½	Russia in Asia	12
			Bombay	7½
			Do.	1½
Other oils	3	3½	Bengal	1
			United Kingdom	8½
Provisions	19½	21	Bombay	8½
			Turkey in Asia	1½
Salt	36	39½	Bombay	39½
			Do.	4½
Seeds	5½	7½	Bengal	1½
Silk, raw	7½	11	Do.	10½
Spices, areca-nut	19½	18½	Ceylon	12½
			Straits Settlements	5½
Other spices	3½	3½	Bombay	1½
Stationery, including paper and pasteboard	13½	13	United Kingdom	7½
			Bombay	3½
Sugar	4½	4	Do.	2½
			United Kingdom	3½
Woollen manufactures	8½	6½	Bombay	2½

Private Treasure.

The net imports on private account of gold and silver for the last ten 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.
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	11,26,978	10,56,696	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	25,92,531	10,10,080	15,82,501	10,50,530	8,60,968	1,89,567	36,43,111	18,71,043	17,72,068
1891-92	14,89,505	1,41,248	13,48,257	15,86,578	13,43,461	2,43,117	30,76,083	14,84,709	15,91,374
1892-93	2,73,893	13,150	2,60,743	17,30,707	19,42,272	2,11,565	20,04,600	19,55,422	49,178
1893-94	8,39,267	50,500	7,88,767	17,86,276	12,76,595	5,09,680	26,25,542	13,27,095	12,98,447
1894-95	4,28,367		4,28,367	16,05,041	13,60,200	2,44,841	20,33,408	13,60,200	6,73,208
1895-96	8,75,122	30,40,734	-30,65,612	13,85,328	3,43,350	10,41,978	22,60,450	42,84,084	-20,23,634

The exports of gold in the year under report amounted to Rs. 39,40,734. Net export of gold amounted to Rs. 30,65,612 against a net import of Rs. 4,28,367 in the previous year. The net imports of silver were Rs. 10,41,978 against Rs. 2,44,841 in 1894-95.

Government Stores.

The exports and imports of Government stores to and from ports outside the Presidency were Rs. 8,45,073 and Rs. 48,16,036 against Rs. 8,61,952 and Rs. 40,53,631, respectively, in the previous year. Of the total imports, 33½ lakhs were from the United Kingdom, 6½ lakhs from Bengal, and 5½ lakhs from British Burma. Of the total exports, 4½ lakhs went to Burma, 1½ to Bengal and 1½ to Bombay.

Government Treasure.

The exports of silver on account of Government amounted to Rs. 4,224, of which Rs. 3,256 went to Calcutta and Rs. 968 to Bombay. There were no imports of silver during the year under report.

Total Exports and Imports of Merchandise, Private and Government.

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	6,49,12,621	4,74,43,910	11,23,56,531	37.62	42.29	39.46
Austria-Hungary	27,80,703	1,60,705	29,41,408	1.61	.14	1.03
Belgium	28,77,803	18,37,884	47,15,687	1.67	1.64	1.66
France	1,39,43,451	20,34,590	1,59,78,041	8.08	1.82	5.61
Germany	35,01,944	6,84,794	41,86,738	2.03	.61	1.47
Italy	10,61,894	1,06,076	11,67,970	.62	.10	.41
Russia in Europe	3,69,207		3,69,207	.21	...	.13
Spain	82,069	34,439	1,16,508	.05	.03	.04
Egypt	32,20,322	4,73,597	36,93,919	1.87	.42	1.30
Mauritius	5,11,475	1,544	5,13,019	.30	...	.18
Bourbon	37,529		37,529	.02	...	.01
United States	1,13,02,246	14,611	1,13,16,857	6.55	.01	3.97
Aden	93,244	947	94,191	.05	...	.03
Arabia	2,92,656	10,306	3,02,962	.17	.01	.11
Ceylon	1,38,09,324	44,98,216	1,83,07,540	8.00	4.01	6.43
China	31,01,146	13,556	31,14,702	1.80	.01	1.09
Java	180	3,12,092	3,12,092	...	.28	.11
Persia	2,41,377	10,997	2,52,374	.14	.01	.09
Straits Settlements	38,68,522	22,98,572	61,67,094	2.24	2.05	2.16
Russia in Asia		11,86,267	11,86,267	...	1.06	.42
Turkey in Asia	9,01,302	1,80,387	10,81,689	.52	.16	.38
New South Wales	73,924	3,890	77,814	.04	...	.03
Victoria	1,05,441	2,94,347	3,99,788	.06	.26	.14
All other foreign countries	53,26,878	6,16,104	59,42,982	3.08	.55	2.09
Total of foreign countries	13,24,15,258	6,22,17,651	19,46,32,909	76.73	55.46	68.35
Bengal	1,13,18,457	1,64,65,168	2,77,83,625	6.56	14.68	9.76
Bombay	1,39,07,190	2,57,70,653	3,96,77,843	8.06	22.97	13.93
Scinde	3,44,517	86,859	4,30,876	.20	.08	.15
Burma	91,37,447	68,73,370	1,60,10,817	5.30	6.12	5.63
Total of British Provinces in other Presidencies	3,47,07,611	4,91,95,550	8,39,03,161	20.12	43.85	29.47
Cutch	4,76,547	2,905	4,79,452	.28	...	.17
Katywar	10,09,334	87,220	10,96,554	.58	.08	.39
Goa	5,63,196	4,73,280	10,36,476	.33	.42	.36
Pondicherry	2,52,917	17,215	2,70,132	.15	.01	.09
Travancore	16,91,299	1,18,756	18,10,055	.98	.11	.64
Other Indian ports not British	14,41,041	78,673	15,19,714	.83	.07	.53
Total of Indian ports not British	54,34,334	7,78,049	62,12,383	3.15	.69	2.18
Grand Total	17,25,57,203	11,21,91,250	28,47,48,453	100	100	100

Internal Trade.

The following statement shows the trade between the ports of this Presidency for the last two years :—

Articles.		Exports.				Imports.			
		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Grain and pulse ...	Cwt.	1,476,854	42,39,051	1,730,441	46,64,238	1,240,713	38,66,554	1,897,932	54,86,022
Cotton manufactures—									
Piece-goods ...	{ Yds. No.	8,782,685 2,980	15,89,494 2,960	6,898,332 3,261	13,10,281 1,698	8,355,020 2,384	16,94,452 2,094	6,494,549 12,932	13,10,716 9,596
Twist and yarn ...	lb.	1,219,600	6,64,239	1,081,092	5,93,887	1,124,797	5,91,972	1,044,818	5,67,049
Seeds ...	Cwt.	101,791	4,96,193	134,261	7,06,609	92,672	4,56,361	129,832	7,50,425
Oils ...	Gals.	636,140	6,11,486	788,598	7,72,619	391,957	3,59,465	706,104	7,18,876
Spices ...	lb.	5,010,591	6,76,691	5,291,450	6,04,364	4,577,855	6,53,740	5,158,300	5,89,454
Provisions ...	Val.	...	3,42,155	...	4,90,400	...	3,80,863	...	4,84,674
Metals ...	Cwt.	10,113	1,50,225	15,802	2,03,830	11,524	1,68,713	16,327	2,19,832
Sugar ...	"	140,274	6,97,924	100,406	5,40,290	135,488	7,85,131	113,289	6,84,616
Jute, raw and manu- factured ...	Val.	...	3,44,876	...	2,49,888	...	3,30,885	...	2,44,525
Tobacco ...	lb.	2,454,645	3,24,024	2,227,569	2,95,078	2,429,155	3,38,948	2,008,361	2,73,443
Fruits and vegetables.	Val.	...	4,72,188	...	6,48,817	...	6,55,993	...	8,11,980
Hides and skins ...	{ Cwt. No.	36,640 905,659	17,97,480	33,004 451,327	19,17,584	34,835 882,005	16,96,035	34,212 893,435	20,14,548
Timber and other wood and manufactures ...	Val.	...	5,44,297	...	5,43,840	...	6,31,417	...	5,50,396
Dyeing and colouring materials ...	"	...	2,25,127	...	2,15,985	...	2,59,613	...	2,01,589
Coffee ...	Cwt.	35,891	25,83,606	36,359	26,10,621	35,758	26,22,013	37,389	26,92,287
Liquors—Spirits ...	Gals.	8,992	70,257	16,527	90,870	9,140	65,699	12,795	74,013
Coir and rope ...	Cwt.	13,704	70,418	16,461	84,943	20,946	1,26,235	23,356	1,36,575
Woollen manufactures.	Val.	...	60,622	...	44,778	...	57,458	...	43,130
All other articles	"	...	15,99,086	...	17,10,192	...	15,58,955	...	16,98,121
Total ...		...	1,75,62,399	...	1,83,00,812	...	1,73,02,596	...	1,95,61,867
Government Stores ...		...	3,72,660	...	3,81,273	...	7,68,390	...	2,86,260

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.
Exports ...	...	...	...	4,66,700	10,13,687
Imports ...	...	...	...	4,90,300	17,04,000

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 ...	10,85,19,263	46,54,282	1,99,353	...	1,77,22,233	36,900
Ganjām ...	5,76,558	...	12,96,060	...	21,90,020	...
Vizagapatam ...	54,99,276	...	7,501	...	51,59,218	36,500
Gōdāvari ...	76,91,419	...	78,873	...	81,48,907	...
Kistna ...	6,40,463	...	694	...	11,35,456	3,256
Nellore ...	1,416	...	170	4,850	70,361	...
South Arcot ...	28,42,304	17,039	1,58,729	...	29,75,349	...
Tanjore ...	81,95,376	6,04,086	38,051	...	21,88,888	...
Madura ...	4,53,598	...	7,852	...	3,26,191	...
Tinnevely ...	2,10,64,326	7,71,762	1,00,912	...	65,75,785	...
South Canara ...	75,09,665	...	14,99,932	51,900	58,02,637	3,25,980
Malabar ...	2,55,92,071	...	27,67,506	...	3,11,68,277	42,203
Total ...	18,85,85,740	60,47,169	61,55,633	56,750	8,34,58,322	4,44,839

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 ...	51,82,091	19,30,000	13,16,22,940	66,21,182	13,82,44,122	42.28
Ganjām ...	7,86,451	4,00,000	48,49,089	4,00,000	52,49,089	1.61
Vizagapatam ...	22,49,203	88,000	1,29,15,198	1,24,500	1,30,39,698	3.99
Gōdāvari ...	34,30,430	57,687	1,93,49,629	57,687	1,94,07,316	5.94
Kistna ...	15,61,911	7,37,800	33,38,529	7,41,056	40,79,585	1.25
Nellore ...	78,797	30,700	1,50,744	35,550	1,86,294	0.06
South Arcot ...	5,74,183	...	65,50,565	17,039	65,67,604	2.01
Tanjore ...	11,85,116	4,19,000	1,16,07,431	10,23,086	1,26,30,517	3.86
Madura ...	8,47,548	10,500	16,35,189	10,500	16,45,689	0.50
Tinnevely ...	32,48,170	1,000	3,09,89,193	7,72,762	3,17,61,955	9.71
South Canara ...	64,97,902	...	2,13,10,136	3,77,880	2,16,88,016	6.63
Malabar ...	1,28,83,410	...	7,24,11,264	42,203	7,24,53,467	22.16
Total ...	3,85,30,212	36,74,687	31,67,29,907	1,02,23,445	32,69,53,352	100

Legislation.

In the latter part of the official year the tariff schedules of Act VIII of 1894, as amended by Act XVI of the same year, were revised and replaced by those of Act III of 1896, which came into force on the 3rd February 1896. The only important changes were with regard to cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods imported from foreign countries. Cotton twist and yarn, which paid a duty of 5 per cent. on importation under the old Act, were admitted duty-free, while the duty on piece-goods was reduced from 5 to 3½ per cent. under the revised schedule.

Customs Revenue.

Including the customs duty on salt, the collections on imports amounted to Rs. 34,02,950 against Rs. 29,38,854 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 4,64,096 or 15.79 per cent. There was an increase of Rs. 4,82,725 under cotton, owing to the article being dutiable throughout the year under report. A decrease of Rs. 98,830 under petroleum was due to the non-importation of American or Russian oil in cases, the reason apparently being that there was a sufficient supply of case oil in the market. Refunds and drawbacks amounted to Rs. 47,316 against Rs. 42,402 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 4,914. Deducting this amount, the net collections of duty on imports amounted to Rs. 33,55,634 against Rs. 28,96,452, showing an increase of Rs. 4,59,182.

The gross and net collections on the exports of paddy and rice for the past five years are given below :—

Import duty.

Export duty.

Articles.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase or decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paddy	65,737	81,032	1,12,516	1,20,528	1,24,398	+ 3,870
Rice	2,77,386	2,85,215	3,40,885	3,635	3,11,986	- 1,41,649
Gross collections	3,43,123	3,69,247	4,53,401	5,74,163	4,36,384	- 1,37,779
Refunds	2,109	1,067	1,079	2,720	1,354	- 1,366
Net collections	3,41,014	3,68,180	4,52,322	5,71,443	4,35,030	- 1,36,413

There was a decrease of Rs. 1,41,649 under rice, due to the exports of rice to Ceylon and Mauritius having fallen considerably.

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 five years are given below :—

Years.	Including steamers.				Steamers only.			
	Entered.	Cleared.	Total.	Average tonnage per vessel.	Entered.	Cleared.		
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
1891-92	2,639	858,733	2,556	757,947	5,195	1,616,680	311	546
1892-93	2,674	813,967	2,758	698,586	5,432	1,512,553	278	549
1893-94	2,580	876,905	2,647	744,841	5,227	1,621,746	310	625
1894-95	2,830	954,075	2,918	901,378	5,748	1,855,453	323	780
1895-96	2,760	995,576	2,735	846,310	5,495	1,841,886	335	780

The vessels are classified below according to their nationalities :—

	1894-95.				1895-96.			
	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	1,450	1,301,669	34	10,491	1,409	1,299,703	29	15,253
British Indian	...	...	1,918	279,431	...	...	1,741	259,572
Foreign	105	164,858	40	11,553	104	162,319	60	20,002
Native craft	...	...	2,171	87,451	...	...	2,152	85,037
Total	1,555	1,466,527	4,193	388,926	1,513	1,462,022	3,982	379,864

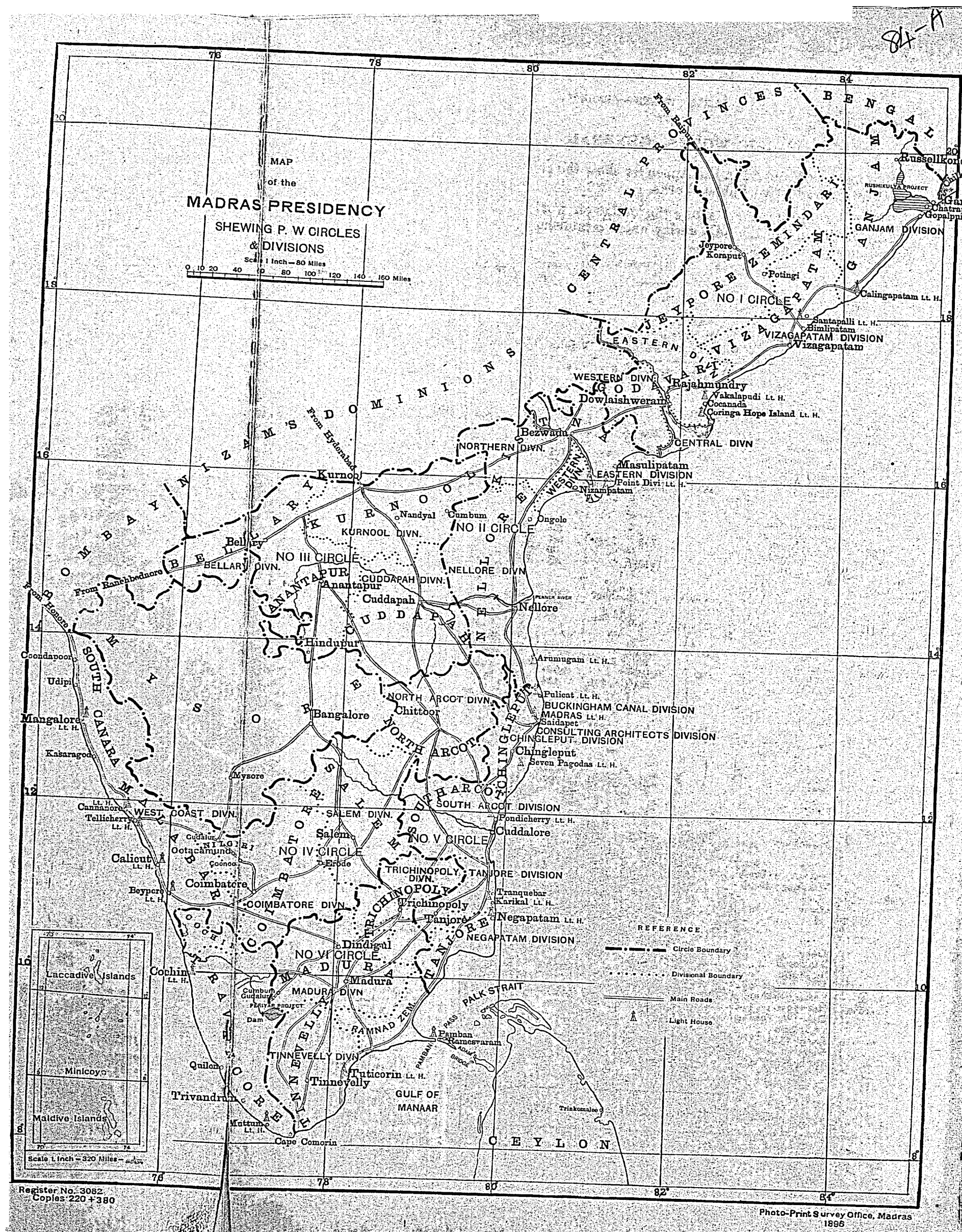
The foreign vessels were chiefly French, Austro-Hungarian and German. Particulars regarding the nationality, the number and tonnage of vessels, engaged in the coasting trade with British ports in other Presidencies, and foreign ports in India are given below :—

Nationalities.	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
British	1,514	2,425,733	1,235	2,252,168
British Indian	452	252,352	396	242,725
Foreign	1,037	165,264	1,359	172,824
Native craft	8,320	332,431	8,461	343,243

The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the internal trade are given below :—

Years.	Entered				Cleared			
	With cargo.		In ballast.		With cargo.		In ballast.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
1893-94	11,781	5,023,349	5,433	183,023	11,165	4,543,466	5,734	393,163
1894-95	12,241	4,931,198	5,413	220,482	11,296	4,304,082	5,950	414,716
1895-96	12,869	5,085,124	5,744	220,943	12,108	4,434,939	6,180	464,631

Eighteen vessels of 362 tons aggregate burthen were built during the year, and 25 vessels of 522 tons were registered under Act X of 1841 at the several ports of the Presidency.



PUBLIC WORKS—GENERAL. (1895-96.)

Statements 61 and 62 in the Appendix show the expenditure on, and income derived from, productive 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 in the Presidency during the year :—

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.	Ganjām	52	1,592	...	143	11,046	7,069	59,881	7,009
	Rushikulya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Góda-vari { Eastern.	760	1,011	487	791	...	...	24,550	6,343
	{ Central.	...	...	...	567	...	...	2,407	143
	{ Western.	...	...	...	1	22	27	30,917	2,370
II Circle.	Vizagapatam	489	1,907	281	277	...	...	43,726	24,444
	Buckingham Canal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	376	180
	Kistna { Eastern.	...	...	...	213	...	...	41,826	7,768
	{ Northern.	...	195	1,880	865	...	...	49,912	4,731
	Nellore	...	240	...	232	...	...	26,340	669
III Circle.	Bellary	...	...	2,420	1,165	...	...	1,35,941	7,514
	Cuddapah	...	...	...	200	...	...	39,801	2,923
	Kurnool	...	...	300	49	...	...	35,298	5,854
IV Circle.	Coimbatore	2,419	12,138	...	1,978	...	...	1,37,549	1,06,768
	Salem	...	33	1,229	375	...	115	53,860	6,198
	West Coast	2,049	29,812	...	1,810	...	...	1,14,264	56,890
	North Arcot	...	924	291	428	...	...	36,696	6,600
V Circle.	Chingleput	...	...	...	18	...	...	6,507	4,776
	South Arcot	4,110	165	832	294	...	...	75,800	2,678
	Stores (Presidency)	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,582	768
	Workshops (Presidency)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	979
	Tanjore	...	...	...	360	...	545	56,573	2,103
VI Circle.	Negapatam	...	249	—34	180	...	...	15,033	2,924
	Madura	...	148	1,913	246	...	40	58,835	6,027
	Tinnevely	...	...	1,471	709	...	...	15,208	1,495
	Trichinopoly	2,020	5,000	118	575	...	...	13,692	9,130
Special ...	Periyár No. I (Late) Consulting Architect	...	...	...	52	...	...	3,334	...
	Examiner's division	...	...	1,456	5,259	...	...	3,87,375	1,46,852
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tank Restoration Scheme.	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Góda-vari { Western.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Eastern.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna Northern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Negapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		11,899	53,414	12,644	16,776	11,068	7,796	15,25,659	4,29,160

Circle.	Division.	Local civil works.				Irrigation.		Total works and repairs.	Establishment.	Grand total.
		Incorporated.		Excluded.		Works.	Repairs.			
		Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.					
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I Circle.	Ganjām ...	...	...	3,343	58	5,680	18,821	1,14,694	58,539	1,73,233
	Rushikulya ...	...	773	...	...	1,93,710	32,435	2,26,918	60,982	2,87,900
	Góda-vari { Eastern.	...	2,455	...	542	20,813	1,28,275	1,86,027	1,03,769	2,89,796
	{ Central.	83	...	833	33	15,104	42,458	61,628	16,386	78,014
	{ Western.	394	...	...	...	42,883	1,57,971	2,34,585	88,610	3,23,195
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	2	...	6,523	17,199	94,848	46,309	1,41,157
II Circle.	Buckingham Canal.	...	...	...	160	1,54,457	69,103	2,24,276	63,979	2,88,255
	{ Eastern.	450	267	2,396	1,178	2,09,277	1,62,069	4,25,444	70,955	4,96,399
	{ Northern.	...	1,136	...	...	1,56,080	49,096	2,63,895	1,08,853	3,72,748
	{ Western.	3,597	1,681	...	...	2,45,136	2,12,080	4,89,552	67,326	5,56,878
	Nellore ...	...	593	...	...	94,010	92,157	2,17,744	62,058	2,79,802
III Circle.	Bellary ...	...	...	...	...	29,395	41,355	2,17,790	1,00,100	3,17,890
	Cuddapah ...	1,198	1,198	...	...	1,12,630	23,867	1,79,424	41,676	2,21,100
	Kurnool ...	...	...	...	...	27,281	74,245	1,43,027	75,716	2,18,743
IV Circle.	Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	31,809	18,536	3,11,187	95,236	4,06,423
	Salem ...	...	...	...	...	19,257	15,530	96,597	39,707	1,36,304
	West Coast ...	...	...	6,527	2,983	59	1,579	2,15,973	59,776	2,75,749
	North Arcot ...	...	250	...	...	54,264	92,346	1,91,799	67,724	2,59,523
V Circle.	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	31,869	49,188	92,358	59,832	1,52,190
	South Arcot ...	...	3,996	150	...	48,907	93,102	2,30,034	61,257	2,91,291
	Stores (Presidency)	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,345	11,854	47,199
	Workshops (Presidency)	...	...	...	...	...	...	949	14,215	15,194
	Tanjore ...	...	6,180	...	...	41,092	95,201	2,01,994	73,990	2,75,984
	Negapatam ...	265	7,530	1,222	639	16,338	32,980	77,326	39,919	1,17,245
VI Circle.	Madura ...	...	...	3,799	2,358	1,52,397	15,104	2,40,867	83,310	3,24,177
	Tinnevely ...	...	...	50,906	212	21,454	79,715	1,71,170	50,692	2,21,262
	Trichinopoly ...	...	1,033	...	...	32,110	69,221	1,32,799	68,309	2,01,108
Special ...	Periyar No. I (Late)	...	...	...	...	4,36,550	...	4,39,936	80,946	5,20,882
	Consulting Architect	...	...	374	2,450	...	...	5,43,766	74,185	6,17,951
	Examiner's division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,47,166	3,47,166
Tank Restoration Scheme.	Madura ...	...	...	...	...	43,328	1,17,710	74,882	9,037	83,419
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	10,883	78,171	67,288	5,428	72,716
	Tinnevely ...	...	...	...	...	1,193	51,247	50,054	...	50,054
	Góda-vari { Western.	...	...	...	...	...	3,304	3,304	...	3,304
	{ Eastern.	...	...	...	...	...	6,088	6,088	...	6,088
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	31,804	31,804	31,804	...	31,804
	Kistna, Northern.	...	...	...	...	20,797	46,842	26,045	...	26,045
	Negapatam ...	...	...	...	...	48,790	1,23,792	75,002	...	75,002
	South Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	23,018	23,018	...	23,018
	Salem ...	...	...	...	...	...	19,141	19,141	6,900	26,041
North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	51,980	51,980	4,383	56,363	
	Total ...	3,591	27,092	60,552	10,613	20,74,094	22,36,730	64,90,088	22,18,524	87,08,612

PUBLIC WORKS—BUILDINGS AND ROADS. (1895-96.)

The Honourable Colonel J. Pennycuick, R.E., continued to discharge the duties of Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, till the 10th January 1896, when he was succeeded on retirement by Colonel D. McNeil Campbell, R.E. Colonel Drake-Brockman, R.E., retained the position of Chief Engineer for Irrigation throughout the year. On Colonel Pennycuick's retirement, he was gazetted Chief Engineer, First Class, and Secretary to Government, but without change of duties.

The circle charges were administered as follows :—The I Circle, with head-quarters at Dowlaishweram till the 17th January 1896, and then at Waltair, continued to be administered by Mr. A. H. Garrett up to the 10th March 1896, when he proceeded on furlough and was succeeded by Mr. W. C. DeMorgan who held temporary charge for the remainder of the year. Major W. L. C. Baddeley retained charge of the II Circle throughout the year except for a period of absence on privilege leave from the 5th September to the 4th December 1895, when Mr. A. S. Russell officiated. The III Circle was held first by Mr. C. H. T. Norfor till the middle of September 1895, then by Lieutenant-Colonel D. McNeil Campbell, R.E., till the 21st December 1895, and lastly by Mr. W. B. deWinton. The IV Circle continued in charge of Mr. J. Hannan throughout the year. The V and VI Circles were administered throughout the year by Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Rawson, R.E., and Mr. W. Hughes, B.A., respectively. The office of Consulting Architect continued in the hands of Mr. H. Irwin, C.I.E., until his retirement on the 22nd January 1896, after which date it was held by Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Rawson, R.E., in addition to his own duties as Superintending Engineer, V Circle. Mr. S. D. Pears, as Superintendent of Works, remained in charge of the head works of the Periyar project until the 30th March 1896 when he proceeded on furlough, after making over charge to Mr. A. Joyce, Executive Engineer, Madura Division.

The partition sanctioned in the previous year of the Góda-vari Western division into two separate divisions, viz., the Góda-vari Western, and the Góda-vari Central, was actually effected on the 1st September 1895. A sub-division, called the River Conservancy sub-division, was formed in the Kistna Western division for the sole charge of the Kistna River Conservancy works, and the head-quarters of the Kistna Western division and of its eastern and western sub-divisions were permanently fixed at Guntur.

Mr. C. H. D. Marjoribanks, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, died on the 1st January 1896, and four officers retired on pension.

The following statement shows the grants and expenditure under the different finance heads :—

Fund and financial heads.	Original grant.	Revised estimate.	Actual expenditure.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Imperial Military works ...	88,100	88,400	80,085
Imperial Civil works ...	80,000	40,800	36,531
Provincial Civil works ...	30,20,000	27,60,000	25,31,359
Local Incorporated funds ...	78,000	71,000	67,706
Local Excluded funds ...	75,350	1,12,038	94,721
Estate works ...	19,434	26,317	23,299
Total ...	33,60,884	30,98,555	28,33,701*

* Exclusive of Rs. 5,691 incurred from 'Contributions'.

Of the total expenditure (Rs. 28,33,701), no less than Rs. 27,60,000 was derived from Provincial funds, the outlay from other funds being comparatively

small. The distribution of the expenditure under 'Works,' 'Establishment,' 'Tools and Plant,' &c., will be seen from the following statement:—

Service heads.	Original Works.		Repairs.		Total.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Imperial.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Military Works—						
Works	18,339	11,899	52,486	53,414	70,825	65,313
Establishment	...	...	...	...	16,471	13,877
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	1,104	895
Total, Military Works ...	...	...	...	...	88,400	80,085
Civil Works—						
Works { Civil buildings	15,113	12,644	17,692	16,776	32,805	29,420
{ Miscellaneous public improvements.	...	...	...	...	7,469	6,877
Establishment	...	...	...	...	526	436
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspense accounts	...	...	...	...	...	1
Expenditure in England	...	...	...	...	...	1
Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Civil Works ...	...	...	...	...	40,800	36,531
Total, Imperial ...	...	...	...	...	1,29,200	1,16,616
<i>Provincial.</i>						
Civil buildings	16,35,484	14,40,435	2,53,892	2,51,447	18,89,376	16,91,882
Communications	83,173	77,474	1,56,500	1,56,188	2,39,673	2,33,662
Miscellaneous public improvements	9,200	7,750	21,050	21,525	30,250	29,275
Establishment	...	...	...	...	5,79,250	5,59,160
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	78,451	75,513
Suspense accounts	...	...	...	...	—57,000	—58,133
Total, Provincial ...	...	...	...	...	27,60,000	25,31,359
<i>Local Funds.</i>						
Incorporated local funds	...	...	...	...	71,000	67,706
Excluded local funds	...	...	...	...	1,12,038	94,721
Estate works	...	...	...	...	26,317	23,299
Contributions—						
Military works—Imperial	...	...	...	...	...	2,557
Civil works { Imperial	...	...	...	...	...	3,134
{ Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Contributions ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,691
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	30,98,555	28,39,392

Revenue receipts.

The revenue collected by the agency of the Public Works Department was as follows:—

Sub-heads.	XXXI. Military Works.	XXXII. Civil Works, Provincial.	XXXIII. Civil Works, Incorporated, Local.	Total.
Rents of buildings	RS. 2,064	RS. 65,649	RS. ...	RS. 67,713
Sales of buildings	...	25,768	...	25,768
Sales of tools and plant	...	23,729	...	23,729
Sales of produce	30	1,561	8,578	10,169
Sales of old materials	211	3,424	...	3,635
Value of materials received from old buildings	...	1,089	...	1,089
Receipts from self-supporting workshops and net profits	...	2,359	...	2,359
Unclaimed deposits	...	528	...	528
Fines, refunds and miscellaneous	1	46,435	134	46,570
Realized in Public Works Department	2,306	1,70,542	8,712	1,81,560
Realized in Civil Department	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,306	1,70,542	8,712	1,81,560

The following were the most important of the works in progress:—At Cuddalore an armoury with magazine and store-room and quarters for the Sergeant-Instructor attached to the South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, was built with an outlay of Rs. 9,697. At Trichinopoly the drainage of the South Infantry lines was begun, but owing to difficulties with the contractor very little progress was made, the outlay having been only Rs. 1,277 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 6,640.

A sum of Rs. 5,000 was originally allotted for the construction of a Post office at Jeypore, and the plans and estimates were drawn up, but these were subsequently revised, and the work was not in progress when the year closed. The construction of six quarters for mail service sorters at Guntakal was commenced and nearly completed during the year, Rs. 2,000 being expended against an estimate of Rs. 2,400, and the Pyapali Post office in the Kurnool division was improved with an outlay of Rs. 300. Improvements were carried out to the Postal buildings at Tenkasi and Tinnevely, and the Travancore Government undertook on behalf of the Public Works Department the work of building a compound wall for the Post office at Kottayam and demarcating the Post office land at Nagercoil. Materials were also collected for the observatory building at Kodaikanal.

Plans and estimates, amounting to Rs. 8,800, for constructing an office for the Conservator of Forests at Waltair, were sanctioned late in the year, and not much could therefore be done beyond selecting the site for the work.

An estimate for constructing a customs godown at Negapatam was sanctioned late in the year, but beyond collecting materials and arranging for the provision of iron work in the Public Works Workshops, no progress was made with the work.

I Circle.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 27,420 was sanctioned in 1894 for constructing a first-class taluk office at Palkonda, but the work was not commenced till 1895–96 when an expenditure of Rs. 3,369 was incurred on it. The excavation for the foundations was commenced in November 1895 and was completed in January 1896, when the laying of concrete was commenced. This was finished early in March and by the end of the month the rubble masonry foundation had been raised 1 foot and the basement 3 feet. The work was in active progress when the year closed. A first-class taluk office at Narsapatam was sanctioned in September 1895 at an estimated cost of Rs. 42,600. The execution of the work was given out on contract, but there was not much progress, there being a payment of Rs. 1,170 for land included in the year's expenditure of Rs. 3,820. A first-class taluk cutcherry at Ellore was sanctioned in 1893 at an estimated cost of Rs. 36,890, and considerable progress with the work had been made before the commencement of the year, when all that remained to complete the building was asphaltting, cement plastering and laying down the flooring, which is of cutstone 6 inches thick over a 3-inch concrete bed. The work was constructed by departmental agency according to the standard design, and the building was handed over to the Revenue Department in October 1895. A first-class taluk cutcherry at Kovur, estimated to cost Rs. 25,270, was sanctioned in November 1893, but work was not commenced till 1894–95, when an outlay of Rs. 7,134 was incurred. In the year under report all the masonry work with concrete flooring, plastering and pointing, and woodwork for roofing together with the cook-house and latrine, except pointing and plastering were completed.

II Circle.—The taluk office at Guruzala was completed except the well. Rs. 2,044 were spent on the work during the year, the total expenditure to date having been Rs. 41,042. The taluk office at Narasaraopet was also completed with the exception of the pine ceiling. The building was handed over in February 1896, the expenditure during the year having been Rs. 4,397 against the total outlay of Rs. 35,320. A sum of Rs. 13,765 was spent on the taluk office at Guntur, and the taluk office at Vinukonda was in progress, a sum of Rs. 18,588 being spent on the building. The concrete floor and roof of the record-room in the compound of the Collector's cutcherry at Masulipatam were demolished. The first storey floor was strengthened by doubling the number of iron joists, and a floor of teak plank-ing was laid. A new terrace roof was put on, and the building was handed over to the Revenue Department. The outlay during the year was Rs. 2,285 and the total

expenditure on the work Rs. 17,432. The taluk office at Gannavaram was completed at a total cost of Rs. 34,260, of which Rs. 9,046 were spent during the year, and the building was handed over for occupation. Work on the Deputy Tahsildar's cutcherry at Avanigadda was stopped in 1894 and resumed in December 1895. Trenches had been prepared, but these were subsequently filled with sand. They had now to be cleared out and deepened 1 foot as the depth originally allowed was insufficient. Concrete was then laid to a depth of 3 feet and the basement finished by March 1896. The outlay during the year was Rs. 9,938, and that up to date Rs. 10,905, against an estimate of Rs. 19,200. The Deputy Collector's cutcherry at Atmakuru was completed, and the approach roadway was in progress. The walls of the new Treasury building at Nellore guard-room and staircase-room were built to the level of the wall plate, and the doors and windows were ordered from the Public Works Workshops. The following works were in progress: fitting the Collector's office at Nellore with iron record-racks; extending the record-room of the Sub-Collector's office at Ongole; and the collection of woodwork and other materials for the extension of the Kota Deputy Tahsildar's office.

III Circle.—In the Bellary division, taluk cutcherries were in progress at Tadpatri, Gooty, Dharmavaram, Hindupur and Madakasira. Granite locally available was used, and all the buildings had terraced roofs except the one at Tadpatri, which has a tiled roof over the main building. Other important works carried out during the year under this main head were (1) Improvements to the Collector's office, Bellary, which were completed and included the construction of a store-room, tiffin-room, ryots' shed, latrine, coach-house and urinal, and (2) Improvements to the taluk office at Hospet to accommodate a Stationary Sub-Magistrate. The latter was completed nearly up to door lintels. In the Cuddapah division taluk cutcherries were under construction at Rayachoti and Proddatur. Good progress was made with both. They are built of granite with terraced roofs. The former was being roofed at the close of the year, and the latter had its walls raised 15 feet. *Kurnool division.*—The taluk cutcherry at Allagadda was completed and handed over. That at Pattikonda would have been commenced, had the Revenue authorities been able to settle the question of site. Operations were thus confined to the collection of materials, principally woodwork. Progress on the Deputy Collector's office at Markapur was delayed in common with all works in the Markapur and Cumbum taluks, owing to the difficulty of procuring labour, both skilled and unskilled. The masonry work was completed and the woodwork for the roof wrought and put up. The construction of the Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office at Nandyal was only just commenced at the close of the year, funds having been allotted late.

V Circle.—Work on the combined office for the Deputy Collector and Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Trivellore, could not be commenced, as the site for the building was not handed over until the close of the official year. There was a debit in the supplemental accounts of Rs. 2,749 for wood and iron work supplied by the Public Works Workshops, the total outlay during the year being Rs. 2,776. The taluk office at Chidambaram and the Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office, Tirukkóyilur were completed. *Taluk office, Tiruvannámalai.*—Concrete work nearly complete, brickwork in progress. Liabilities to the extent of Rs. 3,897 on account of woodwork supplied from Public Works Workshops were adjusted in the supplemental accounts, against the total outlay of Rs. 8,611 incurred during the year. The Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office, Kallakurchi, was completed except woodwork, a portion of which had been indented for from the Public Works Workshops. *Improvements to the Sub-Collector's office, Pindivanam.*—The roof was dismantled and the walls of the main building were raised to an average height of 2½ feet all round. *Improvements and additions to the Collector's office, Cuddalore.*—The work was carried to the top of the basement, and an asphalt damp course was being laid. Liabilities to the extent of Rs. 16,592 for woodwork supplied by Public Works Workshops and steel girders indented for from England awaited adjustment in the supplemental accounts. *Public offices at Tanjore.*—The execution of this work was deferred, as the site had not been acquired. Land plans and a schedule for the acquisition of the land were furnished to the Collector. Meanwhile the collection of materials, viz., bricks and girders, was proceeded with at

an outlay of Rs. 22,924. *Providing a record-room for the Taluk office, Kumbakonam.*—Work was commenced and completed during the year, excepting one record-rack, which is expected to be finished shortly.

VI. Circle—First-class Taluk cutcherry at Musiri, estimate Rs. 34,405.—The work was practically completed about the middle of the year, with the exception of lightning-conductors, the materials for which had not been fully supplied and the building was handed over to the Revenue Department. *First-class Taluk cutcherry at Jayankondasolapuram.*—The work was practically completed about the end of 1895-96 and was handed over to the Revenue Department. *Head Assistant Collector's office at Ramnad.*—The walls were raised to the full height and the terrace was put on. Delay arose owing to the difficulty of getting firewood for burning bricks. When the wood subsequently became available, the season had so far advanced that brick-making was interrupted by the rains, but during the last few months progress was fairly good.

Except some of the store-rooms, the whole of the improvements to the old High Court Buildings, Madras, were completed and the rooms were made over to departments concerned before the commencement of the year. In the year under report the store-rooms were finished, and the accounts of the work were closed. A verandah with terraced roofing giving cover for a width of 16 feet all round the building and a carriage porch were completed at the Banqueting Hall, Madras. Necessary repairs were also made to the stables, Government House, Guindy.

The foundations and basement of the Law College, Madras, were completed, and the greater portion of the interior of the first storey was erected before the close of the previous official year. In the current year all the stone dressings for the first and second storeys were completed and fixed, and all the interiors finished. The two large front towers were raised to a height of 70 feet, and the angle towers up to the base of the domes. Both the first and second storeys of the Presidency College, Madras, were completed, and made over to the Biology and Physical Science departments for occupation. The foundations of the Government school-house at Koraput were excavated in October 1895, the walls were raised to full height, and all materials required for completing the work were collected. A school-house was under construction at Anantapur at an estimated cost of Rs. 20,000.

The District Munsiff's Court-house at Nandyal was completed and handed over, and some small improvements were made to the new Law Courts, Madras.

An outlay of Rs. 5,925 was incurred in a new hospital and other work at the Párvatipuram Hill Jail, but the work was stopped in November 1895, the jail having been temporarily abandoned as a place of confinement for convicts owing to its unhealthiness. A revised estimate amounting to Rs. 13,378 for improving and extending the sub-jail at Koraput was prepared in February 1894, but work had previously been started by Civil agency on an estimate prepared by that department. At the end of 1894-95, an outlay of Rs. 12,647 had been incurred, and Rs. 2,122 were spent in 1895-96, at the end of which the work was finished. Rs. 4,055 were spent against an estimate of Rs. 4,670 on Extensions to the sub-jail attached to the Masulipatam Taluk office.

An estimate of Rs. 7,560 for constructing 22 huts for the Reserve Police at Koraput was sanctioned in February 1895, but the work was delayed by rains, and it was not till October 1895 that the foundations were excavated. The outlay during the year was Rs. 5,533, and Rs. 3,967 were expended on the construction of 22 huts for the Taluk Police at Jeypore. A first-class Police station-house was built at Waltair at a cost of Rs. 2,559, and a Police office was under construction at Anantapur in the Bellary division at a cost of Rs. 27,800. The Police hospital at Kurnool was very nearly completed. Two additional rooms were provided on the east face of the office of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, and a new Police station in the same town was also built in the Rayapettah division.

A hospital at Polaveram in the Gódvári Western division was under construction, additions and alterations were made to the General Hospital, Madras, to admit of the reception of women and children, and additional accommodation was

Consulting
Architect's
division.

Educational.

Law and
Justice.

Jails.

Police.

Medical.

provided in the Maternity hospital at the same place, by the addition of a third storey to the centre block of the buildings. The Chemical laboratory of the Madras Medical College was extended to meet the increasing need of the classes of the college. Blocks Nos. 83 and 93 of the Lunatic Asylum, Madras, were converted from 8 into 16 cells each, and better ventilation was provided. The flooring was also improved, Portland cement being substituted for asphalt, which had become uneven owing to shrinkage.

Registration.

The requirements of the Registration Department in the matter of additional office accommodation were provided for as far as practicable, and the construction of a great many new registration buildings was undertaken.

Public Works Buildings.

A residence was under construction for the Conservator of Forests at Waltair at an estimated cost of Rs. 15,785, and the Executive Engineer of the Kistna, Northern division, was provided with a bungalow at a cost which will probably amount to Rs. 10,235. The Head Assistant Collector at Bezvada was housed at a cost of nearly Rs. 11,000, and an old Club building was converted into an office for the Executive Engineer of the Kistna, Northern division. The residence for the Head Assistant Collector at Gudur was completed during the year, and that for the Head Assistant Collector at Hospet was commenced, while improvements were in progress to the District Surgeon's quarters at Anantapur. The Head Assistant Collector's residence at Nandyal was completed and handed over, and materials were collected and work started on a house for the Head Assistant Collector at Ramnad. The Police Superintendent's quarters at Palamecottah were improved, and considerable progress was made with the construction of a residence for the Vice-Principal of the Teachers' College at Saidapet. Finally, the Hospital Assistants attached to the Maternity and Ophthalmic hospitals at Madras were being suitably housed.

PROVINCIAL Communications.

IV Circle.—Under this head the following lines of communication were maintained or improved during the year:—

Name of road	Length of road	Expenditure under maintenance	Expenditure under improvements	Monsoon damage
Oolacund to Kullar	27	71,620	6,193	5,495
Calicut to Vayittiri and Godealor	86	37,900	849	18,096
Chundale-Mysore Frontier Road from Sultan's Battery	12	6,829	38,518	

The expenditure on the Mysore frontier road was incurred with the object of making the very bad portions just passable. The Mysore Government were bringing their section of the road into good repair, and an additional estimate, amounting to Rs. 6,600, was sanctioned on the Wynaad side for execution during the coming year. The work of cutting a trace of the ghaut road from Athur to join road No. 49, Lower Palnis, in the Madura division, was completed during the year.

PROVINCIAL.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

A residence for the Port officer at Masulipatam was purchased for Rs. 4,500 in the preceding year, and improvements to the building costing Rs. 2,394 were carried out in the year under report. Quarters for the lighthouse establishment at Calingapatam were sanctioned, materials were collected, and the work was started. Rs. 50,878 were expended on constructing a new pier at Tuticorin, and on reclamation of the foreshore, the pier being completed except the fitting of the fenders at the T head. The iron work was executed by Messrs. Burn & Co., Calcutta, and the cranes trucks, &c., were to be provided by the Port authorities.

The statement below exhibits the outlay as compared with the grants for works in wards, estates under charge of the Public Works department:—

Excluded Local Fund works.

WORKS IN ESTATES UNDER THE CHARGE OF WARDS.

Estates.	Buildings.				Communications.			
	Original works.		Repairs.		Original works.		Repairs.	
	Revised grant.	Outlay.	Revised grant.	Outlay.	Revised grant.	Outlay.	Revised grant.	Outlay.
<i>Ganjam Division.</i>								
Aska	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 4,882	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Budogodo	...	...	500	477	...	...	100	99
Dharakotta	...	...	450	450	...	...	100	100
Pedda Kimedi	...	...	2,000	2,000	...	...	...	...
<i>Golconda Western Division.</i>								
Tangellamudi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,000	4,882	2,950	2,927	...	...	200	199

N.B.—The figures do not include establishment charges.

The inspection of the following lighthouses was undertaken during the year by the ordinary staff of the Public Works Department, who reported fully on their condition:—Negapatam lighthouse, Cochin lighthouse, Calicut lighthouse, Cannanore lighthouse, Tellicherry lighthouse, Mangalore lighthouse, and Hope Island lighthouse. The requirements of lighthouses generally were, however, dealt with in a more detailed manner by the special officer, Mr. Ashpitel, who was deputed on this duty. He made a complete tour of inspection of lighthouse stations of the Presidency, inquired into their needs, and submitted a comprehensive scheme, embracing not only improvements in existing structures and illuminating apparatus, but also the provision of new lights where necessary, a re-organisation of establishment, and better methods of work. To carry the whole scheme into effect would cost a sum estimated at nearly nine lakhs of rupees, and detailed plans and estimates were ordered to be drawn up, in case Government should be able to find funds.

Lighthouses.

The closing balance of the year at the Public Works Stores was Rs. 1,58,384-12-2 against Rs. 2,15,965-12-8 at the end of the previous year, the receipts being Rs. 25,158, and the issues Rs. 82,739. During the year under report, 36 consignments were received from England and there were 35 shipments to other Public Works divisions as against 39 and 35, respectively, in the previous year.

Public Works Stores.

The value of work executed in the shops during the year was Rs. 1,31,909-3-2 as against Rs. 91,614-11-10 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 40,294-7-4. There was an increase of Rs. 43,084-0-11 in the value of the work executed for the department, but a decrease of Rs. 2,789-9-7 in that for other departments and private parties. The increase in the work done for the Public Works Department was due principally to large amounts of timber and iron work turned out for works in the V Circle. The following statement shows the work done as compared with that of the previous year:—

Public Works Workshops.

	1894-95.	1895-96.	Difference.	
			More.	Less.
Work done for Public Works department	Rs. A. P. 67,042 9 10	Rs. A. P. 1,10,126 10 9	43,084 0 11	...
Military Works and State Railways	507 12 0	227 6 10	...	280 5 2
Other Government departments	22,638 9 0	21,041 7 2	...	1,597 1 10
Quasi-public bodies	1,320 8 0	369 7 11	...	951 0 1
Private parties	105 5 0	144 2 6	38 13 6	...
Total	91,614 11 10	1,31,909 3 2	40,294 7 4	2,828 7 1
Increase over last year 1894-95			40,294 7 4	

Bezawada.
Workshops.

The outturn of the Bezawada shops amounted to Rs. 1,65,202 against Rs. 1,53,952 in the previous year, the work done being nearly equally distributed between Irrigation and Provincial works. The balance at debit of Indian selected Burma teak at the end of the year was Rs. 2,137.

Dowlais-
weram Work-
shops.

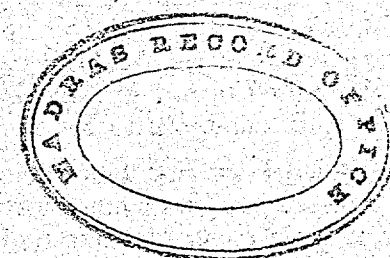
The value of the work done in the Dowlaisweram shops during the year under report amounted to Rs. 89,952, or Rs. 23,633 more than that of the previous year. The increase was due to the services of the shops being utilised for some large works in progress, such as the taluk office at Kovvur, ferry ballacuts of the Godavari Western division, Narsapur ferry steamer, and Sitanagaram head-sluice. The cost of general charges (establishment, repairs to buildings, new tools and repairs of tools and plant) amounted to Rs. 8,909 as against Rs. 12,805 realised as centage on work, resulting in a profit of Rs. 3,896.

Government
Brick and
Tile factory,
Madras.

There were two kilns at work in the Government Brick and Tile Factory, viz., a patent kiln and a Punjab kiln. The outlay on manufacture amounted to Rs. 78,683, while the value of outturn for the same period amounted to Rs. 73,460, showing a loss of Rs. 5,223 in the manufacture account. The outlay on manufacture in the Government lime kilns was Rs. 17,788, while the outturn for the same period amounted to Rs. 21,961, showing a profit of Rs. 4,173.

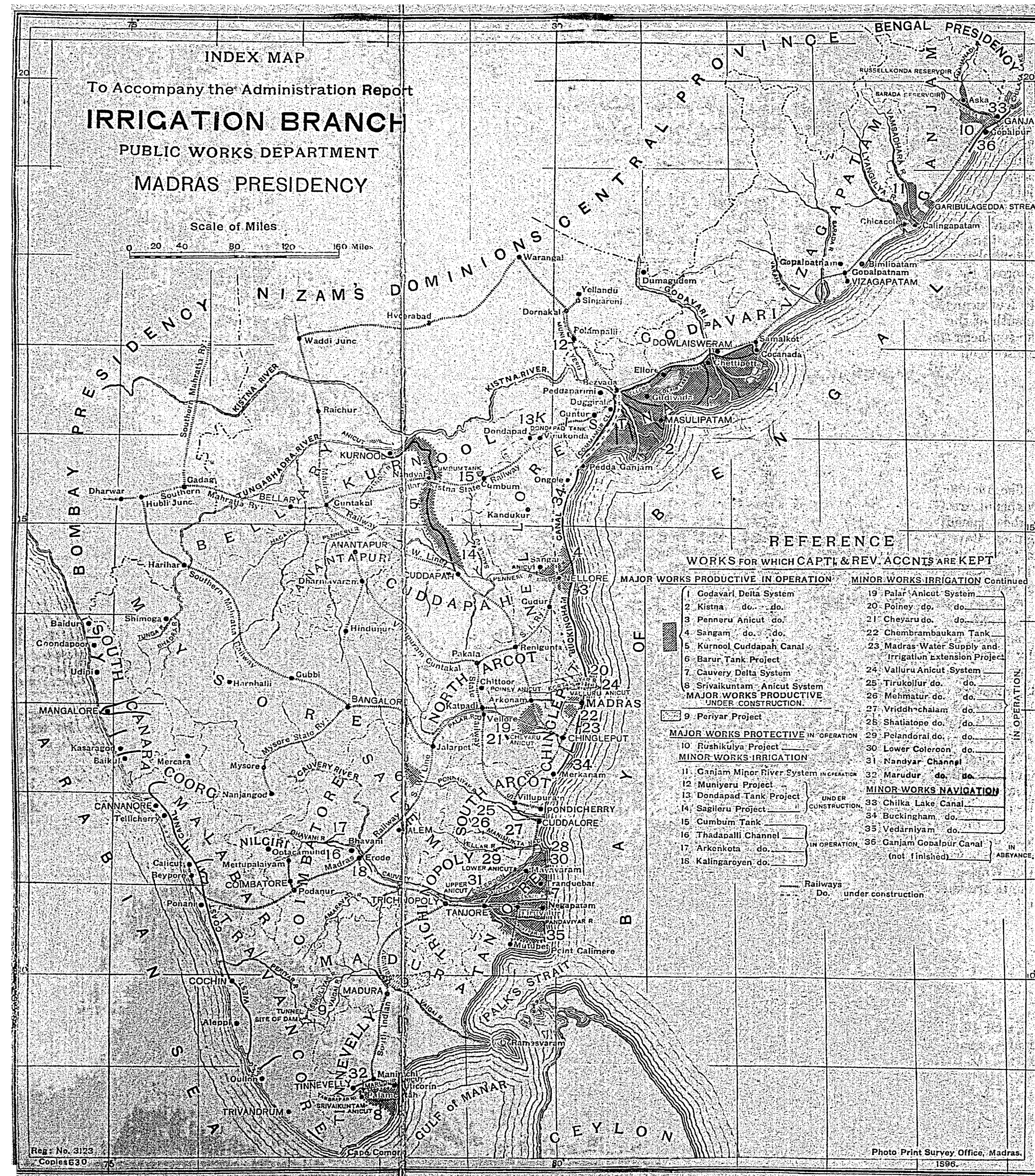
Madras
Harbour
works.

The work carried out during the year was the completion of the south pier head caisson, and its connection with the bounded blockwork behind it by a large block of mass concrete made under water, the construction of a lighthouse, also of mass concrete, upon the caisson corresponding with that already built at the north pier head, and the addition of the concrete capping along both piers, consisting of large blocks built *in situ*, averaging about 250 tons each in weight, and covering four courses of the bounded blockwork. At the close of the year there remained six weeks' work to complete the harbour in accordance with the sanctioned design. Permanent head and stern screw moorings to each berth inside the harbour, as well as two moorings outside to the north of the harbour, also had to be put down. This work was finally accomplished by the 9th May 1896. The capping of the north pier was extended towards the shore by 2,692½ lineal feet. The capping was formed of 111 blocks of concrete built *in situ*, averaging 24 feet in length $\times$ 24 feet wide $\times$ 5½ feet deep, and amounted to 12,929¾ cubic yards of concrete. Hard wood-sleepers were built into the capping throughout its length in order to carry a line of rails, a recess being left in the capping for a bulk-oil discharge pipe. The south pier caisson was filled with concrete *en masse* and built up to 7 feet above water-level by the 31st March 1895. By the close of June 1896 it had been raised to its full height of 12 feet above high water, and by the 20th July a lighthouse of mass concrete, similar to the one already completed at the north pier, was finished. The south pier was also completed in accordance with the sanctioned design, the length being 2,452½ feet measured from the pier head. On the 26th May the titan crane commenced dredging the rubble base around the caisson, preparatory to consolidating or protecting the base with an apron of concrete at 39 feet below water-level, as was done along the inner face of the superstructure, to prevent scour. By the 30th June the dredging was completed, and 220¾ cubic yards of concrete had been deposited under water, around the caisson, and along the pier head for a distance of 231 feet. The total outturn of concrete during the year was 23,725½ cubic yards, and 29,053¾ tons of chips were received from the quarries for the capping work along both piers of the harbour. 15,559 casks containing 2,778 tons of Portland cement were received from England, and a further indent for a supply of 325 tons of cement was forwarded to the India Office for the south pier repairs. 25,463½ casks containing 4,546 tons of cement were issued during the year, leaving a balance on hand of 812 casks, or 145 tons. The line of revetment protecting the foreshore to the north of the harbour showed no further settlement during the year. Between March and September 1895, the bay formed at the end of the revetment increased by 350 feet at a point 400 feet north of the end of the revetment, and between September 1895 and March 1896 accretion took place, which advanced the high water line east by 250 feet, leaving a net loss of foreshore of 100 feet in the year. At a point $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north of the end of the revetment, the loss of foreshore was 70 feet in the year.



INDEX MAP
To Accompany the Administration Report
IRRIGATION BRANCH
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Scale of Miles
0 20 40 80 120 160 Miles



Sea bottom within the harbour. The high water line inside the harbour on the 31st March 1896 was in the same position approximately as it was at the close of the preceding official year, but some change in its position, along the southern half of the harbour, took place during the year. Between March and September 1895, the water line advanced about 60 feet between the iron pier and the south wall of the harbour. It then returned shorewards by 100 feet between September and December, and from December 1895 it again advanced by 40 feet, and remained in this position at the close of the twelve months ending 31st March 1896. An accurate survey of the sea bottom within the harbour was completed in October, and no important change in the depth could be detected within the 7 fathom line. Soundings across the entrance showed a shallowing of 3 feet and protective works to prevent further shallowing were under consideration. The high water line returned by 40 feet near the south pier, but it remained in about the same position, at 500 feet south of the south pier, and was in-shore by about 50 feet, at half-mile south of the southern arm of the harbour. The total outlay on the works, including the expenditure on the protective works north of the harbour, was Rs. 4,17,362.

PUBLIC WORKS—IRRIGATION. (1895-96.)

General Remarks.

The final grant for the year from 'Imperial' funds was Rs. 28,09,910 and the expenditure Rs. 28,79,723; from 'Provincial' the grant was Rs. 32,03,240 and the expenditure Rs. 31,82,384. Rs. 27,415 were spent from the 'Local Irrigation Cess fund' against a grant of Rs. 28,864, and Rs. 22,501 were spent from 'contributions.' The total expenditure in the year under all heads was Rs. 61,12,023, or Rs. 3,15,323 more than the expenditure incurred in the previous year.

Grants and expenditure.

The total of direct receipts collected in the Public Works Department was (exclusive of refunds of revenue) Rs. 3,33,504, that is, Rs. 26,320 less than in the previous year, and Rs. 23,496 less than the amount anticipated. The decrease was chiefly from plantations under 'Agricultural' works.

Direct receipts.

The total area charged as irrigated for both first and second crops was 6,332,482 acres against 6,218,296 acres in the previous year. Of the area irrigated, 2,406,090 acres were under 'Major Works,' 534,227 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 area irrigated.

The total irrigation (indirect) revenue, exclusive of deductions and remissions, amounted to Rs. 2,05,85,064 against Rs. 1,91,83,098 of the previous year. The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 7,53,116 against Rs. 10,47,863 in the previous year. Inclusive of Rs. 2,46,713, the revenue of the previous year credited in the accounts of the year, the enhanced share of land revenue and the receipts collected in the Public Works Department, the total revenue, both direct and indirect, was Rs. 2,17,26,104, of which Rs. 1,05,38,761 were derived from 'Major Works,' Rs. 19,92,296 from Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, and the remainder from works for which such accounts are not kept.

Total revenue derived.

MAJOR (PRODUCTIVE) WORKS.

Capital Account

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 shown below :—

Grant and outlay.

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Budget grant for 1895-96.	Final grant for 1895-96.	Outlay during 1895-96.	Total outlay to end of 1895-96.
<i>Direct Charges.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Works	5,01,30,253	9,04,825	10,23,888	10,69,393	4,71,31,371
Establishment	75,30,348	1,99,675	2,27,112	2,38,789	68,71,452
Tools and plant	25,82,602	45,500	45,500	36,915	24,54,912
Loss by exchange	41,09,688	...	...	...	40,97,245
Total	6,43,52,889	11,50,000	12,96,500	13,45,097	6,05,54,980
Deduct receipts on Capital account	2,43,645	...	...	2,389	2,56,751
Net Total	6,41,09,244	11,50,000	12,96,500	13,42,708	6,02,98,229
<i>Indirect Charges.</i>					
Capitalized abatement of land revenue	32,21,064	...	...	12,535	28,97,778
Leave and pension allowances	12,89,675	...	...	33,430	12,14,815
Total	45,10,739	...	...	45,965	41,12,593
Grand Total	6,86,10,983	...	...	13,88,673	6,44,10,822

The direct charges during the year were Rs. 71,697 less than in the previous year, and Rs. 46,208 more than the final grant. The excess was chiefly due to the works of the Periyár project having been proceeded with more vigorously than was expected.

Revenue Account.

The charges under '42. Major Works (Working Expenses)' were as shown below :—

Departmental heads.	Grant.*		Outlay.		
	Budget.	Final.	Gross.	Deduct old maintenance charges.	Net.
<i>Direct Charges.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Extensions and improvements	48,392	55,926	69,385	4,261	65,124
Maintenance and repairs	5,01,564	6,01,378	7,66,351	1,36,586	6,29,765
Establishment	5,30,743	5,19,533	7,91,052	2,76,972	5,14,080
Tools and plant	1,11,301	1,08,163	1,08,657	1,743	1,06,914
Total	11,92,000	12,85,000	17,35,445	4,19,562	13,15,883
<i>Indirect Charges.</i>					
Capitalized abatement of land revenue	...	...	2,336	...	2,336
Leave and pension allowances	...	...	1,10,810	38,839	71,971
Total	...	...	1,13,146	38,839	74,307
Grand Total	...	...	18,48,591	4,58,401	13,90,190

* Exclusive of grant for old maintenance charges.

The expenditure during the year under direct charges exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs. 2,04,745. The bulk of this excess occurred in the Kistna delta system where heavy expenditure had to be incurred in closing breaches and repairing damages caused by the cyclonic storm in September 1895.

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.
1895-96	2,468,458	2,406,090	96,62,919	4.01
1894-95	2,531,368	2,520,599	91,39,191	3.63

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The Revenue Account, compared with the previous year, was as follows :—

	1895-96.	1894-95.
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	96,62,919	88,93,348
Add share of enhanced land revenue	4,50,895	4,83,494
Add revenue of previous year brought into account	2,46,713	6,50,297
Direct receipts in the Public Works department	1,78,234	1,94,183
Total	1,05,38,761	1,02,21,322
Deduct working expenses and collection charges in the Civil department	21,61,524	19,39,593
Total net revenue	83,77,237	82,81,729
Deduct old irrigation revenue minus old maintenance charges	36,43,526	37,57,522
Net revenue	47,33,711	45,24,207
Deduct interest charges	22,28,009	21,95,862
Surplus revenue	25,05,702	23,28,345

Financial results.

The net revenue amounted to 7.84 per cent. on the capital outlay of the works in operation, and this percentage would be 12.16, 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.

GÓDÁVARI DELTA SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The following statement exhibits the total of the open capital sanctions and the grant of, and expenditure incurred during, the year :—

Departmental heads.	Amount of estimate.	Final grant for 1895-96.	Outlay during 1895-96.	Total outlay to end of 1895-96.
<i>Direct charges.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Works	2,24,941	12,365	11,152	88,192
Establishment	46,750	2,460	2,224	17,844
Tools and plant	17,112	...	...	7,768
Suspense accounts	...	...	...	769
Total	2,88,803	14,825	13,376	99,037
Less receipts on Capital account	...	...	...	34
Net Total	2,88,803	14,825	13,376	99,003

Grant and outlay.

The date of completion of the works of the system which remained to be carried out on 1st April 1890, and which required renewal of sanction was extended by the Government of India to the 31st March 1896. The total capital outlay to the end of 1895-96 was Rs. 1,28,30,331.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and the revenue derived during the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below :—

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

				Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.
				ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	1895-96	...	...	585,880	561,524	20,80,433
	1894-95	...	...	659,971	658,658	20,96,992
Second crop	1895-96	...	...	131,788	121,602	3,67,024
	1894-95	...	...	100,855	100,855	2,49,022

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.	Receipts.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	5,03,027	1,44,02,927	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	1,09,978	24,01,011
Indirect charges	29,481	9,40,815	Irrigation revenue	24,47,457	5,91,83,042
Collection charges in the Civil department	1,23,604	88,07,879	Share of enhanced land revenue.	1,48,620	57,65,868
Interest on Capital outlay—Direct charges	4,37,015	1,25,97,519	Total	27,06,055	6,78,49,921
Total	10,93,127	3,17,48,140	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	1,15,500	41,87,462
Surplus revenue	14,97,428	3,14,14,319	Net Total	25,90,555	6,31,62,459
Total	25,90,555	6,31,62,459			

Net revenue.

The net revenue from the system during the year, after paying interest charges, was 11·67 per cent. on the capital outlay, 'Direct' and 'Indirect,' against 11·14 per cent. in the previous year. The anticipated ultimate return was 9·3 per cent. per annum on the capital outlay. Of the expenditure of the year, Rs. 19,803 went towards improvements, Rs. 2,29,243 to maintenance and repairs, Rs. 2,03,076 to establishment, and Rs. 43,455 to tools and plant. Rs. 87,043 of the total receipts were derived from navigation, the total charges on account of which were Rs. 77,270 against Rs. 81,261 in the previous year.

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 :—

	Amount of estimate.	Grant for 1895-96.	Outlay during 1895-96.	Total outlay to end of 1895-96.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	1,89,19,784	5,38,000	5,42,967	1,13,76,820
Indirect charges	9,81,160	...	13,332	8,04,583
Total	1,49,00,944	...	5,56,299	1,21,81,403

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.
				ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	1895-96	...	...	508,916	481,114	20,91,145
	1894-95	...	...	520,724	519,867	18,63,758
Second crop	1895-96	...	...	261	261	1,150
	1894-95	...	...	110	109	309

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.	Receipts.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	5,84,914	92,52,579	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	54,279	8,99,533
Indirect charges	28,489	5,46,745	Irrigation revenue	20,92,295	3,52,75,292
Collection charges in the Civil department	1,08,389	21,81,894	Share of enhanced land revenue.	1,46,496	42,62,692
Interest on Capital outlay—Direct charges	4,44,213	86,62,251	Total	22,93,070	4,04,37,517
Total	11,66,005	2,06,43,469	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	66,100	32,26,935
Surplus revenue	10,60,965	1,65,67,113	Net Total	22,26,970	3,72,10,582
Total	22,26,970	3,72,10,582			

The net return, after paying interest charges, was 8·71 per cent. on the total capital outlay against 9·08 per cent. in the previous year. Of the expenditure Rs. 17,035 were for improvements, Rs. 3,05,539 for maintenance and repairs, Rs. 1,98,922 for establishment, and Rs. 59,158 for tools and plant. The navigation receipts amounted to Rs. 36,722.

General Remarks.

The water in the Kistna river rose above the anicut on the 16th June 1895 and fell below it on the 29th January 1896. The highest recorded flood of the river reached a height of 12·50 feet over the crest (R.L. 49·25) of anicut against a height of 14·50 feet in the previous year, and against the maximum flood recorded in 1882 of 20·28 feet over the crest of the anicut, which then stood at the recorded level of 46·25. The crest was raised by 2 feet in 1894, having been previously raised by one foot, so that the crest is now 3 feet above the crest level of 1882.

State of river.

PENNERU ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Against a grant of Rs. 3,252 for works, an outlay of Rs. 2,616 was incurred during the year. The total capital outlay, including indirect charges, to the end of the year, was Rs. 18,89,733 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 19,10,031.

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.
				ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	1895-96	...	...	68,546	67,892	2,57,781
	1894-95	...	...	68,222	67,208	2,54,244
Second crop	1895-96	...	...	2,236	2,236	6,067
	1894-95	...	...	3,351	3,351	8,602

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results:—

Expenditure.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.	Receipts.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	46,489	12,15,710	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	709	8,023
Indirect charges	4,934	97,358	Irrigation revenue	2,63,848	64,93,722
Collection charges in the Civil department	8,395	2,02,494	Share of enhanced land revenue	21,058	4,82,949
Interest on Capital outlay—Direct charges	65,562	17,60,726			
Total	1,25,380	32,76,288	Total	2,85,615	69,84,694
Surplus revenue	73,235	9,68,124	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	87,000	27,40,282
Total	1,98,615	42,44,412	Net Total	1,98,615	42,44,412

The net return, after paying interest charges, was 3.87 per cent. on the total capital outlay, against 3.88 per cent. in the previous year. Rs. 6,087 were spent on maintenance and repairs, and Rs. 10,448 on establishment.

General Remarks.

The highest flood in the Pennéru during the year occurred on the 27th October 1895, when the depth over the Pennéru anicut crest was 9 feet. The highest flood on record is 19 feet 3 inches which occurred on the 30th November 1882.

SANGAM ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Grant and outlay.

The following statement exhibits the grant of, and outlay during, the year:—

	Grant.	Outlay.
	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	17,000	17,264
Indirect charges	...	8,403
Total	...	25,667

The total capital outlay to the end of the year, including indirect charges, amounted to Rs. 38,10,415 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 41,75,501.

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.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ... { 1895-96	75,354	73,557	2,96,859
{ 1894-95	75,386	72,583	2,90,660
Second crop ... { 1895-96	3,790	3,790	10,828
{ 1894-95	4,095	4,095	11,943

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results:—

Expenditure.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.	Receipts.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	71,281	6,32,664	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	443	7,772
Indirect charges	3,928	35,153	Irrigation revenue	3,07,687	26,73,017
Collection charges in the Civil department	9,579	63,335	Share of enhanced land revenue	22,699	1,17,834
Interest on Capital outlay—Direct charges	1,24,263	13,97,994	Total	3,31,029	27,98,623
Total	2,09,051	21,29,146	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	1,14,000	12,96,734
Surplus revenue	7,978	-6,27,257	Net Total	2,17,029	15,01,889
Total	2,17,029	15,01,889			

The actual return, after paying interest charges, was Rs. 7,978, against Rs. 15,519 in the previous year. Rs. 24,285 were spent on maintenance and repairs, and Rs. 16,734 on establishment.

General Remarks.

The greatest depth of water in the year over the Sangam anicut crest was 5.20 feet on the 27th October 1895, and the highest recorded on the 17th October 1889 was 8.70 feet.

KURNOOL-CUDDAPAH CANAL.

Capital Account.

No expenditure in India has been incurred from Imperial funds on the Capital Account of the canal since its purchase. Owing to receipts on Capital Account to the extent of Rs. 384 by sale of stores, the cost of the purchase of the canal, which stood at Rs. 2,16,39,326 at the end of the previous year, was reduced to Rs. 2,16,38,942 during the year.

Reduction of purchase-money.

Revenue Account.

The irrigated area and revenue assessed compare as follows with those of the previous year:—

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

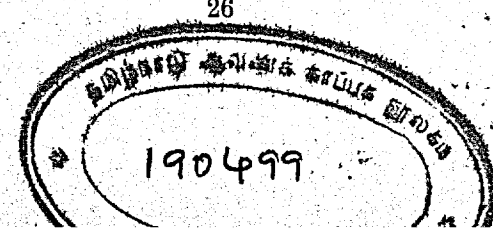
	Area irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.
	ACRES.	RS.
Kurnool ... { 1895-96	15,563	46,697
{ 1894-95	17,083	57,384
Cuddapah ... { 1895-96	17,340	56,237
{ 1894-95	16,457	55,722
Total ... { 1895-96	32,903	1,02,934
{ 1894-95	33,540	1,13,106

The following statement exhibits the financial results of the canal based on the actual collections of irrigation revenue:—

Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.	Receipts.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	98,824	20,59,598	Receipts in the Public Works department	8,619	1,44,402
Indirect charges	3,930	66,241	Revenue collected in the Civil department	1,31,112	12,70,463
Collection charges in the Civil department	6,556	58,474	Total	1,39,731	14,14,865
Interest on Capital outlay—Direct charges	8,67,847	1,16,97,431	Net deficit	8,37,426	1,24,66,879
Total	9,77,157	1,38,81,744	Total	9,77,157	1,38,81,744

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Of the expenditure, Rs. 8,430 went to extensions and improvements, Rs. 63,993 to maintenance and repairs, Rs. 25,327 to establishment, and Rs. 1,074 to tools and plant. The Kurnool town supply contributed Rs. 3,500 of the receipts, plantations Rs. 2,438, and navigation Rs. 1,302. The charges under the latter head amounted to Rs. 10,791.

General Remarks.

There was a slight fresh in the Tungabhadra on the 10th April 1895 when water rose to 0'4" above the crest of the anicut. The next early fresh was on the 31st May about 0'2" above the crest. From the 23rd June the water in the river maintained varying heights above the crest of the anicut up to the 7th January 1896, when it began to fall. The water reached the maximum height for the year, 3'9 feet on the 12th August 1895. The water in the Pennéru river was below the crest of the anicut till the 28th April 1895, when it rose from 1'63' below the anicut to '57' above the anicut, but went down in two days. It did not again rise till the 21st July 1895, when it was '2 feet above the anicut and continued above crest level till the end of February 1896. The maximum height of water on the crest during the year was 5'2 feet on the 27th October 1895. A sand bank was raised on the anicut crest towards the close of the irrigation season to prevent wastage of water. In December 1895 an estimate, amounting to Rs. 16,500, for demarcating land under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal was sanctioned by the Government of India, the outlay being chargeable to the Open Capital Account of the canal under '43. Minor Works and Navigation,' and an expenditure of Rs. 4,519 was incurred during the year.

BARUR TANK SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Against a grant of Rs. 3,038, a sum of Rs. 3,652 was spent on the construction of surplus sluices in the weir of the Barur tank on an estimate amounting to Rs. 5,260. The sluice work was completed except fitting gearing shutters. The leading channel below sluice was two-thirds completed, and above sluice one-fourth completed. The total capital outlay, including indirect charges, to the end of the year was Rs. 4,23,461 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 4,40,641.

Revenue Account.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of the preceding year:—

		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	{ 1895-96	2,536	2,536	9,170
	{ 1894-95	2,656	2,656	9,699
Second crop	{ 1895-96	1,693	1,693	1,852
	{ 1894-95	1,824	1,824	2,141

The following statement shows the financial results:—

Expenditure.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.	Receipts.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	3,217	32,846	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	33	256
Indirect charges	178	1,378	Irrigation revenue	11,022	67,787
Collection charges in the Civil department	453	2,479	Share of enhanced land revenue	30	53
Interest on Capital outlay—			Total receipts	11,091	68,096
Direct charges	15,952	1,59,360	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	1,850	16,930
Total expenditure and charges	19,795	1,96,063	Net Total	9,241	51,166
Deficit	10,554	1,44,897			
Total	9,241	51,166			

The working expenses inclusive of interest charges for the year exceeded the revenue by Rs. 10,554. Improvements cost Rs. 380, maintenance and repairs Rs. 1,695 and establishment Rs. 1,022.

CAUVERY DELTA SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The following statement exhibits the grant and outlay during the year:—

Grant and outlay.

	Grant.	Outlay.
	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	22,497	26,540
Indirect charges		691
Total	22,497	27,231

The total capital outlay to the end of the year, including indirect charges, amounted to Rs. 18,11,489 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 19,26,098.

Revenue Account.

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.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop { 1895-96	886,664	886,330	38,40,584
	{ 1894-95	888,500	36,66,599
Second crop { 1895-96	100,773	100,773	3,48,946
	{ 1894-95	103,430	3,57,963

The following statement shows the financial results:—

Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.	Receipts.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	3,64,587	1,02,86,414	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	2,524	1,35,725
Indirect charges	39,564	7,05,454	Irrigation revenue	41,89,530	16,66,54,981
Collection charges in the Civil department	50,089	15,71,402	Share of enhanced land revenue	1,09,650	49,36,440
Interest on Capital outlay—			Add revenue of the previous year brought into accounts this year	2,46,713	...
Direct charges	66,961	18,02,199	Total receipts	45,48,417	17,17,27,146
Total expenditure and charges	5,21,201	1,43,65,469	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	31,66,760	13,62,29,625
Surplus revenue	8,60,456	2,11,32,052	Net Total	13,81,657	3,54,97,521
Total	13,81,657	3,54,97,521			

The net return, after paying interest charges, was 47.49 per cent. on the capital outlay against 41.34 in the previous year. Rs. 11,445 were spent on improvements and Rs. 45,684 on establishment.

General Remarks.

The highest flood of the year was on the 12th August 1895, when the water rose on the gauge of the dam at the head of the Cauvery to 9'7 feet, and at the Cauvery and Vennar regulators to 9'3 feet. The highest flood on record was in 1858, when it rose to 13'25 feet on the gauge at the head of the Cauvery dam.

SRIVAİKUNTAM ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay. Rs. 1,725 were spent during the year on works on open capital account against a grant of Rs. 1,540. The total capital outlay, including indirect charges, to the end of the year was Rs. 14,62,798.

Revenue Account.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of the preceding year:—

		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	{ 1895-96	23,036	18,914	1,08,151
	{ 1894-95	23,014	21,186	1,21,622
Second crop	{ 1895-96	18,168	15,048	48,587
	{ 1894-95	18,269	17,387	53,933

The subjoined statement exhibits the financial results:—

Expenditure.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.	Receipts.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	33,954	7,29,603	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	1,110	28,449
Indirect charges	1,972	45,904	Irrigation revenue	1,56,738	39,95,127
Collection charges in the Civil department	3,977	1,10,955	Share of enhanced land revenue	1,805	41,352
Interest on Capital outlay—					
Direct charges	54,439	12,46,909			
Total expenditure and charges	94,342	21,33,371	Total receipts	1,59,653	40,64,928
Surplus revenue	1,189	47,429	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less 'old maintenance charges'	66,500	18,84,128
Total	93,153	21,80,800	Net Total	93,153	21,80,800

The working expenses, inclusive of interest charges, exceeded the revenue by Rs. 1,189, against a net return of 1.49 per cent. on the total capital outlay in the previous year. The charges on account of maintenance and establishment were Rs. 14,657 and Rs. 8,067, respectively.

General Remarks.

During the year water passed over the Srivaikuntam anicut for 37 days against 20 days in the preceding year. The highest level attained by the Tambraparni river was 12 feet over the crest on the 30th December 1895, the previous highest known flood being 9.75 feet above the present crest of the anicut, or 2½ feet below the flood level of 1895.

PERIYAR PROJECT.

Capital Account.

The expenditure on Capital Account of the Periyar project is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Departmental heads.	Estimate.	Grant for 1895-96.	Expenditure during 1895-96.	Total expenditure to end of 1895-96.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	84,71,000	6,90,600	7,29,011	80,85,047
Indirect charges	2,79,000	...	22,392	2,15,595
Total	87,50,000	...	7,51,403	83,00,642

The main dam and the left bank escape were completed, and the water-shed tunnel all but completed during the year. In the main channel, the excavation of the 1st, 11th and 12th reaches was finished and barriers were removed. Minor works executed were repairs to cooly lines in the Periyar camp and the construction of a rest-house and store at Thekady. Some work was also done to the distributary channels.

General Remarks.

The arrangements for sanitation in the Periyar camp were satisfactory, and the hospital at Periyar was closed in March 1896. The work of the No. I Periyar division having been nearly finished, that division was closed on the 31st March 1896. The Periyar works were formally opened on the 10th October by His Excellency Lord Wenlock, G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras, in the presence of a distinguished assemblage of those interested in the project.

MAJOR (PROTECTIVE) WORKS.

RUSHIKULYA PROJECT.

Capital Account.

The following statement shows the total of the sanctioned estimate, the grant and the outlay during, and up to the end of, the year:—

Departmental heads.	Amount of estimate.	Final grant for 1895-96.	Outlay during 1895-96.	Total outlay to end of 1895-96.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	43,68,000	2,28,410	2,26,477	39,07,154
Indirect charges	3,88,000	...	27,727	3,57,934
Total	47,56,000	...	2,54,204	42,65,058

The waste weir channel was about three-fourths done.

Revenue Account.

The area and revenue compare as follows with those of the previous year:—

	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop { 1895-96	35,812	35,805	63,357
	{ 1894-95	27,412	47,144
Second crop { 1895-96	112	112	178
	{ 1894-95	9	10

The following statement shows the financial results:—

Expenditure.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.	Receipts.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	29,155	62,615	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	533	1,556
Indirect charges	675	1,560	Irrigation revenue	63,535	1,33,515
Collection charges in the Civil department	1,888	4,082	Share of enhanced land revenue	32	63
Interest on Capital outlay—					
Direct charges	1,51,757	8,22,974			
Total	1,83,475	8,91,231	Total	64,100	1,35,134
Deficit	1,45,191	8,08,043	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less 'old maintenance charges'	25,816	51,946
Total	38,284	83,188	Net Total	38,284	83,188

The working expenses, inclusive of interest charges for the year, exceeded the revenue by Rs. 1,45,191. The charges on account of maintenance and establishment were Rs. 20,781 and Rs. 4,820, respectively.

General Remarks.

The progress of works during the year may be regarded as decidedly satisfactory. The Russellkonda reservoir, together with its feeder, the Gully channel, the incomplete works of the Rushikulya canal and most of the distributaries were completed.

PROVINCIAL—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

MINOR WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

Capital Account.

The capital expenditure was as follows:—

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Final grant for 1895-96.	Outlay during 1895-96.	Total outlay to end of 1895-96.
Direct Charges.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Works	1,37,57,511	5,14,122	4,93,224	1,24,82,853
Establishment	31,86,621	1,10,060	1,06,799	29,03,501
Tools and plant	2,96,267	16,220	17,360	2,21,032
Total	1,72,40,389	6,40,402	6,17,383	1,56,07,386
Less receipts on Capital Account	1,965	...	1,392	4,748
Net Total	1,72,38,424	6,40,402	6,15,991	1,56,02,638
Indirect Charges.				
Capitalized abatement of land revenue	8,15,947	...	11,274	6,22,091
Leave and pension allowances	4,76,211	...	14,943	4,44,101
Total	12,92,158	...	26,217	10,66,192
Grand Total	1,85,30,582	...	6,42,208	1,66,68,830

The budget grant of Rs. 7,49,500 was reduced during the year to Rs. 6,40,402. The outlay fell short of the grant by Rs. 24,411. The short outlay occurred chiefly on the Dondapad tank project and on the Lower Coleroon anicut system, owing to non-adjustment of anticipated land compensation charges.

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue Account were as shown below:—

Departmental heads.	Grant.*		Outlay.		
	Budget.	Final.	Gross.	Deduct old maintenance charges.	Net.
Direct Charges.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Extensions and improvements	38,560	24,236	27,660	6,120	21,540
Maintenance and repairs	1,72,013	1,88,341	1,99,959	6,264	1,93,695
Establishment	61,232	61,891	63,318	2,845	60,473
Tools and plant	3,875	3,875	4,976	125	4,851
Total	2,75,680	2,78,343	2,95,913	15,354	2,80,559
Indirect charges	...	...	9,020	396	8,624
Grand Total	...	...	3,04,933	15,750	2,89,183

* Exclusive of grant for old maintenance charges.

The total area irrigated for first and second crops was 534,227 acres against 522,557 acres in the previous year. The total revenue derived was Rs. 19,92,296, and deducting the working expenses which amounted to Rs. 3,52,415, the net revenue amounted to Rs. 16,39,881. Deducting the sum of Rs. 9,02,216 due to old irrigation, there was an increase of Rs. 7,37,665. No interest is charged to any of the works under this class, and the return shown against them is irrespective of interest charges.

GANJAM MINOR RIVERS SYSTEM.

Revenue Account.

Against a grant of Rs. 1,245 on Revenue Account an outlay of Rs. 1,275 was incurred in repairing the channels in the Chicacole taluk.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of the previous year:—

	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
		Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ... { 1895-96	56,497	49,809	7,179	56,488	1,11,744
... { 1894-95	55,882	48,893	6,989	55,882	1,10,282
Second crop ... { 1895-96	5,008	...	5,008	5,008	9,643
... { 1894-95	3,611	...	3,611	3,611	6,810

The following statement shows the financial results:—

Expenditure.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.	Receipts.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	1,275	1,275	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	...	...
Indirect charges	33	33	Irrigation revenue	1,21,387	37,31,696
Collection charges in the Civil department	1,646	32,323	Share of enhanced land revenue	6,779	2,08,615
Total	2,954	33,631	Total	1,28,166	39,40,311
Surplus revenue	29,963	6,12,834	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	95,249	32,93,846
Total	32,917	6,46,465	Net Total	32,917	6,46,465

MUNERU PROJECT.

Capital Account.

The capital expenditure on the Muneru project was as follows:—

	Sanctioned estimate.	Grant for 1895-96.	Outlay during 1895-96.	Outlay to end of 1895-96.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	3,68,000	...	1,19,031	1,44,566
Indirect charges	22,000	...	3,101	3,769
Total	3,90,000	...	1,22,132	1,48,335

DONDAPAD TANK PROJECT.

Capital Account.

The capital expenditure on the Dondapad tank project was as follows:—

	Sanctioned estimate.	Grant for 1895-96.	Outlay during 1895-96.	Outlay to end of 1895-96.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	1,27,193	37,165	17,374	1,10,689
Indirect charges	11,000	...	2,325	4,767
Total	1,38,193	37,165	19,699	1,15,456

SAGILÉRU 'UPPER PROJECT'

Capital Account.

The capital expenditure on the Sagiléru 'Upper project' was as follows:—

	Sanctioned estimate.	Grant for 1895-96.	Outlay during 1895-96.	Outlay to end of 1895-96.
Direct charges	RS. 3,61,000	RS. 1,27,980	RS. 1,27,918	RS. 2,68,171
Indirect charges	16,000	...	3,308	6,764
Total	3,77,000	1,27,980	1,31,226	2,74,935

Rs. 2,08,527 were spent on works and Rs. 47,337 on establishment to the end of the year.

CUMBUM TANK SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The construction of a combined scouring sluice and bridge at site of the Sekrail Kuthwa—an incomplete work of the previous year, for which a revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 15,500, was sanctioned by Government in April 1895—was nearly completed, the outlay incurred on the work during the year being Rs. 6,720 against a grant of Rs. 7,243. The total capital outlay, including indirect charges, to the end of the year was Rs. 62,271.

Revenue Account.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of the previous year:—

	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
		Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
First crop ... { 1895-96	ACRES. 5,546	ACRES. 4,801	ACRES. 745	ACRES. 5,546	RS. 28,342
{ 1894-95	5,674	4,803	846	5,649	28,602
Second crop ... { 1895-96	4,452	2,658	1,794	4,452	12,490
{ 1894-95	4,765	2,646	2,119	4,765	13,515

The following statement shows the financial results:—

Expenditure.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.	Receipts.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.
Direct charges	RS. 898	RS. 63,215	Receipts in the Public Works department	RS. ...	RS. ...
Indirect charges	24	4,362	Irrigation revenue	40,832	7,25,986
Collection charges in the Civil department	572	8,784	Share of enhanced land revenue	601	8,814
Total	1,494	76,361	Total	41,433	7,34,800
Surplus revenue	9,938	99,316	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	30,001	5,59,123
Total	11,432	1,75,677	Net Total	11,432	1,75,677

The actual return was 15.95 per cent. on the capital outlay.

THADAPALLI CHANNEL SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

An expenditure of Rs. 14,440 was incurred on the work against a grant of Rs. 12,900. The total capital outlay, including indirect charges, to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,11,570.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and revenue derived compare with those of the previous year as follows:—

	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
		Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
First crop ... { 1895-96	ACRES. 14,214	ACRES. 9,954	ACRES. 4,194	ACRES. 14,148	RS. 1,00,653
{ 1894-95	14,223	9,979	4,063	14,042	1,01,465
Second crop ... { 1895-96	598	165	433	598	2,205
{ 1894-95	603	157	446	603	2,352

The following statement shows the financial results during, and to the end of, the year:—

Expenditure.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.	Receipts.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.
Direct charges	RS. 3,534	RS. 2,93,050	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	RS. 89	RS. 596
Indirect charges	92	7,522	Irrigation revenue	1,02,858	37,44,025
Collection charges in the Civil department	1,471	39,963	Share of enhanced land revenue	2,624	82,703
Total	5,097	3,40,535	Total	1,05,571	38,27,324
Surplus revenue	24,411	4,59,306	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	76,063	30,27,483
Total	29,508	7,99,841	Net Total	29,508	7,99,841

The actual return was 21.87 per cent. on the capital outlay.

ARKENKÓTA CHANNEL SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was no expenditure on Capital Account of the system during the year. The outlay, including indirect charges, to the end of the previous year was Rs. 1,02,964.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year:—

	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
		Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
First crop ... { 1895-96	ACRES. 4,116	ACRES. 2,648	ACRES. 1,442	ACRES. 4,090	RS. 27,259
{ 1894-95	4,120	2,602	1,473	4,075	27,733
Second crop ... { 1895-96	44	7	37	44	130
{ 1894-95	91	5	86	91	393

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.	Receipts.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	1,501	2,38,574	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	6	8
Indirect charges	38	6,243	Irrigation revenue	27,389	8,63,615
Collection charges in the Civil department	442	12,321	Share of enhanced land revenue	384	9,443
Total	1,981	2,57,138	Total	27,779	8,73,066
Surplus revenue	6,855	10,721	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	18,943	6,26,649
Total	8,836	2,46,417	Net Total	8,836	2,46,417

The actual return was 6.65 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 outlay, including indirect charges, to the end of the previous year was Rs. 60,278.

Revenue Account.

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.
		Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	1895-96 ... 11,208	8,219	2,989	11,208	68,832
	1894-95 ... 11,247	8,209	3,037	11,246	69,466
Second crop	1895-96 ... 10,416	8,325	2,091	10,416	36,272
	1894-95 ... 10,276	8,140	2,136	10,276	36,637

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.	Receipts.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	4,090	4,81,074	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	157	1,278
Indirect charges	103	12,587	Irrigation revenue	1,05,104	36,47,621
Collection charges in the Civil department	1,028	21,089	Share of enhanced land revenue	410	9,504
Total	5,221	5,14,750	Total	1,05,671	36,58,403
Surplus revenue	15,487	— 91,633	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	84,963	32,35,316
Total	20,708	4,23,087	Net Total	20,708	4,23,087

The actual return was 25.69 per cent. on the capital outlay.

General Remarks.

Owing to funds not having been sanctioned by the Government of India, no work was done on the estimate of Rs. 8,71,000, sanctioned in January 1891 under 'Major (Productive) Works' by the Secretary of State for further improvements and extension of the channel.

PÁLÁR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The capital expenditure on the system was as follows :—

	Sanctioned estimate.	Grant for 1895-96.	Outlay during 1895-96.	Outlay to end of 1895-96.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	20,06,790	16,735	16,622	19,51,936
Indirect charges	98,978	...	3,988	1,04,052
Total	21,05,768	...	20,610	20,55,988

Revenue Account.

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.
		Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	1895-96 ... 75,566	52,625	23,101	75,726	2,08,797
	1894-95 ... 76,046	53,184	21,763	74,947	2,04,233
Second crop	1895-96 ... 28,962	15,728	12,692	28,420	57,504
	1894-95 ... 23,589	15,227	8,201	23,428	48,410

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.	Receipts.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	47,882	16,64,997	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	2,062	18,604
Indirect charges	1,194	65,876	Irrigation revenue	2,66,301	66,40,961
Collection charges in the Civil department	7,867	1,87,641	Share of enhanced land revenue	16,033	5,11,414
Total	56,943	19,18,514	Total	2,84,396	71,70,979
Surplus revenue	1,06,353	13,43,195	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	1,21,100	39,09,270
Total	1,63,296	32,61,709	Net Total	1,63,296	32,61,709

The actual return was 5.17 per cent. on the capital outlay. Rs. 9,240 were spent on improvements, Rs. 27,024 on maintenance and repairs, and Rs. 7,821 on establishment.

POINI ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was no outlay on Capital Account of this system during the year. The total outlay, including indirect charges, remained as at the end of the previous year at Rs. 2,31,779.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

Grant and outlay.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

Financial results.

Total outlay.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
		Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ... { 1895-96	22,455	15,169	6,612	21,781	68,751
{ 1894-95	23,784	16,038	7,028	23,061	72,347
Second crop ... { 1895-96	4,970	2,411	2,558	4,969	12,701
{ 1894-95	4,821	2,325	2,495	4,820	12,624

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.	Receipts.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	23,148	5,31,775	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	226	2,907
Indirect charges	736	14,095	Irrigation revenue	81,452	22,28,315
Collection charges in the Civil department	2,292	60,783	Share of enhanced land revenue	4,911	1,42,530
Total	26,176	6,06,653	Total	86,589	23,73,752
Surplus revenue	19,899	6,11,922	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	40,514	11,55,177
Total	46,075	12,18,575	Net Total	46,075	12,18,575

The actual return was 8.58 per cent. on the capital outlay. Rs. 15,230 were spent on maintenance, Rs. 4,343 on establishment, and Rs. 3,575 on extensions and improvements.

CHEYÁRU ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The capital expenditure on the Cheyáru anicut system was as follows :—

	Sanctioned estimate.	Grant for 1895-96.	Outlay during 1895-96.	Outlay to end of 1895-96.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	1,62,770	14,000	14,781	1,57,375
Indirect charges			367	4,210
Total	1,62,770	14,000	15,098	1,61,585

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
		Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ... { 1895-96	21,951	15,975	5,975	21,950	68,377
{ 1894-95	20,935	15,538	4,834	20,372	61,356
Second crop ... { 1895-96	15,126	1,771	13,355	15,126	22,325
{ 1894-95	12,936	1,740	11,113	12,853	17,039

The following statement shows the financial results during, and to the end of, the year :—

Expenditure.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.	Receipts.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	28,016	5,64,789	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	258	1,271
Indirect charges	736	14,800	Irrigation revenue	90,702	20,17,107
Collection charges in the Civil department	2,487	45,428	Share of enhanced land revenue	3,431	1,12,610
Total	31,239	6,25,017	Total	94,391	21,30,988
Surplus revenue	18,761	2,84,811	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	44,391	12,21,160
Net Total	50,000	9,09,828	Net Total	50,000	9,09,828

The actual return was 4.68 per cent. on the capital outlay. The charges on account of maintenance were Rs. 19,598, on account of establishment Rs. 5,261, and on account of extensions and improvements Rs. 3,158.

CHEMBRAMBÁKAM TANK.

Capital Account.

There was no expenditure on Capital Account of this system during the year. The total expenditure, including indirect charges, remained as at the end of the previous year, at Rs. 7,44,038. Total outlay.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
		Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ... { 1895-96	12,995	10,044	1,380	11,424	31,012
{ 1894-95	13,098	10,327	1,238	11,565	28,900
Second crop ... { 1895-96	2,643	1,039	868	1,967	4,956
{ 1894-95	4,537	1,185	2,700	3,885	9,158

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.	Receipts.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	3,367	2,51,983	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	140	1,201
Indirect charges	90	11,290	Irrigation revenue	35,968	10,70,055
Collection charges in the Civil department	1,040	42,568	Share of enhanced land revenue	823	14,857
Total	4,497	3,05,841	Total	36,931	10,86,113
Surplus revenue	23,334	5,72,336	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	9,100	2,07,936
Total	27,831	8,78,177	Net Total	27,831	8,78,177

The actual return was 3.13 per cent. on the capital outlay.

MADRAS WATER-SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION EXTENSION, 1895-96.

Capital Account.

Total outlay.

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.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare with those of the previous year as follows:

			Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
			Area occupied.	Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	
			ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	{ 1895-96	...	7,439	5,571	1,863	7,434
	{ 1894-95	...	7,419	5,570	1,848	7,418
Second crop	{ 1895-96	...	2,260	799	1,461	2,260
	{ 1894-95	...	2,630	770	1,860	2,630

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results during, and to the end of, the year:—

Expenditure.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.	Receipts.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	5,785	5,87,815	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	10,103	1,92,798
Indirect charges	266	18,852	Irrigation revenue	20,530	4,57,718
Collection charges in the Civil department	499	12,913	Share of enhanced land revenue	452	9,954
Total	6,550	6,19,580	Total	31,085	6,60,470
Surplus revenue	18,335	83,334	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	6,200	1,24,924
Total	24,885	5,36,246	Net Total	24,885	5,36,246

The actual return was 1.04 per cent. on the capital outlay. The quantity of water supplied to the Madras Municipality during the year was 13,581,835 cubic yards, the charge to the Municipality being Rs. 13,582 at the rate of one rupee per 1,000 cubic yards. Rs. 2,811 were expended on repairs and Rs. 1,030 on establishment.

VALLURU ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay.

There was no expenditure on Capital Account of this system during the year. The total expenditure, including indirect charges remained, as at the end of the previous year, at Rs. 63,805.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year:—

			Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
			Area occupied.	Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	
			ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	{ 1895-96	...	5,167	3,958	1,209	5,167
	{ 1894-95	...	4,961	3,920	1,041	4,961
Second crop	{ 1895-96	...	131	...	131	301
	{ 1894-95	...	188	...	188	441

The following statement shows the financial results:—

Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.	Receipts.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	490	33,038	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	21	29
Indirect charges	13	864	Irrigation revenue	8,424	1,54,209
Collection charges in the Civil department	209	3,304	Share of enhanced land revenue	1,024	18,537
Total	712	37,206	Total	9,469	1,72,775
Surplus revenue	3,498	28,890	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	5,259	1,06,679
Total	4,210	66,096	Net Total	4,210	66,096

The actual return was 5.48 per cent. on the capital outlay.

TIRUKÓYILÚR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

An expenditure of Rs. 19 was incurred under this head in completing three sheds in connection with the Pombay channel improvements. The total capital outlay to the end of the year, including indirect charges, amounted to Rs. 2,54,470.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare with those of the previous year as follows:—

			Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
			Area occupied.	Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	
			ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	{ 1895-96	...	23,140	16,184	6,956	23,140
	{ 1894-95	...	22,828	16,023	6,773	22,796
Second crop	{ 1895-96	...	2,056	18	2,038	2,056
	{ 1894-95	...	3,536	15	3,521	3,536

The following statement shows the financial results:—

Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.	Receipts.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	18,259	3,79,795	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	378	3,073
Indirect charges	482	9,977	Irrigation revenue	91,843	21,62,547
Collection charges in the Civil department	1,759	37,146	Share of enhanced land revenue	3,260	75,905
Total	20,500	4,26,918	Total	95,481	22,41,525
Surplus revenue	15,067	3,19,090	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	59,914	14,95,517
Total	35,567	7,46,008	Net Total	35,567	7,46,008

The actual return was 5.92 per cent. on the capital outlay. Rs. 11,380 were spent on maintenance, Rs. 3,440 on establishment, and Rs. 3,418 on extensions and improvements.

MEHMATTUR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay. There was no expenditure on Capital Account of this system during the year. The total expenditure including indirect charges remained, as at the end of the previous year, at Rs. 71,047.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived. The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
			Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
First crop	{ 1895-96	ACRES. 3,380	ACRES. 460	ACRES. 2,920	ACRES. 3,380	RS. 14,527
	{ 1894-95	2,852	447	2,405	2,852	12,048
Second crop	{ 1895-96	76	...	76	76	281
	{ 1894-95	55	...	55	55	194

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.	Receipts.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.
Direct charges	RS. 4,092	RS. 1,26,409	Receipts in the Public Works department	RS. 47	RS. 186
Indirect charges	120	3,330	Irrigation revenue	14,808	2,26,152
Collection charges in the Civil department	638	9,412	Share of enhanced land revenue	35	1,826
Total	4,850	1,39,151	Total	14,890	2,28,164
Surplus revenue	7,951	49,267	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	2,089	39,746
Total	12,801	1,88,418	Net Total	12,801	1,88,418

The actual return was 11.19 per cent. on the capital outlay. Rs. 2,337 were spent on maintenance and repairs.

VRIDDHACHALAM ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay. There was no expenditure on Capital Account of this system during the year. The total expenditure including indirect charges remained, as at the end of the previous year, at Rs. 49,737.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived. The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
			Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
First crop	{ 1895-96	ACRES. 5,910	ACRES. 2,281	ACRES. 3,629	ACRES. 5,910	RS. 22,873
	{ 1894-95	6,363	2,385	3,968	6,363	24,311
Second crop	{ 1895-96	204	...	204	204	621
	{ 1894-95	247	...	247	247	777

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.	Receipts.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.
Direct charges	RS. 5,614	RS. 1,22,705	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	RS. 130	RS. 301
Indirect charges	148	3,239	Irrigation revenue	23,494	4,56,148
Collection charges in the Civil department	765	15,739	Share of enhanced land revenue	213	11,896
Total	6,527	1,41,683	Total	23,837	4,68,345
Surplus revenue	8,910	1,73,390	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	8,400	1,53,272
Total	15,437	3,15,073	Net Total	15,437	3,15,073

The actual return was 17.91 per cent. on the capital outlay. The charges on account of maintenance and establishment were Rs. 4,404 and Rs. 1,060, respectively.

SHATIATOPE ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Against a grant of Rs. 865 an outlay of Rs. 1,495 was incurred during the year. The total capital outlay, including indirect charges, to the end of the year was Rs. 1,37,579.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
			Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
First crop	{ 1895-96	ACRES. 29,284	ACRES. 7,368	ACRES. 21,871	ACRES. 29,284	RS. 99,625
	{ 1894-95	28,658	7,260	21,348	28,608	95,976
Second crop	{ 1895-96	3,776	...	3,748	3,748	10,841
	{ 1894-95	3,538	...	3,518	3,518	10,323

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.	Receipts.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.
Direct charges	RS. 10,942	RS. 4,81,066	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	RS. 215	RS. 1,158
Indirect charges	288	12,600	Irrigation revenue	1,10,466	22,62,703
Collection charges in the Civil department	5,222	1,23,819	Share of enhanced land revenue	14,963	7,14,360
Total	16,452	6,17,485	Total	1,25,644	29,78,221
Surplus revenue	88,193	18,60,036	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	20,999	5,00,700
Total	1,04,645	24,77,521	Net Total	1,04,645	24,77,521

The actual return was 64.10 per cent. on the capital outlay. Rs. 7,518 were expended on maintenance, Rs. 2,060 on establishment, and Rs. 1,364 on extensions and improvements.

PELANDORAI ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay. 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. 4,53,931.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived. The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
			Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	1895-96	8,751	1,906	6,845	8,751	32,445
	1894-95	8,790	2,062	6,698	8,760	31,308
Second crop	1895-96	113	82	31	113	306
	1894-95	191	83	105	188	532

The subjoined statement exhibits the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.	Receipts.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	4,494	4,32,822	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	105	1,622
Indirect charges	118	16,183	Irrigation revenue	32,751	2,96,121
Collection charges in the Civil department	1,496	12,461	Share of enhanced land revenue	178	2,539
			Total	33,034	3,00,283
Total	6,108	4,61,466	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	2,850	62,143
Surplus revenue	24,076	2,23,327			
Total	30,184	2,38,139	Net Total	30,184	2,38,139

The actual return was 5.30 per cent. on the capital outlay. Rs. 3,554 were expended on maintenance and repairs.

LOWER COLEROON ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay. Against a grant of Rs. 48,596 an expenditure of Rs. 38,136 was incurred during the year. The total capital outlay, including indirect charges, to the end of the year was Rs. 6,12,531.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived. The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
			Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	1895-96	107,166	44,395	62,651	107,046	3,75,914
	1894-95	107,025	44,337	62,680	107,017	3,70,930
Second crop	1895-96	4,211	184	4,071	4,205	12,915
	1894-95	4,651	184	4,649	4,649	14,859

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.	Receipts.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	18,612	10,15,553	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	994	6,205
Indirect charges	489	29,633	Irrigation revenue	3,88,829	1,35,27,494
Collection charges in the Civil department	14,648	5,10,250	Share of enhanced land revenue.	53,549	21,80,025
Total	33,749	15,55,436	Total	4,43,372	1,57,13,724
Surplus revenue	2,60,199	86,55,764	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	1,49,424	55,02,524
Total	2,93,948	1,02,11,200	Net Total	2,93,948	1,02,11,200

The actual return was 42.47 per cent. on the capital outlay. Rs. 12,818 were spent on maintenance, Rs. 3,391 on establishment and Rs. 2,316 on extensions and improvements.

General Remarks.

The greatest depth of water over the Lower Coleroon anicut during the year was 4.9 feet on the north and 5.3 feet on the south branch. The highest flood recorded is 11.5 feet on the north and 12.0 feet on the south branch, and this occurred in 1858.

NANDYAR CHANNEL.

Capital Account.

The capital expenditure on the system was as follows :—

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Grant for 1895-96.	Outlay during 1895-96.	Outlay to end of 1895-96.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	52,657	47,171	48,175	48,175
Indirect charges	2,343	...	2,079	2,079
Total	55,000	47,171	50,254	50,254

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom during the year are shown below :—

	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
		Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	3,908	3,908	...	3,908	12,075
Second crop	1,526	1,141	385	1,526	3,454

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.	Receipts.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	662	662	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	...	...
Indirect charges	6	6	Irrigation revenue	15,529	15,529
Collection charges in the Civil department	40	40	Share of enhanced land revenue	21	21
Total	628	628	Total	15,550	15,550
Net deficit	1,423	1,423	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	16,345	16,345
Total	795	795	Net Total	795	795

The working expenses exceeded the revenue by Rs. 1,423.

MARADUR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay.

Against a grant of Rs. 2,475 an outlay of Rs. 2,352 was incurred on improvements to Butterkolam tank. The total outlay, including indirect charges, to the end of the year was Rs. 43,549.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year:—

		Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
		Area occupied.	Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	1895-96	17,552	16,339	564	1,13,203
	1894-95	17,560	16,875	540	1,17,504
Second crop	1895-96	16,289	465	15,204	65,860
	1894-95	16,300	447	15,738	68,149

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results:—

Expenditure.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.	Receipts.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.
Direct charges	Rs. 16,099	Rs. 3,50,680	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	Rs. 197	Rs. 2,416
Indirect charges	424	9,653	Irrigation revenue	1,79,063	43,74,518
Collection charges in the Civil department	3,444	82,533	Share of enhanced land revenue	237	4,576
Total	19,967	4,42,866	Total	1,79,497	43,81,510
Surplus revenue	49,118	12,10,212	Deduct: portion of revenue assumed to be due to old irrigation less old maintenance charges	1,10,412	27,28,432
Total	69,085	16,53,078	Net Total	69,085	16,53,078

The actual return was 112.78 per cent. on the capital outlay. Rs. 12,859 were spent on maintenance and repairs, and Rs. 3,027 on establishment.

CHILKA LAKE CANAL (TIDAL).

Capital Account.

Total outlay.

There was no expenditure on Capital Account of this canal during the year. The outlay to the end of the previous year amounted to Rs. 31,027.

Revenue Account.

Grant and outlay.

The expenditure on Revenue Account was Rs. 381 against a grant of Rs. 380.

BUCKINGHAM CANAL (NAVIGATION).

Capital Account.

Grant and outlay.

The capital expenditure was as follows:—

	Sanctioned estimate.	Grant for 1895-96.	Outlay during 1895-96.	Outlay to end of 1895-96.
Direct charges	Rs. 86,14,000	Rs. 1,97,537	Rs. 82,03,148	Rs. 82,03,148
Indirect charges	6,77,954	6,150	4,80,453	4,80,453
Total	92,91,954	2,03,687	86,83,601	86,83,601

The following works were completed during the year:—The locks at Gundlacamma north flood gate, Romperu flood gate, Pyderu south flood gate, Ennore south flood gate, Covelong south flood gate, Palar north flood gate, and Kandleru north flood gate, the copper sheathing of all flood gates in the division, the toll office and establishment quarters at the Ennore south lock, the improvements and diversion of canal from 43/V to 65/V miles, demarcating canal lands with granite stones, and the diversion of canal from Chintamani backwater to the Pulicat lake.

Revenue Account.

The following statement shows the financial results:—

Expenditure.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.	Receipts.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.
Direct charges	Rs. 92,537	Rs. 28,81,675	Direct receipts—	Rs. 1,06,754	Rs. 14,36,882
Indirect charges	3,486	91,211	Navigation receipts	1,639	14,53,930
			Miscellaneous receipts		
Total	96,023	29,72,886	Total	1,08,383	28,90,812
Surplus revenue	12,351	99,806	Deduct refunds of revenue	9	17,732
Net Total	1,08,374	28,73,080	Net Total	1,08,374	28,73,080

The financial result during the year was a surplus revenue of Rs. 12,351 against Rs. 7,891 in the previous year. Of the expenditure Rs. 62,059 were for maintenance, Rs. 24,900 for establishment and Rs. 4,823 for tools and plant. Of the receipts Rs. 63,030 was contributed by license fees, Rs. 31,845 by wharfage fees, Rs. 9,283 by toll fees, and Rs. 4,225 by sundries.

General Remarks.

In December 1895 an estimate, amounting to Rs. 9,50,000, for a canal from the Madras Harbour to the Buckingham canal was sanctioned by Government in connection with the Cooum improvements scheme, but as the estimates for the scheme had to be submitted for the sanction of the Government of India, the commencement of work was ordered to be deferred. During the year a sum of Rs. 6,144 was spent in demarcating the Harbour canal limits and in procuring wooden sleepers and fish-bolts.

VEDARANNIYAM CANAL (TIDAL).

Revenue Account.

The canal was cleared of silt at an outlay of Rs. 7,505. The total outlay was Rs. 3,344 against a grant of Rs. 3,049. A sum of Rs. 4,161 being the moiety of the difference between the traffic receipts and the cost of the maintenance of the canal, was debited to 'Incorporated Local Funds.' The traffic on the canal other than salt was very small. The amount of license-fees collected during the year was Rs. 1,136 against Rs. 1,136 in the previous year.

GANJAM-GOPALPUR 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. The work was stopped in November 1890, as it was no longer required for famine relief purposes, and as the advantages to be gained from completing it were not commensurate with the probable cost. The canal is nearly filled up again with blown sands and earth washed down from the spoil banks. The total expenditure, including indirect charges, to the end of the year was Rs. 1,55,493 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 4,51,145.

PROVINCIAL MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

MINOR WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

The grants and outlay under this head compare as follow :—

Grant and outlay.	Grant for 1895-96.		Outlay during 1895-96.
	Budget.	Final.	
Ordinary works.			
Minor Works, Public Works department—			
Original works—			
Major	1,28,200	1,22,900	98,728
Minor	1,57,033	1,06,425	1,16,669
Repairs	3,92,000	3,72,909	3,73,710
Establishment	1,56,379	1,39,328	1,33,064
Tools and plant	10,146	9,024	8,929
Total	8,43,758	7,50,586	7,31,100
Minor works, Revenue department—			
Original works	24,096	18,120	16,518
Repairs	5,542	9,912	9,453
Establishment	362	422	390
Tools and plant	30,000	35,000	32,334
Total	8,73,758	7,85,586	7,63,434
Old Maintenance Charges.			
Original works	10,381	10,381	10,381
Repairs	1,42,850	1,42,850	1,42,850
Establishment	2,49,863	2,62,823	2,79,810
Tools and plant	1,868	1,868	1,868
Total Old Maintenance Charges	4,04,692	4,17,922	4,34,909
Tank Restoration Scheme.			
Investigation—			
Original works	57,700	25,633	30,973
Establishment	500	492	686
Tools and plant	58,200	26,125	31,659
Total	1,16,400	52,250	63,318
Execution—			
Original works	4,44,096	4,25,605	5,53,097
Repairs	1,02,142	97,888	98,108
Establishment	6,662	6,384	6,351
Tools and plant	5,52,900	5,29,877	5,33,615
Total	10,05,799	10,59,554	12,91,171
Total, Tank Restoration Scheme	6,11,100	5,56,002	5,65,274
Grand Total	18,89,820	17,59,510	17,63,617

TANK RESTORATION SCHEME.

The Tank Restoration Scheme parties, with the exception of No. 1 party—which on 1st February, 1896, was transferred to the Nellore district on completion of the minor basins it had taken up in Madura—continued to work in the districts in which they had been engaged during the previous year.

The area of minor basins entered upon at the beginning of the year was 35,576 square miles, of which 31,377 square miles had been completely investigated. These figures were, during the year, increased by 1,805 and 1,799, bringing the totals up to 37,381 square miles of area entered upon and 33,176 square miles investigated.

The amount of estimates for Government works sanctioned during the year was Rs. 2,77,761 against a corresponding figure of Rs. 4,07,047 for the previous year. The cost of investigation during the year was Rs. 54,038, or 19.46 per cent. of the amounts of estimates sanctioned. The total amount of estimates sanctioned for Government works from the commencement of the operations up to the end of the year under report was Rs. 48,43,954, against which the total expenditure incurred on Works was Rs. 37,48,873; or Rs. 46,57,808 including establishment and tools and plant charges.

The following statement shows the grants and outlay:—

Grants and outlay.

		Grant for 1895-96.					Expenditure during 1895-96.					Outlay to end of 1895-96.
		Works.	Repairs.	Estab-lish-ment.	Tools and plant.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Estab-lish-ment.	Tools and plant.	Total.	
Investigation.												
No. I Party	...	...	25,633	492	26,125	...	...	9,036	76	9,112	...	
No. II "	...	...				...	...	...	...			
No. III "	...	...				...	...	...	...			
No. IV "	...	...				...	...	...	...			
No. V "	...	...				...	...	...	...			
Central office	...	...				...	...	4,384	378	4,762	...	
						...	...	5,225	...	5,225	...	
Total	...	...	25,633	492	26,125	...	...	30,973	686	31,659	12,57,129	
Execution.												
Vizagapatam	...	31,096	7,152	466	38,714	...	31,804	7,306	477	39,587	...	
Gódvári Eastern	...	6,000	1,380	90	7,470	...	6,088	1,366	89	7,543	...	
Do. Western	...	3,600	828	54	4,482	...	3,304	760	50	4,114	...	
Kistna Northern	...	26,000	5,980	390	32,370	20,797	46,842	5,990	391	32,426	...	
Salem	...	19,000	4,370	285	23,655	...	19,141	4,402	287	23,830	...	
North Arcot	...	52,000	11,960	780	64,740	...	51,980	11,947	779	64,706	...	
Chingleput	...	67,000	15,410	1,005	83,415	10,533	78,171	15,485	1,010	83,333	...	
South Arcot	...	23,000	5,290	345	28,635	...	23,018	5,310	345	28,673	...	
Negapatam	...	75,000	17,250	1,125	93,375	48,790	1,23,792	17,250	1,077	93,329	...	
Madura	...	72,909	16,768	1,094	90,771	42,328	1,17,710	16,780	1,095	93,257	...	
Tinnevelly	...	50,000	11,500	750	62,250	1,193	51,247	11,512	751	62,317	...	
Total	...	4,25,605	97,888	6,384	5,29,877	1,23,941	5,53,097	98,108	6,351	5,33,615	46,57,808	
Grand Total	...	4,25,605	1,23,521	6,876	5,56,002	1,23,941	5,53,097	1,29,081	7,037	5,65,274	59,14,937	

The re-investigation of the Annamallanka project, in the Gódvári Western division, was undertaken during the latter part of the year by Mr. Marshall, Assistant Engineer on special duty, with two temporary upper subordinates under him, and the field work was commenced. In the Kistna Northern division, the plans and estimates for the Atmakúru, Manchikallu and Jangamaheswarapuram projects were under preparation.

The receipts collected in the Public Works Department from Minor Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept amounted to Rs. 6,729.

Investigation of projects.

Receipts collected in the Public Works Department.

The total area charged as irrigated for first and second crops under all works, for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept, was 3,392,165 acres against 3,175,140 acres in the previous year. The revenue derived from these works was Rs. 91,64,415, exclusive of deductions and remissions of Rs. 3,54,799. 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 follow with those of the previous year :—

	Area irrigated.		Irrigation revenue.	
	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.
MINOR WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.				
1. Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept individually	176,902	171,456	6,99,938	6,85,428
2. Other Minor Works, Public Works Department	1,405,833	1,328,053	40,81,061	37,52,115
3. Minor Works, Revenue Department	1,609,430	1,675,631	43,83,416	38,84,222
Total	3,392,165	3,175,140	91,64,415	83,21,763

* Revised figures.

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. 91,71,144, and the total charges incurred on these works amounted to Rs. 21,95,972, viz., Rs. 18,24,465 in the Public Works Department and Rs. 3,71,507 in the Revenue Department, leaving Rs. 69,75,172 as the net revenue.

The following statement shows by districts the area irrigated, the irrigation revenue derived, and the expenditure incurred on each class of works :—

	Area charged as irrigated and revenue derived during the fasli year 1305 (1895-96).		Outlay during the official year 1895-96.					
	Area...		Total irrigation revenue.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.
	First crop.	Second crop.						
MINOR WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT, P.W.D.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept individually.</i>								
<i>Vizagapatam.</i>								
Sārada, six anicuts ...	12,518	9,349	32,713	...	290	128	8	690
Varaha, four do. ...	7,256	5,863	22,694	163	101	...	...	...
<i>Salem.</i>								
Pennagundapuram tank ...	430	426	1,176	32	89	93	6	504
Marandahally ...	...	...	...	157	127	...	...	...
<i>Coimbatore.</i>								
Amaravati, twenty-two channels.	26,661	21,279	1,48,276	194	1,341	353	23	1,911
<i>Chingleput.</i>								
Madurantakam tank ...	5,866	1,206	13,974	...	1,132	260	17	1,409
<i>South Arcot.</i>								
Myorenadi, Kattumailār anicut.	489	...	2,079	...	314	...	...	...
Gadilam river, Tiruvādi, do. ...	7,035	1,683	94,995	...	989	...	...	...
Vānamādōvi do. ...	783	192	4,777	...	1,114	73	...	6,068
Tiruvāndipuram do. ...	1,986	661	10,920	...	380	...	...	...
Kullār river, Vikravāndi do. ...	2,293	159	8,325	1,001	1,076	...	...	...
<i>Tinnevely.</i>								
Tamraparni, six anicuts ...	36,736	34,031	4,20,009	545	15,763	3,751	245	20,304
Total ...	102,053	74,849	6,99,938	2,092	22,716	5,706	372	30,886
<i>Other Minor Works, P.W.D.</i>								
Ganjām ...	70,098	2,012	98,948	5,680	15,004	5,342	360	26,386
Vizagapatam ...	33,837	28,597	1,07,455	3,290	45,465	12,182	806	61,743
Godāvari ...	47,026	2,203	97,089	5,481	34,808	11,176	747	52,212
Kistna ...	18,159	1	54,271	...	59,469	10,486	694	61,170
Nellore ...	82,190	5,388	2,96,364	60,393	30,118	10,724	721	1,01,956
Anantapur ...	44,979	12,483	1,81,189	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary ...	30,597	7,574	1,93,642	28,084	40,285	14,344	965	83,678
Cuddapah ...	60,203	29,293	2,91,144	5,264	21,706	17,729	521	35,220
Kurnool ...	22,801	5,705	84,959	8,528	9,105	3,242	219	21,094
West Coast ...	...	...	...	59	1,579	562	39	2,239
Coimbatore ...	34,957	13,585	1,74,927	14,178	8,259	3,065	207	25,709
Salem ...	31,592	30,386	1,49,214	8,135	29,804	15,083	542	53,564
North Arcot ...	60,184	27,346	2,43,075	9,435	80,888	26,624	1,850	1,18,797
Chingleput ...	231,499	48,211	6,08,570	18,260	1,14,289	33,916	2,086	1,68,541
South Arcot ...	81,233	17,222	3,21,097	9,088	66,484	21,045	1,405	98,022
Tanjore ...	17,906	1,278	45,162	45,399	1,26,490	18,211	1,143	1,00,445
Trichinopoly ...	80,950	33,035	4,43,278	18,008	11,326	4,033	273	2,376
Madura ...	75,215	34,413	3,50,035	29,285	1,32,537	31,094	1,527	1,35,863
Tinnevely ...	52,792	31,883	3,40,642	15,680	76,475	22,356	1,489	1,16,000
Head office, Tank Restoration Scheme ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,225	...	5,225
Total ...	1,076,218	329,615	40,81,061	89,364	9,04,091	2,56,439	15,594	*12,65,488

* This amount includes the expenditure incurred on Tank Restoration works.

	Area charged as irrigated and revenue derived during the fasli year 1305 (1895-96).		Outlay during the official year 1895-96.					
	Area...		Total irrigation revenue.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.
	First crop.	Second crop.						
MINOR WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT, P.W.D. continued.								
<i>Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept individually—cont.</i>								
<i>Minor Works, Revenue Department.</i>								
Ganjām ...	65,241	4,805	80,910	...	15,418	...	...	15,418
Vizagapatam ...	47,893	44,581	1,38,852	...	13,746	...	...	13,746
Godāvari ...	59,925	1,390	95,714	...	18,030	...	...	18,030
Kistna ...	28,571	342	94,605	446	13,931	172	11	14,560
Nellore ...	30,998	4,164	1,05,750	...	21,984	230	15	22,229
Anantapur ...	67,973	28,995	2,44,286	...	25,526	...	...	25,526
Bellary ...	21,571	7,844	69,317	1,311	4,109	548	36	6,004
Cuddapah ...	1,47,017	47,488	5,11,736	2,901	19,349	701	46	22,997
Kurnool ...	28,101	3,710	91,569	319	5,415	174	11	5,919
West Coast ...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	28
Coimbatore ...	13,349	5,130	47,488	...	1,933	...	...	1,933
Salem ...	82,345	73,894	2,80,623	3,437	17,202	1,050	69	21,958
North Arcot ...	1,59,878	76,333	6,13,230	3,458	47,080	1,110	72	51,720
Chingleput ...	1,17,724	19,223	2,57,860	473	25,779	345	23	26,620
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	345	...	...	345
South Arcot ...	2,07,913	42,848	7,63,359	1,145	67,404	816	53	69,418
Tanjore ...	36,411	1,903	1,80,687	1,071	4,463	246	16	5,796
Trichinopoly ...	43,791	15,021	1,17,114	1,957	18,400	517	34	20,908
Madura ...	1,12,943	24,227	3,48,172	...	15,233	64	4	15,301
Tinnevely ...	89,020	47,368	4,42,144	...	46,190	...	...	46,190
Total ...	1,860,664	448,766	43,83,416	16,518	*3,80,960	5,973	390	*4,03,841
Grand Total ...	2,538,935	853,230	91,64,415	1,07,974	*13,07,767	2,68,118	16,356	*17,00,215

* Inclusive of Rs. 3,71,507 the outlay incurred by Civil Officers.

PROVINCIAL—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The following statement shows the outlay on agricultural works, i.e., river conservancy and embankments as compared with the grants :—

		Grants for 1895-96.		Outlay during 1895-96.
		Budget.	Final.	
Original works—		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major	91,532	1,01,850	98,015	
Minor	18,230	13,692	13,277	
Total	1,09,762	1,15,542	1,11,292	
Repairs	2,43,692	3,05,840	3,13,998	
Establishment	78,694	96,938	90,819	
Tools and plant	4,852	6,665	6,108	
Total	4,37,000	5,24,985	5,22,217	

The receipts realized by the sale of plantations and produce of trees along the river embankments amounted to Rs. 23,903 against a budget and revised estimate of Rs. 43,000 and Rs. 30,000, respectively.

LOCAL—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

In Chingleput, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly 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 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 for 1895-96.	Final grant for 1895-96.	Outlay, 1895-96.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Chingleput	...	1,320	1,139
Coimbatore	...	1,000	...
Salem	5,000	5,000	5,053
Trichinopoly	3,000	21,544	21,223
Total	8,000	28,864	27,415

ESTATE WORKS EXECUTED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

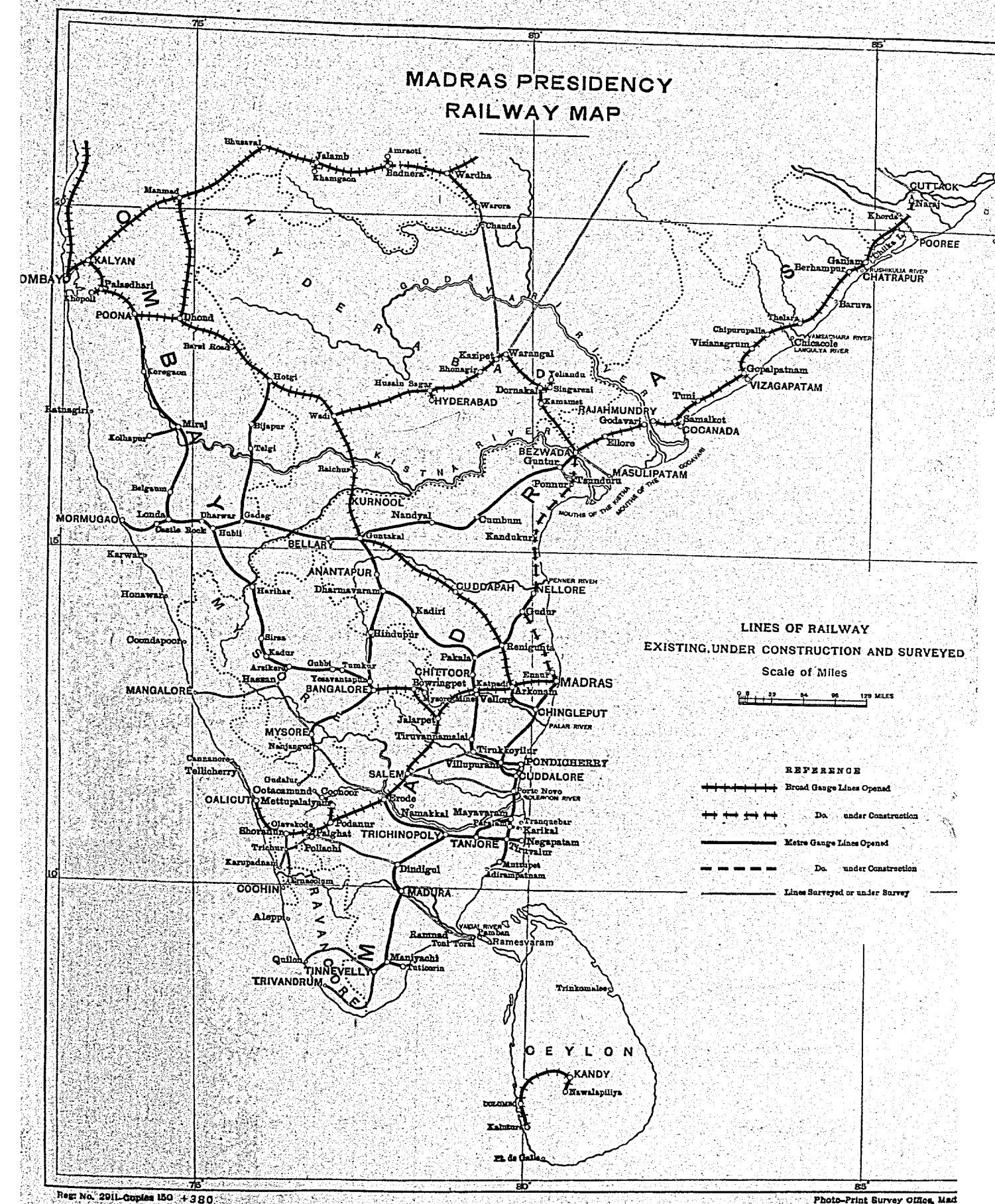
The outlay incurred on irrigation works carried out by the Public Works Department in the estates under the charge of the Court of Wards was Rs. 10,235 against a revised grant of Rs. 12,405. Rs. 10,174 was spent in Ganjam and Rs. 85 in Gódvári.

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAY BRANCH. (1895-96.)

(a) General.

The following statement shows the lengths and gauges of lines—'open,' 'under construction' and 'under survey'—during the past year in the Madras Presidency, excepting railways at present in abeyance :—

Railway.	Open for traffic.	Under construction.	Under survey.	Gauge.	Administration.	Remarks.
	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.			
Madras Railway	839.22	...	...	Standard	Madras Government.	Guaranteed.
Kolar Gold Fields Railway ...	10	...	...	Do.	Do.	Constructed by the Mysore Government and worked by the Madras Railway Company.
South Indian Railway	1,041.59	...	...	Metre.	Do.	State Imperial worked by South Indian Railway Company (Ld.).
Dharmavaram-Mysore Frontier... Southern Mahratta Railway ...	56 414	...	...	Do.	Bombay Government.	State Imperial worked by Southern Mahratta Railway.
Nilgiri Railway	...	16.81	...	Do.	Madras Government.	Under construction by the Nilgiri Railway Company.
Mayavaram-Muttupet	55.99	...	...	Do.	Do.	Provincial worked by South Indian Railway Company.



Railway.	Open for traffio.	Under con- struction.	Under survey.	Gauge.	Administration.	Remarks.
Bezwada Extension Railway ...	20-58	...	...	Standard	Director-General of Railways.	Worked by His Highness the Nizám's Guaran- teed State Rail- way Company.
East Coast Railway ...	491	21½	...	Do.	Do.	State Imperial.
Bezwada-Madras Railway ...	* 8-55	† 230	...	Do.	Madras Government and Director-General of Railways.	State Imperial. Only opened portion worked by Madras Railway and the construction under Director-General of Railways.
Calicut-Cannanore ...	...	...	59	Do.	Madras Government.	By Madras Railway Company.
Shoranur-Cochin ...	...	...	73	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
Madura-Pámban ...	...	...	100	Metre.	Do.	State Imperial.
Tinnevelly-Quilon ...	...	...	103	Do.	Do.	Do.
Arsikere-Mangalore ...	...	...	137	Do.	Do.	Do.
Arcot-Ránipétai ...	...	...	7	Standard	Do.	By Madras Railway Company.
Peralam-Karikai ...	...	14-45	...	Metre ...	Do.	Under construction by South Indian Railway Com- pany.

* Opened for public traffic on the 22nd February 1896.
† Excluding 2½ miles of the existing South Indian (metre gauge) Railway between Gudur and Nellore to be taken over and converted to the standard gauge.

Nilgiri Railway (Metre Gauge).—The affairs of the Nilgiri Railway were administered by the official liquidator, the small allowance of Rs. 20,000 per mensem allotted by him during the year being devoted almost entirely to maintenance and establishment. A new company was formed in London, and work was resumed on 1st April 1896.

Lines in
progress.

Calicut-Cannanore Railway Survey (Standard Gauge), 59 miles.—The survey for the railway was completed, and the plans and estimates for Rs. 90,70,611 or Rs. 1,53,739 per mile were forwarded to the Government of India with strong recommendation for immediate construction.

Lines under
survey or
projected.

Shoranur-Cochin Railway Survey (Standard Gauge), 73 miles.—This line was surveyed, and the plans and estimates for Rs. 1,21,48,507 or Rs. 1,66,418 a mile were forwarded to the Government of India, whose sanction was awaited.

Cuddalore-Pondicherry Railway (Metre Gauge), 14 miles.—The survey of this line was completed, and plans, sections and estimates were with the French Government.

Madura-Pámban Railway Survey (Metre Gauge), 100 miles.—The survey of this line was completed, and the plans and estimates for the construction of the line was submitted to the Government of India with an expression of the opinion by the Madras Government, that it was highly desirable that the line should be constructed by the agency of the South Indian Railway rather than by private enterprise. The estimated cost was Rs. 43,00,000, and the cost per mile Rs. 43,000.

Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway Survey (Metre Gauge), 103 miles.—The survey of the line was completed, and the plans and estimates were forwarded to the Government of India with the proposal that its construction should be offered to the South Indian Railway, with such support as the Travancore Government might be prepared to give for such portion of the line that runs through the State. The estimated cost was Rs. 1,01,62,018, and the cost per mile Rs. 98,345.

Arsikere-Mangalore Railway Survey (Metre Gauge), 137 miles.—The first season's field work was finished in September 1895, leaving unsurveyed two gaps, one of which (10 miles) was on the lower part of the ghât, and the other (about 25 miles) at the Mangalore end. An approximate estimate, Rs. 1,69,62,253, or Rs. 1,18,617 per mile, with plans for a line of 143 miles in length, was submitted.

in October 1895, when the survey parties again took the field and reduced the total length of the survey by 5 miles.

Survey of Arcot-Ranipettai Branch.—The survey of this short feeder branch line, about 7 miles long, was sanctioned by the Government of India in October 1895. Field operations were commenced early in January last and the plans and detail estimates were in hand during the year.

Coonoor-Ootacamund, Salem-Porto Novo, Palghat-Dindigul.—Nothing was done during the year in connection with these lines.

(b) *Madras Railway:*

Open mileage.

The open length of this railway is 839.22 miles, the portion of the line between Madras and Arkonam, viz., 42½ miles, being double.

New works.

The alterations and additions to Bowringpet station and sidings, consequent on the junction with the Kolar Gold Fields Railway, were approaching completion, and those at Bangalore city station (junction with the Southern Mahratta Railway) were completed so far as they had been sanctioned. A final revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 4,30,430, for various works still required at this station, was submitted for sanction. The extension of the third-class waiting room and other alterations at Jalarpet were completed, and at Nandalur the sidings were finished, and the engine-shed and staff-quarters were in progress. The interlocking arrangements at Mamanduru station were completed and those at Puttur and Nagari stations were in hand. The work of providing weighted arms to all distant signals, in order that they may fly to danger in the event of any connection breaking, was in progress. Two spans of 50 were strengthened during the year by building intermediate piers, 4 of 24, 2 of 22, 2 of 20 by additional plates, and 125 of 6 by duplicating.

Accidents.

The number of accidents rose from 107 to 169, owing mainly to the increased number of derailments (+ 46) and fires in trains (+ 11). The number of persons killed was 19 as in the previous year, while that of those injured fell from 38 to 32. On the night of the 4th March 1895 a collision occurred at Pudi station between No. 81 mail and No. 142 E train, while the latter was drawing into the through siding, owing to the driver of the mail running past danger signals. The two engines were damaged, but no person was seriously injured. On the 22nd July 1895, No. 121 mixed train from Pōdanūr parted at the 317/3—4 mile between Walayar and Kanjikod; the front portion consisting of eighteen goods wagons and two brakevans ran ahead, the rear portion consisting of five third-class carriages and a brakevan following; at 318/10 mile, the rear portion of the train caught up and dashed into the front portion, partly smashing up the under-guard's brakevan, severely damaging one of the carriages and causing damages to three wagons. No one was injured. On the night of the 21st September 1895, owing to heavy rainfall on the Kolar Gold Fields Railway, the ballast was washed away at 6/3 miles in places for a length of 40 feet and depth of 4 feet, rendering the line impassable for trains. The breach was restored and the traffic resumed after a few hours.

Employees.

The total number of employees was 14,043 against 14,284 in the previous year. 200 were Europeans, 1,024 East Indians, and 12,819 Natives.

Police.

As in the previous year, 291 private police or watchmen were maintained by the Company, at a cost of Rs. 36,573. This force was supplemented by about 136 constables from the General Police of the country at the cost of Government.

Volunteers.

During the year, the total strength of the Madras Railway Volunteer Corps decreased by 24, the number of efficient being 9 more than in the last year's return, and the non-efficient 33 less. The strength of the regiment on the 31st March 1896 was 956, of whom 44 were non-efficient. The musketry returns showed that the 'figures of merit' for the whole regiment for the year was 170.54 as compared with 157.43. The Perambūr parade ground was improved and a portion of it ballasted for marching past and ceremonial drill, and some of the parade grounds at out-stations were improved. New and convenient armouries at Gooty and at the Central station were completed during the year, and a magazine capable of storing all the ammunition allowed to the regiment was approaching completion at Perambūr. The 'Moss medal' was won by Lieutenant Heaton with a score of 105 at 600, 700-

and 800 yards, and the 'Chief Engineer's challenge shield' won by No. 4 Headquarters Company, with the same score as that with which the Pōdanūr Company won it last year, viz., 48 points, or 60 per cent. of hits. The regiment took part in a camp-of-exercise in conjunction with the South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, the camp this year being held at Trichinopoly. The two Volunteer regiments were exercised together, and on one day were brigaded with the two regular regiments stationed at Trichinopoly under the direction of the General Officer Commanding Southern District.

The medical staff of the Company consisted of a medical officer and 18 apothecaries, maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,501 per mensem.

Railway schools, intended for European and Eurasian children only, are established at seven of the most important stations. The net cost of the schools to the Company after allowing for receipts on account of fees and Government grant was Rs. 11,848, equal to Rs. 30.46 per head on the register. The average daily attendance fell from 329.89 to 326.24.

During the calendar year 5,584½ tons of stores and materials valued at £62,876-7-7 were shipped to India in 30 consignments, besides which 1,572½ tons of coke were forwarded from England at an average cost at port of delivery of £1-6-11 per ton. At the close of 1895 the balance of stores in hand was Rs. 28,10,090, against a balance of Rs. 28,27,432 at the close of 1894. The receipts and issues during the year were Rs. 24,51,298 and Rs. 24,68,640, respectively.

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	186	40	126
Coaching vehicles	632	56	576
Goods	2,890	198	2,792

90 engines passed through the shops for repairs during the year and 4 underwent renewals. 4 oil-tank wagons for carriage of kerosine oil in bulk and portable-gas store holders were built on Capital account, and 111 covered goods, 10 ballast and 1 horse-box at the cost of revenue. 4 engines and 6 vehicles were fitted with the vacuum automatic brake during the year, and 40 vehicles were fitted with piping only. 296 wagons were fitted with two couplings during the year, and 102 carriages were fitted and lighted with gas.

The total capital of the Company at the close of 1895 was as follows:—

- (a) Capital authorized, Rs. 14,92,01,891.
- (b) Capital subscribed, Rs. 12,07,60,022.
- (c) Capital expenditure, Rs. 12,09,60,218.
- (d) Balance available of capital authorized, Rs. 2,82,41,673 and of capital subscribed, Rs. 2,00,196.

The expenditure of the year on final heads was Rs. 3,84,539. The following were the principal works on which the expenditure was incurred:—

	Rs.
Alterations and additions to Bangalore City station	62,538
Do. do. at Bowringpet junction	26,312
Gas-making plant, lamps and fittings	85,634

The net earnings of the year less contribution to the Provident fund were Rs. 58,69,214 and the excess of net earnings over interest, charges, &c., Rs. 51,567.

The following table shows the general results of the year's working as compared with those of the previous year:—

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Train mileage.	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.
1894	845.08	2,538,863	1,03,92,995	54,15,859	49,77,136	52.11	Rs. 236.50	4.11
1895	849.22	2,569,498	1,13,53,713	54,08,603	59,45,110	47.64	257.11	4.89
Increase or decrease.	+ 4.14	+ 30,635	+ 9,60,718	- 7,256	+ 9,67,974	- 4.47	+ 20.61	+ .78
Percentage of increase or decrease.	+ .49	+ 1.21	+ 9.24	- .13	+ 19.45	...	+ 8.71	...

The following table shows the gross earnings under main heads as compared with the previous year :—

	1894.	1895.	Difference.
Coaching	Rs. 41,37,768	Rs. 47,82,318	+ 6,44,550
Goods	60,41,172	63,96,604	+ 3,55,432
Electric telegraph	18,164	20,748	+ 2,584
Sundries	1,95,891	1,54,043	- 41,848
Total	1,03,92,995	1,13,53,713	+ 9,60,718

The number of passengers of the various classes carried, including troops and police and season tickets and the earnings therefrom, compare as follows :—

Year.	First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Total.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
1894	25,176½	Rs. 1,74,277	85,895	Rs. 2,27,896	10,342,977½	Rs. 31,69,347	10,454,049	Rs. 35,71,520
1895	26,768	2,16,241	117,237½	2,66,574	9,339,737	36,92,214	9,483,742½	41,75,029
Increase	1,591½	41,964	31,342½	38,678	1,003,240½	5,22,867	970,306½	6,03,509
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The improvement under first and second classes may be ascribed generally to ordinary development of traffic; and that under third class receipts to an increase in fares. The average sum received for carrying a passenger one mile was 2.28 pies against 1.79 pies in the previous year, and the coaching earnings per passenger train mile were 3.70 against 3.15.

The following is a summary of the tonnage of goods lifted and the earnings therefrom as compared with the previous year :—

	1894.		1895.		Difference.	
	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.
General merchandise	763,391	54,66,597	802,732	56,69,361	+ 39,341	+ 202,764
Military stores	1,866	73,649	1,884	74,216	+ 18	+ 567
Railway materials for construction (home line only)	28,368	18,456	26,179	11,805	- 2,189	- 6,651
Coal and coke for the public and foreign railways	117,858	3,25,736	187,263	4,51,551	+ 69,405	+ 1,25,815
Coal and coke for construction (home line only)	30,391	29,822	24,505	28,945	- 5,886	- 877
Coal and coke for revenue only	198,528	84,837	230,176	1,00,494	+ 31,648	+ 15,657
Revenue stores other than coal and coke	1,242	25,827	1,490	40,826	+ 248	+ 14,999
Live-stock	...	16,248	...	13,406	...	+ 3,158
Rents, miscellaneous, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,141,644	60,41,172	1,274,229	63,96,604	+ 132,585	+ 3,55,432

* Includes contribution to the Provident fund.

The noticeable fluctuations of traffic under general merchandise were increases of 2,077 tons under the head of provisions, 35,836 tons under timber and decreases of 4,261 tons under grain and pulse, 13,187 tons under oil-seeds and 1,862 tons under spices.

The following table shows the working expenses of the railway system during 1895 as compared with the previous year :—

	1894.		1895.		Difference.	
	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Percentage.
Maintenance of way, works and stations	Rs. 11,78,523	11.34	Rs. 12,00,042	10.57	+ 21,519	- 0.77
Locomotive expenses	19,28,389	18.55	20,81,720	18.34	+ 1,53,331	- 0.21
Carriage and wagon expenses	7,17,817	6.91	6,01,765	5.30	- 1,16,052	- 1.61
Traffic expenses	8,76,741	8.44	8,44,167	7.43	- 32,574	- 1.01
General charges	5,69,912	5.48	5,81,943	5.13	+ 12,031	- 0.35
Special and miscellaneous expenditure	1,44,477	1.39	98,966	.87	- 45,511	- 0.52
Total	54,15,859	52.11	54,08,603	47.64	- 7,256	- 4.47

The increase in 'locomotive expenses' was caused by the cost of four new engines having been charged to the year under report, and also by an increased outlay on account of fuel, while the decrease in 'carriage and wagon expenses' was due to a smaller outlay on account of repairs and renewals of vehicles, that in 'traffic expenses' to a saving under fuel, lighting, &c., and that in 'special and miscellaneous expenditure' to arrears of municipal taxes having been paid in 1894, and to an adjustment in the same year of outstanding claim on account of rent of Guntakal joint station.

4.61 per cent. of the trains were late against 3.46 in 1894.

From the 1st January 1895, the fare for third-class passengers by ordinary train was increased from 1½ to 2 pies per mile. A special rate of As. 6 per mile for 1, 2 or 3 horses in a horse-box was introduced with effect from the 20th January 1895 for horses booked by mail trains over the Madras Railway, return tickets being issued at As. 9 per horse-box per mile.

(c) Kôlar Gold Fields Railway.

The Kôlar Gold Fields Railway, which is 9.91 miles in length from Bowringpet on the Bangalore Branch of the Madras Railway to Kôlar mines, was opened for public traffic on the 1st June 1894 and worked by the Madras Railway as a part of their system.

The total capital outlay on final heads of account to the 31st December 1895 was Rs. 6,61,653, and the net earnings of the line after payment to the Madras Railway of the cost of working were Rs. 66,379 for the year 1895, or 10.03 per cent. per annum on the capital outlay.

(d) South Indian Railway.

The open length of this railway, which is on the metre gauge, is 654 miles, none of it being double line. The Pondicherry Railway from the Gingee river to Pondicherry, 8 miles in length, the Villupuram-Dharmavaram State Railway, including Nellore Branch (Pâkala to Nellore), 388 miles in length, are worked by the Company, making the total length worked by them 1,050 miles.

The following were the principal new works :—Twenty-four miles of 40 lb. permanent-way were relaid with 50 lb. bull-headed steel rails, making the total length so relaid 426.48 miles. Estimates were sanctioned for additional sidings, aggregating 1.20 miles, to meet the requirements of traffic at the following stations :—Sundaraperumalkoil, Tirumangalam, Madura, Tanjore-Puliyarpatti, Koilpati, Madurantakam, Elamanur, Adiyakkamangalam and Kolatur, North. The work of providing overhead bracings of whipple murphy girder bridges at Tondyar, Pooniar, Gadilam, Old Coleroon and Madugu was in progress, as also lowering the

line and pitching the bank between 251.36 and 252.69 miles near Trichinopoly, while the work of strengthening weak girders of 30 feet, 20 feet, 15 feet and 12 feet spans is completed.

Accidents.

The number of accidents during the year advanced from 292 to 462, derailments alone (372) being responsible for 147 of the increase. The number of persons killed and injured were 16 and 18 as against 14 and 19 in 1894. On the 4th June 1895, the axle of a covered goods wagon attached to No. 1 train was fractured and derailed at 101/4 and 5 mile. On the 28th December 1895, while No. 31 mail train was entering the Trichinopoly junction station, it collided with a shunting engine. The result of the collision was that the shunting engine with its tender engine and the engine of the mail train were both capsized, and the tender derailed. The leading brake-van was derailed and damaged. On the 31st December 1895, at about 7 o'clock the railway embankment at 266/2, Nellore Branch, breached for a length of 24 feet, owing to an adjacent tank-bund giving way. Traffic was resumed on the 2nd January 1896, passengers being transhipped across the breach during the repairs.

Employés.

The number of employés on the 31st December 1895 on the open line including the Nellore Branch and Villupuram-Dharmavaram State Railway was 12,672 against 13,002 in the previous year. Of the total number 94 were Europeans, 655 Eurasians and 11,923 Natives.

Police.

223 police were maintained during the year at a total cost, including Government supervision, of Rs. 34,272. Three-tenths of this amount was borne by Government.

Volunteers.

The South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps showed the number of efficients for 1895-96 as 674 against 684 for 1894-95, and the general efficiency of the corps continued to improve. The total number enrolled was 733 as in the preceding year.

Medical department.

The medical staff of the Company consisted of a superintending physician and 18 apothecaries. The cost of working the department for the open line was, exclusive of the cost of medicines, Rs. 2,132 per mensem.

Stores and materials.

At the close of 1895, the balance of stores in hand was Rs. 28,62,294 against a balance at the close of 1894 of Rs. 26,21,175. During the calendar year 1895, 9,505 tons of stores and materials valued at £50,563 were shipped to India in 31 consignments, besides which 1,538 tons of coke were forwarded from England at an average cost at port of delivery of £1-11-11 per ton. The receipts and issues during the year were Rs. 27,43,217 and Rs. 25,02,098, respectively.

Rolling-stock.

The total rolling-stock on the line on the 31st December 1895 was as follows:—

	Total constructed.	Withdrawn for renewals or repairs.	In running order.
Locomotives	204	44	160
Coaching vehicles	896	119	777
Goods vehicles	3,376	137	3,239

During the year under report 147 engines passed through the shops. The following vehicles were constructed:—Reserved carriages or Engineer's inspection carriages, bogie composite first, second and third-class carriages, bogie third-class carriages with automatic vacuum brakes, powder vans and travelling oil tanks. 27 coaches were provided with pipes to enable them to run on vacuum brake trains, and 49 vehicles of the Cuddapah-Nellore Railway stock were provided with safety chains.

Capital transactions.

The total capital outlay on final heads of account up to the 31st December 1895 was Rs. 7,39,64,242. The expenditure of the year on final heads was

Rs. 1,79,325. The following were the principal works on which the expenditure was incurred:—

	RS.
(a) Providing additional accommodation by Locomotive Department at Villupuram station	36,984
(b) Strengthening weak girders	32,051
(c) Constructing new buildings at Pakala station	32,457
(d) Fitting up automatic vacuum brake gear to 20 engines and 100 bogie coaching vehicles	1,37,330
(e) Erecting twenty 4-wheeled coupled bogie engines (O class)	54,189

The mean mileage worked during the year 1895 was 1,041.59 miles against 1,041.51 miles worked during the previous year, the increase of .08 mile being due to the correction of mileage. The following table shows the general results of the year's working as compared with those of the previous year:—

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Train mileage.	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.
1894	MILES. 1,041.51	MILES. 3,144,298	RS. 80,37,513	RS. 47,44,951	RS. 32,92,562	59.04	RS. 149	4.31
1895	1,041.59	3,325,704	89,14,948	50,03,652	39,11,296	56.13	165	5.09
Increase or decrease	.08	181,406	8,77,435	2,58,701	6,18,734	2.91	16	0.78
Percentage of increase or decrease.	0.01	5.77	10.92	5.45	18.79	...	10.74	...

The divisible surplus profits of the first half of 1895 amounted to Rs. 8,10,004 and those of the second half to Rs. 6,13,909, or a total of Rs. 14,23,913 as against Rs. 8,45,903 in the previous year. The net earnings for the year 1895 were Rs. 39,11,296, and deducting therefrom the Company's share of surplus profits, charges for guaranteed interest, additional contribution to the Provident fund (the ordinary contribution to the fund being a debit to working expenses) and other incidental adjustments, the result was a gain to the State for the year of Rs. 11,63,315 as against Rs. 6,90,844 in the previous year—an improvement of Rs. 4,72,471.

The following table shows the gross earnings under main heads as compared with the previous year:—

	1894.	1895.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Coaching	42,85,626	46,57,225	3,71,599
Goods	36,32,040	41,59,010	5,26,970
Electric telegraph	19,895	21,079	1,184
Sundries	99,952	77,634	22,318
Total	80,37,513	89,14,948	8,77,435

The number of passengers of the various classes carried, including troops and police and season tickets and the earnings therefrom, compare as follows:—

	First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Total.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
1894	20,082	RS. 58,871	184,734	RS. 1,56,014	11,277,041	RS. 38,37,881	11,481,857	RS. 40,52,776
1895	21,649	76,161	223,045	1,78,463	12,011,886	41,58,937	12,256,581	44,13,561
Increase	1,567	17,290	38,311	22,449	734,845	3,21,046	774,724	3,60,785

There was an increase in traffic throughout the line. The festivals at Srirangam and Chidambaram were, owing to a favourable season, more numerous and attended. The average sum received for carrying a passenger one mile amounted to 2.06 pies as in the previous year, and the coaching earnings per passenger train mile were Rs. 3.07 against Rs. 2.90.

Goods traffic.

The following is a summary of the tonnage of goods lifted and the earnings therefrom as compared with the previous year:—

	1894.		1895.		Difference.	
	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.
General merchandise	838,594	34,69,583	860,134	39,25,436	21,540	4,55,853
Military stores	195	3,724	102	2,249	93	1,475
Railway materials for construction (home line only)	81,755	13,220	103,956	15,130	22,201	1,910
Coal and coke for the public and foreign railways	5,527	7,971	5,958	8,678	431	707
Coal and coke for revenue only	27,217	32,109	39,587	93,948	12,370	61,839
Revenue stores other than coal and coke	486,174	90,012	386,971	93,201	99,203	8,189
Live-stock	143	3,055	171	3,021	28	34
Rents, miscellaneous, &c.	...	12,366	...	12,347	...	19
Total	1,439,605	36,32,040	1,396,879	41,59,010	42,726	5,26,970
Less outstandings irrecoverable	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net Total	1,439,605	36,32,040	1,396,879	41,59,010	42,726	5,26,970

The noticeable fluctuations in the traffic under 'General merchandise' were increases of 2,040, 2,706, 977, 1,470 and 37,102 tons under dyes and tans, metals, oils, salt and stone and lime, and decreases of 693, 2,846 and 5,946 tons under grain and pulse, provisions and sugar. The average sum received for carrying a ton of goods one mile amounted to 8.01 pies against 7.69 pies in the previous year, and the goods earnings per goods train mile were Rs. 2.30 against Rs. 2.18.

Working expenses.

The following table shows the working expenses of the railway during 1895 as compared with the previous year:—

	1894.		1895.		Difference.	
	Amount.	Percentage on gross earnings.	Amount.	Percentage on gross earnings.	Amount.	Difference in the percentage of expenses on earnings.
Maintenance of way, works and stations	10,46,365	13.02	11,19,968	12.56	73,603	0.46
Locomotive expenses	17,33,652	21.57	18,62,359	20.89	1,28,707	0.88
Carriage and wagon expenses	6,15,528	7.66	5,96,516	6.69	19,012	0.97
Traffic expenses	6,96,911	8.67	7,28,149	8.17	31,238	0.50
General charges	5,89,162	7.33	6,35,457	7.13	46,295	0.20
Special and miscellaneous expenditure	63,333	0.79	61,203	0.69	2,130	0.10
Total	47,44,951	59.04	50,03,652	56.13	2,58,701	2.91

The increase under 'maintenance' was chiefly due to the renewals of bridge timbers with cross sleepers for strengthening weak girders, and that under 'locomotive expenses' chiefly to the issue rate of coal being higher than in the previous year. The decrease in carriage and wagon expenses was due to fewer Jones' buffers having been fitted during the period under report, and the increase under traffic expenses to the employment of extra clerks, ticket collectors and platform inspectors at some of the principal stations, and the opening of 3 trial stations. 6.96 per cent. of the trains were late against 8.13 in 1894.

A terminal of 3 pies per maund in through booking and 6 pies per maund in local booking was introduced from the 1st January 1895.

(e) Mayavaram-Muttupet Railway.

The Mayavaram-Muttupet Railway, which is 53.99 miles in length from Mayavaram on the South Indian Railway to Muttupet, was opened for public traffic on 2nd April 1894, and worked by the South Indian Railway as a part of their system.

There were 426 employes, of whom 412 were natives.

Rates and fares.

Open mileage.

Employes.

At the close of 1895 the balance of stores in hand was nil against a balance at the close of 1894 of Rs. 16,372. The receipts during the year were nil, and the issues fell from Rs. 2,64,477 to Rs. 16,372.

Stores and materials.

The total capital outlay on final heads of account up to the 31st December 1895 was Rs. 24,47,338. The expenditure of the year on final heads was Rs. 99,765. The expenditure was chiefly incurred on the following works:—

Capital transactions.

IV. Bridge work—

Large bridges	32,471
Minor bridges	38,881

VIII. Stations and Buildings—

Stations and offices	9,523
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XII. General charges—

Engineering	5,881
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The mean mileage worked during the year was 53.99 miles against 40.53 miles worked during the previous year. The following table shows the general results of the year's working as compared with those of the previous year:—

General results.

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Train mileage.	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.
1894	40.53	96,159	Rs. 163,460	Rs. 100,518	Rs. 62,942	61.49	Rs. 78	2.65
1895	53.99	130,411	242,023	148,355	93,668	61.30	86	3.82
Increase or decrease	13.46	34,252	78,563	47,837	30,726	0.19	8	1.18
Percentage of increase or decrease	33.21	35.62	48.06	47.59	48.82	10.26	...	...

The following table shows the gross earnings under main heads as compared with 1894:—

Gross earnings.

	1894.	1895.	Increase.
Coaching	Rs. 1,23,217	Rs. 1,74,721	Rs. 51,504
Goods	39,583	65,880	26,297
Electric telegraph	658	989	331
Sundries	22	433	411
Total	1,63,460	2,42,023	78,563

The number of passengers of the various classes carried, including troops and police and season tickets and the earnings therefrom, compare as follows:—

Coaching traffic.

	First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Total.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
1894	254	262	8,219	2,888	700,813	1,18,001	709,286	1,21,131
1895	355	434	10,972	3,769	999,736	1,67,606	1,011,063	1,71,809
Increase	101	172	2,753	901	298,923	49,605	301,777	50,678

The increase in the number of passengers and in the receipts therefrom is attributable to the general improvement of the traffic, and to the festivals at Srirangam, Chidambaram and Nagore being more numerous and attended. The average sum received for carrying a passenger one mile amounted to 2.03 pies as in the previous year, and the coaching earnings per passenger train mile were Rs. 2.00 against Rs. 2.17.

Goods traffic.

The following is a summary of the tonnage of goods lifted and the earnings therefrom as compared with the previous year :—

	1894.		1895.		Increase or decrease.	
	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.
General merchandise	31,558	33,875	44,760	50,573	13,202	16,698
Military stores	6	24	6	18	...	6
Railway materials for construction (home line only)	77,397	5,251	55,109	11,532	22,288	6,281
Coal and coke for the public and foreign railways	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal and coke for revenue only	40	10	2,748	860	2,708	850
Revenue stores other than coal and coke	1,403	166	40,856	2,579	39,453	2,413
Live-stock	...	...	4	12	4	12
Rents, miscellaneous, &c.	...	257	...	306	...	49
Less outstandings irrecoverable	110,404	39,583	143,483	65,880	33,079	26,297
Net Total	110,404	39,583	143,483	65,880	33,079	26,297

The noticeable fluctuations in the traffic under 'general merchandise' were caused by the increases of 5,255, 1,058 and 1,895 tons under grain and pulse, metals and salt. The average sum received for carrying a ton of goods one mile amounted to 5.47 pies against 6.05 pies in the previous year, and the goods earnings per goods train mile were Rs. 1.53 against Rs. 1.01.

Working expenses.

The following table shows the working expenses of the railway during 1895 as compared with the previous year :—

	1894.		1895.*		Increase or decrease in amount.	Increase or decrease in the percentage of expenses on earnings.
	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.		
Maintenance of way, works and stations	18,152	11.10	30,520	12.61	12,368	1.51
Locomotive expenses	34,730	21.25	50,712	20.95	15,982	0.30
Carriage and wagon expenses	11,941	7.31	16,227	6.71	4,286	0.60
Traffic expenses	13,850	8.47	19,815	8.19	5,965	0.28
General charges	12,182	7.45	17,311	7.15	5,129	0.30
Special and miscellaneous expenditure	9,663	5.91	13,770	5.69	4,107	0.22
Total	1,00,518	61.49	1,48,355	61.30	47,837	0.19

* The figures for the year 1895 contain transactions for 12 months against only 9 months during 1894.

IMPERIAL POST. (1895-96.)

Post offices, letter-boxes, postmen and village postmen.

There were at the close of the year 1,937 post offices, 2,359 letter-boxes, 1,233 postmen and 965 village postmen against 1,867 post offices, 2,136 letter-boxes, 1,212 postmen and 890 village postmen in the previous year, showing an increase of 70 post offices, 223 letter-boxes, 21 postmen and 75 village postmen. 102 new offices and 252 letter-boxes were opened against 32 offices and 129 letter-boxes closed.

Mail lines.

The total length of the railway line at the close of the year was 3,653½ against 3,535½ miles during the previous year, the increase being due to the extension of the East Coast Railway from Parlákimedi road to Rambha and the opening of the Madras-Ennore section of the East Coast Railway. There was a net decrease of 37 miles in the mail cart lines. The total length of lines served by runners decreased from 10,835½ to 10,639½, while that of boat lines rose slightly from 22 to 25 miles. There was no change in steamer lines, but the total mileage of postal lines under all heads was 17,387½ miles, or 280½ miles more than in the preceding year.

The following statement exhibits an estimate of the correspondence during 1895-96 as compared with the figures of the previous year :—

Estimate of the correspondence for the year.

Description of articles.	Number given out for delivery in 1894-95.	Number given out for delivery in 1895-96.	Increase in number given out for delivery.	Decrease in number given out for delivery.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.
Letters paid	32,756,334	33,397,260	640,926	...	1.95	...
Do. unpaid	2,622,354	2,537,964	...	84,390	...	3.47
Do. registered	1,803,256	1,832,376	29,120	...	1.61	...
Do. value-payable, registered	41,652	48,906	7,254	...	17.41	...
Do. insured	41,366	30,082	...	11,284	...	27.27
Do. service privileged	1,740,076	1,776,372	36,296	...	2.08	...
Post-cards, single	22,350,796	23,883,236	532,440	...	6.85	...
Do. reply	766,948	1,181,986	415,038	...	54.11	...
Newspapers	4,942,210	4,964,024	21,814	...	...	...
Book and pattern packets, unregistered	3,452,202	3,515,746	63,544	...	1.84	...
Do. do. registered	35,360	38,428	3,068	...	8.67	...
Book packets, value-payable, registered	22,282	21,294	...	988	...	4.43
Do. do. unregistered	161,044	176,644	15,600	...	9.68	...
Registered parcels, paid	128,726	128,830	104	...	...	...
Do. unpaid	63,336	57,460	...	5,876	...	9.27
Do. insured	40,040	43,446	3,406	...	8.506	...
Do. value-payable	124,046	143,806	19,760	...	15.92	...
Unregistered parcels	...	8,820	...	...	...	...
Total	71,099,023	73,786,180	2,687,157	109,538	3.77	...
Net increase	...	...	2,687,152	...	...	...
Total number of articles given out for delivery in 1895-96	...	73,786,180	...	...	...	...
Total number of articles returned undelivered in 1895-96	...	1,783,158	...	...	2.41	...
Total number of articles given out for delivery in 1894-95	71,099,023	...	...	...	...	...
Total number of articles returned undelivered in 1894-95	1,755,260	...	...	...	2.47	...

The following statement shows the number and value of money orders of all kinds issued and paid during the last two years :—

Money orders.

Years.	Money orders issued.		Commission.	Money orders paid.		Average value of each money order	
	Number.	Amount.		Number.	Amount.	Issued.	Paid.
1894-95	1,205,142	Rs. 2,43,19,251	Rs. 3,23,468	1,233,669	Rs. 2,71,39,514	Rs. 20	Rs. 22
1895-96	1,304,870	2,57,92,085	3,52,205	1,332,099	2,89,82,181	20	22
Increase of 1895-96 over 1894-95	99,728	14,72,833	28,736	98,430	18,42,667	...	...
Percentage of increase.	8.27	6.05	8.88	7.97	6.78	...	...

The number of inland telegraphic money orders issued rose from 16,831 to 18,028 and their amount from Rs. 20,60,167 to Rs. 22,54,987, while that of money orders paid also increased from 34,339 to 38,514 and their amount from Rs. 29,41,767 to Rs. 33,40,952. A similar rise was noticeable in foreign money orders, the number of those issued and those paid rising to 9,588 and 4,712, respectively, while their value increased by Rs. 59,224 and Rs. 3,67,463. The number of British postal orders sold during the year increased by 14.86 per cent. and their value by 8.22 per cent.

The following statement shows the total number of value-payable articles of all kinds posted during the last two years :—

Value-payable articles.

Years.	Number.	Value.	Commission.
1894-95	185,121	Rs. 17,85,573	Rs. 34,777
1895-96	214,834	20,18,844	38,949
Increase of 1895-96 over 1894-95	29,713	2,33,271	5,172
Percentage of increase	13.7	11.5	12.9

The large increase is worthy of notice.

Insurance.

The statistics of insured articles posted during the last two years are shown below :—

Years.	Insured letters.		Insured parcels.		Total.		Commis- sion.
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
1894-95	28,945	RS. 74,48,491	37,023	RS. 93,25,732	65,968	RS. 1,67,74,223	RS. 44,927
1895-96	28,481	72,89,045	35,594	81,82,879	64,075	1,54,71,924	42,127
Decrease	464	1,59,446	1,429	11,42,853	1,893	13,02,299	2,870
Percentage of decrease	1.603	2.1	3.85	12.25	2.86	7.76	6.37

The total amount of compensation paid during the year was Rs. 600 against Rs. 89 in the previous year.

Savings' bank.

The transactions of the Savings' bank during the last two years are shown in the following statement :—

	Deposits.		Withdrawals.		Savings' bank accounts remaining open at the close of the year.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1894-95	154,749	RS. 43,25,806 2 4	102,933	RS. 44,25,626 7 3	99,428	RS. 71,29,158 3 6
1895-96	156,067	43,35,798 15 0	107,549	44,83,330 1 0	106,102	71,88,797 14 6
Increase of 1895-96 over 1894-95	...	...	...	...	6,674	59,639 11 0
Percentage of increase.	...	...	...	...	6.71	83

Complaints made by the public against the post office.

The total number of complaints made by the public was 3,426 against 1,714 in 1894-95, the increase being due to the inclusion in the reckoning of complaints made to Divisional Superintendents. On enquiry 1,454, or 42.44 per cent., of the number were ascertained to be groundless. The number of complaints referring to registered articles and cash transactions fell from 92 to 75.

Offences by postal officials.

There were 25 cases in which 22 officials were convicted and punished judicially, and 29 cases in which the same number of officials were punished departmentally, thus making a total of 54 cases against 68 in the previous year of offences punishable by law committed by officials in this circle.

Mail robberies.

Four highway robberies of the mail took place during the year against three in the preceding year. One was committed in Travancore, one in Nellore, one in Cuddapah, and one in the Godavari district. The enquiry into the first case had not been completed at the close of the year, and the last resulted in a conviction. The accused in the other two cases were acquitted.

Combined post and telegraph offices.

The number of combined offices rose during the year from 229 to 244 and the number of messages from 758,330 to 867,366, the net revenue increasing at the same time from Rs. 2,26,003 to Rs. 2,46,563.

DISTRICT POST. (1895-96.)

The grant fixed for the year was Rs. 95,000 as against Rs. 90,000 in the previous year. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 84,906 to Rs. 88,241, while the income decreased from Rs. 54,196 to Rs. 52,510, producing a deficit of Rs. 35,731 as against Rs. 30,710 last year. Twenty-four new post offices and 80 new letter-boxes were opened, and 18 additional village postmen were entertained during the year. Against this 4 post offices, 61 village postmen and 1 runner were transferred to the Imperial Post. The length of the lines open within the Presidency at the close of the year was 1,436 miles against 1,318½ miles at the

close of the previous year, the increase being due to the opening of 17 new lines to serve the new offices. The service comprised on the 31st March 1896 104 post offices, 585 letter-boxes, 717 village postmen, 255 runners and 35 other servants, at a monthly cost of Rs. 7,586. The total number of articles posted for despatch rose from 1,293,635 to 1,325,122,* while that of articles received for delivery and of articles returned undelivered fell from 2,731,812 and 156,684 to 2,630,095* and 151,620,* respectively.

IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH. (1895-96.)

The following tables furnish statistics of telegraph lines and offices in the Province of Madras for the year 1895-96 :—

Lines.

Year.	Mileage of lines.				Mileage of wire (including cables).			
	At the end of the previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of the previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
1895-96	7,071	317	...	7,388	21,560	489	...	22,049
Compare 1894-95.	6,714	357	...	7,071	20,681	879	...	21,560

Offices.

	Number of telegraph offices open at the end of the previous year.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open at end of the year.	Number of telegrams despatched during the year from Government offices.	Increase over the previous year.	Indian share of collections.
Government offices ...	251	17	1	267	917,062	82,562	RS. 14,13,974 6 4
Railway and canal offices.	37	20	...	57			
Offices not open for paid telegrams	114	7	16	105			
Total ...	402	44	17	429	834,500	15,776	12,55,119 15 2
Compare 1894-95 ...	359	67	24	402			

Government offices were opened at Abiramam, Amalapuram, Ambajipetta, Bārakuru, Chamrajnagar, Changanacherry, Coondapoor, Gudivada, Hungercutta, Kōvilpatti, Méttupalaiyam, Pattukkōttai, Shiyali, Tindivanam, Tiruchendūr, Tiruvadamardūr, and Villupuram, and Railway offices at Balugaon, Bārūva, Berhampur, Chatrapur, Durgada, Humma, Ichchhapuram, Kallikōta, Kalpara Ghat, Kalparu, Kota, Bomali, Mandasā Road, Mustabad, Naupada Road, Palasa, Pūndi, Rambha, Seetanagram, Sōmpēta, and Tapang on the East Coast Railway. The only Government office closed was that at Seetanagram.

* These figures include those for Coorg.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE. (1895-96.)

I.—GROSS RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Gross
revenue and
expenditure.

THE following statement exhibits the gross revenue and expenditure of the Madras Presidency for each of the past ten years. It includes the service receipts and charges of the Civil and Public Works departments and of the Excluded Local funds, and the sums issued to, and received from, the Postal and Telegraph departments, as they appear in the Treasury accounts, but it excludes all figures relating to Debt and Foreign Transactions. The figures of 1895-96 are subject to alteration until the revenue and finance accounts of that year are closed by the Comptroller-General:—

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.	Provincial and local surplus and deficit 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.
1886-87	10,93,52,501	10,13,38,289	80,14,212	...	14,36,980	...
1887-88	11,12,45,956	9,75,33,591	1,36,62,365	...	14,85,311	...
1888-89	11,43,62,755	9,20,97,887	2,22,64,868	...	13,07,206	...
1889-90	11,97,56,546	10,04,32,740	1,93,23,806	...	15,56,134	...
1890-91	12,67,28,410	11,21,26,308	1,46,02,102	...	...	9,48,210
1891-92	12,53,38,536	12,54,30,552	...	92,016	...	34,08,721
1892-93	13,59,20,195	12,17,75,063	1,41,45,132	...	...	9,22,788
1893-94	13,99,74,789	12,15,31,803	1,84,42,986	...	...	22,31,521
1894-95	14,83,88,454	11,85,07,095	2,98,81,359	...	2,82,295	...
1895-96	* 15,34,41,788	* 8,93,68,974	* 6,40,52,814	...	* 8,23,704	...

* The receipts and charges of the Military department included in the figures of the first nine years of this statement have been excluded from those of the year under report, owing to the abolition of the Presidential Army system.

The surplus of the year under report amounted to 640½ lakhs, owing to there being no deduction on account of the Military department. If Rs. 328½ lakhs were deducted as in the previous year, the surplus would stand reduced to 312½ against 300½ lakhs. The revenue of the year, realized in the Civil Department, exceeded that of the previous year by no less than 41½ lakhs, and the expenditure rose by 16½ lakhs. The increase mainly occurred under the heads of Land Revenue, Salt and Abkari, Forest, Police, Education and Medical departments, Stationery and Printing, and Civil Works by Civil officers. Eliminating the transactions of the Military department, the non-civil receipts rose from 130½ lakhs to Rs. 143½ lakhs, the increase occurring mainly under gross earning of State Railways. The charges

GROSS RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

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exceeded those of the previous year by 20½ lakhs, chiefly under State Railways. The receipts and outgoings of the Postal department rose by 7½ and 11½ lakhs, respectively.

The cash balances which stood at 376 lakhs on the 31st March 1895 fell to Rs. 353 lakhs on the 31st March 1896, on which date they were distributed as follows:—

	31st March 1895.	31st March 1896.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Branch Reserve treasury	92,39,797	77,44,436	- 14,95,361
District treasuries	1,98,32,044	1,85,89,160	- 12,42,884
Bank of Madras	27,12,087	31,69,980	+ 4,57,893
Branches of the Bank	58,18,428	57,99,114	- 19,314
Total	3,76,02,356	3,53,02,690	- 22,99,666

The fall of 23 lakhs in the balances was due partly to the larger drawings by the Secretary of State and other provinces, and partly to the net excess debit under Debt and Remittance heads.

The following is a summary of the more important receipts and disbursements under 'Debts and Foreign Transactions':—

	1894-95.	1895-96.		1894-95.	1895-96.
Receipts.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	Charges.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Guaranteed railways	61	66½	Interest on Government securities	38½	30½
Other deposits	6	...	Southern Mahratta Railway.	2	3
Receipts from the Home Department	1	1½	East Coast Railway	30½	26½
Funds obtained by the Military Department from other Governments	157½	...	London bills paid	...	20
London bills outstanding	22½	...	Remittances to other provinces including council bills.	412½	438
Mysore assigned tract	3½	4	Loans	...	3½
Advances, cheques and bills	7½	3½	Exchange transactions	156½	156½
Net unadjusted credits	100	...	Other deposits	...	1
Loans	8½	...	Railway surveys	...	1½
			Bezawada-Madras railway	...	5½
Total	367½	75	Cash and departmental balances increased	26½	21½
Add surplus revenue	299	640½	Net unadjusted debits	...	8½
Grand Total	666½	715½	Total	666½	715½

The following statement shows the different ways in which remittances were made to and from other provinces in 1894-95 and 1895-96:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.		1894-95.	1895-96.
Remittances from Madras.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	Remittances to Madras.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Bills and wire payments on Calcutta	131	64½	Bills and wire transfers from Calcutta	1	12½
Bills and wire payments on Bombay	170	93	Bills and wire transfers from Bombay	1½	1
Transfer to currency	...	109	Bills and wire transfers from Coorg	...	2
Specie	...	6	Specie	...	...
Uncurrent silver	...	½	Small silver coin	5	½
Small silver coin	...	1	Currency notes	16	16
Copper coin	...	½	Transfers from Calcutta	60	20
Council bill payments	194	215½	Copper coin	½	...
			Total received	84	52
Total sent	496½	489½	Net sent from Madras	412½	437½

During the year under report transfers to other provinces through currency were again resumed. The 6 lakhs of remittance in specie was made up of 5 lakhs

whole rupees sent from South Canara to Coorg, and of 1 lakh half rupees sent from Cuddapah to Calcutta.

District treasuries remitted to Madras during the year under report surplus non-issuable currency notes aggregating in value Rs. 42 lakhs against 40 and 18½ lakhs in 1894-95 and 1893-94, respectively, and fresh currency notes aggregating in value Rs. 12 lakhs were sent from the Branch Reserve Treasury at Madras to districts, as against 11 and 15½ lakhs in 1894-95 and 1893-94, respectively.

The following statement exhibits in thousands of rupees the small silver balances at the close of the past two years :—

	Reserve treasuries.	Currency treasuries.	Small coin depôts.	Total.
31st March 1895	8,66	4,15	2,48	15,29
31st March 1896	8,26	2,21	44	10,91
Difference	— 40	— 1,94	— 2,04	— 4,38

The only remittance of small silver received during the year under report was that of Rs. 50,000 in 2-anna pieces from Bombay, as compared with remittances of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 4,44,000 from Calcutta and Bombay, respectively, in 1894-95. Of the remittance from Bombay, Rs. 1,44,000 was remitted direct to Cuddapah from Dharwar. Of the issues aggregating in value Rs. 2,10,000, Rs. 1,10,000 were remitted to Coorg, and Rs. 1,00,000 in half rupees, as already stated, were sent to Calcutta. In 1894-95 the issues, viz., Rs. 70,000, were all to Coorg. The amount which passed into local circulation was thus 278 thousands against Rs. 554 and 65 thousands in 1894-95 and 1893-94, respectively.

The quantity of copper coin which remained at the close of the past two years is shown below in thousands of rupees :—

	Reserve treasuries.	Small coin depôt.	Uncurrent.	Total.
31st March 1895	4,43	2,73	8	7,24
31st March 1896	4,20	2,41	7	6,68
Difference	— 23	— 32	— 1	— 56

Copper coin (pie pieces) to the value of Rs. 15,000 was received from Calcutta during the year against Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 10,600 received from Calcutta and Dharwar, respectively, in 1894-95. The issues which were all to Coorg aggregated Rs. 32,000 against Rs. 47,500 in the previous year. The local circulation thus rose by 39 thousands, whereas in 1894-95 and 1893-94, it decreased by 13 and 30 thousands, respectively.

No important changes in classification were made during the year.

II.—DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The following statements show, under major heads, the receipts and charges of the Imperial, Provincial and Local Funds services in 1894-95 and 1895-96 :—

DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund Receipts.

Major head of account.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.		Actuals of 1895-96 compared with 1894-95.
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
<i>Principal Heads of Revenue.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. Land revenue	3,75,87,069	3,64,34,514	1,63,47,251	1,68,47,990	20,09,759	26,52,126	5,59,44,079	5,59,34,630	— 9,449
III. Salt	1,77,95,355	1,98,14,299	1,58,182	1,60,590	...	...	1,79,53,537	1,99,74,889	+ 20,21,352
IV. Stamps	19,68,302	19,91,830	59,04,908	59,75,491	...	...	78,73,210	79,67,321	+ 94,111
V. Excise	1,02,53,675	1,07,88,044	34,17,892	35,96,015	...	...	1,36,71,567	1,43,84,059	+ 7,12,492
VI. Provincial rates	...	...	...	...	72,53,135	80,15,582	72,53,135	80,15,582	+ 7,62,447
VII. Customs	36,76,392	39,82,447	56,928	82,823	...	...	37,33,320	40,65,270	+ 3,31,950
VIII. Assessed taxes	13,11,264	12,07,663	11,03,006	11,43,059	...	...	24,14,270	23,50,722	— 63,548
IX. Forest	9,47,015	10,55,285	9,47,015	10,55,284	...	...	18,94,300	21,10,569	+ 2,16,269
X. Registration	6,08,204	6,11,120	6,08,203	6,11,119	...	...	12,16,407	12,22,239	+ 5,832
XI. Tributes	34,51,034	34,49,519	...	...	...	...	34,51,034	34,49,519	— 1,515
XII. Interest	3,21,923	3,04,032	1,80,585	1,56,694	1,27,863	43,047	6,30,371	5,03,773	— 1,26,598
<i>Post Office, Telegraph and Mint.</i>									
XIII. Post office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIV. Telegraph	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XV. Mint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Receipts by Civil Departments.</i>									
XVI. Law and justice—									
A. Courts of Law	...	...	7,37,104	7,42,038	...	...	7,37,104	7,42,038	+ 4,934
B. Jails	...	...	4,31,517	4,83,954	...	...	4,31,517	4,83,954	+ 52,437
XVII. Police	...	...	4,73,391	4,80,469	...	...	4,73,391	4,80,469	+ 7,078
XVIII. Marine	...	...	14	1,13,156	...	...	14	1,13,156	+ 1,13,142
XIX. Education	...	...	1,81,399	1,94,640	2,30,267	2,27,110	4,11,666	4,21,750	+ 10,084
XX. Medical	...	...	1,12,725	1,33,579	20,147	22,711	1,32,872	1,56,290	+ 23,418
XXI. Scientific, &c., departments	...	...	1,83,990	2,16,909	...	...	1,83,990	2,16,909	+ 32,919
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>									
XXII. Superannuation	1,12,180	1,28,479	40,706	46,248	562	368	1,53,448	1,75,095	+ 21,647
XXIII. Stationery and printing	17,549	22,078	1,24,309	1,32,942	...	...	1,41,858	1,55,020	+ 13,162
XXV. Miscellaneous	17,673	19,126	1,34,455	1,75,410	6,39,948	6,28,031	8,42,076	8,22,567	— 19,509
XXVI. State railways (gross earnings)	1,19,35,852	1,34,00,909	2,11,785	2,46,586	...	...	1,21,47,637	1,36,47,445	+ 14,99,808
<i>Revenue from Productive Public Works.</i>									
XXIX. Irrigation and navigation (direct receipts)	2,90,169	2,98,302	...	...	...	...	2,90,169	2,98,302	+ 8,133
<i>Receipts from Public Works not classified as Productive.</i>									
XXX. Irrigation and navigation by—									
Public Works department	...	...	1,65,884	1,55,840	...	...	1,65,884	1,55,840	— 10,044
Civil officers	...	...	16,400	11,025	...	...	16,400	11,025	— 5,375
XXXI. Military works	1,23,520	35,356	...	...	...	...	1,29,520	35,356	— 94,164
Civil works by military officers	35	46	...	...	...	...	35	46	+ 11
XXXII. Civil buildings and roads in charge of—									
Public works officers	...	...	1,25,199	1,70,542	10,276	8,712	1,35,475	1,79,254	+ 43,779
Civil officers	...	...	31,157	25,625	9,83,479	10,09,377	10,14,636	10,35,002	+ 20,366
<i>Receipts by Military Department.</i>									
XXXIII. Army	10,77,190	...	...	...	...	...	10,77,190	...	— 10,77,190
<i>Contribution—</i>									
Provincial to Local	...	...	...	...	2,98,300	3,02,680	2,98,300	3,02,680	+ 4,380
Local to Provincial	...	...	5,32,490	3,03,390	...	...	5,32,490	3,03,390	— 2,29,100
Local to Local	...	...	...	...	1,365	2,504	1,365	2,504	+ 1,139
Civil	7,78,59,378	7,97,43,832	3,17,73,627	3,26,88,450	1,15,64,825	1,29,03,536	12,11,97,830	12,53,35,818	+ 41,37,988
Non-civil	1,36,41,023	1,37,99,217	5,02,868	5,72,918	10,276	8,712	1,41,54,167	1,43,80,847	+ 2,26,680
Excluded Local funds	...	...	...	...	8,04,079	7,67,199	8,04,079	7,67,199	— 36,880
Postal department	1,13,79,076	1,21,42,247	...	...	...	...	1,13,79,076	1,21,42,247	+ 7,63,171
Telegraph department	8,53,302	8,15,677	...	...	...	...	8,53,302	8,15,677	— 37,625
Total	10,37,32,779	10,65,00,973	3,22,76,495	3,32,61,368	1,23,79,180	1,36,79,447	14,83,88,454	15,34,41,788	+ 50,53,334

Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund Charges.

Major head of Revenue.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.		Actuals of 1895-96 as compared with 1894-95.
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
1. Refunds and drawbacks	2,33,135	2,12,598	1,71,740	1,22,188	18,644	61,169	4,23,519	3,05,944	- 27,575
2. Assignments and compensation	11,43,797	11,72,028					11,43,797	11,72,028	+ 28,231
3. Land revenue			51,79,221	51,69,059	44,80,910	46,00,730	96,60,131	98,00,680	+ 1,40,549
4. Salt	15,01,201	16,82,786	5,70,246	6,10,178			20,71,447	23,01,004	+ 2,29,557
5. Stamps	86,631	88,633	2,69,953	2,66,497			3,40,604	3,55,890	+ 15,286
6. Excise	4,03,425	5,54,600	1,54,475	1,74,833			6,17,900	6,99,333	+ 81,433
7. Customs			2,01,124	2,31,683			2,01,124	2,31,683	+ 30,559
8. Assessed taxes	11,640	11,609					23,279	23,619	+ 340
9. Forest	6,93,173	7,22,278	6,93,173	7,22,277			13,86,346	14,44,555	+ 58,209
10. Registration	3,97,734	4,08,269	3,97,735	4,08,270			7,95,469	8,16,539	+ 21,070
11. Interest on ordinary debt			1,66,911	1,69,188			1,66,911	1,69,188	+ 2,277
12. Interest on other obligations	23,950	20,410			4,316	4,014	28,266	24,424	- 3,842
13. Post office			84,906	88,241			84,906	88,241	+ 3,335
14. General administration	2,92,669	2,92,238	10,25,097	10,26,625	3,16,312	3,26,114	16,33,078	16,44,875	+ 11,797
15. A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law			46,52,718	46,70,092			46,52,718	46,70,092	+ 17,374
16. B. Do. Jails			10,26,044	10,34,772			10,26,044	10,34,772	+ 8,728
17. Police			43,96,623	45,82,639			43,96,623	45,82,639	+ 1,86,016
18. Marine			47,697	47,697			47,697	47,697	
19. Education			16,38,065	16,72,721	11,43,035	11,68,370	27,81,700	28,41,091	+ 59,391
20. Ecclesiastical	3,87,706	4,20,554					3,87,706	4,20,554	+ 32,848
21. Medical			12,98,683	12,94,738	13,65,864	14,18,506	26,04,547	27,13,244	+ 10,697
22. Scientific, &c., departments			82,627	82,627			82,627	82,627	
23. Territorial and political pensions	7,043	7,833	4,07,215	4,04,654			4,14,258	4,12,487	- 1,771
24. Civil furlough and absentee allowances	7,12,763	6,54,594					7,12,763	6,54,594	- 58,169
25. Superannuation allowances and pensions	969	839					969	839	- 130
26. Stationery and printing	42,789	39,639	14,46,566	14,85,342	8,045	11,353	14,97,370	15,26,354	+ 28,984
27. Miscellaneous	2,09,304	3,63,261	9,49,768	9,49,025			11,98,072	13,11,286	+ 1,12,314
28. Famine relief	22,365	22,427	1,38,814	1,44,181	3,10,782	3,10,108	4,71,861	4,76,717	+ 4,856
29. Construction of protective railways			371	2,248			371	2,248	+ 1,877
30. Do. irrigation works	3,09,726	2,26,477					3,09,726	2,26,477	- 83,249
31. Construction of railways, &c.			1,26,684	52,628			1,26,684	52,628	- 74,056
<i>Expenditure on Provincial Public Works Accounts.</i>									
32. State Railways (working expenses)	77,00,938	86,10,190	1,30,730	1,52,822			78,31,677	87,63,012	+ 9,31,335
33. Guaranteed companies	1,65,025	1,46,766					1,65,025	1,46,766	- 18,259
34. Subsidised Companies Land, &c.	12,031	8,506					12,031	8,506	- 3,525
35. Miscellaneous railway expenditure	1,05,783	1,89,907	7,433				98,350	1,89,907	+ 91,557
36. Irrigation and navigation (working and maintenance)	11,12,031	13,16,103					11,12,031	13,16,103	+ 2,04,072
<i>Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive.</i>									
37. Irrigation and navigation—By public works officers			29,37,487	31,82,954	10,484	27,416	29,47,971	32,10,369	+ 2,62,398
38. By civil officers			3,96,908	3,72,678			3,96,908	3,72,678	- 24,230
39. Military works	5,66,201	7,60,797					5,66,201	7,60,797	+ 1,94,596
40. Civil works by military officers			220	814			220	814	+ 594
41. Civil works in charge of—Public works officers	22,382	36,531	20,89,933	25,31,359	47,786	67,706	21,09,051	26,35,666	+ 4,75,545
42. Civil officers			4,20,576	8,55,903	39,70,499	42,29,771	43,97,076	50,85,674	+ 6,88,598
<i>Army Services.</i>									
43. Army	3,38,89,507						3,38,89,507		- 3,38,89,507
<i>Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.</i>									
44. State Railways	85,83,493	89,29,393					85,83,493	89,29,393	+ 3,45,900
45. Irrigation works	14,14,405	13,37,363					14,14,405	13,37,363	- 77,042
<i>Contributions</i>									
Provincial to Local			2,98,300	3,02,680			2,98,300	3,02,680	+ 4,380
Local to Provincial					5,32,490	3,03,390	5,32,490	3,03,390	- 2,29,100
Transfers between Local and Local					1,365	2,503	1,365	2,503	+ 1,138
<i>Civil</i>									
Civil	63,21,751	66,46,977	2,57,77,508	2,65,90,330	1,16,24,007	1,21,30,125	4,37,25,266	4,53,73,432	+ 16,50,166
Non-civil	5,38,71,742	2,15,62,847	55,76,710	62,22,443	5,92,075	4,01,014	6,00,39,527	2,81,86,304	- 3,18,53,223
Excluded Local Funds					8,76,634	8,18,140	8,76,634	8,18,140	- 58,494
Charges of the Postal department	1,33,49,193	1,44,70,199					1,33,49,193	1,44,70,199	+ 11,21,006
Charges of the Telegraph department	5,18,475	5,40,899					5,18,475	5,40,899	+ 22,424
<i>Total Expenditure</i>									
Total Expenditure	7,40,61,161	4,32,20,922	3,13,53,218	3,28,18,773	1,30,92,716	1,33,49,279	11,85,07,095	8,93,68,974	- 2,91,38,121
<i>Surplus or Deficit</i>									
Imperial	+2,96,71,618	+6,32,80,051					+2,96,71,618	+6,32,80,051	+3,36,08,433
Provincial			+9,23,277	+4,42,595			+9,23,277	+4,42,595	+4,80,682
Incorporated Local					6,40,981	+3,81,109	6,40,981	+3,81,109	+10,22,090
Excluded Local					72,555	50,941	72,555	50,941	+21,614
<i>Total Surplus or Deficit</i>									
Total Surplus or Deficit	+2,96,71,618	+6,32,80,051	+9,23,277	+4,42,595	7,19,539	+3,30,168	+2,98,81,359	+6,40,52,814	+3,41,71,455
<i>Grand Total</i>									
Grand Total	10,37,32,779	10,65,00,973	3,22,76,495	3,32,61,368	1,37,79,180	1,36,79,447	14,83,88,454	15,34,41,788	+50,53,334

IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL SERVICES—(A) CIVIL.

The receipts and charges of Imperial and Provincial sections taken together, i.e., without distinction of Imperial and Provincial, are given in the following statement:—

Difference between 1895-96 and 1894-95.	Receipts—(Actuals).		Major heads of account.	Charges—(Actuals).		Difference between 1895-96 and 1894-95.
	1894-95.	1895-96.		1894-95.	1895-96.	
RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.
- 6,51,816	5,39,34,320	5,32,82,504	Land revenue	51,79,221	51,99,950	+ 20,729
+ 20,21,352	1,70,53,537	1,99,74,889	Salt	20,77,147	23,01,964	+ 2,24,817
+ 94,111	78,73,210	79,67,321	Stamps	3,46,604	3,55,330	+ 8,726
+ 7,12,492	1,36,71,567	1,43,84,059	Excise	6,17,900	6,99,333	+ 81,433
+ 3,31,950	87,33,320	40,65,270	Customs	2,01,124	2,31,683	+ 30,559
+ 80,106	22,06,013	22,36,119	Assessed taxes	23,279	23,619	+ 340
+ 2,16,539	18,94,030	21,10,569	Forest	13,86,346	14,44,555	+ 58,209
+ 5,832	12,16,407	12,22,239	Registration	7,95,469	8,16,539	+ 21,070
+ 28,10,566	10,24,82,404	10,52,92,970	Total	1,06,27,390	1,10,72,973	+ 4,45,583
<i>Miscellaneous other heads.</i>						
- 41,782	5,02,508	4,60,726	Interest on ordinary debt	1,66,956	1,59,188	- 7,768
...	...	...	Interest on other obligations	23,950	20,410	- 3,540
...	...	...	Refunds and drawbacks	4,04,874	3,34,786	- 70,088
- 1,515	34,51,034	34,49,519	Assignments and compensations	11,43,798	11,72,028	+ 28,230
...	...	...	Tributes from Native States			
...	...	...	Post office	84,906	88,241	+ 3,335
+ 4,934	7,37,104	7,42,038	General administration	13,17,766	13,18,761	+ 995
...	...	...	Law and justice—Courts of Law	46,52,718	46,70,092	+ 17,374
+ 52,436	4,31,517	4,83,953	Do. Jails	10,26,044	10,34,772	+ 8,728
+ 7,078	4,73,391	4,80,469	Police	43,96,623	45,82,539	+ 1,86,016
+ 1,13,142	14	1,13,156	Marine	47,697	47,697	
+ 13,241	1,81,399	1,94,640	Education	16,38,665	16,72,721	+ 34,056
...	...	...	Ecclesiastical	3,87,706	4,20,554	+ 32,848
+ 20,854	1,12,725	1,33,579	Medical	12,98,683	12,94,738	- 3,945
...	...	...	Political	86,302	84,890	- 1,412
+ 32,919	1,83,990	2,16,909	Scientific and other minor department	4,14,258	4,12,487	- 1,771
...	...	...	Territorial and political pensions	7,12,763	6,54,594	- 58,169
...	...	...	Civil furlough and absentee allowance	969	839	- 130
+ 21,841	1,52,886	1,74,727	Superannuation allowance and pension	14,89,325	15,25,001	+ 35,676
+ 13,162	1,41,858	1,55,020	Stationery and printing	11,98,972	13,11,286	+ 1,12,314
- 7,591	2,02,127	1,94,536	Miscellaneous	1,61,079	1,66,608	+ 5,529
...	...	...	Famine relief	371	2,248	+ 1,877
...	...	...	Miscellaneous railway expenditure	7,433		+ 7,433
+ 34,751	2,11,785	2,46,536	State railway traffic receipts			
...	...	...	Construction of railways	1,26,684	52,628	- 74,056
...	...	...	State railway working expenses	1,30,739	1,52,822	+ 22,083
- 5,375	16,400	11,025	Irrigation and navigation by civil officers	3,96,908	3,72,678	- 24,230
- 10,044	1,65,884	1,55,840	Irrigation and navigation by public works officers	29,37,487	31,82,954	+ 2,45,467
- 5,532	31,157	25,625	Civil works by civil officers	4,20,576	8,55,903	+ 4,35,327
+ 45,343	1,25,109	1,70,542	Do. by public works officers	20,89,933	25,31,359	+ 4,41,426
- 2,29,100	5,32,490	3,03,390	Contributions	2,98,300	3,02,680	+ 4,380
+ 58,762	76,53,468	77,12,230	Total, other heads	2,70,47,579	2,89,92,777	+ 19,45,198
+ 29,69,328	11,01,35,872	11,30,05,200	Total, Imperial and Provincial	3,76,74,969	3,94,65,750	+ 17,90,781

The following statement shows 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 (abkâri).	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.	RS. A. P.					
1894-95	...	...		1 8 2	0 1 0	0 3 6	0 5 8	0 0 4	0 1 8	0 7 9	2 12 1						
1895-96	...	...		1 7 11	0 1 1	0 3 7	0 6 1	0 0 4	0 1 10	0 7 10	2 12 8						

The incidence of land revenue taxation was lowest in Vizagapatam (As. 8-10) and highest in Kistna (Rs. 2-15-8), whilst the rate of assessment fell from Rs. 1-8-2 in 1894-95 to Rs. 1-7-11 in 1895-96.

(1) LAND REVENUE.

Receipts.

The receipts under land revenue for the past two years are classified below in detail of minor heads:—

Minor heads.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Difference + or -.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ordinary revenue	5,34,08,885	5,31,17,627	- 2,91,258
Suspended assignments for Village service—Imperial	4,20,836	9,135	- 4,11,801
Sale-proceeds of waste lands, &c., and receipts for the improvement of Government estates	46,149	86,260	+ 40,111
Fisheries and other receipts classified in the miscellaneous revenue	58,350	69,482	+ 11,132
Total	5,39,34,320	5,32,82,504	- 6,51,816

Excluding the receipts under the specially opened minor head 'Suspended assignment for Village service—Imperial,' the receipts of the year under report fell below those of the year before by Rs. 2,40,015; that is say, a decrease of Rs. 2,91,258 under Ordinary Revenue was counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 51,243 under the remaining minor heads. Under Ordinary Revenue, there were large decreases in Tanjore, Gódvári, Tinnevely and Madura, but that in Tanjore was partly accounted for by the revised settlement, owing to which a portion of the demand for 1895-96 was collected in 1894-95. Damages caused by the floods in September 1895 suspended collections in Gódvári, whilst smaller arrears at the beginning of the year and an unfavourable season reduced receipts in Madura and Tinnevely respectively. These decreases were counterbalanced by increases in Trichinopoly, Kistna, Kurnool and Bellary. The increase in Trichinopoly, which amounted to Rs. 4,14,000, was due to the introduction of the revised revenue settlement into the district.

Charges.

The Land Revenue charges amounted to Rs. 51,99,950, or Rs. 20,729 more than in the previous year as shown below:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	Difference + or -.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Charges of district administration	38,64,172	39,37,101	+ 72,929
Charges of fishery collections	3,990	4,680	+ 690
Survey and settlement	9,59,441	8,43,637	- 1,15,804
Land records and agriculture	3,42,988	4,07,302	+ 64,314
Inám Commissioner	8,630	7,230	- 1,400
Total	51,79,221	51,99,950	+ 20,729

The increase under 'Charges of District administration' was due to (a) the larger extra cost entailed by the grant of privilege leave, (b) the average rate of exchange compensation allowance having been higher than in the previous year, and (c) a change in classification in regard to Special Fund clerks. Both the excess under 'Land Records and Agriculture' and the saving shown under 'Survey and Settlement' were mainly nominal, for, owing to a re-organization of the Survey department, the charges for 'Maintenance of Survey Records' (Rs. 67,000) were transferred from the head of 'Survey and Settlement' to that of 'Land Records and Agriculture.'

(2) SALT.

Manufacture.

The season especially in the Southern division, was not very favourable for salt manufacture during the year under report. The total quantity of salt manufactured and received into store amounted to 8,832,093 maunds against 9,037,198 maunds

in the previous year. There was thus a total decrease of 205,105 maunds in the outturn of the year, of which only 12,623 maunds appertained to Government salt. The decrease of 192,482 maunds in the outturn of excise salt was due partly to the suspension of manufacture by the Covelong licensees, and partly to the unfavourable character of the season in the Negapatam and Tinnevely sub-divisions. The stocks of Government salt in the Presidency at the close of the year showed an increase of 1,912,707 maunds and those of excise salt a decrease of 1,606,363 maunds, resulting in a net increase of 3.06 lakhs of maunds. The following statement gives the total quantity of salt issued in the past two years:—

Items.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Difference.
	1. MDS.	1. MDS.	1. MDS.
Issued for home and inland consumption	8,221,645	8,271,396	+ 49,751
Issued for fish-curing	148,822	170,790	+ 21,968
Sold to the French Government	54,880	53,127	- 1,753
Issued for export	280,488	437,768	+ 157,280
Total	8,705,835	8,933,081	+ 227,246

The largest increase was under 'Exports,' no less than 435,768 maunds of duty-bearing salt having been exported to Penang.

The receipts of the year under report amounted, as shown below, to Rs. 1,97,69,457 against Rs. 1,78,46,130 in 1894-95:—

Revenue and
expenditure
— Madras
salt.

Items.	Receipts in 1895-96.			Total receipts in 1894-95.
	Duty.	Cost price.	Total.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Issues for home and inland consumption	26,51,587	2,19,457	28,71,044	27,42,982
Issues for French Government	...	8,117	8,117	8,526
Issues for fish-curing	...	1,45,539	1,45,539	1,26,739
Customs duty	9,826	...	9,826	18,390
Excise duty	1,65,74,359	...	1,65,74,359	1,47,91,336
	1,92,35,772	3,73,113	1,96,08,885	1,76,87,973
Miscellaneous	1,60,572	...	1,60,572	1,58,157
Total	1,93,96,344	3,73,113	1,97,69,457	1,78,46,130

The increase of Rs. 19,23,327 was spread over several items, but occurred chiefly under 'Excise Duty,' and was due to larger realizations, both on account of salt issued on cash payment of duty and previous credits. There was also an increase of Rs. 1,28,250 under Duty on Government salt, sold for Home and Inland consumption, owing to increased sales consequent on the sale of Government salt in some of the reserve extensions. Of the total receipts, Rs. 72,55,190 were realized on account of Government salt sold and excise salt removed on cash payment (inclusive of the issues to the French Government and for fish-curing purposes), and Rs. 1,23,43,869 on account of salt issued on credit both before and during the year. The value of the quantity of salt issued on credit was Rs. 1,06,04,185, of which Rs. 69,10,171 were collected within the year, and Rs. 36,94,014 were outstanding at its close. A sum of Rs. 54,33,698 was realized on account of salt issued in the preceding year. The total charges of the department excluding those debitable to 'Excise,' and those due to the transfer of the salt administration of Orissa to this Presidency, amounted to Rs. 21,52,084 against Rs. 19,23,423 in the year before. The increase of Rs. 2,29,661 over the previous

year was due chiefly to the extension of the tree-tax system, the re-introduction of the monopoly system into certain excise factories, and to the transfer of Government salt from the factories in the Vayalur and Ennore Circles to the Madras Depôt for storage.

Orissa salt.

The receipts under the head of Orissa salt rose from Rs. 1,07,407 in 1894-95 to Rs. 2,05,433 in 1895-96. The increase occurred under 'Government salt,' and represented the increase in the sales of the locally-manufactured salt of the Puri district. The charges fell from Rs. 1,54,024 in 1894-95 to Rs. 1,48,880 in the year under report.

(3) STAMPS.

Stamp revenue showed a progressive increase, indicative of an increase in litigation and growth of trade. The actuals of the past three years were Rs. 74,32,426 in 1893-94, Rs. 78,73,210 in 1894-95 and Rs. 79,67,321 in 1895-96. The charges also rose from Rs. 3,46,604 to Rs. 3,55,330, the increase being due almost entirely to larger issues from central stores.

(4) EXCISE.

Abkâri.

Abkâri receipts amounted to Rs. 1,39,32,409, or Rs. 6,72,211 more than in 1894-95. These receipts also showed a progressive increase consequent chiefly on (1) an increased consumption of country spirits, (2) successful working and extension of the tree-tax system, and (3) the higher rentals obtained for arrack and toddy vend privileges. The charges amounted to Rs. 6,98,388 against Rs. 6,15,860 in 1894-95.

Opium.

Opium receipts rose from Rs. 4,11,369 to Rs. 4,51,650. The charges were Rs. 945 against Rs. 2,040 in 1894-95, in which year the amount adjusted for loss by dryage and wastage of opium was greater than in the year under report.

(5) CUSTOMS.

Sea Customs.

The receipts under 'Sea Customs' exclusive of the Import duty on salt amounted to Rs. 39,12,624, or Rs. 3,61,230 more than in the previous year. An increase of Rs. 4,74,000 in round figures under 'Imports' was counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 1,13,000 under other items, chiefly 'Exports.' Import duty on all items except cotton 'chemicals, drugs, medicines and dyeing and tanning materials' and 'oils' showed an increase. The decrease under 'Exports' was attributed to a considerable fall in the exports of rice to Ceylon and Mauritius. The charges rose from Rs. 1,86,563 to Rs. 2,16,288, owing to additional establishments entertained in connection with the markets.

Land Customs.

The receipts under Land Customs fell from Rs. 1,81,926 to Rs. 1,52,646, and included Rs. 3,963 and Rs. 20,193 respectively, on account of 'Excise Duty on Cotton Manufactures.' A large decrease occurred under 'Exports' due to smaller exportation of rice for shipment at Karikal. The charges for collection rose from Rs. 14,561 to Rs. 15,395.

(6) ASSESSED TAXES.

The receipts and charges were, respectively, Rs. 22,86,000 and Rs. 23,619 against Rs. 22,06,000 and Rs. 23,279 in 1894-95. The yearly improvement in receipts is apparently a proof of careful assessments and commercial prosperity. The charges were nearly the same as in the previous year.

(7) FOREST.

The receipts and charges of the Forest department amounted to Rs. 21,10,569 and Rs. 14,44,555, respectively, against Rs. 18,94,030 and Rs. 13,86,346 in 1894-95. The surplus obtained in the year under report was thus Rs. 6,66,014, or Rs. 1,58,330 more than in the year before, and the highest on record.

(8) REGISTRATION.

Both the receipts and charges under Registration showed an increase in the year under report, the receipts rising from Rs. 12,16,407 to Rs. 12,22,239 and the charges from Rs. 7,95,469 to Rs. 8,16,539. The increase in the charges was the result of the continued expansion of departmental operations.

(9) OTHER HEADS.

The aggregate receipts and charges comprised in this class are compared below:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	Difference.
Receipts	Rs. 76,53,468	Rs. 77,12,230	+ 58,762
Charges	2,70,47,578	2,83,92,777	+ 13,45,199

The net difference of Rs. 58,762 in the receipts is the result of an increase of Rs. 3,59,704 under 11 heads counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 3,00,939 under the remaining 7 heads as shown below:—

Increase.		Decrease.	
	RS.		RS.
Law and Justice { Courts	4,934	Interest	41,782
Police { Jails	52,436	Tributes	1,515
Police {	7,078	Miscellaneous	7,591
Marine	1,13,142	Irrigation and Navigation by Civil officers.	5,375
Education	13,241	Do. do. by Public Works officers	10,044
Medical	20,854	Civil works by Civil officers	5,532
Scientific, &c., departments	32,919	Contributions	2,29,100
Pensions	21,841		
Stationery and printing	13,162		
State Railways	34,751		
Civil works by Public Works officers	45,343		
Total	3,59,701	Net increase	3,00,939
			58,762
		Total	3,59,701

The increase under 'Jails' was in the sale-proceeds of manufactures, very large supplies being made to the Police, the Public Works, the Military and the Postal departments. Allowing for fluctuations in other items, the increase under Police may be said to be due to the recoveries on account of the Punitive Police entertained in connection with the Kalugumalai and the Malabar Mopla riots. The larger increase under 'Marine' was due to the balance of contribution, made to the Pamban Pilotage Funds on account of the Dredger *Wenlock* in previous years, being re-adjusted to the credit of Provincial Funds in the year under report. The improvement under 'Education' occurred almost entirely in the fees collected at the Law and Teachers' Colleges, and the main increase under 'Medical' was due to a recovery of about Rs. 30,000 from the Municipalities of Tanjore and Madura in connection with the Sanitary Engineer's establishment. Large sales from the Cinchona plantations chiefly accounted for the increase under 'Scientific and other Minor departments.' The increase under 'Pensions' was spread over several items, but chiefly under subscriptions to the Military Fund and contributions for pensions and gratuities. The increase under 'State Railways' was due to the increase in the traffic receipts of the Mayavaram-Muttupet Railway, and that under 'Civil Works by Public Works Officers' to fluctuations chiefly under 'Sales of buildings,' 'Sales of tools and plant' and 'Fines, refunds and miscellaneous.' The decrease under 'Interest' was due to a falling off in the interest on advances to cultivators consequent on the improvement in the season, and the punctual repayments of the large State loans taken by the ryots in 1891-92 and 1892-93. The receipts classified under 'Miscellaneous' are fluctuating in character. The fall in the year under report occurred under 'Unclaimed Deposits.' The receipts under 'Irrigation and Navigation by Civil Officers' chiefly comprised contributions by ryots, which are also of fluctuating nature. The decrease under 'Irrigation and Navigation by Public Works Officers' took place chiefly under 'Water-supply to towns,' and 'Navigation' subordinate to 'Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.' In

1894-95 certain refunds of expenditure relating to previous years were credited; hence the decrease under 'Civil Works by Civil Officers' in 1895-96. The large decrease under 'Contribution' was due to the short expenditure adjusted on account of the Māvaram-Muttupet Railway, counterbalanced by an increase under District Audit Clerks, owing to the debit of the pay of Special Fund clerks to '3. Land Revenue—Provincial.' The comparison of the expenditure side is given below:—

Increase.		Decrease.	
	RS.		RS.
Assignments and compensations ...	28,230	Interest on ordinary debt ...	7,768
Post office ...	3,335	Interest on other obligations ...	3,540
General Administration ...	995	Refunds and drawbacks ...	70,088
Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	17,374	Marine ...	32,727
Law and Justice—Jails ...	8,728	Medical ...	3,945
Police ...	1,86,016	Political ...	1,472
Education ...	34,056	Scientific, &c., departments ...	1,771
Ecclesiastical ...	32,848	Territorial and political pensions ...	58,169
Superannuations ...	35,676	Civil furlough ...	130
Stationery and printing ...	1,12,314	Construction of railways ...	74,056
Miscellaneous ...	5,529	Irrigation and Navigation by Civil officers ...	24,230
Famine relief ...	1,877		
Miscellaneous Railway expenditure ...	7,433		
State Railways—Working expenses ...	22,083		
Irrigation and Navigation by Public Works officers ...	2,45,467		
Civil works by Civil officers ...	4,35,327		
Civil works by Public Works officers ...	4,41,426		
Contributions ...	4,380		
Total ...	16,23,094	Add net increase ...	13,45,198
		Total ...	16,23,094

Higher rates allowed for compensation allowance accounted for Rs. 47,000 of the increased expenditure. Under 'Law and Justice—Courts of Law,' decreased expenditure on account of the High Court and Law officers was more than counterbalanced by excesses under Civil and Sessions Courts and Criminal Courts. The saving under High Court was due to the appointment of Registrar, Appellate Side, having been held by junior officers, and to the vacancy caused by the retirement of one of the Puisne Judges not having been filled up for about a month. Charges on account of 'Law Officers' in 1894-95 were swollen by certain large cases. On the other hand, the increase under 'Civil and Sessions Courts' was due chiefly to the absence of fewer senior covenanted officers on leave out of India, whilst the small causes that raised the charges under 'Land Revenue Charges for District Administration' accounted for the increase under Criminal Courts. There was a saving of Rs. 14,000 in the maintenance charges of prisoners, owing to a fall in jail population, and in the price of food-grains, which was more than counterbalanced by an increase under manufactures. The net increase, however, was more than covered by an increase in the receipts. The main cause of the increase under 'Police' was the additions made to the District Police force from time to time during the year. The charges for travelling also exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 37,000 owing to the extension of railways, and the cost of Railway credit notes thereby rose considerably. The increase under 'Education' was chiefly in the charges for 'Inspection and Grants-in-aid and Payments by results.' The charges for inspection showed a progressive increase, while grants-in-aid payments were fluctuating charges. The charges under 'Ecclesiastical' depend upon the number of chaplains absent on leave out of India and superannuations are growing charges. The increase of Rs. 1,12,314 under 'Stationery and Printing' was almost entirely in the purchase of stationery for central stores, and in the issues therefrom to heads of offices and departments. The large excess was due chiefly to the issue of new articles, such as typewriters, locks, carbon and duplicating papers, &c., and to the generally increased demand from departments. The charges classed under 'Miscellaneous' are fluctuating in character. The excess under 'Famine Relief' represents the amount expended for the relief of the poor, who suffered by the floods at Ellore in the district of Gódvári. The increase under 'Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure' is nominal, as it represents the refund of the unspent balance advanced for the Nanjangod-Gúdálúr Survey and the West Coast Railway reconnaissance, credited as a minus entry under charges in 1894-95. The increase under 'State Railways' is the increase in the working charges of the Māvaram-Muttupet Railway. The increase under 'Irrigation and Navigation by Public Works Officers' was under

'Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept' and 'Agricultural Works.' The increase in the former is attributed to the debit to it of the charges of a new project called the Nandyar Channel extension, and large amounts were also spent on the Muneru, Sagileru and Buckingham Canal projects. The construction and repair of 'Agricultural Works' were more extensively carried out in the Ganjam, Gódvári and Kistna districts in 1895-96 than in 1894-95. The increase in the two foregoing accounts was counterbalanced by short expenditure under 'Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept' owing chiefly to the decrease of expenditure in 1895-96 on Minor Works, Public Works Department, and partly to the transfer to 'Civil Works—Provincial' of the charges for the special establishment employed from September 1895 for the investigation of Tank Restoration Works. In 1895-96, a sum of Rs. 3,50,000 was paid to the Madras Municipality for construction of an incinerator and for other sanitary improvements, and the grants made to District Municipalities amounted to Rs. 3,23,000 against Rs. 2,23,000 in 1894-95; hence the excess under 'Civil Works by Civil Officers.' The increase of Rs. 4,41,426 under 'Civil Works by Public Works Officers' is put down to a larger programme of work. The decrease under 'Interest on Ordinary Debt' represents decrease in loans outstanding. 'Refunds and Drawbacks' are fluctuating payments. Under 'Marine' Rs. 36,000 were adjusted in 1894-95 to cover deficits of Port Funds, but in the year under review no such adjustment was made. 'Territorial and Political Pensions' decrease annually owing to lapses by death and by commutations. The decrease in the charges for construction of railways is accounted for by the completion of the Māvaram-Muttupet Railway which was opened for traffic in April 1894. The charges for 'Irrigation and Navigation by Civil Officers' are affected by the transfers to the agency of the Public Works department of works originally intended to be carried out in the Civil department.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(B) PUBLIC WORKS.

The following statement compares the receipts connected with Imperial Public Works during the past two years:—

Nature of receipts.	Actuals.		Difference.
	1894-95.	1895-96.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Irrigation and Navigation—			
Direct revenue from Productive Public Works ...	2,90,169	2,98,302	+ 8,133
2. Military—			
Military Works ...	1,29,520	35,356	- 94,164
Civil Works ...	35	46	+ 11
3. Railways ...	1,19,35,852	1,34,00,909	+ 14,65,057
Total ...	1,23,55,576	1,37,34,613	+ 13,79,037

The increase under Irrigation and Navigation was due chiefly to increased water-rate collections in the Kurnool Canal. The improvement under Railways was due to the opening of a few more sections of the East Coast Railway for traffic, and to increased receipts in the South Indian Railway, owing chiefly to (1) general development of traffic, (2) exceptionally large attendance at festivals at Srirangam and Chidambaram, and (3) the festivals at Mailam, Tiruvallúr and Palni occurring twice during 1895-96. The actuals of 1894-95 included the sale-proceeds of the Commissariat granary and its site at Madras; hence the decrease in the receipts under Military Works in 1895-96.

penditure.

The expenditure was as follows :—

Nature of expenditure.	Actuals.		Difference.
	1894-95.	1895-96.	
1. Railways—	RS.	RS.	RS.
South Indian Railway	51,19,718	58,05,415	+ 6,85,697
East Coast Railway	35,78,154	38,06,094	+ 2,27,940
Mysore State Railway	10,91,508	10,94,332	+ 2,824
Madras-Ennore Railway	1,70,581	3,41,608	+ 1,71,027
Bezawada-Madras State Railway	68,960	12,20,602	+ 11,51,642
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Railway	2,55,510	2,71,532	+ 16,022
Pári Branch Railway	6,796	.....	- 6,796
Mahanadi Bridge Survey	.....	28,902	+ 28,902
Vizianagram-Párvatipuram Railway Survey	14,057	15,046	+ 989
Madura-Pámban Railway Survey	21,897	21,737	- 160
Arsikeri-Mangalore Railway Survey	30,116	99,869	+ 69,753
Shoranur-Cochin Railway Survey	11,372	15,080	+ 3,708
Calicut-Cannanore Railway Survey	21,545	9,273	- 12,272
State outlay on Guaranteed Railways	1,55,025	1,46,766	- 8,259
State Subsidised Companies (Nilgiri Railway)	12,031	8,506	- 3,525
2. Irrigation and Navigation—			
Famine relief and insurance	.....	.....	.....
Construction of Protective Irrigation works	3,09,726	2,26,477	- 83,249
Capital expenditure of Irrigation works not charged against revenue	14,14,405	13,37,363	- 77,042
Major works—Working expenses	11,12,031	13,16,103	+ 2,04,072
Minor works—Working expenses	5,66,201	7,60,797	+ 1,94,596
3. Military			
Military works	220	814	+ 594
Civil works	22,382	36,531	+ 14,149
Total	1,99,82,235	2,15,62,847	+ 15,80,612

The increase under Railways was chiefly due to (1) renewal of lines, repairs and renewal of coaching vehicles, and payment of gratuity and furlough allowance to Mr. W. S. Betts, late Agent, South Indian Railway, (2) larger outlay on the construction of the Madras-Ennore Railway line, and (3) the construction of a new line, Bezawada-Madras State Railway. Increased expenditure on these accounts was somewhat counterbalanced by short expenditure on the East Coast Railway. The increase under Irrigation and Navigation—Major Works—Working Expenses was owing to increased expenditure on the maintenance and minor improvements of the Kistna Delta, the Sangam Anicut and Rushikulya Projects; whilst the decrease under Construction of Protective Irrigation Works and Capital Expenditure, not charged against Revenue, was owing to less expenditure on the Periyár Works, and to a small programme of work in connection with the construction of Protective Irrigation Works. The large outlay under Military Works was due to (1) the construction of detention hospital and stables for Military Officers in Fort St. George, (2) completing the requirements of the station hospitals at Wellington and Bangalore, (3) dismantling certain old buildings and constructing a new tailor's shed at the Army Clothing Factory, Madras, and (4) the outlay on the Bangalore water-supply. The excess under Civil Works was owing to the commencement during the year of Meteorological Works in the Madura Division, and partly to large outlay on the Postal and Telegraph Works.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(C) 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.
1891-92	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1892-93	1,01,72,168	1,27,13,534	+ 25,41,366	7,53,066	7,06,594	- 46,472
1893-94	1,08,17,927	1,39,01,333	+ 30,83,406	8,13,472	5,32,101	- 2,81,371
1894-95	1,08,87,497	1,31,37,206	+ 22,49,709	7,88,918	5,30,767	- 2,58,151
1895-96	1,13,79,076	1,33,49,193	+ 19,70,117	8,53,302	5,18,475	- 3,34,827
	1,21,42,247	1,44,70,199	+ 23,27,952	8,51,677	5,40,899	- 3,10,778

The receipts and outgoings of the Postal department in 1895-96 considerably exceeded those of the previous year, the excess being principally in the transactions of District Savings' banks. 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.	Sale of Postal Service Stamps.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1893-94	17,92,877	3,83,895	27,535	...
1894-95	19,16,538	3,95,264	29,392	372
1895-96	20,06,890	4,08,925	30,757	20,273

The increase in the charges of the Telegraph department was chiefly due to outlay on the construction of lines.

III.—PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

The receipts and charges of Provincial services for the past five years are given in the subjoined statement :—

Major heads of account.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1895-96 compared with 1894-95.
Income, Provincial Services.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. Land revenue	1,49,50,880	1,59,33,248	1,64,68,045	1,63,47,251	1,68,47,990	+ 5,00,739
III. Salt	1,18,111	1,68,965	1,34,652	1,58,182	1,60,590	+ 2,408
IV. Stamps	50,60,681	55,23,367	55,74,320	59,04,908	59,75,491	+ 70,583
V. Excise	30,34,909	30,27,866	32,18,665	34,17,892	35,96,015	+ 1,78,123
VII. Customs	35,032	54,008	47,709	56,928	82,823	+ 25,895
VIII. Assessed taxes	8,68,090	9,26,618	10,30,946	11,03,006	11,43,059	+ 40,053
IX. Forest	16,94,215	7,88,606	9,73,591	9,47,015	10,55,284	+ 1,08,269
X. Registration	6,17,243	6,59,190	5,99,592	6,08,203	6,11,119	+ 2,916
XII. Interest	43,515	84,773	1,79,386	1,80,585	1,56,694	- 23,891
XIII. Post office	1	669	1	...	...	...
XVI. Law and Justice—						
A. Courts of Law	6,56,823	6,63,097	6,97,386	7,37,104	7,42,038	+ 4,934
B. Jails	2,58,153	3,59,490	3,66,135	4,31,517	4,83,954	+ 52,437
XVII. Police	4,27,263	4,63,575	4,96,042	4,73,390	4,80,469	+ 7,079
XVIII. Marine	3,777	234	25	14	1,13,156	+ 1,13,142
XIX. Education	1,33,389	1,57,800	1,85,835	1,81,398	1,94,640	+ 13,242
XX. Medical	80,524	84,836	86,742	1,12,725	1,33,579	+ 20,854
XXI. Scientific, &c., departments	1,89,476	1,88,432	1,72,835	1,83,989	2,16,909	+ 32,920
XXII. Superannuation	33,422	31,918	37,906	40,706	46,248	+ 5,542
XXIII. Stationery and printing	90,813	1,07,385	1,12,844	1,24,309	1,32,942	+ 8,633
XXV. Miscellaneous	1,50,411	1,48,081	1,38,980	1,84,455	1,75,410	- 9,045
XXXVI. State Railway Gross Receipts	...	...	...	2,11,785	2,46,536	+ 34,751
XXX. Irrigation and navigation—						
By Civil officers	...	...	5,898	16,400	11,025	- 5,375
By Public Works officers	1,60,631	1,60,448	1,80,294	1,65,884	1,55,840	- 10,044
XXXII. Civil works—						
By Civil officers	18,772	19,412	47,668	31,157	25,625	- 5,532
By Public Works officers	1,43,475	1,16,038	1,28,792	1,25,193	1,70,542	+ 45,349
Contributions from Local	3,51,689	5,54,318	7,12,706	5,32,490	3,03,390	- 2,29,100
Total	2,91,21,295	3,02,22,374	3,15,96,995	3,22,76,492	3,32,61,368	+ 9,84,876
Provincial Deficit	24,17,708	15,90,811	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	3,15,39,003	3,18,13,185	3,15,96,995	3,22,76,492	3,32,61,368	+ 9,84,876

Major heads of account.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1895-96 compared with 1894-95.
<i>Expenditure, Provincial Services.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Refunds and drawbacks ...	1,30,019	1,25,279	1,15,553	1,71,740	1,22,188	- 49,552
3. Land revenue ...	48,70,116	50,75,812	51,66,552	51,79,221	51,99,950	+ 20,729
5. Salt ...	83,367	5,13,455	5,40,175	5,76,246	6,19,178	+ 42,932
6. Stamps ...	1,28,061	2,38,481	2,43,770	2,59,953	2,66,497	+ 6,544
7. Excise ...	1,40,200	1,43,534	1,51,267	1,54,475	1,74,833	+ 20,358
9. Customs ...	1,58,106	1,67,497	1,75,528	2,01,123	2,31,683	+ 30,560
10. Assessed taxes ...	8,144	8,706	10,256	11,639	11,810	+ 171
11. Forest ...	13,13,315	6,61,443	6,77,735	6,93,173	7,22,277	+ 29,104
12. Registration ...	3,55,173	3,69,796	3,80,719	3,97,735	4,08,270	+ 10,535
13. Interest on ordinary debt ...	68,894	1,42,318	1,79,325	1,66,911	1,59,188	- 7,723
15. Post office ...	90,399	79,254	82,174	84,906	88,241	+ 3,335
18. General administration ...	10,06,818	10,01,510	10,03,383	10,25,097	10,26,525	+ 1,428
19. Law and Justice—						
A. Courts of Law ...	43,04,464	44,87,523	45,27,181	46,52,718	46,70,092	+ 17,374
B. Jails ...	9,76,417	10,23,623	10,57,115	10,26,044	10,34,772	+ 8,728
20. Police ...	41,60,531	42,21,093	43,71,297	43,96,523	45,82,539	+ 1,86,016
21. Marine ...	1,50,456	1,09,478	1,23,573	47,697	14,970	- 32,727
22. Education ...	14,54,097	15,64,397	16,17,742	16,38,665	16,72,721	+ 34,056
24. Medical ...	11,57,484	12,21,500	13,16,740	12,98,683	12,94,738	- 3,945
25. Political ...	76,434	91,494	78,067	84,739	82,827	- 1,912
26. Scientific, &c., departments.	3,50,918	3,71,627	4,21,339	4,07,215	4,04,654	- 2,561
29. Superannuation ...	13,17,401	13,58,041	13,79,299	14,46,566	14,85,342	+ 38,776
30. Stationery and printing ...	7,52,744	7,48,124	8,02,020	8,99,768	9,48,025	+ 48,257
32. Miscellaneous ...	1,51,929	1,40,948	1,43,464	1,38,814	1,44,181	+ 5,367
33. Famine relief ...	1,56,629	2,44,260	2,226	371	2,248	+ 1,877
37. Construction of railways ...	4,26,622	9,19,025	6,39,928	1,26,684	52,628	- 74,056
38. State Railway working expenses ...	...	...	...	1,30,739	1,52,822	+ 22,083
41. Miscellaneous railway expenditure ...	36,098	...	10,663	- 7,433	...	+ 7,433
43. Irrigation and navigation—						
By Civil officers ...	...	...	3,35,236	3,96,908	3,72,678	- 24,230
By Public Works officers.	39,98,997	33,31,884	28,06,634	29,37,487	31,82,954	+ 2,45,467
45. Civil works—						
By Civil officers ...	4,21,502	3,84,851	3,49,474	4,20,576	8,55,903	+ 4,35,327
By Public Works officers.	27,16,758	21,53,087	22,91,884	20,89,933	25,31,359	+ 4,41,426
Contributions to Local ...	5,76,910	9,09,145	2,60,312	2,98,300	3,02,680	+ 4,380
Total Provincial Charges ...	3,15,39,003	3,18,13,185	3,12,60,631	3,13,53,216	3,28,18,773	+ 14,65,557
Provincial Surplus ...	...	...	3,36,364	9,23,276	4,42,595	- 4,80,681
Grand Total ...	3,15,39,003	3,18,13,185	3,15,96,995	3,22,76,492	3,32,61,368	+ 9,84,876

The year 1891-92 being the last year of the last Provincial contract, the decrease in the receipts under 'Forest' and the increase in the charges under 'Salt and Stamps' and the decrease under 'Forest' in the succeeding years were due to the changes made in the existing contract. The following statement exhibits in one view the position of Provincial finances during the past five years:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Opening balance ...	66,08,409	41,90,701	25,99,890	29,36,254	38,59,530
Surplus + or deficit -	- 24,17,708	- 15,90,811	+ 3,36,364	+ 9,23,276	+ 4,42,595
Closing balance ...	41,90,701	25,99,890	29,36,254	38,59,530	43,02,125

The deficit in the first two years may be briefly put down to the scarcity which then affected certain parts of this Presidency. The surplus of the year under report fell below that of the previous year by Rs. 4,80,681, not because of any fall in the receipts, but owing to larger expenditure which was incurred chiefly under 'Police, Superannuation, Stationery and Printing and Civil Works.' On the other hand, there was an increase of Rs. 9,84,876 in the receipts, and but for an excess expenditure of Rs. 14,65,557 chiefly under the heads mentioned above, the year under report would have closed with a much larger surplus. The following

statement shows how the Provincial share of Land Revenue as entered in this report has been calculated for the past two years. The special contribution from Provincial to Imperial in 1894-95 was repaid in the year under report:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	RS.	RS.
Total land revenue, Imperial and Provincial ...	5,39,34,321	5,32,82,504
Deduct from above on account of the New Village Cess Act ...	4,20,936	9,135
Total ...	5,35,13,385	5,32,73,369
Provincial share divided proportionately ...	1,33,78,346	1,33,18,342
Add—		
Fixed assignment under the contract ...	32,54,000	32,54,000
Refund of special contribution to Imperial in 1894-95 ...	...	3,00,000
Cost of additional customs establishment (Government of India, Financial, No. $\frac{A}{4449}$, dated 11th September 1895) ...	23,526	44,776
On account of the amalgamation of the appointment of Military Examiner in Hindustani and of Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government, Madras (Government of India, Financial, No. $\frac{A}{4969}$, dated 19th October 1895).	...	3,506
Special contribution on account of the Import of Colombo arrack into the district of South Canara (Government of India, Financial, No. $\frac{S.R.}{4688}$, dated 30th September 1895) ...	...	824
Total additions ...	32,77,526	36,03,106
Deduct—		
Special contribution from Provincial to Imperial mentioned in the Government of India, Financial, No. $\frac{A}{1126}$, dated 1st March 1894 ...	3,00,000	...
Cost of publication of the Madras Daily Weather Report (Government of India, Financial, No. $\frac{Ex.}{3446}$, dated 11th July 1894, and G.O., Financial, No. 428, dated 31st May 1895) ...	5,516	4,561
Cost of the audit of the Forest Accounts in the Madras Presidency transferred from the Examiner of Forest Accounts to the Local Accountant-General (Government of India, Financial, No. $\frac{A}{4171}$, dated 26th September 1893) ...	3,100	3,100
Pay and allowance of the Assistant Agricultural Chemist in connection with his visit to the Agricultural College, Saidapet (Government of India, Financial, No. $\frac{A}{3671}$, dated 31st July 1895) ...	...	1,878
Amount placed at the disposal of the Military department for the construction of a new Detention hospital ...	...	14,662
Cost of the Military Secretariat abolished (Government of India, Financial, No. $\frac{A}{52934}$, dated 6th November 1895) ...	...	49,257
Total deductions ...	3,08,616	73,458
Net additions to Provincial ...	29,68,910	35,29,648
Total Provincial share of Land Revenue ...	1,63,47,256	1,68,47,990

IV.—FETTERED AND EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

This section deals with funds that have been raised from special sources and devoted to specified objects rather than to the general purposes of the administration—(1) Incorporated Local Funds and (2) Excluded Local Funds.

(1) INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.

Incorporated Local Funds are those the transactions of which are incorporated in the general accounts. They comprise the following: (1) Local Funds under Act V of 1884, (2) Village Service Funds, (3) Irrigation Cess Funds, and (4) the Bhadrachalam Road Fund. The receipts and charges of these funds as well as their opening and closing balances as recorded in the Civil and Public Works department books are shown in the following statement:—

	Local Funds under Act V of 1884.		Village Service Funds.		Irrigation Cess Funds.		The Bhadrachalam Road Funds.		Total.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Income.										
I. Land revenue	Rs. 1,17,176	Rs. 1,17,971	Rs. 18,92,682	Rs. 25,34,155	Rs. 59,816	Rs. 61,078	Rs. 5,608	Rs. 20,09,758	Rs. 26,52,126	Rs. 26,52,126
VI. Provincial rates	52,88,887	53,34,339	19,01,780	20,14,557	342	...	...	72,53,125	80,15,582	80,15,582
XII. Interest	58,746	43,047	70,775	...	...	...	...	1,27,863	43,047	43,047
XIX. Education	2,80,268	2,27,111	...	...	...	...	...	2,80,268	2,27,111	2,27,111
XX. Medical	20,147	22,711	...	...	...	...	...	20,147	22,711	22,711
XXII. Superannuation	562	368	...	...	...	...	...	562	368	368
XXV. Miscellaneous	6,89,429	6,27,920	478	108	...	...	2	6,89,950	6,28,030	6,28,030
XXXII. Civil Works—										
By Civil officers	9,82,714	10,07,976	33	355	...	...	745	9,83,479	10,08,977	10,08,977
By Public Works officers	10,276	8,712	...	...	...	...	...	10,276	8,712	8,712
Contribution from Provincial	2,98,300	3,02,080	...	...	...	...	...	2,98,300	3,02,080	3,02,080
Transfers between Local and Local	1,365	2,504	...	...	...	...	...	1,365	2,504	2,504
Total—Service Heads	76,43,868	76,95,339	38,65,648	51,49,175	59,158	61,879	6,355	1,15,75,101	1,29,12,248	1,29,12,248
Debt Heads	43,23,328	44,02,912	8,22,400	...	...	...	...	51,45,728	44,02,912	44,02,912
Total of both	1,19,67,196	1,20,98,251	46,88,048	51,49,175	59,158	61,879	6,355	1,67,20,829	1,73,15,160	1,73,15,160
Expenditure.										
1. Refunds and drawbacks	17,712	13,877	910	45,990	...	1,292	...	18,644	61,159	61,159
3. Land revenue	...	...	44,75,197	45,95,868	...	...	4,832	44,80,910	46,00,730	46,00,730
14. Interest on other obligations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,918	4,014	4,014
18. General administration	3,15,312	3,26,114	...	...	...	...	...	3,15,312	3,26,114	3,26,114
22. Education	11,43,035	11,68,370	...	...	...	...	...	11,43,035	11,68,370	11,68,370
24. Medical	13,65,864	14,18,506	...	...	...	...	...	13,65,864	14,18,506	14,18,506
29. Superannuation	8,045	11,858	...	...	...	...	...	8,045	11,858	11,858
32. Miscellaneous	3,10,628	3,09,964	...	...	...	...	...	3,10,628	3,10,108	3,10,108
45. Civil Works—										
By Civil officers	39,07,989	41,06,187	20,081	16,547	47,223	45,737	1,300	39,76,499	42,29,771	42,29,771
By Public Works officers	47,736	67,706	...	...	10,484	27,415	...	58,220	95,121	95,121
Contribution from Local to Provincial	4,97,724	2,41,981	33,860	61,340	1,064	630	39	5,32,490	3,03,390	3,03,390
Transfers between Local and Local	1,168	2,169	134	340	...	4	...	1,866	2,503	2,503
Total—Service Heads	76,20,129	77,29,631	45,30,051	47,20,115	58,796	75,078	6,915	1,22,16,082	1,25,31,139	1,25,31,139
Debt Heads	41,22,932	43,74,418	...	...	...	...	...	41,22,932	43,74,418	43,74,418
Total of both	1,17,43,121	1,21,04,079	45,30,051	47,20,115	58,796	75,078	6,915	1,63,39,074	1,69,05,557	1,69,05,557
Surplus Service Heads	23,739	...	6,04,403	4,29,000	362	13,699	40	6,40,981	3,81,109	3,81,109
Deficit Service Heads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opening balance	23,13,368	25,43,443	12,20,950	13,78,947	87,191	87,553	2,412	36,30,600	40,12,355	40,12,355
Closing balance	25,43,443	25,37,645	13,78,947	15,08,007	87,553	73,854	2,452	40,12,355	44,21,958	44,21,958

The receipts appertaining to Local Funds under Act V of 1884 amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 76,95,339, and the charges to Rs. 77,29,631, against Rs. 76,43,868 and Rs. 76,20,129, respectively, in 1894-95. The result of the year's transaction was thus a deficit of Rs. 34,292, whereas the previous year closed with a surplus of Rs. 23,739. The falling off in the year under report was due to the fact that while the receipts were better by Rs. 51,471, the charges were worse by Rs. 1,09,502. The latter was due mainly to the large outlay on 'Civil Works by Civil Officers.' The improvement in the receipts is detailed below:—

	More than in 1894-95.	Less than in 1894-95.
Land Revenue	Rs. 795	...
Provincial rates	47,452	...
Interest	...	13,639
Education	...	3,155
Medical	2,564	...
Superannuations	...	194
Miscellaneous	...	11,509
Civil Works. { By Civil officers	25,262	...
{ By Public Works officers	...	1,564
Contribution from Provincial	4,380	...
Transfers between Local and Local	1,139	...
Total	81,592	30,121
Net Increase	51,471	

There was a progressive increase under 'Provincial Rates' owing to an increase in the item of 'House Tax,' consequent on the establishment of additional Panchayat Unions. The increase under 'Civil Works by Civil Officers' was almost entirely in tolls and ferries. On the other hand the sale of a large portion of the Government securities belonging to the Railway Guarantee Fund in the Tanjore district accounts for the decrease under 'Interest'; whilst receipts classed as 'Miscellaneous' are fluctuating items. The excess of Rs. 1,09,502 in expenditure was distributed as follows:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Refunds and drawbacks	Rs. ...	Rs. 3,835
Interest	...	902
General administration	10,802	...
Education	25,335	...
Medical	52,642	...
Superannuations	3,308	...
Miscellaneous	...	664
Civil works. { By Civil officers	2,58,198	...
{ By Public Works officers	19,970	...
Contribution to Provincial	...	2,56,343
Transfers between Local and Local	991	...
Total	3,71,246	2,61,744
Net Increase	1,09,502	

'Refunds' are fluctuating payments. The charges under 'General Administration' relate to those on account of the establishment of Local Funds which increase with the establishment of additional Panchayat Unions. The increase under 'Education,' which was shared chiefly between inspection (Rs. 7,000) and schools (Rs. 16,000), was due mainly to the larger share of the cost of primary education borne by District Boards. Of the increase of Rs. 53,000 under 'Medical,' Rs. 27,000 related to 'Vaccination and Sanitation' and Rs. 23,000 to 'Hospitals and Dispensaries.' A larger expenditure is yearly incurred owing to the opening of new hospitals, and the entertainment of female apothecaries, to instruct female pupils in midwifery. Under 'Civil Works by Civil Officers,' the excess expenditure was almost entirely under 'Communications—Repairs,' while the increase under 'Civil Works by Public Works Officers' is attributed to an increase in the charges for establishment for scrutiny of Local Fund estimates, and to the construction of a ferry steamer for the Narsapur ferry in the Gódvári Western division. The foregoing items of increased expenditure were largely counterbalanced by short adjustment of 'Contribution' to Provincial, in connection with the construction of the Májavaram-Muttupet Railway, the amount adjusted representing the outlay from Provincial Funds in the previous year. The funded capital of District Boards, which amounted to Rs. 12,36,342 on 1st April 1895 and was roughly taken at Rs. 12,38,433 in last year's report, stood as at present ascertained at

Rs. 11,45,012 on the 31st March 1896. Although Village Service Funds had lost, by the sale in 1894-95 of their Government securities amounting to Rs. 8,22,000, the interest accruing on that amount, yet the total receipts of 1895-96 exceeded those of 1894-95 by Rs. 12,83,527. The interest credited in 1894-95 included about Rs. 38,000 being the gain realized by the sale. From the 1st July 1895, the Village Cess Act IV of 1893 was extended to the Chirakkal, Kottayam and Kurumbranat (part) and Cochin taluks of the Malabar district. In the Wynaad, the Act was already in force, but its introduction into the other taluks of the district was held in abeyance pending settlement. With this exception the Act is now in force in all the districts of the Presidency. Village cess at a uniform rate of 9 pies on every rupee of assessment and of water-tax was levied from the beginning of the year 1895-96, whereas it was so levied for only nine months in 1894-95. The receipts entered under 'VI.—Provincial Rates' represent payments by ryots, whilst those under 'I.—Land Revenue' were contributions from Government. The charges of the year exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 1,90,064, chiefly under 'Refunds and Drawbacks' and 'Land Revenue'. Under the former head, the excess represented the adjustment of an erroneous credit of about Rs. 42,000 to the Village Service Fund of the Chingleput district in 1894-95, instead of to Imperial-Provincial Land Revenue. The charges under 'Land Revenue' increase with the gradual revision of Village establishments. The increase under 'Contributions' is nominal, being due to a change in classification. The receipts of Irrigation Cess Funds in 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 61,379 against Rs. 59,158 in 1894-95. The increase in the year under report is nominal, inasmuch as the receipts of that year include the proceeds of the sale of Government securities aggregating in value Rs. 7,600. This amount should have been credited to Debt instead of to Service heads. The charges amounted to Rs. 75,078 against Rs. 58,796 in 1894-95. The increase occurred almost entirely in the charges of the Public Works department for the clearance of silt from the Wyacondan channel in the Trichinopoly district.

(2) EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

The receipts and charges of these funds in 1894-95 and 1895-96, together with their opening and closing balances, are given in the following table:—

Funds.	Opening balance on 1st April 1894.	1894-95.		Closing balance on 31st March 1895.	1895-96.		Closing balance on 31st March 1896.
		Receipts.	Charges.		Receipts.	Charges.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Port and Marine Funds	4,31,854	6,01,964	6,96,618	3,37,200	5,60,672	5,89,733	3,08,139
Cantonment Funds	4,253	23,701	21,080	6,874	25,535	23,261	9,148
University Fee Fund.	7,722	1,78,414	1,58,936	27,200	1,80,991	2,05,145	3,046
Total	4,43,829	8,04,079	8,76,634	3,71,274	7,67,198	8,18,139	3,20,333

The transactions of 'Port and Marine Funds,' which form the larger portion of this sub-section, relate to receipts and charges under Act X of 1889 (the Indian Ports Act), Act III of 1885 (Landing and Shipping Dues Act) and Pilotage Funds. The receipts and charges under Act X of 1889 amounted to Rs. 4,40,547 and Rs. 4,77,583, respectively, against Rs. 4,36,593 and Rs. 5,77,466 in the previous year. The expenditure booked for 1894-95 included Rs. 1,38,530, being the surplus of the Madras Port Fund at the close of 1893-94, transferred to the credit of the Madras Harbour Trust Board. In that year Rs. 45,000 were invested in Government securities, whilst the outlay on the construction of the Tuticorin Pier was much larger than in 1895-96. On the other hand, a sum of Rs. 1,13,000 in round thousands representing the balance of contribution made from Provincial Funds to cover deficits in previous years (caused by the charges on account of the Dredger

Wenlock) was re-adjusted to the credit of Provincial Funds in the year under report. The receipts and charges under Act III of 1885 were Rs. 72,101 and Rs. 71,485 against Rs. 74,568 and Rs. 54,537, respectively, in 1894-95. The receipts and charges of Pilotage Funds were Rs. 48,024 and Rs. 40,665 against Rs. 90,803 and Rs. 64,615 in the preceding year. The receipts in 1894-95 included a contribution of Rs. 30,746 from Provincial Funds to cover the deficit caused by Dredger Wenlock. The Government securities held by District Port Funds remained unaltered at Rs. 4,85,000 on the 31st March 1896, and those held in favour of the Landing and Shipping Dues account, and for Pilotage Funds on that date, remained at Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 62,000, respectively, as at the beginning of the year. The securities held in favour of the Madras Port Funds were made over to the Harbour Trust Board in the year under report. The transactions of Cantonment Fund showed a net improvement of Rs. 2,274 over 1894-95. The charges of the University Fee Fund in 1895-96 included an investment of Rs. 20,000 in Government securities, while in the year under report there was no investment. The funded capital on 31st March 1896 was thus raised to Rs. 2,65,000.

V.—LOANS.

The following statement gives particulars of the loans outstanding at the close of 1895-96:—

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 1895-96.	Total.	Amount repaid in 1895-96.	Balance.	Amount of interest recovered and credited to revenue.	Balance of interest unpaid.
		RS.	Per cent.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Madras municipality	For water-supply project, 1889-73	14,30,000	4 1/2	14,30,000	—	14,30,000	—	14,30,000	57,200	—
Ootacamund municipality	For the completion of certain roads and water-supply channels, 1875	12,420	4 1/2	919	—	919	—	919	—	—
	For the Kandal drainage scheme	17,500	4 1/2	15,709	—	15,709	—	15,709	648	—
	To pipe the Dodabetta or south water-supply system of Ootacamund	43,000	4 1/2	38,259	—	38,259	—	38,259	1,608	—
	For erecting market sheds, 1875	7,248	4 1/2	388	—	388	—	388	—	—
Coonoor do.	For town drainage scheme, 1891	10,000	4 1/2	8,410	—	8,410	—	8,410	385	—
Cochin do.	For completing Kalvetti reclamation works, 1892	2,000	4 1/2	1,869	—	1,869	—	1,869	70	—
Calicut do.	For widening the Robinson road and for payment to the Madras Railway Company on account of the railway extension to Calicut, 1891	14,000	4 1/2	6,284	—	6,284	—	6,284	780	—
Tellicherry do.	For construction of road, 1890	30,000	4 1/2	21,000	—	21,000	—	21,000	2,000	—
Kumbakonam do.	For town drainage scheme, 1890	5,000	4 1/2	4,500	—	4,500	—	4,500	500	—
	For the construction of a school building	8,000	4 1/2	57,064	—	57,064	—	57,064	2,069	—
Mayavaram do.	For the construction of two markets	3,500	4 1/2	2,800	—	2,800	—	2,800	175	—
Adoni do.	For water-supply, 1893	5,000	4 1/2	2,700	—	2,700	—	2,700	160	—
Cuddapah do.	For water-supply, 1892	66,000	4 1/2	64,453	—	64,453	—	64,453	1,194	—
Trichinopoly do.	For water-supply, 1894	1,00,000	4 1/2	9,385	—	9,385	—	9,385	179	—
Tanjore do.	For water-supply, 1892	32,000	4 1/2	1,00,000	—	1,00,000	—	1,00,000	3,333	—
Kurnool do.	For water-supply, 1894	1,00,000	4 1/2	32,000	—	32,000	—	32,000	90,607	—
Madura do.	For water-supply, 1893	1,00,000	4 1/2	1,89,500	—	1,89,500	—	1,89,500	32,000	—
Dindigul do.	For water-supply, 1893	1,00,000	4 1/2	66,220	—	66,220	—	66,220	6,317	—
Onjeveram do.	For water-supply, 1895	31,500	4 1/2	1,61,195	—	1,61,195	—	1,61,195	1,431	—
Vaniyambadi do.	For water-supply, 1895	33,000	4 1/2	31,500	—	31,500	—	31,500	2,923	—
Wellington Cantonment Committee do.	For water-supply, 1895	33,000	4 1/2	31,500	—	31,500	—	31,500	1,58,273	—
Port Trust (Madras Harbour works) do.	For a suspension bridge over the Palar, 1896	1,25,500	4 1/2	80,000	—	80,000	—	80,000	31,500	—
Saidapet Local Fund do.	For water-supply, 1892	13,800	4 1/2	13,800	—	13,800	—	13,800	491	—
Tellicherry do.	For expenditure on the Madras Harbour works for constructing an iron girder bridge across the Kortalaiva, 1873-76	2,000	4 1/2	1,800	—	1,800	—	1,800	—	—
Ganjam do.	For completing the Periyar shunt road and constructing a fair-weather road in Wynaad, 1875	60,000	4 1/2	47,914	—	47,914	—	47,914	1,00,000	—
Banganapalle Nawab do.	For liquidation of debts, repairs and improvements, 1873-77	5,000	4 1/2	4,648	—	4,648	—	4,648	50,792	—
Shalagiri Estate do.	For liquidation of debts, 1881-82	35,000	4 1/2	18,982	—	18,982	—	18,982	2,27,607	—
Total		69,89,672	4 1/2	6,50,285	—	76,39,957	—	76,39,957	1,03,315	—

During the year under report a sum of Rs. 1,76,500 was advanced to municipalities for water-supply project as follows:—(1) Conjeeveram municipality Rs. 80,000, (2) Dindigul Rs. 33,000, (3) Madura, Rs. 31,500, and (4) Trichinopoly Rs. 32,000. Rs. 13,800 were advanced to the Vaniyambadi municipality (Salem district) for construction of a suspension bridge over the Palar and Rs. 5,000 were lent to the District Board, Ganjam, for railway feeder roads. The Madras Harbour Trust Board availed itself of the loan of Rs. 4,54,985, being the amount sanctioned by the Government of India in its letters, Nos. 1970-A, dated 27th April 1895, and 5324-A, dated 8th November 1895. The repayments during the year inclusive of the lakh of rupees repaid by the Harbour Trust Board amounted to Rs. 1,63,313, and the loan of Rs. 3,00,000 taken by the Nawab of Banganapalle was also fully repaid. The net result of the transactions of the year was thus an increase of Rs. 4,36,972 to the outstandings on this account. The outstandings which stood at Rs. 69,89,672 on 1st April 1895 were raised to Rs. 74,76,644 on the 31st March 1896, on which date they were made up as follows:—

(1) Madras municipality	14,30,000
(2) Other municipalities	9,05,877
(3) Madras Harbour Trust Board	50,79,226
(4) District Board, Saidapet	35,692
(5) Taluk Board, Tellicherry	9,311
(6) District Board, Ganjam	5,000
(7) Wellington Cantonment Committee	1,400
(8) Shilagiri Estate	10,138
Total	74,76,644

The Sinking Fund instituted in connection with the loan of Rs. 14,30,000 to the Madras municipality held Government securities to the value of Rs. 7,67,300 on the 31st March 1896.

The number of deaths recorded fell from 672,668 to 658,719 (19.6 per mille), and was less than in any of the four preceding years except 1893. The death-rate amongst Hindus was 19.9 per mille, amongst Muhammadans 17.2, and amongst Christians 15.6, while for every 100 deaths of males, there were 95.4 deaths of females. The mortality among infants under one year of age was 162.3 per mille of the births registered during the year against 160.6 in 1894, but the rate for municipalities rose from 216 to 223. Taking the figures individually, the highest death-rate (38.0) was, as usual, recorded in Madras and the lowest in Ganjam (13.6). The death-rates were also high in Tinnevely (25.0) and Nilgiris (24.9). The average death-rate in rural villages was 19.0 per mille against 19.2 in 1894, the mortality being highest in Nilgiris and Tinnevely (24.8 each), while in eight other districts—South Arcot, Bellary, Chingleput, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam—the rate varied from 20.4 to 22.5. In the remaining districts it was below 20, being lowest in Ganjam (13.2). In rural towns also the rates were generally low, the average being 18.9, though Kayalpatnam returned a rate of 42.9. In municipalities, where more trustworthy statistics are available, the average rate was 28.9 per mille against 30.0 in the previous year, while the individual rate varied from 37.1 in Periyakulam to 16.5 in Anantapur. It was high in Periyakulam (37.1) and Chidambaram (35.2), in 9 towns it was above 30, and in 42 it ranged from 30 to 20, while in the remaining 3—Anantapur, Cocanada and Srivilliputtur—it was below 20.

The mortality from cholera was smaller than that recorded in any year since 1887. The disease was most virulent in January, but in the last three months of the year very few deaths were recorded. All the districts except Gódayari, Kistna and Nilgiris were subject to it, and Tinnevely and South Arcot were the most affected, the number of deaths being 4,649 and 4,307 respectively. The average death-rate in municipal and other towns was only 0.8 per mille against 2.1 in 1894, and that in rural tracts 0.6 against 1.2. Among municipalities, Chidambaram

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

SANITARY STATISTICS—GENERAL. (1895.)

Including some 40,000 Europeans and Eurasians, the total population for which returns of births and deaths were received was 33,605,784 according to the census of 1891, or 127,337 less than the figure for the preceding two years. The number of births registered during the year, excluding Europeans and Eurasians, was 976,572, or 27.0 per mille of the estimated population against 26.4 in the previous year, and was the highest yet recorded except in the year 1891. Taking the census population, the Presidency rate was 29.1 per mille, against 27.7 in 1894, the rates for municipalities, rural towns and rural villages being 35.3, 25.2 and 28.7 per mille, respectively, against 33.2, 25.2 and 27.4 in that year. Excluding Madras, the highest birth-rate was recorded in Chingleput (38.4 per mille), as in the preceding two years, and in South Arcot, Bellary, South Canara, Kistna, Kurnool, Madura, Salem and Tinnevely, the rate was above 30 per mille, while in Gódayari, Malabar and Ganjam it ranged from only 24.3 to 17.3, but in the first two districts there was some improvement as compared with the previous year. Among municipalities, Vaniyambadi returned the highest birth-rate (53.0) as in the previous year. The rate was more than 40 per mille in Anantapur, Adoni, Coimbatore, Palghat, Gudiyattam, Dindigul, Periyakulam, Cannanore and Tirupattur; in 33 towns it was between 30 and 40, and in 18 others between 20 and 30, while the worst results were reported from Cocanada (20.2), Chicacole (21.6), Cuddapah (22.7), Trichinopoly (23.2), Chidambaram (24.0), and Berhampur (24.2). The proportion of male to female births was 104.3 in the districts and 104.7 in municipalities.

Registration of births.

The number of deaths recorded fell from 672,668 to 658,719 (19.6 per mille), and was less than in any of the four preceding years except 1893. The death-rate amongst Hindus was 19.9 per mille, amongst Muhammadans 17.2, and amongst Christians 15.6, while for every 100 deaths of males, there were 95.4 deaths of females. The mortality among infants under one year of age was 162.3 per mille of the births registered during the year against 160.6 in 1894, but the rate for municipalities rose from 216 to 223. Taking the figures individually, the highest death-rate (38.0) was, as usual, recorded in Madras and the lowest in Ganjam (13.6). The death-rates were also high in Tinnevely (25.0) and Nilgiris (24.9). The average death-rate in rural villages was 19.0 per mille against 19.2 in 1894, the mortality being highest in Nilgiris and Tinnevely (24.8 each), while in eight other districts—South Arcot, Bellary, Chingleput, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam—the rate varied from 20.4 to 22.5. In the remaining districts it was below 20, being lowest in Ganjam (13.2). In rural towns also the rates were generally low, the average being 18.9, though Kayalpatnam returned a rate of 42.9. In municipalities, where more trustworthy statistics are available, the average rate was 28.9 per mille against 30.0 in the previous year, while the individual rate varied from 37.1 in Periyakulam to 16.5 in Anantapur. It was high in Periyakulam (37.1) and Chidambaram (35.2), in 9 towns it was above 30, and in 42 it ranged from 30 to 20, while in the remaining 3—Anantapur, Cocanada and Srivilliputtur—it was below 20.

Registration of deaths.

The mortality from cholera was smaller than that recorded in any year since 1887. The disease was most virulent in January, but in the last three months of the year very few deaths were recorded. All the districts except Gódayari, Kistna and Nilgiris were subject to it, and Tinnevely and South Arcot were the most affected, the number of deaths being 4,649 and 4,307 respectively. The average death-rate in municipal and other towns was only 0.8 per mille against 2.1 in 1894, and that in rural tracts 0.6 against 1.2. Among municipalities, Chidambaram

Cholera.

headed the list with a rate of 11.6 per mille, and Periyakulam followed with a rate of 7 per mille; in 26 other towns the mortality was below 3.3 per mille, and the remaining municipalities enjoyed perfect immunity. Among rural towns, Ramnad, in Madura, Tenkasi, Kalladakurchi and Kulasekarapatnam in Tinnevely, and the Chidambaram rural circle fared worst, the rates being 12.1, 9.4, 6.3, 6.8 and 8.7 per mille respectively.

The number of deaths from small-pox was only 5,111, or 0.1 per mille of the population, against 11,207 in the previous year, 27,289 in 1893 and 43,757 in 1892. This continued fall was very satisfactory. The rate of mortality in districts was 0.2 and in municipalities 0.1, against 0.3 and 0.2 respectively, in 1894. The disease was severe in the districts of Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool, carrying off 0.5, 0.6 and 0.6, respectively, per mille of the population, while in Malabar, where it was very destructive, in previous years, the mortality was only 0.03 per mille. The lowest death-rate (0.006) was recorded as usual in Madras, where vaccination is carried on in an efficient and systematic manner. Among district municipalities, Vellore headed the list with a rate of 1.2, and Rajahmundry followed with a rate of 0.9, while 22 towns, against 15 in the previous year, enjoyed perfect immunity.

The mortality from fever again rose from 270,456 to 277,337. The highest death-rates were recorded in the Nilgiris (19.2), Vizagapatam (18.2), Cuddapah (16.0) and Kurnool (15.1), and the lowest in Tanjore (2.3) and Anantapur (2.8). The death-rate in municipalities was, as usual, higher than in rural tracts, a rate of 10 per mille being exceeded in 11 towns. Cuddapah again exhibited the highest rate (18.3), and was followed by Madras with a rate of 14.2, while Cocanada (2.6), Ellore (3.9) and Cochin (4.0) were the least affected towns.

The deaths recorded under the heads of dysentery and diarrhoea numbered 23,937 against 24,801 in the previous year, the rate being 0.7 per mille in districts, and 3.4 in municipalities, against 0.7 and 3.5, respectively, in that year. The highest rates were in Chingleput (1.9), Malabar (1.6), South Canara (1.3) and Nilgiris (1.2), and the lowest in Kurnool (0.2). The mortality in municipalities was highest in Vizagapatam (10.4), Karur (7.6), and Tuticorin (6.2), and lowest in Anantapur and Adoni (0.1 each). In Madras the rate fell from 5.3 to 4.9.

The number of deaths from injuries and suicides fell from 11,332 to 10,357, while those from unspecified causes rose again from 312,583 to 320,805. There were 1,913 suicides, 6,248 deaths from wounds and accidents and 2,196 fatal snake-bites and attacks of wild beasts. Suicides by women bore the proportion of 107 to 100 by men.

SANITARY STATISTICS—MUNICIPALITIES. (1895.)

Fifty-six towns were administered under the District Municipalities Act against 55 in the preceding year, and there was a considerable increase of attention to the question of conservancy. Including the Municipality of Madras, which was administered under a special Act, the strength of conservancy establishments rose from * 5,287 to 6,403, and the number of scavenging carts, dust-bins and latrines, from * 1,315, * 9,301 and * 1,161, respectively, to 2,342, 11,127 and 1,402. Under the private scavenging system, there was a considerable increase during the year—a total of 38,310 houses being conserved against 35,252 in 1894. These increases occurred chiefly in Palamcottah, Guntur, Cocanada, Vellore, Periyakulam, Mayavaram and Dindigul. Some of the more glaring defects in the matter of conduct of sewage farming were remedied in Madras, and plans and estimates were under discussion by the Sanitary Board for providing a model sewage farm at Tanjore, while a household sewage filter was introduced at Vizianagram, Negapatam, Coimbatore and Bellary. A considerable gain in the matter of the repression of epidemic diseases was obtained during the year by the Government's affirming, with reference to the cholera epidemic at Trichinopoly, the responsibility of municipalities, especially in regard to prompt action upon advice offered by sanitary officers. The estimated income of the mufassal municipalities was Rs. 28,86,470, of which Rs. 5,23,901 were allotted for conservancy, and Rs. 7,23,917 for improvement of water-supply. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 25,26,060,

* These figures do not include the Municipality of Madras.

SANITARY STATISTICS—MUNICIPALITIES.

Rs. 4,95,835 and Rs. 4,99,382. The following statement compares the expenditure for the full year 1894-95 under each item of sanitation with the first nine months of 1895-96.

	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended.	Rate per cent. of expenditure to total allotment.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent in 9 months ending with December 1895.	Percentage of expenditure to total allotment.
For conservancy	4,96,210	4,65,506	93.8	5,23,901	3,69,982	70.6
For improvement of village or town sites	2,50,556	2,29,844	88.5	2,45,577	1,68,139	64.3
For improvement of water-supply, cleansing, repairing and construction of tanks and wells	5,00,326	2,72,627	54.4	7,23,917	1,40,359	19.4
For sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals	4,910	5,346	108.8	5,440	4,681	86.0
For construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses	48,888	25,708	52.6	49,493	16,947	34.2
For other sanitary objects	68,209	80,750	118.4	75,212	35,142	46.7
Total	13,78,099	10,79,781	78.3	16,23,540	7,25,250	44.6

Details for each municipality are given below:—

1895-96.																		
Municipalities.	Population as per census of 1891.	Estimated income, 1895-96.	Rate per cent. of sanitary allotment to estimated income.	Rate per cent. of sanitary expenditure to amount sanctioned.	Sanitary allotment.		Conservancy.		Improvement of village sites.		Improvement of water-supply, including cleansing, repairing, &c.		Sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals.		Construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses.		Other sanitary objects, including construction and repair of tanks.	
					Allotment.	Expenditure during the 9 months ending December 1895.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.
Anantapur	6,973	18,990	18.4	82.5	Rs. 18,500	Rs. 2,287	Rs. 2,000	Rs. 2,053	Rs. 750	Rs. 707	Rs. 50	Rs. 43	Rs. 50	Rs. 62	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Adoni	26,216	36,320	44.1	242.6	10,020	38,871	8,810	5,266	2,500	1,676	2,920	29,387	50	50	2,197	2,460	205	22
Bellary	57,780	77,390	63.5	57.3	41,300	23,927	28,630	20,380	6,700	3,088	3,160	3,160	21	21	2,890	2,800	66	
Coimbatore	42,513	2,26,210	91.3	6.6	2,01,200	13,414	9,000	6,732	6,370	4,823	1,82,610	362	1,500	1,305	1,000	21	2,800	
Cuddapah	12,238	16,000	36.3	48.9	13,330	8,212	11,620	7,080	1,600	1,200	540	176	1,000	1,000	1,100	4	1,100	353
Karur	10,740	15,030	38.7	68.1	5,310	2,540	3,120	2,235	2,110	508	150	74	30	150	23	250	129	
Kudalupah	17,211	22,630	40.1	78.0	12,810	4,901	8,700	2,544	1,600	1,296	130	23	22	22	15	400	389	
Madras	25,403	27,350	44.1	68.6	12,080	8,294	6,100	4,898	3,750	2,717	3,430	2,588	70	70	300	1,470	615	
Chinnai	18,204	22,230	33.2	62.3	7,380	3,898	3,600	2,394	2,300	1,257	650	35	900	758	300	1,400	1,407	
Chinnai	16,379	13,063	39.1	62.6	10,740	17,964	11,440	7,432	3,500	7,341	1,040	1,040	150	150	300	353	300	
Chinnai	40,063	40,440	33.9	101.0	13,780	17,964	11,440	7,432	3,500	7,341	1,040	1,040	150	150	300	353	300	
Chinnai	29,206	28,450	47.8	51.9	13,850	7,189	6,580	4,835	4,150	1,402	770	45	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,407	1,407	
Chinnai	23,379	31,133	43.3	39.9	14,780	5,907	11,660	3,635	3,300	1,602	320	242	150	150	300	353	300	
Chinnai	20,911	44,000	36.3	60.3	16,000	11,100	10,100	7,310	4,500	2,840	570	350	80	80	300	353	300	
Chinnai	23,267	42,090	58.9	58.9	24,790	14,622	11,230	7,356	4,500	4,114	2,760	1,117	3,500	3,500	2,300	2,035	2,035	
Chinnai	33,667	61,470	45.6	62.7	27,420	17,186	12,620	8,933	10,200	3,903	2,600	1,819	300	300	1,050	1,700	1,440	
Chinnai	24,308	1,71,730	85.6	5.9	17,190	8,800	6,910	5,427	3,350	3,220	1,294	81,070	300	300	1,050	1,700	1,440	
Chinnai	20,115	1,04,855	67.7	39.5	91,950	36,331	6,440	3,538	3,220	1,294	81,070	300	300	300	1,220	678	150	
Chinnai	87,121	1,78,800	57.0	51.0	1,01,830	62,022	20,620	20,043	10,000	6,663	51,700	10,623	1,500	1,430	9,000	4,113	120	
Chinnai	16,400	12,030	39.7	77.4	4,740	3,208	3,110	2,323	1,100	525	110	70	100	200	165	120	150	
Chinnai	16,363	13,833	47.1	77.4	5,837	4,406	3,400	2,586	1,600	1,600	110	88	175	175	600	1,503	1,503	
Chinnai	61,708	67,250	37.5	85.4	25,215	21,559	12,520	10,152	10,530	9,367	50	441	60	60	40	903	903	
Chinnai	26,633	26,130	39.3	49.7	10,270	5,108	6,210	4,200	1,870	1,908	870	10	63	63	40	903	903	
Chinnai	16,147	20,610	39.3	49.7	6,330	5,729	4,200	3,070	1,870	1,908	870	10	63	63	40	903	903	
Chinnai	36,307	64,103	48.3	47.4	3,403	14,634	8,080	5,717	7,620	6,203	520	23	50	19	13,600	2,532	1,008	
Chinnai	26,011	46,110	23.6	61.4	10,075	6,734	7,800	5,379	2,500	1,009	50	38	70	70	1,008	1,008	1,008	
Chinnai	29,128	41,510	33.6	75.6	8,040	6,088	6,940	5,154	2,233	2,200	200	230	100	100	1,008	1,008	1,008	
Chinnai	10,832	12,450	24.3	62.9	4,270	2,639	3,130	2,236	850	208	90	81	1,150	1,150	1,008	1,008	1,008	
Chinnai	69,503	25,400	85.5	15.372	6,800	5,148	5,500	5,063	5,063	5,063	5,063	5,063	1,150	1,150	1,008	1,008	1,008	
Chinnai	13,591	1,24,910	69.3	39.2	86,883	34,007	22,170	17,672	10,900	8,529	48,530	2,906	1,175	1,175	1,470	4,108	3,753	
Chinnai	13,743	15,740	31.8	75.9	5,010	3,805	3,400	2,443	1,390	1,015	200	145	200	200	100	90	4,380	183
Chinnai	14,238	96,830	39.9	5.7	9,350	2,858	2,070	1,592	1,940	975	80	43	2,000	2,000	21	8,063	2,105	
Chinnai	44,724	53,310	60.3	48.6	35,202	22,622	19,720	15,052	1,940	727	430	240	1,573	1,573	100	134	134	
Chinnai	20,148	14,700	32.0	58.9	4,350	17,130	11,970	10,837	11,655	3,251	1,515	922	1,573	1,573	100	134	134	
Chinnai	67,640	70,710	49.5	0.5	35,012	22,622	19,720	15,052	1,940	727	430	240	1,573	1,573	100	134	134	
Chinnai	16,403	17,340	37.5	48.7	6,415	4,178	3,750	2,752	1,840	975	80	43	1,573	1,573	100	134	134	
Chinnai	15,838	10,990	35.3	54.0	6,000	3,242	3,700	2,616	1,800	400	370	277	1,573	1,573	100	134	134	
Chinnai	14,631	21,500	47.2	72.5	10,160	7,303	5,360	3,610	2,500	3,387	1,200	216	100	44	600	20	500	
Chinnai	47,025	44,720	58.3	61.3	26,101	16,739	11,001	8,251	12,530	7,098	1,540	401	1,200	1,200	1,730	1,049	1,049	
Chinnai	40,829	41,550	44.6	63.0	18,380	20,182	11,855	8,100	5,728	7,500	1,056	310	225	205	1,670	684	684	
Chinnai	54,254	69,490	55.3	64.0	38,380	20,182	11,855	8,100	5,728	7,500	1,056	310	225	205	1,670	684	684	
Chinnai	20,392	25,170	45.2	67.0	11,380	7,614	6,400	4,900	10,500	8,205	5,570	1,628	300	170	4,100	3,120	3,120	
Chinnai	23,751	33,440	52.8	53.1	17,870	9,495	6,740	4,947	6,500	4,803	1,833	250	420	100	6,030	465	465	
Chinnai	58,573	70,470	53.4	62.6	37,065	23,580	21,700	15,744	3,276	1,940	442	140	220	221	970	168	168	
Chinnai	54,253	59,530	23.9	58.5	21,063	12,631	15,530	11,108	11,108	11,108	11,108	11,108	2,000	2,000	588	588	588	
Chinnai	18,612	23,620	30.1	61.4	8,730	5,367	6,300	4,970	600	267	410	30	170	170	580	100	100	
Chinnai	25,511	11,800	36.9	61.4	8,730	5,367	6,300	4,970	600	267	410	30	170	170	580	100	100	
Chinnai	24,750	26,530	47.1	69.2	14,402	8,402	2,480	1,780	992	485	167	115	100	115	569	5	5	
Chinnai	24,961	35,120	52.7	86.4	18,540	8,692	9,810	6,100	2,400	1,276	320	600	50	35	280	336	150	
Chinnai	21,632	24,570	49.0	41.5	14,010	5,825	5,070	3,600	5,545	2,000	1,147	505	150	150	2,501	2,501	2,501	
Chinnai	17,001	11,890	43.6	65.1	6,710	4,372	3,300	2,712	2,150	1,030	480	100	800	800	2,800	252	252	
Chinnai	35,061	12,830	31.6	76.7	4,440	3,077	2,290	1,254	1,010	621	497	350	410	410	350	284	284	
Chinnai	30,735	24,630	67.8	85.2	16,570	14,231	9,650	7,967	4,500	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,200	014	014	
Chinnai	30,735	24,630	67.8	85.2	16,570	14,231	9,650	7,967	4,500	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,200	014	014	
Total for 1895	1,661,157	28,86,470	56.2	44.9	16,23,540	7,25,250	5,23,901	3,69,982	1,68,139	7,23,917	1,40,359	5,410	4,681	40,103	16,917	75,212	15,143	
Total for 1894	1,634,016	25,26,060	53.9	57.3	13,62,781	7,81,321	4,95,835	3,55,382	1,51,968	4,99,382	2,13,026	4,830	4,022	40,103	16,917	68,729	10,884	
Madras City	436,375	16,83,363	48.6	36.0	8,18,996	2,95,400	3,40,886	1,90,816	60,040	69,640	34,700	17,540	100	100	6,030	990	53,600	20,300

* Excludes Rs. 7,130 and Rs. 35,778, amounts sanctioned and spent for water works.

SANITARY STATISTICS—DISTRICT CIRCLES. (1895.)

No change was effected in the method of administration of the 21 district boards, and the limited powers conferred by Act V of 1884 continued to render sanitary efforts in rural areas practically useless. Out of an aggregate of 44,678 villages, there were 361 unions and 570 villages conserved against 349 and 571, respectively, in the previous year. The largest number (146) was in Gódvári, and the smallest (4) in the Nilgiris. The total estimated income of the district boards was Rs. 75,47,420 against Rs. 75,83,700, and of this Rs. 6,96,498, or 9·2 per cent., were allotted for sanitary purposes against Rs. 6,78,101, or 8·6 per cent., in the previous year. The following table compares the expenditure of the full year 1894-95 with that of the first nine months of 1895-96 :—

	1894-95 (for the full year).			1895-96.		
	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended.	Rate per cent. of expenditure to allotment.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent in 9 months ending with December 1895.	Rate per cent. of expenditure to allotment.
For conservancy	Rs. 3,19,712	Rs. 2,95,994	92·5	Rs. 3,36,745	Rs. 2,36,576	70·2
For improvement of village or town sites	54,249	40,580	74·8	61,456	26,466	43·0
For improvement of water-supply, cleansing, repairing and construction of tanks and wells	1,29,353	96,122	74·3	1,48,818	54,940	37·0
For sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals	15,052	13,448	89·3	19,298	10,636	55·1
For construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses	1,28,657	1,00,281	78·5	97,647	17,300	17·7
For other sanitary objects	31,078	24,087	77·5	33,034	11,857	35·9
Total	6,78,101	5,71,222	84·2	6,96,498	3,57,775	51·4

As usual, both the proportionate allotments and expenditure of the different district boards varied considerably; for example, whilst Gódvári and Tinnevely gave 15·3 per cent. of their incomes, South Canara, Malabar and Nilgiris afforded but 3·5, 2·6 and 1·9 per cent., respectively, and whereas the average expenditure was 51·4 per cent. of the allotments, the districts of Gódvári, Kistna, Salem and Madura expended but 31·5, 42·4, 42·5 and 47·9 per cent., respectively, while, by the end of the official year 1895-96, the district of Tanjore had spent but 52, Kistna 48, and Coimbatore 47, per cent. under the very important item of improvement of water-supply.

SANITARY ENGINEERING. (1895.)

During the year surveys, either for water-supply or drainage, or for both, were completed in 3 municipalities against 4 in 1894, and were in progress in 3, while additional levels were taken for the water-supply scheme of 3 others. Of the 6 schemes costing in the aggregate Rs. 12,95,000 presented to the Sanitary Board during the year, 2 schemes for the water-supply of Cuddalore and Tirupati were submitted to Government, and the remaining 4, viz., water-supply schemes for Vizagapatam and Bezwada, and the drainage schemes for portions of Tanjore and Kumbakonam, were under the consideration of the Sanitary Board. Besides these, reports were also made (1) on the Hagri and Copper Mountain schemes for Bellary, (2) on the proposed supply of water from the Mainland to Cochin, and on the other schemes that presented themselves for the town supply with rough estimates of costs of the schemes, and (3) on the proposals to conserve a water-supply area for Kodaikanal. The Conjeeveram water-supply scheme was the only one that was sanctioned for execution during the year. Six water-supply works estimated to cost Rs. 16,87,850 in the aggregate were under execution, and of these, the Adóni and Tanjore works were completed, while very little remained to be done at Trichinopoly. Fair progress was also made in carrying out the scheme for the water-supply of Dindigul. In Kurnool, however, fresh estimates for the water works had to be prepared and sanctioned during the year in consequence of a change

in the site, and work was not begun until near the end of the year. In the case of Conjeeveram, as no trained supervisor was available until November 1895, and as by that time the north-east monsoon had begun, nothing beyond the construction of the drivers' quarters was taken in hand. The improvement of the drainage of Ootacamund received attention, and proposals were made as regards an alternative scheme for the water-supply of Coonoor. 151 plans and 120 estimates for sanitary works of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,69,342 were scrutinised during the year as against 100 plans and 102 estimates of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,04,699 in 1894, and new plans and designs were furnished, wherever necessary, with the Sanitary Board's Proceedings, or separately, as follows:—hospitals for 7 towns, dispensaries for 18 towns, markets for 4 towns, slaughter-houses for 2 towns, latrines for 9 towns, and miscellaneous plans for 8 towns. Type designs for 9 sanitary works were issued by the Sanitary Board, and as the type plans and estimates for hospital and dispensary buildings had not been completed by the Consulting Architect to Government, it was found necessary during the year to prepare for temporary use 7 plans of different kinds of hospital and dispensary buildings.

VACCINATION. (1895-96.)

There was no change in the strength of the establishment of Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination (58), but the number of vaccinators and probationers decreased from 691 and 155 to 681 and 149, respectively. The number of primary vaccinations advanced from 1,116,820 to 1,120,625, while that of re-vaccinations declined from 82,102 to 77,546, showing a slight decrease of 751 in the total number of cases. The districts with the largest increases were Coimbatore, Kurnool, Chingleput, Madura and Ganjam, while considerable decreases occurred in Vizagapatam, Tinnevely, Malabar and South Arcot. Excluding the figures relating to the Cantonments of Bangalore and Secunderabad, the number of operations performed during the year was 35·5 per mille of the population as in 1894-95. Infantile vaccination, however, exhibited an advance, the number of children under one year of age who were successfully vaccinated increasing from 296,016 to 311,912, which represented 32·1 per cent. of the number of births registered against 31·7 in the previous year. The ratio of successful cases to the total number of operations declined slightly from 92·5 to 92, while the average cost of a successful case rose from As. 3-5 to As. 3-6. There was again an increase in the amount of work done by Government vaccinators in the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Gódvári, the number of operations performed by them being 20,537 against 18,960 in 1894-95. The total number of operations performed in local fund areas showed an increase of 1,808 as compared with 1894-95, but the average outturn of work performed by each vaccinator fell from 1,528 to 1,517. There was a falling off in Vizagapatam (-12,207), in Tinnevely (-9,458), and in 8 other districts, the remaining 11 districts showing an increase. The average outturn of work for each local fund vaccinator continued to be highest in Trichinopoly (2,817), Tinnevely, Madura and Coimbatore coming next with averages of 2,152, 2,067 and 2,006 cases, respectively. Owing, probably, to greater accuracy in the figures, the apparent quality of the work turned out continued to deteriorate—as many as 8 districts exhibiting lower figures than in 1894-95—and the general percentage of success fell from 92·7 to 92·5. The average cost of each successful case rose from As. 3-2 to As. 3-3. The total number of operations performed by municipal vaccinators was 119,618 against 118,135 in the previous year, the increase being most marked in Madras (2,299) and Madura (949). On the other hand, there was a retrogression in 25 towns, which was greatest in Calicut, Tinnevely and Karur. The average outturn of work by each vaccinator in municipalities continued to be 1,064 cases, but it exceeded 1,000 cases in 30 towns against 28 in 1894-95. It was highest in Madura (1,897), and lowest in Tirupattur (401). The average cost of each successful case was As. 4-10. Vaccination in the Cantonments of Bangalore and Secunderabad showed an increase of 1,627, with a ratio of success of 88 per cent. The total number of operations performed with animal lymph advanced from 1,164,150 to 1,190,541, only 2,264 less than the total number of operations: 1,074,919 or 92·3 per

cent. of them were successful against 1,053,993 or 92.5 per cent. in the previous year. The highest percentage of success (97.3) was again achieved by calf-to-arm vaccination. The total number of cases verified by Deputy Inspectors fell from 608,706 in 1894-95 to 594,423 during the year, and 12 of these officers, against 10 in the previous year, failed to verify the prescribed 50 per cent. of cases in their ranges. The Inspector of Vaccination was able, for the first time, to verify personally 3,420 cases. The continued decrease in the mortality from small-pox was satisfactory, the number of deaths being only 6,440 against 7,369 in 1894-95 and 20,579 in 1893-94. The total expenditure of the department fell from Rs. 2,24,643 to Rs. 2,32,298. During the year 1 Deputy Inspector was dismissed, 3 were suspended and 3 fined.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

(a) Civil hospitals and dispensaries (1895).

The number of civil hospitals and dispensaries working at the close of the year was 486 against 473 in 1894, 11 having been newly opened, 11 included, and 9 closed. The subjoined statement exhibits the results of their working, and the expenditure incurred on their upkeep during the last three years:—

Year.	Number treated.			Ratio per cent. of women to men.	Mortality among in-patients.	Accommodation.			Surgical operations.			Diets.		Gross expenditure.
	In.	Out.	Total.			Number of beds available.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of beds occupied.	Major.	Minor.	Total.	Cost per patient per item.	Total cost of diets.	
1893 ...	34,463	3,222,741	3,257,204	41.42	7.51	2,898	1,558	53.75	5,345	115,693	121,038	A. P. 2 2	Rs. 79,067	Rs. 8,48,881
1894 ...	35,902	3,596,005	3,631,907	42.72	6.57	2,947	1,576	53.48	5,542	124,785	130,327	2 2	78,119	9,31,017
1895 ...	38,422	3,800,932	3,839,354	43.63	5.89	3,060	1,696	55.42	7,385	134,380	141,765	2 0	77,568	9,77,247

The progressive increase in the number of patients treated was very satisfactory. 23,484 of the in-patients were cured, 7,486 relieved and 3,474 otherwise discharged. 208 of the major operations terminated fatally. The largest number of cases treated were for diseases of the skin (450,897), ulcers (411,381), malarial fevers (398,885), diseases of the eye (344,331), worms (243,284), diseases of the ear (212,521), and rheumatic affections (180,707). The total income increased from Rs. 9,31,016 to Rs. 9,77,247, of which Rs. 99,820 or 10.21 per cent. was contributed by Government against 9.34 per cent. in the previous year. Local and Municipal funds supplied Rs. 8,17,985, and subscriptions, recoveries from paying patients, and miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 26,946, Rs. 1,887, and Rs. 4,425, respectively. Under expenditure, establishment (Rs. 5,65,127) and European medicines (Rs. 1,72,958) were the chief items, Rs. 52,240 being expended on buildings and repairs, and Rs. 4,433 in investments.

(b) Presidency town hospitals (1895).

The following statement compares the work done and the charges incurred during the past three years in the 12 Presidency town hospitals:—

Year.	Number of patients treated.		Total.	Average daily attendance.		Total.	Per cent. of mortality among in-patients.	Major surgical operations.	Cost of diet.	Total gross expenditure.
	In.	Out.		In.	Out.					
1893 ...	19,313	169,804	189,117	823.64	1,039.20	1,862.84	5.95	* 3,639	† 1,22,242	‡ 4,05,506
1894 ...	19,480	179,825	199,305	978.16	1,114.56	2,092.72	5.74	3,794	1,19,994	4,30,017
1895 ...	17,345	176,182	§ 193,527	1,042.87	1,108.49	2,151.36	5.66	4,154	98,046	4,26,175

* No records for Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, St. Thomé Dispensary, and Port and Marine Dispensary.

† Exclusive of the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital.

‡ Exclusive of the cost of the Royapettah Hospital, St. Thomé Dispensary, and Port and Marine Dispensary.

§ Exclusive of 1,927 cases of natural labour.

The large falling off in the number of patients was remarkable. 8,415 of the in-patients were cured, 4,171 relieved, and 2,832 otherwise discharged. 141 of the major operations proved fatal. Malarial fevers contributed 23,133, and venereal diseases 4,750 cases. The total income was Rs. 4,26,175, while under expenditure, establishment absorbed Rs. 1,33,403, European medicines Rs. 35,476, buildings and repairs Rs. 49,169, and miscellaneous charges Rs. 78,699.

The total number of patients treated during the year at the Voluntary Venereal Hospital rose from 662 to 703, and the average daily sick was 64.87. The chief diseases were syphilis (486) and gonorrhoea (217), and there were 12 deaths. The total cost was Rs. 13,282, miscellaneous charges increasing from Rs. 1,695 to Rs. 2,429.

(c) Voluntary venereal hospital (1895).

The three lunatic asylums at Madras, Waltair and Calicut continued to provide ample accommodation during the year. The administration of the asylum at Waltair was again excellent, and that of the other two asylums showed considerable improvement over the previous year. The total number of lunatics under treatment during the year was 844, of whom 104 were cured or improved and 110 died, 608 remaining at the end of the year. The daily average sick-rate was 123.06 against 104.89 in the previous year, and the percentage of deaths 12.1 against 16.30. 94 of the deaths occurred at Madras, 2 at Vizagapatam and 14 at Calicut, 37 being due to cholera, 13 to tubercle of the lung, and 10 to starvation and anæmia. The largest number of admissions were as usual between the ages of 20 and 40, and the high proportion borne by the civil to the criminal population continued, 175 of the 221 admissions being civil. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,20,088 against Rs. 1,22,458, and the net expenditure to Rs. 79,228 against Rs. 87,018, savings being made chiefly under establishment and diet. The cost per head of average strength fell from Rs. 122 to Rs. 117, and was the lowest on record (Rs. 75) in Vizagapatam.

(d) Lunatic Asylums (1895).

There were 61 police hospitals at work during the year, of which 19 were special police wards attached to civil hospitals. 666 beds were available and 7,938 in-patients were treated with a mortality of 46 or 0.58 per cent. The total number of patients treated in police hospitals was 22,003 against 21,401 in the previous year, while 22,626 police patients were treated in other hospitals as against 21,492. The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 32,772 against Rs. 29,899 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,873, which was mainly due to the additional expenditure (+2,407) on European medicines and appliances.

(e) Police hospitals (1895-96).

EMIGRATION. (1895.)

The Mauritius and Natal Governments continued to maintain their emigration agencies at Madras, and the general health and the condition of the depôts was satisfactory, except for an outbreak of measles between August and October in the Natal depôt, and one death from cholera in the Mauritius depôt. The total number of admissions to the Mauritius depôt was 1,102 against 908 in 1894. Of these 213 were rejected, 165 renounced their engagements or absconded, and the remaining 724—against 543 in the previous year—were despatched in 3 shipments. The districts from which the largest number of emigrants were drawn, were North Arcot (185) and Chingleput (126), and the percentage of women to men was 33. 436 emigrants returned from Mauritius with savings aggregating Rs. 4,789, against 316 with Rs. 2,300 in 1894. The number of emigrants to Natal increased by 226, 1,427 of the total number (1,691) having been registered during the year; 90 were detained in the depôt more than three months owing to long intervals between shipments, and 71 more than four months owing to the outbreak of measles referred to above. In December 1894 there were 303 persons in the depôt, 2,537 were received during 1895, and 62 were re-admitted from hospital, making a grand total of 2,902. Of these 626 were rejected, 239 renounced their engagements, 19 died, 54 were in hospital, 273 were detained for future shipment, and the remaining 1,691 were despatched in five shipments. The percentage of women to men was only 38.6, but the deficiency was made up by women who were free emigrants. Of those that embarked, the largest numbers came from North Arcot (714), Chingleput (199),

REGULATED EMIGRATION—
I. Emigration under Act XXI of 1883—
(a) to British colonies.

South Arcot (179), and Gódvári (174). 279 emigrants returned from Natal during the year with savings amounting to Rs. 52,890 against 203 in 1894 with Rs. 45,537.

(b) to French colonies.

There was no emigration to French colonies, but Martinique repatriated 222 emigrants with savings of Rs. 5,336 and La Réunion 74 with savings of Rs. 2,040. Two persons died on the return journey.

III. Emigration to Straits Settlements.

As usual indentured emigrants proceeded from Negapatam only, their number declining from 1,784 to 1,617, owing to more rigid medical examination. The number of free passengers rose from 13,232 to 14,545, and they embarked from Cocanada, Madras, Porto Novo, Cuddalore, Pondicherry, Karikal, and Negapatam. The number of immigrants from the Straits Settlements was 14,843 against 14,012 in the preceding year.

IV. Emigration to Assam.

The number of emigrants to Assam registered in Ganjam rose from 457 to 841. The receipts and charges during the year amounted to Rs. 1,146 and Rs. 668, against Rs. 652 and Rs. 1,031, respectively, in the previous year. Three contractors held licenses as against 2 in 1894, and the number of recruiters' licenses increased from 13 to 17.

IV. Free emigration.

38,978 British subjects embarked for Burma against 39,282 in 1894 and 54,574 in 1893. The bulk of the passengers belonged to the Tanjore, Ganjam and Gódvári districts, while emigration to Ceylon was as usual chiefly confined to the Madura and Tinnevely districts. The total number that embarked was 123,975 against 87,235 in the previous year, the large increase (from 43,227 to 75,892) from Tinnevely being attributed to an unfavourable season. There were 2,641 more emigrants to other parts of British India than in 1894. The number of immigrants from the various colonies and other parts of British India rose from 199,549 to 216,332, of which Ceylon returned 101,156, and Burma 35,888, against 82,223 and 42,672, respectively, in 1894. The number from other parts of British India excluding Burma rose to 63,432, from 59,605 in 1894 and 56,093 in 1893.

General.

During the year under report 181,530 British subjects left the Presidency for countries outside British India as against 143,541 in 1894 and 165,900 in 1893. Adding to this the number that emigrated to other parts of British India, the total was 242,757. The total number of immigrants rose from 199,549* to 216,332.

Financial.

The receipts of the year, excluding those relating to inland emigration to Assam, amounted to Rs. 6,246 against Rs. 6,060 in 1894, and the charges, including a moiety of the cost of the British Consular Agent at Pondicherry and Karikal and of his establishments, to Rs. 19,228 against Rs. 18,907 in the previous year. The net expenditure by Government on account of emigration during the year thus rose from Rs. 12,847 to Rs. 12,982.

* Revised figure.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT. (1895-96.)

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

PUBLIC and private institutions for which returns have been received for the past four years are compared below, institutions being exhibited according to grades, and scholars according to stages of instruction:—

Classes of institutions.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Institu- tions.	Schol- ars.	Institu- tions.	Schol- ars.	Institu- tions.	Schol- ars.	Institu- tions.	Schol- ars.
Public Institutions.								
University education—								
Arts colleges { for men	35	3,537	36	3,330	36	3,185	36	3,396
{ for women	6	759	7	798	6	834	6	984
Professional colleges								
School education, general—								
Secondary schools for boys—								
Upper Secondary, English	134	10,071	131	10,800	128	11,889	133	12,616
Lower Secondary { English	226	19,824	259	23,423	251	25,236	255	27,460
{ Vernacular	234	3,682	150	1,981	149	2,360	140	2,207
Secondary schools for girls—								
Upper Secondary, English	25	271	24	314	25	347	21	289
Lower Secondary, English	35	956	39	1,161	31	1,269	43	1,511
Upper Secondary, Vernacular	2	7	1	6	2	10	2	10
Lower Secondary, Vernacular	161	1,678	148	1,490	146	1,531	142	1,421
Primary schools—								
For boys { Upper Primary	4,207	36,663	4,209	37,910	4,227	39,461	4,633	42,536
{ Lower Primary	14,890	538,005	15,008	538,851	14,625	531,555	14,636	543,019
For girls { Upper Primary	305	3,233	327	3,467	347	3,804	344	3,915
{ Lower Primary	503	45,468	480	44,962	420	44,126	419	44,278
School education, special—								
Training schools for masters	54	1,416	57	1,419	56	1,385	63	1,401
Do. for mistresses	17	342	17	292	19	309	19	315
Other special schools for boys	19	2,176	19	2,342	29	2,876	30	3,242
Do. for girls	8	422	7	369	10	543	9	587
Total, Public Institutions	20,861	668,510	20,919	672,915	20,507	670,720	20,932	689,191
Private Institutions.								
Advanced schools teaching—								
Arabic or Persian for boys	42	2,291	36	1,690	40	1,899	32	1,777
Sanskrit for boys	84	1,526	130	2,489	137	2,522	146	2,502
Elementary { a vernacular only or { for boys.	2,788	47,722	3,350	59,035	4,063	78,522	4,190	74,495
{ mainly.	1	15	25	495	21	576	2	54
teaching— { the Quran	516	13,684	489	13,353	394	9,257	724	21,835
{ for girls.	16	266	...	...	8	139	27	641
Other schools not conforming to depart- mental standards	8	390	...	...	12	719	13	1,139
Total, Private Institutions	3,455	65,894	4,030	77,062	4,675	93,634	5,134	102,443
Grand Total	24,316	734,404	24,949	749,977	25,182	764,354	26,066	791,634

The total number of institutions of all kinds advanced by 884, and that of scholars by 27,280, the percentage of increase being 3.5 and 3.6, respectively, as against .9 and 1.9 in 1894-95, and 2.6 and 2.1 in 1893-94. Both public and private institutions contributed to the above advance. While, however, the number and strength of private institutions rose by 9.8 and 9.4 per cent., public institutions

rose by 2·1 per cent., and scholars therein by 2·8 per cent. only. The larger number of candidates, who passed at the last Matriculation examination, explains the increase in the college attendance. Taking Government, board and aided institutions alone, the number of institutions rose from 14,282 to 14,315, or by 3·5 per cent., and that of scholars from 532,809 to 543,472, or by 9·2 per cent.

All the districts, excepting Kurnool and South Arcot, returned a larger number of schools, and all the districts excepting Kurnool a larger number of scholars. Ganjam was credited with the largest increase in the number of schools, though a corresponding increase was not recorded in the number of scholars, and Tinnevely with the largest increase in the number of scholars. Five districts had a net accession of over 2,000 scholars each.

As regards the number of institutions, lower secondary schools for boys and primary and upper secondary schools for girls slightly retrograded, while all other classes of institutions remained the same, or more or less increased. But as regards scholars, there was considerable improvement all round except in the case of upper secondary schools for girls. In 13 out of 16 districts, in which 1 or more arts colleges were at work, the strength of the college department had advanced, Nellore, Madras and Salem only showing some diminution. 15 and 18 districts, respectively, contained a larger number of pupils in the upper secondary and lower secondary stages of secondary schools for boys, and every district, excepting Kurnool, had more pupils in the primary classes than on the 31st March 1895. Primary girls' schools and departments received an accession to their strength, though the number of such schools decreased.

Institutions are classified below according to the agencies by which they were managed :—

Classes of institutions.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Government	392	21,766	397	22,608	401	22,654	404	23,403
Board	3,397	145,409	3,404	147,806	3,552	156,371	3,526	160,625
Native States	...	...	...	...	1	76	1	82
Aided	10,501	353,545	10,496	357,877	10,329	353,784	10,385	359,444
Unaided	6,571	147,790	6,622	144,624	6,224	137,835	6,616	145,637
Private	3,455	65,894	4,030	77,062	4,675	93,634	5,134	102,443
Total	24,316	734,404	24,949	749,977	25,182	764,354	26,066	791,634

The Native State of Sandur returned one school as in the previous year. The fall of 26 in the number of board schools must be attributed to the closing by certain local boards of unpromising schools, with a view to effect reduction in the outlay on education and to increase the outlay on communications. The other classes of institutions increased in number and all classes of institutions were better attended. The average strength of Government, board, aided, unaided and private schools was 58, 46, 35, 22 and 20, as against 56, 44, 34, 22 and 20, respectively, in 1894-95.

The proportion of scholars to population rose during the past four years from 1 in 49 to 1 in 45, and the proportion varied from 1 in 11 to 1 in 89 in 1895-96, as against from 1 in 12 to 1 in 99 in 1892-93, Madras showing the highest and Vizagapatam the lowest proportion. In 11 districts in the former as against 10 in the latter year the proportion was above the average.

There was an increase of 3·8 per cent. under male and 2·4 per cent. under female scholars, as against 2·1 and 1 per cent. in the previous year. The percentages of male and female scholars to the total male and female population of school age rose from 23·8 and 3·9 in 1892-93 to 25·8 and 4·1 in 1895-96, so that the increase in the proportion during the past four years was 2 per cent. under male and 2 per cent. under female scholars.

The following table classifies the school-going population according to race :—

Classes of the community.	Population of school age.		Scholars.		Percentage.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians	3,224	2,785	4,048	3,872	125·6	139·0
Native Christians	60,863	62,960	39,337	19,272	64·6	30·6
Muhammadans	166,796	171,012	79,721	16,367	47·8	9·6
Hindus	1,857,291	1,897,003	434,638	49,833	23·4	2·6
Aborigines	431,653	444,988	33,728	4,617	7·8	1·0
Others	36,790	34,130	2,619	62	7·1	0·2
	3,384	3,139	229	85	6·8	2·7
Total	2,643,767	2,702,507	681,174	110,460	25·8	4·1

Every main section of the population participated in the general advance under both male and female scholars, though the bulk of the increase appertained to Hindus. During the past four years, Europeans, Native Christians, Muhammadans, Hindus and Aborigines rose by 10·7, 11·5, 9·4, 7·2 and 12·2 per cent. respectively. Arts colleges had an accession of 215 students and, non-Brahmans and Panchamas excepted, all classes shared in the increase. Of the additional students 29 were contributed by Native Christians, 7 by Muhammadans and 193 by Brahmans, while non-Brahman caste Hindus were 19 fewer. In professional colleges, Muhammadans again sustained a fall, but the largest increase occurred under Brahmans. There were 725 more male pupils in upper secondary forms, and, Muhammadans and Aborigines excepted, all classes were better represented. The increase in the number of Panchama boys from 4 to 14 was encouraging. Europeans, Native Christians, Brahmans and non-Brahman Hindus were 50, 10, 386 and 266 stronger respectively. Female pupils in the upper secondary forms, on the other hand, fell by 56, Europeans and Native Christians having lost, respectively, 45 and 10 pupils and non-Brahman caste Hindus one pupil. Lower secondary forms received an accession of 2,069 boys and 134 girls. Amongst the boys, Europeans and Panchamas contributed 44 and 16 less and Muhammadans 89 more, while amongst the girls Europeans and Native Christians formed over 78 per cent., Muhammadans had only 11 girls, and there was a further deterioration under all the sub-divisions of Hindus. In primary classes there were 12,911 boys and 1,891 girls more than at the close of the previous year. The increase under boys was shared by all classes except Brahmans (— 549), and that under girls by all except Muhammadans.

The richer and poorer classes advanced by 3·0 and 4·4 per cent. respectively, while fewer scholars were returned under the middle classes. Of the male scholars in the collegiate, upper secondary, lower secondary, and primary stages of instruction, the richer classes were represented by 5, 4, 3, and 1 per cent., and the middle classes by 69, 61, 47 and 15 per cent. respectively. The richer and middle classes, respectively, contributed 14 and 62 per cent. of the girls in the upper secondary stage, and 3 and 42 per cent. of the girls in the lower secondary stage. Compared with the statistics of 1894-95, there was more or less increase under all professions except 'others.' Mendicants made the largest, and landholders the least, proportionate advance, but landholders, coolies, and traders, respectively, contributed 8,106, 6,019, and 4,824 more scholars than in the previous year. Landholders and coolies continued to form together 62 per cent. of the entire strength. Of the male scholars in the collegiate, upper secondary and lower secondary stages, 85, 82 and 70 per cent. as against 84, 81 and 70 per cent., respectively, were contributed by officials, traders and landholders. It was noteworthy that of the female pupils in the upper secondary and lower secondary stages, only 64 and 52 per cent. were represented by the above-mentioned classes as against 82 and 70 per cent., respectively, under male scholars.

There was a further advance of 3·9 per cent. in the number of male and of 8·8 per cent. in the number of female scholars learning English, but the rates of increase were not as high as those of the previous year. Sanskrit lost a portion of the gain it had made, and there was a further deterioration in the number of boys

Distribution of scholars according to the classes of the community.

Distribution of scholars according to wealth.

Distribution of scholars according to languages studied.

and girls reading Uriya. The percentages of male scholars learning Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Canarese and Uriya to the total male population speaking these languages were, respectively, 4.7, 3.0, 4.4, 4.4 and 4.1.

The proportion of male and female scholars unprotected from small-pox to the total number of male and female scholars in public and private schools rose slightly from 7.4 and 8.9 per cent. to 7.7 and 9.2 per cent., respectively. Private schools contained 16,733 male and 2,682 female unprotected pupils, while of the 35,505 unprotected male students in public institutions, 1 belonged to arts colleges, 782 to secondary, 34,718 to primary and 4 to special schools, and of the 7,496 unprotected female pupils, 341 belonged to secondary and 7,154 to primary schools.

There was a general improvement in relation to education both in municipal and non-municipal areas, the advance in municipalities being 2.7 per cent. in institutions and 3.7 per cent. in scholars, and that in non-municipal areas 3.6 in institutions and 3.5 in scholars. Schools and scholars in municipalities formed 10.64 and 21.42 per cent., respectively, of the total number of schools and scholars, as against 10.73 and 21.39 per cent. in 1894-95, and of the male and female population of school age in all the municipalities, 85.8 and 21.8 per cent. were at school as against 82.5 and 21.2 per cent., respectively, in that year.

The following summary compares the expenditure on public instruction from all sources for the past two years. As usual the figures relating to private schools have been excluded:—

Hheads of expenditure.	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.
University education.	Rs. 6,12,326	9.53	Rs. 6,15,837	9.32
Arts colleges ...	2,23,058	3.47	2,27,426	3.44
Professional colleges				
School education.				
General	39,28,894	61.16	40,07,778	60.68
Special	4,75,409	7.40	4,97,883	7.54
University	1,58,936	2.47	1,82,270	2.76
Direction and inspection	4,44,628	6.92	4,60,976	6.98
Scholarships	59,612	0.93	67,164	1.02
Buildings	4,32,390	6.73	4,73,335	7.17
Miscellaneous, including grants for furniture	88,982	1.39	71,991	1.09
Total	64,24,235	100.00	66,04,660	100.00

The total expenditure advanced by Rs. 1,80,425, of which Rs. 41,435 appertained to Provincial, and Rs. 29,174 to local, funds, while municipal funds contributed Rs. 3,622 less. The largest increase (Rs. 69,790) was under fees. During the last four years the expenditure increased by Rs. 6,44,292.

Particulars of receipts and charges appertaining to Provincial funds for the past four years are furnished in the following statement. They include the figures relating to the Medical College and Medical schools and to school buildings, though the charges are not debited to the Educational Department, but exclude those of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund:—

Charges and Receipts.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	52,543	52,616	56,340	57,006
Inspection	2,78,818	2,77,601	2,83,969	2,93,163
Government colleges and schools { General	3,76,342	3,82,856	3,89,444	4,04,636
{ Special	4,59,788	5,05,948	5,02,475	5,05,706
Scholarships in colleges and schools { General	16,902	11,352	12,061	12,524
{ Special	14,205	15,227	14,679	19,123
Grants-in-aid to { schools under private management	4,72,270	4,79,231	4,66,125	4,83,399
{ do. under municipal management	27,313	32,575	32,216	32,971
{ do. under local boards	1,16,144	1,21,282	96,008	1,03,410
Registration of books	3,498	3,299	3,283	3,218
Purchase and collection of Oriental manuscripts	3,441	2,056	1,867	1,818
Workshop, College of Engineering		13,383	22,886	2,561
Refunds and miscellaneous charges	6,441	11,950	15,783	18,462
Government educational buildings	1,44,089	1,41,012	2,31,344	2,48,364
Total Charges	19,71,794	20,50,397	21,38,780	21,86,451
Receipts.				
Fees in colleges and schools (general and special) credited to Government	1,47,158	1,58,410	1,63,177	1,76,960
Income on endowments credited to Government	2,342	2,342	2,635	2,049
Departmental examination fees	6,410	7,111	7,314	6,993
Sale of books	2,066	5,787	1,012	28
Sales at the School of Arts	7,540	12,651	8,227	9,293
Contributions from local and municipal funds	15,752	18,668	46,119	47,325
Private contributions	2,418	2,233	1,265	...
Miscellaneous receipts	11,793	13,353	13,666	16,518
Total Receipts	1,95,479	2,20,555	2,43,415	2,54,166
Net Expenditure	17,76,315	18,29,842	18,95,365	19,32,285

Local boards were maintaining at the close of the year 3,198 schools with 138,695 pupils, as against 3,225 schools with 135,514 pupils. 12 were girls' schools against 9 in 1894-95. Secondary schools fell by 2 and primary by 28, while special schools received 3 additions. The net expenditure to the boards on their schools was Rs. 5,42,978, including scholarship and building charges, as against Rs. 5,30,052 in the previous year. The boards also paid Rs. 250 as stipends in Government training institutions, contributed Rs. 25,986 and Rs. 130 to the Medical College and to municipalities, respectively, and spent Rs. 2,32,460, as against Rs. 2,25,947 on grants-in-aid to schools under private management. The gross expenditure from local funds rose from Rs. 11,43,274 to Rs. 11,68,462.

Municipalities were maintaining at the close of the year 28 institutions with 21,930 scholars, as against 327 institutions with 20,857 scholars. Secondary schools for boys and girls received an accession of 2 schools each, while primary schools fell in number by 3 and girls' schools (11) by 1. The net expenditure to municipal councils on their schools was Rs. 91,610, including scholarship and building charges, as against Rs. 99,122. The municipalities also paid Rs. 1,422 as stipends in Government and board training institutions, contributed Rs. 16,967 towards the Medical College and Medical schools, Rs. 300 to the Art class, Kumbakonam, and Rs. 1,000 to the Madura Technical institute, and spent Rs. 99,124 on grants to schools under private management. The gross expenditure from municipal funds rose from Rs. 3,19,279 to Rs. 3,34,711.

The following statement furnishes particulars relating to aided institutions:—

Institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From sub-scriptions, endowments and other sources.	Total.
Arts colleges	Rs. 89,930	...	...	Rs. 1,09,841	Rs. 1,53,475	Rs. 3,53,246
Secondary schools, including primary departments	1,89,497	5,031	32,743	5,45,145	5,35,515	13,07,931
Primary schools	1,04,393	2,23,089	62,697	2,74,190	3,55,591	10,19,960
Training schools	27,979	...	...	263	42,009	70,251
Other special schools	16,036	...	...	9,507	58,513	84,056
Total	4,27,835	2,28,120	95,440	9,38,946	11,45,103	28,35,444

Aided institutions received from public funds Rs. 38,571 as building grants, Rs. 18,789 as furniture and other grants, and Rs. 9,510 as scholarship grants, and

expended from their own receipts Rs. 1,07,413 on school buildings and Rs. 15,726 on scholarships. From local and municipal funds Rs. 3,990 and Rs. 4,884 more were paid than in the previous year in the shape of salary and results grants, but the grants from Provincial revenues slightly fell. The total expenditure of unaided public institutions was Rs. 4,45,550 as against Rs. 4,31,433. Rs. 23,616 were spent on buildings and Rs. 1,204 on scholarships.

The direct expenditure on education was distributed as below among the different classes of institutions: the figures against primary schools include the cost of primary departments of secondary schools:—

Classes of institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions, endowments and other sources.	Total.
Government	Rs. 48,000	Rs. 26,236	Rs. 17,580	Rs. 1,50,795	Rs. 23,589	Rs. 1,19,901
Board	1,30,130	4,97,306	83,381	3,12,143	10,597	10,38,557
Native States	...	...	...	407	1,526	1,933
Aided	4,27,835	2,28,120	95,440	9,38,946	11,45,103	28,35,444
Unaided	...	...	...	2,67,596	1,77,954	4,45,550

* (L.A.) stands for Lawrence Asylum.

The gross expenditure of Government institutions, excluding the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, rose from Rs. 8,94,400 to Rs. 9,12,539, or by Rs. 18,079, Rs. 9,292, or over one-half of the above increase, appertaining to arts colleges. The expenditure on Government schools, general, for boys and girls advanced by Rs. 5,701, and the net cost to Government on its own institutions was Rs. 11,406 more than in the previous year. Taking credit, however, for the surplus fee receipts (Rs. 26,165) of the Law College, the proportion of net cost to Government to the total expenditure on its own institutions fell from 74.0 to 73.2 per cent. The total expenditure on board schools rose by Rs. 25,504, of which Provincial revenues met Rs. 7,213, fees Rs. 11,081 and miscellaneous receipts Rs. 74, the balance being borne by local boards.

The expenditure on aided institutions rose by Rs. 53,965, of which Rs. 7,536 was covered by public funds, Rs. 5,230 by fees, and the balance by private contributions. The expenditure from public funds on the secondary education of boys rose from Rs. 2,03,900 to Rs. 2,10,168, or by Rs. 6,268, and that on the primary education of boys from Rs. 9,85,188 to Rs. 10,08,131, or by Rs. 22,943. Thus for every Rs. 17 spent from public funds on the secondary education of boys, Rs. 83 were expended on their primary education.

Both as regards strength and fee income, the figures of 1895-96 were the largest ever reached. The total fee receipts increased by Rs. 55,311, of which Rs. 13,783 appertained to Government, Rs. 11,922 to board institutions, Rs. 37 to institutions in Native States, and Rs. 29,569 to institutions under private management. Aided, unaided and private institutions were respectively credited with an increase of Rs. 5,230, Rs. 20,993 and Rs. 3,346. While, however, the total strength advanced by 3.6 per cent, the fee income rose by 3.1 per cent. only, this being due to fees being levied at very low rates in all schools newly brought under departmental supervision. Government institutions of all grades, excepting girls' and special schools, returned a larger income from fees, and the average fee per head rose from Rs. 7.52 to Rs. 7.92. Secondary schools for boys excepted, all classes of board institutions showed retrogression, and among aided institutions, Arts colleges and primary and lower secondary schools for boys suffered a loss. The total average fee per head rose from Rs. 2.38 to Rs. 2.40.

In the subjoined table the proportion of expenditure met from fees in each grade of institution is shown in detail. Secondary schools include the figures relating to the primary departments attached to them:—

Expenditure of fee income to total expenditure.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Classes of institutions.	Government.			Board.			Native States.			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.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	
Arts colleges	Rs. 2,12,873	Rs. 53,313	25	Rs. 15,792	Rs. 6,000	44	Rs. 3,53,246	Rs. 1,09,841	31	Rs. 33,926	Rs. 4,855	14	Rs. 6,15,837	Rs. 1,74,832	28	Rs. 1,74,832	Rs. 83,521	47	
Professional colleges	2,27,425	83,321	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,27,425	...	...
Upper Secondary schools for boys	33,355	17,435	52	1,28,000	66,838	76	6,45,235	3,70,364	59	1,24,332	90,987	73	2,31,012	5,84,594	63	...	...	...	
Lower Secondary schools for boys	1,16,264	1,377	1	1,58,804	63,457	53	2,88,057	1,08,631	38	43,271	17,965	41	6,09,229	2,11,777	35	...	...	...	
Upper Secondary schools for girls	30,935	912	3	...	...	...	1,26,734	33,416	26	8,589	7,022	82	1,66,258	41,360	25	...	...	...	
Lower Secondary schools for girls	37,362	1,295	3	3,048	...	...	2,47,005	23,734	10	9,675	1,202	12	2,97,090	29,231	9	...	...	...	
Primary schools for boys	61,222	2,025	4	6,69,268	1,25,354	19	8,49,580	2,67,105	31	3,81,340	2,66,127	70	19,51,436	6,60,611	34	...	...	...	
Primary schools for girls	43,050	809	2	5,625	92	2	1,70,374	7,085	4	14,797	1,644	11	2,33,840	9,630	4	...	...	...	
Special schools	2,79,953	16,243	6	62,910	864	1	1,54,307	9,770	6	10,713	1,995	18	4,97,883	28,372	6	...	...	...	
Total	10,32,440	1,76,980	17	10,33,557	1,12,984	30	1,933	407	21	28,35,444	9,33,946	33	6,26,643	3,91,737	63	55,30,017	18,21,034	33	

The following statement compares the expenditure on grants-in-aid during the last 10 years:—

Year.	Grants from Provincial funds.	Grants from Local funds.	Grants from Municipal funds.	Total.
1886-87	Rs. 4,47,454	Rs. 1,99,100	Rs. 91,217	Rs. 7,37,771
1887-88	4,89,405	1,97,346	90,146	7,76,897
1888-89	4,17,759	2,05,533	95,435	7,18,727
1889-90	5,02,538	2,02,257	88,751	7,93,546
1890-91	6,40,341	2,18,520	99,190	9,58,051
1891-92	6,33,029	2,24,358	96,401	9,53,788
1892-93	6,15,727	2,32,505	1,01,852	9,50,084
1893-94	6,17,603	2,31,336	1,05,348	9,54,287
1894-95	5,94,349	2,25,047	93,665	9,13,061
1895-96	6,19,780	2,32,460	99,124	9,51,364

The grants paid from Provincial funds were the highest since 1891-92, and consisted of Rs. 4,83,399 paid to schools under private management and Rs. 1,36,381 paid to institutions under local boards. Salary and rent grants from Provincial funds amounted to Rs. 2,57,249 against Rs. 2,55,928, and results grants to Rs. 1,40,014 against Rs. 1,43,216, while results grants from local and municipal funds were, respectively, Rs. 2,24,901 and Rs. 70,887 against Rs. 2,33,620 and Rs. 77,530 in 1894-95.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.
Dr. Duncan was Director of Public Instruction throughout the year, and spent a greater number of days in camp than in the previous year, visiting Chingleput, Coonoor, Salem, Calicut, Tellicherry, Mangalore, Chattrapur, Berhampur, Paralakimedi, Chicacole, Vizianagram, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam and Cocanada.

As in the previous year, every circle experienced a change of Inspectors. The Inspectors of the Northern, Central, Southern and Western Circles, and the two Inspectresses examined 171, 57, 87, 61, 103 and 146 schools respectively.

The annexed table compares the work done by the Assistant Inspectors:—

Divisions.	Examined for grant.		Examined for improvement.		Days spent on circuit.	Days spent in examining schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
Ganjam-Vizagapatam (First) division	222	6,532	80	3,091	233	135
Godavari-Kistna (Second) division	207	5,468	100	4,636	178	146
Ceded Districts (Third) division	152	4,367	68	3,493	245	140
Presidency (Fourth) division	139	4,817	80	5,414	138	125
Arcoot (Fifth) division	212	6,934	49	4,468	222	141
Tanjore-Trichinopoly (Sixth) division	194	6,800	35	3,048	148	97
Madura-Tinnevely (Seventh) division	205	6,057	49	3,967	159	121
Coimbatore (Eighth) division	162	8,654	77	4,098	186	113
West Coast (Ninth) division	158	9,833	28	4,442	230	146
Average	183	6,551	54	3,406	197	129

Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools.

The employment of a second Sub-Assistant of Máppilla schools raised the number of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools from 55 to 56. The following table compares the work done by each Sub-Assistant Inspector:—

Divisions.	Examined for grant.		Examined for improvement.		Days spent on circuit.	Days spent in examining schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
Ganjám-Vizagapatam (First) division.	335	5,423	17	1,111	205	145
Górávari-Kistna (Second) division	233	5,223	59	3,011	251	154
Ceded Districts (Third) division	179	2,995	66	2,251	178	135
Presidency (Fourth) division	218	3,737	63	4,797	164	150
Arcoot (Fifth) division	227	4,378	33	2,469	178	124
Tanjore-Trichinopoly (Sixth) division.	202	3,827	41	3,131	198	147
Madura-Tinnevely (Seventh) division.	256	4,964	22	1,136	183	140
Coimbatore (Eighth) division	186	3,337	33	3,024	187	143
West Coast (Ninth) division	202	5,415	21	2,166	198	129
Average	230	4,274	42	2,548	193	140

The 6 Sub-Assistants of girls' schools examined altogether 838 schools and 36,510 pupils, and spent on an average 189 days on circuit, which compares unfavourably with the work done in the previous year.

Inspecting Schoolmasters.

There were 247 Inspecting Schoolmasters employed at the close of the year for the supervision of primary schools, as against 243 on the 31st March 1895, 2 additional men being employed for the supervision of the Máppilla schools in the Ernád and Walavanad taluks of Malabar at the cost of Government. 3 were paid from provincial, 48 from municipal, and 196 from local funds. They visited 5,083 villages possessing no schools of their own, started or brought under inspection 3,767 schools, and 1,819 unaided schools to the aided list.

Superintendents of Hill schools.

The 6 Superintendents employed in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Górávari agencies examined on the whole 292 as against 325 schools and 11,578 as against 11,267 pupils. Their work was unsatisfactory.

Cost of direction and inspection.

The total amount spent on direction and inspection from public funds aggregated Rs. 4,60,976—Rs. 3,50,169 from provincial, Rs. 12,985 from municipal and Rs. 97,822 from local funds,—and the proportion borne by the above expenditure to the total expenditure from public funds on public instruction was nearly 15 per cent.

III.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Degrees conferred.

At the convocation for conferring degrees held in March, 573 candidates were admitted to degrees against 533 in 1894-95. There was a noteworthy increase in the number of B.A. degrees conferred.

Changes in by-laws.

No changes were made in the by-laws relating to the examinations in the Faculties of Arts, Law and Engineering. With a view to the diploma of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery granted by the Madras University being recognized by the General Council of Medical Education in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Senate approved of the raising of the minimum proportion of marks to be gained by candidates for the above degree at the final examination in the subjects of Medicine and Medical Anatomy, Surgery and Surgical Anatomy, and Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, from one-third to one-half, and the change was sanctioned by Government after the close of the year. Changes were also made in the by-laws relating to the L.M.S. examinations, so as to permit matriculates, who entered on their medical studies previously to the year 1893, to appear for the examinations.

Cost of the University.

Fees and miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 1,66,006 and Rs. 14,922, as against Rs. 1,61,406 and Rs. 16,972, respectively, and the charges to Rs. 1,82,270 as against Rs. 1,58,936, so that the year closed with a deficit of Rs. 1,342 as against a surplus of Rs. 19,442 in 1894-95. On the 31st March, the University Fee-Fund held at its credit Rs. 2,65,000 in Government securities and Rs. 5,323 in cash.

The rules of affiliation did not undergo any change. There were two additions to the list of institutions affiliated up to the First Examination in Arts, viz., the Rajah's College, Parlákimedi, and the Sarah Tucker Institution, Palamcottah, and the Maharajah's College, Vizianagram, was affiliated in Branch 11-B, Advanced Chemistry.

In the following summary the results of the different University examinations for the past two years are compared, those of the Matriculation examination excepted:—

Name of examination.	Number examined.							Number passed.						
	Madras Government institutions.	Institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Madras Government institutions.	Institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Arts.														
Master of Arts ...	1895-96.	...	...	...	...	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
	1894-95.	...	...	...	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
English Language division.	1895-96.	226	118	461	25	96	826	172	67	...	292	15	47	593
	1894-95.	200	91	479	19	65	854	117	52	...	314	14	26	523
Bachelor of Arts.	1895-96.	173	85	352	23	94	727	147	71	...	278	19	72	587
Second Language division.	1894-95.	194	90	381	18	92	775	171	82	...	343	18	84	698
Science division.	1895-96.	248	123	512	23	104	1,010	174	67	...	335	18	31	625
	1894-95.	215	83	414	16	97	825	123	45	...	278	13	41	500
First Examination in Arts.	1895-96.	155	202	74	752	31	679	1,893	70	94	32	302	15	127
	1894-95.	178	232	79	830	62	487	1,868	65	104	28	318	23	94
Law.														
Master of Laws	1895-96.	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1894-95.	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Laws	1895-96.	124	6	...	...	130	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
	1894-95.	150	12	...	...	202	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	169
First Examination in Law.	1895-96.	394	26	...	...	420	181	5	...	...	...	...	...	186
	1894-95.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine.														
M.D.	1895-96.	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	1894-95.	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second M.B. and C.M.	1895-96.	4	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	1894-95.	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
First M.B. and C.M.	1895-96.	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	1894-95.	10	...	...	...	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Preliminary Scientific.	1895-96.	8	...	...	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	1894-95.	24	...	...	...	24	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Second L.M.S.	1895-96.	23	...	...	...	23	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
	1894-95.	29	...	...	...	29	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
First L.M.S.	1895-96.	53	...	...	...	53	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
	1894-95.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
L.S.Sc.	1895-96.	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	1894-95.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering.														
Bachelor of Engineering.	1895-96.	6	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	1894-95.	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
First Examination in Engineering.	1895-96.	8	...	...	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	1894-95.	9	...	...	...	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Teaching.														
Licentiate in Teaching.	1895-96.	34	...	...	...	25	59	21	...	...	...	...	...	35
	1894-95.	25	...	...	...	20	45	22	...	...	...	...	...	34
Practical.	1895-96.	25	...	...	...	37	62	17	...	...	...	...	...	37
	1894-95.	20	...	...	...	51	71	12	...	...	...	...	...	44
Total	1895-96.	1,464	560	74	2,077	102	1,068	5,345	868	304	32	1,207	67	2,801
	1894-95.	1,130	508	79	2,104	115	843	4,779	621	284	23	1,253	68	2,547

* Excludes three debarred and one disallowed.

† Excludes two candidates disallowed.

(a) Arts Colleges.

The results of the M.A. degree examination were more favourable than in the year previous, 12 out of 27 having passed as against 6 out of 23. Of the 15 Brahman, 6 non-Brahman and 6 Native Christian candidates examined, 6 Brahmans, 4 non-Brahmans and 2 Native Christians met with success.

M.A. degree examination.

B.A. degree examination.

The following table compares the results of the B.A. degree examination for the last four years:—

Subjects.	Percentages passed in 1892-93.	Percentages passed in 1893-94.	1894-95.			1895-96.		
			Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
English Language division	77.5	63.1	854	523	61.2	926	593	64.0
Second Language division	87.7	86.9	775	698	90.1	727	587	80.7
Branch I. Mathematics	45.3	39.1	106	51	48.1	121	63	52.0
Branch II. (A) Physics	44.5	29.1	200	132	66.0	219	136	62.1
(B) Chemistry	44.4	37.5	32	15	46.9	41	16	39.0
Science division. (B) Biology and Animal Physiology	50.0	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Branch III. (C) Biology and Zoology.	68.5	79.3	30	20	66.7	44	33	75.0
(D) Biology and Geology.	...	33.3	16	5	31.3	11	10	90.9
Branch IV. Mental and Moral Science.	59.2	70.3	212	145	68.4	275	171	62.1
Branch V. History	53.9	65.9	228	132	57.9	298	196	65.8

In each division, Brahmans preponderated as usual and constituted 70 per cent. as against 69, 72 and 72 per cent., respectively, of the entire number of passed candidates in the three divisions.

There was a general deterioration in the percentages of passed to examined in the several subjects of the First Examination in Arts; with the exception of English. Of the alternative subjects, Physiology and Physiography, the latter was brought up by 163 candidates only, and 64.4 per cent. passed in this subject as against 62.1 per cent. in Physiology. 2 out of 3 European, and 8 out of 23 Eurasian candidates met with success, while among other classes, Native Christians passed 41.4, Brahmans 34.4, non-Brahman Hindus 29.7 and Muhammadans 13.3 per cent.

11 first-grade colleges were at work as in the previous year, and the number of second-grade colleges increased from 25 to 26. The total strength of the college classes rose from 3,185 to 3,400, the increase being mainly due to a great rise in the junior F.A. class (+ 487).

(b) Law.

For the M.L. degree examination 8 candidates, all Brahmans, registered their names, and 6 appeared, but none passed; 5 failing in 2 or more subjects. For the B.L. degree examination 130 candidates—92 Brahmans, 32 non-Brahman Hindus, 4 Native Christians, 1 Muhammadan, and 1 Eurasian—appeared as against 202. Only 23 succeeded in passing—18 Brahmans, 9 non-Brahman Hindus and 1 Native Christian—as against 59 in the previous year.

The Law College had 731 students on the rolls (696 B.L. and 35 Pleaders-ship students) as against 630 (604 B.L. and 26 Pleaders-ship students) on the 31st March 1895. Of the students, 539 were Brahmans, 147 non-Brahman Hindus, 33 Native Christians, 4 Europeans, 7 Muhammadans, and 1 a Parsi. At the First Examination in Law 112 students passed out of 225, who appeared direct from the college, but at the B.L. degree examination only 16 passed out of 61, who so appeared, a result quite disproportionate to the large expenditure incurred on the college. The fee and miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 67,353, which left a surplus of Rs. 26,165, after meeting all the charges (Rs. 41,188).

(c) Medicine.

There was a further improvement in the results of the University examinations in Medicine, 48 candidates having passed out of 71, as against 45 out of 98 in the previous year. No candidate appeared for the M.D. or L.S.Sc. degree. Native Christians secured the highest percentage of success, and Europeans and Eurasians ranked next, though the total number of passed (11) shewed a heavy fall. 9 Brahmans were successful.

The working of the Medical College forms the subject of a separate article (pages 191-2).

(d) Engineering.

One non-Brahman Hindu, 1 Native Christian and 4 Brahman candidates appeared for the B.E. degree examination, and 2 of the Brahman and both the Native Christian and non-Brahman candidates were successful. For the First Examination in Engineering 1 non-Brahman and 7 Brahman candidates appeared, and the non-Brahman and 5 of the Brahman candidates passed.

The Engineer class contained 19 students as in the previous year, and the Engineer subordinate class was 42 strong. Of the students 5 were Europeans, 4 non-Brahman Hindus and the rest Brahmans. The Muhammadan community was again unrepresented. 3 Engineers and 24 Engineer subordinates completed their practical course and received college diplomas and certificates, while 2 Engineers and 17 Engineer subordinates completed their course in the Public Works Department Workshops. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 46,026, of which fees and other receipts met Rs. 7,579.

(e) Teaching.

For the written and practical portion of the L.T. degree examination, 59 and 62 candidates appeared, of whom 35 and 37 respectively passed. Of the successful candidates at the practical test, 1 was a Eurasian, and 1 a non-Brahman Hindu, 25 were Brahmans and 10 Native Christians. The non-Brahman element was very inadequately represented. For the second-grade collegiate teachers' certificate examination, 44 trained and 29 untrained candidates presented themselves, of whom 19 passed; but only 3 qualified for trained teachers' certificates.

6 graduates and 3 under-graduates of the F.A. standard—all Brahmans—were on the rolls of the college department of the training section of the Rajahmundry College as against 7 and 8, respectively, on the 31st March 1895. At the written portion of the L.T. degree examination, 3 candidates passed out of 7 examined, but at the practical portion only 1 of the 3 got through. The total expenditure on the training and practising sections amounted to Rs. 17,529, of which Rs. 7,808 were met from fees in the practising section.

There were 50 students—33 graduates and 17 First Arts under-graduates—on the rolls of the college department of the Teachers' College as against 51 in the previous year. With 4 exceptions, including the Mysore students, all were in receipt of stipends from Provincial funds. Of the students, 41 were Brahmans, 5 Native Christians, 3 non-Brahman Hindus and 1 a Muhammadan. The examination results were poor. 18 out of 27 candidates passed the written portion of the L.T. degree examination, 16 out of 22 the practical test, and only 1 out of 23 the written examination for the second-grade collegiate certificate. The total expenditure on the college, including the practising section, amounted to Rs. 44,118, of which fees and other receipts covered Rs. 4,340.

(f) Agriculture.

One Muhammadan, 24 Brahmans and 19 non-Brahman Hindus constituted the strength of the College of Agriculture as against 47 in 1894-95. With three exceptions, the students belonged to the richer and middle classes, land-holders contributing 35, or nearly 80 per cent. of the entire number. A fourth of the students were from territories outside the Presidency, and only 26 were stipendiaries. 4 out of 17 students passed the Advanced Technical Examination in Agriculture, and 6 secured the diploma in Agriculture. The Veterinary Hospital and Farm continued to work with success, as also the hostel attached to the college. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 38,375 incurred on the institution, Rs. 387 were met from fees, and Rs. 4,935 from farm receipts and other sources.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(a) Upper Secondary and Matriculation Examinations.

For the Upper Secondary examination held in December, 52 candidates appeared in all the compulsory subjects, and 34 came up to complete the compulsory portion of the examination, having passed in one or more branches in previous years. 7 of the former and 4 of the latter were successful against

University examinations in Engineering.

College of Engineering, Madras.

Teachers' certificate examinations of the collegiate grades.

Training College, Rajahmundry.

Teachers' College, Saidapet.

College of Agriculture.

Upper Secondary examination.

4 and 10 in 1894-95. Of the successful candidates, 6 were Brahmans, 4 were non-Brahman Hindus, and 1 was a Native Christian. 26 per cent. of the examinees passed in English and Mathematics, 33 per cent. in History and Geography, and 88 per cent. in the second language.

Matriculation examination.

At the Matriculation examination 1,690 candidates passed out of 4,603 examined as against 918 out of 4,143 in 1894. The percentage of passed to examined thus rose from 22.2 to 36.7 as shown in the following table :—

General results.	Govern-ment schools.	Board schools.	Schools in Native States.	Aided schools.	Other schools.	Private candidates.	Total.
Examined ... { 1894-95 ...	149	320	729	1,920	416	609	* 4,143
... { 1895-96 ...	122	349	772	2,035	494	831	† 4,603
Passed—							
First class ... { 1894-95 ...	...	3	13	13	4	...	33
... { 1895-96 ...	...	6	12	44	12	...	74
Second class ... { 1894-95 ...	27	80	191	457	97	33	885
... { 1895-96 ...	61	108	340	778	212	117	1,616
Total passed ... { 1894-95 ...	27	83	204	470	101	33	918
... { 1895-96 ...	61	114	352	822	224	117	1,690
Percentage passed ... { 1894-95 ...	18	26	28	24	24	5	22.2
... { 1895-96 ...	50	33	46	40	45	14	36.7

* Excludes seven candidates disallowed.

† Excludes ten candidates disallowed.

There was an improvement under all subjects except the second language, and a remarkable rise in the number who passed in Physics and Chemistry. Of the successful candidates 1,090 were Brahmans, 349 non-Brahman Hindus, 44 Europeans and Eurasians, 171 Native Christians, 31 Muhammadans and 5 Parsis.

(b) *Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for boys.*

Number and strength of public upper secondary or high schools for boys.

The number of high schools for boys rose from 128 to 133. The distribution of schools and scholars according to the several district groups is given below :—

1894-95.											1895-96.										
District groups.	Number of schools.	Strength on the 31st March 1895.									Number of schools.	Strength on the 31st March 1896.									
		Upper secondary.			Lower secondary.			Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.		Upper secondary.			Lower secondary.			Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.	
		Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Third form.	Second form.	First form.					Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Third form.	Second form.	First form.				
Northern Circars	19	705	399	571	718	767	775	322	303	4,558	21	659	453	721	844	1,000	1,024	371	451	5,528	
Ceded districts	8	139	96	149	201	224	290	63	55	1,207	8	182	110	165	217	261	303	48	66	1,352	
Central do.	38	1,481	935	1,208	1,281	1,323	1,439	931	1,807	10,406	41	1,548	976	1,299	1,493	1,457	1,648	1,023	1,457	11,401	
Southern do.	34	1,544	1,092	1,315	1,294	1,337	1,279	448	602	8,911	33	1,594	1,075	1,439	1,410	1,288	1,506	447	680	9,439	
Inland do.	13	277	184	252	377	416	405	130	273	2,404	14	278	204	283	419	451	561	113	302	2,616	
West Coast do.	16	670	405	463	610	672	234	353	3,726	16	670	403	538	546	538	612	239	359	3,914		
Total	128	4,819	3,111	3,959	4,387	4,577	4,848	2,118	3,393	31,211	133	4,940	3,226	4,450	4,929	4,995	5,654	2,241	3,815	34,250	

The average strength of the high school department rose from 93 to 95.

Distribution of upper secondary schools for boys according to up-keep.

The distribution of upper secondary schools according to managing agencies is given below :—

District groups.	1894-95.				1895-96.			
	Govern-ment schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.	Govern-ment schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.
Northern Circars ...	1	3	11	4	1	4	12	4
Ceded districts ...	...	5	3	...	...	5	3	...
Central do. ...	2	1	28	7	2	3	28	8
Southern do. ...	...	4	24	6	...	3	23	7
Inland do. ...	...	7	5	1	...	7	5	2
West Coast do. ...	1	4	8	3	1	4	8	3
Total ...	4	24	79	21	4	26	79 †	24 ‡

‡ 54 with 16,165 pupils were under Mission management. § 6 with 1,307 pupils were under Mission management.

In consequence of the formation of a fourth form in the municipal middle schools, Bimlipatam, Walajapet and Gudiyattam, and the closing of the fourth form tentatively opened in the Local Fund school, Pattukkottai, Tanjore, the number of board high schools rose from 24 to 26. 2 schools passed from the list of aided to that of unaided, and 1 school *vice versa*, while 1 unaided school was closed and 3 such schools came into existence. All but 7 schools were recognized. Madras contained, as usual, the largest number of upper secondary pupils, and Tanjore, Malabar and Trichinopoly had each over 1,000 such pupils.

(c) *Lower Secondary Examination.*

In the subjoined table the results of the Lower Secondary examination for the past two years are summarized :—

Lower secondary examination.

Candidates.	1894-95.						1895-96.					
	Examined.		Passed.		Passed for complete certificates.		Examined.		Passed.		Passed for complete certificates.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pupil-candidates ...	4,458	475	2,149	263	1,054	167	5,103	498	3,368	283	1,403	213
Private candidates ...	1,208	89	493	20	150	9	1,446	47	748	19	197	8
Total ...	5,661	514	2,642	283	1,204	176	6,549	545	4,116	302	1,600	221

Of the male and female candidates 24 and 41 per cent. passed for complete certificates as against 21 and 34 per cent. respectively in 1894-95, and of male pupil-candidates 27.5 passed as against 23.6 per cent. From results schools 885 male and 84 female candidates appeared for the seventh standard by the Lower Secondary examination, of whom 591 and 46, respectively, passed. Native Christians and Brahmans secured the highest percentage (24 and 27), while Europeans and Eurasians and Muhammadans showed very discreditable results (17 and 12). Non-Brahman Hindus formed 26, and Brahmans 57 per cent. of the total number of passed candidates.

(d) *Public Lower Secondary Schools for boys.*

The year witnessed a further, though slight, decrease from 400 to 395 in the number of public lower secondary schools for boys; but the strength of both lower secondary and primary departments advanced from 13,784 and 19,468 to 14,089 and 20,134, respectively, and the total number of pupils in the lower secondary stage in secondary schools for boys rose from 27,596 to 29,667, or by 7.5 per cent. English middle schools increased by 4, and the average strength of the middle department rose from 45 to 47, but Vernacular middle schools fell by 9, and the average strength of the middle department was almost the same as in the year previous, viz., 16. On the 31st March 1896, 233 English and 82 Vernacular schools were borne on the list of recognized schools, as against 213 and 75 such schools on the corresponding day in 1895. Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool and the Nilgiris were the most backward districts.

Number and strength of public lower secondary or middle schools for boys.

(e) *Results grant examinations.*

For the fifth, sixth and seventh standard examination for results grants 184, 131 and 101 schools, respectively, presented pupils, and 180, 129 and 101 schools were successful. The number of boys presented and passed for each of the three lower secondary standards is given below. The percentages of passed to examined in the fifth, sixth and seventh standards were 62, 59 and 65 as against 61, 62 and 45, respectively, in 1894-95. Of the 906 male candidates presented for the seventh standard, as many as 885 were tested by the Lower Secondary examination, and only 21 were examined by the inspecting officers, and of the 592 successful candidates 591 passed the Lower Secondary examination :—

Results grant examination of the lower secondary standards.

Standard.	Presented.		Passed.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Fifth	1,704	2,107	1,033	1,306
Sixth	1,010	1,307	622	765
Seventh	765	906	346	592

V.—PRIMARY EDUCATION.

(a) *Primary Examination.*

Primary examination.

There was an increase in the number of male pupil-candidates due to 12 districts having presented more candidates than in the year previous. The district of Tanjore, which had sustained a loss during the two previous years, contributed more than one-fifth of the net increase, thus recovering the lost ground. Among male teacher-candidates the increase was not so marked as in the previous year, but female pupil-candidates showed a further advance. Of the pupil, teacher, and private, candidates who appeared for the compulsory and optional subjects together, 48, 61 and 48 per cent. of male, and 54, 70 and 79 per cent. of female, candidates passed as against 64, 71 and 74 per cent. of male, and 72, 74 and 77 per cent. of female, candidates in 1894-95. On the whole, 14,285 candidates completed the test during the year. The fee receipts, including certificate fees amounting to Rs. 282 paid by pupil-candidates, aggregated Rs. 17,008, and the charges were Rs. 30,225. The cost to Government on account of this examination was thus over Rs. 13,000.

(b) *Public Primary Schools for boys.*

Number and strength of public primary schools for boys.

The total number of public primary schools for boys rose from 18,852 to 19,269 or by 2.2 per cent., and their strength from 546,037 to 559,365 or by 2.4 per cent. The following statement classifies them according to managing agencies:—

Schools according to agency.	Standard of schools.	31st March 1895.		31st March 1896.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
<i>Under public management.</i>					
Government schools {	Upper primary ...	125	4,930	137	5,707
	Lower do. ...	49	1,154	45	1,105
Board schools {	Upper do. ...	2,178	99,813	2,254	105,714
	Lower do. ...	1,173	39,765	1,062	36,672
<i>Under private management.</i>					
Aided schools {	Upper primary ...	1,650	75,707	* 1,940	86,181
	Lower do. ...	7,666	199,117	† 7,436	191,454
Unaided schools {	Upper do. ...	274	9,319	‡ 302	9,326
	Lower do. ...	5,737	116,232	§ 6,093	123,206
Total ... {	Upper primary ...	4,227	189,769	4,633	206,928
	Lower do. ...	14,625	356,268	14,636	352,437
Grand Total ...		18,852	546,037	19,269	559,365

* 453 with 23,353 pupils were under Mission management.
† 1,536 with 39,374 do.
‡ 39 with 1,414 do.
§ 616 with 11,790 do.

Relative extent of primary education of boys in districts.

The total number of boys in the primary classes of all public schools rose from 522,947 to 535,855 or by 2.5 per cent., and the percentage of such boys to the male population of school age from 19.8 to 20.2. 15 districts had more primary boys than in the year previous, while 7 districts retrograded. In private schools 89,965 boys were reading as against 81,680 on the 31st March 1895, so that the

aggregate number of primary boys in public and private schools advanced from 604,627 to 625,820, or by 3.5 per cent.

The number of primary schools for boys under the direct management of the department rose from 174 to 182, and their strength from 6,084 to 6,812. Two new training schools were opened in Madras, dated 27th January 1896. 1,004, or nearly 15 per cent. of the pupils, were in the upper primary stage as against 857, or 14 per cent., in the previous year, and of the 3,999 pupils in the Agency tracts, only 594 were aborigines against 729 in 1895.

Primary schools for boys managed by the department.

The number of upper primary schools for boys under the management of local boards rose from 2,019 to 2,092, and their strength from 88,538 to 93,959, but that of lower primary schools fell from 1,042 to 938, and their strength from 34,525 to 31,574. In 11 districts there was an accession to the list of board primary schools, in 8 the number of such schools declined, and in 2 (South Canara and the Nilgiris) there was the same number of schools as in 1894-95. Upper primary pupils advanced from 12,330 to 12,818.

Primary schools for boys managed by local boards.

Upper primary schools managed by municipalities rose from 159 with 11,275 pupils to 162 with 11,755 pupils, but lower primary schools under the management of these bodies fell again from 131 to 124, and their strength from 5,240 to 5,098. As in 1894-95, 3 municipalities, viz., Madras, Periyakulam and Coonoor, did not maintain any schools of their own. The number of pupils in the upper primary rose from 1,976 to 2,207, and over 56 per cent. of the schools were of the upper primary grade.

Primary schools for boys managed by municipalities.

There were 1,940 upper primary and 7,436 lower primary aided schools, attended, respectively, by 86,181 and 191,454 pupils, as against 1,650 and 7,666 schools with 75,707 and 199,117 pupils in the previous year. In aided and unaided primary schools together there were 18,570 upper primary pupils.

Aided and unaided primary schools for boys.

(c) *Results grant examination.*

The number of boys' schools that presented and passed pupils for results grants under each of the primary standards is recorded in the following statement:—

Schools represented at the Results grants examination.

Standards.	Number of schools that presented pupils.		Number of schools that passed pupils.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Infant	11,556	9,473	10,485	8,322
First	13,221	10,614	12,606	9,897
Second	12,565	10,085	11,965	9,451
Third	10,021	7,879	9,158	7,045
Fourth	2,743	2,808	2,566	2,556

The percentages of schools that passed to those that presented pupils under the infant, first, second, third and fourth standards were 87.8, 93.2, 93.7, 89.4 and 91.0 as against 90.7, 95.3, 95.2, 91.3 and 93.5, respectively, in 1894-95.

VI.—SPECIAL EDUCATION.

(a) *Teachers' Certificate and Government Technical Examinations.*

The total number of candidates for the teachers' certificates examination fell from 2,517 to 2,325, but the number of passes rose from 1,315 to 1,416. 1,177 candidates were examined for the practical test against 1,196 in 1894-95, and 977 passed against 1,126. 203 trained and 400 untrained General Teachers' certificates of primary and secondary grades, and 12 Technical Teachers' certificates of Elementary and Intermediate grades were issued during the year.

Teachers' Certificate examination.

In the Government Technical examinations 15 out of 54 candidates obtained advanced, 384 out of 632 intermediate, and 982 out of 1,751 elementary certificates. There was a marked improvement in the elementary grade (+387), the number of candidates for Civil Engineering, Hygiene, Commerce, Drawing and Printing rising from 164, 4,238, 579 and 39 to 308, 46, 335, 836 and 51,

Government Technical examinations.

respectively. Non-Brahman Hindus formed 44 and 41 per cent., respectively, of the number of successful candidates at the intermediate and elementary examinations.

(b) *Special Schools and Classes.*

The number of schools and classes for special or technical, industrial or art education for the past two years is given in the subjoined summary:—

Classes of institutions.	Institutions.		Individual students.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
(A) Training schools—				
(i) For masters	38	41	1,185	1,171
(ii) For mistresses	19	19	309	315
(iii) For gymnastic instructors	1	2	17	15
(iv) Sessional schools	17	20	183	215
(B) Schools of Medicine	3	3	384	399
(C) Technical, industrial or art schools—				
(i) Higher-class technical, industrial or art schools teaching subjects coming under two or more of the groups of the Technical Examination scheme	15	13	1,801	2,140
(ii) Higher-class technical, industrial or art schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the Technical Examination scheme	18	18	1,138	1,147
(iii) Lower-class industrial or art schools	3	5	96	143
Total	114	121	5,113	5,545

Both schools and scholars advanced, the former by 6 per cent. and the latter by 8 per cent. The increase in schools was confined to training schools, but that in scholars extended to all kinds of schools.

(A) *TRAINING SCHOOLS.*

(i) *Training Schools for Masters.*

The number of training schools for masters increased from 38 to 41, owing to the establishment of 3 training schools in Madras. The number of students under training, however, fell from 1,185 to 1,171. All the schools but 3 were recognized. As in the previous year, 8 were of the upper secondary and 10 of the primary grade, while the number of schools of the lower secondary grade rose from 20 to 23, notwithstanding that 3 of the Government lower secondary schools were reduced to the primary standard. Of the students under training, 67 against 77 were being prepared for upper secondary, 209 as against 234 for lower secondary, and 895 as against 874 for primary teachers' certificates. There was an increase in the number of Native Christian, non-Brahman caste Hindu and Panchama students under training, and a decrease in that of Muhammadans and Brahmans. 1,166 students appeared for the written test for teachers' certificates against 1,194, and 304 passed for trained teachers' certificates against 269 in the previous year. Of the students trained in 1895-96 and the previous years, 1,060 as against 908 obtained employment as teachers or set up schools of their own during the year under report, and 240 remained unemployed.

(ii) *Training Schools for Mistresses.*

There were 19 training schools for mistresses as in 1894-95, and they contained 315 students as against 309. 6 of the schools were of the upper secondary, 8 of the lower secondary, and 5 of the primary grade; and 36 students were being prepared for upper secondary, 149 for lower secondary, and 130 for primary grade certificates, as against 45, 116 and 148 for the respective grades on the 31st March 1895. Of the students 42 were Europeans and Eurasians, 245 Native Christians, 7 Muhammadans, 1 a Brahman and 20 non-Brahman caste Hindus. 159 mistresses appeared for the written examination for teachers' certificates, and 60 passed. As many as 218 mistresses, trained in 1895-96 and the previous years, found employment or set up schools of their own during the year, and 109 remained unemployed on the 31st March 1896.

(iii) *Training Schools for Gymnastic Instructors.*

In the Teachers' College gymnasium, though there were only 7 men under training at the close of the year as against 17 on the 31st March 1895, the average number on the rolls was 21, and the admission of the fresh batch of students in June and July was expected to bring up the number to this figure. Of the men under training on the 31st March, 1 was a Brahman, 1 a Muhammadan, 2 were Native Christians and 3 non-Brahman Hindus. Two examinations were held for certificates, at which 19 passed in the first, and 16 in the second class, out of 40 entrants. Of the men trained in 1894-95 and the previous years, 25 obtained employment or joined their appointments during the year, while 15 were unemployed.

(iv) *Sessional Schools.*

20 sessional schools attended by 215 teachers were at work on the 31st March, against 17 schools with 183 teachers on the corresponding day in 1895. On the whole 99 sessional schools were held during the year and 1,187 teachers were admitted to them. Of these 899 appeared for the complete test at the Primary examination and 30 for a portion of the test; 646 passed for complete certificates, and 146 passed a portion of the test.

The expenditure in all training schools, including sessional schools, during the past four years, is compared below:—

Year.	Average number on the rolls.	From Provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
1892-93	1,640	Rs. 1,50,791	Rs. 20,049	Rs. 3,354	Rs. 90	Rs. 36,087	Rs. 2,10,371
1893-94	1,589	1,58,604	25,736	715	96	37,145	2,22,296
1894-95	1,630	1,45,279	27,195	1,434	172	36,103	2,10,183
1895-96	1,642	1,55,366	29,047	1,153	620	45,771	2,31,957

(B) *SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.*

Government having decided to close the Medical school at Nellore, no admissions were made into the school during the year, and there were only 5 final years' students on the rolls, 3 of whom were Native Christians and 2 non-Brahman Hindus. The school acquitted itself creditably at the final examination for hospital assistants, all the 22 candidates having passed, with 7 in the first class. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,511, of which local funds met Rs. 1,368 and fees Rs. 143. There were 22 students, as against 15 in the previous year, on the rolls of the Medical school, Tanjore. 8 of them were Native Christians, 7 Brahmans, and 7 non-Brahman Hindus. 6 candidates appeared for the final examination for hospital assistant, and all of them were successful, 4 being in the first class. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 5,184, municipal funds met Rs. 1,020, fees Rs. 60 and endowments Rs. 4,104.

(C) *TECHNICAL, INDUSTRIAL OR ART SCHOOLS.*

In 13 institutions as against 15, instruction was given in subjects coming under two or more of the groups of the Technical Examination scheme, and their aggregate strength rose from 1,801 to 2,140, or by nearly 19 per cent. 8 of the institutions with 869 students were under Mission management. There were 18 higher class technical, industrial or art schools, as in the previous year, and their strength advanced slightly from 1,138 to 1,147, chiefly owing to the increase in the numbers of the School of Art (music) (+ 89). There were 5 lower class industrial or art schools, and instruction in technical, industrial or art subjects was also being given in 7 Government, 2 Board and 6 aided or unaided institutions. The following summary shows the number of subject students learning different subjects in all the technical, industrial and art schools and classes during the year,

the subjects being exhibited in the order in which they appear in the Government Technical examination scheme:—

Civil Engineering—		Jeweller's work—	
Building Materials and Construction.	10	Jeweller's work ...	13
Building-Drawing and Estimating.	55	Silversmith's work ...	37
Hydraulics and Irrigation works.	9	Printing, Book-binding, &c.—	
Earth-work and Road-making ...	23	Compositor's work ...	157
Surveying and Levelling ...	120	Proof reader's work ...	37
Mensuration ...	111	Press work ...	4
Practical Plane and Solid Geometry.	42	Book binding ...	9
Carpentry ...	609	Stereotyping ...	18
Wood-turning ...	86	Wood-work and Metal-work—	
Mechanical Engineering—		Cabinet-making ...	142
Machine Drawing ...	43	Blacksmith's work ...	123
Fitter's work ...	18	Rattan work ...	20
Electrical Engineering—		Leather-work—	
Practical Telegraphy ...	85	Boot and shoe-making ...	54
Physical Science—		Textile Fabrics—	
Electricity and Magnetism ...	39	Cotton-weaving and carpet-weaving	145
Sanitary Science—		Lace-making ...	55
Hygiene ...	172	White embroidery ...	9
Agriculture—		Braid-making ...	...
Agriculture ...	86	Hand-knitting ...	19
Commerce—		Embroidery ...	100
Book-keeping ...	216	Glass and Pottery—	
Commercial Correspondence ...	164	Pottery and Porcelain Manufacture	53
Banking ...	33	Tailoring and Dress-making—	
Short-hand ...	199	Tailoring ...	208
Type-writing ...	34	Miscellaneous—	
Music—		Tambour work ...	11
Music ...	387	Varnishing ...	16
Drawing—		Masonry ...	8
Free-hand Outline Drawing ...	2,306	Metal-work ...	19
Design ...	11	Sawing ...	28
Geometrical Drawing ...	30	Kalloying ...	5
Painting ...	11		
Wood Engraving ...	66		

Classes of the community represented at the technical, industrial and art schools.

The different classes of the community were represented as follows in the several classes of the technical, industrial and art schools:—

Institutions.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	Panchamas.
Higher-class schools teaching subjects coming under two or more of the groups of the technical examination scheme ...	159	643	236	350	726	26
Higher-class schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the technical examination scheme ...	488	102	34	204	311	8
Lower-class schools ...	21	31	9	2	73	7
Total ...	668	776	279	556	1,110	41

Work done by industrial, technical and art schools.

44 per cent. of the teachers in higher class technical or industrial schools, teaching the subjects coming under two or more of the groups of the technical examination scheme, were educated in Europe, or had passed the Technical Examination of the intermediate or higher standard, and 55 per cent. of the teachers in schools teaching the subjects coming under only one group of the technical examination scheme were so qualified. At the standard examinations 189 boys passed for results, grants out of 252 presented, no girls were presented at all, and the boys belonged to 8 schools. In 13 of the higher-class industrial schools articles of the aggregate value of Rs. 43,493 were turned out, and on articles which cost them, excluding labour, Rs. 22,514, they realised Rs. 39,430.

Reformatory School, Chingleput.

The Reformatory School, Chingleput, continued to do good work. 9 pupils passed the Elementary Technical examination out of 15 examined, and 11 passed the Primary examination for complete certificates out of 19 entrants. Favourable reports were received on behalf of 75 per cent. of the discharged pupils. Instruction was given in carpentry, blacksmith's work, weaving and tape-making, tailoring, and gardening. The school worked at a profit under each industry, the total profit aggregating Rs. 1,130.

The expenditure, excluding scholarships, from all sources in technical, industrial and art schools during the past four years, is compared below:—

Expenditure in technical, industrial or art schools.

Years.	From Provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1892-93 ...	87,207	4,707	1,567	18,526	74,359	1,86,366
1893-94 ...	78,096	4,804	1,836	21,883	69,099	1,75,778
1894-95 ...	73,988	1,152	1,607	21,949	72,025	1,70,721
1895-96 ...	66,014	4,210	1,608	21,598	80,991	1,74,421

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

(a) General Condition of Female Education.

The number of both public and private girls' schools remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 1,000 and 29, but a slight increase of from 52,654 to 53,025 took place in the number of students, and there was an advance from 107,823 to 110,460 in the total number of girls under instruction in all classes of institutions. Of the female pupils, 59,645 were reading in institutions for boys, and 50,815 in girls' schools, as against 57,219 and 50,604, respectively, in 1894-95.

General condition of female education.

(b) Public Examinations of High School or Higher Standard.

No candidates presented themselves either for the English language, or for the Second language division of the B.A. degree examination, but 2—one a European and the other a Eurasian—appeared for the Advanced Physics branch of the Science division, and the European candidate succeeded in passing. For the F.A. Examination, 5 candidates—3 Eurasians and 2 Native Christians—presented themselves, but only one of them, a Native Christian candidate, passed, securing a place in the first class. The Muhammadan female candidate, who failed at the examination of December 1894, did not present herself again, and no female candidates appeared for the last Upper Secondary examination. For the Matriculation examination, 97 candidates presented themselves, and 21 passed, all in the second class.

Public examinations of High school or Higher standard.

(c) Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls.

The number of upper secondary schools for girls fell from 27 to 23, and the strength of the upper secondary department from 357 to 299. This decrease appertained solely to the English schools, the number of vernacular schools (2) and the strength of the upper secondary department (10) remaining the same. 59 girls appeared for the Matriculation examination from the high schools, and 13 were successful; 188 appeared for the Lower Secondary examination and 77 passed.

Number and strength of Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for girls.

(d) Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Girls.

For the lower secondary examination of December last, 498 pupil and 47 private candidates appeared, of whom 283 and 19, respectively, passed, 213 and 8 candidates qualifying for complete certificates. Europeans and Eurasians (89) and Native Christians (124) did well, but the Muhammadan community was again unrepresented.

Lower Secondary examination.

The number of public lower secondary schools for girls rose from 177 to 185, and their strength from 15,891 to 16,312. The lower secondary department in each class of schools, board schools excepted, was stronger than in 1894-95. Of the 141 aided and unaided lower secondary schools for girls with 12,059 pupils, as many as 125 with 11,277 pupils were under Mission management. The bulk of the increase appertained as in 1894-95 to Europeans and Eurasians (+109) and Native Christians (34), and there was a slight increase under Muhammadans (+9), while Panchamas retrograded still further.

Number and strength of Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for girls.

(e) *Public Primary Schools for Girls.*

Primary examination.

The total number of female candidates at the Primary examination rose from 1,765 to 2,015, the increase appertaining almost wholly to pupil-candidates. In all 1,410 candidates (1,317 pupils, 61 teachers, and 32 others) were successful, and the percentage of passes for complete certificates fell from 54 to 51.

Number and strength of Public Primary schools for girls.

Subjoined is a summary of public primary schools for girls classified according to the managing agencies.

		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Classes of schools.		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
<i>Under public management.</i>					
Government.	{ Upper primary	78	4,557	77	4,583
	{ Lower do.	37	1,601	36	1,538
Board.	{ Upper primary	10	627	9	515
	{ Lower do.	15	1,172	10	886
<i>Under private management.</i>					
Aided.	{ Upper primary	242	13,456	233	13,386
	{ Lower do.	279	8,630	278	8,287
Unaided.	{ Upper primary	17	810	25	1,396
	{ Lower do.	99	2,701	95	2,375
Total					
{ Upper primary		347	19,450	344	19,880
{ Lower do.		420	13,104	419	12,586
Grand Total		767	32,554	763	32,466

(f) *Results Grant Examination.*

Results grant examination.

The following statement compares the numbers of pupils presented for and passed under the fifth, sixth and seventh standards during the last two years:—

Standard.	1894-95.			1895-96.		
	Number presented.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number presented.	Number passed.	Percentage.
Fifth	519	384	74	410	315	76.8
Sixth	293	200	68.3	267	206	77.2
Seventh	133	81	61	121	68	56.2

For all the primary and lower secondary standards together, 38,275 girls were presented, and 26,880, or 70 per cent., passed.

VIII.—EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

Europeans and Eurasians.

The number of institutions specially intended for Europeans and Eurasians rose from 88 with 7,836 scholars to 95 with 8,154 scholars, 2,785 of the total number being girls.

Muhammadans.

Public schools wholly or chiefly intended for Muhammadans rose from 1,153 to 1,157, and their strength from 47,669 to 47,742. There were 850 private schools attended by 25,882 pupils, as against 796 with 23,051 pupils. Taking public and private schools together, schools rose by 3, and scholars by 4.1 per cent. The total number of Muhammadan pupils in all public and private institutions rose from 92,570 to 96,088, or by 3.8 per cent., and the percentage of male and female pupils from 45.8 and 9.5 to 47.8 and 9.6, respectively.

Máppillas.

The year under report was one of some retrogression in regard to the education of Máppillas, for at the close of the year there were only 323 public schools with 17,540 pupils, as against 327 with 18,063 pupils, although the expenditure incurred rose in round numbers from Rs. 24,334 to Rs. 32,780.

Panchamas.

Panchama schools, public and private, advanced in number from 1,968 to 2,134, or by 8.4 per cent., and in strength from 45,965 to 50,045, or by 8.8 per cent. Male students advanced from 30,608 to 33,728, or by 10.2 per cent., and female students from 4,534 to 4,617, or by 1.8 per cent., and the percentages of total male and female students to the respective population of school age were 7.7

and 1.0, as against 7.1 and 1.0 in 1894-95, and 8 districts as regards male, and 9 as regards female scholars, securing a higher percentage than the average. Madras headed the list with 52.2 per cent. of the boys, and 16.7 per cent. of the girls, and Cuddapah brought up the rear with a percentage of 2.8 and .2.

On the whole, education in the Agency tracts may be considered to have made some progress during the year, the total number of schools having risen from 276 to 283 or by 2.5 per cent., and their strength from 6,470 to 7,124, or by 10.2 per cent. In all classes of schools in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Gódvári, there were 1,293 pupils of the aboriginal tribes under instruction as against 1,115 in the previous year. In the Kistna district there were 3 schools for Lambadies with an aggregate strength of 63, and 4 board schools for Pallas with 119 boys and 9 girls. The Oddars and Yenadis of the Nellore district retrograded during the year under report, there being only 2 schools attended by 33 pupils belonging to these classes, against 4 with 125 pupils in 1894-95, while for Badagas inhabiting the Nilgiris, there were 12 board and 22 aided and unaided schools with 451 and 596 pupils, respectively, against 12 board, 18 aided, and 4 unaided schools with 458, 509 and 111 pupils in the previous year. In Kurnool there were 2 schools for Chenchus. Public and private schools of all grades contained 2,619 boys and 62 girls of the aboriginal tribes as against 2,414 boys and 61 girls in 1894-95.

Aboriginal and Hill tribes.

IX.—INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

The number of indigenous and private schools advanced from 4,675 to 5,134, or by 9.8 per cent., and their strength from 93,634 to 102,443, or by 9.4 per cent., the corresponding rates of increase in 1894-95 being 16 and 22 per cent. Malabar returned, as in the previous year, the largest number of such schools (598) and pupils (20,008), and Tanjore, Tinnevely, North Arcot and Madura had respectively, 467, 462, 450 and 431 schools with 9,542, 10,384, 8,571 and 8,811 pupils.

Number and strength of indigenous and private schools.

X.—SCHOLARSHIPS.

The revised scholarship notification sanctioned by Government in its Order No. 885, Educational, dated 22nd November 1894, came into effect on the 1st January 1896. The entire expenditure on scholarships, excluding stipends paid in training and medical schools, amounted to Rs. 56,638, of which Rs. 32,037 were paid from provincial funds, Rs. 4,363 from local funds, Rs. 27 from municipal funds, and Rs. 20,211 from subscriptions and endowments and the sources. Particulars of the above expenditure are given below for the several grades of institutions:—

The Government scholarships notification.

Institutions.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arts colleges ...	9,746	...	...	11,519	21,265
Professional colleges	6,172	...	...	374	6,546
Schools for general education	7,629	12	...	6,184	13,825
Schools for special education	8,490	4,351	27	2,134	15,002
Total ...	32,037	4,363	27	20,211	56,638

XI.—GENERAL REMARKS.

The year was one of progress, and there was more or less improvement in several directions in the educational condition of the presidency. For the various University examinations 9,948 as against 8,922 candidates appeared, and 4,491 or 45 per cent. passed as against 3,465 or 39 per cent., the comparatively large number that passed the Matriculation examination chiefly bringing about this result. A large number of candidates presented themselves at the Primary, Lower Secondary and Technical examinations, and a large number met with success; but the results of the Upper Secondary examination were poor. Fewer candidates were examined for the Teachers' Certificate examinations conducted by the Department, but a larger number were successful, and the number of male and female

Summary of progress.

students in every stage of instruction advanced, except that of girls in the upper secondary stage. Professional colleges, excepting the training colleges and the College of Agriculture, and the schools for special education, excepting the training schools for masters, received an accession to their strength. The education of Muhammadans, Panchamas and other backward classes continued to engage attention, though much could not be done for want of funds.

Out of 31,831 rural villages containing 200 or more inhabitants, 18,129 or 57 per cent. were provided with schools as against 18,140 in the previous year, and in 129 villages with less than 200 inhabitants, the number of schools increased from 2,181 to 2,576.

The number of teachers employed in public primary schools for boys rose from 23,798 to 24,866, consequent chiefly on the increase in the number of such schools from 18,852 to 19,269. The number of certificated teachers rose by 288, and only 38 per cent. of the total number of teachers were not qualified either by certificate or by length of service.

In public secondary schools for boys, 3,185 teachers were employed on the 31st March, of whom 18 held non-Indian diplomas, and 275, consisting mostly of pandits and munshis, held no certificates at all. Of the remaining teachers, 938 held trained, and 774 untrained, teachers' certificates, while 1,180 held general education certificates.

At the Matriculation examination and First Examination in Arts held in December, 1,221 and 419 candidates, respectively, passed from institutions furnishing returns to the Educational Department, and 1,069 matriculates and 429 F.A. under-graduates of the previous December joined the junior F.A. and junior B.A. classes of colleges borne on the departmental returns.

Night schools more than recovered the loss sustained in 1894-95, and rose in numbers by 16 per cent. and in strength by 19 per cent.; the total number of schools being 1,149 and of scholars 20,868.

Three schools for the blind were at work during the year, two for boys and one for girls. Rs. 293 were earned as results grants, and both girls and boys benefited much from the charitable efforts of the Principal of the Sarah Tucker College, Palamcottah. A class for deaf-mute girls was also started by the Church Missionary Society at Palamcottah during the year.

The Association of Women Teachers carried on its useful work throughout the year, and a Teachers' Guild was formed in Madras with the following objects: (a) the improvement of methods of teaching, (b) the discussion of all questions affecting education and the profession generally, and, if necessary, taking action thereupon, and (c) the promotion of social intercourse between teachers.

The policy adopted in previous years in giving effect to the various recommendations of the Education Commission was steadily kept in view in the administration of the Department during the year. The education of Panchamas and Muhammadans continued to receive attention, and though, owing to the apathy of the hill tribes, the schools specially opened for their benefit were more used by the settlers from the plains than by themselves, no efforts were spared to educate the aboriginal races.

The number of recognized secondary, primary, training and technical schools on the 31st March 1896 is given in the following statement:—

Schools.	Number of schools.	Number recognized.
Upper secondary schools for boys	133	126
Upper secondary schools for girls	23	23
Lower secondary schools for boys	295	315
Lower secondary schools for girls	185	149
Upper primary schools for boys	4,633	4,488
Lower primary schools for boys	14,636	11,670
Upper primary schools for girls	344	323
Lower primary schools for girls	419	347
Training schools for masters	41	38
Do. for mistresses	19	18
Technical, industrial and art schools	36	28

MEDICAL COLLEGE. (1895-96.)

The session opened on the 1st of October with 353 students on the rolls. 30 joined afterwards and 96 entered for the Sanitary Inspector's class on the re-opening of the college after the Christmas vacation, while 3 others entered for the summer session courses, making a total of 482 students. Of the total number 97 were Europeans and Eurasians, 99 Native Christians, 87 Brahmans, 174 non-Brahmans, 21 Muhammadans and 4 Burmese.

The number of female students in all departments of the college amounted to 23 against 20 of last session, or against 29.4, the average strength for the past five years. Of the 23 students on the rolls, 3 belonged to the College, 19 to the Apothecary, and 1 to the Hospital Assistant department. 5 Apothecary department students appeared for the diploma of Medical Practitioner, and all passed,—2 in the first, and the rest in the second class. One student appeared for the final examination qualifying for the Hospital Assistant grade and passed in the second class. 3 of the 23 students were Native Christians, and the rest Europeans or Eurasians.

In the College department there were 34 regular students (including 1 female) reading for the M.B. & C.M. degree, 44 (including 2 females) reading for the L.M. and S. degree, and 16 casual students, 2 of whom belonged to the M.B. and 11 to the L.M. & S. section of the College department, while 2 were Civil Apothecaries and the last a private student. The percentage of passed to the total number examined was 67.6 against 44.7 in the previous year.

The Apothecary department included 44 military pupils, 7 Colonial apprentices, 1 private, 2 casual and 19 female students—73 in all against 54 in the preceding year. The fourth-year class contained 3 students—3 military pupils and 5 female students (2 Travancore Dufferin, 1 Travancore State, 1 Central Committee and 1 Mysore)—all of whom appeared for the final examination for the College diploma of Assistant Surgeon and Medical Practitioner, respectively. One of the military pupils obtained 3 certificates of honour, one of the female students also obtained a certificate of honour.

Only 1 student entered the Chemist and Druggist department, and he was a failed L.M. S. man, who took his first-year course in 1891. In the opinion of the Principal of the College, such a section is useless in the absence of a law similar to that embodied in the British Pharmacy Act. A committee was appointed to enquire into the matter, and their report was submitted to the Director of Public Instruction during the year.

There were 218 students in the Hospital Assistant department as compared with 237 in the previous year, the decrease of 19 occurring chiefly among the Burma Hospital Assistant and Burmese Medical pupils. The classes, however, continued large and unwieldy, so that there was very little cause for regret. 54 candidates appeared before the Board of Examiners, and 52 passed, 11 in the first class.

The class of Sanitary Inspectors consisted of 96 students, 37 of whom were sent by various municipalities, while 59 were private students. Lectures were given by the Professor of Hygiene and the Assistant Professor, and there were 14 excursions.

The following statement shows the number examined at the University and the results of the examination as compared with the previous year:—

Name of Examinations.	1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.
First L.M. and S. examination	53	22	41.5	29	21	72.4
Second L.M. and S. examination	28	11	39.2	24	15	62.5
Preliminary Scientific examination	8	6	75	10	7	70
First M.B. and C.M. examination	3	2	66.6	7	5	71.4
Second M.B. and C.M. examination	4	2	50	1	1	100
Total	96	43	44.7	71	48	67.6

108 new volumes were purchased during the session, and 38 morbid specimens were added to the Pathological Museum.

Strength.

Female students.

College department.

Apothecary department.

Chemist and Druggist department.

Hospital Assistant department.

Sanitary Inspector's class.

University examinations.

Library and Museum.

Endowments. There were 17 scholarship-holders against 16 in the previous year. 14 were Dufferin scholars and 3 held other scholarships, viz., Travancore Government, Mysore and Bellary District Board scholarships. The Krupabai Sathianadhan medical scholarship, which was founded during the year for native women desirous of qualifying for the Apothecary or higher grades, raised the number of scholarships available for female students to 8.

Financial. Fees and miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 15,452, and Local and Municipal contributions to Rs. 41,933, as compared with Rs. 13,393 and Rs. 45,562 in the previous year. The charges increased from Rs. 1,65,630 to Rs. 1,75,057, the excess of Rs. 9,426 being accounted for by five new heads of charges, headed by Burma Hospital Assistant pupil charges (Rs. 10,029).

OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM. (1895-96.)

Male branch. Exclusive of 7 day scholars, there were 321 boys on the rolls of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, on the 31st March 1896, of whom 128 were Europeans and 193 Eurasians, the corresponding strength in 1894 being 319. Sixty-two pupils were admitted during the year, 2 died and 58 left, 35 per cent. of these being provided for direct from the asylum. The general health of the inmates was on the whole satisfactory, the average daily sick being 10.24 as against 5.6 last year. The annual inspection of the asylum was held in May and June 1895, and the results were very satisfactory. The results of the Lower Secondary examination were poor, only 3 out of 27 sent up passing completely and 12 partially. As usual, the physical education of the pupils was carefully attended to. The receipts and charges, excluding the opening balance of Rs. 10,754 in the former case, amounted to Rs. 95,550 and Rs. 1,00,297, respectively, against Rs. 1,05,017 and Rs. 99,844 in the previous year, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,007 at credit. The decline in receipts was due to the late receipt of an instalment of the donation from the Lawrence Asylum Press. The average cost per boy rose from Rs. 286 to Rs. 303.

Female branch. Including 4 day scholars, the strength of the female branch on the 31st March 1896 was 70 against 69 in 1894. Of the 10 admissions, 7 were Europeans and 3 Eurasians. The sanitary and medical arrangements were satisfactory, the average daily sick being 4.3 as against 2.2. Good use was made of the library, and the results of the examination held by the Inspectress of Girls' Schools and of the Special Upper Primary examination were very satisfactory. The total receipts and charges, excluding the opening deficit of Rs. 82, amounted to Rs. 19,604 and Rs. 19,220 respectively, leaving a balance of Rs. 382 in favour of the institution. The average cost per girl decreased from Rs. 318 to Rs. 312.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS. (1895-96.)

Examination held during the year. Eleven examinations were held during the year against nine in the previous year. The following statement compares the numbers examined and passed during the past two years:—

Examinations.	Number examined.		Number passed.		Remarks.
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
Primary examination ...	28,999	29,324	† 12,198	† 12,351	
Lower Secondary examination ...	6,175	7,094	† 1,380	† 1,821	
Upper Secondary Examination ...	92	86	14	11	
Technical examinations ...	* 1,848	* 2,487	989	1,381	
Hand-writing Test for Undergraduates ...	1,589	1,495	971	487	
Civil Medical Pupil Grade Entrance examination ...	128	111	30	20	
Native Military Pupil Grade Entrance examination ...	56	70	25	20	
Burma Medical Pupil Entrance examination ...	19	...	6	...	
Warrant Branch Entrance examination ...	49	100	10	20	
Sub-Assistant Inspectors' tests ...	...	101	...	89	
Special Test examinations ...	* 4,882	* 4,978	1,786	1,634	
Special Tests for officers of the Salt and Abkari Department ...	* 506	* 525	284	313	
Salt and Abkari Department Competitive examination ...	...	9	...	6	

* Subject-candidates.

† Passed the full test.

The number of candidates for the Primary test recovered from the slight fall which occurred in 1894-95, and rose to 29,324, or 310 in excess of the figure for 1893-94, the highest previously recorded. The percentage of complete passes to the total number examined remained stationary, being 42.1 as in 1894-95. The number of teacher candidates, who were actually examined, again rose from 2,014 in 1894-95 to 2,096. As usual, the great majority of the candidates who secured a complete pass were between 11 and 14 years old, and the highest percentage of success (51) was obtained by those who were under 9. In individual districts, the percentage of passes rose from 39.9 to 85.8 in Anantapur, and was lowest in Kurnool, where it fell from 38.1 to 25.5. There was a noteworthy increase in the number of successful Muhammadan, Paraiya and female candidates, and the advance in the number of examinees who took up English as their first or second language continued.

In 1894-95 the number of candidates who appeared for the Lower Secondary test increased by as much as 45 per cent., but the proportion of them who obtained complete certificates declined, and was only 22.3 per cent. In the year under report the examinees increased by 15 per cent., but the percentage of successful candidates was again low, though it rose to 25. English was taken up as first language by an increasing proportion of candidates. Female candidates were more numerous, and included 1 Muhammadan girl.

Of 52 candidates examined in all the compulsory subjects of the Upper Secondary examination, only 7 passed, and of the remaining 34 candidates who appeared for examination in 3 subjects or less in order to complete their partial success under the old notification, only 4 were successful. 16 pupil candidates sent up from 10 different schools appeared, but only 2 of them passed in all the compulsory subjects. Of the 7 candidates who passed in the whole of the compulsory subjects, 4 were Brahmans and 3 were Other Hindus. There was a considerable falling off in the results in English, the percentage of success having declined from 35 to 26.

The individual candidates appearing for the Government Technical examinations continued to increase, and numbered 1,998, as against 1,179 in 1893-94 and 1,405 in 1894-95. The advance occurred in the case of all the three grades of the examinations. Subject candidates were 2,487 as against 1,848 in 1894-95, and the number of subject passes rose from 989 to 1,381, and the percentage of passes from 53.5 to 55.5. The Advanced test was held in 12 subjects, the Intermediate in 43 and the Elementary in 44, as against 8, 39 and 40, respectively, in the preceding year. The poor results in Agriculture and Drawing at the Advanced examination were disappointing.

The following statement compares the particulars of the Special and Departmental test examinations held during 1895-96 with those of the preceding years:—

Examinations.	1894-95.			1895-96.		
	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Special Tests ...	4,882	1,786	37	4,978	1,634	33
Salt and Abkari Tests ...	506	284	56	525	313	60
Sub-Assistant Inspector's Test ...	...	...	...	101	89	89

There was a continued increase in the number of candidates for the Précis-writing test, and a considerable falling off in the number who appeared for the Civil Judicial test. The percentage of passes, except in the Précis-writing test (30), was higher than in 1894-95, the results in the Revenue test, Higher grade (57), being exceptionally good. There was also a decided improvement in the results of the Criminal Judicial tests (27).

The following statement compares the number of candidates registered for the Subordinate Medical examination and the number of vacancies advertised for each of the several grades during the past two years:—

Grade.	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Number examined.	Number of vacancies.	Number examined.	Number of vacancies.
Civil Medical pupil	128	30	111	20
Native Military pupil	56	25	70	20
Burma Medical pupil	19	6	100	20
Warrant Branch	49	10	100	20

Hand-writing test for under-graduates.

At the Hand-writing test for under-graduates, there appeared in all 1,495 candidates, of whom 227 were First Arts men and 1,268 Matriculates. 104 of the former and 383 of the latter, or 487 on the whole, were successful. The numbers examined and passed during the past two years are compared below :—

Year.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
1894-95.	1,589	971	61
1895-96.	1,495	487	33

Salt and Abkari Department Competitive examination.

Ten candidates registered their names for the Salt and Abkari Competitive examination, 9 presented themselves for examination, and 6 passed. The number of appointments thrown open to competition was 2.

Examinations for women.

The following statement gives particulars regarding the success of female candidates at the general test examinations under the control of the Commissioner :

Examination.	Examined.		Passed.		Percentage.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Upper Secondary	514	545	176	221	34.2	40.5
Lower Secondary	1,765	2,015	947	1,036	53.7	51.4
Primary						

Financial.

The total expenditure declined from Rs. 1,19,484 to Rs. 1,09,662, while the receipts increased from Rs. 92,409 to Rs. 97,016, so that there was a deficit of Rs. 12,646 against Rs. 27,075 in the preceding year.

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS. (1895.)

Books registered.

The total number of books registered during the year was 925, of which 751 were books and pamphlets, and 174 periodicals, as against 653 and 204, respectively, in the previous year. The increase in the number of publications was more or less general, as appears from the following table, which classifies them under the three heads of original works, republications and translations :

Description of works.	Books published in English and other European languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages as spoken in the province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	Total.
Original works	216	431	32	101	780
Republishes	17	53	16	8	94
Translations	49	49	2	2	102
Total	282	533	50	111	925

Subjects.

The largest number of publications was written in English, Tamil coming next, while there was a marked fall in the number of books in Telugu. Amongst bilingual publications English-Telugu continued to be the most numerous.

Religion, as usual, took the lead as the subject of the largest proportion of the works published. The bulk of the increase over the previous year, however,

was in the number of works on language, the majority being text books. Biography showed a decrease, and works on voyages and travels continued to be as few as ever. The following works are deserving of mention :—(1) Saguna; (2) Kāmala; (3) Nelson's Law of Property; (4) Collett's Torts; (5) Some Milestones in the History of Tamil Literature, &c., by P. Sundaram Pillai.

A marked increase occurred in the number of copyrighted books, 327, of which 14 were Government publications, having been registered as against 268 in 1894.

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ARTS AND SCIENCES.
The Madras School of Arts. (1895-96.)

The loss in strength shown by the Madras School of Arts in 1894-95 was more than recovered in the year under report, the number on the rolls having risen from 518 to 618, and the average daily attendance from 301 to 373. Both the drawing and industrial classes shared equally in the increase. All the communities participated in the general advance under male pupils, while of the 40 female pupils as many as 39 were Europeans and Eurasians, and only 1 was a non-Brāhman Hind. The absence of Native Christian women was disappointing. Over 85 per cent. of the pupils belonged to the City of Madras, and 3 per cent. to Native States and foreign territories. The number of pupils ignorant of English decreased from 11 to 7 per cent., but the number of passed students fell from 51 to 39. There was an increase from 343 to 375 in the number of pupils preparing for the Government Technical examinations in drawing, and both paid and unpaid apprentices received an accession to their number, while the general education classes recovered the loss they had sustained in 1894-95. 422 candidates appeared for examinations under drawing, and 289 passed as against 185 out of 321 in the previous year, while for the Technical examinations in cabinet-making, silver-smiths' work, carpet-weaving, and jewellers' work, 33 candidates appeared as against 22, and 28 were successful as against 21. The apprentices were instructed as follows :—46 in wood-carving, 16 in carpet-weaving, 37 in metal work, 13 in jewellery, 14 in pottery manufacture and 39 in decorative work. None of the industrial students appeared for the advanced tests in the Government Technical examinations. Including outstandings, the receipts amounted to Rs. 12,719 as against Rs. 11,150 in the previous year, and the charges, including liabilities and repairs to the buildings, also advanced from Rs. 35,271 to Rs. 36,028. The net cost to Government fell from Rs. 24,121 to Rs. 23,309.

Government Central Museum. (1895-96.)

The most important event in the history of the museum during the year was the transfer, to the charge of the Superintendent, of the new buildings in the museum grounds, which are now officially entitled the Museum New Buildings, and Connemara Public Library. The transfer of the contents of the museum library to the new library was completed in February, and, as a temporary measure, the library of the Madras Literary Society was lodged in the same building. The Oriental Manuscripts Library was transferred from Fort Saint George to the old museum library building. The removal of the art and ethnological collections to the museum new buildings relieved the congestion from which the old building suffered, and facilitated the proper exhibition of the economic and timber collections. The space in the new building was allotted as follows :—(1) GROUND FLOOR—Central room.—Anthropological laboratory for the purposes of research; Western room.—Collection of articles found in cairns and cromlechs, palæolithic and neolithic implements, pottery, &c.; Eastern room.—Reserved for future additions. (2) UPPER STOREY—Central room.—Art manufactures of Southern India, selected types of native gold and silver jewellery, and ethnological series represented by peasant jewellery, photographs, &c.; Eastern room.—South Indian fabrics (women's cloths, mats, palempores, carpets, &c.); Western room.—The rich collection of arms from the Tanjore armoury, which are now exhibited as a separate collection.

Visitors. The total number of visitors rose from 368,282 in 1894-95 to 385,273 in the year under report, and the number of gosha visitors also rose from 2,254 to 2,444. The greatest number of visitors on a single day was 37,011 at the feast of Pongal.

Anthropology. The anthropological survey was steadily continued during the year under report. Anthropometric records of the Vellálas and Ambattans (barbers) of Madras City were obtained, and, during a prolonged tour, the Badagas, Irulas, and Kurumbas of the Nilgiris, the Kongas of Coimbatore, and the Tiyyans and P'attar Bráhmans of Malabar were investigated. An excellent series of plaster-casts of the Asoka edicts on the rock at Jogodo in the Ganjam district was received from Mr. A. E. Caddy, who was deputed by the Government of Bengal to take them.

Numismatics. The most interesting addition to the numismatic section consisted of a find, near Yellamanchili in the Vizagapatam district, of a large number of copper coins, identified by Dr. Hultzsch as coins of the Eastern Chalukyan King Vishnuvardhana (A.D. 663-672), with legend Vishama Siddhi as found on the seals of his two copper grants (*Indian Antiquaries*, Vol. vii. p. 191; and Vol. viii. p. 320).

Minerals. The large number of persons engaged in commercial enterprise, who consulted the museum in connection with minerals of economic importance, was a satisfactory sign of the increased attention, which was paid during the year to the development of the mineral resources of the Presidency.

Library. The number of visitors to the library fell from 6,939 in the previous year to 5,815, owing to the library being closed to the public during the transfer of the books to the Connemara Public Library from the 15th November 1895 till the end of the financial year. Steps were taken during the year to supplement the published alphabetically-arranged catalogue by a series of subject indexes printed in separate fasciculi.

Expenditure. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 29,539.

Oriental Manuscripts Library. (1895-96.)

The removal of the library to the Museum Buildings, which took place during the year, coupled with several changes in the establishment retarded the work of the year, which compared unfavourably with that of previous years. Rs. 384 of the grant were spent in transcribing, Rs. 83 in purchasing, Rs. 17 in binding, and Rs. 113 on minor contingencies. During the year, 46 Sanskrit manuscripts were copied; 13 Sanskrit, 2 Telugu and 1 Tamil manuscript were restored; 28 Sanskrit and 11 Tamil manuscripts were purchased; and 96 were acquired by gift. The library was visited by 1,531 persons, of whom 672 were readers, 825 copyists, and 34 mere visitors, the corresponding figures in the previous year being 1,484, 613, 710 and 156 respectively. Very slow progress was made towards the completion of the descriptive catalogue of the volumes in the library.

The Madras Observatory. (1895.)

Publications. Volume VIII of the Madras Meridian Circle Observations was issued during the year, the preparation of a catalogue containing the final results of the observations dealt with in this series being at the same time taken in hand. A preliminary reduction of the observations of the circumpolar stars for the whole period 1862 to 1887 was completed. A pamphlet containing the Madras Daily Meteorological Means deduced from long series of observations was prepared.

Buildings and instruments. The buildings and instruments were maintained in good order throughout the year. A Kew-pattern photoheliograph, intended for the Kodaikáanal Observatory, was received.

Observations. A large amount of work was done towards determining the graduation errors of the meridian circle.

Madras mean time. The time service was maintained as in former years. The time-gun at Fort St. George was fired 726 times with a percentage of success of 98, the 15 failures being mainly attributable to causes connected with the firing apparatus. The semaphore at the Port office was dropped correctly daily on all but 13 occasions, and the 4 p.m. time signal was received at the Telegraph office on every day but two.

During the year 226 volumes and pamphlets were presented to the library.

The foundation stone of the new observatory at Kodaikáanal was laid by Lord Wenlock in October, but the building had not been commenced by the close of the year.

The meteorological registers were maintained as in former years. The barometer was below normal in January, March, August and December, normal in September, and above normal during the rest of the year; the greatest variation being + 0.046 inch in November. The greatest excess of temperature was 1.5 in June. The maximum temperature recorded was 109° 1 on the 18th May, and the minimum 57° 3 on the 11th December. The rainfall amounted to 47.37 inches as against 43.98 last year. The mean wind direction was nearly normal in all months except February, when it was two points more southerly, and October, when it was four points more easterly than normal. The velocity was largely in defect during most of the year, and the highest velocity in any one day was 330 miles on 3rd May. There were 2,461 hours of bright sunshine as against 2,616 in the previous year.

Madras Meteorological Department. (1895-96.)

Daily observations of the usual meteorological elements were continuously recorded at all the stations, excepting at Amini Divi, where the interruption noticed last year continued till the 18th of May, and at Bellary where a break occurred from the 22nd of April to the 15th of May, owing to an accident to the thermometer shed and consequent damage to the instruments. Seven observatories were inspected by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India during the year, viz., Bellary, Coimbatore, Madura, Rajahmundry, Secunderabad, Tinnevely, and Trichinopoly, and all excepting Madura were found satisfactory. The number of new instruments supplied was very small. The observations taken at 8 a.m. were regularly telegraphed to the Simla, Bengal, Bombay and Madras Meteorological Offices, from all the Madras Presidency observatories, from which they were required, either for publication in the Daily Weather Reports and Charts, or for the Storm Warning Services of those Presidencies. The Madras Daily Weather report and Chart was published regularly at the Madras Meteorological Office in the same form as on its commencement in October 1893, and issued, free of charge, to 29 Government officials at Madras and 45 in the Mofussil, and on payment, to private persons, who numbered 7 on the 31st of March 1896.

The total number of Revenue Board rain recording stations on the 31st of March 1896 was 345. Monthly rainfall registers were regularly received from the 21 districts and tabulated at the Madras Meteorological Office for publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* each month.

The following tables show the mean and extreme meteorological results for 1895 as registered at the various observatories:—

Mean annual meteorological results for 1895.

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.
Amini Divi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary ...	28.379	.514	...	79.1	21.3	53	144	29.46 38
Cochin ...	29.833	.814	...	81.2	13.1	76	123	102.05 122
Coimbatore ...	28.578	.741	...	80.0	20.9	83	76	19.00 42
Cuddapah ...	29.476	.694	...	84.4	20.8	67	...	30.55 55
Kurnool ...	28.981	.642	...	81.6	22.4	67	...	29.30 60
Madras ...	29.848	.790	...	81.5	16.9	74	152	47.37 97
Madura ...	29.471	.740	...	83.7	19.3	71	65	37.53 54
Mangalore ...	29.866	.782	...	80.9	12.8	79	65	126.63 108
Masulipatam ...	29.885	.837	...	82.1	15.7	81	160	42.89 50
Mercara ...	28.220	.521	...	68.0	14.1	76	168	112.10 128
Negapatam ...	29.884	.820	...	83.2	13.6	77	265	73.98 67
Rajahmundry ...	29.781	.741	...	82.8	18.1	73	...	51.34 67
Salem ...	28.944	.682	...	80.1	21.6	67	70	52.41 81
Secunderabad ...	28.118	.568	...	79.2	21.8	69	174	35.12 53
Tinnevely ...	29.762	.753	...	85.5	18.1	70	151	38.93 37
Trichinopoly ...	29.604	.666	...	82.7	20.2	60	128	42.33 56
Wellington ...	24.224	.394	...	60.8	18.6	72	67	48.85 58

* A rainy day is assumed to be one on which a fall of a tenth of an inch or upwards has been recorded.

Extreme meteorological results for 1895.

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
Amini Diw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	...	...	104.7	May 24	50.9	Dec. 10	432	May 18	4.75	Sept. 14
Cochin	...	...	95.3	April 11	68.3	Dec. 14	578	June 28	3.53	Oct. 24
Coimbatore	...	...	101.4	March 27	57.0	Dec. 12	428	June 30	1.79	June 19
Cuddapah	...	...	112.3	May 3	53.3	Dec. 11	...	...	3.28	Sept. 20
Kurnool	...	...	109.8	May 3	45.6	Dec. 10	...	...	3.25	Oct. 26
Madras	161.4	Sept. 7	109.1	Sept. 7	52.8	Dec. 11	330	May 3	4.61	Nov. 25
Madura	...	...	103.0	May 29	64.2	Jan. 31	162	April 4	2.90	Oct. 30
Mangalore	...	...	95.3	Feb. 26	61.5	Dec. 13	246	June 19	5.31	June 19
Masulipatam	...	...	112.7	May (3 days)	59.2	Dec. 27	445	June 28	4.40	Sept. 6
Merca	...	...	90.0	March 18	50.5	Dec. 11	483	Dec. 30	6.82	June 20
Negapatam	...	...	107.3	May 17	64.7	Dec. 11	579	Dec. 30	4.96	Dec. 29
Rajahmundry	...	...	113.1	May 30	56.9	Dec. (3 days)	...	...	2.96	Sept. 6
Salem	...	...	106.5	May 3	55.5	Dec. 12	215	Feb. 25	3.20	Oct. 8
Secunderabad	...	...	109.8	May 4	48.6	Dec. 13	482	June 20	3.00	Oct. 16
Tinnevely	...	...	105.5	April 30	67.9	Dec. 11	405	July 6	6.46	Dec. 30
Trichinopoly	...	...	107.2	April 30	60.4	Dec. 8	455	June 15	2.36	Oct. 16
Wellington	...	...	82.7	May 3	35.2	Dec. 12	263	May 17	2.96	Oct. 9

Expenditure.

The total expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 15,686.

Government Architecture. (1895-96.)

The Law College was completed during the year to the level of the top of the upper class rooms, the front and angle tower and main staircase being still unfinished. The building was designed in the 'Indian' style of architecture—a mixture of Hindu, Muhammadan and European—and the effect, so far as could be observed, was pleasing. The exterior of the building consists of pointed brick work with cut granite and terracotta dressings, and the grey granite contrasts well with the red brick work. Inside, there are four class rooms on the basement floor each 47 × 31 feet, with retiring rooms for professors, four similar class or lecture halls on the upper floor with retiring rooms, a library 46 × 31 feet, and a sitting room over the portico. Ventilation is natural throughout by large doors and swing ventilators, the heads of the doors and the ventilators being filled with coloured cathedral glass painted and put together on the ground. The ceilings of the lower rooms are painted in frescoes and oil, and portions of the wall surfaces are also ornamented with paint and plaster. The new wing of the Presidency College was completed during the year. It is 170 feet long and about 40 feet wide, and the architecture is of Italian renaissance, similar to older portions of the College. The outer dressings to the lower storey are principally of granite and mountain limestone in alternate layers, and the upper storey is of pointed brick work picked out with cut-stone granite in arches and bonds. The interior is of polished plaster in smooth surfaces. A verandah 485 feet long and 15 feet wide was also constructed as an extension to the Banqueting Hall, Government House, Madras.

THE PRESS. (1895.)

The principal English newspapers published in the Madras Presidency in the year 1895 were the *Madras Mail*, the *Madras Times*, the *Madras Standard*, and the *Hindu*. Two English and Tamil, 6 Tamil, 1 Canarese and 7 Telugu papers came into existence during the year. Including these 16, the number of vernacular newspapers and periodicals of the Presidency, together with those of the Native States of Travancore and Cochin, supplied to the several Translators to Government was 103, of which 19 were discontinued in the course of the year. The following table gives particulars of the 84 papers which were in circulation :—

Class and particulars of publication.														
General and political.							Educational and literary.			Religious.				
Published twice a week.	Weekly.	Published three a month.	Published twice a month.	Monthly.	Published once in two months.	Total.	Monthly.	Quarterly.	Total.	Published three a month.	Published twice a month.	Monthly.	Quarterly.	Total.
<i>Diglott.</i>														
Tamil and English	...	2	1	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Telugu and English	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Tamil and Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
<i>Vernacular.</i>														
Tamil	...	12	1	2	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
Telugu	...	6	...	3	3	12	5	...	5	...	...	1	1	2
Canarese	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3
Malayalam	...	5	1	2	1	9	1	1	2	3	...	3	1	7
Hindustani	...	4	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	31	4	9	7	53	6	1	7	3	2	16	3	24
Compare 1894	1	27	4	6	6	45	7	1	8	1	5	17	1	24

Of the whole number, 29 were published in Madras Town, 6 each in Malabar and Tanjore, 5 each in Gódvári, Kistna and South. Canara, 3 each in Nellore, Tinnevely and Madura, 2 in South Arcot, 1 each in Bellary, Anantapur, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Salem and Chingleput, and the remaining 11 in Travancore and Cochin. The papers with the largest circulation were the *Satyadūtan* (English and Tamil, monthly, religious, 4,000) and the *Messenger of Truth* (English and Telugu, monthly, religious, 4,000). Excluding these, 3 English and Tamil, 7 Tamil and 2 Malayálam papers had a circulation of 1,000 or more, and 10 Tamil, 2 English and Tamil, 5 Telugu, 1 Canarese, 10 Malayálam and 3 Hindustáni papers a circulation of from 500 to 1,000.

with the red brick work. Inside there are four other rooms, each 45 X 81 feet with writing rooms for professors, two smaller ones or lecture halls on the upper floor with writing rooms, a library 40 X 81 feet, and a sitting room over the porter. Ventilation is attained throughout by large doors and windows, the heads of the doors and the ventilators being fitted with coloured enameled glass painted and put together on the ground. The ceilings of the lower rooms are painted in fresco and oil and portions of the wall surfaces are also enameled with paint and plaster. The new wing of the Presidency College was completed during the year 1902, it is 120 feet long and about 40 feet wide, and the architecture is of Italian Renaissance similar to other portions of the College. The entire grounds to the lower story are principally of granite and limestone. The entire dressings to the lower story is of painted brick work piped limestone in alternate layers, and the upper story is of painted brick work piped out with cut stone granite in squares and bonds. The interior is of polished plaster in smooth surface. A veranda 455 feet long and 15 feet wide was also constructed as an extension to the Dispensing Hall, Government House, Malabar.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHAEOLOGY. (1895-96.)

Work done during the year.

Description of temples.

The survey of the temples at Tadpatri was completed, and some other work was done there. A visit was made to Chandragiri, to make some alterations to the drawings, necessitated by the restoration of the palace buildings. The chief survey work of the year was that at the great temple of Jambukesvara near Trichinopoly. The survey of the adjoining temple at Srirangam was begun, though on account of the great amount of work at the Jambukesvara temple, it was impossible to complete it in the course of the year, and some other places in the district were visited. A tour was made to some villages in the Coimbatore district, and notes, sketches and plans of the ancient remains were taken. At the Jamma Masjid in Adóni, Bellary district, some fine decorative work in colour was copied.

The Jambukesvara temple, which was founded by the Chola and completed by the Nayaka dynasty, measures over 2,400 by 1,500 feet, and is one of the most important of the South Indian temples containing one of the five 'Lingams of the Elements.' It is enclosed in five courtyards or panchaprakara. The principal building in the outer court (named Tirunuttiprakara) is the finely-carved thousand-pillared mandapa, sculptured in a style similar to that at Madura, and each of the other courts contains numerous shrines, tanks and mandapas, which, though counted the more sacred, are much less architecturally imposing than those in the outer court. At Tiruvellarai, ten miles north of Trichinopoly, there are two rock-cut cave temples, in the style of those at the Seven Pagodas, one of which is dedicated to Vishnu, while the other contains an image of Ganesa. At Lalgudi, eleven miles east-north-east of Trichinopoly, there is a large and richly-sculptured temple dedicated to Siva. It is enclosed in three courtyards, the buildings of the outer court being elaborately carved in the Madura style, and those of the interior containing many ancient inscriptions. At Samayapuram, nine miles north-north-east of Trichinopoly, a Kali temple, whose foundation is ascribed to Bhoja Raja, was considerably restored. It does not contain much of interest. The temples in the places visited in Coimbatore district were generally of small size and of minor architectural importance, though among them there were various pieces of carving or architecture of more than passing note. The most extensive buildings were: a large temple of Avanasisvarasvami at Avanashi, which contained some fine carving and several inscriptions; the temple of Sangamesvarasvami at the junction of the Cauvery and Bhavani rivers, with numerous shrines enclosed in an extensive court; and a richly-carved temple of Goshtisvara or Pattesvarasvami at Pérur, which contained an extensive range of buildings of ancient date, and several inscriptions. The central buildings were of Chola date, and the outer buildings, which contained most of the sculpture, in the Madura style. The Jamma Masjid at Adóni is a large and important building containing some fine blackstone carving and many paintings in the interior. The latter are highly executed in a style met with in many Muhammadan buildings in the north of India, but more seldom in the south.

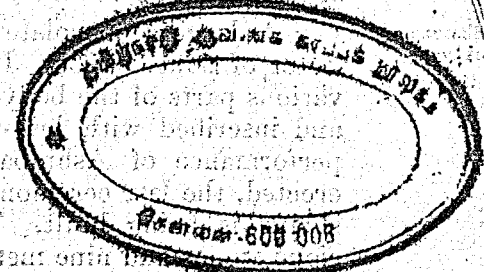
Shasanam examined.

A large copperplate shasanam was received for examination from the Collector of South Arcot. It is engraved with the outlines of a seated image. On the various parts of the body are squares and triangles tipped with the trisula emblem, and inscribed with letters in the Tamil character. The shasanam is used in the performance of Ashtabandhanam at a temple. When a new temple has been erected, the last ceremony is the writing of a shasanam to the spirit for whom the shrine is being built. The plate is then buried, with each of the different precious stones and nine metals, below the place for the image. The latter is then placed in position over it. It is the life of the image, and, wanting it, the image

would have no power. This shasanam is named Mahuthrakali. The figure in the centre of the head is the likeness of Kali, and is supposed to be the place of her existence. On her head is the Bijaksharam Oam. The Panchaksharam is also placed throughout the body. It is the likeness of Isvara, and means the five letters representing the five human senses, the other letters engraved on the different limbs of the body representing the 84 lakhs of species of animals on the face of the earth. In this plate, the non-coincidence of the proportions of the Bijaksharam and Panchaksharam detract from, and may have entirely counteracted, the power it is supposed to possess.

The reproduction of the plates for a volume were in course of completion by the Madras Survey Office; all the proofs were examined and returned for printing off, and a stock list was kept in office. Forty-four large sheet drawings, 23 photographs and 6 moulds for plaster casts were completed during the year. Several of the photographs were very unsatisfactory, some being much out of focus and others badly printed.

Plates and photographs.



CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL FUNDS UNDER ACT V OF 1884

Local Boards and Union Panchâyats.

The Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884 was in force in all the districts of the Presidency except Madras, in which the City of Madras Municipal Act I of 1884 was in operation. As in previous years, there were 21 Local Fund districts corresponding with the mufassal collectorates, and the administration of the local affairs of each was primarily vested in a District Board, consisting of the Collector of the district, who was *ex-officio* President, and not less than 24 members, the officers in charge of revenue divisions being *ex-officio* members. On the last day of the year, these boards consisted of 647 members against 658 in the previous year, while the sanctioned maximum strength was still 700. Of the total number, 79 were *ex-officio* members, 269 (83 officials and 186 non-officials) were nominated by Government, and the remaining 299 (79 officials and 220 non-officials) were elected by the Taluk Boards, while in the previous year 78 were *ex-officio* members, 277 (88 officials and 189 non-officials) were nominated members and 303 (76 officials and 227 non-officials) elected members. Under the election rules in force, one-half of the sanctioned number of members of each District Board were elected by the Taluk Boards in all districts except the Nilgiris, where there are no Taluk Boards. The District Boards met altogether 249 times against 236 in the previous year, but the average attendance of members at each meeting was 16 (5 officials and 11 non-officials), against 17 (5 officials and 12 non-officials), out of an average strength of 31 for each board. There were 82 Taluk Boards against 85 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the amalgamation of the Satyamangalam and Coimbatore Boards in the Coimbatore district, and of the Dindigul, Palni and Periyakulam Boards in Madura. Each of these boards consisted of the Revenue Divisional officer, who was *ex-officio* President, and not less than 12 members, who were appointed by Government. On the last day of the year, there were in all 1,115 members against 1,118 in the previous year, the sanctioned maximum strength having also fallen from 1,186 to 1,160. Of these, 296 were officials and 819 non-officials, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 306 and 812. The boards held in all 1,088 meetings against 1,139 in 1894-95, and each meeting was attended on an average by 8 members (2 officials and 6 non-officials) out of 14, against 7 (2 officials and 5 non-officials) out of 13 in that year. The powers of re-appointing members of Taluk Boards, originally appointed by Government, and of accepting the resignations of members of District and Taluk Boards, continued to be exercised by the Presidents of District Boards. In all districts but South Canara and Malabar, the Taluk Boards had Union Panchayats, working under them. There were in all 361 unions against 352 in the previous year, and the affairs of each were administered by a panchayat, consisting of not less than 5 members, the headmen of the revenue villages included in the unions being *ex-officio* members, while the others were appointed by the Presidents of District Boards in exercise of the power delegated to them by Government. The power of removing these members also continued to be exercised by the Presidents of District Boards. On the 31st March 1896, the panchayats consisted of 3,324 members against 3,293 on the corresponding date of the previous year. Of these, 792 were village officers, 312 other officials and 2,220 non-officials, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 755, 307 and 2,231. The panchayats held altogether 4,868

meetings against 4,798 in 1894-95. As usual their work was restricted to the carrying out of sanitary arrangements in the villages within their jurisdiction, though, in some cases, the management of elementary schools, choultries, markets, &c., was entrusted to them by the Taluk Boards, together with the funds required for their maintenance. The working of the Local Boards and Union Pancháyats continued to be, on the whole, satisfactory.

Land-cess was levied at two annas per rupee of the assessment in Malabar and Nilgiris (except South-East Wynaad), at one anna and six pies in South Canara, and at one anna in South-East Wynaad and in the remaining districts. Tolls upon carriages, carts and animals were levied in all the districts except Gôdâvari, and at 277 places against 276 in the previous year. House-tax was levied in 359 unions against 340 in 1894-95. It was collected at the maximum rates in 202 unions, at three-fourths rates in 34, at two-thirds rates in 7, at half rates in 113 and at one-third rates in the remaining 3. The receipts of the year are compared below with those of 1894-95 :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
Opening balance	Rs. 18,65,538	Rs. 20,69,864
Receipts under debt heads	4,00,306	3,81,361
Grants from Provincial funds	3,17,220	3,25,461
Contributions from Special funds	216	371
Revenue from rates and taxes	60,21,999	60,98,823
Fees collected in Local Fund schools and training institutions	2,07,527	2,11,579
Contributions from municipal councils and private individuals	65,351	51,806
Income from endowments	4,53,172	4,47,668
Miscellaneous receipts	6,98,216	5,64,085
Total	Rs. 11,00,29,545	Rs. 10,10,50,918

Of the sum of Rs. 3,25,461 shown as grants from Provincial funds, Rs. 1,62,560 were contributed for public works, Rs. 1,03,391 for schools, Rs. 5,326 for hospitals and dispensaries, Rs. 36,007 for choultries and Rs. 18,177 for general purposes. Grants for public works were paid to the South Arcot District Board for the construction of the Uppanar bridge (Rs. 10,800), and for raising the Konalur tank bund on the road from Tiruvannamalai to Pondicherry (Rs. 348), to the Bellary District Board for the maintenance of the Rāmandrug roads (Rs. 4,700), to the Chingleput District Board for renewing the trunk roads in the district around Madras (Rs. 15,000), and for constructing an out-patient ward in the Chingleput Hospital (Rs. 250), to the Ganjam District Board for the construction of the Berhampur-Govindapur road (Rs. 10,000), to the Godāvāri District Board for the maintenance of the portion of the great northern trunk road lying within the agency tracts (Rs. 600), to the Malabar District Board as a moiety of the cost of repairing the dead-house attached to the Vayittiri Hospital (Rs. 6), to the Nilgiri District Board for communications (Rs. 74,000), to the Tanjore District Board as a moiety of the net profits of the Māyavaram-Muttupet Railway for the 12 months ending with December 1895 (Rs. 46,834), and to the Sērmādēvi Taluk Board (Tinnevely) towards the construction of a dead-house in the compound of the Ambāsamudram hospital (Rs. 22). With the exception of Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 1,272 paid to the Vellore Taluk Board for the support of the Yeomiah and Muhammadan Orphan schools, respectively, at Arcot, the grants for schools were disbursed by the Director of Public Instruction under the provisions of the Grant-in-aid Code. The grants for hospitals and dispensaries consisted of Rs. 2,066 contributed from the Arcot Langarkhāna fund to the Rānipēttai Taluk Board for the maintenance of the Rānipēttai hospital, of Rs. 440 contributed to the Local Boards in Madura towards the cost of medicines supplied to the Kodaikānal hospital for the three years ending 1895-96 (Rs. 360), and for treating the police sick at Ramnad (Rs. 80), of Rs. 2,640 granted to the Tanjore District Board for the support of the Rajah-Mirasidar hospital at Tanjore, and of Rs. 180 paid to the

Vizagapatam District Board towards the cost of the District Medical and Sanitary officer's establishment. The Local Boards in Anantapur, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Kurnool, Madura, Nilgiris, Salem, Tanjore and Tinnevely were, as usual, paid grants amounting to Rs. 36,007, in lieu of lands originally assigned for the upkeep of choultries, and subsequently resumed by Government. The Gódvári District Board was paid a contribution of Rs. 177 on account of the services rendered by the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination in inspecting the work of the vaccinators in the Agency tracts, and the Nilgiri District Board Rs. 18,000 for general purposes in consideration of the smallness of its revenue. The sum of Rs. 371 shown as contributions from special funds represents chiefly the proportion of the travelling allowances of the local audit clerks recovered from those funds. The revenue from rates and taxes showed an increase of Rs. 76,824, of which Rs. 11,196 were under land-cess, Rs. 36,255 under house-tax and Rs. 29,373 under tolls. The increase under land-cess was the net result of an increase of Rs. 1,30,707 in 11 districts and a decrease of Rs. 1,19,511 in 10 others. The increase was mainly due to the improved collections in Vizagapatam, the revision of the land-cess demand in zemindaries in Nellore retrospectively for the triennial period ending with fasli 1304, and the re-settlement of the land assessment in Trichinopoly, while the decrease, which occurred chiefly in Chingleput, Gódvári and Tanjore, was due either to the existence of smaller arrears at the beginning of the year, or to a reduction in the current demand. The increase under tolls was made up of Rs. 26,376 in the revenue realised from Local Fund toll gates, and of Rs. 2,997 in the contributions paid by Municipalities as Local Fund share of the tolls collected by them. The increase in the former case, which occurred chiefly in Chingleput, Coimbatore, Kistna and Tinnevely, was owing to the transfer of some of the toll gates to more remunerative localities, and to competition at the sale of the farms. The increase in the latter case being small calls for no remarks. The enhanced receipts under house-tax were the result of the imposition of the tax in 19 additional unions and the prompt realisation of the current and arrear demands.

Expenditure. The following statement compares the charges of the year under the several heads with those of the previous year :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
Public works	32,98,829	35,33,013
Public works establishments including tolls and ferries	5,74,716	5,91,141
Tools and plants	31,426	54,180
Contributions to Provincial funds, municipalities, &c.	3,90,384	1,38,976
Education	11,43,293	11,68,462
Medical and sanitary purposes, &c.	17,33,957	17,83,056
General establishments and contingencies, &c.	4,45,484	4,69,685
Investments	650	46,514
Repayment of loan from Provincial funds	20,000	10,000
Charges under debt heads	3,20,942	3,46,928
Total	79,59,681	81,41,955
Balance	20,69,864	20,08,963
Grand Total	1,00,29,545	1,01,50,918

Of the total outlay on public works Rs. 7,51,587 were spent on the construction of roads, bridges, school houses, dispensaries, markets, &c., and Rs. 27,81,426 on the maintenance of works already in existence.

The mileage of roads constructed and repaired in the several districts and the expenditure thereon were as follows :—

Districts.	New works.		Repairs.	
	Number of miles of road constructed.	Expenditure.	Number of miles of road repaired.	Expenditure.
	MILES.	Rs.	MILES.	Rs.
1. Anantapur	1	2,740	713	34,812
2. Arcot, North	1	575	1,477	1,39,476
3. Arcot, South	1	1,077	85,593	
4. Bellary	1	1,071	583	66,075
5. Canara, South	8	5,272	1,098	64,049
6. Chingleput	8	5,754	700	1,24,031
7. Coimbatore	11	745	1,563	1,46,002
8. Cuddapah	11	3,820	1,211	76,324
9. Gódvári	24	2,602	734	1,01,098
10. Kistna	18	11,112	828	1,39,564
11. Kurnool	24	61,343	767	2,09,848
12. Madras	10	8,579	609	33,414
13. Malabar			1,204	1,72,849
14. Nellore			1,376	1,30,985
15. Nilgiris	2	2,274	503	88,134
16. Salem			551	68,940
17. Tanjore	5	700	1,687	1,24,873
18. Tinnevely	6	16,645	1,636	1,55,341
19. Trichinopoly			929	1,35,582
20. Vizagapatam	3	3,616	693	1,00,121
21. Total	24	10,285	893	1,21,362
Total	125	1,37,823	20,832	23,18,473

The Local Boards maintained, as usual, their own engineering establishments, but in a few cases the construction and maintenance of roads running along tank bunds and canal and channel banks were entrusted to the Public Works Department for execution.

131 hospitals and 238 dispensaries were maintained by the Local Boards against 132 and 239, respectively, in the previous year, and the cost of their maintenance was Rs. 5,68,919 against Rs. 5,69,830. The number of patients treated in these institutions was 2,486,530 against 2,427,971 in 1894-95. Excluding 12 nurses in Cuddapah, who attended 783 labour cases, there were 195 trained midwives employed by the Local Boards at a cost of Rs. 26,127, and they attended in all 14,111 labour cases, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 187, Rs. 24,522 and 13,625. The vaccine staff employed by the District Boards consisted of 49 Deputy Inspectors and 686 vaccinators, including probationers, who performed 1,017,820 operations against 1,009,989 in 1894-95. In addition to this, the medical subordinates attached to Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries performed 20,584 operations against 24,785 in the previous year. The total number of operations thus amounted to 1,038,404, of which 938,315 or 90 per cent. were successful, the corresponding figures for the year 1894-95 being 1,034,774, 937,910 and 91 per cent. The cost of each successful operation by the Local Fund vaccinators was As. 3-6, or one pie more than in the previous year. Vaccination was conducted exclusively with animal lymph in all districts, except Gódvári and Nellore, where human lymph was used in 16 and 3 per cent., respectively, of the total number of operations.

The expenditure on sanitation was Rs. 4,98,029 against Rs. 4,75,148 in 1894-95, as detailed below :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
Improvement of water-supply	90,631	93,703
Improvement of village sites	44,681	39,665
Conservancy establishments	3,02,890	3,21,429
Arrangements at fairs and festivals	13,898	18,885
Other sanitary outlay	23,048	24,347
Total	4,75,148	4,98,029

The balance in favour of the Railway Guarantee fund in the Tanjore district, at the beginning of the year, was Rs. 4,21,000 in Government securities, and Rs. 55,003 in cash. A sum of Rs. 63,342, being a moiety of the expenditure

incurred on the construction of the Mayavaram-Muttupet Railway in 1894-95, was paid to Government, and Rs. 45,000 were invested in Government securities. The District Board derived a net profit of Rs. 46,834 from its working during the twelve months ending December 1895, which represents 3.9 per cent. on the capital outlay. The balance in favour of this fund at the close of the year 1895-96 was Rs. 4,66,000 in Government securities and Rs. 1,15,764 in cash.

Education. Information regarding the progress of education in Local Fund areas has been furnished in chapter VII.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MUFASSAL. (1895-96.)

General. The number of municipalities administered under Act IV of 1884 continued to be 56. On the 31st March 1896, the several municipal councils had a total strength of 908 members, of whom 56 were Revenue Divisional officers, who were *ex-officio* members, 457 were nominated by Government and 395 elected by the rate-payers and inhabitants, the corresponding numbers for the previous year being 56, 433 and 382. Including those elected there were 207 official members and 701 non-officials against 194 and 677, respectively, in 1894-95. Classified according to race, there were 155 Europeans and Eurasians and 753 natives, against 145 and 726, respectively, in the previous year. Six councils, namely, those of Erode, Vaniyambadi, Mannargudi, Srivilliputtur, Tinnevely and Srirangam consisted entirely of natives. The total number of meetings held by municipal councils was 1,668, or 33 more than in 1894-95, and the average attendance at each meeting was 8.8 against 8.5. The elective system of appointing councillors continued to be in force in 34 municipalities. Of these 31 were divided into wards for electoral purposes, while in the remaining 3 the councillors were elected by the town as a whole. The privilege of electing its own chairman was withdrawn from the Municipal Council of Trichinopoly, owing to the extreme inefficiency of the administration, but was extended to that of Cochin, so that the number of councils which enjoyed this privilege continued to be 35.

Receipts. The receipts from the several sources are compared below with those of the previous year :—

Receipts.	Actuals, 1894-95.	Actuals, 1895-96.
Balance brought forward	Rs. 4,30,482	Rs. 7,24,076
Tax on buildings and lands	6,79,473	6,66,813
Water-tax on buildings and lands	16,944	46,162
Tax on vehicles, animals and carts	1,62,084	1,65,791
Tax on arts	2,41,742	2,46,173
Tolls	3,45,740	3,68,290
Realizations under Special Acts	7,093	7,007
Rent of lands, buildings, &c., and sale-proceeds of lands, &c.	45,638	56,158
Conservancy receipts	24,755	28,484
Fees and revenue from educational institutions	92,442	1,01,984
Do. medical institutions	10,271	10,742
Income from markets and slaughter-houses	1,53,501	1,66,461
License fees	35,843	38,962
Other fees	24,322	25,867
Fines under Municipal and other Acts	40,924	40,714
Interest on investments and premium on loans	14,392	12,434
Grants and contributions from Government	3,41,534	3,90,018
Do. Local Boards	79,988	88,026
Do. other bodies	24,148	8,262
Recoveries for services to private individuals	65,303	72,897
Miscellaneous	9,556	20,811
Sale-proceeds of Government securities, &c., and realizations of Sinking fund	4,823	1,120
Loans	1,96,620	1,90,300
Advances recovered	81,610	27,070
Total receipts	26,98,776	27,80,546
Total, including balance	31,38,258	35,04,622

* This is Rs. 22 less than the closing balance of 1894-95, as shown in that year's accounts, the difference being due to corrections made after audit.

There was an increase of Rs. 81,770 in the current receipts, which occurred chiefly under taxation and grants from Government.

The incidence of municipal taxation per head of the population was As. 14-3 including tolls, and As. 10-9 excluding them, against As. 13-10 and As. 10-6, respectively, in 1894-95. Taxation including tolls was, as usual, heaviest in Ootacamund (Rs. 2-11-0) and Coonoor (Rs. 2-10-8), and excluding the new Municipality of Srivilliputtur, it was lowest in Periyakulam (As. 9).

The charges under the several heads are compared below with those of the previous year :—

Charges.	Actuals, 1894-95.	Actuals, 1895-96.
Grant I—Public works	Rs. 8,32,609	Rs. 7,83,137
Roads	2,58,166	2,64,643
Buildings	1,04,724	1,26,815
Miscellaneous public improvements	9,702	4,356
Drainage	66,685	37,579
Water-supply	3,55,054	3,07,748
Establishment	29,279	28,144
Tools and plant and other stores	3,250	3,618
Contributions for Public works	15,749	10,234
Total	8,32,609	7,83,137
Grant II—Education	3,11,129	3,24,164
Grant III—Medical services and sanitation	2,56,518	2,77,263
Hospitals and dispensaries	22,961	23,189
Vaccination	14,480	14,510
Registration of births and deaths	4,78,883	5,12,643
Conservancy, road-cleaning and road-watering	24,691	21,761
Contributions	7,97,533	8,49,366
Total	7,97,533	8,49,366
Grant IV—Lighting and miscellaneous purposes	1,01,016	1,08,320
Lighting	11,560	10,858
Markets and slaughter-houses	19,553	20,720
Choultries and travellers' bungalows	7,050	6,951
Avenues	61,712	69,342
Public garden, survey of land, fire and other charges	2,00,891	2,16,191
Total	2,00,891	2,16,191
Grant V—Supervision and management	1,77,769	1,93,447
Repayment of loans	22,078	33,268
Interest on debt	35,855	41,574
Advances	31,264	50,679
Refunds	4,554	12,316
Pensions and gratuities	471	1,755
Investments	7	50,134
Total	24,14,160	25,56,031
Closing balance	7,24,098	9,48,591
Total, including balance	31,38,258	35,04,622

There was an increase of Rs. 1,41,870 in the total expenditure, which was most noticeable under medical services and sanitation, and investments, and was partly counterbalanced by a fall under public works. Of the total charges under the head last named, Rs. 2,64,643, or 73.8 per cent. of the revenue from tolls, were spent on the construction and repair of municipal roads.

The Adoni and Tanjore water-supply schemes were completed, and those of Trichinopoly, Conjeeveram, Kurnool and Dindigul were in progress. A few other water-supply and drainage schemes were either sanctioned by, or under the consideration of, Government at the close of the year.

Education in municipalities has been dealt with in chapter VII.

Medical.

Each municipal council maintained one or more hospitals or dispensaries, towards which a contribution was in most cases received from local funds. In these institutions, 22,382 in-patients and 1,201,101 out-patients were treated against 22,019 and 1,151,243, respectively, in the previous year. Detailed information regarding medical relief, vaccination, vital statistics, and sanitation has been furnished in chapter VI.

Lighting.

The cost of lighting the municipalities amounted to Rs. 1,08,320 against Rs. 1,01,016 in the previous year.

Miscellaneous.

The amount of public debt outstanding against the several municipalities on the 31st March 1896 was Rs. 10,76,878, towards the repayment of which a sinking fund of Rs. 34,507 had been formed.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MADRAS TOWN. (1895-96.)

Financial.

The receipts and charges of the Madras Municipality during the year are shown below:—

Receipts.		Charges.	
	RS.		RS.
Opening balance	2,91,325	Public works	9,10,771
Municipal rates and taxes	9,53,989	Education	12,146
Revenue derived from municipal property, &c.	2,94,297	Sanitation and medical services	3,50,731
Grants and contributions	3,83,033	Miscellaneous municipal purposes	1,80,650
Miscellaneous	31,815	Supervision and management	88,929
Extraordinary and debt	4,26,366	Repayment of debt	53,920
Advances recovered	5,766	Interest on loan	1,44,445
		Advances recoverable	34,844
		Refund of other than current collection	4,190
		Pensions and gratuities	6,472
	20,95,266		17,87,098
		Closing balance	5,99,493
Grand Total	23,86,591	Grand Total	23,86,591

The revenue and receipts, inclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 2,49,715 and a suspense of Rs. 3,288, amounted to Rs. 15,60,059 in 1894-95, and the charges were Rs. 12,68,734 with a suspense of Rs. 13,315. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 2-1-9 against Rs. 2-2-3 in 1894-95.

New works—Communications.

The Male Asylum Road was re-opened, and the culverts in Cassamajor's Road, fifth division, and Varasithi Vinayagur Covil Street, eighth division, were renewed. The work of rail fencing the western side of Madawakum Road was in progress.

Buildings.

The construction of an operation room and contagious disease shed at Royapettah Hospital, of a cholera shed at Kistnampet, and of 8 Horbury latrines were completed during the year, as also the renewal of the cholera shed at the Royapettah Hospital and alteration to the cook-room of the Superintendent's quarters, Monegar Choultry. The construction of Horbury latrines in different parts of the City was in progress. Plan and estimates were under preparation for a new market, and tenders were advertised for the construction of rubbish destructors.

Drainage.

Drains were constructed wherever mostly needed in the first, fifth, seventh and eighth divisions, and a trough for letting sewage into the sea at the end of outfall channel was also built. The laying of cement pipes from Thacker's Street down to DeMellow's Road, removing 2,400 feet of stoneware pipes laid from Kistnampet to Triplicane pumping station, and covering with iron gratings the drains along China Bazaar Road, were in progress.

Water-supply.

The hydraulic survey referred to in the previous report was completed during the year, and the Engineer's report was submitted to the Commissioners on the 5th September 1895. The southern line of the auxiliary mains was completed and opened for use on the 13th March 1896, and the northern line was approaching

completion, pipes being laid in several streets. During the year 46,056 yards of pipes were laid and 38 fountains, 108 valves, and 47 stop-cocks were fixed, against 11,205 yards of pipes, 84 fountains, 61 valves, 97 stop-cocks, 7 hydrants, and 14 meters in 1894-95.

During the year 2½ miles of roads were metalled for the first time, and 33,000 squares or 31·28 miles of roads were remetalled at a total cost of Rs. 77,168, or Rs. 2,467 per mile, exclusive of rolling, against 2 miles and 26·28 miles, respectively, at a cost of Rs. 3,272 per mile in 1894-95. Five culverts in the Spur Tank Road were repaired, and repairs were executed to several other culverts and bridges.

Extensive repairs were carried out to the Smithfield Market, Royapettah Hospital, to the pumping stations, Municipal office premises, to the Black Town Dispensary, and to the latrines in Monegar Choultry Road.

Repairs to many drains in the seventh and eighth divisions and to some in the fifth division were completed during the year.

On the 1st April 1895 the level of the Red Hills lake stood at 40·12 and on the 31st March 1896 at 42·87; on the 12th September 1895 it fell to 35·64, only 14 above the pumping level (35·50), but timely rain and occasional supplies from Cholvaram lake rendered pumping unnecessary. The quantity of water supplied to the City during the year was 366,709,545 cubic feet against 309,248,091 cubic feet in the previous year, and the quality as in previous years was pronounced to be bad on chemical examination. 1,241 new services were laid and 1,720 existing ones extended, against 1,193 and 1,450, respectively, in 1894-95.

The expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 12,146, made up of Rs. 10,953 paid under various grants to poor elementary schools, Rs. 1,140 for establishment and Rs. 53 for contingencies. There were 9 secondary schools with 1,769 pupils, and 151 primary schools with 7,877 pupils at the close of the year.

The Triplicane Hospital and the Black Town Dispensary were maintained at a cost of Rs. 14,174 and Rs. 11,146, respectively, in 1895-96 against Rs. 14,062 and Rs. 6,150 in 1894-95. 910 in-patients and 31,078 out-patients were treated in the former, and 43,147 patients in the latter, against 919 and 31,056 and 44,180, respectively, in 1894-95. Rs. 20,000 were as usual contributed towards hospitals, and Rs. 6,611 for Medical College against Rs. 6,272 in the preceding year. A monthly grant of Rs. 66-10-8, and the annual grant of Rs. 200 for medicines were paid to St. Thomé Dispensary, against Rs. 50 and Rs. 200, respectively, in 1894-95. The monthly grant of Rs. 20 to St. Thomas' Convent, and the annual grant of Rs. 500 to the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, were also continued during the year.

During the year 27,024 cases were vaccinated against 24,725 in 1894-95, 25,108 or 96·89 being successful against 97·94 in 1894-95. The number of infants vaccinated fell from 13,414 to 13,187, of which 13,027 or 99·74 were successful against 99·72 in the previous year. Rs. 11,029 were expended on vaccination against Rs. 10,883 in 1894-95, the cost of each successful case being As. 5½ against As. 6.

The total number of births registered during the year was 19,137, or 42·2 per 1,000 against 17,062 or 37·7 in 1894, and the number of deaths was 17,052 or 37·6 per 1,000 against 16,542 or 36·5, the mean of the decade being 38·7.

The expenditure under the head of conservancy was Rs. 2,77,591 against Rs. 2,58,604 in 1894-95.

The amount realized from the sewage farms was Rs. 22,712 against Rs. 21,784 in 1894-95.

The system of lighting the City continued to be the same as in the previous year. The number of lamps on the 31st March 1896 was 5,447, inclusive of 361 erected during the year.

Rs. 50,000 was as usual contributed to Provincial funds for general purposes.

Repayment
of debts.

The progress made towards the liquidation of loans is exhibited below:—

Loans.	Amount of loans.	Balance on 31st March 1895.		Receipts during 1895-96.		Total.		Payments during 1895-96.		Balance on 31st March 1896.	
		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.
Water-works loan of 1869-73	Rs. 14,30,000	Rs. 7,40,500	Rs. A. P. 54 0 10	Rs. 26,800	Rs. A. P. 28,600 0 0	Rs. 7,67,300	Rs. A. P. 28,654 0 10	Rs. 28,649 3 0	Rs. 7,67,300	Rs. A. P. 4 13 10	
Debtenture loan of 1870	20,000	6,900	11 12 3	600	632 10 7	7,500	694 6 10	648 15 1	7,500	44 7 9	
Water-supply extension loan of 1882	2,50,000	51,100	8 2 9	6,900	7,492 6 6	88,000	7,500 9 3	7,497 14 1	88,000	2 11 2	
Black Town drainage loan of 1882...	1,00,000	32,400	88 3 6	2,800	2,889 14 6	35,200	3,078 2 0	3,035 14 8	35,200	42 3 4	
Black Town drainage loan of 1883...	8,00,000	84,900	34 8 7	8,200	8,941 0 5	93,100	8,975 9 0	8,887 6 5	93,100	88 3 7	
Black Town drainage loan of 1885...	3,00,000	62,200	6 1 3	7,300	7,998 3 7	69,500	8,004 4 10	7,980 0 5	69,500	24 4 5	
Black Town drainage loan of 1887...	1,00,000	5,700	68 6 5	1,000	1,020 11 10	6,700	1,089 2 3	1,080 0 8	6,700	9 1 7	
Black Town drainage loan of 1888...	1,50,000	7,500	68 9 0	1,300	1,423 9 5	8,800	1,492 2 5	1,385 3 9	8,800	106 14 8	
Black Town drainage loan of 1889...	1,50,000	6,200	36 14 5	1,300	1,428 8 4	7,500	1,465 1 9	1,409 13 2	7,500	55 4 7	
Water-works loan of 1889	20,000	800	18 6 1	100	197 14 11	900	216 5 0	108 1 0	900	108 4 0	
Black Town drainage loan of 1890...	50,000	1,600	87 12 4	500	437 9 8	2,100	545 0 0	543 14 5	2,100	1 7 7	
Water-works loan of 1885	4,00,000	...	...	2,800	3,050 0 0	2,800	3,050 0 0	2,978 15 0	2,800	71 1 0	
Total	32,70,000	10,20,800	482 13 5	59,600	64,282 4 9	10,80,400	64,765 2 2	64,206 4 8	10,80,400	558 13 6	

ECCLESIASTICAL. (1895-96.)

General.

On the 31st March 1896 the number of clergymen in the diocese of Madras was 267, or 5 more than in the previous year. Of these 36 were Government chaplains, 16 were Europeans or Eurasians employed in education, or ministering to European congregations, or retired, 45 were European missionaries, 159 were Native clergymen with spiritual or educational charges, and 11 were otherwise employed or retired. There were 4 retirements and 9 deaths against 4 and 2, respectively, in the preceding year. Four chaplains, 2 European clergymen, 2 European missionaries and 10 Native clergymen were newly appointed. Seven chaplains and 11 missionaries were absent on furlough on the 31st March 1896 against 7 and 5, respectively, on the corresponding date in 1894.

Ordinations.

Three ordinations were held, at which 7 Native Christians were ordained deacons and 2 European and 7 Native deacons ordained priests.

Confirmations.

416 Europeans and Eurasians and 994 Natives were confirmed during the year, making a total of 1,410 persons against 868 in the preceding year.

Visitations.

The Bishop visited during the year the Wynaad, Bangalore, Guntur, Rajahmundry, Dummagudem, Cocanada, Berhampur, Vizagapatam, Ellore, Masulipatam, Bezwada, Khammamett and several out-stations.

Voluntary contributions.

Offertories and other voluntary gifts made through the clergy by Europeans and Eurasians in church or otherwise amounted to Rs. 1,48,713 as against Rs. 1,52,585 in the previous year.

STATIONERY DEPÔT. (1895-96.)

Receipts and
value of
stock.

The subjoined statement shows the receipts and issues of the year as compared with those of the previous year:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
Value of stock at the beginning of the year	Rs. 3,83,703	Rs. 3,68,896
Value of stores received	5,61,059	6,27,691
Total	9,44,762	9,96,587
Value of stores issued	5,75,866	6,48,940
Value of stock at the end of the year	3,68,896	3,47,647

The value of stores received was Rs. 66,632 in excess of the corresponding figure in the previous year, the increase being mainly due to the receipt from the Secretary of State for India of larger quantities of articles of European manufacture (Rs. 16,340), and to a rise of Rs. 89,037 in the value of country articles purchased locally and received from other departments. The increase under stores received from the Secretary of State was almost wholly due to the type-writers procured for public offices. That under country articles was occasioned by larger purchases of paper from Indian mills (Rs. 3,28,843 against Rs. 2,40,199), and by the decision to procure locks from manufacturers at Dindigul in lieu of Chubb's locks from England. Decreases occurred under school books obtained from Messrs. Baker & Co., London, articles of European manufacture purchased locally and received from other Presidencies, and receipts by adjustments.

483 annual and 171 supplemental indents were complied with during the year. The decrease in the former was due to the late receipt of some of the indents. Towards the increase of Rs. 73,074 in the value of issues, Imperial heads contributed Rs. 10,071 and Provincial Rs. 43,749, whilst sales and adjustments accounted for Rs. 8,508 and Rs. 10,746 respectively. The issues made to officers for consumption during the year showed an increase of Rs. 86,271 as will be seen from the following table:—

Departments.	Issues for 1894-95.	Issues for 1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
I. Imperial	Rs. 9,243	Rs. 14,223	Rs. 4,980	Rs. ...
II. Provincial—				
Land revenue	2,01,193	2,19,455	10,262	...
Salt	11,280	20,978	1,698	...
Stamps	316	421	105	...
Customs	672	649	...	23
Forest	101,73	10,318	145	...
Registration	44,771	60,212	15,441	...
General administration	24,558	29,388	4,830	...
Law and Justice (Judicial)	28,263	34,484	6,221	...
Do. (Jails)	3,158	2,130	...	928
Police	16,176	22,335	5,959	...
Marine	18	188	120	...
Education	6,636	4,693	...	1,933
Ecclesiastical	21	196	...	75
Medical	4,98	5,581	599	...
Political	871	431	...	59
Scientific and other minor departments	2,268	2,136	...	127
Stationery and printing	43,811	47,921	4,110	...
Civil works	21,150	36,753	15,603	...
Army and military	30,216	30,357	141	...
Port fund	468	698	230	...
Total	4,67,287	5,29,324	65,123	3,086
Net	...	...	62,037	...
III. Sales	31,006	39,514	8,508	...
IV. Adjustments, &c.	38,526	49,272	10,746	...
Total	5,46,062	6,32,333	89,357	3,086
Net	...	...	86,271	...

The increase under 'Imperial' was chiefly due to the increased demands of the Postmaster-General, and that under 'Provincial' to the demands of the Land Revenue, Registration and Civil Works departments. The supply of type-writers and carbon and manifold papers, valued at about Rs. 3,000 to the Government Secretariats, chiefly accounted for the increase under the General Administration.

The total value of articles of Indian manufacture substituted for those of European make during the year amounted to Rs. 3,36,910, and the estimated savings to Rs. 1,95,382 against Rs. 2,46,338 and Rs. 1,58,700, respectively, in the preceding year. Some local manufactures were obtained and tested.

Substitution
of country
for European
articles.

Cash
account.

The total receipts amounted to Rs. 43,928, and the charges to Rs. 3,93,407 against Rs. 46,683 and Rs. 3,27,010, respectively, in 1894-95.

Consump-
tion.

There was an increase during the year in the consumption of writing paper, printing paper, country, and cartridge paper, black-ink powder, red-ink powder, red sealing wax, tape and twine, and a slight decrease in that of wax-cloth. Eighteen Collectorates were included in the system of supply of printed forms from a central depôt, and the consequent savings effected were estimated at Rs. 4,109 as against Rs. 3,246 in 1894-95. The number of rubber stamps issued was 1,016 and their cost including pads, &c., Rs. 6,730, as against 1,017 and Rs. 7,216 in the previous year.

GOVERNMENT PRESS AND ITS BRANCH AT THE PENITENTIARY. (1895-96.)

Accounts.

The cash realizations rose from Rs. 30,942 in 1894-95 to Rs. 32,922, there being an increase in receipts under printing and binding, and under advertisements for the gazette, while proceeds from subscriptions to the law reports and the sale of Acts and other publications showed a decrease. Under adjustments the amount recovered was Rs. 21,221 against Rs. 18,442 in 1894-95, and the total receipts amounted to Rs. 54,144 against Rs. 49,384. The budget grant was Rs. 2,55,650, the total disbursements being Rs. 2,52,449 against Rs. 2,42,594 in the preceding year. At the Government Press there was an increase of expenditure under supervision and pensions, with a decrease under earnings and salaries, overtime, contingencies, and miscellaneous charges; at the Penitentiary Branch there was an increase under convict labour and pensions, and a slight decrease under earnings and salaries and miscellaneous charges; in the type foundry there was a decrease under contingencies and miscellaneous charges. There was a decrease in the issues of publications to the several offices and in the amount of sales. During the year the distribution of Acts and publications undertaken by the Chief Secretariat was transferred to the Government Press, and an increased establishment with postal charges was sanctioned. The value of the plant was Rs. 3,66,897 against Rs. 3,48,011 in the previous year. The cost of the plant received from England rose from Rs. 6,078 to Rs. 16,739, the largest item being Rs. 8,250, which was incurred on the purchase of three royal printing machines. There was an increase in the quantities of certain stores used in the printing and binding departments, the total value of stores received rising from Rs. 58,640 to Rs. 61,878.

Printing.

The following works were completed during the year:—Statistical Atlas of the Madras Presidency; the Taluk and Village Statistics of Ganjam, South Canara, and Vizagapatam; the District Manuals of North Arcot, vol. ii.; the Diary and Consultations of the Agent, Governor, &c., for the years 1684 and 1685; Office Manual (Accountant-General); a Manual of Rules and Procedure (Accountant-General); Infantry Drill, parts i. to x. (Telugu), and parts i. and ii. (Tamil); Army Regulations, India, vol. XIV-B.; Village Officers' Manual, vols. i. and ii. (Tamil), (Telugu), (Cannese), (Malayalam), (Uriya); Report on Land Agricultural Banks, vol. i.; Schedule of the Kistna River Survey; South Indian Inscriptions, vol. ii., part iii.; Chalukyan Architecture, Bellary district; Report on Sanskrit Manuscripts in Southern India; Vessels registered at ports in the Madras Presidency; Military Report on Southern Mahratta Railway (Supplement); Manual of Midwifery (Tamil); Clinical Manual (reprint). The Local Fund Account Code, Manual of Hygiene, Sanitation and Sanitary Engineering, Income Tax Manual and various other works were in progress. Work was undertaken for 306 offices and departments. The cost of printing was Rs. 2,39,494 against Rs. 2,39,506 in the preceding year. Reduced to an equivalent of pica solid foolscap folio, there were 2,226 pages and 5,125,242 impressions (Government Press 4,485,798, Penitentiary Branch 639,444) more than in the preceding year. The matter set up and re-made up during the year is shown in the following statement:—

	1895-96.	1894-95.	Difference.
<i>Government Press.</i>			
Original matter equal to foolscap pages	195,968	193,758	+ 2,210
Remade-up pages	12,631	13,805	- 1,174
Impressions struck off	27,382,074	22,896,276	+ 4,485,798
<i>Penitentiary Branch.</i>			
Original matter equal to foolscap pages	6,492	6,476	+ 16
Impressions struck off	26,581,672	25,942,228	+ 639,444

The cost per page at the Government Press was the same as in the preceding year, while the cost per 1,000 impressions was 5 annas and 6 pies less; at the Penitentiary Branch there was a decrease of 2 pies in the cost per page and of 1 pie in the cost per 1,000 impressions. The cost of the binding department was Rs. 34,646, or Rs. 1,939 more than in the previous year.

During the year 6 type moulds, 449 punches and 619 matrices were made. The outturn consisted of 22,033 lb. of English types, 4,073 lb. of vernacular types, 4,628 lb. of spaces, 15,574 lb. of quadrats, 7,622 lb. of leads, 3,000 lb. of quotations, 850 lb. of stereoplates, &c. 54,710 lb. of metal were cast, being 6,695 lb. less than in the previous year. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 16,774 to Rs. 14,888. The metal used for casting cost 1 anna and 10½ pies per lb., being 2 pies per lb. less than in 1894-95, and the average cost of types, &c., cast was 3 annas and 5½ pies per lb., being 2½ pies per lb. less than in the preceding year. The cost of production per lb. continued to fall and was the lowest on record.

The strength of the establishment on the 31st March 1896 was 1,215 employés against 1,142 on the corresponding date in 1895. The average monthly earnings of compositors at the Government Press fell slightly from Rs. 12-13-10 to Rs. 12-12-3, while the earnings of prisoner compositors rose from Rs. 7-14-3 to Rs. 8-3-0.

The following statement shows the value of the work done and the expenditure as compared with the figures of the preceding year:—

Expenditure.	1895-96.	1894-95.	Cost of work done.	1895-96.	1894-95.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
<i>Government Press.</i>					
Printing	1,81,942 14 2	1,84,451 6 3	To cost of printing work done.	2,12,740 9 1	2,13,007 15 5
Binding	23,948 9 2	22,766 15 10	To cost of binding work done.	24,695 2 9	23,435 3 5
Type foundry	13,914 12 7	15,786 14 7	To cost of types, &c., cast.	14,888 1 7	16,774 5 0
Publication, &c.	3,187 14 6	1,755 0 0	To cost incurred in attending sales, for despatching official reports and publications, and for checking bills.	3,187 14 6	1,755 0 0
Miscellaneous	32,517 9 6	30,212 3 2			
<i>Penitentiary Branch.</i>					
Printing	24,086 3 7	24,121 11 0	To cost of printing work done.	26,753 10 3	26,497 11 7
Binding	9,817 6 4	9,147 1 9	To cost of binding work done.	9,950 8 0	9,272 1 6
Miscellaneous	2,800 8 4	2,501 0 4			
Total	2,92,215 14 2	2,90,742 4 11	Total	2,92,215 14 2	2,90,742 4 11

LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS. (1895.)

The financial results of the Lawrence Asylum Press during 1895 are compared below with those of 1894 :—

Years.	Opening cash balance.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Net outturn.		
				Work done for Government.	Work done for outsiders.	Total.
1894	Rs. 22,232 11 10	Rs. 1,60,716 8-8	Rs. 1,47,718 4 7	Rs. 21,380 14 11	Rs. 1,29,803 10 1	Rs. 1,51,184 9 0
1895	35,130 15 11	1,44,019 2 5	1,57,182 2 5	15,870 15 0	1,27,371 5 0	1,43,242 4 0

Of the outturn, Rs. 44,167 remained uncollected at the close of the year. The value of stock increased by Rs. 13,749. There were 11 apprentices at the beginning of 1895 and 9 at its close.

The net outturn, receipts and expenditure of the Ootacamund branch are compared below with those of 1894:

Branch Accounts.

Years.	Opening cash balance.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Net outturn.		
				Work done for Government.	Work done for outsiders.	Total.
1894	Rs. 1,361 12 4	Rs. 19,076 12 5	Rs. 18,417 4 10	Rs. 10,392 0 7	Rs. 9,347 12 5	Rs. 19,739 13 0
1895	2,021 3 11	18,604 10 4	19,279 15 5	11,641 15 6	4,954 15 3	16,596 14 9

The balance of outturn uncollected at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 5,832.

DISTRICT PRESSES. (1895-96.)

The following statement shows the value of work turned out by the several district presses and the receipts and charges as compared with those of the previous year :—

Districts.	1894-95.*			1895-96.		
	Estimate of the value of work done.	Receipts.	Charges.	Estimate of the value of work done.	Receipts.	Charges.
Ganjam	Rs. 3,672	Rs. 510	Rs. 2,866	Rs. 3,177	Rs. 340	Rs. 2,470
Vizagapatam	2,133	201	2,171	2,456	249	2,463
Godavari	4,314	1,206	5,424	4,190	1,359	2,774
Kistna	5,480	737	4,607	3,788	795	2,931
Nellore	3,824	678	3,131	3,188	566	2,680
Cuddapah	5,842	464	2,484	5,127	504	3,184
Anantapur	4,980	884	2,945	4,278	779	2,866
Bellary	3,873	1,709	3,085	3,652	1,261	3,080
Kurnool	3,198	1,765	3,019	3,222	1,528	2,647
Chingleput	2,532	749	2,464	2,603	1,176	2,392
North Arcot	4,946	2,365	3,612	5,580	2,755	3,220
South Arcot	3,078	799	3,349	2,893	697	3,057
Tanjore	6,307	2,944	4,479	7,872	3,171	4,080
Trichinopoly	3,210	603	3,168	3,337	2,113	2,442
Madura	5,109	1,902	3,925	4,775	2,222	3,263
Tinnevely	4,503	4,428	2,781	6,559	2,574	2,414
Coimbatore	4,126	607	2,371	2,660	665	3,108
Nilgiris	3,226	1,012	2,745	3,989	1,173	3,147
Salem	3,724	1,882	2,971	4,561	2,106	5,546
South Canara	3,567	2,049	2,486	3,538	1,882	2,581
Malabar	5,083	1,396	3,912	3,569	1,376	3,057
Total	86,727	28,840	67,995	85,024	29,291	63,352

* The difference between these figures and those given in the report for 1894-95 is due to subsequent adjustments.

The value of work turned out amounted to Rs. 85,024 against Rs. 86,727 in the previous year. The decrease is small and does not call for remarks.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT. (1895.)

The following statement affords a general survey of the work done by the Chemical Examiner during the year :—

	Number of cases investigated.		Number of articles examined.	
	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.
A.—Medico-legal investigations.				
Cases of suspected human poisoning	104	110	620	726
Blood stains, &c.	41	40	155	200
Seminal stains	9	8	26	39
Cases of suspected cattle poisoning	72	75	247	214
Total	226	233	1,048	1,179
B.—Miscellaneous analyses.				
For Government departments and municipalities	963	839	963	839
For private parties and firms	54	71	54	71
Total	1,017	910	1,017	910
Grand Total	1,243	1,143	2,065	2,089

The number of medico-legal cases was only 7 less than in 1895, while the number of miscellaneous analyses was 107 more.

The following statement compares the number of cases of suspected human poisoning examined, with the figures of the preceding year :—

Cases of suspected human poisoning.

Year.	A.			B.			Total.		
	Cases in which viscera or evacuations were examined.			Cases in which only suspected food, &c., was received for examination.					
	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.
1894	88	58	65.90	22	15	68.18	110	73	66.36
1895	82	49	59.75	22	15	68.18	104	64	61.53

The number of cases fell from 110 to 104 and the percentage of detections from 66.36 to 61.53. Inorganic poison was discovered in 47 cases against 56 in 1894 and 63 in 1893. Poison could not be detected in 40 cases. Of the 39 deaths that occurred in the 64 cases, in which poison was detected, inorganic poisons accounted for 47, and organic for 17, cases against 36 and 9, respectively, in 1894.

There were 72 cases of cattle poisoning against 75 in 1894. Arsenious oxide continued to be the chief instrument of the cattle poisoner. It was employed in 52 out of the 55 cases detected. The percentage of detections continued to fall, the figure for 1895 standing at 76.4. The presence of blood was established in 21 out of 41 cases of suspected blood stains involving the examination of 155 articles, while in 1894, 40 suspected cases showed blood in 20 out of 200 articles examined. Nine cases of seminal stains were examined against 8 in 1894, the number of detections being nil as in the previous year.

The number of miscellaneous analyses was 1,017 against 910 in the previous year, 595 being for the Board of Revenue. 169 samples of water were examined—159 for Government departments and municipalities, and 10 for private parties.

Other medico-legal investigations.

Miscellaneous analyses.

EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE. (1895-96.)

The subjoined statement compares the number of Muhammadans in superior service on the 1st April 1896 with the figures on the corresponding date in 1895. The appointments include that of 1 statutory civilian:—

Salary.	Total number of appointments.		Total number of appointments held by Muhammadans.		Percentage of Muhammadans.		Increase or decrease per cent.
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
Annual.							
Rs. 250 and less	30,814	31,490	5,647	5,677	18.3	18.0	-.3
„ 250 to 500	4,176	4,319	249	238	5.9	5.5	-.4
„ 500 to 1,000	2,020	2,023	98	95	4.8	4.7	-.1
„ 1,000 to 2,500	1,377	1,399	58	60	4.2	4.3	+.1
„ 2,500 to 5,000	393	416	12	14	3.0	3.4	+.4
„ 5,000 to 10,000	204	215	2	1	1	.5	-.5
Total	38,984	39,862	6,066	6,085	15.5	15.3	-.2

While the percentage of Muhammadans to the total population of the Presidency was 6.3, the number employed (6,085) was 15.3 per cent. of the total number of employes. 5,145 held appointments in the Police department against 5,107 in the previous year, and 17 were entertained in superior service.

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PART III.—APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

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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.

The survey of no district was completed during the year.

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(2)—Climate for the year 1895.

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B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

(3)—Native States for the year 1895-96.

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—GILBERT GREENGLASS—

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—continued.

(4)—Native Chiefs and principal male members of their families for the year 1895-96.

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.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. TRAVANCORE STATE.								
<i>Name.</i> —His Highness Sir Rama Varma, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Fellow of the Madras Legislative Council; Prince Marthanda Varma (Bachelor of Arts). <i>Family Name.</i> —Thirupathathi Svarupam.	The Maharaja (Regnant) ... The Elaya Raja (nephew) The First Prince (do.)	{ Caste.—Kshatriya. Race.—Race of Serraman Perumal. Religion.—Hinduism. }	38 28 24	 Private tuition in English, Malayalam and Sanskrit.	In ruling the country. Private life Do. In governing the country.	Yes; the right of adoption belongs to the personate the line. ... Has sanad authorizing adoption.	No. Descent is in the female line. ... Succession devolves on the eldest male member of the family according to the Malabar law.	All those mentioned in column 1 are heirs to the throne. ... Has male heirs.
2. COCHIN STATE.								
<i>Name.</i> —His Highness Rama Varma ...	Raja ...	Caste.—Kshatriya Religion.—Hinduism.	43	...	In ruling his state.	Has sanad for adoption.	Primogeniture ...	Not yet married.
3. PUDUCHÉRI STATE.								
<i>Name.</i> —His Highness Sri Bahadur Saheb Raja Bahadur, Tondaiman family.	Independent ...	Caste.—Kallar Siva sect.	20	Was educated by an English tutor (Mr. F. P. Crossley, B.A., Trinity College).	In administering his jurisdiction.	...	...	Has two sons.
Balasubramania Raghunatha Tondaiman, cousin to His Highness the Raja.	Has a factor which has descended to him from his father, the Raja's late paternal uncle.	Do.	33	Was educated in the Presidency College; has no articulation.	...	...	...	...
4. BANGALORE.								
Saiyid Bakh Ali Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., and his family, who have been adopted by the late Nawab Ghulam Ali Khan Bahadur.	Nawab of Banganapalle	Mussalman, Shia sect and Saiyid.	43	By private tutor.	In administering his state.	...	...	Yes.

Saiyid Murtaza Ali Khan, brother of the present Nawab.	Under the control of the Nawab ...	Do.	43	Do.	In administering his jurisdiction.	...	...	...
Saiyid Ghulam Ali Khan, first son of the present Nawab.	Do.	Do.	22	Do.	Is being educated.	...	...	...
Saiyid Asad Ali Khan, second son of the present Nawab.	Do.	Do.	16	Do.	Do.	...	...	...
Saiyid Husain Ali Khan, third son of the present Nawab.	Do.	Do.	9	Do.	Do.	...	...	...
5. SANDURU.								
Yankata Rao Rao Sahib Hindu Rao Ghorpade.	Minor Raja ...	Maratha	31	...	...	Yes, adoption allowed under Lord Canning's sanad.	Yes	Yes.
Majaji Rao Bala Sahib Ghorpade	Paternal uncle to the Minor Raja.	Do.	39	Privately	In administering the Sanduru State.	...	Yes	Yes.

C.—(5)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY

Districts.		Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ganjam.	Civil ... District Judge ...	1	8,363	1,896,803	Berhampur ... 25,653	6,937
	... District Munsifs ...	4				
	... District Magistrate ...	1				
	... Divisional Magistrates ...	15				
	... Sub-Magistrates ...	1				
Vizagapatnam.	Civil ... District Judge ...	1	17,242	2,892,992	Vizagapatnam ... 34,487	12,053
	... District Munsifs ...	6				
	... District Magistrate ...	1				
	... Divisional Magistrates ...	23				
	... Sub-Magistrates ...	1				
Golavari.	Civil ... District Judge ...	1	7,857	2,078,782	Cocanada ... 40,553	2,881
	... District Munsifs ...	2				
	... District Magistrate ...	7				
	... Divisional Magistrates ...	20				
	... Sub-Magistrates ...	1				
Kistna.	Civil ... District Judge ...	1	8,397	1,855,582	Masulipatam ... 38,809	1,919
	... District Munsifs ...	1				
	... District Magistrate ...	1				
	... Divisional Magistrates ...	20				
	... Sub-Magistrates ...	1				
Nellore.	Civil ... District Judge ...	1	8,765	1,463,736	Nellore ... 29,336	1,901
	... District Munsifs ...	4				
	... District Magistrate ...	1				
	... Divisional Magistrates ...	10				
	... Sub-Magistrates ...	1				
Cuddapah.	Civil ... District Judge ...	1	8,723	1,272,072	Cuddapah ... 17,379	1,394
	... District Munsifs ...	4				
	... District Magistrate ...	1				
	... Divisional Magistrates ...	15				
	... Sub-Magistrates ...	1				
Anantapur.	Civil ... District Judge ...	1	5,461	727,725	Anantapur ... 6,994	989
	... District Munsifs ...	2				
	... District Magistrate ...	1				
	... Divisional Magistrates ...	11				
	... Sub-Magistrates ...	1				
Bellary.	Civil ... District Judge ...	1	5,713	880,950	Bellary ... 59,467	962
	... District Munsifs ...	1				
	... District Magistrate ...	2				
	... Divisional Magistrates ...	5				
	... Sub-Magistrates ...	12				
Kurnool.	Civil ... District Judge ...	1	7,514	817,811	Kurnool ... 24,378	788
	... District Munsifs ...	3				
	... District Magistrate ...	1				
	... Divisional Magistrates ...	4				
	... Sub-Magistrates ...	13				

The population figures given in this statement for Anantapur, Bellary, North Arcot and Chingleput do not agree

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1895-96.

Number of Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	Number of 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.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	Land.	Gross.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil ... 18 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... 1	Civil ... 40	18.5	1,165	7,34,653	13,31,720	19,82,152
	Divisional Magistrates ... 5	Criminal—					
	2nd-class Magistrates ... 16	(a) Divisional Magistrates. 91	28.3				
	3rd-class Magistrates ... 1	(b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 66	10.3				
	Special Magistrates ... 3	Magisterial Benches (3rd class) ... 28	21				
Civil ... 21 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... 1	Civil ... 48	18	1,788	10,13,272	15,48,003	25,14,911
	Divisional Magistrates ... 5	Criminal—					
	2nd-class Magistrates ... 24	(a) Divisional Magistrates. 57	21				
	3rd-class Magistrates ... 3	(b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 33	9				
	Special Magistrates (1st class) ... 4	Agency Magistrates ... 57	21				
Civil ... 16 Revenue ... 7	District Magistrate ... 1	Civil ... 60	14	1,286	12,62,111	52,18,	75,02,408
	Divisional Magistrates ... 4	Do. (Agency) ... 80	18				
	2nd-class Magistrates ... 28	Criminal—					
	3rd-class Magistrate ... 1	(a) Divisional Magistrates. 60	23				
	Agency Magistrates (2nd do.) ... 5	Criminal (Agency) 76	26				
Civil ... 8 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... 1	Civil ... 66	23	1,133	7,49,353	55,28,005	72,91,591
	Divisional Magistrates ... 4	Do. (Agency) ... 80	18				
	2nd-class Magistrates ... 28	Criminal—					
	3rd-class Magistrate ... 1	(a) Divisional Magistrates. 60	23				
	Agency Magistrates (2nd do.) ... 5	Criminal (Agency) 76	26				
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... 1	Civil ... 60	30	1,227	5,34,389	27,58,108	34,44,785
	Divisional Magistrates ... 4	Criminal—					
	2nd-class Magistrates ... 24	(a) Divisional Magistrates. 70	24				
	3rd-class Magistrates ... 3	(b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 50	10				
	Special Magistrate (3rd class) ... 1	Magisterial Benches (3rd class) ... 33	24				
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... 1	Civil ... 80	26.4	1,012	5,26,530	20,00,989	27,07,574
	Divisional Magistrates ... 4	Criminal—					
	2nd-class Magistrates ... 26	(a) Divisional Magistrates. 80	25				
	3rd-class Magistrates ... 1	(b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 37	10				
	Special Magistrate (3rd class) ... 1	Magisterial Bench (3rd class) ... 32	25				
Civil ... 2 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... 1	Civil ... 65	28	582	2,66,602	10,94,727	17,96,303
	Divisional Magistrates ... 3	Criminal—					
	Other Magistrates (2nd class) ... 18	(a) Divisional Magistrates. 65	27				
	Other Magistrate (3rd do.) ... 1	(b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 40	12				
	Special Magistrates (3rd do.) ... 2	Magisterial Benches ... 23	27				
Civil ... 4 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... 1	Civil ... 75	30	719	6,42,095	16,72,852	26,60,111
	Divisional Magistrates ... 3	Criminal—					
	Other Magistrates (2nd class) ... 15	(a) Divisional Magistrates. 62	25.5				
	Do. (3rd do.) ... 2	(b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 32	12				
	Special Magistrates (3rd do.) ... 2	Magisterial Benches ... 27	25.5				
Civil ... 4 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... 1	Civil ... 70	27	1,005	6,45,423	16,73,156	22,81,934
	Divisional Magistrates ... 4	Criminal—					
	Deputy Magistrate (1st class) ... 1	(a) Divisional Magistrates. 70	27				
	2nd-class Magistrates ... 21	(b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 65	24				
	Special Magistrate (3rd class) ... 1	Magisterial Bench ... 29	27				

with the figures in the census books, as certain villages have since been transferred from one district to another.

C.—(5)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY

Districts.		Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras.	Civil ... Presidency Magistrates ...	1	27	452,518	Madras ... 452,518	17
	Criminal ...	1				
	Revenue ...	1				
Chingleput.	Civil ... District Judge ...	1				
	... District Munsifs ...	4				
	... Small Cause Judge ...	1				
	... District Magistrate ...	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrates ...	3	3,092	1,202,923	Saidapet ... 5,702	2,279
	... Cantonment Magistrates ...	2				
	... Sub-Magistrates ...	10				
	Revenue ... Collector ...	1				
	... Divisional Officers ...	3				
	... Tahsildars ...	6				
North Arcot.	Civil ... District Judge ...	1				
	... Sub-Judges ...	1				
	... District Munsifs ...	5				
	... District Magistrate ...	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrates ...	4	7,366	2,114,487	Chittoor ... 9,965	3,094
	... Sub-Magistrates ...	19				
	Revenue ... Collector ...	1				
	... Divisional Officers ...	4				
	... Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindari Divisions ...	16				
South Arcot.	Civil ... District Judge ...	1				
	... District Munsifs ...	6				
	... District Magistrate ...	4				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrates ...	17	5,216	2,162,851	Cuddalore ... 47,355	2,773
	... Sub-Magistrates ...	4				
	Revenue ... Collector ...	1				
	... Divisional Officers ...	4				
	... Tahsildars ...	8				
Tanjore.	Civil ... District Judge ...	1				
	... Sub-Judges ...	3				
	... District Munsifs ...	11				
	... District Magistrate ...	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrates ...	19	3,700	2,238,114	Tanjore ... 54,390	3,847
	... Sub-Magistrates ...	1				
	Revenue ... Collector ...	5				
	... Divisional Officers ...	9				
Trichinopoly.	Civil ... District Judge ...	1				
	... District Munsifs ...	4				
	... District Magistrate ...	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrates ...	3	3,631	1,372,717	Trichinopoly ... 90,609	967
	... Sub-Magistrates ...	10				
	Revenue ... Collector ...	1				
	... Divisional Officers ...	3				
	... Tahsildars ...	5				
Madurai.	Civil ... District Judge ...	1				
	... Sub-Judges ...	2				
	... District Munsifs ...	6				
	... District Magistrate ...	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrates ...	4	8,813	2,608,404	Madurai ... 87,428	5,606
	... Sub-Magistrates ...	20				
	Revenue ... Collector ...	1				
	... Divisional Officers ...	4				
	... Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindari Divisions ...	14				
Tinnevely.	Civil ... District Judge ...	1				
	... Sub-Judges ...	7				
	... District Munsifs ...	1				
	... District Magistrate ...	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrates ...	4	5,389	1,916,095	Tinnevely ... 24,780	1,639
	... Sub-Magistrates ...	16				
	Revenue ... Collector ...	1				
	... Divisional Officers ...	4				
	... Tahsildars ...	9				
Coimbatore.	Civil ... District Judge ...	1				
	... District Munsifs ...	5				
	... District Magistrate ...	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrates ...	4	7,860	2,004,839	Coimbatore ... 46,383	1,559
	... Sub-Magistrates ...	16				
	Revenue ... Collector ...	1				
	... Divisional Officers ...	4				
	... Tahsildars ...	10				
Nilgiris.	Civil ... Sub-Judge ...	1				
	... District Munsif ...	1				
	... District Magistrate ...	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrate ...	3	957	99,797	Ootacamund ... 15,053	48
	... Sub-Magistrates ...	1				
	Revenue ... Collector ...	1				
	... Divisional Officer ...	1				
	... Deputy Tahsildars ...	3				

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1895-96—continued.

Number of Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	Number of 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.
8	9	10	11	12	13	Land. Gross.
Civil ... 10	Four ...	Civil ... 5	3		Rs.	Rs.
Revenue ... 2		Criminal—Presidency Magistrates ... 5	2.5	1,109	34,10,517	87,109
		Revenue ... 5	3			44,63,422
Civil ... 6	District Magistrate ... 1	Civil ... 50	16			
Revenue ... 4	Divisional Magistrates ... 3	Criminal—(a) Divisional Magistrates ... 50	14	735	8,72,923	18,75,001
	Cantonment Magistrates (1st class) ... 2	(b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 40	11			24,74,981
	Cantonment Magistrate (3rd class) ... 16	Revenue ... 50	14			
	2nd-class Magistrates ... 10					
	3rd-class Magistrate ... 5					
	Magisterial Benches ... 29					
Civil ... 7	District Magistrate ... 1	Civil ... 50	20			
Revenue ... 5	Divisional Magistrates ... 26	Criminal—(a) Divisional Magistrates ... 145	28	1,316	10,68,618	27,76,514
	2nd-class Magistrates ... 3	(b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 40	14			45,67,177
	3rd-class Magistrate ... 1	Revenue ... 145	23			
	Special Magistrate (3rd class) ... 5					
	Magisterial Benches ... 40					
Civil ... 6	District Magistrate ... 1	Civil ... 64	28			
Revenue ... 7	Divisional Magistrates ... 4	Criminal—(a) Divisional Magistrates ... 64	38	992	6,42,489	40,74,846
	Other Magistrates (1st class) ... 2	(b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 37	21			54,80,198
	2nd-class Magistrates ... 25	Revenue ... 64	38			
	Other Magistrate (2nd class) ... 1					
	3rd-class Magistrates ... 2					
	Magisterial Benches ... 2					
	Special Magistrate ... 1					
Civil ... 15	District Magistrate ... 1	Civil ... 51	11.7			
Revenue ... 8	Divisional Magistrates ... 5	Criminal—(a) Divisional Magistrates ... 80	22.5	1,226	15,32,199	56,73,824
	Other Magistrates (1st class) ... 1	(b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 28	9.1			81,55,435
	2nd-class Magistrates ... 23	Revenue ... 80	22.5			
	Other Magistrate (2nd class) ... 1					
	3rd-class Magistrate ... 5					
	Special Magistrates ... 3					
	Magisterial Benches ... 44					
Civil ... 5	District Magistrate ... 1	Civil ... 46	15			
Revenue ... 4	Divisional Magistrates ... 3	Criminal—(a) Divisional Magistrates ... 46	16	925	5,34,327	20,63,546
	2nd-class Magistrates ... 15	(b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 32	9.5			29,79,410
	Magisterial Benches ... 2	Revenue ... 46	15			
	Special Magistrate ... 1					
Civil ... 9	District Magistrate ... 1	Civil ... 76	28			
Revenue ... 5	Divisional Magistrates ... 4	Criminal—(a) Divisional Magistrates ... 76	30	1,255	10,53,321	25,36,847
	2nd-class Magistrates ... 26	(b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 40	13			39,57,431
	3rd-class Magistrate ... 1	Revenue ... 76	30			
	Special Magistrate (2nd class) ... 2					
	Magisterial Benches ... 3					
	Special Magistrates (3rd class) ... 38					
Civil ... 9	District Magistrate ... 1	Civil ... 50	16			
Revenue ... 5	Divisional Magistrates ... 4	Criminal—(a) Divisional Magistrates ... 50	19	1,033	8,03,138	26,74,122
	Other Magistrate (1st class) ... 1	(b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 30	9			38,53,906
	2nd-class Magistrates ... 21	Revenue ... 50	19			
	Other Magistrate (2nd class) ... 1					
	3rd-class Magistrates ... 4					
	Special Magistrate (1st class) ... 1					
	Special Magistrates (3rd class) ... 4					
	Magisterial Benches ... 41					
Civil ... 6	District Magistrate ... 1	Civil ... 68	22			
Revenue ... 10	Divisional Magistrates ... 9	Criminal—(a) Divisional Magistrates ... 98	28	923	10,20,805	28,30,200
	2nd-class Magistrates ... 24	(b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 52	9			41,70,816
	Magisterial Benches ... 3	Revenue ... 98	28			
Civil ... 2	District Magistrate ... 1	Civil ... 29	14			
Revenue ... 2	Divisional Magistrate ... 1	Criminal—(a) Divisional Magistrates ... 29	14	182	8,07,283	1,32,081
	Other 1st-class Magistrates ... 2	(b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 35	13			5,50,467
	2nd-class Magistrates ... 3	Revenue ... 29	14			
	3rd-class Magistrate ... 1					
	Special Magistrates ... 2					
	Magisterial Benches ... 10					

C.—(5)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY

District.			Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Salem.	Civil	District Judge	1	7,529	1,062,501	Salem 67,710	4,429
		District Munsifs	4				
		District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal	Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	13				
South Canara.	Revenue	Collector	1	3,902	1,050,081	Mangalore 40,922	1,284
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	9				
	Civil	District Judge	1				
		Sub-Judge	1				
Malabar.		District Munsifs	6	5,593	2,652,565	Calicut 66,078	438
		District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal	Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	11				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	6				
		Tahsildars	9				
Total				141,125	35,630,440		58,659

NOTE 1.—The population has been adopted from the census figures of 1891; the figures relating to Sanduru, Banganapalle and Pudukkottai have been excluded from those for Bellary, Kurnool and Trichinopoly, respectively.

2.—The total land revenue receipts entered in column 14 and included under gross revenue in column 15 are exclusive of Rs. 128 shown against Travancore, Akyab, &c., and a minus adjustment of Rs. 1,161 shown against Presidency Audit and Maisur in the Accountant-General's books, but for which districtwar particulars are not available. The total gross revenue entered in column 15 is exclusive of a further sum of Rs. 1,97,69,457 on account of salt revenue for which districtwar particulars are not available. The salt revenue according to divisions was as shown below:—

Divisions.	Revenue.
Rs.	
1. Chatrapur division	14,59,201
2. Chicacole division	22,29,923
3. Cocanada	9,63,297
4. Masulipatam division	7,54,420
5. Nellore division	29,67,053
6. Chingleput division	49,62,539
7. Negapatam division	24,06,382
8. Tinnevely division	38,69,890
9. Calicut division	1,90,575
10. Bellary	294
11. Arcot	455
12. Trichinopoly	4,793
13. Board's office	494
Total	1,97,69,457

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.] ((xv))

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1895-96—continued.

Number of Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	Number of 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.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	Land.	Gross.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil	District Magistrate	1	Civil	85	1,148	8,43,476	24,72,124
	Divisional Magistrates	4	Criminal	27			
	Other Magistrate (1st class)	1	(a) Divisional Magistrates	69			
	2nd-class Magistrates	27	(b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates	50			
	3rd-class Magistrates	1	Revenue	69			
Revenue	Magisterial Benches	3					
	Special Magistrates	5					
		42					
Civil	District Magistrate	1	Civil	46	602	6,14,470	12,73,771
	Divisional Magistrates	3	Criminal	14			
	Other Magistrate (1st class)	1	(a) Divisional Magistrates	67			
	2nd-class Magistrates	17	(b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates	46			
	3rd-class Magistrates	1	Revenue	66			
Revenue	Magisterial Benches	2					
	Special Magistrate (3rd class)	2					
		27					
Civil	District Magistrate	1	Civil	40	1,483	16,28,454	19,67,301
	Divisional Magistrates	6	Criminal	18			
	Other Magistrates (1st class)	32	(a) Divisional Magistrates	128			
	2nd-class Magistrates	7	(b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates	34			
	3rd-class Magistrates	4	Revenue	123			
Revenue	Magisterial Benches	4					
	Special Magistrates	4					
		56					
311	729			22,864	*2,07,44,538	5,32,83,539	8,25,13,629

* Exclusive of the cost of the officers and establishment of (1) Salt and Abkari Department, and (2) Public Works Department, viz., Rs. 17,87,037 and Rs. 22,18,514, respectively, for which only divisionwar particulars are available.

(1) Salt and Abkari.

Divisions.	Cost of officials.	Divisions.	Cost of officials.
Rs.		Rs.	
Balasur	57,530	Tinnevely	1,46,058
Chatrapur (Puri)	30,132	Trichinopoly	1,46,975
Do. (Madras)	44,356	Calicut	2,09,934
Chicacole	1,39,611	Central office	1,12,831
Cocanada	1,08,049	Deputy Commissioners and establishment	67,240
Masulipatam	93,829	Madras town Abkari	24,491
Nellore	82,578		
Chingleput	1,48,627	Total	17,87,037
Bellary	52,923		
Arcot	22,601		
Negapatam	1,83,874		

(2) Public Works Department.

Construction—		Construction—cont.	
Architect	74,185	Tank Restoration Scheme	25,748
Bellary	67,008	Tinnevely	50,092
Buckingham Canal	63,979	Trichinopoly	39,677
Chingleput	59,831	Vizagapatam	59,208
Coimbatore	59,664	West Coast	59,776
Cuddapah	41,676		
Ganjam	58,539	Direction—	
Godavari, Central	16,386	Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle	27,584
Do. Eastern	83,236	Do. do. 2nd	35,741
Do. Western	88,699	Do. do. 3rd	33,092
Kistna, Eastern	70,954	Do. do. 4th	35,672
Do. Northern	73,111	Do. do. 5th	30,339
Do. Western	67,326	Do. do. 6th	31,631
Kurnool	75,716	Tank Restoration Scheme	5,225
Madura	83,310	Secretary to Government, General Branch	1,04,932
Negapatam	39,919	Joint Secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch	71,972
Nellore	62,053	Examiner's Division, Tank Restoration Scheme, Head Quarters Office	5,100
North Arcot	67,724		
Periyar, No. I	80,940	Accounts—	
P.W. Stores	11,853	Examiner of Public Works Accounts	1,23,576
Rushikulya	14,215		
Salem	60,982	Total	22,18,514
South Arcot	59,706		
Tanjore	61,256		
	73,990		

ID.—POPULATION—continued.

(6)---For the year 1895-96---continued.

Districts.	Classification of population—cont.			Occupation.		21	22	23	24
	Others (including non-stat.)	Male agriculturists (adults).							
		Male agriculturists (adults).	Male non-agriculturists (adults).						
Ganjam	47,647	996,855	300,945	1. Uriya (702,182); 2. Telugu (228,887); 3. Savara (40,102); 4. Khond (17,400); 5. Hindustani (8,373)	9,040	6,287			
Vizianagaram	63	831,827	238,175	1. Telugu (1,881,079); 2. Uriya (27,910); 3. Gudaba (15,666); 4. Hindustani (11,071)	10,259	8,952			
Goddavari	25	317,870	231,515	1. Telugu (1,914,769); 2. Hindustani (27,693)	7,599	6,057			
Krishna	144	236,152	231,466	1. Telugu (1,739,326); 2. Hindustani (66,683); 3. Yerukala (5,000)	...	...			
Nellore	385	235,050	231,174	1. Telugu (1,364,416); 2. Hindustani (61,682); 3. Tamil (26,634)	...	...			
Cuddapah	27	257,021	108,283	1. Telugu (1,139,891); 2. Hindustani (90,723); 3. Canarese (10,917); 4. Tamil (6,292); 5. Yerukala (5,089); 6. Marathi (5,737)	...	...			
Arantapur	15	135,039	98,047	1. Telugu (670,181); 2. Canarese (79,480); 3. Hindustani (41,304); 4. Marathi (5,840)	...	...			
Bellary	15	184,295	102,009	1. Canarese (1,700,899); 2. Telugu (207,327); 3. Hindustani (74,540); 4. Tamil (11,782); 5. Marathi (10,676)	...	...			
Kurnool	5	151,255	110,234	1. Telugu (717,140); 2. Hindustani (78,187); 3. Canarese (5,838)	...	...			
Madras	165	6,050	145,063	1. Telugu (270,570); 2. Telugu (106,423); 3. Hindustani (50,071); 4. English (16,071); 5. Marathi (5,302)	8,672	8,263			
Chittoor	19	203,059	189,819	1. Tamil (893,094); 2. Telugu (242,737); 3. Hindustani (10,207); 4. Canarese (6,070)	46	...			
North Arcot	11	455,981	218,106	1. Tamil (1,214,090); 2. Telugu (822,880); 3. Hindustani (65,410); 4. Canarese (31,484); 5. Marathi (8,764)	368	...			
South Arcot	18	469,001	199,001	1. Tamil (1,382,169); 2. Telugu (227,066); 3. Hindustani (34,684); 4. Canarese (13,088); 5. Marathi (13,639); 6. Hindustani (11,846)	876	...			
Tanjore	8	389,249	357,088	1. Tamil (2,905,135); 2. Telugu (80,480); 3. Tamil (18,000); 4. Marathi (13,639); 5. Hindustani (11,846)	27,848	30,337			
Techinopoly	4	274,082	131,491	1. Canarese (1,663,390); 2. Telugu (101,549); 3. Canarese (29,162); 4. Hindustani (15,927)	53	...			
Madura	47	491,082	271,110	1. Tamil (2,081,102); 2. Telugu (387,033); 3. Canarese (104,631); 4. Tamil (56,107); 5. Hindustani (13,424)	74,708	60,805			
Tinnevely	2	827,853	238,429	1. Tamil (1,027,015); 2. Telugu (250,048); 3. Canarese (14,770); 4. Hindustani (7,608)	70,912	68,468			
Chinnabore	11	337,534	244,080	1. Tamil (1,307,174); 2. Telugu (410,307); 3. Canarese (233,114); 4. Hindustani (21,603)	102	...			
Nilgiris	86	92,065	16,223	1. Badura (30,633); 2. Tamil (28,083); 3. Canarese (14,125); 4. Malayalam (8,776)	...	...			
Salen	1	380,711	106,539	1. Tamil (1,305,130); 2. Telugu (306,915); 3. Canarese (139,414); 4. Hindustani (47,240); 5. Marathi (5,631); 6. Tamil (7,548)	...	...			
South Canara	04	179,417	118,068	1. Kann (400,260); 2. Canarese (293,551); 3. Malayalam (101,000); 4. Konkani (130,191); 5. Marathi (84,925); 6. Hindustani (16,099)	22,459	20,778			
Malabar	174	421,075	340,774	1. Malayalam (2,484,974); 2. Tamil (100,300); 3. Telugu (29,300); 4. Canarese (14,958); 5. Hindustani (7,424)	2,901	3,014			
Total	48,000	6,006,467	4,153,433	...	240,870	216,392			
Bangampalle	1	5,006	6,697	1. Telugu (28,021); 2. Hindustani (6,482)	...	...			
Pandhary	1	2,137	1,612	1. Canarese (7,232)	...	...			
Pandakottai	1	70,598	81,706	1. Tamil (363,770); 2. Telugu (10,707)	...	...			
Total	2	81,671	40,003	...	...	...			
Agency	210,000	67,661	19,418	1. Khond (148,801); 2. Uriya (80,004); 3. Savara (61,056)	...	...			
Ganjam	218,955	120,254	78,132	1. Uriya (885,085); 2. Telugu (113,023); 3. Khond (24,500); 4. Poroja (15,037); 5. Gadaba (13,251); 6. Koya (7,782); 7. Gond (5,689)	...	...			
Goddavari	5	27,837	9,778	1. Telugu (96,784); 2. Koya (27,942)	...	...			
Total	438,920	215,692	107,313	...	...	...			
Grand Total	487,822	6,300,830	4,300,766	...	240,870	216,392			

NOTE.—Since the last census the limits of Anantapur, Bellary, North Arcot and Chingleput districts have been slightly altered; but, as particulars for the villages transferred are not available, the census figures have been adopted.

Districts.

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CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

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CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

FISCAL.

(7)—Particulars of Survey for the year 1895-96.

Districts.	Area previously surveyed in square miles up to 31st March 1895.				Cost and rate per square mile up to 31st March 1895.				Surveyed during 1895-96.				Cost of survey during 1895-96.				Total surveyed up to 31st March 1896.				Cost and rate per square mile up to 31st March 1896.			
	Topographical.		Revenue.		Topographical.		Revenue.		Topographical.		Revenue.		Topographical.		Revenue.		Topographical.		Revenue.		Topographical.		Revenue.	
	SQ. M.	By villages.	By fields.	Cost per square mile.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.	SQ. M.	By villages.	By fields.	Cost per square mile.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.	SQ. M.	By villages.	By fields.	Cost per square mile.	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	21	22	23	24
Ganjam ...	8,451	1,002	1,304	20	88,880	20	4,43,430	977	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizapatnam ...	10,768	2,913	4,401	35	3,76,748	35	1,38,080	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Non-Govt. ...	4,465	2,147	2,147	61	2,20,045	61	10,570	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna ...	3,001	2,011	2,011	20	88,080	20	88,854	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool ...	2,957	1,871	1,871	15	45,673	15	8,23,835	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary ...	791	4,830	4,830	34	26,741	34	7,21,253	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guilaputur ...	8,500	4,531	4,132	63	49,811	63	5,54,189	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore ...	4,502	4,208	67,824	20	12,24,021	20	4,50,440	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingelput ...	4,207	2,110	7,952	12	53,051	12	3,72,453	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Town ...	746	1,231	1,231	35	20,151	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras survey ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Town ...	...	27	27	...	...	...	57,208	2,110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot ...	4,654	2,151	2,151	30	1,38,241	30	4,00,001	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot ...	475	4,654	4,654	23	1,1,033	23	5,73,659	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem ...	4,128	3,067	3,120	51	2,09,258	51	6,07,533	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Hill ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Villages ...	2,680	4,592	1,22,627	46	1,22,627	46	0,46,107	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingelput ...	613	609	609	104	53,311	104	6,41,720	1,054	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	1,142	3,612	3,612	197	1,44,778	197	11,20,460	510	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	945	2,733	2,733	10	9,708	10	1,01,546	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore ...	1,129	2,678	2,678	63	63,300	63	7,05,339	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras villages ...	5,420	3,132	2,094	34	1,86,338	34	6,84,200	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevely ...	1,710	3,037	2,731	60	6,91,137	60	8,91,137	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara ...	302	2,462	2,462	...	23,277	...	3,20,907	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	58,080	81,071	68,350	37	21,31,607	37	1,30,01,200	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—The area previously surveyed up to 31st March 1895 in the Giddavari District, viz. cols. 3 and 4, 2,011 square miles is 16 square miles less than the figures as per last year's report. This difference is the decrease in the area found in the Giddavari District completion of maps. As in previous years, this statement does not include the cost of demarcation and the expenditure of the Central Office.

* Excludes 138 square miles surveyed in the Marangapuri Zamindari, Trichinopoly District, for which cost was not incurred by the Survey Department.

(8)—Settlement for the year 1895-96.

FISCAL—continued.

(9)—Statement showing the incidence of land revenue on area and population in the agricultural year 1895-96.

Quit rent in the Town of Madras.

FISCAL—continued.

(9)—Statement showing the incidence of land revenue on area and population in the agricultural year 1895-96—continued.

Nature of Tenure.		Total area by Survey, less land under forests (Table A-1 minus Table A-1 2 (a) 1.	Deduct.		Balance, i.e., fully assessed area for which returns are available.		Total land revenue (columns 5 and 6).	Population of district (column 2).	Land revenue into per head of population (column 5 and 6).	Land revenue on fully assessed area (column 4 (a)).	Incidence per acre of land revenue assessed area (col. 4).		Population of fully assessed area.	Land revenue per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	Towns of over 10,000 inhabitants.	
Districts.	Nature of tenure.		(1) Area not fully assessed.	(2) Area for which returns, so far as required for this table, are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.					For total area.	For cultivated area.				
1		2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
South Arcot	Ryotwari	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	NO.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	NO.	RS. A. P.	NO.	...
	Whole Indian villages	3,237,600	1,620,367	46,012	1,434,021	1,430,223	41,01,642	2,074,478	0 0 4	41,30,807	2 0 0	2 4 6	2,074,478	1 15 10	4	...
Salem	Ryotwari	3,004,738	2,142,376	...	1,351,362	1,237,193	10,35,808	1,381,480	0 7 9	10,05,568	1 0 5	1 8 8	1,381,480	1 6 1	5	...
	Whole Indian villages	1,630,819	455,071	...	576,748	...	4,50,262	45,200	0 13 5	4,40,242	0 12 0	...	535,002	0 13 5	6	...
Coimbatore	Ryotwari	4,871,700	2,573,000	...	2,415,703	2,038,648	20,21,907	1,031,025	1 8 2	23,08,553	1 2 5	1 6 1	1,031,025	1 7 3	3	...
	Whole Indian villages	104,880	22,306	...	84,574	...	1,34,418	2,510	0 2 6	27,691	0 5 3	...	52,255	0 8 6	...	...
Trichinopoly	Ryotwari	1,804,580	727,562	...	1,067,018	824,180	10,27,753	1,094,032	1 12 2	18,92,108	1 13 4	2 4 9	1,094,032	1 11 8	4	...
	Whole Indian villages	330,652	115,050	...	224,702	...	65,262	103,280	0 4 5	52,383	0 3 10	...	103,280	0 4 4	2	...
Tanjore	Ryotwari	1,034,420	608,624	...	1,137,793	1,020,701	67,17,568	1,745,037	3 4 5	60,42,121	4 15 4	6 7 11	1,745,037	3 3 9	9	...
	Whole Indian villages	620,750	259,750	...	1,31,437	...	1,31,308	386,181	0 6 8	31,454	0 5 0	...	86,806	0 5 2	...	...
Madura	Ryotwari	2,145,567	1,001,572	...	1,053,313	905,678	17,02,217	1,134,038	1 9 3	17,42,241	1 10 6	1 14 9	1,134,038	1 8 7	8	...
	Whole Indian villages	3,377,552	448,000	...	2,006,602	...	7,54,100	1,067,619	0 11 4	7,63,560	0 4 2	...	1,067,619	0 11 4	...	...
Tinnevely	Ryotwari	2,814,083	807,664	...	1,471,140	1,038,011	24,88,206	1,348,347	1 13 6	24,20,023	1 10 4	2 3 9	1,348,347	1 12 9	12	...
	Whole Indian villages	202,513	53,313	...	630,750	...	3,17,855	450,387	0 11 4	3,07,129	0 7 0	...	450,387	0 10 11	...	...
Nilgiris	Ryotwari	612,027	411,429	...	201,350	72,307	1,34,654	90,707	1 5 7	1,34,584	0 10 8	1 13 9	90,707	1 5 7	1	...
	Whole Indian villages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	Ryotwari	3,572,000	2,601,743	...	971,700	807,683	10,70,587	2,640,218	0 11 11	10,68,083	2 0 5	2 3 1	2,640,218	0 11 11	6	...
	Whole Indian villages	7,066	750	...	6,316	...	16,000	12,347	1 3 5	16,000	2 6 0	...	12,347	1 3 5	...	...
South Canara	Ryotwari	2,407,280	2,000,039	...	430,041	370,404	12,88,784	1,030,031	1 3 6	12,88,784	2 10 11	3 6 9	1,030,031	1 3 6	1	...
	Whole Indian villages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Ryotwari	60,775,001	35,030,460	...	23,706,357	20,027,880	4,78,80,913	25,272,300	1 14 4	4,47,31,310	1 14 2	2 3 0	25,005,648	1 12 6	92	...
	Whole Indian villages	25,811,092	4,476,057	...	21,330,005	...	63,32,075	8,045,663	0 11 7	63,07,230	0 4 2	...	8,045,663	0 11 1	...	...
Grand Total		90,320,270	43,238,653	2,040,254	45,041,303	20,027,580	5,47,06,715	35,030,440	1 8 7	5,03,22,540	1 1 11	2 3 0	33,141,211	1 8 4	...	...

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.] (XXV)

FISCAL—continued.

(10)—Varieties of tenure held direct from Government during the official year 1891-92.

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
1. Revenue payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	14	9,183	14	7,139,597	509,971	1,96,372 6 10
(a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	1	269	2	788,160	188,160	59,928 0 0
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Village communities	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Revenue payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000 revenue.	46	9,750	47	11,456,354	249,051	14,938 8 8
(a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	78	1,574	127	1,541,578	19,764	11,533 12 4
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Village communities	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Revenue payers paying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 revenue.	72	994	82	918,097	12,751	1,344 2 11
(a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	580	2,275	876	2,031,794	3,628	1,291 13 5
(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.	3	60	3	44,010	14,670	32 5 4
(a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	95	460	109	230,978	2,431	55 8 11
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Village communities	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Peasant proprietors paying separately	2,951,129	29,356	4,848,328	21,824,039	7	14 15 7
6. Holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures.	434,668	28,337	795,257	8,010,033	18	7 5 2
(a) In perpetuity	1,647	702	2,265	30,998	19	8 10 2
(b) For life or lives	189	688	4,360	4,360	9	0 4 3
7. Landowners who have redeemed the revenue	619	140	712	31,357	51	72 5 1
8. Purchasers of waste lands	114	812	14	108,146	7,582	2,188 4 7
9. Others *	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,389,508	...	5,648,504	53,538,037	15'8	15 9 4

NOTE.—This statement is now only prepared quinquennially under the instructions of the Government of India. The figures given relate to 1891-92, the last year in which the statement was prepared.
* Represents renters of estates in the Vizagapatam District and lease-holders of gold mines in the Nilgiri District.

(11)—Register of transfers of landed property during the agricultural year 1895-96.

Districts.	Class or 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	6
Ganjām	Proprietors	47	1,486	185	3,522
	Revenue paying	...	...	...	...
	Wholly or partially revenue free	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	Do.	28	80	1	314
	Revenue paying	...	...	...	...
	Wholly or partially revenue free	...	...	...	...
Gōdāvari	Do.	114	2,807	766	14,299
	Revenue paying	...	...	...	...
	Wholly or partially revenue free	...	...	...	...
Kistna	Do.	106	7,614	803	29,447
	Revenue paying	...	...	...	...
	Wholly or partially revenue free	...	...	...	...
Nellore	Do.	53	2,459	325	9,096
	Revenue paying	...	...	...	...
	Wholly or partially revenue free	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	Do.	47	2,274	487	16,550
	Revenue paying	...	...	...	...
	Wholly or partially revenue free	...	...	...	...
Bellary	Do.	102	2,980	19	4,674
	Revenue paying	...	...	...	...
	Wholly or partially revenue free	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	Do.	66	2,556	733	17,092
	Revenue paying	...	...	...	...
	Wholly or partially revenue free	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	Do.	17	282	187	4,788
	Revenue paying	...	...	...	...
	Wholly or partially revenue free	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	Do.	77	5,728	342	10,243
	Revenue paying	...	...	...	...
	Wholly or partially revenue free	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	Do.	437	4,984	2,291	8,090
	Revenue paying	...	...	...	...
	Wholly or partially revenue free	...	...	...	...
Madras	Do.	7	537	7	243
	Revenue paying	...	...	...	...
	Wholly or partially revenue free	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	Do.	543	13,795	1,328	23,018
	Revenue paying	...	...	...	...
	Wholly or partially revenue free	...	...	...	...
Salem	Do.	86	6,024	7,532	35,284
	Revenue paying	...	...	...	...
	Wholly or partially revenue free	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	Do.	71	76,84	534	65,835
	Revenue paying	...	...	...	...
	Wholly or partially revenue free	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	Do.	40	1,618	186	4,987
	Revenue paying	...	...	...	...
	Wholly or partially revenue free	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	Do.	916	4,947	1,840	10,392
	Revenue paying	...	...	...	...
	Wholly or partially revenue free	...	...	...	...
Madura	Do.	961	5,638	1,096	14,017
	Revenue paying	...	...	...	...
	Wholly or partially revenue free	...	...	...	...
Tinnevely	Do.	63	930	212	1,653
	Revenue paying	...	...	...	...
	Wholly or partially revenue free	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris	Do.	1,013	12,763	2,615	31,041
	Revenue paying	...	...	...	...
	Wholly or partially revenue free	...	...	...	...
Malabar	Do.	226	1,948	695	4,639
	Revenue paying	...	...	...	...
	Wholly or partially revenue free	...	...	...	...
South Canara	Do.	42	2,027	21	Not available.
	Revenue paying	...	...	...	...
	Wholly or partially revenue free	...	...	...	...
Total	Do.	5,200	94,062	25,904	303,489
	Revenue paying	...	...	...	...
	Wholly or partially revenue free	...	...	...	...

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CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

(12)—Statement of Acts passed by the local Legislature in 1895-96, and sanctioned as required by Law.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
An Act to amend the Madras Canals and Public Ferries Act II of 1890.	By Government ...	The introduction of the words 'for hire' in section 5 of Act II of 1890 exempted vessels carrying goods belonging to the owners of the vessels, from the necessity of taking out licenses, a change which involved a needless loss of revenue to Government, and frequently cast upon the Canal officers the troublesome duty of deciding whether the cargo carried was the property of the owner of the vessel or not. This amending Act, therefore, recasts the original section, so as to leave it to Government to decide what classes of vessels should be licensed and what merely registered.	Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 14th May 1895.
An Act to repeal Madras Regulation VI of 1831 and for other purposes.	Do. ...	Regulation VI of 1831 relating to hereditary village offices was found to be defective in many respects, the principal of which were:—(1) the absence of any provision for the execution of decrees passed under the Regulation; (2) the want of a clause limiting the right to sue within a reasonable period from the date when the cause of action arose; (3) the absence of any provision in regard to the filing of suits for declaratory decrees; and (4) the want of a clause confining the right of appeal and declaring the decree of an Appellate Court to be final. The working of the Regulation became, moreover, complicated owing to the revision of village establishments. This Act repeals the said Regulation and takes its place supplying the deficiencies in that Regulation, and, at the same time, maintaining the principle of hereditary succession to the village offices, and defines clearly the procedure to be adopted in the appointment, control and punishment of those officers. It also repeals Madras Regulation II of 1806, and is supplementary in the matter of legislation re village officers to the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act II of 1894.	Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 1st July 1895.
An Act to limit the local extent of the Madras Rent Recovery Act VIII of 1865.	Do. ...	The jammis of Malabar have not made use of the provisions of Madras Act VIII of 1865, nor availed themselves of the summary powers of distraint which it gives for the recovery of the rents due from their tenants, but on the contrary have always resorted to Civil Courts in such cases. The application of the Act to Malabar was also considered inadvisable for reasons connected with the relations existing between Hindu landlords and Moslem tenants. This Act, therefore, excludes Malabar, and South-East Wynnad, which was formerly part of the Malabar district, from the operation of Madras Act VIII of 1865.	Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on 2nd January 1896.
An Act to amend the Madras General Clauses Act I of 1891.	Do. ...	The Act carries out an amendment which the Government of India directed in the corresponding definition of the term 'Government' in the North-West Provinces and Oudh General Clauses Act I of 1887.	Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 20th January 1896.
An Act to make better provision for the registration of proprietors of estates, subject to the payment of revenue direct to Government in Malabar and the Wynnad.	Do. ...	Regulation XXVI of 1802 contemplates that the person responsible for the payment of land revenue shall be the proprietor registered under the Regulation and the legal remedies provided by Act II of 1861 for the recovery by Government of that revenue have to be taken against the landholders as defined by that Act. In Malabar and the Wynnad this original registration intended by the Regulation of 1802, was not generally carried out, the Government having professedly dealt, as a rule, with the occupying tenants and not with the proprietors under whom the tenants hold. The High Court of Madras decided against this practice of settling with the tenants in the case of the <i>Secretary of State v. Ashtamurti</i> and held that in cases of private janmam lands the janmi is legally entitled to be registered as proprietor, that he is the person to be treated as the landholder under Madras Act II of 1861, and that Government should deal with him only in settling the revenue payable on his lands till taking steps for its realization. This Act is based on the above judicial decision and provides for the registration of those jammis in the public registers maintained under Regulation XXVI of 1802, so as to make them primarily responsible for the revenue.	Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 21st March 1896.

(13)—Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the local Legislature during 1895-96.

No. of Bill.	Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
...	A Bill to declare gains of learning by a Hindu to be his separate property.	The Hon. Diwan Bahadur V. Bhāshyam Aiyangar, C.I.E.	The object of the 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.	.....	The remarks of the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill regarding the opinions expressed by certain representative Hindu gentlemen as to the provisions of the Bill, were received in January 1896, and were under the consideration of this Government at the close of the year under report.

A.—LEGISLATIVE—continued.

(13)—Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the local Legislature during 1895-96—continued.

No. of Bill.	Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
No. 1 of 1894.	A Bill to amend Act IV of 1884 (The Madras District Municipalities Act).	By Mr. Government.	The Bill is intended to remove certain defects in the provisions of the Madras District Municipalities Act, which have been noticed from time to time. The changes introduced into the Bill do not involve any alterations in the main principles of the Act.	Introduced on the 7th March 1894.	.....	The Select Committee reported on the 8th April 1895, and the Bill, as amended by that committee, was taken into consideration at the meetings of the Council held on the 11th, 12th and 13th March 1896. The Bill will be finally passed into law during the forthcoming session of the Council.
No. 1 of 1895.	Malabar Marriage Bill (revised).	The Hon. C. Sankaran Nayar.	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.	Introduced on the 4th November 1895.	.....	Passed at the meeting of the Council held on the 11th March 1896 on the assent of His Excellency the Governor was received on the 14th idem.
No. 1 of 1896.	A Bill to repeal Madras Act III of 1882, and section 49 of Act XXIV of 1859.	By Government.	The Governor-General in Council having extended to the Madras Presidency sections 15 to 16, and 30 to 32 of Act V of 1861 (An Act for the regulation of Police) as amended by subsequent enactments by notification under section 46 of that Act, it was deemed expedient to repeal Madras Act III of 1882 and section 49 of Act XXIV of 1859, as the first three of the sections referred to above cover the same ground as Madras Act III of 1882 and the last four of them contain provisions similar to those of section 49 of Act XXIV of 1859.	Introduced on the 11th March 1896.	.....	Do. do.
No. 2 of 1896.	A Bill to declare the testamentary powers of persons following the Marumakkattayam or the Aliyasana laws of inheritance.	Do. ...	This Bill declares the powers of persons following the law of Nepotism to devise by will property which they can deal with by gifts <i>inter vivos</i> . The necessity for this enactment is the general impression prevailing among such people that they have no testamentary powers over their separate and self-acquired property and the almost universal prevention of the execution of wills in consequence.	Introduced, 8th April 1896.	.....	Referred to a Select Committee at the meeting of the Council held on the 8th April 1896.
No. 3 of 1896.	A Bill to amend the Madras Revenue Recovery Act II of 1864.	Do. ...	The object of this Bill is to provide a substantial remedy for the case of the individual, who <i>bona fide</i> , but mistakenly, claiming to be a <i>jamini</i> , pays up an arrear of revenue in order to prevent the sale of the land, and to place him in a position no less favourable than that of a tenant or <i>bona fide</i> mortgagee making a similar payment, instead of allowing him to have his remedy by a civil suit only.	Do. ...	.....	Do. do.
...	A Bill to amend the Religious Endowments Act XX of 1893.	The Hon. K. Kalyanasundaram Aiyar.	This Bill aims at removing certain admitted defects in Act XX of 1893, such as the following:—(1) the life-long membership of committee members; (2) the absence of a provision for securing the proper preparation and revision of lists of voters, (3) the powerlessness of committees to deal effectually with negligent and disobedient trustees unless it be by a costly and tedious legal procedure, (4) the absence of an express provision enabling committees to collect money from temples for maintaining their establishments, and (5) the absence of a provision to ensure the maintenance of accounts by the committees and the scrutiny of those accounts and those of trustees annually; and its operation is expressly confined to such Hindu religious endowments as are under the management of committees created by that Act.	Leave to introduce the Bill granted at the meeting of the Council held on the 26th February 1896.	.....	

(14)—Statement of Bills submitted by the Madras Government for the consideration of the Legislature of India during 1895-96.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	Date, result or present position of the proposed Bill.
		NOT	

PROTECTION.]

(15)—*showing the strength, cost, distribution and employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the Calendar year 1895.*

Districts.	Sanctioned strength of Police force.										Cost of Police.						
	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.						Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.				Other expenses of col. 3.						
	Inspector-General, Deputy Inspector-General, Assistant Inspector-General.	Number of District and Assistant District officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordi- nate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Pay and travelling allowances (col. 2) and pay and travelling allowances of their estab- lishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superin- tendents (col. 3).	Travelling allowances of District Superin- tendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of subordinate officers (cols. 4 and 5).	Total pay of constables of all classes.	Horse and travelling allow- ances, permanent or other- wise, not included in cols. 12, 14 and 15.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Chief Office	2	9	...	1	...	18	...	23	...	...	+ 80,421	15,005	...	...	...	...	...
Madras City Police	...	3	14	33	4	943	44	1,040	...	...	...	36,091	...	\$ 8,282	60,083	11,21,262	5,625
Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1	...	1	...	...	1,103	...	1,188	...	...	17,773	23,483	5,076	...	21,621	1,24,835	8,213
Ganjam	...	3	15	...	...	1,290	...	1,310	...	...	...	21,971	...	...	30,647	1,46,105	10,072
Vizagapatam	...	3	10	...	...	1,290	...	1,310	...	...	...	13,193	2,530	...	12,771	64,801	2,893
Yasore	...	6	15	7	...	1,303	...	1,382	...	...	...	12,113	8,147	...	1,36,000	1,36,000	11,321
Cuttack	...	6	12	11	...	1,149	...	1,174	...	...	...	12,113	8,147	...	22,216	1,46,000	11,321
Khanna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	13	66	37	...	6,310	...	6,431	...	...	17,773	91,090	10,433	...	1,12,371	5,80,961	92,347
Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	...	2	13	7	...	1,097	...	1,119	...	...	23,309	14,008	1,109	...	26,889	1,12,154	9,689
Kurnool	...	2	12	9	...	825	...	940	...	...	...	16,944	3,164	...	23,589	94,003	10,120
Bellary	...	1	10	10	...	785	...	785	...	...	...	12,349	1,366	...	10,330	76,087	10,040
Amritpur	...	1	7	6	...	876	...	890	...	...	...	7,463	1,163	...	14,996	63,268	9,400
Madhapur	...	1	14	...	...	1,217	...	1,243	...	...	...	17,405	3,214	...	32,217	1,02,138	13,264
Nandapur	...	1	10	5	...	733	...	740	...	...	...	10,850	1,813	...	18,153	73,438	11,063
Quincent	...	...	...	...	...	873	...	895	...	...	...	10,850	1,813	...	18,153	73,438	11,063
South Arcot	...	2	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,850	1,813	...	34,230	1,05,638	11,185
Total	1	13	91	64	...	7,276	...	7,444	...	...	23,309	1,11,632	16,378	...	1,80,405	7,47,647	94,011
Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras City Police	...	2	12	...	...	1,948	...	1,971	...	...	23,734	16,096	9,614	...	26,193	1,31,547	12,400
Madras City Police	...	2	14	11	...	729	...	747	...	...	...	16,339	7,337	...	29,574	1,34,555	13,051
Madras City Police	...	2	14	11	...	1,235	...	1,262	...	...	...	16,339	7,337	...	29,574	1,34,555	13,051
Tunnevally	...	2	10	...	...	1,087	...	1,010	...	...	...	17,166	1,882	...	19,070	1,04,890	10,770
Salem	...	2	11	9	...	1,142	...	1,107	...	...	...	12,909	3,629	...	27,025	1,21,460	13,625
Coimbatore	...	3	11	11	...	1,038	...	1,116	...	...	...	17,066	3,629	...	33,295	1,39,306	13,130
Madras City Police	...	4	16	11	...	1,390	...	1,428	...	...	...	24,365	5,871	...	32,910	1,56,568	15,601
Madras City Police	...	1	6	8	...	603	...	618	...	...	...	9,853	805	...	14,121	64,068	5,695
Total	1	17	91	87	...	8,429	...	8,620	...	...	23,734	1,30,601	21,624	...	1,80,000	9,80,912	95,352
Grand Total	5	54	265	221	4	21,076	41	22,563	...	...	1,60,327	3,84,449	54,434	8,222	5,47,878	23,71,062	2,293,195

• Superintendent (Assistant to Government, Special Branch) and 8 Probationers.

† Includes cost of Inspector-General's establishment of 44 clerks and 14 office servants (not Police officers).
‡ Departmental Assistant to Government, Special Branch and 8 Probationers.
§ Commissioner, 1 Deputy and 1 Assistant Commissioner of Police.

1 Commissioner, 1 Deputy and 1 Assistant Commissioner of Police.
Includes cost of Commissioner's establishment of 10 clerks and 17 servants (not Police officers).

These advances were of commissions & assignments of 10 sergeants (now force officers),

|| Includes cost of Marine establishment, consisting of 2 tindals, 13 boatmen, 3 boys and driver of prison-ran (not Police officers).

† Includes 174 village watchers.
 ** Includes Rs. 90,930 on account of Railway fare of Policemen.

- includes Rs. 60,000 on account of advance paid by Government.

B.—POLICE—continued.

(15)—Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution and employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the Calendar year 1895—continued.

Ranges.	Districts.	Cost of Police—continued.						Distribution of force.										Area of the whole District in square miles.	Population of the whole District.
		Average pay of		Contingencies and all ex- penses other than included in cols. 12 to 18.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	In district.						On Town Municipal or Harbour duty.	In cantonments.				
		Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Con- stables.					Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary jails.		On Station duties.		Guards over lock-ups and treasures, or escort and treasure or in reserve.				Total.			
								Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			Officers.	Men.		
Northern Range.	Chief Office	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	Madras City Police	...	...	15,238	1,10,684	...	...	...	10	41	843	8	138	49	991	1,030	...	20	470,891
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	39,748	2,06,091	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,973,821
	Gandam	...	...	1,657	19,480	...	...	...	6	1	846	7	311	23	1,163	95	...	8,770	
	Vizagapatnam	...	...	27,069	2,08,993	...	...	...	10	24	846	5	325	23	1,200	114	...	8,743	
	Guntur	...	...	10,013	98,301	...	...	...	11	24	805	3	116	11	1,451	...	...	2,419,935	
	Chingapat	...	...	25,066	2,23,104	...	...	...	10	21	1,008	4	247	20	1,263	120	...	8,600	
	Krishna	...	...	19,537	1,35,239	...	...	...	27	21	926	6	106	25	1,149	140	...	2,165,180	
	Total	...	...	1,17,107	9,79,211	...	...	...	54	91	4,067	25	1,105	116	5,316	460	...	8,397	8,984,741
Central Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	601	23,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,523,170
	Nellore	...	...	22,446	1,87,325	...	...	...	27	10	923	3	189	22	1,007	77	...	8,705	
	Kurnool	...	...	16,704	1,63,224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,514	
	Bellary	...	...	16,650	1,34,822	...	...	...	6	17	730	4	143	21	785	46	...	926	
	Anantapur	...	...	18,025	1,02,008	...	...	...	3	12	445	2	128	14	576	8	...	5,375	
	Guddanah	...	...	18,025	1,70,273	...	...	...	...	21	886	3	183	24	1,019	42	...	5,272	
	North Arcot	...	...	24,453	2,19,548	...	...	...	30	21	893	4	104	25	1,217	56	...	7,422	
	Chingapat	...	...	12,812	1,25,606	...	...	...	28	13	620	3	186	22	793	62	...	2,209,024	
	South Arcot	...	...	17,435	1,71,704	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,317	2,250,612
Total	...	...	1,37,948	13,11,620	...	...	...	101	142	5,808	27	1,367	169	7,276	508	...	51,939	11,074,693	
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	821	29,555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,709
	Tanjore	...	...	19,952	2,09,330	...	...	...	33	20	1,024	5	101	23	1,248	300	...	3,709	
	Tiruchinopoly	...	...	11,677	1,30,238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,514	
	Madura	...	...	21,310	2,18,018	...	...	...	30	12	644	6	363	23	1,252	134	...	8,308	
	Tinnevely	...	...	15,278	1,69,341	...	...	...	36	10	793	4	373	23	1,087	784	...	5,387	
	Salem	...	...	30,333	2,04,901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,529	
	Channarayana	...	...	29,169	2,21,715	...	...	...	3	24	805	4	220	23	1,088	140	...	8,817	
	Malabar	...	...	31,630	2,06,905	...	...	...	46	20	1,044	9	300	39	1,300	180	...	5,588	
	South Canara	...	...	10,006	1,04,330	...	...	...	12	10	420	5	171	15	603	48	...	5,502	1,069,999
Total	...	...	1,69,066	15,49,989	...	...	...	183	161	6,886	38	1,653	199	8,423	1,938	...	47,368	16,546,636	
Total	...	...	4,72,027	42,96,894	...	...	...	348	453	17,304	110	4,871	646	22,023	3,272	...	141,193	87,077,718	

(15)—Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution and employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the Calendar year 1895—continued.

(15) —Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution and employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the Calendar year 1895—continued.																	
Ranges.	Districts.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men)						Proportion of the Police on Station duties (officers and men)						Total amount of cognizable crime reported.	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police force on station duties (cols. 27 and 28).		
		To area.			To population.			To area.			To population.						
		Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.				
Northern Range.	Chief Office	702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras City Police	...	...	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	708	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gandam	60	...	1,070	1,773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatnam	60	...	1,834	1,928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Guntur	168	...	1,102	1,102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chingapat	60	...	1,691	1,778	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godavari	60	...	1,278	833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Krishna	73	...	1,883	1,831	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	771	...	1,571	1,795	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	701	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	...	...	1,362	1,456	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool	...	...	1,303	1,421	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary	...	...	1,249	1,353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Anantapur	...	...	1,266	1,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Channarayana	...	...	1,330	1,431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Channarayana	...	...	1,572	1,683	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	...	...	1,611	1,655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Channarayana	...	...	2,202	2,316	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	707	...	1,508	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore	...	...	1,870	2,068	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tiruchinopoly	...	...	1,965	2,259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madurai	...	...	2,315	2,315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevely	...	...	2,035	2,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salem	...	...	1,890	2,035	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Channarayana	...	...	1,608	1,754	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Channarayana	...	...	1,608	1,754	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	...	...	1,813	1,883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	503	...	1,961	2,174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	...	...	1,609	1,849	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* The proportion is of the force excluding Stateguards (22,693-348 included in column 20).

(16)—Statement showing the equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force in the Madras Presidency for the year 1895.

[illegible]

NOTE.—This statement does not include Assistant Superintendents or officers of higher rank.

100

(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 1895.

Races.										Religion or Caste.																							
Europeans.										Eurasians.							Natives.			Officers.							Men.						
Districts.		District or Assistant Superintendents.		Subordinate officers.		Constables.	District or Assistant Superintendents.	Subordinate officers.		Constables.	District or Assistant Superintendents.	Subordinate officers.		Constables.	Christians.		Muslimans.		Brahmans.		Nayars.		Utiyars.		Hindus of all other castes.		Other religions. (not British subjects)	Other religions.					
		Uncommissioned.	Military or Civil.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100, but not less than Rs. 35.			On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100, but not less than Rs. 35.			On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100, but not less than Rs. 35.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100, but not less than Rs. 35.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100, but not less than Rs. 35.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100, but not less than Rs. 35.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100, but not less than Rs. 35.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100, but not less than Rs. 35.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100, but not less than Rs. 35.			On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100, but not less than Rs. 35.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100, but not less than Rs. 35.	
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	
Northern Range.																																	
Chief Office		1	10				5	1	1	1	18	11										1	20	9	2	29					6	30	
Madras City											1,089	37										2	108	38								1,090	
Dr. Insp.-General of Police																																	
Ganjam			1							7	114	1	2										12	66	15	12							
Pondicherry			3							9	12	10	4										12	64	23	22							
Vizagapatnam			6							6	445	4	3										15	3	11	5							
Jeyore			2							6	2	4	1										311	42	25	1							
Gondarri			2							8	1,559	6	3	7									343	57	26								
Kistna			2							8	1,107	10	1	6									7										
Total			13				3		8	38	5,204	35	5	20	6							31	784	144	96	1							5,382
Central Range.																																	
Dr. Insp.-General of Police																																	
Bellare			1							10	394	1	4										43	40	55								
Kurnool			9							6	901	6	7	1	6								435	38	47								
Bellary			1							6	77	6	7	1	7								405	58	30								
Channarayana			1							6	568	4	2	2									294	29	16								
Channarayana			2							7	594	5	2	7									483	26	40								
North Arcot			2							14	6	1,180	6	5	10	1							7	321	87	28							
Chingleput			2							6	714	6	5	6	7								36	162	17	11							
South Arcot			2							10	571	6	6	7									20	262	34	17							
Total			14				9		7	66	7,928	44	10	46	2							38	2,705	338	262								
Southern Range.																																	
Dr. Insp.-General of Police																																	
Tanjore			1							12	1,268	1	6	3	5								65	89	50	9							
Trichinopoly			2							8	724	7	3	6	3								30	168	20	9							
Madurai			2							11	931	6	3	3									30	305	41	8							
Tumaveilly			1							6	1,002	7	3	7	1								33	118	14	1							
Salern			1							8	887	8	3	12									33	359	114	9							
Combaratore			1							8	1,124	5	3	12									33	445	106	36							
Nigritore			1							1	173	8	3	4	1								53	4	8								
Salem			4							8	1,285	21	4	6									177	167	29								
Salem			1							7	680	8											41										
Salem			18				11	6	8	71	8,381	74	23	47	1	5	5						485	1,454	400	73	886	321	10	16	4,755		
Total			57				23	16	24	1	177	201	46	122	9	5	3	7	129			641	5,210	922	450	887	321	102	70	12,337			
Grand Total			1																														

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 1895, 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.						Total number of cases decided.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.										
						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.	Sub-ordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeal.														
											Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17											
Territory subject to the High Court.	141,189	35,630,440	.	{	21	114	5	{	20	132	241,630	533,768	12,584	509	{	Rs.	Rs.										
																		Criminal...	22	337	21	733	296,749	5,353	10,057	55,81,754	46,96,119
Territory not subject to the High Court.	141,189	35,630,440	.	{	21	114	5	{	20	132	241,630	533,768	12,584	509	{	Rs.	Rs.										
																		Criminal...	22	337	21	733	296,749	5,353	10,057	55,81,754	46,96,119
Total	141,189	35,630,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										

N.B.—This statement does not exhibit village munsifs.

Grades of Judicial Officers.

Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction—				Officers exercising original jurisdiction only—			
Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.
High Court Judges	4	1		Judge of the City Civil Court	1		
District Judges	20	1		Judges of the Presidency Small Cause Court	1		
Additional Judges	1			Judge of the Cantonment Small Cause Court	1		
Subordinate Judges	1	17		Munsifs	114		

(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 1895.

Tribunals.	Original powers.			Appeal powers.			Grand total.		
	European.	Native (including Eurasian).	Total.	European.	Native (including Eurasian).	Total.	European.	Native (including Eurasian).	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
High Court Judges	4	1	5	4	1	5	4	1	5
City Civil Court Judge		1	1					1	1
Presidency Small Cause Judges	1	2	3						
District and Sessions Judges	20	20	40	20	20	40	20	20	40
Subordinate Judges	1	16	17	1	16	17	1	17	18
District Munsifs		114	114					114	114
Presidency Magistrates	1	3	4				1	3	4
Collectors and District Magistrates	21		21	21		21	21		21
Sub-Divisional Officers and Magistrates	40	52	92	40	52	92	40	52	92
Cantonment Magistrates	3		3				3		3
Special do.	5	37	42				5	37	42
Other paid do.	16	460	476				16	460	476
Benchers of do.	1	54	55				1	54	55
Total	113	740	853	86	69	155	113	741	854

* 3 of these had also the powers of a District and Sessions Judge and 1 had those of an additional Sessions Judge.
 † Of these, 1 Deputy Collector exercised the powers of a Sub-Judge and 1 Head Assistant Collector and 1 Deputy Collector exercised the powers of a District Munsif.
 ‡ 1 of these exercised the powers of a Small Cause Judge.
 § Of these, 19 exercised the powers of a District Munsif.
 || 6 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 1895.

Description of offences.	Number of cases.					Number of persons.				
	Number of offences reported.	Complaints rejected under section 203, Cr. P. C.	Cases struck off as false.	Returned as true.	Brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year, including those on remand 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
UNDER THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.										
Offences against the Army and Navy, Chapter VII	1			1	1	2	2			
Do. against public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	2,501	129	101	2,271	2,370	17,864	11,361	6,435	11	1,057
Do. by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX.	112	19	1	92	98	142	102	29		
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X.	3,898	49	7	3,842	3,827	4,485	1,594	2,792	2	97
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI.	1,248	46	20	1,182	1,265	1,824	929	764	5	126
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII.	110		5	105	114	135	75	58		2
Do. relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII.	352	7		345	346	360	132	227		1
Do. affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV.	14,922	64	30	14,828	14,822	17,813	3,282	14,421	14	96
Do. relating to religion, Chapter XV	105	11	4	90	96	426	344	77		5
Offences affecting life	723	16	26	682	1,117	1,288	778	402	5	103
Causing miscarriage; injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and concealment of births.	61	8	3	40	61	49	81	14	1	3
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.	18,711	781	319	17,611	17,148	46,963	41,225	4,924	2	812
Hurt	2,398	371	55	1,972	1,963	5,569	4,848	575		145
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	29,404	2,060	383	26,961	28,060	56,135	51,152	4,438	1	544
Criminal force and assault	189	39	15	135	154	423	337	43		43
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour.										
Rape	84	15	4	65	92	92	79	11		2
Unnatural offences	5			5	9	6	2	1		3
Theft	17,775	1,651	1,211	14,913	15,288	33,465	20,443	11,794	23	1,206
Extortion	422	82	23	337	366	1,214	1,045	107		63
Robbery and dacoity	1,072	121	116	835	1,100	3,148	2,195	772	2	179
Criminal misappropriation of property.	332	64	7	461	464	813	631	265		17
Offences against property, Chapter XVII.	2,809	510	124	2,175	2,166	2,799	2,155	524	5	115
Criminal breach of trust	545	2	4	539	552	727	302	400	1	24
Receiving stolen property	1,062	338	29	695	676	972	803	126	1	42
Cheating	183	18	2	112	113	232	197	27		8
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.										
Mischief	7,447	959	193	6,295	6,270	17,864	15,146	2,663	5	620
Criminal trespass	10,548	1,105	495	8,948	8,965	22,810	17,642	4,494		674
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII.	808	45	4	759	762	702	490	66	10	127
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX.	19	1		18	17	95	90	5		
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	1,160	141	15	1,004	998	1,913	1,702	174		36
Defamation, Chapter XXI	835	210	10	615	540	1,318	1,119	160	1	38
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII.	7,144	543	119	6,482	6,254	13,006	11,636	1,216		165
Offences under Special and Local Laws	193,664	449	162	193,053	188,337	218,818	33,821	181,012	46	939
Total	320,286	9,833	3,487	306,966	299,002	470,471	226,698	237,446	135	7,292

(21)—Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the province of Madras in the year 1895.

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.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapters VI and XXXV	24	31	6	25
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace	115	598	320	224
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour	183	814	113	158
4. Proceedings against local nuisances—Chapter X	105	135	10	4
5. Possession—Chapter XII	92	537	169	62
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XLVI, Section 560.	1,509	1,545	8	1,527
7. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors—Chapter XXIII	13	13		13
8. Maintenance—Chapter XXXVI	2,241	2,242	573	707
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	1,229	1,400	157	1,259
Total	5,510	6,821	1,326	3,069

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 1895.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					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.	
		Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.		Committed or referred.					
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Village Officers	17,082	...	9,097	7,502	...	...	483	10,856	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates.	Special Magistrates under Section 14, Cr.P.C.	4,238	3	1,153	3,002	22	1	57	3,650	2	3,169
	Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	335,450	121	202,335	120,704	1,241	4,114	0,854	173,700	7	355,713
	Benches of Magistrates	69,958	7	13,723	977	55,047	...	204	64,104	2	56,160
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347 and 349, Cr.P.C.	929	...	156	723	4	29	17	580	7	781	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	104	...	71	8	14	7	4	48	14	255	
Presidency Magistrates	61,235	...	6,743	92	54,209	75	26	53,386	...	15,447	
Courts of Session	2,850	3	1,383	1,207	1	158	98	1,124	30	10,920	
Superior Court.	Original Jurisdiction	82	1	34	45	...	2	54	24	312	
	Under Section 307, Cr.P.C.	49	...	35	6	...	6	15	...	...	
	Under Section 374, Cr.P.C.	119	...	23	82	...	8	88	...	...	
Total ...	492,105	135	234,753	134,408	110,628	4,302	7,780	307,605	...	422,747	

* 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 1895.

Class of tribunals.	Persons sentenced to										Details of punishment.																	
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Imprisonment.			Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security, or surties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Fine.								Imprisonment.							Whipping.		
					Simple.	Portiure of property.	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.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.				
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
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Magistrates under Section 14, Cr.P.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bench of Magistrates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347 and 349, Cr.P.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Presidency Magistrates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Courts of Session	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cr.P.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under Section 374, Cr.P.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	56	147	...	15,403	9,546	32	216,507	2,406	333 +	138	202,620	13,077	745	210	7	2	8,14,979	6,97,465	28,405	5,530	12,602	1,609	711	70	635	1,897	464	18

* Of these, 1,955 persons were confined in stocks.

† Of these, 112 persons were ordered under Section 106, Cr.P.C., to furnish surties 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 1895.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.											
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the courts.	Died, escaped or transferred to another prison.	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
<i>Appeals.</i>												
To Chief Magistrates of Districts *	17,459	1	1,012	8,570	...	1,604	4,894	78	266	...	1,034	19
To Courts of Session:	1,947	...	294	981	...	224	334	1	45	...	68	23
To Superior Courts †	by persons convicted	1,183	1	290	379	6	58	108	...	48	249	62
	by Government from judgments of acquittal.	105	1	...	17	...	12	...	35	...	40	
Total ...	20,650	3	1,596	9,947	6	1,886	5,348	79	394	...	1,391	...
<i>Revision.</i>												
By Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	2,510	...	1,148	491	...	1	6	23	491	214	136	19
By Courts of Session ...	1,000	...	689	573	...	1	11	15	86	84	141	28
By Superior Court ...	1,456	...	286	652	45	50	...	202	132	...	89	...
Total ...	5,566	...	2,123	1,716	45	62	17	240	709	298	366	...
Grand Total ...	26,216	3	3,719	11,663	51	1,938	5,365	319	1,103	298	1,757	...

NOTE.—Persons in cases taken up for revision of the Courts' own motion are also included.

* Or other Magistrates authorized to hear appeals under Section 407, Cr.P.C.

† Persons concerned in cases under Sections 307 and 374, Cr.P.C., are excluded, as they are separately shown in Statement No. 22.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(25)—Statement showing use of juries and assessors in criminal courts in the province of Madras in the year 1895.

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 accused persons in jury trials.				Number of accused persons in trials with assessors.				Remarks.
		Tried.	As to whom the Judge			Tried.	As to whom the Judge			
			Approved verdict.	Did not approve of verdict.	Made reference under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.		Agreed with all the assessors.	Differed from one or more but not from all the assessors.	Differed from all the assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code.	Jurors ...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	In the Court of District Magistrate of Chingleput. Offences of theft, robbery, receiving and concealing stolen property, house trespass and dishonestly breaking open a closed receptacle and abetment of the above offences were tried by jury in all districts except the Agencies of Ganjam, Godavari and Vizagapatam, and all other offences with the aid of assessors. All Sessions trials before the High Court were by jury.
Courts of Session.	Jurors ...	* 5	1,181	1,134	47	46	...	...	...	
	Assessors.	* 2	...	...	...	...	1,460	1,060	158	
High Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction.	Jurors ...	9	57	57	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	1,239	1,192	47	46	1,460	1,060	158	243

* Qualifications as prescribed in Sections 319 and 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882).

(26)—Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in

1	2	3	4			5			6		
			Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Rajahmundry.	Central Prison.	Convicts ...	726	30	756	1,192	46	1,238	1,918	76	1,994
		Under-trial Civil ...	3	...	3	51	5	56	54	5	59
			8	...	8	27	...	27	35	...	35
Vellore	Do.	Convicts ...	935	77	1,012	1,250	129	1,379	2,185	206	2,391
		Under-trial Civil ...	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3
			6	...	6	54	...	54	60	...	60
Trichinopoly.	Do.	Convicts ...	888	...	888	978	...	978	1,866	...	1,866
		Under-trial Civil ...	4	...	4	46	...	46	50	...	50
Coimbatore	Do.	Convicts ...	935	...	935	1,018	...	1,027	1,953	...	1,962
		Under-trial Civil ...	23	...	23	513	...	525	536	...	548
			22	...	22	132	...	132	154	...	164
Cannanore	Do.	Convicts ...	727	9	736	1,596	15	1,511	2,323	24	2,347
		Under-trial Civil ...	18	...	18	116	...	116	134	...	134
Salem	Do.	Convicts ...	611	...	611	864	...	864	1,475	...	1,475
		Under-trial Civil ...	15	...	15	149	...	149	164	...	164
			13	...	13	55	...	53	71	...	71
Madras	Do.	Convicts ...	791	35	826	2,366	214	2,580	3,157	249	3,406
		Under-trial Civil ...	17	...	17	209	...	225	230	...	242
			1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3
Russellkonda.	Hill Jail	Convicts ...	83	1	84	127	2	129	210	3	213
		Under-trial Civil ...	1	...	1	89	...	90	90	...	91
			1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
Berhampur	District Jail	Convicts ...	94	4	98	347	15	362	441	19	460
		Under-trial Civil ...	6	...	6	133	...	139	159	...	145
			2	...	2	6	...	6	8	...	8
Vizagapatam	Do.	Convicts ...	177	8	185	620	59	679	797	67	864
		Under-trial Civil ...	5	...	5	129	...	134	134	...	139
			2	...	2	14	...	14	16	...	16
Párvatipuram.	Hill Jail	Convicts ...	196	...	196	398	...	398	594	...	594
		Under-trial Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Nellore	District Jail	Convicts ...	97	...	97	364	15	379	461	15	476
		Under-trial Civil ...	4	...	4	152	...	159	156	...	165
			2	...	2	7	...	7	9	...	9
Bellary	Do.	Convicts ...	829	19	848	1,094	85	1,179	1,423	104	1,527
		Under-trial Civil ...	20	...	20	319	...	332	339	...	350
			6	...	6	44	...	44	50	...	50
Uddapah	Do.	Convicts ...	172	1	173	194	...	194	366	...	367
		Under-trial Civil ...	6	...	6	77	...	83	83	...	89
			6	...	6	11	...	11	17	...	17
Cuddalore	Do.	Convicts ...	216	12	228	1,259	27	1,286	1,475	39	1,514
		Under-trial Civil ...	8	...	8	69	...	77	77	...	81
			6	...	6	47	...	47	63	...	63
Tanjore	Do.	Convicts ...	326	...	326	708	...	708	1,034	...	1,034
		Under-trial Civil ...	8	...	8	70	...	70	78	...	78
			23	...	23	101	...	101	189	...	189
Madura	Do.	Convicts ...	265	24	289	1,069	77	1,146	1,334	101	1,435
		Under-trial Civil ...	19	...	19	561	...	577	580	...	588
			25	...	25	178	...	178	203	...	203
Palamcottah	Do.	Convicts ...	317	...	317	777	...	777	1,094	...	1,094
		Under-trial Civil ...	7	...	7	310	...	310	317	...	317
			11	...	11	70	...	70	81	...	81
Mangalore	Do.	Convicts ...	51	1	52	194	17	211	245	18	263
		Under-trial Civil ...	14	...	14	121	...	121	155	...	158
			11	...	11	38	...	38	49	...	49
Total, Central and District Jails.			7,936	221	8,157	16,415	710	17,125	24,351	931	25,282
		Under-trial Civil ...	157	5	162	2,972	94	3,066	3,129	99	3,228
			171	...	171	1,012	...	1,012	1,183	...	1,183
		Total ...	8,264	226	8,490	20,399	804	21,203	28,663	1,030	29,693
Madras	Criminal Leper Ward.	Convicts ...	16	...	16	10	...	10	26	...	26
Madras	Civil Jail	Civil ...	23	...	23	471	...	471	494	...	494
Subsidiary Jails		Convicts ...	369	...	369	24,415	1,222	25,637	24,783	1,239	26,022
		Under-trial Civil ...	708	25	733	21,767	875	22,642	22,462	900	23,362
			3	...	3	42	...	42	45	...	45
		Total ...	1,076	142	1,218	46,214	2,097	48,311	47,290	2,139	49,429
		Convicts ...	8,820	238	9,058	40,840	1,932	42,772	49,160	2,170	51,330
		Under-trial Civil ...	862	30	892	24,729	969	25,698	25,501	999	26,600
			197	...	197	1,625	...	1,625	1,722	...	1,722
		Total of all	9,779	268	10,047	67,094	2,901	69,995	76,473	3,169	79,642

the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.

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.
1,142	50	1,192	776	26	802	733.31	21.73	755.04	740.56	21.84	762.40
49	5	54	5	...	5	2.75	...	2.86	...	...	...
29	...	29	6	...	6	4.50	...	4.50	...	...	...
1,150	141	1,291	1,035	65	1,100	986.40	70.10	1,056.50	994.36	70.10	1,064.46
3	...	3	13	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	...	45	...	...	...	7.63	...	7.63	...	...	...
918	...	918	948	...	948	912.56	...	912.56	918.73	...	918.73
30	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	...	45	5	...	5	6.55	...	6.55	...	...	...
1,024	9	1,033	929	...	929	923.31	...	923.31	932.03	1.18	933.21
497	12	509	39	...	39	38.37	...	38.37	...	...	...
137	...	137	17	...	17	20.35	...	20.35	...	...	...
1,627	15	1,642	666	9	705	640.47	8.56	705.03	711.31	8.56	720.37
7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	117	17	...	17	14.13	...	14.13	...	...	...
832	...	832	643	...	643	572.90	...	572.90	593.35	...	593.35
138	...	138	26	...	26	14.27	...	14.27	...	...	...
93	...	93	8	...	8	6.59	...	6.59	...	...	...
2,388	210	2,598	769	39	808	780.43	38.06	818.51	790.23	39.05	829.28
215	16	231	11	...	11	9.55	...	10.55	...	...	...
8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
170	3	173	40	...	40	64.38	...	63.24	66.59	...	67.38
88	1	89	2	...	2	1.90	...	2.00	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
330	17	347	111	2	113	95.98	4.13	100.11	106.36	4.53	110.94
131	6	137	8	...	8	9.48	...	9.33	...	...	...
8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
594	56	650	203	11	214	187.55	10.25	197.80	201.53	10.36	212.19
127	5	132	7	...	7	12.73	...	12.84	...	...	...
16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
478	...	478	116	...	116	185.99	...	185.99	186.09	...	186.09
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
365	13	378	96	2	98	82.81	1.41	84.22	89.34	1.67	91.01
153	9	162	3	...	3	5.98	...	6.24	...	...	...
8	...	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,123	81	1,204	300	23	323	317.42	19.27	336.69	344.60	20.10	364.70
320	14	334	19	...	19	21.88	...	22.71	...	...	...
42	...	42	8	...	8	5.30	...	5.30	...	...	...
368	1	369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	6	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
925	33	1,028	480	6	486	397.39	6.54	403.93	404.87	6.82	411.69
77	3	80	...	1	1	3.40	...	3.68	...	...	...
43	...	43	10	...	10	4.03	...	4.03	...	...	...
711	...	711	323	...	323	326.36	...	326.36	351.56	...	351.56
76	...	76	2	...	2	5.18	...	5.18	...	...	...
162	...	162	27	...	27	20.02	...	20.02	...	...	...
1,248	84	1,332	80	17	103	116.84	22.43	139.27	165.73	23.25	188.98
550	18	568	24	...	24	25.73	...	26.55	...	...	...
176	...	176	27	...	27	23.16	...	23.16	...	...	...
806	...	806	288	...	288	314.44	...	314.44	373.57	...	373.57
306	...	306	11	...	11	51.06	...	51.06	...	...	...
69	...	69	12	...	12	7.47	...	7.47	...	...	...
181	17	198	64	1	65	60.36	2.36	62.72	80.88	2.41	83.29
132	3	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	...	39	10	...	10	4.64	...	4.64	...	...	...
16,448	730	17,178	7,903	201	8,104	7,828.75	205.62	8,034.37	8,181.96	210.46	8,392.42
2,969	98	3,067	160	1	161	225.27	4.84	230.11	...	...	...
1,019	...	1,019	164	...	164	127.04	...	127.04	...	...	...
20,436	828	21,264	8,227	202	8,429	8,181.96	210.46	8,392.42	...	...	...
15	...	15	11	...	11	13.30	...	13.30	13.30	...	13.30
463	...	463	31	...	31	25.23	...	25.23	25.23	...	25.23
24,394	1,227	25,621	330	12	401	450.76	26.38	517.04	...	...	...
21,690	873	22,563	772	27	799	812.52	26.50	838.82	1,506.61	52.53	1,559.19
45	...	45	...	...	...	3.33	...	3.33	...	...	...
46,129	2,100	48,229	1,161	39	1,200	1,306.61	52.58	1,359.19	...	...	...
40,857	1,857	42,814	8,303	213	8,616	8,332.81	231.90	8,664.71	9,527.10	263.04	9,790.14
24,659	971	25,630	932	28	960	1,037.79	31.14	1,068.93	...	...	...
1,527	...	1,527	185	...	185	150.50	...	150.50	...	...	...
67,043	2,928	69,971	9,430	241	9,671	9,527.10	263.04	9,790.14	...	...	...

(27)—Statement showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.

(27)—Statement showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.

Serial number.	Jails.	3		4		5		6						7	8		
		Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year (1895).		Total.		Received by transfer.									
		A.		B.		C.		D.									
		To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation or to other jails.		E.		F.									
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	
Central Prisons.																	
1	Belgaum	728	80	1,112	45	1,838	75	80	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bombay	835	77	1,690	126	2,585	203	413	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Calcutta	935	...	874	...	1,403	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Cannore	727	9	1,548	15	2,275	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Salem	611	...	760	...	1,361	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Penttiary	791	35	1,087	188	2,778	223	163	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Total	5,613	151	8,003	390	13,631	631	973	21	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Jails.																	
8	Russellkunda	83	1	127	2	210	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Vizianpur	194	4	347	14	441	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Varanasi	107	8	363	60	472	67	55	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Patna	97	...	364	...	461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Nellore	329	19	1,093	85	1,421	104	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Bellary	172	1	104	...	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Cuddalore	216	13	613	27	829	39	645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Tanjore	336	...	704	...	1,039	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Madurai	395	24	1,063	77	1,553	101	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Palani	317	...	777	...	1,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Mangalore	31	1	194	17	246	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Total	2,923	70	6,443	396	8,766	366	708	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Total, Central and District Jails	7,936	221	14,451	670	22,387	807	1,680	28	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	16	...	...	...	15	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails	969	17	10,504	890	10,872	903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	8,920	238	24,955	1,662	33,275	1,800	1,690	22	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(27).—Statement showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.—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 1895.—continued.

[illegible]

D.—PRISONS—continued.

(98)—Statement showing the religion, age, state of education, and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.

* The number of cases in which Juveniles have been sentenced to imprisonment for offences which cannot legally be punished with whipping is 217.

D.—PRISONS—continued.

(28)—Statement showing the religion, age, state of education, and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895—continued.

5-cont.		6										7			
Education-cont.		Previous occupation.										Total.			
C.		Males.					Females.					Total.			
Illiterate.		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	Prosti- tutes.		
Males.	Females.	Persons em- ployed under Government, municipal or other local authorities	Profes- sional per- sons,	Persons in service forming personal offices.	Persons engaged in agri- culture and stock raising with animals.	Persons engaged in com- merce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical futures, and engi- neering opera- tions, &c.	Miscel- aneous persons classified otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.				
Central Prisons.															
1	987	44	23	164	588	117	113	61	36	1	8	1	1,112	45	1,157
2	993	126	6	40	789	86	71	23	88	14	22	2	1,047	126	1,173
3	990	...	18	5	334	48	53	32	...	1	...	...	974	...	1,068
4	790	...	23	3	277	421	96	80	4	1	...	...	974	...	1,068
5	1,325	15	27	1	84	1,230	64	4	13	3	...	...	1,548	15	1,563
6	713	...	20	21	479	43	65	104	...	...	...	...	780	...	1,563
7	1,668	186	41	20	1,168	192	236	65	126	26	7	29	1,987	188	2,175
Total ...		6,840	877	206	87	1,860	749	697	266	44	37	33	8,008	380	8,388
District Jails.															
8	110	2	11	2	30	70	20	...	3	...	...	...	197	2	129
9	272	14	35	6	...	211	37	19	0	...	...	...	347	12	361
10	406	69	29	31	84	330	51	1	48	4	6	1	665	59	724
11	397	...	9	1	20	293	44	10	...	...	...	...	398	...	398
12	329	16	3	3	62	195	66	16	9	1	4	1	364	16	379
13	1,192	...	67	7	94	134	138	79	54	2	28	1	1,092	85	1,177
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	104	...	104
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	613	...	613
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	26	...	...	...	...	704	...	704
17	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	1	41	6	30	...	1,088	...	1,088
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	31	...	...	...	...	777	...	777
19	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	7	...	...	...	...	194	...	194
Total ...		5,392	291	69	588	4,000	523	685	195	23	74	4	6,448	296	6,739
Total, Central and District Jails ...		12,232	698	156	2,438	8,133	1,972	1,382	491	67	111	37	14,451	676	15,127
Subsidiary Jails		9,234	895	768	1,010	6,080	515	293	493	90	263	59	10,504	886	11,390
Grand Total ...		21,466	1,593	914	3,448	14,212	1,787	1,648	929	187	389	96	24,955	1,562	26,517

(29)—Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

[illegible]

* 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 subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences—continued.

Serial number.	Jails.	3			4												5																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
					Numbers according to length of sentence.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
					A.			B.			C.			D.			E.			F.			G.			H.			I.			J.			Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
					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.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
		M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
11	Parvatipuram.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—PRISONS—continued.

(29)—Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences—continued.

1		2		3		4												5												
Serial number.		Jails.		Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.		Numbers according to length of sentence.												Total.												
						A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
						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.				
						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.
20	District—cont.					263	28	135	36	53	9	13	1	1	14	463	9	240	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Central Jail.			2,301	184	4,640	239	3,649	108	1,059	29	1,089	85	103	1	43	11	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Central and District Jails.			11	...	50	...	114	...	40	...	40	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total admissions			2,670	212	4,838	275	3,965	117	1,203	30	1,203	30	757	15	617	9	268	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	District—cont.					71	5	727	23	1,823	34	1,121	44	1,101	23	1,646	25	1,128	24	75	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Central Jail.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Central and District Jails.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total admissions			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total.	District—cont.					1,977	203	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Central Jail.			8,200	610	273	12	3,649	108	1,059	29	1,089	85	103	1	43	11	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Central and District Jails.			18	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total admissions			10,220	873	234	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total.	District—cont.					302	11	87	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Central Jail.			10,591	794	4,013	231	3,649	108	1,059	29	1,089	85	103	1	43	11	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Central and District Jails.			29	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total admissions			12,800	1,035	5,122	233	3,965	117	1,203	30	1,203	30	757	15	617	9	268	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Classes A, B, C and D should be amalgamated for this total.

† Criminal lunatics are excluded from the classification.

D.—PRISONS—continued.

(30)—Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895, who had been previously convicted.

1		2		3		4						5		6																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Serial number.		Jails.		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.		B.		C.		D.		Total.		M.		F.		Total.		M.		F.		Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Number admitted during the year.		Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.		M.		F.		Total.		M.		F.		Total.		M.		F.		Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
M.	P.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(31)—Statement showing the escapes and recaptures of convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
Serial number.	Jails.	Remaining unexpired on the 31st Dec. 1904 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.		
			A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
			From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped during the 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.
Central Prisons.														
1	Rajahmundry	3	...	1	1	...	1	1	3	...	3	1	...	...
2	Vellore	...	3	2	5	...	2	2	...	3	3	2	2	1
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Coimbatore	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...
5	Cannanore	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
6	Salem	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
7	Penitentiary	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Total	12	3	3	6	1	3	4	11	3	14	3	2	1
District Jails.														
8	Russellkonda	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
9	Berhampur	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
11	Parvatipuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Bellary	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
14	Cuddapah	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
15	Cuddalore	1	1	1	2	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	1	...
16	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Madura	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
18	Palamecottah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	9	2	1	3	1	2	3	8	1	9	1	2	...
	Total, Central and District Jails	21	5	4	9	2	5	7	19	4	23	4	4	...
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails	5	2	4	6	1	5	6	7	1	8	6	...	...
	Grand Total	30	7	8	15	3	10	13	27	5	32	10	4	...

* One of these escapes occurred from Police custody while the convict was absent from jail under the Prisoners' Testimony Act.

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 1895.

[illegible]

D.—PRISONS—continued.

(85)—Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1895, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs.

1		2		3		4		5				6				
Serial number.		Jails.		Daily average number of prisoners.		Establishment.		Dieting charges.				Hospital charges.				
		Convicts.	Under-trial.	Total.	A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.
Central Prisons.																
1	Rajahmundry	755.04	2.86	4.60	762.40	21,767	298	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
2	Vellore	1,056.50	1.28	7.08	1,064.86	25,324	228	28 15 1	17,166	54	78	...	22 12 8	868	611	...
3	Chingleput	912.56	1.02	1.52	914.10	25,910	236	26 4 6	21,832	204	33	...	22 4 5	1,208	770	...
4	Chittoor	812.22	1.02	1.52	813.76	25,910	236	26 4 6	21,832	204	33	...	22 4 5	1,208	770	...
5	Chittoor	755.03	1.21	1.43	756.67	21,767	298	28 15 1	17,166	54	78	...	22 12 8	868	611	...
6	Salem	572.59	1.27	0.69	573.55	14,419	235	20 10 1	12,340	169	16	...	20 10 1	1,132	695	...
7	Penitentiary	818.51	10.55	22	839.28	22,978	40	27 12 3	25,278	245	8	...	30 12 7	1,714	348	...
	Total	5,744.33	68.90	69.02	5,872.30	1,54,429	1,073	26 9 4	1,44,100	1,037	222	...	24 15 8	7,761	3,503	6,380
District Jails.																
8	Russellkonda	65.24	2.00	1.14	67.38	3,397	33	50 15 8	1,273	11	63	...	10 15 10	40	6	81
9	Berhampur	100.11	0.93	1.55	102.59	4,634	563	40 4 10	2,001	41	28	...	18 13 0	107	8	393
10	Vizagapatnam	197.80	1.10	1.55	199.45	4,634	210	21 4 10	4,497	71	19	...	21 12 5	102	82	144
11	Parvatipuram	185.09	1.10	1.55	186.74	4,634	210	21 4 10	4,497	71	19	...	21 12 5	102	82	144
12	Nellore	81.22	0.94	1.55	83.71	4,634	210	21 4 10	4,497	71	19	...	21 12 5	102	82	144
13	Cuddalore	73.93	0.93	1.11	75.97	3,668	1,181	34 2 1	11,025	119	21	...	30 15 10	606	63	923
14	Cuddalore	403.93	3.68	4.08	411.69	9,702	896	25 11 11	1,043	7	...	...	25 2 0	153	61	61
15	Tanjore	335.36	5.18	20.02	360.56	8,976	503	20 15 5	7,708	73	4	...	23 15 2	336	177	609
16	Tanjore	139.27	20.55	23.16	189.98	4,376	382	24 15 4	4,307	162	1	...	26 15 4	88	79	609
17	Madura	314.44	51.66	7.47	373.57	6,901	616	28 8 3	8,492	54	30	...	28 8 3	330	143	763
18	Palamcottah	62.72	15.93	4.64	83.29	3,820	389	33 1 10	1,234	15	8	...	10 3 9	65	62	139
19	Mangalore	2,200.05	161.15	68.92	2,430.12	67,147	4,895	28 9 5	57,958	674	108	...	23 13 9	2,629	864	4,147
	Total	13.30	...	23.23	13.30	490	...	37 4 8	457	10	...	...	35 9 0	195	3	89
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Civil Jail, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Jails	8,047.87	230.11	183.17	8,450.95	2,24,137	6,663	27 5 10	2,02,280	1,727	420	...	24 10 7	10,485	4,350	10,642
	Subsidiary Jails	517.04	838.82	3.33	1,359.19	13,127	298	9 14 0	46,650	943	...	...	35 1 8	...	...	24
	Grand Total	8,564.91	1,098.93	166.50	9,790.14	2,37,264	6,960	24 15 0	2,48,930	2,670	420	...	26 2 1	10,485	4,300	10,666

* In arriving at the figures for these two columns the expenses, excluding those shown in column 13—H, are divided between the dieting and hospital charges in the proportion in which the produce of the dairy was used for the general dieting of the prisoners or for the sick and infirm.

† Includes State prisoners.

D.—PRISONS—continued.

(86)—Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

Serial number.		Jails.	6—cont.				7.		8					9			
			Hospital Charges—cont.				Clothing and bedding of prisoners.		Sanitation Charges.					Charges for moving prisoners.			
D.	T.	F.	G.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.		
Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing, and purifying.	Charges for water supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges and subsistence of convicts.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			
Central Prisons.																	
1	Rajahmundry	...	2,690	3 8 5	108 2 7	3,015	44	15	123	0 2 7	1,518	423	1,641	2 8 9			
2	Yellore	...	3,610	3 8 5	108 2 7	3,914	22	...	24	0 0 4	1,381	495	1,876	1 12 2			
3	Chingleput	...	2,680	3 8 5	108 2 7	2,914	25	...	24	0 0 4	1,381	495	1,876	1 12 2			
4	Chittoor	...	2,680	3 8 5	108 2 7	2,914	25	...	24	0 0 4	1,381	495	1,876	1 12 2			
5	Chittoor	...	2,680	3 8 5	108 2 7	2,914	25	...	24	0 0 4	1,381	495	1,876	1 12 2			
6	Salem	...	2,680	3 8 5	108 2 7	2,914	25	...	24	0 0 4	1,381	495	1,876	1 12 2			
7	Penitentiary	...	2,680	3 8 5	108 2 7	2,914	25	...	24	0 0 4	1,381	495	1,876	1 12 2			
	Total	48	17,692	3 0 2	102 9 11	12,843	252	405	2,548	0 6 11	7,807	2,164	9,971	1 11 2			
District Jails.																	
8	Russellkonda	...	83	1 3 0	41 14 8	171	4	1	8	0 1 11	27	...	27	0 6 5			
9	Berhampur	...	608	5 1 11	138 3 5	442	16	...	30	0 4 4	140	...	140	1 4 2			
10	Vizagapatnam	...	308	1 7 3	122 12 4	442	17	...	10	0 1 5	232	...	232	1 4 2			
11	Parvatipuram	...	607	1 7 3	122 12 4	442	27	...	73	0 6 3	335	...	335	1 13 0			
12	Nellore	...	1,655	4 5 0	139 14 5	1,276	4	...	138	0 6 1	1,469	...	1,469	5 4 6			
13	Cuddalore	...	605	2 5 6	127 2 3	1,015	0	...	10	0 2 0	344	...	344	5 4 6			
14	Cuddalore	...	605	2 5 6	127 2 3	1,015	0	...	10	0 2 0	344	...	344	5 4 6			
15	Tanjore	...	1,039	2 15 3	149 14 10	631	1	...	2	0 0 3	1,078	...	1,078	2 11 1			
16	Tanjore	...	1,459	2 15 3	149 14 10	631	5	...	5	0 0 3	397	...	397	0 15 1			
17	Madura	...	1,190	3 3 4	169 16 10	632	11	...	24	0 2 0	1,771	...	1,771	10 13 0			
18	Palamcottah	...	206	3 0 2	120 12 0	632	37	...	6	0 1 0	521	...	521	1 7 10			
19	Mangalore	...	7,588	3 0 2	120 12 0	5,688	4	...	5	0 2 6	17	...	17	0 3 3			
	Total	28	7,588	3 0 2	120 12 0	5,688	221	30	300	0 2 6	6,209	900	7,239	2 14 1			
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	...	234	21 5 8	...	47	35	1	36	2 11 4	50	...	50	3 12 2			
21	Civil Jail, Madras	...	20	1 2 5	23 12 4	...	23	5	33	1 4 11	...	...	...	...			
	Total, Jails	76	25,603	3 0 7	108 3 9	18,578	563	435	3,007	0 5 8	14,126	3,154	17,280	2 0 10			
	Subsidiary Jails	...	24	0 0 3	1 2 9	906	1,988	...	1,066	1 7 5	7,877	...	7,877	5 12 9			
	Grand Total	76	25,617	2 9 10	109 11 5	19,484	2,552	2,006	4,093	0 8 2	22,003	3,154	25,167	2 0 1			

* In arriving at the figures for these two columns the expenses, excluding those shown in column 13—H, are divided between the dieting and hospital charges in the proportion in which the produce of the dairy was used for the general dieting of the prisoners or for the sick and infirm.

D.—PRISONS—continued.

(33)—Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

		10								11				12			
		Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.								Travelling allowances.				Contingencies.			
		A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.	
		For light- ing.		Discipli- nary charges.		Annual ex- penses for uniform and ac- count- ants of warders.		Money pay- ments as reward for recap- tives and services.		Execu- tion charges.		Other miscel- laneous charges.		Total cost.		Cost per head of average strength.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.											

D.—PRISONS—continued.

(33)—Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

13													14			
Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant likely to last for 3 years and upwards.																
Serial number.	Jails.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.	Grand total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.	
		Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy live-stock and plant (excluding manure).	Drought cattle (excluding goats under 10 F.).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			
<i>Central Prisons.</i>																
1	Rajmahundry	Rs. 322	Rs. 74	Rs. 9	Rs. 14	Rs. 157	Rs. 21	Rs. 168	Rs. 104	Rs. 232	Rs. 130	Rs. 141	Rs. 104	Rs. 48,906	Rs. A. P. 64 4 0	
2	Vellore	80	45	30	29	288	142	0	32	...	...	...	...	60,005	56 7 4	
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,318	58 4 9	
4	Channarayana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,012	63 14 0	
5	Salern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,864	61 15 7	
6	Penitentiary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,254	76 4 5	
	Total	705	142	0	...	90	344	1	...	475	248	...	1,607	5,38,672	61 1 0	
<i>District Jails.</i>																
8	Russellkonda	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,392	80 0 5	
9	Berhampur	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,797	79 4 9	
10	Vizagapatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,867	61 3 5	
11	Pavattipuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,823	63 8 8	
12	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,059	77 14 8	
13	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,145	105 4 2	
14	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,266	58 12 4	
15	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,057	69 12 1	
16	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,593	49 8 6	
17	Palanicothah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,59,270	63 3 3	
18	Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,552	116 11 1	
	Total	83	116	44	...	33	229	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,083	106 5 6	
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,22,053	61 14 10	
21	Civil Jail, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,025	50 10 9	
	Total, Jails	818	268	53	...	132	583	1	...	475	239	...	...	5,92,083	61 3 1	
	Subsidiary Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,025	50 10 9	
	Grand Total	818	268	53	...	132	1,103	1	...	475	230	...	...	5,90,108	61 3 1	
<i>Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons</i>																
												Inspector-General of Prisons.	Establishment.	Travelling allowances.	Contingencies.	Total.
												Rs. 25,036	Rs. 9,122	Rs. 3,154	Rs. 1,532	Rs. 38,894

225

D.—PRISONS—continued.

[illegible]

* *E.g.*, as being *en route*, on penal diet, in quarantine, &c.*

PROTECTION.]

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(35)—Statement showing the net cost of the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.

Serial number.	Jails.	Total cost of maintenance (column 9, Statement 33).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 10, State- ment 33).	Total cash earnings.	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 9, minus column 6).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 9, minus column 6).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>Central Prisons.</i>	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1	Rajahmundry	48,996 0	64 4	5,524 12	7 4	43,471 4	57 0
2	Vellore	60,094 14	56 7	20,283 14	19 1	39,811 0	37 6
3	Trichinopoly	52,032 15	56 10	6,369 6	6 15	45,663 9	49 11
4	Coimbatore	57,318 7	58 5	4,110 7	4 3	53,208 0	54 2
5	Cannanore	46,012 1	63 14	4,394 9	6 2	41,617 8	57 13
6	Salem	30,863 10	52 0	4,451 15	7 8	26,411 11	44 8
7	Penitentiary	63,253 12	76 4	22,388 0	27 0	40,865 12	49 4
	Total ...	3,58,571 11	61 1	67,520 15	11 8	2,91,050 12	49 0
	<i>District Jails.</i>						
8	Russellkonda	5,392 8	80 0	243 13	3 10	5,148 11	76 6
9	Berhampur	8,796 12	79 5	719 14	6 8	8,076 14	72 15
10	Vizagapatam	10,866 9	51 3	852 4	4 0	10,014 5	47 3
11	Parvatipuram	11,822 1	63 8	553 2	3 0	11,268 15	60 8
12	Nellore	7,089 3	74 14	168 15	1 14	6,920 4	76 0
13	Bellary	25,145 5	68 15	7,916 10	21 11	17,228 11	47 4
14	Cuddapah	8,258 3	105 4	1,344 12	23 7	6,914 7	81 13
15	Cuddalore	24,194 15	58 12	46 7	0 2	24,148 8	58 10
16	Tanjore	19,732 13	56 2	771 7	2 3	18,961 6	53 15
17	Madura	13,026 10	68 15	1,009 13	5 5	12,016 13	63 10
18	Palamecottah	18,503 6	49 8	3,779 12	10 2	14,723 10	39 6
19	Mangalore	6,419 15	77 1	298 5	3 9	6,121 10	73 8
	Total ...	1,59,276 4	63 3	18,295 2	7 4	1,41,071 2	55 15
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	1,551 15	116 11	...	...	1,551 15	116 11
21	Civil Jail, Madras	2,683 5	106 5	...	...	2,683 5	106 5
	Total, Jails ...	5,23,083 3	61 15	85,726 1	10 3	4,36,357 2	51 12
	Subsidiary Jails	77,024 14	56 11	538 0	0 6	76,486 14	56 5
	Grand Total ...	5,99,108 1	61 3	86,262 1	8 13	5,12,846 0	52 6

D.—PRISONS—

(36)—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the jail population in the

Serial number.	Jails.	Classes of prisoners.	4			5			6			7			8			9		
			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 ... Under-trial ... Civil ... Total ...	1,051 13 1,064	46 ... 46	1,097 13 1,110	733'31 2'75 740'56	21'73 11 21'84	755'04 2'86 760'40	786 14 800	31 2 33	817 16 833	615 2 617	24 ... 24	639 2 641	24'00 '02 24'02	'80 ... '80	24'80 '02 24'82	17 ... 17	2 ... 2	19 ... 19
2	Vellore	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ... Total ...	957 10 967	90 ... 90	1,047 10 1,057	986'40 2'28 984'36	70'10 ... 70'10	1,058'50 '33 1,064'46	1,083 8 1,091	81 ... 81	1,164 16 1,180	768 2 770	36 ... 36	809 2 811	31'75 '02 31'77	1'47 ... 1'47	33'22 '02 33'24	17 1 18	2 ... 2	19 ... 20
3	Trichinopoly	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ... Total ...	1,241 ... 1,241	... ... ...	1,241 ... 1,241	912'56 '62 918'73	... ... ...	912'56 '62 915'73	984 4 988	... ... ...	984 12 996	507 ... 507	... ... ...	507 ... 507	18'76 ... 18'76	... ... ...	18'76 ... 18'76	18 ... 18	... ... ...	18 ... 18
4	Coimbatore	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ... Total ...	1,210 30 1,240	6 6 12	1,216 36 1,252	923'51 35'37 982'03	38 89 1'18	923'69 39'17 983'21	1,005 4 1,009	1 4 5	1,006 85 1,091	667 25 732	1 1 2	668 26 694	27'45 '80 28'72	'04 '14 '16	27'49 '04 28'55	10 2 12	... ... ...	10 2 12
5	Cannanore	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ... Total ...	839 26 865	30 ... 30	869 26 895	696'47 1'21 711'51	8'56 ... 8'56	705'03 1'21 729'37	753 5 758	11 ... 11	764 5 769	376 9 385	9 3 12	385 3 388	19'84 '06 19'90	'20 ... '20	20'04 '06 20'10	15 1 16	1 ... 1	16 ... 16
6	Salem	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ... Total ...	598 31 629	... 31 ...	598 31 629	572'99 14'27 593'85	... ... ...	572'99 14'27 593'85	643 31 674	... 31 ...	643 31 674	581 6 587	381 6 387	15'26 '20 15'46	... '05 ...	15'26 '20 15'46	3 ... 3	... ... ...	3 ... 3	
7	Penitentiary	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ... Total ...	720 28 748	44 12 56	764 40 804	780'45 9'56 790'23	38'06 '99 39'05	818'51 10'55 829'28	909 31 940	56 4 60	965 35 1,000	880 9 889	47 6 53	937 15 952	20'36 '14 20'50	1'18 '29 1'47	30'54 '43 30'97	6 1 7	2 ... 2	8 1 9
District Jails.																				
8	Russellkonda	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ... Total ...	130 ... 130	11 ... 11	141 ... 141	61'86 1'99 66'99	38 '01 39	65'24 2'00 67'38	81 14 95	1 ... 1	82 14 96	60 1 61	1 ... 1	61 1 62	1'96 '01 1'97	'01 ... '01	1'97 '01 1'98	3 ... 3	... ... ...	3 ... 3
9	Berhampur	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ... Total ...	143 23 166	17 ... 17	160 23 183	95'98 9'43 106'36	4'13 '45 4'58	100'11 9'93 110'94	166 20 186	7 3 10	173 32 205	83 1 84	3 ... 3	86 1 87	3'54 '05 3'59	'58 ... '58	4'12 '05 4'17	3 ... 3	... ... ...	3 ... 3
10	Vizagapatam	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ... Total ...	245 14 259	29 ... 29	274 14 288	187'55 12'73 201'33	10'25 '11 10'36	197'80 12'34 212'19	236 57 293	13 ... 13	249 67 316	69 2 71	3 2 5	72 2 74	3'05 '11 3'16	'16 ... '16	3'21 '11 3'32	5 ... 5	... ... ...	5 ... 5
11	Pārvatipuram	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ... Total ...	192 ... 192	... ... ...	192 ... 192	185'99 10 186'09	... ... ...	185'99 10 186'09	223 1 224	... ... ...	223 1 224	112 ... 112	... ... ...	112 ... 112	5'65 ... 5'65	... ... ...	5'65 ... 5'65	23 ... 23	... ... ...	23 ... 23
12	Nellore	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ... Total ...	208 7 215	14 ... 14	222 7 229	82'31 5'98 89'34	1'41 '28 1'67	84'22 6'24 90'01	108 33 141	2 ... 2	110 33 143	52 4 56	1 3 4	53 7 60	1'46 '35 1'81	'13 '04 '17	1'59 '39 1'98	1 1 2	1 ... 1	2 ... 2
13	Bellary	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ... Total ...	292 36 328	23 ... 23	305 36 341	317'42 21'88 344'60	19'27 '39 20'10	336'69 22'71 361'70	352 48 400	23 2 25	375 59 434	642 11 653	45 12 57	48 12 60	11'34 '18 11'57	'91 '01 '92	12'25 '19 12'49	7 ... 7	1 ... 1	8 ... 8

continued.

jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.

10			11			12			13																	
Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Ratio per mille of average strength.																	
									A.			B.			C.			D.			E.					
									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.						
3	...	3	4	...	4	...	...	...	838'66	1,104'46	846'31	32'73	36'82	32'85	...	...	...	23'18	92'04	25'16	23'18	92'04	25'16			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	727'27	...	669'30	7'27	...	6'99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	444'44	...	444'44	11'11	...	11'11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
3	...	3	4	...	4	...	...	...	835'85	1,093'90	843'39	32'50	36'63	32'92	...	...	...	22'16	91'58	24'02	22'56	91'58	24'92			
...	...	...	7	2	9	...	...	...	776'56	613'55	759'11	32'19	20'97	31'44	...	...	...	17'23	28'53	17'08	17'23	28'53	17'08			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260'42	...	260'42	2'60	...	2'60	...	...	...	130'21	...	130'21	130'21	...	130'21			
...	...	...	7	2	9	...	...	...	772'96	513'55	755'31	31'95	20'97	31'23	...	...	...	18'10	28'53	18'70	18'10	28'53	18'70			
3	...	3	4	...	4	1	...	1	555'58	...	555'58	20'56	...	20'56	1'09	...	1'09	18'63	...	18'63	19'72	...	19'72			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
3	...	3	4	...	4	1	...	1	551'85	...	551'85	20'42	...	20'42	1'09	...	1'09	18'50	...	18'50	19'50	...	19'50			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	723'19	2,631'63	723'19	29'73	105'26	29'76	...	...	...	10'83	...	10'83	10'83	...	10'83			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	651'53	1,250'00	663'77	20'85	175'00	24'00	...	...	...	52'12	...	51'06	52'12	...	51'06			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	491'40	...	491'40	25'55	...	25'55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	714'85	1,694'92	716'02	29'30	152'54	29'44	...	...	...	12'22	...	12'20	12'22	...	12'20			
...	...	...	7	1	8	...	...	...	539'87	1,051'40	546'08	23'49	23'36	28'42	...	...	...	21'54	116'82	22'69	21'54	116'82	22'69			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212'31	...	212'31	4'25	...	4'25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
...	...	...	7	1	8	...	...	...	532'45	1,031'40	538'61	27'96	23'36	27'90	...	...	...	21'07	116'82	22'21	21'07	116'82	22'21			
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	664'93	...	664'93	26'63	...	26'63	...	...	...	5'24	...	5'24	5'24	...	5'24			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420'46	...	420'46	14'02	...	14'02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303'49	...	303'49	7'59	...	7'59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	655'05	...	655'05	26'12	...	26'12	...	...	...	5'05	...	5'05	5'05	...	5'05			
...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	1,140'37	1,234'59	1,144'76	37'62	31'00	37'31	...	...	...	7'69	52'55	9'77	7'69	52'55	9'77			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	931'42	6,060'60	1,421'80	14'64	292'93	40'76	...	...	...	1,010'10	94'79	...	1,010'10	94'79				
...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	1,137'64	1,357'23	1,147'98	37'33	37'64	37'33	...	...	...	7'69	76'82	10'85	7'69	76'82	10'85			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	925'07	2,631'68	935'01	30'22	26'32	30'20	...	...	...	46'25	...	45'08	46'25	...	45'04			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	502'51	...	500'00	5'03	...	5'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	910'58	2,564'10	920'15	29'41	25'64	29'39	...	...	...	44'78	...	44'52	44'78	...	44'52			
...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	864'76	726'30	859'06	36'88	140'44	41'15	20'84	...	19'99	10'43	...	9'99	31'26	...	29'27			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105'49	...	100'70	5'27	...	5'04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	789'77	655'02	784'21	33'75	126'64	37'59	18'60	...	18'03	9'40	...	9'01	28'20	...	27'04			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	367'90	292'69	364'00	16'26	15'61	16'23	...	...	...	26'60	...	25'28	26'60	...	25'28			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157'11	...	155'76	8'64	...	8'67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	351'78	289'58	343'74	15'66	15'44	15'65	...	...	...	24'77	...	23'56	24'77	...	23'56			
...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	603'18	...	602'18	30'38	...	30'33	...	...	...	123'06	...	123'66	123'06	...	123'66			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	601'89	...	601'86	30'36	...	30'36	...	...	...	123'60	...	123'60	123'60	...	123'60			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	627'04	700'22	629'30	17'63	92'20	18'88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	668'90	1,153'46	1,121'79	53'53	153'84	62'50	...	...	...	167'22	3,546'15	320'51	167'22	3,546'15	320'51			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	626'82	2,395'21	659'27	20'26	101'89	21'76	...	...	...	11'19	593'80	21'08	11'19	593'80	21'08			
2	1	3	2	...	2	1	...	1	1,707'52	2,335'24	1,743'44	35'73	47'22	36'38	3'15	...	2'97	18'90	51'89	20'79	22'05	51'80	23'76			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	592'74	1,204'82	628'40	8'23	12'05	8'37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	561'04	...	566'04	0'43	...	0'43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
2	1	3	2	...	2	1	...	1	1,613'40	2,283'56	1,650'67	33'58	45'77	34'25	2'90	...	2'74	17'41	49'75	19'19	20'31	49'75	21'33			

(36)—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the jail population in the

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9		
			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.		
Serial number.	Jails.	Classes of prisoners.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	District Jails—cont.																			
14	Cuddapah	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ... Total ...	176 18 3	5 ... 8	181 ... 11	73'26 4'20 1'11	02 13 ...	73'23 4'33 1'11	171 17 4	1	172 13 4	216 1 ...	1	216 2 ...	7'44 03 ...	02	7'44 05 ...	4 ... ...	... ... ...	4
15	Cuddalore	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ... Total ...	406 18 13	12	418 ... 13	397'39 3'40 4'08	6'54 28 ...	403'93 3'68 4'09	525 23 10	6 3 ...	531 25 10	206 1 2	2 ... 2	208 2 ...	7'45 09 03	02	7'47 09 03	3 ... ...	... ... ...	3
16	Tanjore	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ... Total ...	308 30 12	... ... ...	308 30 12	326'36 5'18 20'02	... ... ...	326'36 5'18 20'02	356 29 36	... ... ...	356 29 36	131 1 ...	 1	131 1 ...	6'88 04 01	... ... ...	6'88 04 01	4 ... ...	... ... ...	4
17	Madura	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ... Total ...	305 29 40	18 4 ...	323 33 40	116'84 25'73 23'16	22'43 82 ...	139'27 29'55 23'16	284 67 36	25 2 ...	309 69 36	50 6 2	10 1 ...	60 7 2	1'23 13 04	22 01 ...	1'45 14 04	2 ... ...	... ... ...	2
18	Palamcottah	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ... Total ...	285 30 12	... ... ...	285 30 12	314'44 51'06 7'47	... ... ...	314'44 51'06 7'47	343 134 13	... ... ...	343 124 13	163 9 2	 2	163 9 2	6'01 24 03	... ... ...	6'01 24 03	10 ... ...	... ... ...	10
19	Mangalore	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ... Total ...	195 21 11	28 5 8	213 26 19	69'56 15'83 4'64	2'36 05 ...	62'72 15'93 4'61	80 32 11	9 2 ...	89 34 11	34 8 ...	1	35 8 ...	2'07 25 ...	11	2'18 25 ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	1
	Total, Central and District Jails.	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ... Total ...	9,471 515 190	567 27 8	9,838 542 198	7,828'75 228'27 127'94	205'62 4'84 ...	8,034'37 230'11 127'94	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	5,920 88 29	183 13 29	6,103 101 29	225'40 2'64 08	5'83 51 ...	231'23 3'15 06	151 3 1	8 2 ...	169 5 1
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	Convicts ...	22	...	22	13'30	...	13'30	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Civil Jail, Madras.	Civil ...	71	...	71	25'23	...	25'23	46	...	46	62	...	62	1'22	...	1'22	...	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails.	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ... Total ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	490'76 812'62 3'33	25'28 28'30 ...	517'04 838'82 3'33	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	12'22 6'09 ...	07 57 ...	13'19 7'26 ...	6 6 ...	1	6
	Grand Total...	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ... Total of all...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	8,332'81 1,037'79 166'50	231'90 31'14 ...	8,564'71 1,068'93 166'50	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	5,920 88 91	183 13 91	6,103 101 91	237'62 1'08 2'08	6'80 1'08 ...	244'42 10'41 2'08	187 9 1	8 3 ...	165 19 1
	Total of all...		14,112	2179	16,291	9,527'10	223'04	9,790'14	...	...	...	6,099	196	6,295	249'03	7'88	256'91	167	11	178

continued.

jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895—continued.

[illegible]

D.—PRISONS—continued.

(37)—Statement showing particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.

Serial number.	Jails.	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
		Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.		Average daily number.		Released.		Convicted and sentenced.		Transferred, &c.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1895.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Central Prisons.																					
1	Bahamundry	3	5	51	5	59	11	276	28	19	5	20	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Tolliver	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	Trichinopoly	1	10	10	12	54	80	62	39	253	4	297	8	10	5	2	2	2	2	2	2
4	Coimbatore	23	513	530	17	547	121	131	121	131	121	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131
5	Cannanore	15	149	164	10	184	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142
6	Salem	17	209	226	10	242	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
7	Penitentiary	60	941	1,000	33	1,033	1,900	67	00	437	18	455	401	14	19	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total		60																			
District Jails.																					
8	Russellkonda	1	90	91	1	91	200	29	29	29	29	43	1	16	16	2	2	2	2	2	2
9	Vijayanpura	6	139	145	6	145	93	51	51	51	51	61	5	18	18	8	8	8	8	8	8
10	Parvathipuram	1	163	167	1	167	101	96	96	96	96	101	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
11	Nellore	4	165	169	9	174	624	187	187	187	187	201	1	3	3	19	19	19	19	19	19
12	Bellary	20	310	330	14	344	273	197	197	197	197	201	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
13	Cuddalore	8	77	85	6	91	33	33	33	33	33	41	1	4	4	24	24	24	24	24	24
14	Madurai	8	70	78	4	82	518	18	18	18	18	53	1	3	3	11	11	11	11	11	11
15	Tanjore	8	60	68	18	86	253	284	284	284	284	293	8	1	1	24	24	24	24	24	24
16	Palani	17	310	327	3	313	616	115	115	115	115	121	1	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
17	Madurai	14	198	212	3	215	158	62	62	62	62	64	1	54	54	3	3	3	3	3	3
18	Mangalore	14	198	212	3	215	158	62	62	62	62	64	1	54	54	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total		93	5	2,031	61	2,120	2,734	153	21	989	32	1,021	1,007	30	1,037	62	2	79	1	80	80
Total, Central & District Jails																					
Total, Central & District Jails		157	5	2,972	94	3,120	4,84	230	11	1,426	50	1,476	1,468	44	1,512	71	2	160	1	161	161
Subsidiary Jails																					
Subsidiary Jails		705	25	21,757	875	22,402	20,30	893	52	7,746	339	8,086	5,020	258	5,267	9,575	205	772	27	769	769
Grand Total		862	30	24,720	969	25,501	31,74	1,088	93	9,172	389	9,561	6,497	28	6,779	8,940	207	922	23	900	900

PROTECTION.]

E.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

(38)—For the year 1895-96.

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
I.—Institutions supported by Government, whether originally constructed by Government or private persons and whether under Government management or private persons.											
A. General—											
(1) Dispensaries	7	732	60,220	36,932	...	336	126	...	2	5	Food, Medicine, accommodation and diet.
(2) Poor houses	4	573	209,059	1,000	2,715	5,376	...	2	2	...	Food and raw rice.
(3) For travellers	158	1,820	664,277	1,370	40,269	2,592	72	144	3	11	Food, raw rice, and accommodation.
(4) For orphans	5	61	21,901	9	...	1,300	...	1	3	1	Food, education and conjee.
B. Hindus—											
(1) To relieve paupers	4	10	3,330	90	650	18	187	2	1	1	Food, accommodation, raw rice and water.
(2) Do. Bráhmans	43	1,091	389,422	198	53,018	4,187	...	23	1	19	Food, accommodation, raw rice and butter-milk.
(3) For travellers	50	597	183,524	3,157	2,423	176	...	45	4	1	Food, accommodation, raw rice and light.
C. Muhammadans—											
(1) To relieve paupers	4	400	142,308	4,800	60	481	200	3	...	1	Food, raw rice and money doles.
(2) For travellers	1	10	3,750	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Accommodation.
Total ...	276	5,294	16,77,851	47,556	99,135	14,466	585	221	15	39	
II.—Institutions supported by the general public.											
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness	8	763	220,030	...	...	9,771	3,631	...	2	6	Medicine, food, diet and clothing.
(2) To relieve paupers	31	2,440	853,157	...	44,247	7,989	7,634	11	6	14	Food, raw rice, accommodation, money and education.
(3) For travellers	715	14,333	2,860,257	...	32,863	25,086	40,463	651	9	55	Food, accommodation, raw rice, water, butter-milk and fire-wood.
B. Hindus—											
(1) To relieve paupers	180	1,713	624,838	...	21,465	30,845	14,901	71	99	10	Food, accommodation, raw rice and water.
(2) Do. Bráhmans	446	6,954	2,353,946	...	97,299	61,286	46,283	347	15	84	Food, accommodation, water and light.
(3) Do. Byrágis	45	837	302,998	...	25,416	7,822	1,446	22	11	12	Food, raw rice, accommodation, and ration.
(4) For travellers	650	3,974	1,449,872	...	23,002	28,295	6,734	619	3	28	Food, raw rice, accommodation, water, light and money.
C. Muhammadans—											
(1) To relieve paupers	9	30	10,638	...	1,410	100	70	8	1	...	Food, accommodation, and raw rice.
(2) For travellers	57	499	176,968	...	310	354	24	57	...	...	Food, and accommodation.
D. Europeans and East Indians—											
To relieve paupers	1	2	732	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Education and food.
Total ...	2,142	31,545	68,54,383	...	2,46,104	1,71,548	1,21,236	1,787	146	209	
III.—Institutions supported partly by Government and partly by the general public.											
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness	35	3,043	257,014	4,04,255	...	9,714	66,698	4	16	15	Medicine, food, accommodation, and clothing.
(2) To relieve paupers	13	247	8,132	444	60	11,993	11,493	10	...	3	Food, accommodation and raw rice.
(3) For travellers	5	95	34,875	887	163	479	...	4	...	1	Food, accommodation, and raw rice.
(4) For orphans	4	309	112,785	1,890	...	...	9,296	4	...	...	Food, education and clothing.

E.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—continued.

(38)—For the year 1895-96—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—cont.											
B. Hindus—				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.				
(1) To relieve paupers ?	7	241	89,941	...	9,753	524	544	6	1	...	Food, and raw rice.
(2) Do. Bráhmans	18	1,935	67,741	27,348	16,746	4,052	11,852	13	...	5	Food, raw rice and accommodation.
(3) Do. Byrágis	1	60	21,900	...	2,700	1,100	...	...	...	1	Food and raw rice.
(4) For travellers	1	10	3,650	...	5	130	...	1	...	...	Accommodation.
C. Muhammadans—											
To relieve paupers	3	107	39,024	3,094	...	240	...	2	1	...	Food, conjee and money.
D. Europeans and East Indians—											
(1) For orphans	7	661	196,374	21,407	...	19,046	19,590	6	...	1	Food, clothing, accommodation, education, and money.
(2) To relieve paupers	2	485	177,025	13,200	180	1,051	23,382	1	...	1	Accommodation, and money dole.
Total	96	7,193	1,038,461	4,72,585	29,607	49,229	1,47,794	51	18	27	
IV.—Institutions supported either wholly or in part from local taxation.											
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness	432	19,090	3,481,257	2,16,202	2,031	1,09,979	85,988	36	209	187	Medicine, food, accommodation, diet, and clothing.
(2) To relieve paupers	18	1,290	471,773	3,093	58,630	40,203	1,588	5	...	13	Food, raw rice and accommodation.
(3) For travellers	343	956	418,342	10,736	4,135	2,032	2,332	343	...	...	Accommodation, water and light.
B. Hindus—											
(1) To relieve paupers	4	129	46,334	270	18,207	3,361	222	4	...	...	Food.
(2) Do. Bráhmans	12	425	154,503	1,079	17,184	612	21	9	...	3	Food, raw rice and accommodation.
(3) For travellers	136	1,247	432,372	12,316	23,694	1,366	1,060	103	7	26	Food, raw rice, accommodation, water, light and conjee.
C. Muhammadans—											
(1) To relieve paupers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(2) For travellers	4	5	1,947	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	Food and accommodation.
D. Europeans—											
For travellers	8	1	392	...	...	500	...	7	1	...	Accommodation and raw rice.
Total	957	23,143	5,006,970	2,43,636	1,23,881	2,48,053	91,211	508	217	232	
Grand Total	3,471	67,175	16,577,665	7,63,837	4,98,727	4,83,296	3,60,826	2,567	397	507	

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL).

(39)—Statement showing the number and description of civil suits instituted in the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year 1895.

Class of tribunals.	Suits for money or moveable property.	Suits under the rent-law.					Title and other suits.								
		Arrears of rent with or without ejectment.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	For penalties or damages or compensation for wrongful act on the part of landlord or tenant.	For ejectment or recovery of possession alone.	All other suits under rent-law.	Suits for immovable property.	Suits for specific relief.	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption.	Mortgage suits.	Suits relating to religious and other endowments.	Matrimonial suits.	Testamentary suits.	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Total.
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	70,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals.	164,763	...	...	...	...	...	17,674	3,077	57	27,409	27	169	15	806	70,136
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213,997
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	705	...	...	...	...	...	106	64	4	62	4	12	9	43	170
Total	235,774	...	...	...	...	...	17,780	3,141	61	27,471	31	181	24	840	1,009
II.—Revenue Courts.															
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	...	290	2,106	153	92	5,818	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	290	2,106	153	92	5,818	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.															
Presidency Small Cause Court	19,531	...	...	...	...	...	368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The City Civil Court	60	...	...	...	...	...	148	14	...	115	...	...	...	34	...
Superior Courts	149	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	...	44	2	6	20	99	...
Total	20,040	...	...	...	...	...	527	15	...	159	2	6	20	133	...
Grand Total	255,814	290	2,106	153	92	5,818	18,307	3,156	61	27,630	33	187	44	982	314,673

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—continued.

(40)—Statement showing the number and value of suits instituted in the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year 1895.

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.											
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	44,372	25,577	152	24	11	...	...	...	...	...	6,22,317
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	26,799	32,066	65,369	38,505	42,103	4,733	2,553	103	103	703	3,65,75,603
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	23	87	51	34	25	...	...	...	...	...	9,373
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	1	...	2	187	420	8	202	74	52	63	32,16,183
Total	71,195	58,550	65,574	38,750	42,559	4,741	2,755	237	155	766	4,04,23,676
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	2,347	1,306	2,127	991	716	40	14	1	...	827	3,63,138
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,347	1,306	2,127	991	716	40	14	1	...	827	3,63,138
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Court	7,206	3,692	4,378	2,275	2,226	282	140	...	...	...	12,47,263
The City Civil Court	...	6	49	49	102	53	88	...	...	24	2,41,182
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	1	4	145	76	86	17	52,83,245
Total	7,206	3,698	4,427	2,324	2,329	339	376	76	86	41	67,71,690
Grand Total	80,748	63,674	72,128	42,065	45,604	5,120	3,145	314	241	1,634	4,75,58,504

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—continued.

(41)—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 1895.

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 <i>ex parte</i> .	Dismissed <i>ex parte</i> .	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	77,691	...	11,366	12,901	15,867	17,731	2,600	809	499	6,253	1,670	7,986	...	...	...
Village Courts	252,957	...	32,066	19,460	13,207	80,533	1,892	1,049	1,116	52,263	17,166	34,175	12,346	42	37
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	175	...	31	1	35	78	...	...	...	21	3	6	1	21	23
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	1,519	...	117	94	42	223	12	12	1	260	121	637	408	312	122
Total	332,342	...	43,610	32,456	29,151	98,565	4,504	1,870	1,616	58,797	18,969	42,804	12,755	...	...
II.—Revenue Courts.															
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	13,246	...	586	335	73	1,494	227	31	22	4,525	2,081	3,822	1,733	108	106
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	13,246	...	586	385	73	1,494	227	31	22	4,525	2,081	3,822	1,733	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.															
Presidency Small Cause Court	22,350	...	1,010	5,608	3,604	7,659	96	65	145	1,893	1,070	1,200	32	74	27
The City Civil Court	585	...	24	33	36	71	13	...	...	132	69	207	140	296	57
Superior Courts	626	...	60	1	30	80	54	1	...	60	24	357	286	466	238
Total	23,561	...	1,094	5,642	3,670	7,810	113	66	145	2,094	1,163	1,764	508	...	...
Grand Total	369,149	...	45,290	38,483	32,891	107,869	4,844	1,967	1,783	65,416	22,213	48,390	14,896	...	...

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL).

Class of courts.	Total number of cases before the courts.	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.		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.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on contestation.	Decreed <i>ex parte</i> .	Dismissed <i>ex parte</i> .	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			Contested.	Uncontested.
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	307,178	...	256,612	2,026	18,880	24,591	1,452	88	46	16,100	12,145	6,238	173	...	26
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	54	...	8	...	8	27	...	3	...	1,660	1,088	1,192	3	...	50
District Courts	15,834	...	8,497	67	238	2,832	253	1	...	1,660	1,088	1,192	170	...	51
Total	323,066	...	235,117	2,093	19,126	27,450	1,705	92	46	16,766	13,233	7,438	345	...	...
II.—Revenue Courts.															
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	10,066	...	8,613	351	77	262	34	...	...	299	56	374	89	...	73
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10,066	...	8,613	351	77	262	34	...	...	299	56	374	89	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.															
Presidency Small Cause Court	2,312	...	79	27	165	295	199	1	...	465	305	76	2	...	15
The City Civil Court	853	...	513	5	17	19	41	...	...	130	97	63	6	...	42
Superior Courts	2,622	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,719	...	1,292	32	182	314	240	1	...	605	402	139	8	...	...
Grand Total	338,851	...	245,022	2,476	19,335	28,026	1,979	93	46	17,660	13,691	7,951	443	...	...

* The total number disposed of.

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—continued.

(42)—Statement showing the business of the civil appellate courts of the province of Madras in the year 1895.

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 <i>ex parte</i> .				Contested.				Pending.	Of these, pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1892.
					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.																
<i>Appeals from Original Decrees.</i>																
<i>A.—Civil Courts.</i>																
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts...	3,954	...	1	100	27	13	22	4	1,836	384	513	140	305	275	109	195
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts...	13,074	...	234	477	84	40	23	21	3,191	1,302	987	872	5,843	2,320	202	242
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	16,928	...	235	576	111	53	45	25	5,027	1,686	1,500	1,012	6,648	2,595	...	437
<i>B.—Revenue Courts.</i>																
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
<i>Chief Court of Province.</i>																
Appeals from Original Decrees ...	654	...	3	17	9	1	...	5	199	44	40	36	315	246	405	21
Appeals from Appellate Decrees ...	3,893	...	139	42	16	7	4	19	488	734	274	242	1,928	1,723	296	127
Total ...	4,547	...	142	59	25	8	4	24	678	778	314	272	2,243	1,969	...	148
Grand Total ...	21,475	...	377	645	136	61	49	49	5,705	2,464	1,814	1,284	8,891	4,564	...	585

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 <i>ex parte</i> .				Contested.				Pending.	Of these, pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before appellate courts.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1892.
					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.																
<i>Appeals from Original Orders.</i>																
<i>A.—Civil Courts.</i>																
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts...	51	...	1	5	2	...	1	1	23	2	13	3	...	...	69	1
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts...	364	...	28	21	5	2	4	1	153	6	76	10	58	11	84	2
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	415	...	29	26	7	2	5	2	176	8	89	13	68	11	...	3
<i>B.—Revenue Courts.</i>																
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
<i>Chief Court of Province.</i>																
Appeals from Original Orders ...	186	...	...	10	9	...	4	4	71	6	14	29	39	25	276	1
Appeals from Appellate Orders ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	4	3	377	...
Total ...	195	...	...	10	9	...	4	4	75	7	14	29	43	28	...	1
Grand Total ...	610	...	29	36	16	2	9	6	251	15	103	42	101	39	...	4

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—continued.
(43)—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 1895.

Class of 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.										On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.			
	Total number of applications before the courts.	By transfer.						Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.		On which moveable property was attached, but subsequently released.		On which immovable property was attached, but subsequently released.		On which specific performance was enforced.		On which partition was effected.		
		3	4	5							6	7	8	9	10	11				12	13
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
COUERTS IN THE INTERIOR.																					
I.—Civil Courts.																					
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	138,012	622	37,022	23,254	61,321	22,813	2,223	60,00,418	941	7,600	2,020	2,210	11,425	1,806	388	01	6,832	60	52	80,973	61
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	82	...	35	10	28	8	1	3,109	1	4	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,409	72	302	243	349	443	167	7,05,374	4	35	22	35	61	20	3	11	52	...	2	629	61
Total ...	139,503	694	37,359	23,493	54,693	23,269	2,301	57,11,901	946	7,735	3,032	2,271	11,466	2,016	289	72	6,904	59	54	81,666	...
II.—Revenue Courts.																					
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,288	...	1,010	5	6	267	69	1,00,933	...	1	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,288	...	1,010	5	6	267	69	10,083	...	1	3	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																					
Presidency Small Cause Court	...	882	3,601	394	6,410	4,689	373	2,00,047	394	470	278	573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The City Civil Court	...	...	106	44	149	523	54	46,069	6	20	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	17,125	939	3,665	485	6,612	5,422	427	2,49,100	403	507	280	580	53	23	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	157,914	1,633	42,034	23,993	61,810	28,948	2,687	59,77,000	1,849	8,943	2,335	2,839	11,640	2,045	291	72	7,066	95	54	91,334	...

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(44)—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 1895.

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 369 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 350.	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	579	163	18	103	148	4	...	138	19	1	5,281	15	138	5
Chief Courts of Districts	11	3	1	1	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	590	171	19	104	149	5	...	142	19	1	5,281	15	138	5

G.—REGISTRATION.

(45)—Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Madras Presidency for the year 1895-96.

[illegible]

* Includes Royacotta Sub-Registrar's Office in the Salem District which was abolished on the 1st January 1896.

(45)—Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Madras Presidency for the year 1895-96—continued.

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(46)—Statement showing the various Government vessels, &c., in charge of the Port Department in the official year 1895-96.

(47)—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 1895-96.

Description of establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Madras.</i>				
			RS.	RS.
Port establishment	4	93	52,754	...
Lighthouse establishment	...	7	2,347	...
Divers' establishment	...	2	2,156	...
Marine police establishment	...	...	5,072	...
Marine dispensary establishment	...	2	2,293	...
Pilotage, Madras	3	34	23,415	51,611
<i>Coast Ports.</i>				
Port Officers and Conservators	16	198	53,107	...
Light-houses	...	96	21,606	...
Pilotage (Pámban and Kilakarai, Cochin and Mangalore)	2	14	4,298	48,024
Landing and shipping dues (Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Masulipatam, Negapatam and Mangalore). ...	...	55	11,370	72,101

I.—COINAGE AND PAPER CURRENCY.

(48)—Statement of coin and bullion of all kinds imported during the year 1895–96.

	Gold.		Silver.		Copper.		Sovereigns imported during the year.
	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Imported from foreign ports ...	Rs. ...	Rs. * 5,87,576	Rs. ...	Rs. 12,29,859	Rs. ...	Rs. † 72,191 † 1,14,030	Rs. 5,87,576
Imported coastwise (excluding British ports within the Presidency) ...	...	2,87,546	...	1,55,469	‡	§ 34	Information not available.
Total ...	...	8,75,122	...	13,85,328	...	1,86,255	

* This is the value of sovereigns.

† The whole represents the value of unwrought copper.

‡ Not known, being included with other metals.

§ This is the value of copper coins.

(49)—Paper Currency—Madras and Calicut—for the year 1895–96.

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.			
No. 323,600	Rs. 83,68,225	Rs. 2,21,38,120	Rs. 17,01,12,180.	Rs. 16,60,89,750.	No. 344,439	Rs. 83,12,245	No. 222,323	Rs. 2,07,41,200	No. 8,925	Rs. 1,43,70,500	NIL.	Rs. 4,21,57,346	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—PRODUCE AND LABOUR.

(50)—Statement showing the wholesale prices of produce, &c., for the agricultural year 1895-96.

Districts.		Prices of agricultural produce per maund of 82½ lb.											
		Rice, husked.	Wheat.	Barley.	Cholam or Jowar.	Cumbu or Bajra.	Ragi.	Maize (seed).	Gram.	Linseed.	Til or Gingelly.	Sugar (Gur or Jaggery).	Cotton, cleaned.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ganján	...	RS. A. P. 2 1 3	...	...	RS. A. P. ...	RS. A. P. ...	RS. A. P. 1 4 4	RS. A. P. ...	RS. A. P. ...	RS. A. P. ...	RS. A. P. 4 0 1	RS. A. P. ...	RS. A. P. ...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 3 6	...	...	...	4 5 4	3 13 7	...
Godavari	...	2 9 10	...	...	1 7 7	...	...	...	3 5 0	...	5 14 5	5 7 7	...
Kistna	...	2 9 10	2 10 0	...	1 9 8	1 9 0	...	1 6 10	2 12 1	...	...	...	15 3 3
Nellore	...	2 10 5	...	...	1 5 10	1 10 0	1 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	...	...	2 10 4	...	1 4 8	1 9 8	...	...	2 7 7	3 3 3	...	...	17 1 0
Bellary	...	...	2 9 5	...	1 3 9	...	...	...	3 1 2	...	4 3 9	4 5 9	14 12 2
Anantapur	...	3 2 7	...	...	1 3 10	1 6 9	1 2 1	...	...	...	4 12 7	4 6 10	16 4 8
Cuddapah	...	2 14 10	...	...	1 6 5	1 7 5	1 4 2	...	...	...	...	4 9 6	19 3 7
North Arcot	...	2 13 4	...	...	...	1 9 4	1 5 11	...	...	...	4 6 1	4 8 3	...
Chingleput	...	2 13 4	...	...	...	...	1 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	...	2 9 1	...	...	...	1 3 5	1 4 8	...	...	...	4 14 0	4 2 2	...
Salon	...	2 15 5	...	...	1 10 7	1 8 5	1 5 10	...	...	...	5 7 9	...	...
Coimbatore	...	3 1 3	3 1 5	...	1 10 9	1 7 6	1 6 2	...	2 13 9	...	3 14 0	5 5 7	9 7 8
Trichinopoly	...	2 15 0	...	...	1 7 3	1 7 1	1 4 10	...	...	...	...	4 1 2	...
Tanjore	...	2 9 5	...	...	...	...	1 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	...	2 14 2	...	...	1 11 7	1 9 1	1 8 0	...	...	...	5 12 11	...	17 1 5
Flussively	...	3 3 3	...	...	2 0 4	2 2 3	1 13 3	...	...	...	6 2 5	3 5 0	19 10 2
Nilgiris	...	...	...	2 14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	3 2 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 15 11	...	...
South Canara	...	2 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average	...	2 13 1	2 11 10	2 14 7	1 8 2	1 8 5	1 5 11	1 6 10	2 14 4	3 3 3	4 14 5	4 6 7	16 1 8

A.—PRODUCE AND LABOUR—continued.

(50)—Statement showing the wholesale prices of produce, &c., for the agricultural year 1895-96—continued.

Districts.	Prices of agricultural produce per maund of 82½ lb.—cont.							Firewood, per maund.	Salt, per maund.	Iron, per maund.	Plough bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.				
	Jute.	Ghee, clarified butter.	Fodder.			10	20							21	22	23	24
			Grass.	Straw.	Jowar and Bajra.												
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.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
Ganjām	...	32 2 1	...	0 2 7	...	...	0 7 7	3 4 10	5 1 8	15 0 1	15 0 1	2 7 5	...				
Vizagapatam	...	24 9 5	...	0 5 9	...	...	0 6 3	3 4 4	0 0 6	20 0 10	20 0 10	2 4 0	...				
Godāvari	...	28 7 5	...	0 6 6	...	...	0 3 11	3 7 4	3 2 5	24 2 8	24 2 8	2 15 9	...				
Kistna	...	27 11 6	...	0 6 2	...	...	0 5 3	3 2 10	4 8 11	48 13 10	48 13 10	2 10 4	...				
Nellore	...	27 9 0	...	0 6 8	...	...	0 3 8	3 2 8	4 10 3	45 1 11	45 1 11	2 9 8	...				
Kurnool	...	29 5 0	...	0 8 0	...	...	0 5 3	3 6 10	3 0 0	44 12 0	44 12 0	2 13 2	...				
Bellary	...	34 1 9	...	0 8 7	...	...	0 5 10	3 5 1	7 15 5	34 15 11	34 15 11	3 5 1	...				
Anantapur	...	30 10 10	...	0 7 5	...	...	0 5 4	3 5 7	7 9 9	35 13 4	35 13 4	3 3 9	...				
Cuddapah	...	20 2 6	...	0 6 10	...	...	0 4 10	3 4 5	5 0 3	42 3 6	42 3 6	2 9 11	...				
North Arcot.	...	32 13 4	...	0 4 3	...	...	0 5 3	3 3 3	4 11 6	20 0 0	20 0 0	3 4 2	...				
Chingleput	...	32 0 5	...	...	...	...	0 6 1	3 5 8	4 1 11	18 4 3	18 4 3	3 6 6	...				
Madras	...	33 11 10	...	0 5 6	...	...	0 6 10	3 1 5	3 10 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	5 1 7	...				
South Arcot	...	30 5 3	...	0 3 11	...	...	0 4 8	3 3 6	4 4 3	19 11 10	19 11 10	3 3 1	...				
Salem	...	30 6 1	...	0 5 1	...	...	0 5 1	3 0 8	5 11 10	25 1 1	25 1 1	3 10 2	...				
Coimbatore	...	27 6 6	...	0 4 0	...	...	0 10 0	3 4 3	...	23 1 7	23 1 7	3 0 8	...				
Trichinopoly	...	33 1 1	...	0 2 8	...	...	0 6 3	3 3 3	5 5 3	15 0 0	15 0 0	2 12 1	...				
Tanjore	...	32 0 5	...	0 5 10	...	...	0 6 7	2 15 8	4 3 7	10 0 3	10 0 3	3 5 8	...				
Madura	...	40 3 11	...	0 5 2	...	...	0 5 8	3 2 2	4 3 5	19 7 1	19 7 1	3 8 5	...				
Tinnevely	...	33 15 1	...	0 5 2	...	...	0 5 4	2 15 0	5 0 0	25 9 9	25 9 9	3 6 6	...				
Nilgiris	...	33 6 9	...	1 1 1	...	...	0 2 11	3 13 11	...	17 8 0	17 8 0	4 11 0	...				
Malabar	...	33 5 3	...	0 12 4	...	...	0 5 5	3 6 11	4 9 6	18 3 10	18 3 10	4 5 0	...				
South Canara	...	34 9 1	...	0 8 8	...	...	0 3 10	2 14 1	4 13 5	15 0 0	15 0 0	5 0 0	...				
Average	...	31 6 7	...	0 7 7	...	...	0 5 6	3 3 10	4 14 8	25 8 8	25 8 8	3 5 7	...				

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[CHAPTER IV.]

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.]

(lxxxiii)

A.—PRODUCE AND LABOUR—continued.

(51)—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 agricultural year 1895-96.

Districts.		Rates of wages per diem.		Rates of hire per diem for live stock.							Rates of hire per diem for dead stock.	
		Skilled.	Unskilled.	Camels.	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.
Ganjām	Town	0 5 10	0 2 7	...	0 4 4	2 8 0	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	* 0 9 0
	Village	0 4 4	0 1 11	...	0 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	† 4 12 2	* 0 8
Vizagapatam	Town	0 3 11	0 2 6	...	0 6 11	6 4 0	...	0 10 0	...	0 6 0	1 8 0	0 5 0
	Village	0 6 3	0 2 0	...	0 6 6	2 8 0	...	0 6 0	...	...	...	0 4 7
Gōdāvāri	Town	0 8 6	0 3 9	...	0 6 11	2 0 0	...	1 1 4	...	0 8 0	1 5 7	0 6 0
	Village	0 7 10	0 3 2	...	0 4 11	1 9 5	...	0 12 0	...	0 6 0	1 11 6	0 4 11
Kistna	Town	0 8 8	0 4 0	...	0 8 0	4 0 0	...	0 10 0	...	0 8 0	† 10 8 0	0 5 4
	Village	0 7 6	0 3 5	...	0 5 8	2 5 2	...	0 7 0	...	0 8 0	† 5 12 9	0 5 8
Nellore	Town	0 8 9	0 3 4	...	0 7 3	2 1 4	...	0 10 0	...	0 6 0	1 8 0	0 2 3
	Village	0 8 6	0 2 9	...	0 6 11	2 2 5	...	0 9 4	...	0 5 6	1 6 5	0 1 11
Kurnool	Town	0 8 8	0 3 0	...	0 6 3	3 1 5	...	0 7 9	...	0 6 7	...	0 3 1
	Village	0 7 4	0 2 9	...	0 4 0	2 6 6	...	0 4 3	...	0 5 7	...	0 2 8
Bellary	Town	0 12 0	0 5 0	...	0 4 4	2 8 0	...	...	...	0 4 0	...	0 2 4
	Village	0 7 6	0 3 3	...	0 3 9	2 10 3	...	...	...	0 4 0	...	0 2 1
Anantapur	Town	0 10 7	0 3 7	...	0 8 1	3 0 11	...	...	...	0 10 0	...	0 3 0
	Village	0 7 8	0 2 7	...	0 6 10	2 8 9	...	...	...	0 7 0	...	0 2 7
Cuddapah	Town	0 10 10	0 3 8	...	0 8 0	2 2 6	...	0 12 0	...	0 10 0	...	0 4 9
	Village	0 9 1	0 2 8	...	0 6 7	1 12 0	...	0 7 0	...	0 8 0	...	0 3 8
North Arcot	Town	0 8 0	0 3 6	...	0 6 0	1 4 5	...	...	...	0 14 8	...	0 2 5
	Village	0 5 8	0 2 8	...	0 3 8	0 15 0	...	...	...	0 10 0	...	0 1 8
Chingleput	Town	0 8 8	0 3 9	...	0 5 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	0 1 11
	Village	0 7 2	0 2 10	...	0 3 7	3 8 0	...	...	...	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 1 8
Madras	Town	0 8 0	0 4 0	...	0 8 0	...	...	1 8 0	...	1 0 0	{ RS. 3 to 8 5 " 10 11 " 6 }	0 4 0
South Arcot	Town	0 7 0	0 3 7	...	0 5 3	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	2 4 0	0 3 3
	Village	0 5 1	0 2 8	...	0 4 1	...	...	...	...	0 6 6	2 0 0	0 2 7
Salem	Town	0 9 4	0 2 4	...	0 5 8	1 12 0	...	0 10 8	...	0 6 3	...	0 5 11
	Village	0 6 1	0 1 10	...	0 4 3	1 4 3	...	0 9 4	...	0 5 4	...	0 4 6
Coimbatore	Town	0 9 2	0 3 7	...	0 5 11	2 12 9	...	0 12 8	...	0 7 6	...	0 3 3
	Village	0 6 0	0 2 5	...	0 4 8	2 4 3	5 0 0	0 12 0	...	0 5 6	...	0 2 10
Trichinopoly	Town	0 10 0	0 4 0	...	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	* 1 0 0
	Village	0 7 9	0 2 10	...	0 4 7	1 14 0	...	1 0 0	...	0 7 0	...	0 5 10
Tanjore	Town	0 11 10	0 4 2	...	0 6 0	3 12 0	...	0 14 8	...	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 4 11
	Village	0 7 9	0 3 1	...	0 4 7	2 10 0	...	0 8 0	...	0 8 3	0 14 8	0 3 7
Madura	Town	0 10 9	0 4 8	...	0 6 5	2 3 0	...	0 14 0	...	0 6 2	† 5 0 0	0 6 11
	Village	0 7 2	0 3 1	...	0 5 3	1 9 0	...	0 10 8	...	0 4 10	† 5 0 0	0 3 2
Tinnevely	Town	0 8 5	0 3 9	...	0 7 0	1 15 11	...	0 9 8	...	0 6 5	1 13 4	0 2 10
	Village	0 6 7	0 2 10	...	0 6 5	1 11 6	...	0 4 0	...	0 5 4	1 6 0	0 2 1
Nilgiris	Town	1 0 0	0 5 4	...	1 4 0	...	...	4 8 0	...	2 0 0	...	0 12 0
	Village	1 0 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	...	...
Malabar	Town	0 7 9	0 3 9	...	0 10 0	1 14 0	4 8 0	1 10 8	...	1 5 4	0 3 10	0 6 4
	Village	0 6 5	0 3 3	...	0 7 2	5 0 0	4 1 9	1 2 0	...	0 14 5	0 3 2	4 0
South Canara	Town	0 8 2	0 3 7	...	0 7 0	...	12 0 0	...	...	...	0 6 0	0 3 9
	Village	0 6 5	0 2 11	...	0 6 9	...	10 0 0	...	...	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 3 8
Average	Town	0 9 3	0 3 8	...	0 7 2	2 12 0	8 4 0	1 1 10	...	0 10 9	{ 1 7 13 4 1 11 8 }	0 5 3
	Village	0 7 4	0 2 10	...	0 5 2	2 4 5	6 5 11	9 9 6	...	0 7 5	{ † 1 2 0 }	0 3 7

* Represents the hire of carts including bullocks. † Sea-going boats. ‡ By canal. § Out of harbour. ¶ Within harbour.

B.—AGRICULTURE.

(52)—Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the agricultural year 1895-96.

Districts.	Whether Govern- ment or Inam.	Cereals.										Pulses.				Total.				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15	16	17	18	19	20
		Rice (Oryza sativa).	Great millet (Sorghum vulgare).	Spiked millet (Sorghum vulgare).	Ragi (Eleusine indica).	Varagu or paddy (Paddy).	Indian millet (Pennisetum polystachyon).	Shamali or (Pennisetum polystachyon).	Maize (Zea mays).	Wheat (Triticum vulgare).	Other Cereals.	Total.	Bengal Gram (Cicer arietinum).	Horse Gram (Dolichos biflorus).	Red gram or (Cajanus caryus).	Green gram (Pisum sativum).	Black gram (Pisum sativum).	Other pulses.		
Gaujam	Government	241,753	1,661	1,836	47,495	401	118	1,303	378	1	599	298,608	8,675	30,640	5,294	24,006	5,832	1,477	45,871	20
	Inam	85,200	1,433	1,004	20,301	248	72	348	57	...	123	162	1,003	1,801	1,351	4,969	1,002	280	9,614	
	Total	327,003	2,084	2,839	67,796	649	190	1,061	1,651	435	1	722	407,600	10,478	31,381	6,645	29,004	6,834	1,766	55,387
Vizagapatnam.	Government	61,863	4,916	21,211	10,026	3,034	1,363	5,126	11	...	325	122,115	283	30,640	296	10,892	600	400	508	ACS.
	Inam	37,604	4,440	13,089	5,752	724	1,401	2,372	9	...	329	87,790	59	6,801	328	4,636	311	105	24,470	
	Total	102,467	9,356	34,300	28,668	4,658	2,854	7,498	7,498	20	...	654	130,005	292	37,441	624	14,003	911	701	36,110
Godavari	Government	44,740	52,887	8,678	10,008	8,414	1,047	4,415	2,325	107	988	314,298	5,517	30,640	5,740	12,112	6,232	4,973	76,673	
	Inam	240,186	27,226	4,077	7,153	2,667	1,922	1,893	1,037	01	370	295,487	9,249	17,211	2,968	7,362	3,822	3,663	83,893	
	Total	284,926	80,113	12,755	25,766	11,081	3,060	6,308	6,308	3,362	208	1,358	609,785	18,766	47,851	8,708	19,474	10,101	8,636	160,666
Krishna	Government	408,210	340,403	145,033	13,097	13,097	31,483	21	27,008	4,489	227,594	1,227,100	32,680	67,100	7,120	8,705	8,035	1,818	122,041	
	Inam	104,023	112,692	38,255	4,200	2,001	10,183	40	0,663	1,037	63,843	345,092	11,217	12,603	2,140	1,002	1,400	373	29,335	
	Total	512,233	453,095	183,288	17,297	15,098	41,666	41,666	61	31,671	5,526	291,438	1,572,192	43,897	79,703	9,260	10,457	9,435	2,191	161,366
Nellore	Government	202,800	287,655	51,773	45,018	45,011	8,045	1,050	62	202	63,292	705,488	1,900	46,338	1,982	9,225	1,886	549	81,411	
	Inam	49,588	97,968	16,761	12,716	13,462	3,665	482	10	100	30,660	240,945	1,533	21,001	1,100	5,113	592	388	28,713	
	Total	252,388	385,623	68,534	57,734	58,473	11,710	1,532	1,532	72	302	93,952	946,433	3,433	67,419	3,083	12,343	2,478	80,124	
Kurnool	Government	47,111	394,210	54,022	25,785	86,140	101,280	727	87	3,760	11,526	814,672	20,694	53,454	10,173	9,345	821	4,700	103,187	
	Inam	26,516	227,614	23,136	10,000	41,988	86,797	377	35	1,063	4,666	240,811	10,003	55,442	5,312	3,743	287	1,966	70,768	
	Total	73,627	621,824	77,158	35,785	128,128	188,077	188,077	1,104	1,122	4,823	16,192	1,040,483	30,702	109,896	27,485	14,003	1,108	168,946	
Bellary	Government	32,633	551,142	54,109	83,102	84,841	1,771	10,667	104	456	900	1,031,461	15,031	82,316	35,784	29,684	47	14,103	168,975	
	Inam	10,922	220,357	16,838	3,877	1,988	130,144	3,735	6	825	32	354,722	6,833	10,272	9,064	5,722	15	3,585	35,841	
	Total	43,555	771,499	70,947	86,979	86,830	1,779	14,402	20,587	110	461	1,063	1,396,183	21,694	92,688	44,848	26,406	62	17,778	203,316
Anantapur	Government	86,716	212,237	55,000	72,851	22,363	209,797	50,373	24	1,104	44	730,760	10,192	53,454	14,000	6,819	6,819	2,646	266,612	
	Inam	25,163	80,803	13,402	14,601	5,636	80,005	10,530	6	266	3	240,191	3,146	41,775	1,581	1,581	774	50,945	50,945	
	Total	111,879	293,040	68,402	87,452	27,999	289,742	60,903	30	1,370	47	966,951	13,337	95,229	15,170	8,391	8,391	3,330	267,660	
Cuddapah	Government	102,275	298,007	240,530	115,887	25,548	78,609	19,008	5,011	904	12,034	860,782	11,789	118,357	9,686	5,411	533	9,837	146,083	
	Inam	61,477	120,194	60,331	42,810	12,180	31,828	5,246	1,822	210	5,466	341,559	3,419	34,474	1,247	3,132	150	2,092	44,924	
	Total	163,752	418,201	300,861	158,697	37,728	110,437	24,254	6,833	1,114	17,490	1,202,341	15,168	148,031	10,933	6,658	8,563	713	11,929	180,607
North Arcot.	Government	327,047	55,725	111,897	130,409	84,841	1,771	10,667	104	456	900	732,005	189	57,701	8,063	1,900	1,063	1,108	70,070	
	Inam	48,985	7,355	11,630	17,517	9,711	105	1,411	100	...	70	60,920	18	10,126	1,179	287	154	211	11,923	
	Total	376,032	63,080	123,527	147,926	94,552	1,876	12,078	24,078	204	456	970	792,925	207	67,827	9,242	1,437	2,117	82,003	82,003
Chingleput.	Government	408,650	13,052	12,275	52,244	33,400	378	62	...	10	525,119	124,191	7,312	30,640	178	604	1,240	2,574	11,899	
	Inam	101,453	1,845	2,166	10,654	8,660	141	22	...	5	124,051	22,591	1,202	20	144	292	292	880	2,538	
	Total	510,103	14,897	14,441	62,898	42,060	519	84	84	2	15	650,270	9,514	31,842	198	748	1,532	3,454	14,438	14,438

B.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(52)—Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the agricultural year 1895-96—continued.

Districts.	Whether Govern- ment or Inam.	Cereals.										Pulses.						Total.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18	19	20
		Rice (Oryza sativa).	Great millet. (Sorghum vulgare).	Spiked millet. (Sorghum vulgare).	Maize (Zea mays).	Shamali or (Pennisetum polystachyon).	Italian millet (Pennisetum polystachyon).	Varagu or (Pennisetum polystachyon).	Wheat (Triticum vulgare).	Other Cereals.	Total.	Green gram (Phaseolus mungo).	Black gram (Phaseolus radiatus).	Other pulses.	ACS.				
South Arcot...	Government	431,520	68,088	205,051	145,421	250,731	17,318	4,001	...	1,370	1,274,377	2,705	37,068	...	ACS.				
	Inam	34,630	5,277	10,170	6,052	73,421	1,807	178	...	204	73,454	221	4,230	...	ACS.				
	Total	466,150	73,365	215,221	151,473	324,152	19,125	4,179	...	1,574	1,348,831	2,926	41,298	...	ACS.				
Salem	Government	118,698	93,632	325,135	203,820	73,479	26,062	117,308	1,051	1,140	1,030,055	2,000	180,218	...	ACS.				
	Inam	6,097	2,630	11,450	9,701	1,079	242	5,184	14	60	37,063	162	8,463	...	ACS.				
	Total	124,795	96,262	336,585	213,521	74,558	26,304	122,492	1,065	1,199	1,067,118	2,162	188,681	...	ACS.				
Coimbatore	Government	83,694	653,321	565,812	170,521	4,770	20,340	85,020	4	1,210	1,604,602	12,007	189,446	...	ACS.				
	Inam	9,145	71,050	15,438	1,438	408	1,422	1,002	3	170	185,487	1,000	23,529	...	ACS.				
	Total	92,839	724,371	581,250	171,959	5,178	21,762	86,022	7	1,380	1,790,089	13,007	212,975	...	ACS.				
Tiruchinopoly.	Government	192,878	140,014	145,000	129,058	129,058	129,058	129,058	129,058	129,058	1,604,602	12,007	189,446	...	ACS.				
	Inam	21,218	29,672	34,270	14,413	10,728	1,083	6,507	...	...	185,487	1,000	23,529	...	ACS.				
	Total	214,096	169,686	179,270	143,471	139,786	130,141	135,565	135,565	135,565	1,790,089	13,007	212,975	...	ACS.				
Tanjore	Government	886,410	1,247	18,031	30,105	55,424	178	523	10,448	...	183	2,432	3,904	...	ACS.				
	Inam	100,070	1,330	6,390	24,015	24,015	52	227	6,010	...	194	1,982	24	...	ACS.				
	Total	986,480	2,577	24,421	54,120	79,439	230	550	16,458	...	377	4,414	3,928	...	ACS.				
Madura	Government	160,740	180,769	88,052	76,783	87,736	4,634	117,537	8	537	760,764	717	75,005	...	ACS.				
	Inam	33,815	23,136	12,275	9,541	18,492	567	11,009	4	...	114,535	17	293	...	ACS.				
	Total	194,555	203,905	100,327	86,324	106,228	5,191	128,546	12	537	871,000	734	80,477	...	ACS.				
Tinnevely	Government	230,265	94,692	133,083	45,447	27,629	1,001	181,006	...	...	700,900	3,106	82,982	...	ACS.				
	Inam	20,721	19,894	36,532	7,748	4,723	610	21,840	...	...	700,900	3,106	82,982	...	ACS.				
	Total	250,986	114,586	170,320	53,195	32,352	1,611	202,846	...	...	1,401,800	6,212	165,964	...	ACS.				
Nilgiris	Government	5,382	...	...	2,863	...	...	7,394	8	1,460	28,706	24	134	...	ACS.				
	Inam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ACS.				
	Total	5,382	...	...	2,863	...	...	7,394	8	1,460	28,706	24	134	...	ACS.				
Malabar	Government	792,342	605	207	5,342	...	...	18,982	...	...	757,338	9,650	6,165	...	ACS.				
	Inam	10,523	...	...	12	...	...	14	...	...	10,510	13	...	...	ACS.				
	Total	802,865	605	207	5,354	...	...	18,996	...	...	767,848	9,663	6,178	...	ACS.				
South Canara	Government	471,319	...	...	2,405	...	...	47	...	...	473,861	11,001	163	...	ACS.				
	Inam	11,676	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	11,751	231	...	...	ACS.				
	Total	482,994	...	...	2,475	...	...	...	47	...	485,612	11,232	163	...	ACS.				
Total	Government	5,717,789	3,420,123	2,320,321	1,423,835	1,003,689	923,164	633,760	47,270	10,070	380,988	15,072	1,280,233	...	ACS.				
	Inam	1,165,016	380,100	380,100	160,664	160,664	356,330	74,218	16,108	4,294	113,770	48,598	1,770	...	ACS.				
	Total	6,882,805	3,800,223	2,700,421	1,584,500	1,164,353	1,279,494	707,978	63,378	23,973	504,758	15,120	1,281,903	...	ACS.				

* Includes barley, acres 3,385.

B.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(52)—Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the agricultural year 1895-96—continued.

Districts.	Whether Govern- ment or Inam.	Condiments and spices.										Orchard and garden produce.					Oil-seeds.	
		Chillies (Cap. stem fr.)	Onions and garlic (A.)	Coriander (Cortan- yum)	Turneric (Curcuma longa)	Tamarind (Tamarindus indica)	Others.	Total.	Vegetables, including starches.	Flower gar- dens.	Plantains (Musa para- disiaca)	Mangoes (Mangifera indica)	Cocanuts (Cocos nu- cleata)	Araca nuts (Araca catechu).	Other fruit trees.	Total.	Gingelly or til (Sesamum orientale).	Castor and other oil- seeds (Ri- munda).
Ganjam.	Government	880	102	4	30	258	6	822	3,460	8	903	7,857	3,742	72	823	10,460	18,173	4,505
	Inam	62	71	6	34	34	1	173	689	17	848	1,730	621	6	164	3,472	3,893	202
Total		442	169	10	64	292	7	995	4,149	25	1,751	9,587	4,363	78	1,007	13,932	22,066	4,707
Vizagapatam.	Government	652	140	...	...	9	...	791	787	...	87	1,510	148	...	11	2,065	99,029	400
	Inam	227	80	...	...	40	...	307	103	...	63	2,123	76	...	6	2,455	11,823	244
Total		880	220	...	...	49	...	1,098	890	...	150	3,632	224	...	17	4,511	110,852	644
Gollavari.	Government	4,283	711	...	408	9	...	5,401	1,000	...	2,076	7,408	10,708	45	876	23,678	18,714	14,327
	Inam	1,551	1,851	454	335	10	...	4,291	1,894	...	1,894	4,552	17,176	612	371	24,078	24,067	3,407
Total		5,834	1,962	1,165	743	19	...	9,692	2,894	...	3,970	11,960	27,884	1,067	1,247	48,156	42,781	17,734
Kistna.	Government	3,117	603	10,432	1,782	1,826	257	15,020	77,077	30	2,489	4,208	132	...	1,136	7,638	1,104	66,664
	Inam	3,000	170	1,590	1,347	1,347	20	7,454	1,880	...	96	1,354	103	...	226	2,348	710	22,001
Total		6,117	773	12,022	3,129	3,173	277	22,474	78,957	60	2,588	5,562	235	...	1,362	9,986	1,814	88,665
Nellore.	Government	6,148	133	2,067	333	1,642	200	8,223	771	27	301	4,793	340	...	781	7,107	1,392	54,652
	Inam	3,072	6	1,007	134	5,837	64	6,350	1,880	...	72	1,905	92	...	572	2,883	307	14,328
Total		9,220	139	3,074	467	12,059	264	14,573	9,591	97	373	6,698	432	...	1,353	10,000	1,699	68,980
Kurnool.	Government	13,129	837	134	458	705	248	15,401	15,601	...	64	1,055	98	...	238	16,838	4,000	20,401
	Inam	6,234	204	115	164	250	61	6,928	6,118	...	30	1,055	0	...	248	12,658	1,400	20,000
Total		19,363	1,041	249	622	955	309	22,329	21,719	...	94	2,110	98	...	486	29,496	5,400	40,401
Bellary.	Government	9,076	1,514	322	12	2,437	942	14,402	1,000	18	401	2,121	2,223	34	423	7,270	82,232	37,048
	Inam	2,103	134	50	...	383	58	2,674	402	6	502	313	333	...	87	3,433	5,046	14,551
Total		11,179	1,648	372	12	2,820	1,000	17,076	1,402	24	903	2,434	2,556	34	510	10,703	87,278	51,599
Anantapur.	Government	1,080	800	800	71	3,272	231	8,015	1,172	58	18	1,052	620	...	1,403	6,738	23,108	98,256
	Inam	582	207	205	36	616	14	1,610	184	10	5	218	40	...	128	6,867	5,167	30,240
Total		1,662	1,007	1,005	107	3,888	245	9,625	1,356	77	23	1,270	675	...	1,531	13,595	33,325	128,496
Cuddapah.	Government	3,231	1,080	800	71	3,272	231	8,015	1,172	58	18	1,052	620	...	1,403	6,738	23,108	98,256
	Inam	582	207	205	36	616	14	1,610	184	10	5	218	40	...	128	6,867	5,167	30,240
Total		3,813	1,287	1,005	107	3,888	245	9,625	1,356	77	23	1,270	675	...	1,531	13,595	33,325	128,496
North Arcot.	Government	7,030	1,158	1,881	931	3,433	477	14,803	1,032	168	171	8,743	6,004	3	2,153	18,924	62,433	14,040
	Inam	3,074	451	204	23	622	72	4,402	1,172	...	40	1,055	860	...	471	5,057	4,853	1,355
Total		10,104	1,609	2,085	954	4,055	549	19,205	2,204	213	211	9,797	6,864	3	2,624	23,981	67,286	15,395
Chingapat.	Government	3,451	500	263	250	4,054	510	9,033	1,894	213	220	10,737	6,864	...	9	22,681	87,330	16,305
	Inam	2,312	227	2	82	1,043	1,043	4,407	2,580	13	1,255	1,088	1,808	...	2,110	6,120	10,210	230
Total		5,763	727	265	332	5,097	1,553	13,440	4,474	226	345	11,825	8,672	...	3,220	12,201	97,540	16,595

B.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(53)—Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the agricultural year 1895-96—continued.

Districts.	Whether Govern- ment or Inam.	Condiments and spices.						Orchard and garden produce.						Oil-seeds.				
		Chillies (Cap. stem fr.)	Onions and garlic (A.)	Coriander (Cortan- yum)	Turneric (Curcuma longa)	Tamarind (Tamarin- dus indica)	Others.	Total.	Vegetables, including starches.	Flower gar- dens.	Plantains (Musa para- disiaca)	Mangoes (Mangifera indica)	Cocanuts nu- (Cocos nu- cleifera).	Araca nuts (Araca catechu).	Other fruit trees.	Total.	Gingelly or til (Sesamum orientale).	Castor and other oil- seeds (Ri- munda).
South Arcot.	Government	6,330	604	2,700	228	1,900	863	12,741	4,030	12	916	1,141	5,132	...	1,770	13,331	43,401	9,397
	Inam	89	21	148	8	34	31	300	820	...	71	82	663	...	11	1,036	2,127	240
	Total	6,419	625	2,848	236	1,934	894	13,041	4,850	12	987	1,223	5,795	...	1,781	14,367	45,528	9,637
Salem.	Government	6,117	900	1,533	208	1,012	385	9,587	1,110	62	2,202	1,070	4,504	2,000	207	12,604	74,014	20,833
	Inam	214	20	33	23	34	12	360	176	2	271	110	235	103	27	1,408	3,484	1,015
	Total	6,331	920	1,566	231	1,046	397	9,947	1,286	64	2,473	1,180	4,739	2,103	234	13,502	77,508	21,848
Coimbatore.	Government	16,361	2,778	1,092	788	42	1,605	23,266	2,682	102	4,282	2,321	4,078	760	207	13,105	124,074	36,031
	Inam	1,311	219	126	92	2	103	1,833	210	6	610	87	488	...	6	1,268	21,371	4,169
	Total	17,672	2,997	1,218	880	44	1,708	25,099	2,892	108	4,892	2,408	4,566	760	213	14,373	145,445	40,200
Trichinopoly.	Government	7,053	1,902	12,000	106	1,752	2	21,115	2,743	138	8,492	2,114	9,680	1	253	17,430	18,515	13,855
	Inam	908	225	828	20	411	...	2,432	637	162	901	563	858	...	16	9,172	2,113	3,145
	Total	7,961	2,127	12,828	126	2,163	2	23,547	3,380	255	9,393	2,677	10,538	1	269	20,602	20,628	16,999
Tanjore.	Government	8,109	2,253	622	254	583	77	11,928	6,625	213	7,331	4,447	9,680	3	1,410	38,015	10,401	800
	Inam	1,572	21	35	70	383	22	2,083	1,280	138	2,510	2,183	5,332	2	2,110	13,575	2,684	165
	Total	9,681	2,274	657	324	966	99	14,011	7,905	351	9,841	6,630	14,012	11	3,520	41,588	13,085	965
Madura.	Government	2,802	1,837	89	721	1,739	2,071	8,852	2,200	352	4,759	430	2,401	...	356	10,581	40,204	20,453
	Inam	354	89	3	21	38	33	688	417	72	1,888	24	460	...	7	1,174	5,844	2,022
	Total	3,156	1,926	92	742	1,777	2,104	9,540	2,617	424	4,947	454	2,861	3	363	11,755	46,048	22,475
Tinnevely.	Government	5,410	1,850	1,072	307	1,053	100	9,692	6,512	847	4,800	606	3,801	...	975	16,087	88,887	5,810
	Inam	707	184	178	5	207	18	1,290	734	...	2,440	44	322	...	36	1,040	5,142	603
	Total	6,117	2,034	1,250	312	1,260	118	11,222	7,246	871	5,806	740	4,123	...	1,011	17,127	93,970	6,413
Nilgiris.	Government	11	32	...	...	...	132	183	2,303	...	141	...	...	...	80	2,524	...	17
	Inam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	11	32	...	...	...	132	183	2,303	...	141	...	...	...	80	2,524	...	17
Malabar.	Government	425	...	...	1,085	306	15,028	10,914	16,806	82	11,462	9,391	230,400	...	80	2,624	...	17
	Inam	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	100	227	2,287	410	60,788	343,635	92,876	761
	Total	425	...	...	1,085	306	15,029	10,915	16,807	84	11,561	9,618	232,687	410	141,626	346,670	93,852	762
South Canara.	Government	1,622	...	...	172	5	4,845	6,544	1,635	53	1,081	9,621	222,763	...	6	35,547	3,883	243
	Inam	32	...	...	17	...	45	94	103	...	3	8	850	...	4	1,004	80	...
	Total	1,654	...	...	189	5	4,890	6,638	1,738	53	1,084	9,625	223,613	...	10	36,551	3,963	243
Total.	Government	132,088	10,822	46,545	8,071	28,180	38,003	978,000	62,008	1,694	10,401	68,029	806,030	...	70,634	45,183	788,441	500,841
	Inam	20,833	4,003	9,945	1,522	5,164	5,100	56,375	8,769	523	7,737	20,215	31,603	1,494	5,940	78,810	150,166	141,454
	Total	152,921	14,825	56,490	9,593	33,344	43,103	1,034,375	71,777	2,217	18,138	88,244	912,633	...	76,574	53,193	838,597	642,295

B.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(52)—Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the agricultural year 1895-96—continued.

Districts.	Whether Govern- ment or Inam.	Oil-seeds—cont.			Sugars.			Fibres.			Dyes (not forest).					
		Ground nut (Arachis hypogaea).	Others.	Total.	Sugarcane (Saccharum officin- rum).	Palmyras (Borassus lanceolata).	Others.	Total.	Cotton (Gos- sypium speciosum).	Bom- bay hemp, coco- nibus (Hibiscus cannabin- us).	Sunn hemp, jute, manila, ju- taria (Cor- chorus).	Others.	Total.	Indigo (Indi- gofera tinctoria).	Others.	Total.
Ganjām	Government	...	5,256	27,934	1,701	...	...	1,701	2,133	82	870	23	3,115	16	...	...
	Inam	...	400	4,064	579	...	...	579	258	1	174	2	435	...	...	...
	Total	...	5,656	31,998	2,280	...	...	2,280	2,390	83	1,044	25	3,548	16	...	51	52
Vizagapatnam.	Government	...	...	20,61	1,310	...	45	1,407	3,370	94	773	...	4,181	1,106	...	...
	Inam	...	...	11,607	1,516	100	100	1,754	1,320	167	202	...	1,968	975	...	...
	Total	...	...	41,043	2,826	154	154	3,061	4,690	503	975	...	6,149	2,171	...	...
Godavari	Government	...	760	141,701	5,811	...	...	6,540	1,700	98	8,013	...	9,880	614	...	...
	Inam	...	623	81,187	2,495	111	...	3,068	1,208	29	5,098	...	5,011	112	...	...
	Total	...	1,373	222,973	9,306	...	...	9,640	2,908	127	13,821	...	14,898	726	...	...
Kistna	Government	7	61	60,826	...	...	...	...	110,460	3,280	8,733	...	122,488	117,102	...	...
	Inam	...	10	20,420	...	...	...	...	51,235	707	1,030	...	52,951	22,323	...	...
	Total	17	71	81,246	...	...	...	...	161,701	4,040	10,002	...	176,430	139,515	...	...
Nellore	Government	...	58	37,020	...	...	...	1,250	11,460	143	2,918	...	14,603	64,337	...	...
	Inam	...	64	14,717	...	...	...	657	3,786	6	6	...	5,432	15,947	...	...
	Total	42	122	52,043	...	...	...	...	15,246	201	12	4,535	...	19,094	70,374	...
Kurnool	Government	...	23,463	92,680	678	...	...	678	133,275	618	180	...	134,193	44,531	...	...
	Inam	...	10,506	47,392	236	...	...	236	81,916	804	17	...	82,237	20,033	...	...
	Total	...	33,969	139,838	913	...	...	913	215,191	932	210	...	216,320	64,584	...	...
Bellary	Government	...	12,530	142,449	7,437	...	...	8,140	234,493	241	123	15	234,782	1,519	...	...
	Inam	...	4,741	24,031	2,471	...	...	2,507	102,057	28	24	...	102,110	742	...	...
	Total	...	17,271	167,130	9,908	...	...	10,647	336,490	269	147	16	336,892	2,261	...	...
Anantapur	Government	...	5,093	132,875	1,534	...	...	7,110	100,629	...	33	35	100,697	11,311	...	...
	Inam	...	116	30,533	321	...	...	1,510	50,658	...	6	15	50,658	3,704	...	...
	Total	...	5,209	163,408	1,855	...	...	8,620	151,287	...	38	50	151,335	15,105	...	...
Cuddapah	Government	...	2,770	99,959	2,916	...	...	4,434	78,273	...	9	323	78,703	40,486	...	...
	Inam	...	2,257	23,430	1,113	...	...	1,638	40,657	...	2	95	40,654	20,005	...	...
	Total	...	5,027	123,389	4,029	...	...	6,072	118,930	1	11	415	119,357	76,481	...	...
North Arcot.	Government	...	2,833	92,869	4,751	...	...	3,877	9	4	75	...	301	30,483	...	...
	Inam	...	2,47	5,335	1,013	...	...	1,053	2	...	24	...	32	5,460	...	...
	Total	...	5,300	100,225	5,764	...	...	4,930	11	4	81	...	203	23,582	...	...
Chingleput	Government	...	13,406	24,332	120	...	...	375	...	...	132	82	331	25,016	...	...
	Inam	...	335	4,030	13	...	...	185	...	...	12	...	20	3,003	...	...
	Total	...	13,741	28,362	133	...	...	560	...	...	104	62	...	28,319	...	...

• Represents area under linseed, 33 acres.

† Includes area under linseed, 30,473 acres.

‡ Includes area under linseed, 5,402 acres.

§ Includes area under linseed, 103 acres.

|| Includes area under linseed, 103 acres.

* Represents area under linseed. † Includes area under linseed, 85 acres. ‡ Includes area under linseed, 30,473 acres. § Includes area under linseed, 8,402 acres. || Includes area under linseed, 102 acres.

[CHAPTER IV.]

(lxxxviii)

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.]

(lxxxix)

(52)—Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the agricultural year 1895-96—continued.

Districts.	Whether Govern- ment or Inam.	Oil-seeds—cont.		Sugars.			Fibres.				Dyes (not forest).						
		Ground nut (Arachis hypogaea).	Others.	Total.	Saccharum (Saccharum officinum).	Palmyras (Borassus lanceolata).	Others.	Total.	Cotton (Gos- sypium speciosum).	Bombyx pili- ferus (Silk).	Sunn hemp, ramie, jute, (Crotalaria juncea).	Others.	Total.	Indigo (Indi- gofera tinctoria).	Others.	Total.	
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
South Arcot.	Government	132,042	2,086	134,128	7,763	1,000	26	8,788	4,116	12	287	8	4,433	51,000	30	4,433	ACS.
	Inam	10,056	510	10,566	478	24	...	502	332	...	21	1	354	2,458	4	354	ACS.
	Total	142,098	2,596	144,694	8,241	1,024	26	9,290	4,448	12	287	8	4,787	53,458	34	4,787	53,458
Salem.	Government	2,233	406	2,639	2,188	553	184	2,825	10,800	100	544	34	17,547	2,877	137	17,547	2,877
	Inam	111	...	111	147	10	104	211	430	1	21	2	483	88	...	483	88
	Total	2,344	406	2,750	2,335	563	194	2,936	11,230	101	565	36	18,030	2,965	137	18,030	2,965
Coimbatore.	Government	1,895	11	1,906	4,033	483	...	5,466	240,094	210	168	132	240,093	2,003	157	240,093	2,003
	Inam	274	...	274	654	26	...	930	28,100	12	12	...	28,130	21	...	28,130	21
	Total	2,169	11	2,180	4,687	509	...	6,400	268,194	222	180	132	268,223	2,024	157	268,223	2,024
Trichinopoly.	Government	16,807	800	17,607	4,028	72	...	4,100	10,040	48	170	102	10,166	3,106	37	10,166	3,106
	Inam	2,370	944	3,314	455	72	...	527	915	6	5	...	926	341	1	926	341
	Total	19,177	1,744	20,921	4,483	144	...	4,627	10,955	54	175	107	11,092	3,447	38	11,092	3,447
Tanjore.	Government	27,701	1,055	28,756	211	509	7	778	2,094	30	121	24	2,278	1,202	683	2,278	1,202
	Inam	5,742	3,010	8,752	20	168	...	192	300	31	3	14	303	245	170	303	245
	Total	33,443	4,065	37,508	231	677	7	970	2,394	2,394	70	130	38	2,641	1,447	853	2,641
Madura.	Government	89	60	149	762	726	...	1,488	60,335	7	24	1	60,369	97	123	60,369	97
	Inam	11	13	24	47	181	6	238	11,364	...	3	2	11,367	5	6	11,367	5
	Total	100	73	173	809	807	6	1,526	71,699	7	27	3	71,726	102	129	71,726	102
Tinnevely.	Government	5	382	387	187	82,048	213	82,435	137,420	5	938	...	137,425	783	64	137,425	783
	Inam	...	76	76	28	1,504	...	1,504	46,782	1	41	...	46,823	62	...	46,823	62
	Total	5	458	463	215	83,552	213	83,939	234,202	6	979	...	234,226	845	64	234,226	845
Nilgiris.	Government	...	92	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	92	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar.	Government	...	181	33,807	34	277	...	311	...	67	108	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inam	...	...	185	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	181	33,992	34	278	...	312	...	67	108	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara.	Government	...	34	3,669	746	946	...	1,021	140	...	155	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inam	...	...	82	10	...	...	16	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	34	3,751	756	946	...	1,037	140	...	156	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Government	210,170	59,105	1,631,656	69,235	61,094	6,025	1,753,711	1,032,913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inam	24,101	31,412	1,303,103	12,953	3,574	1,737	1,353,244	86,777	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	234,271	90,517	2,934,759	82,188	64,668	7,762	3,106,955	1,119,690	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(52)—Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the agricultural year 1895-96—continued.

Districts.	Whether Government or Inam.	Drugs and narcotics.					Fuel trees and topes.				
		Tobacco (Nicotiana glauca).			Others.		Pasture and fodder.			Casuarina (Acacia arabica).	
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjam	Government Inam	591	72	663	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inam	99	15	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	690	87	777	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatnam	Government Inam	1,982	...	1,982	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inam	788	...	788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	2,770	...	2,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavari	Government Inam	10,432	28	10,460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inam	2,616	23	2,639	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	13,048	51	13,099	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Xistna	Government Inam	21,544	115	21,659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inam	4,532	5	4,537	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	26,076	120	26,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	Government Inam	2,658	32	2,690	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inam	611	21	632	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3,269	53	3,322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	Government Inam	6,622	54	6,676	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inam	3,211	12	3,223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	9,833	66	9,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belhary	Government Inam	3,441	76	3,517	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inam	658	104	762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	4,099	180	4,279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapur	Government Inam	1,506	124	1,630	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inam	304	21	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1,810	145	1,955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	Government Inam	1,488	143	1,631	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inam	763	60	823	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	2,251	203	2,454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	Government Inam	653	112	765	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inam	85	21	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	738	133	871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	Government Inam	89	125	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inam	23	32	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	112	157	269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Represents area under Indian hemp.

† Includes area under Indian hemp, 6 acres.

‡ Includes area under coffee, 1 acre.

§ Includes area under Indian hemp, 32 acres.

[CHAPTER IV.]

(x c)

B.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(52)—Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the agricultural year 1895-96—continued.

Districts.	Whether Government or Inam.	Drugs and narcotics.					Fuel trees and topes.				
		Tobacco (Nicotiana glauca).			Others.		Pasture and fodder.			Casuarina (Acacia arabica).	
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
South Arcot	Government Inam	8,149	697	8,846	4	3,850	3	2,530	5,633	23	20,378
	Inam	93	43	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	8,242	740	8,982	4	3,986	3	2,530	5,633	23	20,378
Salem	Government Inam	4,723	1,316	6,039	10,775	16,814	37	677	104	...	...
	Inam	99	90	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	4,822	1,406	6,228	10,775	16,814	37	677	104	...	...
Coimbatore	Government Inam	28,290	1,608	29,898	1,187	27,038	...	...	...	...	...
	Inam	1,853	270	2,123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	30,143	1,878	32,021	1,187	27,038	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	Government Inam	893	733	1,626	44	1,772	203	1,613	...	317	...
	Inam	377	176	553	10	563	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1,270	909	2,179	54	2,335	203	1,613	...	317	...
Tanjore	Government Inam	1,575	1,639	3,214	4	3,238	51	419	880	780	...
	Inam	411	311	722	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1,986	1,950	3,936	4	3,970	51	419	880	780	...
Madurai	Government Inam	4,674	982	5,656	5,417	11,073	...	...	...	...	...
	Inam	353	200	553	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	5,027	1,182	6,209	5,417	11,073	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevely	Government Inam	2,217	1,763	3,980	7,000	11,470	29,677	30,223	...	...	...
	Inam	854	280	1,134	391	1,525	2,470	1,744	...	...	...
	Total	3,071	2,043	5,114	7,391	12,995	32,147	31,967	...	...	...
Nilgiris	Government Inam	9	...	9	38,606	38,606	17	...	...	...	...
	Inam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	9	...	9	38,606	38,606	17	...	...	...	...
Malabar	Government Inam	...	1,313	1,313	1,819	10,607	...	...	...	...	...
	Inam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	1,313	1,313	1,819	10,607	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara	Government Inam	821	576	1,397	90	1,486	...	...	...	...	...
	Inam	15	8	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	836	584	1,420	90	1,509	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Government Inam	94,656	17,184	111,840	90,738	202,628	102,406	84,948	39,049	2,014	138,650
	Inam	17,890	3,118	21,008	9,425	29,942	20,687	13,063	3,475	360	32,803
	Total	112,546	20,302	132,848	100,163	232,570	123,093	98,011	42,524	2,374	171,453

* Includes area under coffee, 10,775.

† Includes area under coffee, 1,140, cinchona, 6.

‡ Includes area under coffee, 5,404, cinchona, 13.

§ Includes area under coffee, 1,425.

¶ Includes area under coffee, 10,071, cinchona, 741, tea, 782.

** Includes area under coffee, 88 acres and Indian hemp, 2.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.]

(x c i)

B.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(53)—Statement showing the total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and stock in each district of the Madras Presidency during the agricultural year 1895-96.

Madras Presidency.	Districts.					
	Ganjām.	Vizag-patam.	Gódvári.	Kistna.	Nellore.	Kurnool.

A. 1.—Total Acreage.

1. Area according to professional survey.	ACRES. 5,356,100	ACRES. 11,035,181	ACRES. 5,028,480	ACRES. 5,374,080	ACRES. 5,009,600	ACRES. 4,972,160
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States.	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Deduct (b) Area for which no returns exist.	4,077,766	10,336,638	1,882,848	1,085,373	2,376,040	...
3. Net area by professional survey.	1,278,394	698,543	3,145,632	4,288,707	3,234,560	4,808,960
4. Corresponding area in village papers.	1,278,394	698,543	2,836,766	4,223,160	3,226,166	5,163,693

A. 2.—Classification of Area shown in column 4 of A. 1.

1. Forests.	357,573	265,600	623,078	702,348	423,026	1,435,976
2. Not available for cultivation.	346,372	88,566	517,044	551,685	761,404	1,216,982
3. Culturable waste other than fallow.	68,256	20,609	182,941	305,903	477,575	407,622
4. Current fallows.	31,533	116,442	465,381	528,890	427,437	265,679
5. Net area cropped during the year.	474,655	208,326	1,047,712	2,134,334	1,189,714	1,837,434
6. Irrigated during the year from (a) Government canals.	86,544	32,202	400,063	388,060	123,402	16,480
6. Irrigated during the year from (b) Private canals.	68	1,423	3,427	314	95	392
6. Irrigated during the year from (c) Tanks.	117,361	56,964	89,769	42,371	115,875	47,242
6. Irrigated during the year from (d) Wells.	1,499	...	2,326	5,278	57,433	18,077
6. Irrigated during the year from (e) Other sources.	25,556	2,212	1,787	4,271	11,900	2,805
Total Area Irrigated.	231,328	92,801	557,372	440,333	313,705	84,996
7. Crops irrigated. (a) Wheat.	1	...	...	4	...	92
7. Crops irrigated. (b) Other cereals and pulses.	237,191	107,239	566,318	437,115	325,345	84,482
7. Crops irrigated. (c) Miscellaneous food crops.	8,087	11,272	22,801	3,124	16,202	12,590
7. Crops irrigated. (d) Do. non-food crops.	614	8,143	69,349	1,706	20,400	6,021

A. 3.—Acreage under Crops.

English or Vernacular names.	327,933	102,467	663,935	512,239	262,418	73,627
1. Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Wheat	1	...	258	5,526	1,362	6,269
3. Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Cholum or Jowar (millet)	2,084	9,286	80,113	463,163	385,520	621,354
5. Cumbu or Bajra (millet)	5,920	34,300	12,755	181,268	68,524	77,448
6. Ragi or mandua	67,889	28,668	26,766	25,883	58,334	35,575
7. Maize	435	20	3,262	34,261	72	112
8. Gram (pulse)	...	...	13,766	43,897	3,458	30,702
9. Other food-grains including pulses.	58,628	51,982	123,816	456,840	237,719	564,541
10. Linseed	...	...	...	81	35	39,473
11. Til or gingelly	21,509	40,345	203,781	1,823	1,509	5,439
12. Others	10,432	703	19,197	91,342	51,009	94,976
13. Condiments and spices.	1,025	1,173	13,591	70,817	21,819	21,719
14. Sugarcane	2,080	2,855	9,556	...	5	913
15. Others	...	...	210	153	1,808	...
16. Cotton	2,396	4,699	3,635	161,701	15,246	215,191
17. Jute	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Others	1,152	1,483	113,456	14,738	4,748	1,168
19. Indigo	16	2,171	726	139,615	70,374	64,584
20. Others	...	...	...	2	6	...
21. Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	600	2,690	12,948	26,196	3,269	9,863
25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp	...	...	...	134	...	6
27. Others	87	...	84	124	446	18,211
28. Fodder crops	...	...	...	99,610	...	9
29. Orchards and garden produce.	10,922	4,511	48,656	9,986	9,990	4,701
30. Miscellaneous food crops.	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Do. non-food crops.	1,779	...	1,549	17,966	25,816	3,302
31. Total	524,033	288,451	1,256,240	2,356,265	1,242,577	1,878,983
32. Area cropped more than once.	49,377	83,110	208,528	221,631	102,863	41,549
33. (31-32) Net area cropped during the year.	474,655	205,341	1,047,712	2,134,334	1,139,714	1,837,434

A. 4.—Stock, &c.

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks.	122,006	44,022	210,250	239,823	149,944	156,654
2. Cows	101,243	80,150	197,859	102,219	182,383	102,219
3. Male buffaloes	34,322	19,248	50,115	74,335	49,326	16,621
4. Cow buffaloes	20,045	16,630	104,817	239,768	116,315	137,620
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves).	86,562	40,320	285,977	416,337	225,292	234,010
6. Sheep	52,015	23,868	78,687	331,857	423,600	410,187
7. Goats	33,053	26,830	107,106	208,376	263,249	205,100
8. Horses and ponies	225	163	2,825	3,021	1,046	3,008
9. Mules and donkeys	395	488	1,082	3,306	5,843	10,855
10. Camels	68,652	29,233	131,834	136,632	85,110	75,216
11. Ploughs	24,537	7,123	10,616	62,537	24,171	31,088
12. Carts	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Excludes 2,985 acres of cropped area for which particulars of crops are not available.

B.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(53)—Statement showing the total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and stock in each district of the Madras Presidency during the agricultural year 1895-96—continued.

Madras Presidency.	Districts—continued.					
	Bellary.	Anantapur.	Cuddapah.	North Arcot.	Chingleput.	Madras.

A. 1.—Total Acreage.

1. Area according to professional survey.	ACRES. 3,753,274	ACRES. 3,494,834	ACRES. 5,582,760	ACRES. 4,718,371	ACRES. 1,978,965	ACRES. 17,280
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States.	103,040	...	...	...	...	...
2. Deduct (b) Area for which no returns exist.	...	...	...	2,019,840	389,155	17,280
3. Net area by professional survey.	3,650,234	3,494,834	5,582,760	2,698,531	1,589,810	...
4. Corresponding area in village papers.	3,636,255	3,407,428	5,582,174	2,693,124	1,677,001	...

A. 2.—Classification of Area shown in column 4 of A. 1.

1. Forests.	367,522	329,068	1,508,365	723,765	151,778	...
2. Not available for cultivation.	437,043	404,803	1,619,969	590,077	459,021	...
3. Culturable waste other than fallow.	437,562	737,615	482,697	329,444	107,094	...
4. Current fallows.	216,921	346,642	360,722	178,741	200,128	...
5. Net area cropped during the year.	2,146,307	1,589,300	1,671,421	871,097	658,982	...
6. Irrigated during the year from (a) Government canals.	21,990	32,276	50,785	49,335	10,509	...
6. Irrigated during the year from (b) Private canals.	492	1,604	4,390	2,260	712	...
6. Irrigated during the year from (c) Tanks.	19,737	67,444	111,318	206,776	381,417	...
6. Irrigated during the year from (d) Wells.	14,882	41,893	137,617	110,902	24,159	...
6. Irrigated during the year from (e) Other sources.	5,676	1,182	11,497	4,103	11,112	...
Total Area Irrigated.	59,687	144,369	315,007	373,376	427,799	...
7. Crops irrigated. (a) Wheat.	725	80	442	24	...	...
7. Crops irrigated. (b) Other cereals and pulses.	51,368	168,834	266,540	437,444	474,774	...
7. Crops irrigated. (c) Miscellaneous food crops.	16,835	25,999	107,594	80,825	34,511	...
7. Crops irrigated. (d) Do. non-food crops.	1,755	3,027	62,244	9,035	16,156	...

A. 3.—Acreage under Crops.

English or Vernacular names.	43,445	108,869	163,762	376,012	510,117	...
1. Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Wheat	5,381	1,370	1,174	28	...	...
3. Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Cholum or Jowar (millet)	771,499	302,040	378,291	62,830	14,897	...
5. Cumbu or Bajra (millet)	69,462	69,462	300,770	122,977	14,441	...
6. Ragi or mandua	36,979	67,412	158,703	138,010	62,893	...
7. Maize	34	30	6,833	214	2	...
8. Gram (pulse)	21,634	13,277	15,153	207	...	...
9. Other food-grains including pulses.	679,590	602,003	368,217	202,181	62,151	...
10. Linseed	8,402	102	...	57,326	11,848	...
11. Til or gingelly	37,284	33,325	5,019	44,839	16,720	...
12. Others	131,444	136,139	115,530	44,839	6,022	...
13. Condiments and spices.	17,146	10,415	32,019	9,033	139	...
14. Sugarcane	9,933	1,905	3,328	2,361	421	...
15. Others	689	6,757	2,794	1	...	...
16. Cotton	336,460	151,287	118,930	11	...	...
17. Jute	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Others	432	88	427	282	350	...
19. Indigo	2,261	15,105	75,481	23,582	29,819	...
20. Others	...	...	387	1	167	...
21. Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Coffee	...	1	...	...	...	...
23. Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	4,099	1,810	2,252	648	122	...
25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp	...	...	...	132	...	...
27. Others	650	1,451	1,931	1,426	1,597	...
28. Fodder crops	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Orchards and garden produce.	8,610	6,425	15,678	22,581	10,303	...
30. Miscellaneous food crops.	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Do. non-food crops.	12,528	42,469	34,490	18,098	37,733	...
31. Total	2,189,474	1,651,709	1,709,164	1,037,038	778,638	...
32. Area cropped more than once.	43,167	62,409	127,743	215,941	119,656	...
33. (31-32) Net area cropped during the year.	2,146,307	1,589,300	1,671,421	871,097	658,982	...

A. 4.—Stock, &c.

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks.	210,773	173,486	259,212	318,391	196,866	3,459
2. Cows	101,954	143,782	223,367	224,362	134,330	2,084
3. Male buffaloes	12,888	82,104	27,354	46,731	62,829	82
4. Cow buffaloes	85,103	69,725	160,080	63,045	51,743	2,409
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves).	183,804	224,622	378,416	261,227	172,941	3,454
6. Sheep	387,259	702,239	864,445	572,081	279,004	2,412
7. Goats	204,837	247,631	463,670	233,627	111,603	427
8. Horses and ponies	4,218	3,111	1,784	1,956	1,219	3,138
9. Mules and donkeys	8,018	16,524	18,364	5,408	2,377	229
10. Camels	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ploughs	88,459	81,675	131,222	172,720	117,857	901
12. Carts	22,392	19,360	44,339	24,793	20,506	3,605

B.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(53)—Statement showing the total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and stock in each district of the Madras Presidency during the agricultural year 1895-96—continued.

Madras Presidency.	Districts—continued.					
	South Arcot.	Salem.	Coimbatore.	Trichinopoly.	Tanjore.	Madura.
A. 1.—Total Acreage.						
1. Area according to professional survey.	ACRES. 3,338,240	ACRES. 4,818,379	ACRES. 5,030,420	ACRES. 3,728,480	ACRES. 2,373,935	ACRES. 5,640,462
2. Deduct { (a) Feudatory and Tributary States. (b) Area for which no returns exist.	22,400	1,311,641	106,880	385,333	187,776	3,377,552
3. Net area by professional survey	3,315,840	3,506,738	4,923,540	1,338,607	2,186,159	2,262,910
4. Corresponding area in village papers...	3,260,223	3,506,738	5,071,068	1,930,346	2,187,905	2,260,314
1. Area according to professional survey.						
2. Deduct { (a) Feudatory and Tributary States. (b) Area for which no returns exist.						
3. Net area by professional survey.						
4. Corresponding area in village papers.						

A. 2.—Classification of Area shown in column 4 of A. 1.

1. Forests	488,020	937,266	1,519,870	149,139	20,948	415,319	1. Forests
2. Not available for cultivation	701,232	777,229	808,870	385,873	508,227	405,455	2. Not available for cultivation.
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	321,019	370,715	290,605	146,289	123,326	226,753	3. Culturable waste other than fallow.
4. Current fallows	195,352	135,372	472,508	287,083	242,059	170,073	4. Current fallows.
5. Net area cropped during the year	1,503,005	1,285,656	2,279,137	961,962	1,298,345	1,042,714	5. Net area cropped during the year.
6. Irrigated during the year from	146,030	26,626	73,364	107,015	835,131	31,797	6. Irrigated during the year from
(a) Government canals.	1,182	682	1,025	54,043	114,362	159,238	(a) Government canals.
(b) Private canals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) Private canals.
(c) Tanks	68,926	65,201	284,718	41,597	16,784	77,223	(c) Tanks.
(d) Wells	12,136	7,934	5,612	4,063	2,050	1,286	(d) Wells.
(e) Other sources	...	...	...	...	...	...	(e) Other sources.
Total Area Irrigated	480,236	108,549	383,592	206,718	968,337	269,770	Total Area Irrigated.
7. Crops irrigated.	(a) Wheat 517,504	(b) Other cereals and pulses 103,642	(c) Miscellaneous food crops 31,870	(d) Do. non-food crops 12,086	(a) Wheat 394,406	(b) Other cereals and pulses 237,586	(c) Miscellaneous food crops 34,970
							(d) Do. non-food crops 7,135

A. 3.—Acreage under Crops.

English or Vernacular names.							Botanical names.	
1. Rice	516,150	124,605	92,789	214,096	1,086,080	205,694	1. Oryza sativa.	Cereals and pulses.
2. Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	2. Triticum sativum.	
3. Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	3. Hordeum vulgare.	
4. Cholam or Jowar (millet)	72,265	96,233	730,603	175,693	1,436	212,908	4. Sorghum vulgare.	
5. Cumbu or Bajra (millet)	312,111	334,025	637,463	169,788	25,071	101,227	5. Pennisetum typhoidum.	
6. Ragi or mandua	151,474	279,527	195,009	103,762	41,316	88,324	6. Eleusine coracana.	
7. Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	7. Zea mays.	
8. Grain (pulse)	2,804	2,701	13,073	997	3	734	8. Cicer arietinum.	
9. Other food-grains, including pulses.	349,535	487,736	599,124	251,180	103,725	356,439	9. Other food-grains, including pulses.	
10. Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	10. Linum usitatissimum.	Oil-seeds.
11. Til or gingelly	45,528	78,398	146,045	20,628	13,245	55,138	11. Sesamum indicum.	
12. Others	154,340	30,684	41,650	37,851	38,889	23,556	12. Others.	
13. Condiments and spices.	13,132	9,943	25,209	26,537	7,196	9,890	13. Condiments and spices.	
14. Sugarcane	8,241	2,285	5,637	4,483	237	809	14. Saccharum officinarum.	Sugar.
15. Others	1,059	851	509	144	733	537	15. Others.	
16. Cotton	4,438	17,328	274,200	10,855	2,394	72,419	16. Gossypium, sp.	Fibres.
17. Jute	...	...	...	...	...	...	17. Corchorus, sp.	
18. Others	349	702	533	161	247	37	18. Others.	
19. Indigo	54,388	2,965	41	3,537	1,447	91	19. Indigofera tinctoria.	Dyes.
20. Others	43	157	...	...	...	...	20. Others.	
21. Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	21. Papaver somniferum.	
22. Coffee	...	10,775	1,140	...	...	5,404	22. Coffea arabica.	
23. Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	23. Camellia theifera.	
24. Tobacco	3,242	4,832	27,095	1,370	1,996	5,027	24. Nicotiana tabacum and Nicotiana rustica.	Drugs and narcotics.
25. Cinchona	...	...	5	...	...	13	25. Cinchona, sp.	
26. Indian hemp	...	...	...	...	...	...	26. Cannabis sativa, sp.	
27. Others	744	1,406	1,832	965	1,974	1,182	27. Others.	
28. Fodder crops	3	37	...	...	...	...	28. Fodder crops.	
29. Orchards and garden produce.	14,387	13,592	14,403	20,602	42,488	11,755	29. Orchards and garden produce.	
30. Miscellaneous food crops.	...	...	...	...	...	...	30. Miscellaneous food crops.	
Do. non-food crops.	31,496	929	8,352	3,385	14,137	1,923	Do. non-food crops.	
31. Total	1,734,729	1,502,471	2,616,126	1,046,292	1,400,257	1,153,206	31. Total.	
32. Area cropped more than once.	231,124	216,815	336,089	84,370	101,912	110,492	32. Area cropped more than once.	
33. (31-32) Net area cropped during the year.	1,503,605	1,285,656	2,279,137	961,962	1,298,345	1,042,714	33. (31-32) Net area cropped during the year.	

A. 4.—Stock, &c.

	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	
1. Bulls and bullocks	371,955	240,274	347,204	214,802	344,896	217,279	1. Bulls and bullocks.
2. Cows	342,881	418,122	398,562	155,796	232,538	199,779	2. Cows.
3. Male buffaloes	59,183	10,803	6,634	13,271	50,418	6,789	3. Male buffaloes.
4. Cow buffaloes	80,019	55,359	66,481	57,704	105,201	44,183	4. Cow buffaloes.
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves).	335,660	327,417	339,071	160,895	218,524	155,381	5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves).
6. Sheep	712,781	702,815	1,068,595	618,953	261,233	498,400	6. Sheep.
7. Goats	448,551	407,513	544,304	614,670	394,036	277,062	7. Goats.
8. Horses and ponies	2,418	3,442	3,460	769	1,354	2,368	8. Horses and ponies.
9. Mules and donkeys	3,025	8,224	15,876	1,018	1,149	6,578	9. Mules and donkeys.
10. Camels	...	...	...	...	...	...	10. Camels.
11. Ploughs	264,435	183,497	225,596	122,187	197,265	132,442	11. Ploughs.
12. Carts	41,091	37,223	37,223	28,088	...	21,804	12. Carts.

B.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(53)—Statement showing the total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and stock in each district of the Madras Presidency during the agricultural year 1895-96—continued.

Madras Presidency.	Districts—continued.						Total.
	Tinnevely.	Nilgiris.	Malabar.	South Canara.	Travancore and Cochin.		
A. 1.—Total Acreage.							
1. Area according to professional survey.	ACRES. 3,448,859	ACRES. 612,627	ACRES. 3,679,732	ACRES. 2,407,280	ACRES. 5,178,880	ACRES. 96,470,039	1. Area according to professional survey.
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States.	...	...	...	...	5,178,880	6,149,769	2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States.
3. Net area by professional survey	902,213	...	7,066	...	...	28,484,701	3. Net area by professional survey.
4. Corresponding area in village papers.	2,546,646	612,627	3,572,666	2,497,280	...	61,835,578	4. Corresponding area in village papers.
	2,548,931	612,779	3,573,443	2,497,280	...	61,783,716	

A. 2.—Classification of Area shown in column 4 of A. 1.

1. Forests	273,815	289,010	384,274	725,277	...	12,091,651	1. Forests.
2. Not available for cultivation	504,973	31,923	1,067,530	1,176,765	...	13,146,932	2. Not available for cultivation.
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	62,163	90,906	1,063,177	153,102	...	6,404,933	3. Culturable waste other than fallow.
4. Current fallows	448,588	128,183	74,444	56,192	...	5,287,728	4. Current fallows.
5. Net area cropped during the year	1,259,402	72,367	984,018	385,944	...	24,852,432	5. Net area cropped during the year.
6. Irrigated during the year from	43,627	...	...	...	...	2,540,165	6. Irrigated during the year from
(a) Government canals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) Government canals.
(b) Private canals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) Private canals.
(c) Tanks	168,639	...	11,592	...	...	2,103,639	(c) Tanks.
(d) Wells	83,709	...	1,185	...	...	1,033,459	(d) Wells.
(e) Other sources	3,101	...	16,810	...	...	131,413	(e) Other sources.
Total Area Irrigated	299,169	...	41,014	...	...	5,853,758	Total Area Irrigated.
7. Crops irrigated.	(a) Wheat 385,835	(b) Other cereals and pulses 49,928	(c) Miscellaneous food crops 37,525	(d) Do. non-food crops 19,404	(a) Wheat 3,918	(b) Other cereals and pulses 6,292,916	(c) Miscellaneous food crops 609,751
							(d) Do. non-food crops 297,484

A. 3.—Acreage under Crops.

English or Vernacular names.							Botanical names.	
1. Rice	265,986	5,383	742,865	482,994	...	6,881,305	1. Oryza sativa.	Cereals and pulses.
2. Wheat	...	1,460	...	...	...	23,973	2. Triticum sativum.	
3. Barley	...	3,385	...	...	...	3,385	3. Hordeum vulgare.	
4. Cholam or Jowar (millet)	113,666	39	665	...	...	4,491,087	4. Sorghum vulgare.	
5. Cumbu or Bajra (millet)	170,320	...	207	...	...	2,709,621	5. Pennisetum typhoidum.	
6. Ragi or mandua	53,195	2,823	5,354	2,571	...	1,650,739	6. Eleusine coracana.	
7. Maize	...	8	...	...	...	63,477	7. Zea mays.	
8. Grain (pulse)	4,942	24	...	...	...	172,669	8. Cicer arietinum.	
9. Other food-grains, including pulses.	300,958	15,880	40,602	33,162	...	5,878,989	9. Other food-grains, including pulses.	
10. Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	48,093	10. Linum usitatissimum.	Oil-seeds.
11. Til or gingelly	93,979	58	33,060	3,363	...	908,697	11. Sesamum indicum.	
12. Others	6,781	109	832	279	...	1,037,159	12. Others.	
13. Condiments and spices.	11,222	183	16,845	6,638	...	330,074	13. Condiments and spices.	
14. Sugarcane	216	...	34	762	...	68,501	14. Saccharum officinarum.	Sugar.
15. Others	53,705	...	278	345	...	74,120	15. Others.	
16. Cotton	233,202	...	...	140	...	1,623,913	16. Gossypium, sp.	Fibres.
17. Jute	...	...	...	...	...	...	17. Corchorus, sp.	
18. Others	315	...	175	...	...	40,690	18. Others.	
19. Indigo	835	...	...	156	...	486,038	19. Indigofera tinctoria.	Dyes.
20. Others	64	...	...	...	...	1,825	20. Others.	
21. Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	21. Papaver somniferum.	
22. Coffee	1,425	24,621	16,671	88	...	60,125	22. Coffea arabica.	
23. Tea	...	6,017	782	...	...	6,799	23. Camellia theifera.	
24. Tobacco	3,071	9	...	836	...	112,035	24. Nicotiana tabacum and Nicotiana rustica.	Drugs and narcotics.
25. Cinchona	...	7,958	741	...	...	8,717	25. Cinchona, sp.	
26. Indian hemp	...	...	...	2	...	274	26. Cannabis sativa, sp.	
27. Others	8,502	...	1,315	583	...	44,500	27. Others.	
28. Fodder crops	32,147	17	...	...	...	132,093	28. Fodder crops.	
29. Orchards and garden produce.	18,636	2,624	352,288	36,611	...	688,625	29. Orchards and garden produce.	
30. Miscellaneous food crops.	...	...	...	...	...	...	30. Miscellaneous food crops.	
Do. non-food crops.	50,039	4,041	6,744	74	...	315,743	Do. non-food crops.	
31. Total	1,480,266	74,568	1,219,558	568,604	...	27,857,548	31. Total.	
32. Area cropped more than once.	220,864	2,201	235,540	182,060	...	3,003,101	32. Area cropped more than once.	
33. (31-32) Net area cropped during the year.	1,259,402	72,367	984,018	385,944	...	24,854,447	33. (31-32) Net area cropped during the year.	

A. 4.—Stock, &c.

	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	
1. Bulls and bullocks	193,187	11,696	266,877	178,995	...	4,502,951	1. Bulls and bullocks.
2. Cows	93,728	19,103	294,960	167,250	...	3,979,771	2. Cows.
3. Male buffaloes	14,130	2,492	116,937	159,772	...	862,477	3. Male buffaloes.
4. Cow buffaloes	44,883	12,624	32,719	22,739	...	1,590,645	4. Cow buffaloes.
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves).	122,108	21,058	245,484	167,303	...	4,658,949	5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves).

C.—TRADE.

(54)—Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of merchandise imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1894-95 and 1895-96.

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria-Hungary.				Belgium.				France.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
I. Animals, living	2	Rs.	4	Rs.	6	Rs.	7	Rs.	8	Rs.	9	Rs.	10	Rs.	11	Rs.
II. Articles of Food and Drink—	10	2,000	1	50												
Coffee	8	511	2	147												
Fruits and vegetables	...	7,875	...	10,067												
Grain and pulse	...	...	...	...												
Liquors—	423,020	5,41,215	510,333	9,21,460												
Alc. Beer and Porter	60,854	6,30,470	65,230	6,18,211												
Spirits and Liqueurs	17,094	1,41,163	13,270	1,00,207												
Wines	212	8,50,041	294	8,00,701												
Other sorts	...	...	...	...												
Provisions	...	...	...	...												
Tons.	...	...	...	...												
Sugar	...	...	...	...												
Silk	...	...	...	...												
Tea	...	...	...	...												
Other articles	...	...	...	...												
Total value of articles of Food and Drink	...	22,50,208	...	22,95,552	...	20,774	...	8,784	...	6,558	...	13,354	...	9,39,439	...	4,10,539
III. Metals and manufactures of metals—	...	13,56,114	...	15,61,305	...	24,763	...	13,050	...	18,584	...	5,401	...	809	...	660
A. Hardware and Outlay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Metals—	468	21,768	507	24,807	2	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	578
Copper—	1,219	45,401	670	97,054	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unwrought	35,307	14,48,702	30,771	13,41,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—	88,289	7,08,113	104,544	13,27,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unwrought	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unwrought	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds unenumerated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other kinds unenumerated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Metals	178,212	27,37,437	500,422	33,50,050	61	17,133	637	15,291	153,100	8,50,110	203,175	14,93,802	312	48,639	943	41,803

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.]

(xcvi)

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria-Hungary.				Belgium.				France.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
O. Machinery and Millwork	...	22,05,868	...	44,74,446	...	38,213	...	10,130	...	303	...	725	...	...	...	...
D. Railway plant and Rolling-stock	...	20,55,093	...	13,05,656	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,824	...	...	...	...
Total value of Metals and Manufactures of Metals and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—	...	83,87,512	...	1,07,81,556	...	70,109	...	38,461	...	8,09,011	...	14,94,872	...	40,508	...	42,553
IV. Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—	...	2,97,672	...	2,83,357	...	497	...	1,112	...	9,077	...	724	...	...	...	...
Chemical products and preparations	...	2,96,977	...	2,78,401	...	2,676	...	...	...	495	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials.	...	8,97,620	...	8,94,216	...	3,173	...	1,112	...	73,804	...	21,607	...	10,635	...	876
V. Oils—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mineral—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerosine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Oils.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Raw Materials and unmanufactured articles—	...	13,69,757	...	18,14,213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal	...	2,870	...	4,047	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patent fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gunns and trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Precious stones and pearls, unset	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds and comries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Raw Materials and unmanufactured articles	...	15,07,911	...	20,13,842	...	63	...	429	...	4,702	...	6,433	...	647	...	530
VII. Articles Manufactured and partly manufactured—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A. Yarns and Textile Fabrics—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed, or dyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

C.—TRADE—continued.

(54) — Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

Articles.	Germany.				Holland.				Italy.				Malta.				Portugal.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
I. Animals, living	18	10	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
II. Articles of Food and Drink—																				
Coffee																				
Fruits and vegetables																				
Grain and pulse																				
Liquors—																				
Wines, Beer and Porter	18,435	48,375	20,056	60,038	5,748	24,206	6,307	25,070	1,785	8,740	2,800	13,203	183	305	110	3,336	34,704	2,788	27,175	
Wines	3,422	21,049	8,531	37,037																
Other sorts	1,861	15,372	1,389	10,153																
Provisions		3,086		9,246																
Salt																				
Spices	2,540	32,423	2,727	35,123																
Sugar																				
Other articles		1,512		1,647																
Total value of articles of Food and Drink		1,21,778		1,44,830																
III. Metals and manufactures of metals—																				
A. Hardware and Cutlery																				
B. Metals—																				
Brass																				
Copper—																				
Unwrought																				
Wrought	76	15,415	71	10,451																
Other sorts																				
Iron—																				
Wrought	15,004	1,02,234	10,024	96,100																
Other sorts																				
Lead																				
Steel	308	2,320	127	720																
Tin—																				
Unwrought																				
Other sorts	1	107	0	773																
Zinc or spelter	1,760	33,623	445	8,885																
All other kinds, unenumerated	3	2,335	10	1,537																
Total of Metals	17,251	1,56,030	17,326	1,23,115					28	4,048	9	752								

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.]

(xcix)

C. Machinery and Millwork	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</
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C.—TRADE—continued.

(54)—Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

(54)—Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

Articles.	Russia in Europe.						Spain.						Mozambique.						Zanzibar.						Egypt.						Mauritius.	
	1894-95.			1895-96.			1894-95.			1895-96.			1894-95.			1895-96.			1894-95.			1895-96.			1894-95.		1895-96.					
	Q.	V.	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	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63						
I. Animals, living		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.						
II. Articles of Food and Drink—																																
Coffee																																
Fruits and vegetables																																
Grain and pulses																																
Liquors—																																
Ale, Beer and Porter																																
Spirits and Liqueurs																																
Wines																																
Other sorts																																
Provisions																																
Salt																																
Sugar																																
Tobacco																																
Tea																																
Other articles																																
Total value of articles of Food and Drink																																
III. Metals and manufactures of metals—																																
A. Hardware and Cutlery																																
B. Metals—																																
Brass																																
Copper—																																
Unwrought																																
Wrought																																
Other sorts																																
Iron—																																
Wrought																																
Other sorts																																
Lead																																
Steel																																
Tin—																																
Unwrought																																
Other sorts																																
Zinc																																
All other kinds, unenumerated																																
Total of Metals																																

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

[illegible]

C.—TRADE—continued.

[illegible][illegible]

(54)—Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

(civ) [CHAPTER IV.]

(CV)

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(54)—Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

[illegible]

(54)—Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras, during the two official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

[illegible]

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

((icix)

Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds).	1,97,711	2,81,005	3,019	3,472	3,297	9,143	1,367
Ivory Manufactured	511						3,193
Jewellery (excluding Precious stone and pearls, unset)	12,519	12,003					
Leather manufactures of Leather—							
Unaccounted							
Manufactures—	62,063	54,970	1,100		0,477	275	
Saddlery and Harness	90,339	1,09,227			41,050		
Other sorts	1,02,222	1,79,227			650	1,267	
Matchos, Lucifer and other	1,25,424	1,79,517	2,287	136	3,228	80	1,014
Paints and Colours and Painters' Materials	3,42,193	2,70,890	30,381	29,824	37,045	37,812	
Paper and Pasteboard	2,504	75,935	318	1,011	32		201
Stationery	4,72,092	4,72,895	13,485	4,023	270	993	
Toys and Requisites for games	1,02,022	1,80,223	1,023	5,825	1,782	1,093	
Umbrellas	99,039	32,298	1,540	3,124	0,870		
Wood manufactures of	17,452	24,512	2	1,176	8,825		
Articles imported by post (not specified).	2,01,015	2,45,104	3,740	2,778	812	1,077	2,303
All other articles, unenumerated					273		
Total value of Other Articles	38,43,325	43,14,120	1,00,722	70,430	2,72,905	23,027	10,016
Total value of Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured.	4,04,14,050	2,80,03,843	1,58,632	1,11,470	2,81,725	8,61,023	15,71,092
Merchandise—{ Free	2,07,09,979	97,42,145	45,280	18,305	0,381	282	1,493
{ Dutiable	2,37,60,160	9,42,59,880	2,09,375	1,45,340	12,25,850	18,29,778	20,36,186
Total	5,34,69,620	4,39,93,025	2,62,001	1,60,705	12,36,101	18,37,584	20,37,600
Treasure	81,470	64,705					
{ Gold	1,000	1,000					
{ Silver	83,088	64,824					
Total							
Grand total of imports of merchandise and treasure	5,85,39,917	4,40,57,840	2,62,001	1,60,705	12,36,101	18,37,584	20,34,600
Government—							
{ Gold							
{ Silver							
Total Treasure	20,03,916	33,86,001					
Total Stores and Treasure							

C—TRADE—continued.

(54)—Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

Articles.	Germany.				Holland.				Italy.				Malta.				Portugal.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	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
VII. Article manufactured and partly manu- factured— A. Yarns and Textile Fabrics—cont.																				
Flax—																				
Piece-goods																				
Canvas																				
Other sorts																				
Silk—																				
Piece-goods, pure and mixed																				
Other sorts																				
Wool—																				
Piece-goods																				
Other sorts																				
All other articles, unenumerated																				
Total value of Yarns and Textile fabrics																				
B. Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)																				
Apparel																				
Hosiery and shawls																				
Millinery																				
Other sorts																				
Accessory articles, unenumerated																				
Total value of Apparel																				
C. Other articles—																				
Agricultural Implements																				
Tools, &c., (excluding Mill- inery)																				
Books and printed matter																				
Building and Engineering Materials—																				
Cement																				
Bricks																				
Other sorts																				
Carriages and parts thereof																				
Carriages, carts, &c., (excluding Rail- way carriages and parts thereof)																				
Clocks and Watches																				
Fireworks and fireworks																				
Glass and glassware—																				
Other sorts																				
Otherware																				

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.]

(cxi)

Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds)	Val.	19,093	22,338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tools, &c., (excluding Millinery)	Val.	2,510	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather and manufactures of Leather—	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unwrought	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Match-making and harness	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paints and colours and other	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printers' materials	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soap	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stationery	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood manufactures of	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Articles imported by post (not specified)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Other Articles	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Articles manufactured and partly manufactured	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merchandise—	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Free	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutiable	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure—	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gold	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total of imports of merchandise and treasure	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stores—	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure—	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gold	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Treasure	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Stores and Treasure	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

C.—TRADE—continued.

(54)—Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

Articles.	Russia in Europe.			Spain.			Mozambique.			Zanzibar.			Egypt.			Mauritius.							
	1894-95.		1895-96.	1894-95.		1895-96.	1894-95.		1895-96.	1894-95.		1895-96.	1894-95.		1895-96.	1894-95.		1895-96.					
	Q.	V.	Rs.	Q.	V.	Rs.	Q.	V.	Rs.	Q.	V.	Rs.	Q.	V.	Rs.	Q.	V.	Rs.					
	39	30	40	41	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
VII. Articles Manufactured and partly manu- factured—cont.																							
A. Yarns and Textile Fabrics—cont.																							
Flax—																							
Yarns																							
Canvases																							
Other sorts																							
Silk—																							
Yarns																							
Other sorts																							
Wool—																							
Yarns																							
Other sorts																							
All other articles, unenumerated																							
Total value of Yarns and Textile Fabrics																							
B. Apparel (including Haberdashery, Milli- nery, &c.)—																							
Apparel																							
Shirts and shoes																							
Other sorts																							
Military uniforms and accoutrements, &c.																							
Total value of Apparel, &c.																							
C. Other articles—																							
Agricultural implements																							
Arms, ammunition, &c., (excluding mili- tary accoutrements)																							
Books and printed matter																							
Building and Engineering Materials—																							
Cement																							
Other sorts																							
Cabinetware and furniture																							
Caskets of all sorts, (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)																							
Clocks and watches																							
Earthenware and porcelain																							
Fireworks																							
Glass and glassware—																							
Beads and false pearls																							
Other sorts																							

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.]										(cxiii)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</

C.—TRADE—continued.

(54)—Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

Articles.	Reunion (Bourbon).				United States.				Aden.				Arabia.				Ceylon.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
VII. Articles manufactured and partly manu- factured—cont.																				
A. Yarns and Textile Fabrics—cont.																				
Flax—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Canvas—																				
Other sorts—																				
Silk—																				
Piece-goods, pure and mixed—																				
Other sorts—																				
Wool—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Other sorts—																				
All other articles unenumerated—																				
Total value of Yarns and Textile Fabrics—																				
B. Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, etc.)—																				
Apparel—																				
Boots and shoes—																				
Military uniforms and accoutrements—																				
Total value of Apparel, &c.—																				
C. Other articles—																				
Agricultural implements—																				
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding mili- tary accoutrements)—																				
Books and printed matter—																				
Building and Engineering Materials—																				
Cement—																				
Other sorts—																				
Cabinets and furniture—																				
Clothes of all sorts—																				
Carriages and parts thereof—																				
Clocks and watches—																				
Earthenware and porcelain—																				
Fireworks—																				
Glass and glassware—																				
Gold and false pearls—																				
Otherware—																				

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.]										(CXV)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds)		Ivory manufactured		Jewellery (excluding precious stones and pearls, unset)		Leather, and manufactures of Leather—		Manufactures—		Saddlery and Harness		Other sorts		Matches, lucifer and other		Paints and colours and painters' materials		Paper and pasteboard		Stationery		Toys and requisites for games		Umbrellas		Wood-manufactures of		Articles imported by post (not specified).		All other articles, unenumerated		Total value of Other Articles		Total value of article manufactured and partly manufactured		Merchandise ... { Free		Dutiable ... { Val.		Total ...		Treasure ... { Gold		Silver		Total ...		Grand total of imports of merchandise and treasure		Stores		Treasure—		Gold		Silver		Government—		Total, Treasure		Total Stores and Treasure																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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(55)—Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

C.—TRADE—continued.

(54)—Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

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C.—TRADE—continued.

(51)—Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

Articles.	Turkey in Asia.				Other countries in Asia.				Victoria.				Other countries.				Total.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
VII. Articles Manufactured and partly manu- factured—cont.	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121
A. Yarns and Textile Fabrics—cont.																				
Flax—																				
Carpets																				
Other sorts																				
Silk—																				
Piece-goods, pure and mixed																				
Other sorts																				
Wool—																				
Piece-goods																				
Other sorts																				
All other articles, unenumerated																				
Total value of Yarns and Textile fabrics																				
B. Apparel (including Embroidery, Millinery, &c.)—																				
Apparel																				
Boots and shoes																				
Military uniforms and accoutrements																				
Total value of Apparel, &c.																				
C. Other articles—																				
Agricultural Implements																				
Arms, ammunition, &c., (excluding Milli- tary accoutrements)																				
Books and printed matter																				
Building and Engineering Materials—																				
Cement																				
Other sorts																				
Cabinetware and furniture																				
Carriages, &c., (excluding Railway																				
Carriages and yams thereof)																				
Carriages and yams thereof)																				
Fire-works																				
Glass and Glass Ware—																				
Beads and false pearls																				
Other ware																				

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PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.]

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Articles.	1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds)																				
Jewellery (including precious stones and pearls, unset)																				
Leather and manufactures of Leather—																				
Unwrought																				
Manufactures—																				
Saddlery and harness																				
Shoes and other																				
Paints and colours and painters' materials.																				
Paper and pasteboard																				
Soap																				
Stationery																				
Toys and requisites for games																				
Wood-manufacture of																				
Articles imported by post (not specified)																				
All other articles unenumerated																				
Total value of Other Articles																				
Total value of Articles manufactured and partly manufactured																				
Merchandise—																				
{ Free																				
{ Dutiable																				
Total																				
Treasure—																				
{ Gold																				
{ Silver																				
Total																				
Grand total of imports of merchandise and treasure																				
Stores—																				
Treasure—																				
Gold																				
Silver																				
Government—																				
Total, Stores and Treasure																				

C.—TRADE—continued.

(55)—Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufacture and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1894-95 and 1895-96.

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria-Hungary.				Belgium.				France.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
I. Animals, living ... No.	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
II. Articles of Food and Drink—																
Bees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honey ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Refined or crystallized in- cluding sugar candy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., molasses, and jaggery or gaur and other saccharine produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other articles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of articles of Food and Drink ...	...	1,375	...	1,990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,521	3,521
III. Metals, and Manufactures of Metals—																
A. Hardware and cutlery ... Val.	...	12,114	...	19,769	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Metals—																
Copper ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron ...	...	1,480	...	...	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	...
Other metals unnumera- ted ...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Metals ...	...	1,550	...	...	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Machinery and Millwork ... Val.	...	3,109	...	2,890	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Metals and Manufactures of Metals ...	...	16,773	...	22,180	...	580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	...
IV. Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics and Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	...	578	...	905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs, medicines and nar- cotics, dyeing and tanning materials ...	...	5,326	...	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Chemicals, Drugs, &c. ...	...	5,904	...	2,305	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. Oils—																
Mineral—																
Kerosene ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils ...	...	909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Oils ...	...	909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Raw Materials and Unmanufactured articles—																
Gums and resins ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and coverings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria-Hungary.				Belgium.				France.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
I. Animals, living ... No.	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. Articles of Food and Drink—																
Bees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honey ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Refined or crystallized in- cluding sugar candy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., molasses, and jaggery or gaur and other saccharine produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other articles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of articles of Food and Drink ...	...	1,763,102	...	1,864,501	...	15,001,173	...	15,641,03	...	2,10,277	...	1,10,615	...	70,30,080	...	82,30,708
III. Metals, and Manufactures of Metals—																
A. Hardware and cutlery ... Val.	...	8,540	...	5,305	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Metals—																
Copper ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron ...	...	12,827	...	1,57,064	...	18,24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other metals unnumera- ted ...	...	2,445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Metals ...	...	85,225	...	1,62,406	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Machinery and Millwork ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Metals and Manufactures of Metals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(555)—Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufacture and value of treasures exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

[illegible]

(55)—Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufacture and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

[illegible][illegible]

C.—TRADE—continued.

(35)—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 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

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[illegible]

C.—TRADE—continued.

(55)—Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and of Indian produce and manufacture and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued

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C.—TRADE—continued.

(5b).—Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and of Indian produce and manufacture and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

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[illegible]

C.—TRADE—continued.

(5)—Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and of Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria-Hungary.				Belgium.				France.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—contd.																
IV. Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—																
Chemicals—																
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—																
Tobacco—																
Unmanufactured—	831	7,91,355	4,812	6,20,747												
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—																
Indigo—	142,883	2,10,011	160,510	2,25,223	220	3,307	1,497	2,068	792	4,207	493	547	1,038	2,440	5,725	8,735
Myrobolams—	117,480	41,08,752	99,897	69,39,798	831	1,76,763	1,253	2,63,716	994	45,770	760	1,08,000	2,302	5,00,268	3,912	8,55,074
Turneric—	9,113	2,05,774	100,423	2,21,633					9,894	21,973	6,890	15,824	1,037	5,102	1,019	4,031
Other kinds—	24,912	40,454	3,773	18,669	1,004	14,007	1,001	5,604							920	480
Total value of Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					2,007	3,601	1,420	2,008								
V. Oils—																
Essential—	2,683	55,10,089	5,716	81,02,018												
Vegetable, not essential—	1,314,938	14,00,914	682,607	7,83,270	69,019	73,003	22,070	20,207								
All other sorts—	7,037	2,405	8,730	9,048												
Total of Oils—	1,824,653	14,44,214	690,653	8,73,298	58,010	73,003	22,070	20,207								
VI. Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—																
Cotton and resins (excluding Gutta and Gambier)—	192,954	50,90,139	233,068	69,81,650	41,013	11,31,406	17,097	4,77,279								
Hemp—	984	4,105	893	5,081												
Hides and Skins—	12,122	1,31,127	15,743	1,80,570												
Hides, raw—																
Skins, raw—	724	48,035	866	49,977												
Horns—	21,543	23,369	2,637	1,06,003												
Jewellery—	2,719	1,35,747														
Precious stones and pearls, unset—																
Manures—																
Animal bones—	109	4,162														
Other kinds—	300	16,250														
Essential—	4,000	19,897	1,135	6,048												
Other than essential—																
Cashew—	173,305	7,84,633	37,898	1,76,923	4,000	17,758			52,119	2,22,503	8,000	32,784	36,488	1,55,624	495	4,013
Cotton—																
Particulate—	61,829	3,46,901	17,920	1,11,122	10,000	61,837	23,048	1,66,349	53,439	3,23,676	23,906	1,51,625	605,787	26,13,005	225,533	14,16,638
Unseed—																
Raw—																
Tea seed—	48,861	2,60,898	12,551	77,130												
Tell or gingelly—																
Other sorts—	684	3,104	9,433	48,002	33,017	1,03,108	5,849	38,400								

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.]

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria-Hungary.				Belgium.				France.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
VII. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured and Textile Fabrics—																
Wax (excluding candles)—	409	40,804	605	70,823												
Wool—																
Wool and other kinds—	50,645	50,645	572,640	5,13,102												
Woolen goods—	455,019	5,83,003		5,01,111												
All other articles, unenumerated—																
Total value of Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—																
Articles manufactured and partly manufactured—																
Cotton—																
Twist and yarn—																
Manufactures—																
Piece goods—																
Other sorts—																
Manufactures of—																
Gunny bags—																
Other kinds—																
Silk goods—																
Woolen goods—																
Other articles unenumerated—																
Total value of Yarns and Textile Fabrics—																
B. Apparel—																
Apparel—																
Roots and shoes—																
Total value of Apparel—																
C. Other articles—																
Cabinetware and furniture—																
Coin manufactures—																
Hides and skins—																
Hides, dressed or tanned—																
Skins, dressed or tanned—																
Jewellery (excluding precious stones and pearls, unset)—																
All other articles, unenumerated—																
Total value of other articles—																
Total value of articles manufactured and partly manufactured—																
Indian produce and manufactures—																
Total—																
Total of Foreign and Indian—																
Treasure—																
Gold—																
Silver—																
Total—																
Grand Total—																
Government Stores—																
Do. Treasury—																
Total—																

(65)—Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and of Indian produce and manufacture and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued

[illegible]

(55)—Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and of Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

Articles.	Reunion (Bourbon).				United States.				Aden.				Arabia.				Ceylon.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES— <i>cont.</i>																				
IV. Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—																				
Chemicals—																				
Drugs and medicines—																				
Drugs and medicines—																				
Tobacco—																				
Unmanufactured	2,100	6,000	3,400																	
Manufactured	350																			
Dyeing and tanning materials—																				
Indigo																				
Myrobalsam																				
Other kinds																				
Total value of Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials.	1,550		3,400																	
V. Oils—																				
Essential	4,381	3,980	5,052	4,746																
Vegetable, not essential																				
All other sorts																				
Total of Oils.	4,381	3,980	5,052	4,746																
VI. Raw Materials and unmanufactured Articles—																				
Cotton																				
Gums and resins (excluding Cash and Gambier)																				
Hemp																				
Hides and skins—																				
Hides, raw																				
Skins, raw																				
Horns																				
Jewellery—																				
Precious stones and pearls, unset																				
Manured bones																				
Other kinds																				
Seeds—																				
Essential	20	120																		
Other than essential—																				
Cashew																				
Cotton																				
Mustard																				
Mustard																				
Poppy																				
Rape																				
Tea seed																				
Til or gingelly																				
Other sorts																				

[illegible]

C.—TRADE—continued.

(55)—Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and of Indian produce and manufacture and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

Articles.	China.				Japan.				Persia.				Russia in Asia.				Straits Settlements.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—cont.	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101
IV. Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Materials for Dyeing and Tanning																				
Chemicals																				
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—																				
Val.																				
Drugs and medicines																				
Val.																				
Tobacco—																				
Unmanufactured																				
Manufactured																				
Dyeing and Tanning materials—																				
Indigo																				
Myrabolams																				
Turneric																				
Other kinds																				
Total value of Chemicals, drugs, medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning materials																				
V. Oils—																				
Essential																				
Vegetable, not essential																				
All other sorts																				
Total of oils																				
VI. Raw Materials and Unmanufactured articles—																				
Cotton and resin (excluding Gutch and Gambier)																				
Hemp																				
Hides and skins—																				
Hides, raw																				
Skins, raw																				
Horns																				
Jewellery—																				
Precious stones and pearls, unset																				
Manures—																				
Animal hoofs																				
Other kinds																				
Seeds																				
Essential																				
Other than essential—																				
Castor																				
Cotton																				
Earthnuts																				
Mixed																				
Peanut																				
Rape																				
Tea seed																				
Til or sunflower																				
Other sorts																				

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[CHAPTER IV.]

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.]

(cxli)

Articles.	China.				Japan.				Persia.				Russia in Asia.				Straits Settlements.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
Wax (excluding candles)																				
Wood—																				
Wax and other kinds																				
Val.																				
Wax																				
All other articles unenumerated																				
Total Value of Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles																				
VII. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured—																				
A. Yarn and Textile Fabrics—																				
Cotton—																				
Twist and yarn																				
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods																				
Other sorts																				
Manufactures of—																				
Gunny bags																				
Other kinds																				
Silk goods																				
Woolen goods																				
Other articles, unenumerated.																				
Total Value of Yarns and Textile Fabrics																				
B. Apparel—																				
Apparel																				
Boots and shoes																				
Val.																				
Boots and shoes																				
Total value of apparel																				
C. Other articles—																				
Cabinetware and furniture																				
Val.																				
Other manufactures																				
Hides and skins—																				
Hides, dressed or tanned																				
Val.																				
Skins, dressed or tanned																				
Val.																				
Jewellery (excluding precious stones and pearls, unset)																				
Val.																				
All other articles, unenumerated																				
Total value of other articles																				
Total Value of Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured																				
Indian produce and manu- (Dutiable																				
factures.																				
Total																				
Total of Foreign and Indian																				
Treasure—																				
{ Gold																				
{ Silver																				
Total																				
Grand Total																				
Government Stores																				
Do. Treasure																				
Total																				

C.—TRADE—continued.

(55)—Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and of Indian produce and manufacture and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

Articles.	Turkey in Asia.				Other countries in Asia.				Victoria.				Other countries.				Total.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES— <i>cont.</i>	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121
IV. Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—																				
Chemicals—																				
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—																				
Drugs and medicines—																				
Unmanufactured—																				
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—																				
Indigo—																				
Myrobolans—																				
Turneric—																				
Other kinds—																				
Total value of Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—																				
V. Oils—																				
Essential—																				
Vegetable not essential—																				
All other sorts—																				
Total value of Oils—																				
VI. Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—																				
Cotton—																				
Gums and resins (excluding Gutta and Gambier)—																				
Hemp—																				
Hides and skins—																				
Hides, raw—																				
Skins, raw—																				
Horns—																				
Jewellery—																				
Precious stones and pearls, Val.—																				
Manures—																				
Animal bones—																				
Other kinds—																				
Seeds—																				
Essential—																				
Other than essential—																				
Cotton—																				
Earthnuts—																				
Linseed—																				
Mustard—																				
Poppy—																				
Rapeseed—																				
Til or gingely—																				
Other sorts—																				

Articles.	Turkey in Asia.				Other countries in Asia.				Victoria.				Other countries.				Total.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
VII. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured—																				
A. Yarn and Textile fabrics—																				
Cotton—																				
Wool—																				
Woolen—																				
Woolen goods—																				
Woolen goods, unenumerated—																				
Total value of raw materials and unmanufactured articles—																				
Yarn—																				
Textile fabrics—																				
Woolen—																				
Woolen goods—																				
Woolen goods, unenumerated—																				
Total value of Yarns and Textile Fabrics—																				
B. Apparel—																				
Apparel—																				
Foot and shoes—																				
Total value of Apparel—																				
C. Other Articles—																				
Cabinetware and furniture—																				
Coin manufactures—																				
Hides and skins—																				
Hides, dressed or tanned—																				
Skins, dressed or tanned—																				
Jewellery (excluding precious stones and pearls, unenumerated)—																				
All other articles, unenumerated—																				
Total value of Other Articles—																				
Total value of Articles Manufactured and partly manufactured—																				
Indian produce and manufacture—																				
Total—																				
Total of Foreign and Indian—																				
Treasure—																				
Gold—																				
Silver—																				
Total—																				
Grand Total—																				
Government Stores—																				
Do.—																				
Total—																				

C.—TRADE—continued.

(56)—Statement of customs duty collected on the principal and other articles of merchandise, subject to duty on imports or exports at ports in the Presidency of Madras, during the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96.

Articles.	Amount of duty collected.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
IMPORTS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Special rates of duty.</i>				
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	49,188	12,968	53,930	27,869
Liquors—				
Ale, beer and porter	23,117	23,084	33,211	33,210
Spirits and liqueurs	10,00,645	10,00,126	10,23,808	10,23,219
Wines	58,033	57,630	57,777	56,847
Other sorts	14	14	15	15
Opium	1,180	1,126	173	173
Salt	18,746	15,746	2,465	2,465
Salted fish	5,752	3,706	5,637	5,637
<i>General duties.</i>				
Articles of food and drink—				
Coffee	150	150	179	177
Fruits and vegetables	9,481	8,375	14,050	14,050
Mineral and aerated waters and all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages	37	37	192	192
Provisions, oilman's stores, and groceries	48,196	47,913	51,856	51,692
Spices	72,382	72,282	94,979	94,979
Sugar, including saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionery.	2,750	2,750	3,062	3,062
Tea	391	391	460	460
Chemical products and preparations	48,630	48,627	55,494	55,393
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	53,787	53,654	34,567	34,568
Dyeing and tanning materials	11,579	11,510	6,059	6,580
Metals and manufactures of metals—				
Hardware and cutlery	79,210	79,174	72,497	70,385
Metals—				
Copper	19,106	18,984	20,034	20,030
Iron	17,251	17,213	31,030	30,914
Silver bullion and coin	400	400	315	315
Steel	4,251	3,938	4,790	4,655
Tin	18,421	18,421	24,095	24,095
Other metals and manufactures of metals (including machinery and component parts thereof)	67,264	66,076	69,930	69,928
Oils—				
Petroleum	3,43,645	3,43,375	2,44,815	2,44,815
Other sorts	5,043	4,556	7,205	7,205
Other articles, unmanufactured and manufactured				
Apparel, &c.	1,26,401	1,26,013	1,17,511	1,17,301
Cotton, articles made of—				
Twist and yarn	1,61,252	1,61,229	3,10,335	3,09,255
Piece-goods—				
Grey	2,00,983	2,00,601	3,56,549	3,51,428
White	74,241	74,241	1,50,122	1,47,089
Coloured, &c.	1,20,818	1,20,746	2,16,469	2,13,993
Other goods	1,136	1,136	4,315	4,315
Sewing thread	1,017	1,017	1,655	1,655
Other sorts of manufactures	491	491	3,238	3,238
Paints and colours, painter's materials, &c.	18,841	8,841	10,045	10,043
Paper and pasteboard	23,023	23,023	24,367	24,366
Silk, raw and manufactured	3,182	3,182	5,488	5,488
Stationery	25,291	25,257	22,060	22,051
Umbrellas	2,095	2,095	2,172	2,172
Wood and timber and articles made of wood	7,648	7,648	16,071	16,071
Woollen goods	27,135	27,135	21,003	21,003
Imports by post			8,360	8,360
All other articles not enumerated	1,93,050	1,92,776	2,12,265	2,11,726
Total Duty on Imports	29,38,854	28,96,452	34,02,950	33,55,634
Exports.				
Grain and pulse—				
Rice (in the husk)	1,20,628	1,20,190	1,24,898	1,23,794
Do. (not in the husk)	4,53,633	4,51,233	3,11,886	3,11,236
Total	5,74,261	5,71,423	4,36,784	4,35,030

C.—TRADE—continued.

(57)—Statement showing the 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 1894-95 and 1895-96.

Ports.	Merchandise.						Treasure.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.		1894-95.	1895-96.
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.		
Imports.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
From Bengal	89,54,891	1,36,34,655	23,96,068	21,04,850	1,13,50,959	1,57,39,511	16,977	36,900
Bombay	1,26,55,093	1,35,67,045	1,27,69,939	1,17,64,881	2,48,25,072	2,53,31,926	7,46,852	3,54,215
Scinde	1,60,298	82,755	8,950	3,604	1,69,148	86,359	...	...
British Burma	67,75,730	62,17,200	89,014	74,938	68,64,744	62,92,186	...	...
From British ports in other Presidencies, Total	2,70,46,002	3,35,01,655	1,52,63,921	1,39,48,327	4,32,09,923	4,74,49,932	7,63,829	3,91,115
From British ports within the Presidency	1,50,87,522	1,75,33,865	22,15,074	20,33,042	1,73,02,596	1,95,61,867	11,07,125	4,90,300
From Cochin	61,431	64,821	...	...	61,431	64,821	...	...
Cutch	12,459	2,905	...	...	12,459	2,905	900	...
Damaun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign Konkan	50	...	...	...	50	...	...	...
Goa	3,58,143	4,19,318	1,294	2,062	3,59,437	4,21,380	59,740	61,900
Gackwar's Territories	43,968	...	...	...	43,968	...	...	...
Karikal	10	170	81	192	91	362	...	...
Kattywar	1,00,516	80,932	7,914	6,268	1,08,730	87,220	225	...
Mahé	2,643	519	19,309	12,971	21,953	13,490	...	...
Pondicherry	26,939	6,829	8,501	10,383	35,440	17,215	...	...
Travancore	80,370	1,14,979	4,069	3,777	84,439	1,18,756	...	...
From Indian ports not British, Total	6,86,835	6,90,493	41,163	55,656	7,28,003	7,26,149	60,665	51,900
All Ports, Total	4,37,20,359	5,17,26,013	1,75,20,103	1,60,11,985	6,12,40,522	6,77,37,999	20,21,819	9,33,315
Government Stores and Treasure	10,62,668	11,10,814	10,64,987	5,29,899	21,27,655	16,40,713	31,39,500	17,04,000
Exports.								
To Bengal	1,26,09,179	1,09,12,053	1,50,275	2,20,879	1,27,68,454	1,11,32,932	34,000	38,500
Bombay	1,32,48,454	1,36,82,572	56,889	63,377	1,33,05,343	1,37,40,949	16,850	13,000
Scinde	4,39,937	3,28,191	3,420	3,391	4,43,357	3,29,582	...	...
British Burma	66,87,537	84,39,757	3,02,760	2,32,894	69,60,297	86,71,651	...	...
To British ports in other Presidencies, Total	3,29,65,107	3,33,69,578	5,22,344	5,15,541	3,34,77,451	3,38,75,114	50,850	49,500
To British ports within the Presidency	1,64,28,956	1,63,27,811	21,33,443	19,73,001	1,75,62,399	1,83,00,812	12,08,675	4,66,700
To Cochin	2,92,024	14,23,218	3,140	3,903	2,95,164	14,27,211	...	...
Cutch	4,45,041	4,76,537	1,400	10	4,46,441	4,76,547	...	...
Damaun	86	19	...	...	86	19	...	...
Diu	390	...	...	...	390	...	...	...
Goa	7,03,339	5,59,438	1,729	3,753	7,95,068	5,63,196	...	...
Karikal	1,820	1,745	80	539	1,900	2,284	...	...
Kattywar	9,34,553	10,09,084	203	250	9,34,766	10,09,334	...	...
Mahé	1,218	4,278	294	2,076	1,512	6,353	...	...
Pondicherry	68,976	72,001	45,716	1,80,916	1,04,692	2,52,917	...	...
Travancore	25,07,445	16,57,804	79,518	29,516	25,86,963	16,87,320	...	...
To Indian ports not British, Total	50,54,892	52,04,124	1,32,080	2,21,657	51,68,972	54,25,181	...	4,850
To all ports, Total	5,34,18,955	5,49,91,508	27,57,857	27,09,599	5,62,06,822	5,76,01,107	12,59,425	5,21,060
Government Stores and Treasure	3,97,573	5,58,833	7,67,889	6,05,516	11,65,472	11,64,349	26,67,567	10,17,911

C.—TRADE—continued.

(58)—Statement showing the number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared with cargoes from, and to, foreign countries at the ports in the Presidency of Madras in the official year 1895-96, compared with the totals of the year 1894-95.

Countries.	British.		British Indian.		French.		Dutch.		Arabian.		German.	
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Entered.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
United Kingdom	100	246,609	103	214,831								
Austria-Hungary			14	31,157								
France			2	3,723								
Belgium			1	1,913								
Germany			1	1,913								
Holland												
Italy												
Cape Colony												
Africa (East Coast)												
Mauritius												
Reunion												
Natal												
Aden												
United States												
Arabia												
Japan												
Oeyton												
Maldives												
Mokran												
Persia												
Straits Settlements												
Russia in Asia												
Turkey in Asia												
Australia												
Other countries												
Total for 1895-96	585	590,210	622	553,070	11	10,821	17	21,318			86	70,945
Total for 1894-95	580	591,801	675	564,727	19	11,194	14	14,170			86	68,317

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[CHAPTER IV.]

C.—TRADE—continued.

(58)—Statement showing the number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared with cargoes from, and to, foreign countries at the ports in the Presidency of Madras in the official year 1895-96, compared with the totals of the year 1894-95—continued.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.] (cxlvii)

Countries.	Austro-Hungarian.		Other Nationalities.		Total, Foreign.		Native Craft.		Grand Total for 1895-96.		Grand Total for 1894-95.	
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Entered.	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
United Kingdom	1	1,173	2	9,848	5	10,002	105	250,701	105	250,701	101	250,418
Austria-Hungary					1	1,173	1	1,173	1	1,173		1,173
France					2	4,231	2	4,231	2	4,231		4,231
Belgium					31	59,968	32	61,562	32	61,562		61,562
Germany												
Holland												
Italy												
Cape Colony												
Africa (East Coast)												
Mauritius												
Reunion												
Natal												
Aden												
United States												
Arabia												
Japan												
Oeyton												
Maldives												
Mokran												
Persia												
Straits Settlements												
Russia in Asia												
Turkey in Asia												
Australia												
Other countries												
Total for 1895-96	11	12,003	14	10,500	92	103,493	647	692,712	653	611,422	...	...
Total for 1894-95	11	14,118	12	16,151	64	106,418	33,451	660	611,422	611,422	...	...

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C.—TRADE—continued.

(59)—Statement showing the number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared in ballast from, and to, foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Madras in the official year 1895-96, compared with the totals of the year 1894-95.

Countries.	British.		British Indian.		French.		Dutch.		Other Nationalities.	
	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
United Kingdom ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	2	2,080	2	5,210	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	1	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,283	...
France ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (East Coast) ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	1	1,764	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Colony ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	1	1,679	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natal ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	1	1,343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	2	4,259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	2	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	119	86,335	69	32,704	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	1	517	1	1,915	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia in Asia ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	1	1,663	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1895-96 ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	127	100,310	75	45,901	3	6,108	...	...	3	5,393
Total for 1894-95 ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	4	2,017	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2,017
Total for 1894-95 ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	135	91,645	60	48,466	1	1,693	...	...	...	...
Total for 1894-95 ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	8	1,898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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[CHAPTER IV.]

C.—TRADE—continued.

(59)—Statement showing the number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared in ballast from, and to, foreign countries at the ports in the Presidency of Madras in the official year 1895-96, compared with the totals of the year 1894-95—continued.

Countries.	Total Foreign.		Native Craft.		Grand Total for 1895-96.		Grand Total for 1894-95.	
	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
United Kingdom ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (East Coast) ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Colony ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natal ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia in Asia ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1895-96 ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	6	11,471	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1894-95 ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	6	2,017	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1894-95 ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	1	1,033	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1894-95 ... {Steam ... {Sailing ...	3	1,613	...	...	...	...	...	...

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.]

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C.—TRADE—continued.

(60)—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 1895-96, compared with the totals of the year 1894-95.

Ports.	British.		British Indian.		Foreign.		Native Craft.		Total for 1895-96.		Total for 1894-95.				
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
	YES.	TONS.	YES.	TONS.	YES.	TONS.	YES.	TONS.	YES.	TONS.	YES.	TONS.	TONS.		
With cargoes from or to—															
Bengal	182	307,814	231	3,500	27	6,031	11	1,532	5	714	210	260,024	245	553,007	
Bombay	89	161,578	147	109,407	109	104,250	30	2,832	2,703	93,402	3,092	483,083	3,092	360,157	
Madras	133	216,439	183	11,001	38	539	1,215	1,635	161	14,372	171	18,650	88	5,737	
British Burma							...	7	8	965	155	294,083	237	331,021	
British Ports in other Presi-															
dencies, Total	379	680,131	562	1,040,387	104	111,120	135	44,539	104	94,791	2,909	1,355,039	2,879	1,039,060	
British Ports within the Presi-															
dency	2,663	4,450,559	2,320	3,341,678	405	317,400	203	22,796	242	25,064	12,830	4,434,959	12,241	4,031,198	
Indian Ports not British	112	190,783	108	4,796	12	7,013	106	8,388	422	13,251	199	210,452	655	224,101	
Total for 1895-96	3,164	5,337,473	2,985	4,01,982	849	435,633	534	76,723	707	133,910	11,608	6,032,507	17,464	6,032,507	
Total for 1894-95	3,364	5,360,195	3,251	420,000	749	307,235	415	70,501	555	117,092	71,037	340,000	11,989	15,703	
In ballast from or to—															
Bengal	3	7,098	39	...	8	1,432	3	3,273	13	1,732	10	8,850	63	56,410	
Bombay	10	14,177	6	...	2	23	21	800	28	2,012	380	43,601	380	10,769	
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
British Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
British Ports in other Presi-															
dencies, Total	13	21,275	64	...	11	2,865	21	806	31	3,616	1,119	63,179	433	140,893	
British Ports within the Presi-															
dency	19	20,125	143	57,112	382	77,837	117	3,819	199	4,790	5,536	220,543	6,180	464,631	
Indian Ports not British	2	2,895	...	...	...	...	323	6,959	122	604	949	41,510	102	2,730	
Total for 1895-96	34	40,325	212	381,164	261	57,918	403	11,014	232	9,880	7,024	315,632	6,780	608,259	
Total for 1894-95	34	64,943	192	390,420	260	56,886	378	7,612	119	9,630	6,810	7,448	303,494	6,493	303,494

[CHAPTER IV.]

[PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.] (cli)

D.—PUBLIC WORKS.

(61)—Statement showing the expenditure of money in the Public Works Department during the year 1895-96.

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.						
Accommodation for troops, European	...	...	...	...	...	...
New buildings including subsidiary, auxiliary and hospital accommodation—	...	...	...	...	...	...
In the plains	...	378	—204	13,249	13,423	...
In the hills	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old buildings including subsidiary, auxiliary and hospital accommodation—	...	...	...	...	...	...
In the plains	...	...	230	...	230	...
In the hills	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improvements to existing buildings—	...	...	...	...	...	...
In the plains	...	...	...	...	...	...
In the hills	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings for Officers—	...	...	...	...	...	...
In the plains	...	504	...	937	1,441	...
In the hills	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary accommodation—	...	...	...	...	...	...
In the plains	...	...	...	...	...	...
In the hills	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings for Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. for Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. for Infantry	...	...	732	9,828	10,560	...
Rest houses	...	...	...	612	612	...
Ordnance buildings	...	...	1,383	100	1,483	...
Commissariat buildings	...	...	839	2,007	2,846	...
Staff and miscellaneous	...	...	7,464	11,225	18,689	...
Shed	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roads to hill stations or lines of military communication	...	...	...	35	35	...
General cantonment works	...	...	1,883	4,633	6,516	...
Fortifications	...	...	12	5,102	5,114	...
Dockyard or Naval buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rents of buildings or compensation for quarters	...	...	...	4,708	4,708	...
Total, Military Works	...	882	11,899	52,532	65,313	13,877
IMPERIAL.						
CIVIL WORKS.						
Meteorological	...	...	1,879	...	1,879	...
Salt	...	...	—184	—8	—192	...
Post office	...	...	9,078	10,571	20,649	...
Telegraph	...	...	971	6,213	7,184	...
Total, Civil Works	...	...	12,644	16,776	29,420	6,677
Grand Total, Imperial Ordinary	...	882	24,543	69,308	94,733	20,554
PROVINCIAL.						
CIVIL WORKS.						
Civil Buildings.						
Land revenue	...	...	6,56,383	42,129	6,98,512	...
Excise and customs	...	...	42,320	1,749	44,069	...
Residence for Local Government	...	...	50,331	39,086	89,417	...
Secretariat Offices	...	...	4,416	6,905	11,321	...
Finance and currency	...	...	97	3,624	3,721	...
Board of Revenue	...	...	324	2,405	2,729	...
Political Agencies	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stamps and Stationery	...	...	1,616	111	1,727	...
Museums	...	...	...	636	636	...
Monuments and antiquities	...	...	376	1,770	2,146	...
Law and Justice	...	...	32,177	22,375	54,552	...
Churches	...	...	706	12,932	13,638	...
Burial grounds	...	...	...	911	911	...
Jails	...	...	23,712	10,541	34,253	...
Police	...	...	98,829	11,743	1,10,572	...
Educational	...	...	2,42,223	7,204	2,49,427	...
Medical	...	...	62,894	13,209	76,103	...
Public Works buildings	1,733	3,010	...	...	...	...
Registration	1,523	6,234	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	91,135	3,152	94,287	...
Printing	9,831	13,800	...	...	...	...
Marine	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forest	...	...	10,220	243	10,463	...
Communications.						
Mettled and bridged roads	...	...	70,596	1,56,183	2,26,779	...
District roads unmettled and unraised	...	...	103	...	103	...
Boat, bridges and ferries	...	...	476	...	476	...

D.—PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

(61)—Statement showing the expenditure of money in the Public Works Department during the year 1895-96—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.	
PROVINCIAL—cont.						
CIVIL WORKS—cont.						
<i>Miscellaneous Public Improvements.</i>						
Improvements to towns	...	...	1,173	22,073	23,246	...
Water-supply	...	...	— 469	— 678	— 1,087	...
Harbours	...	...	...	19	19	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	6,986	111	7,097	...
Total, Provincial, Civil Works	13,137	23,044	15,12,522	4,06,116	19,54,819	5,59,160
INCORPORATED LOCAL AND EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.						
INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.						
<i>Communications.</i>						
Unmetalled roads	...	...	— 933	13,370	12,437	...
Navigable canals	...	...	4,105	1,401	5,506	...
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	...	9,336	9,336	...
Boat, bridges and ferries	...	...	336	2,888	3,224	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	83	...	83	...
<i>Miscellaneous Public Improvements.</i>						
Water-supply	...	...	...	97	97	...
Total, Incorporated Local Funds	...	...	3,591	27,092	30,683	14,466
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.						
<i>Civil Buildings.</i>						
University fee fund—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Educational	...	...	...	2,450	2,450	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	2,294	2,294	...
Port fund—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Light-house	...	...	...	15	15	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	9,230	723	9,953	...
<i>Miscellaneous Public Improvements.</i>						
Harbour	...	...	53,240	503	53,748	...
Lighting	...	...	3,634	319	3,953	...
Sewage and drainage	...	...	...	1,175	1,175	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	3,448	3,120	6,577	...
Total, Excluded Local Funds	...	...	69,552	10,613	80,165	13,726
Total, Incorporated and Excluded Local Funds	...	...	73,143	37,705	1,10,848	28,192
<i>Abstract.</i>						
Imperial Military Works	...	882	11,899	52,532	65,313	13,877
Do. Civil Works	...	...	12,644	16,776	29,420	6,677
Provincial do.	13,137	23,044	15,12,522	4,06,116	19,54,819	5,59,160
Local, Incorporated and Excluded	...	...	73,143	37,705	1,10,848	28,192
Total, Buildings and Roads	13,137	23,926	16,10,208	5,13,129	21,00,400	6,07,906

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

(62)—*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 the end of, 1895-96.*

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.

Works.	Capital outlay.				Receipts during 1895-96.		Working charges during 1895-96 in- cluding interest (difference between revenue and working expenses).		Net results including interests.					
	Direct.		Indirect.		Direct revenue.		Indirect rev- enue.		Total.		Rate per cent.		Rate per cent.	
	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expendi- ture.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
MAJOR WORKS (PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS).	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Godavari delta system	1,33,12,000	13,376	1,00,32,005	311	18,03,956	24,33,435	1,48,020	25,82,055	6,47,612	10,34,443	4,37,015	14,07,433	11-07	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967	1,13,76,820	19,332	8,04,583	20,75,562	1,46,196	22,22,033	7,16,910	15,05,173	6,44,513	10,00,005	87-09	...
Gistna do.	1,40,00,044	5,45,967												

E.—RAILWAYS.

(63)—For the Calendar year 1895.

Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles opened.	Passengers carried during the year.				Receipts from passengers.	Receipts from merchandise and military stores.	Receipts from railway materials and coal.	Gross earnings from coaching, goods, telegraph and sundries.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Number of European and East Indian staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total capital expenditure up to 31st December 1895.
			First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Total.									
Madras (including Kolar Gold Fields State Railway).	...	* 840.22	26,768	117,237	9,339,737	9,483,742	41,75,029	57,43,577	4,92,301	1,13,53,713	54,08,603	59,45,110	1,224	12,519	12,09,00,218
South Indian (including Villupuram-Dharmavaram Section).	...	1,041.59	21,649	223,046	12,011,886	12,256,581	44,13,561	39,27,685	1,17,756	89,14,948	50,03,632	39,11,396	749	11,923	7,68,38,604
Māyavaram-Muttupet.	...	53.99	353	10,972	999,737	1,011,064	1,71,809	50,591	12,392	2,42,023	1,48,355	93,668	4	422	24,47,338

* Includes 42½ miles double lines.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(64)—Land revenue for the year 1895-96.

	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		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.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years	...	50,76,700	...	49,30,081	89,32,178	4,43,50,326	24,02,920	6,946	1,16,946	
From settled estates added to rent-roll during the present year	...	...	...	...						
From settled estates taken off rent-roll during the present year	...	...	...	...						
Income from sale of Government estates	...	26,202	...	82,957						
Ryotwari collections	...	...	...	...	4,82,69,466					
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in the above	...	4,68,31,407	...	...						
Total	...	5,39,34,318	...	5,32,82,504	89,32,178	4,43,50,326	24,02,920	6,946	1,16,946	

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*.

REVENUE AND FINANCE—continued.

(65)—Account of the gross and net revenue for the year 1895-96.

Source 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 grantees.			
Imperial and Provincial.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land revenue	5,32,82,504	35,655	51,99,950	6,52,247	5,42,288	64,90,440	4,67,92,064	...
Salt	1,93,74,839	31,276	23,01,964	4,79,935	...	23,13,175	1,71,61,714	...
Stamps	79,07,821	57,516	3,55,350	...	...	4,42,846	75,24,475	...
Excise	1,43,84,159	10,629	6,99,332	3,615	...	7,13,607	1,36,70,452	...
Customs	40,55,270	49,601	2,81,883	1,43,507	...	4,20,791	36,35,479	...
Assessed taxes	23,50,722	24,356	23,619	...	...	47,975	23,02,747	...
Forest	21,10,569	30,561	14,44,555	...	...	14,75,516	6,35,053	...
Registration	12,22,239	4,492	8,16,539	...	...	8,21,631	4,01,208	...
Tributes	34,40,519	...	...	...	...	...	34,40,519	...
Post office	1,21,42,247	...	1,44,70,199	...	...	1,44,70,199	...	23,27,952
Telegraph	8,15,677	...	5,40,899	...	...	5,40,899	2,74,778	...
Receipts in aid of superannuation and pensions	1,23,479	88	...	...	...	88	1,28,391	...
Public works (Imperial)	3,33,704	...	...	...	...	...	3,33,704	...
Railways (Imperial)	1,34,00,969	...	...	...	...	...	1,34,00,969	...
Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sundry other sources of income.	41,204	182	...	...	...	182	41,022	...
Total ...	13,66,69,312	3,35,086	2,60,84,071	12,84,334	5,42,288	2,82,45,749	10,74,23,563	...
Deduct Provincial share ...	2,04,72,371	1,22,168	76,34,498	...	...	77,56,686	2,17,15,685	...
Net Imperial ...	10,61,96,941	2,12,868	1,84,49,573	12,44,334	5,42,288	2,04,89,063	8,57,07,878	...
Provincial.								
Provincial share as above	2,04,72,371	1,22,168	76,34,498	...	...	77,56,686	2,17,15,685	...
Law and justice { A. Courts of Law.	7,42,038	97,301	...	...	...	97,301	4,44,737	...
{ B. Jails	4,83,953	18	...	...	...	18	4,83,935	...
Police	4,80,469	131	...	...	...	131	4,80,238	...
Marine	1,13,156	...	...	...	...	...	1,13,156	...
Education	1,94,649	307	...	...	...	307	1,94,333	...
Medical	1,33,579	779	...	...	...	779	1,32,800	...
Scientific and other minor departments	2,16,909	2,714	...	...	...	2,714	2,14,195	...
Stationery and printing	1,32,942	91	...	...	...	91	1,32,851	...
Public works and irrigation	6,09,568	...	...	...	...	...	6,09,568	...
Superannuations and pensions	40,248	101	...	...	...	101	40,147	...
Miscellaneous	1,75,410	213	...	...	...	213	1,75,197	...
Total, Provincial ...	3,28,01,283	2,23,843	76,34,498	...	...	78,58,341	2,40,42,942	...
Incorporated Local Funds not at the unfettered disposal of Government.								
Local Funds Act of 1884 { Rates and cesses on lands.	49,71,193	13,877	...	...	...	13,877	...	...
{ Educational receipts	2,27,111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Medical receipts	22,711	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Miscellaneous receipts	11,09,408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Public Works receipts	10,16,688	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Service Funds { Deduction from land revenue	25,34,155	45,990	...	...	...	45,990	...	...
{ Rates and cesses of lands.	26,14,537	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Miscellaneous	463	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irrigation Cess Funds	61,379	1,292	...	...	...	1,292	...	...
Sundry other Funds	0,355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Incorporated Local Funds ...	1,25,64,017	61,159	...	...	...	61,159	1,25,02,858	...
Excluded Funds.								
Port and other funds	7,67,199	...	...	...	...	...	7,67,169	...
Grand Total from all sources ...	15,23,29,440	4,07,870	2,60,84,071	12,84,334	5,42,288	2,84,08,563	12,39,20,877	...

REVENUE AND FINANCE—continued.

(66)—*Account of expenditure from the net revenue for the year 1895-96.*

Subject of expenditure.		Accounts.	
		1894-95.	1895-96.
<i>Imperial and Provincial.</i>		RS.	RS.
Civil and political establishments and contingencies	...	14,04,127	14,03,651
Military charges	...	3,38,89,507	...
Marine charges	...	47,697	14,970
Ecclesiastical charges	...	3,87,706	4,20,554
Superannuation allowances and pensions	...	14,88,746	15,24,812
Public Works { Civil	...	1,65,79,652	1,79,21,293
{ Military	...	5,66,201	7,01,614
{ Irrigation	...	28,36,162	28,79,948
Miscellaneous	...	3,22,161	3,94,178
Total, Imperial and Provincial	...	5,75,28,890	2,53,21,012
Deduct Provincial share	...	26,04,029	26,09,563
Net Imperial	...	5,49,24,870	2,27,11,449
<i>Provincial.</i>			
Provincial share as above	...	26,04,029	26,09,563
Buildings, roads and services	...	25,10,509	33,87,262
Judicial charges	...	45,63,691	45,72,791
Prisons	...	10,26,044	10,34,754
Police	...	43,96,409	45,82,408
Education	...	16,37,981	16,72,414
Medical	...	12,98,482	12,93,959
Stationery and printing	...	8,93,341	9,47,934
Famine relief	...	371	2,243
Irrigation and navigation	...	33,34,395	35,55,632
Miscellaneous railway expenditure	...	7,453	...
Construction of railways	...	2,57,432	2,05,450
Miscellaneous	...	6,27,498	6,34,149
Total, Provincial	...	2,31,42,760	2,44,08,564
<i>Incorporated Local Funds not at the unfettered disposal of Government.</i>			
Local Funds Act V of 1894.	Public Works	39,55,725	42,33,803
	Education	11,43,035	11,68,370
	Hospitals and dispensaries	6,86,711	7,09,798
	Sanitation and public and charitable institutions	6,79,153	7,08,708
	Miscellaneous	6,33,985	6,47,431
Village Service Fund	...	44,35,278	46,12,445
Irrigation Cess Fund	...	57,707	73,162
Sundry other Funds	...	7,073	6,276
Total, Incorporated Local Funds	...	1,16,58,687	1,21,60,073
<i>Excluded Funds.</i>			
Port and Marine Funds	...	6,96,618	5,89,734
University Fee Fund	...	1,58,936	2,05,145
Cantonment Funds	...	21,080	23,261
Total, Excluded Funds	...	8,76,634	8,18,140
Grand Total of expenditure from the net revenue	...	9,06,02,931	6,01,88,226

(67)—*Account of cash receipts and disbursements of the treasuries for the year 1895-96*

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Cash balance of last year	3,76,02,355	Expenditure as per Statement No. II	4,01,88,226
Net revenue as per Statement No. I	12,89,20,877	Stock notes payments	...
Interest on local loans	5,03,773	Interest on Provincial loans	1,59,188
Guaranteed railways	1,19,93,955	Do. on Imperial loans	30,45,439
Southern Mahrattia Railway	4,88,337	Do. on local loans	24,24,181
Service Funds deposits	257,557	Guaranteed railways	53,81,419
Other deposits	2,31,73,052	Southern Mahrattia Railway	7,89,567
Advances repayable	1,00,40,620	Service Funds deposits	31,580
Local loans	5,15,337	Other deposits	2,32,67,883
Bills on local treasuries	31,23,123	Advances	97,21,978
Bills on other Governments	20,02,610	Local loans	8,54,885
Miscellaneous receipts on account of other Governments and London	34,09,265	Bills on local treasuries	31,37,404
Recovery of advances made in London	1,46,852	Bills on other Governments	9,52,556
Departmental balances increased	1,77,412	Miscellaneous payments on account of other Governments and London	18,20,253
		Council bills paid	2,15,551
		Cash remittances to other Governments	2,25,43,413
		Net payments on account of exchange	1,56,14,884
		Net unadjusted debits	1,13,14,777
		London bills outstanding	20,04,708
Total receipts including balance	21,73,33,524		
Deduct disbursements	18,20,30,834		
Cash at the end of the year	3,53,02,690	Total disbursements	18,20,30,834

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS.

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(68)—Statement showing births and deaths registered in the districts of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.

Number.	Population (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians) as per census of 1891.	Districts.	Population (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians) for whom returns were received.	Births.					Deaths.			
				Number of births registered (exclusive of Europeans, Eurasians, and still-births).	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	Number of deaths registered (exclusive of Europeans, Eurasians, and still-births).	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number of males to every 100 females.	Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous 5 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	727,319	Anantapur ...	* 727,319	21,761	29.9	102.6	...	...	11,668	106.4	16.0	20.6
2	890,485	Bellary ...	+ 890,485	31,341	35.7	103.0	...	...	18,810	105.4	21.1	23.9
3	1,199,901	Chingleput ...	1,199,901	46,066	38.4	103.2	...	...	26,897	102.5	22.4	21.7
4	2,003,911	Coimbatore ...	2,003,911	58,303	29.1	103.4	...	...	35,680	106.4	17.8	18.6
5	1,271,721	Cuddapah ...	1,271,721	36,506	28.7	103.4	...	...	26,653	103.4	20.9	22.8
6	1,896,400	Ganjam ...	1,896,400	32,923	17.3	108.9	...	...	25,779	108.6	13.8	11.7
7	2,077,853	Godavari ...	2,077,853	50,596	24.3	105.4	...	...	40,264	106.8	19.4	19.3
8	* 1,855,024	Kistna ...	1,855,024	62,355	33.6	103.3	...	...	33,167	104.1	17.9	22.1
9	817,660	Kurnool ...	817,660	27,405	33.6	101.8	...	...	16,840	104.6	20.6	27.3
10	456,375	Madras ...	456,375	18,561	42.5	104.1	...	...	16,565	99.2	38.0	43.2
11	1,573,318	Madura ...	1,573,318	48,458	33.8	102.1	...	...	29,074	106.6	10.0	20.4
12	2,636,674	Malabar ...	2,636,674	63,308	24.0	108.2	...	...	43,049	114.9	16.5	18.4
13	1,463,357	Nellore ...	1,463,357	38,742	26.5	103.9	...	...	24,133	96.5	24.9	25.2
14	96,765	Nilgiris ...	96,765	2,766	28.5	102.0	...	...	34,325	103.2	16.2	19.0
15	2,113,585	North Arcot ...	2,113,585	60,160	28.5	103.9	...	...	34,731	102.0	17.7	19.0
16	1,961,784	Salem ...	1,961,784	62,692	31.9	103.5	...	...	49,254	105.0	22.7	22.6
17	2,162,336	South Arcot ...	2,162,336	71,084	32.3	103.4	...	...	20,877	109.8	19.8	21.1
18	1,052,002	South Canara ...	1,052,002	31,698	30.1	108.6	...	...	61,423	98.1	23.0	25.8
19	2,227,081	Tanjore ...	2,227,081	64,770	29.1	106.3	...	...	47,948	107.1	25.0	23.2
20	1,915,702	Tinnevely ...	1,915,702	57,618	30.1	106.3	...	...	30,068	99.3	21.9	22.9
21	1,371,720	Trichinopoly ...	1,371,720	40,477	29.5	104.0	...	...	37,618	107.6	20.7	15.8
22	1,842,155	Vizagapatam ...	1,842,155	48,552	26.7	102.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	33,693,179	Total, Madras Presidency ...	33,565,842	976,572	29.1	104.3	9.5	...	658,719	104.8	19.6	20.6

* Includes 19,176, the population of certain villages of Rayadrug taluk transferred from the Bellary district.
 † Excludes 19,170, the population of certain villages transferred to the Anantapur district.

B.—VACCINATION.

(69)—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.
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.					
Government vaccinators ...	16,375	14,906	15,038	13,823	15,667	14,015	18,780	16,717	20,306	17,694
Local Fund do. ...	820,195	768,616	932,209	889,648	948,275	897,051	956,040	874,069	965,873	879,660
Cantonment do. ...	3,253	2,998	5,206	4,806	3,713	3,407	2,727	2,525	4,071	3,827
Zamindári do. ...	6,628	6,430	6,860	6,496	6,359	5,536	5,778	4,904	6,341	5,055
Municipal do. ...	100,830	95,898	106,364	100,813	102,267	98,150	105,576	101,203	103,733	98,716
Dispensaries ...	45,531	36,104	35,958	30,292	26,541	23,079	24,416	20,663	17,526	15,101
Medical subordinates ...	3,804	2,724	4,882	3,827	2,586	1,943	3,505	2,980	2,775	2,214
Total ...	996,274	927,719	1,106,517	1,049,505	1,105,408	1,043,181	1,110,820	1,023,097	1,120,625	1,022,267

C.—HOSPITAL RETURN.

(70)—Statement showing the diseases of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the hospitals and dispensaries of the Madras Presidency.

		Number of in- and out- patients treated during the year 1895.			Number of in-patients treated at the Police hospitals during the year 1895-96.
		In Civil hospitals and dispensaries.	In State hospitals in the Presidency Town.	Total.	
<i>Diseases.</i>					
General diseases—					
Group A.	Small-pox	175	39	214	10
	Cholera	4,394	57	4,451	4
	Dysentery	55,758	3,634	59,392	300
	Malarial fevers	398,885	23,133	422,018	2,516
	Primary syphilis	13,394	878	14,272	83
	Secondary do.	25,129	1,575	26,704	83
	Gonorrhoea	29,602	1,313	30,915	103
	Scurvy	280	62	342	5
	Worms	243,284	10,453	253,737	31
	Debility	12,148	1,250	13,398	22
Do. B.	Rheumatic affections	180,707	8,089	188,796	603
Do. C.	Tubercular do.	3,779	703	4,482	24
Do. D.	Leprosy	5,734	620	6,354	3
Venereal diseases other than those in Group A		9,568	764	10,332	40
All other general diseases		170,101	18,678	188,779	854
Local diseases—					
Diseases of the nervous system		112,034	3,909	115,943	121
Do. of the eye		344,331	9,961	354,295	169
Do. of the ear		212,521	10,183	222,704	45
Do. of the nose		12,593	531	13,124	5
Do. of the circulatory system		6,406	715	7,121	16
Do. of the lungs		12,632	1,040	13,722	156
Other diseases of the respiratory system		135,936	13,948	149,884	363
Diarrhoea		41,740	2,411	44,151	73
Dyspepsia		87,441	3,313	90,754	84
Diseases of the liver		16,718	634	17,352	39
Other diseases of digestive system		432,814	18,737	451,551	478
Goitre		237	21	258	...
Diseases of the spleen		6,848	404	7,252	44
Do. of the lymphatic system		15,348	1,408	16,756	49
Do. of the urinary system		17,584	1,392	18,976	25
Do. of the generative system		35,199	9,132	44,331	69
Do. of the organs of locomotion		19,306	784	20,090	44
Do. of the connective tissue		118,223	7,828	126,051	379
Do. of the skin		450,897	11,002	461,899	583
Ulcers		411,381	8,639	420,020	186
Poisons		10,970	266	11,236	15
General injuries		7,420	350	7,770	4
Local injuries		186,627	11,342	197,969	227
No appreciable disease		1,760	4,028	5,806	93
Total		3,839,354	193,527	4,032,881	7,938

	Surgical operations.	
	Major.	Minor.
At Civil hospitals and dispensaries	7,385	134,330
At State hospitals in the Presidency Town	4,154	23,561
Total	11,539	157,941

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

(71)—Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars in the

Area and population.				Public						
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		University education.		School education, general.				
				Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
141,350	Towns ... 214 Villages ... 66,889 Total ... 57,103	Males ... 17,625,114 Females ... 18,016,714 Total ... 35,641,828	Institutions	For males ...	36	6	528	19,269		
				For females.	1	...	208	763		
				Total ...	37	6	736	20,032		
			Scholars	Males ...	3,392	981	68,007	510,963		
				Females ...	8	3	19,424	81,769		
				Total ...	3,400	984	87,431	591,831		

(72)—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 ...	6,14,008	2,27,426	15,14,444	17,96,358	1,73,463	2,49,407	45,76,611
{ For Females ...	929	...	4,63,348	2,33,028	58,489	16,519	7,72,313
Total ...	6,15,837	2,27,426	19,77,792	20,29,386	2,31,957	2,65,926	53,48,924
2. (a) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	12.59	8.11	18.29	12.83	7.73	5.12	64.67
(b) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	...	02	5.86	70.14	3.20	3.47	82.69
(c) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	1.45	12	17.14	60.16	51	8.29	87.67
(d) Percentages on total expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	9.07	3.35	29.15	29.92	3.42	3.92	78.83
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 ...	211 9 7	183 10 0	20 4 10	7 5 6	120 12 10	70 7 3	33 3 4
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	0 8 2	...	...	1 1 10	35 4 6	1 15 4
Total cost ...	285 11 9	256 1 9	35 11 10	7 9 6	122 12 1	129 15 11	46 2 11
Local Fund schools { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	2 15 10	0 7 5	15 2 9	8 15 3	0 11 8
{ Cost to Local Funds ...	...	...	4 2 2	3 5 6	105 5 11	19 11 4	3 10 5
Total cost ...	...	...	16 0 11	4 10 10	120 15 11	64 13 5	6 0 2
Municipal schools { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	50 15 7	...	4 15 2	0 4 7	76 13 1	1 1 9	1 7 7
{ Cost to Municipal Funds ...	29 11 9	...	1 6 9	4 4 3	0 8 9	8 8 11	3 13 10
Total cost ...	144 14 1	...	25 14 4	5 10 6	77 5 10	12 2 3	10 4 1
Institutions in Native States ... Total cost ...	...	...	23 9 2	...	...	...	23 9 2
Aided institutions { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	43 3 9	...	3 10 2	0 5 9	83 8 4	8 5 5	1 3 9
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	0 11 7	0 15 9	...	...	0 14 11
Total cost ...	169 13 3	...	25 1 6	3 8 4	209 11 3	43 11 4	8 3 0
Unaided institutions ... Total cost ...	193 13 10	...	19 8 6	1 13 6	404 0 0	82 3 4	3 3 3
All institutions { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	81 6 8	183 10 0	4 7 8	0 7 2	94 9 11	29 2 7	1 15 3
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	1 0 8	0 8 2	1 1 10	1 5 7	18 6 3	14 3 3	1 6 10
Total cost ...	193 1 4	256 1 9	24 1 5	3 8 7	141 4 3	75 5 4	8 0 9

EDUCATION.

Madras Presidency for the official year 1895-96.

Institutions.			Private institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of
School education, special.		Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.		
Training schools.	All other special schools.					
9	10.	11	12	13	14	15
63	30	19,932	178	4,927	25,037	Institutions to number of towns and villages. { 43.84 1.80
19	9	1,000	...	29	1,029	
83	39	20,932	178	4,956	26,066	45.64
1,399	3,187	587,029	4,180	89,965	681,174	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. { 25.76 Female scholars to female population of school-going age. { 4.10
317	642	102,162	99	8,199	110,460	
1,716	3,829	689,191	4,279	98,164	791,634	14.81

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1895-96.

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.
1,82,270	57,006	4,03,970	67,164	4,73,335	21,277	2,31,807	14,36,829	67,85,763
1,82,270	57,006	4,03,970	67,164	4,73,335	21,277	2,31,807	14,36,829	67,85,763
...	2.83	14.58	2.05	14.30	.81	.76	35.33	100.00
...	...	10.76	.48	4.74	.29	1.04	17.31	100.00
...	...	5.80	.01	5.20	1.06	.26	12.33	100.00
2.69	.84	5.95	.99	6.98	.31	3.41	21.17	100.00

(73)—Return of colleges, schools and scholars in th

		Under public management.								Public institutions.				Under private management.			
		Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
Class of institutions.		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
University education.	Arts Colleges.																
	English {for boys...	4	756	745	656	3	101	109	99					24	2,338	2,080	1,915
	Oriental {for girls...																
	Total ...	4	756	745	656	3	101	109	99					24	2,338	2,080	1,915
	Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training.																
	Law	1	731	623	486												
	Medicine	1	89	88	85												
	Engineering	1	61	76	72												
	Teaching	2	59	60	57												
	Agriculture	1	44	41	37												
	Total ...	6	984	888	737												
School education, general.	Secondary schools.																
	For boys {High schools, English ...}	4	1,018	964	916	26	4,528	4,000	3,506					79	23,047	21,088	18,605
	{Middle schools, English ...}	7	965	884	742	76	6,650	6,313	5,426	1	82	82	68	139	14,102	13,362	11,192
	{Vernacular schools, English ...}	5	444	423	343	53	4,953	4,854	4,201					61	4,468	4,344	3,670
	For girls {High schools, English ...}	2	204	192	155									17	1,864	1,779	1,541
	{Vernacular schools, English ...}													2	326	327	243
	{Vernacular schools, Vernacular ...}	40	3,769	3,634	2,708	4	484	420	359					36	3,493	3,451	2,883
	Total ...	58	6,400	6,067	4,864	159	16,615	15,617	13,492	1	82	82	68	426	55,301	52,120	44,285
	Primary schools.																
	For boys	182	6,812	6,463	5,007	3,316	142,386	139,914	117,559					9,376	277,635	268,754	229,906
For girls	113	6,121	5,952	4,589	19	901	895	665					611	21,673	21,094	16,282	
	Total ...	295	12,933	12,415	9,596	3,335	143,287	140,809	118,224					9,887	299,308	289,848	245,188
School education, special.	Schools for special instruction.																
	Training schools for masters ...	32	937	921	838	22	259	286	259					8	170	131	121
	Do. for mistresses ...	4	100	92	86									15	215	204	184
	Schools of Art	1	618	524	373												
	Law schools																
	Medical schools	1	372	374	356	2	27	27	24								
	Engineering and Surveying schools	1	145	149	138												
	Industrial schools																
	Other schools	2	158	150	124	3	259	246	194					21	1,779	1,694	1,295
		Total ...	41	2,330	2,210	1,915	29	622	605	518					48	2,497	2,258	1,821
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		404	23,403	22,355	17,763	3,526	160,625	157,140	132,333	1	82	82	68	10,385	359,444	346,306	293,21
Private institutions.	1. Advanced, teaching—																
	(a) Arabic or Persian ...																
	(b) Sanskrit																
	(c) Any other Oriental classic ...																
	2. Elementary, teaching—																
	A vernacular only or mainly—																
	For boys																
For girls																	
3. Elementary, teaching, the Qurān—																	
For boys																	
For girls																	
4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental standards—																	
For boys																	
For girls																	
	Total ...																
GRAND TOTAL ...		404	23,403	22,355	17,763	3,526	160,625	157,140	132,333	1	82	82	68	10,385	359,444	346,306	293,21

(clxix)

continued.

Madras Presidency for the official year 1895-96.

management.				Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.					Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
Unaided.						English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Others.		
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
5	201	172	159	36	3,396	3,177	880	2,170	40	279	3,020	49	8	4	...
1	4	3	3	1	4	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
6	205	175	162	37	3,400	3,181	880	2,174	40	283	3,020	49	8	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	731	731	...	...	4	33	686	7	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	89	89	89	...	...	18	25	43	2	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	61	61	61	...	...	5	...	26	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	2	59	59	20	30	...	6	63	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	44	44	...	...	...	...	43	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	934	934	20	80	27	63	881	11	2	3	...
24	5,657	5,038	4,410	123	34,250	33,475	5,438	29,164	1,433	4,031	27,011	1,717	38	103	...
32	1,897	1,773	1,451	235	23,606	22,682	1,061	21,810	1,641	2,629	18,357	902	77	737	...
21	662	579	494	140	10,527	6,666	187	10,687	6	1,254	8,150	1,104	15	723	...
2	252	243	202	21	2,320	2,320	319	1,073	1,514	695	100	...	11	...	263
...	...	...	...	2	326	205	...	317	...	...	325	1	...	...	...
7	263	280	200	43	3,756	3,390	9	2,408	1,617	1,630	498	6	5	...	630
6	302	277	216	142	12,556	2,163	60	12,583	13	3,386	8,574	543	40	...	204
92	9,033	8,195	6,973	736	57,431	70,305	7,074	78,042	6,244	19,625	63,015	4,363	184	1,563	1,097
6,395	132,532	127,054	109,626	19,269	559,365	57,185	23,625	564,868	481	36,692	439,900	59,522	2,740	50,358	...
120	3,771	3,520	2,774	763	32,466	2,166	2,156	32,257	342	4,316	23,626	4,261	31	...	1,054
6,615	136,303	130,574	112,400	20,932	591,831	59,341	25,731	597,125	823	41,248	483,212	63,773	2,771	50,358	1,054
1	5	8	7	63	1,401	210	...	1,252	...	290	977	130	4	2	...
...	...	...	...	19	315	81	...	241	42	245	21	7	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	618	209	...	400	64	59	473	22	...	40	...
...	...	...	...	3	399	399	...	...	76	80	...	...	...	...	...
1	52	54	42	7	145	105	...	40	2	2	222	18	3	19	...
1	39	37	12	27	432	351	...	74	295	45	137	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,265	1,932	...	929	807	070	1,014	244	...	...	4
3	96	99	61	121	5,545	2,737	...	2,945	786	1,301	2,927	434	7	61	4
6,616	145,637	139,943	119,506	20,932	689,191	136,549	33,761	680,316	7,920	59,610	553,059	68,630	2,972	51,989	2,167
...	...	...	...	32	1,777	15	1,681	745	...	...	15	1,702	...	56	...
...	...	...	...	146	2,502	...	2,403	613	...	...	2,602	...	...	43	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4,190	74,495	232	1,014	74,314	...	860	70,407	3,205	23	2,727	15
...	...	...	...	2	54	...	...	54	...	...	39	15	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	724	21,835	...	21,436	2,489	...	...	...	21,835	...	4,238	38
...	...	...	...	27	611	...	641	156	...	...	...	641	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	13	1,139	...	...	1,159	...	1,139	...	...	...	592	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5,134	102,443	347	27,264	79,490	...	1,099	72,963	27,458	23	7,656	53
6,616	145,637	139,943	119,506	20,932	701,634	156,896	61,025	759,806	7,920	59,699	626,022	90,088	2,995	59,645	2,210

- Of these 3 are for girls with 312 pupils.

† Of these 6 are for girls with 271 girls and 4 boys.

(74a)—Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1895-96.

(74a)—Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1895-96.

[illegible]

Balance ... 17,76,113 as per Accountant-
General's statement.

A.—EDUCATION—continued.

(76a)—Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public European schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1895-96.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	High stage.			Middle stage.			Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage.						Total.			
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.									
			Boys. Girls. Total.			Boys. Girls. Total.			Boys. Girls. Total.			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.				Boys. Girls. Total.		
			1			2			3			4			5				Boys. Girls. Total.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—	For boys ...	{Government Municipal Board Aided Unaided	1	...	...	135	...	...	50	...	...	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	306		
			33	...	...	73	...	...	371	...	...	1,109	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,752		
			8	...	...	78	...	...	87	...	...	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	386		
			1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7		
			Total ...	30	3,476	433	7	443	934	74	1,008	427	40	407	1,930	254	1,623	17	18	35	3,083
For girls ...	{Government Municipal Board Aided Unaided	1	...	...	26	...	...	9	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	67			
		33	...	...	36	...	...	41	...	...	437	...	...	1,106	...	...	...	2,176			
		8	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	91	...	...	177	...	...	...	379			
		42	...	...	46	...	...	51	...	...	379	...	...	1,306	...	...	...	683			
		Total ...	72	6,756	440	184	624	980	769	1,759	478	419	897	1,777	1,560	3,837	90	93	189	3,771	
Primary schools—	For boys ...	{Aided Unaided	5	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	303		
			1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	8	...	...	16	...	...	...	205		
			6	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	56	...	...	171	...	...	...	219		
			4	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	15	...	...	78	...	...	...	76		
			Total ...	13	741	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	139	...	...	...	...	310	
For girls ...	{Aided Unaided	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	303		
		1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	8	...	...	16	...	...	...	205			
		6	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	56	...	...	171	...	...	...	219			
		4	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	15	...	...	78	...	...	...	76			
		Total ...	13	741	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	139	...	...	...	...	310		
Total, Primary schools ...	Grand Total ...	85	7,527	410	184	624	980	769	1,730	463	403	893	2,010	1,807	3,910	122	138	260	4,081		
			7,527	410	184	624	980	769	1,730	463	403	893	2,010	1,807	3,910	122	138	260	4,081		
			7,527	410	184	624	980	769	1,730	463	403	893	2,010	1,807	3,910	122	138	260	4,081		
			7,527	410	184	624	980	769	1,730	463	403	893	2,010	1,807	3,910	122	138	260	4,081		
			7,527	410	184	624	980	769	1,730	463	403	893	2,010	1,807	3,910	122	138	260	4,081		

(clxxviii)

[CHAPTER VII.]

INSTRUCTION.]

(clxxix)

A.—EDUCATION—continued.

(76)—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1895-96.

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A.—EDUCATION

(76)—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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27
2. Bachelor of Arts (Science Division)	3	7	5	15	248	511	147	104	1,010
3. Bachelor of Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First B.A. (English Language Division)	3	7	5	15	226	461	143	96	926
Do. B.A. (Second Language Division)	3	7	5	15	173	352	108	94	727
4. Do. B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arts	7	27	14	48	229	752	233	679	(a) 1,893
Previous examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law.									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Law	1	...	1	2	124	...	6	...	6
4. First Examination in Law	1	...	1	2	364	...	26	30	420
Medicine.									
1. Doctor of Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Medicine	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	24	...	...	...	24
5. First M.B.	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	7
Do. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	29	...	...	...	29
6. Preliminary scientific	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10
7. L.S.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering.									
1. M.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B.C.E.	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	6
3. L.C.E. (First Examination in Engineering)	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	8
4. First L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching.									
1. Licentiate in Teaching { Written	2	...	...	2	33	...	...	26	59
{ Practical	2	...	...	2	25	...	...	37	62
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Upper Secondary Examination { Boys	...	9	1	10	...	15	1	70	86
{ Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matriculation Examination { Boys	26	90	72	188	471	2,035	1,263	831	(b) 4,600
{ Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Secondary Examination { Boys	115	253	75	443	1,521	3,054	1,093	1,654	(c) 7,099
{ Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary Examination { Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Examination { Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination. (d) { Eng.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,386	29,324
{ Vern.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters. { Lower	5	4	2	11	63	20	6	69	153
{ Upper	27	8	2	37	947	120	10	333	1,410
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. { Lower	1	4	...	5	23	21	...	7	56
{ Upper	4	11	2	17	108	153	13	42	321
3. School of Arts Examination	15	12	1	28	623	171	66	193	1,058
4. Medical Examination	3	...	...	3	113	...	...	3	116
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying.	1	...	...	1	71	...	...	42	113
6. Industrial School Examination	3	8	...	11	47	83	...	20	150
7. Veterinary Examination	1	...	...	1	29	...	...	2	31

(a) Excludes three debarred and one disallowed.

(b) Excludes seven candidates disallowed.

—continued.

in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1895-96.

[illegible]

(c) Excludes 228 candidates who having passed in certain subjects only under the old notification were required to complete the examination as the last chance.

(d) Primary Examination

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

(78)—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1895-96.

Name.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Chicacole Hall ...	Physical, intellectual and moral improvement.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Reading Room, Parlakimedi.	Social and political improvement of the public.	...	60 0 0	108 14 0	168 14 0	31	...	...	31	Not registered.	25th Feb. 1894.
Utkal Hiteshini Samaj	Improvement of the social and political condition of Utiyas.	...	...	105 0 0	105 0 0	23	...	...	23	Do.	1884.
Madras Uriya Educational Committee.	Furtherance of education amongst Utiyas.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do.	1891.
Raja's College, Boys' Library.	Improvement of education of the pupils of the College.	...	...	164 2 3	164 2 3	...	...	356	356	Do.	20th July 1886.
Raja's College, Students' Society.	Intellectual and moral improvement of the members.	...	22 0 0	35 12 3	57 12 3	5	...	18	23	Do.	8th Mar. 1890.
Utkal Vidya Vardhani Samaj.	Improvement of education of Utiyas.	...	11 8 0	34 9 0	46 1 0	5	...	16	21	Do.	5th June 1893.
Reading Room, Chatrapur	Self-improvement	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	8	...	...	8	Do.	1861.
Kalikota Raja's Club	Literary and social advancement.	...	78 12 0	40 0 0	118 12 0	48	...	...	48	Do.	Sept. 1894.
The Sri Vaishnava Self-improving Society.	To promote the social, moral, religious, intellectual and physical advancement of the members of the Sri Vaishnava community.	...	...	16 0 0	16 0 0	58	...	...	58	Do.	April 1890.
Tekkali, Utkal Manoranjani Samaj.	Improvement of social and political condition of Utiyas.	...	50 0 0	95 4 0	145 4 0	17	...	...	17	...	1st Jan. 1893.
Yellamanchili Reading Room.	Newspaper reading, tennis play and holding meetings at times to help the poor.	...	...	168 0 0	168 0 0	18	...	...	18	Not registered.	Revised 3 years ago Feb. 1893.
Narasapatam Hindu Reading Room.	Secular improvement, newspaper reading and billiards play.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do.	Nov. 1893.
Sarasvati Samaj, Bimlipatam.	Literary improvement	...	...	175 0 0	175 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do.	1890.
Raja Gopal Association, Bimlipatam.	For reading, amusements, &c., and to create and increase good feeling and cordiality in the Hindu community.	...	...	17 0 0	17 0 0	35	...	...	35	Do.	18th Nov. 1894.
Anglo-Hindu Reading Room, Bimlipatam.	For instruction, amusement and recreation.	...	...	127 8 0	127 8 0	15	...	...	15	Do.	1882.
Teachers' Association, Rajahmundry.	For the improvement of the professional and intellectual qualifications of the teachers of Girls' schools.	...	...	11 8 0	11 8 0	30	1	...	40	...	11th Mar. 1895.
Teachers' Association, Ellore.	For the improvement of social and literary matters.	...	...	27 8 0	27 8 0	20	2	...	22	...	16th Mar. 1895.
Reading Room, Nandyal	Do.	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	20	...	...	20	Not registered.	1894.
Debating Club and Reading Room, Bellary.	To improve scientific, literary, moral, social and intellectual matters of the public.	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	25	...	...	25	Registered.	1st Jan. 1889.
Students' Club and Reading Room, Bellary.	Do.	...	...	36 0 0	36 0 0	...	...	50	50	Not registered.	Mar. 1889.
Samsavinodini, Sabha, Bellary.	Do.	...	2,000 0 0	...	2,000 0 0	50	...	15	65	Do.	April 1896.
Native Club, Bellary	Do.	...	240 0 0	...	240 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do.	April 1880.
Collector's Office Reading Room, Bellary.	Do.	...	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do.	April 1885.
The Bellary Progressive Union.	Do.	...	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	50	...	...	50	Do.	Mar. 1885.
Young Men's Reading Room, Bellary.	Do.	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do.	Jan. 1888.
Sanmarja Samaj, Bellary	Do.	...	800 0 0	...	800 0 0	100	...	...	100	Do.	6th April 1887.
Sujanani Nilayam, Adoni	Do.	...	...	18 12 0	18 12 0	17	...	...	17	Do.	1st Mar. 1896.
Hospet Reading Room	Do.	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	24	...	...	24	Do.	1882.
Harpanahalli Reading Room.	Do.	...	...	108 0 0	108 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do.	1890.
Hadasalli Reading Room	Do.	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	8	...	...	8	Do.	1893.
Kampti Reading Room	Do.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	6	...	...	6	Do.	1893.
Reading Room, Anantapur	To improve scientific and literary matters.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do.	1884.
Reading Room, Tadpatri	Do.	...	...	9 0 0	9 0 0	9	...	...	9	Do.	1894.
Bicaji Venkatesh Reading Room, Pennkonda.	Do.	...	...	133 0 0	133 0 0	23	...	...	23	Do.	29th Mar. 1892.
Nicholson's Reading Room, Madakasira.	Do.	...	...	25 12 0	31 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do.	28th Feb. 1896.
Literary Association, Cuddapah.	Social and moral improvement.	...	...	882 4 0	882 4 0	98	...	...	98	Do.	1882.
Literary Society, Proddatur.	Do.	...	...	29 12 0	125 8 0	153 4 0	23	...	25	Do.	1885.
Madanapalle Association	Do.	...	...	...	180 12 0	180 12 0	35	...	35	Do.	April 1892.
Mutual Improvement Society, Kadiri.	Do.	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	20	...	20	Do.	Mar. 1896.
Jubilee Club, Jammalamadugu.	Do.	...	...	...	65 0 0	65 0 0	13	...	13	Do.	1881.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(78)—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1895-96—continued.

Name.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Nellore Reading Room and the Maclean Library.	For literary and recreation purposes.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Reading Room, Kaval.	Improvement of knowledge.	...	100 0 0	578 0 0	678 0 0	52	...	...	52	Not registered.	2nd Nov. 1883.
Reading Room, Allur	Improvement of English Literature.	...	...	144 0 0	144 0 0	23	...	...	23	Do.	1891.
The Gudur Club	To improve the intellectual, social and moral well-being of the members.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	11	...	...	11	Do.	Dec. 1894.
The Nellore Reading Club and Library.	Do.	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	44	...	...	44	Do.	Dec. 1894.
Reading Room and Library, Ongole.	To promote the study of general literature and current news.	...	...	70 0 0	70 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do.	Aug. 1893.
The Muhammed Public Library.	Public benefit	420 0 0	211 3 0	106 8 0	738 0 0	900	...	50	950	Registered.	1850.
The Madras Progressive Dramatic Association.	To promote the moral, intellectual and social improvement of the members.	...	150 0 0	30 0 0	240 0 0	70	...	...	70	Not registered.	Sept. 1887.
Tiruvateswarapet Reading Room and Library Society.	Literary improvement	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	24	...	...	24	Do.	1881.
Bayapet Free Reading Room.	For the benefit of the Christians in Bayapet.	...	...	42 0 0	42 0 0	3,299 including all.	...	...	3,299	Do.	6th Mar. 1888.
The Madras Debating Society.	Moral, mental and social improvement of the members.	...	...	45 0 0	45 0 0	45	...	...	45	Do.	1877.
The Christian College Literary Society.	Do.	...	...	45 0 0	45 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do.	1877.
The History Students' Union.	Do.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do.	1887.
The Philosophical Association.	Do.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do.	1887.
Dravida Bashabivirithi Sangam.	Do.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do.	1887.
Andra Bashabi Ranjivi	Do.	...	...	57 0 0	57 0 0	76	...	...	76	Do.	1887.
The Bejan Society.	Do.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do.	1892.
Madras School of Music	Study of Music	2,672 8 0	...	3,898 4 0	6,570 12 0	60	16	114	190	Registered.	July 1891.
Religious Tract and Book Society.	To supply religious literature.	...	...	20,273 12 10	20,273 12 10	...	...	...	...	Not registered.	1918.
Christian Literary Society.	Educational	...	...	64,000 10 10	64,000 10 10	...	...	...	...	Do.	1888.
The Theistic Library of the Southern India Brahmins.	For the spread of knowledge on theism and on useful general subjects.	...	...	...	...	50	2	...	92	Do.	20th Mar. 1894.
The Madras Moral Juvenile Association of the Brahmo League School.	For the improvement of morals to the children.	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	Do.	Nov. 1889.
Vannia Kula Kshatriya Mahasangam.	Education of Vanniyas	...	761 14 0	1,642 5 1	2,404 3 1	288	...	...	288	Registered.	1888.
The Madras Progressive Union.	The improvement of its members, the establishment and maintenance of poor schools.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	42	...	...	42	Do.	April 1890.
Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.	Literary and scientific	...	...	6,339 6 0	6,339 6 0	305	...	...	305	Do.	1818.
Pachaiyappa's College Reading Room.	For perusal of current literature.	189 4 0	...	289 3 3	478 7 3	81	...	...	81	Not registered.	Feb. 1886.
Pachaiyappa's Literary Society.	Mental, moral and social improvement of the members.	...	20 0 0	7 8 0	27 8 0	30	...	...	30	Do.	1880.
Aryan Vedic Religious Association.	Religious Preaching	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	Do.	1884.
Social Club, Bezvada	Mutual improvement	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	Do.	24th July 1891.
Buckinghampeta Reading Room, Bezvada.	Literary, physical and social improvement.	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	44	...	...	44	Do.	Oct. 1894.
Bezvada, D.P.W. Library	Reading newspapers	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	40	Do.	Oct. 1895.
Literary Society attached to the C.M.S. High School, Bezvada.	Literary and physical improvement.	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do.	1897.
A.B.L.M. College Debating Society, Guntur.	Mutual improvement	...	...	...	...	10	...	243	253	Do.	July 1891.
Noble College Debating Society, Masulipatam.	Social, intellectual and moral advancement of its members.	...	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	25	25	Do.	Sept. 1892.
Social Club Debating Society, Masulipatam.	To improve the social, physical and intellectual status of its members.	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	245	...	...	245	Do.	1892.
Kistna Club Debating Society, Masulipatam.	Promotion of knowledge, intellectual and physical.	...	...	40 0 0	40 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do.	1893.
Hindu Mata Bala Samajam, Masulipatam.	To study and cultivate Aryan religion and morality.	...	25 0 0	75 0 0	100 0 0	50	...	10	60	Do.	Aug. 1890.
Vijayananda Sabha, Bezvada.	Political, social, moral and literary improvement.	...	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	150	...	...	150	Do.	Aug. 1885.
Bhimavaram Taluk People's Association.	Literary improvement	...	500 0 0	...	500 0 0	500	...	...	500	Do.	1894.
Undi Nowrojee Club	Do.	...	30 0 0	...	30 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do.	1894.
Akividu People's Association.	Do.	...	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	60	...	...	60	Do.	1893.
Rondada People's Association.	Do.	...	70 0 0	...	70 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do.	1894.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(76)—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1895-96—continued.

Name.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
The Jubilee Reading Room, Chidambaram	Physical, social, moral, intellectual advancement of members by means of games, newspapers, journals and debates.	...	...	143 4 0	143 4 0	23	...	...	23	Not registered.	1889.
Recreation Club, Chidambaram.	Physical and intellectual improvement of the members.	...	...	36 0 0	36 0 0	5	...	25	30	Do.	1892.
The Young Men's Literary Society, Chidambaram.	To improve literature by means of newspaper readings.	...	...	31 6 0	31 6 0	14	...	...	14	Do.	1st Nov. 1895.
Teachers' Association, Tanjore Municipality.	To improve the condition of primary teachers.	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	60	...	...	60	Do.	1885.
Teachers' Association, Thirukkattupalli.	Do.	...	...	8 4 0	8 4 0	45	...	...	45	Do.	1888.
Reading Room, Pattukotta	Reading newspapers	...	...	114 2 0	114 2 0	10	...	...	10	Do.	1877.
Reading Room and Literary Association, Negapatam.	Circulation of newspapers, discussions of questions of importance and opening of a library.	...	...	436 4 0	436 4 0	39	...	...	39	Registered.	1871.
Literary Club, Mannargudi.	Lectures and debates of public interest and circulation of papers and periodicals.	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	23	...	...	23	Not registered.	1895.
The Tiruvalur Reading Room.	Moral, social and literary improvement.	...	...	128 12 0	128 12 0	21	...	...	21	Do.	1893.
Teachers' Association, Mannargudi.	Improvement of primary education.	...	...	4 3 0	4 3 0	29	...	...	29	Do.	1895.
Teachers' Association, Tiruvalur.	Do.	...	...	8 4 0	8 4 0	22	...	...	22	Do.	1893.
Teachers' Association, Kivallur.	Do.	...	...	6 12 0	6 12 0	20	...	...	20	Do.	1892.
Tranquebar Reading Room	Diffusion of useful knowledge.	...	...	46 0 0	46 0 0	98	...	...	98	Registered.	1879.
Reading Room, Mayavaram.	Mental and moral improvement.	...	...	214 8 0	214 8 0	23	...	...	23	Not registered.	1891.
The Town Hall Club, Trichinopoly.	Diffusion of useful knowledge and maintenance of a Reading Room and library.	...	...	640 11 3	640 11 3	75	...	...	75	Registered.	May 1892.
Teachers' Association, Trichinopoly.	(1) Promotion of science and literature. (2) Diffusion of useful knowledge, formation and maintenance of a library.	...	...	130 0 0	130 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do.	Dec. 1890.
Society of Trichinopoly Native Students.	To improve moral and mental education and to maintain a library.	...	...	70 0 0	70 0 0	16	...	...	16	Not registered.	April 1894.
Thennur Club, Trichinopoly.	Reading newspapers and playing at tennis.	...	...	286 0 0	286 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do.	Feb. 1894.
The Srirangam Club	Mental improvement of the members.	...	...	186 0 0	186 0 0	44	...	...	44	Do.	1882.
Srirangam Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	2 4 0	2 4 0	27	...	...	27	Do.	June 1890.
Thiruchendurai Teachers' Association.	To improve technical and moral education.	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	10	...	...	10	Do.	1892.
Lalgudi Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	14 10 6	14 10 6	41	...	...	41	Do.	Feb. 1894.
Manachanallur Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	4 14 0	4 14 0	19	...	...	19	Do.	Nov. 1889.
L. F. Reading Room, Kulittalai.	The advancement of the Board Middle School, Kulittalai, and of the public of Kulittalai and Musiri.	39 9 0	...	263 4 0	302 13 0	50	...	...	50	Registered.	Feb. 1890.
Teachers' Association, Kulittalai.	For the improvements of teachers of primary schools in general.	...	...	0 9 0	0 9 0	17	...	...	17	Not registered.	Feb. 1894.
Teachers' Association, Lalapettai.	Do.	...	...	1 5 0	1 5 0	21	...	...	21	Do.	Sept. 1893.
Teachers' Association, Nungapuram.	Do.	...	...	1 3 3	1 3 3	10	...	...	10	Do.	Sept. 1895.
Teachers' Association, Manaparai.	Do.	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	14	...	...	14	Do.	Sept. 1893.
Teachers' Association, Marunagur.	Do.	...	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	11	...	...	11	Do.	Feb. 1896.
Teachers' Association, Chintamani.	Do.	...	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	8	...	...	8	Do.	Dec. 1894.
Teachers' Association, Perambalur.	For improving the system of teaching and for enabling the teachers to pass examinations.	...	...	32 7 9	32 7 9	21	...	...	21	Do.	1st Oct. 1892.
Madura Union Club	Social improvement	...	...	1,421 1 10	1,421 1 10	246	...	...	246	Do.	1883.
Teachers' Association, Dindigul.	For improving the method of teaching.	...	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do.	1887.
Public Reading Room, Tirupattur.	Literary improvement	...	80 0 0	21 0 0	101 0 0	14	...	...	14	Do.	1896.
Town Club, Madura	Intellectual, social and political advancement.	...	...	45 0 0	45 0 0	22	...	...	22	Do.	1889.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(76)—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1895-96—continued.

Name.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Kopalli Hume Club	Literary improvement	...	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	30	...	...	30	Not registered.	1894.
Yanahadurru People's Association.	Do.	...	40 0 0	...	40 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do.	1894.
Garaguparra Banerjee Club.	Do.	...	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do.	1895.
Bhimavaram Taluk Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	60	Do.	1890.
Bhimavaram Taluk Karanaris Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	60	...	...	60	Do.	1895.
Podur Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	Do.	1895.
Best Library and Reading Room, Chingleput.	To promote the study of new literature.	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	27	...	...	27	Do.	Aug. 1893.
Tennis Club, Chingleput.	Sport	...	120 0 0	...	120 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do.	1895.
Literary Association, Chingleput.	Mental improvement	...	9 0 0	...	9 0 0	20	...	30	50	Do.	12th April 1894.
Lawn Tennis Club and Reading Room, Conjeevaram.	Exercise and reading newspapers.	...	125 8 0	...	125 8 0	27	...	...	27	Do.	15th Feb. 1894.
Hindu Young Men's Association, Madurantakam.	Mental improvement	...	10 6 0	...	10 6 0	20	...	...	20	Do.	29th Jan. 1893.
Literary Association, Uttaramerur.	Mental improvement	...	4 8 0	...	4 8 0	60	...	...	60	Do.	31st July 1892.
Association of Women Teachers, Madras.	(1) To stimulate interest in and to promote a knowledge of the art of teaching. (2) To encourage sociability and co-operation among the members of the teaching profession.	...	220 0 0	...	220 0 0	...	83	...	83	Registered.	2nd Nov. 1889.
Pupil Teacher's Association attached to the Government Training School, Chittoor.	To improve the students in their teaching power and to create a taste for reading.	...	18 3 6	...	18 3 6	56	...	...	56	Not registered.	1st Nov. 1895.
Mutual Improvement Society of Gudiyattam.	Moral and mental improvement.	...	24 0 0	...	24 0 0	46	...	...	46	Do.	27th July 1893.
Vellore Bar Reading Room	Improvement of legal and general knowledge.	...	208 0 0	...	208 0 0	23	...	...	23	Do.	1st Jan. 1892.
Vellore Union Club	Physical, intellectual and moral improvement.	...	639 8 0	...	639 8 0	70	...	...	70	Do.	1st March 1895.
Vellore American Mission Reading Room.	General diffusion of knowledge.	...	111 7 6	...	111 7 6	...	...	...	12,782	Do.	1875.
Kuppam Club	Improvement of the local condition and physical improvement.	...	24 10 0	...	24 10 0	33	...	...	33	Do.	11th Dec. 1895.
Chittoor High School Literary Association.	Mental and moral improvement.	...	6 12 0	...	6 12 0	27	...	...	27	Do.	1883.
Punnamur American Mission Reading Room.	Social and intellectual improvement.	...	113 0 0	...	113 0 0	4,000	...	600	4,600	Do.	Jan. 1896.
Wandiwash American Mission Reading Room.	Newspaper reading	...	3 14 0	...	3 14 0	2,568	...	...	2,568	Do.	16th Sept. 1895.
Walajungar American Mission Reading Room.	To improve the intellectual, social, physical, moral and general advancement of the community.	58 8 9	41 8 0	...	100 0 9	4,189	...	2,576	6,765	Do.	1884.
Victoria Jubilee Reading Room, Ranipet.	Do.	...	250 0 9	...	250 0 9	1,000	...	...	1,000	Do.	29th Sept. 1887.
Literary Society, Renigunta.	Do.	...	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	7	...	...	7	Do.	5th May 1894 (closed).
Pleaders' Association, Sholinghur.	Do.	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	Do.	1893.
Mission High School Union, Tirupati.	Do.	...	16 0 0	...	16 0 0	...	...	27	27	Do.	1887.
Mission High School Reading Room, Tirupati.	Do.	...	40 0 0	...	40 0 0	1,570	...	6,000	7,570	Do.	1893.
The Mission School Athletic Club, Tirupati.	Physical improvement	...	13 0 7	...	13 0 7	1	...	17	18	Do.	1893.
Hindu Reading Room and Library, Tirupati.	Moral and general improvement.	...	478 9 0	...	478 9 0	96	...	...	96	Do.	1st Jan. 1896.
G. S. Young Men's Literary Society, Tirupati.	Do.	...	851 13 3	...	851 13 3	43	1	40	93	Do.	1st Oct. 1894.
R. C. S. Young Men's Literary Society, Tirupati.	Do.	...	1 6 6	...	1 6 6	...	...	12	12	Do.	1st Aug. 1895.
Girvana Vidya Sabha, Tirupati.	To encourage the study of Sanskrit literature.	...	44 5 6	...	44 5 6	26	...	15	41	Do.	27th April 1895.
Reading Room Union Club, Tirukoilur.	For the literary, intellectual and moral improvement of the members.	...	168 0 0	...	168 0 0	19	...	...	19	Do.	1892.
Reading Room, Kallakurichi.	Do.	...	193 8 0	...	193 8 0	35	...	...	35	Do.	1st Jan. 1896.
Tindivanam Union Club	Social, physical and intellectual improvement.	...	16 0 0	...	16 0 0	24	...	...	24	Do.	Sept. 1893.
Pachaiyappa's High School Debating Society, Chidambaram.	For the improvement of English composition of the pupils of the 5th and 6th forms.	...	1 7 0	...	1 7 0	...	...	13	13	Do.	July 1892.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(78)—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1895-96—continued.

Name.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Boys' Mutual Improvement Society.	Literary ...	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.					Not registered.	1895.
Palamcottah Reading Room.	For mutual development and advancement of sound knowledge.	...	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do.	1896.
Tinnevely Club	Development of social intercourse and advancement of sound knowledge.	...	...	95 4 0	95 4 0	91	...	...	91	Do.	1889.
Srivilliputtur Reading and Lawn Tennis Club.	For the promotion of scientific, literary and political knowledge.	...	...	400 0 0	400 0 0	28	...	2	30	Do.	1891.
Srivilliputtur Public Library.	Do.	...	87 14 0	...	87 14 0	28	...	2	30	Do.	1878.
Ambasamudram Jubilee Reading Room.	Physical, mutual and moral development.	...	...	532 5 8	532 5 8	45	...	...	45	Do.	1887.
Alwarkurichy Reading Room.	For the improvement of knowledge.	...	...	19 0 0	19 0 0	9	...	...	9	Do.	1893.
Nanguneri Reading Room	Mutual and intellectual improvement.	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do.	1895.
Tenkasi Public Library and Reading Room.	For the educational improvement of the public.	...	...	208 13 10	208 13 10	900	...	153	1,055	Registered.	1887.
Pathamada High School Association.	For the development of physical, mental and moral powers of students.	...	...	38 0 0	38 0 0	40	...	...	40	Not registered.	1892.
Students' Literary Association, Coimbatore.	The intellectual, moral, social and physical improvement of members.	261 12 0	237 8 0	552 1 9	1,051 5 9	176	...	...	176	Registered.	26th July 1894.
Students' Union, Coimbatore	Do.	...	117 9 0	183 15 0	301 6 0	32	...	58	90	Not registered.	June 1884.
Teachers' Association, Coimbatore.	Do.	...	...	11 13 6	11 13 6	66	...	...	66	Do.	Aug. 1894.
Teachers' Association, Singanailur.	To learn and follow the improved method of teaching.	...	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do.	1894.
Teachers' Association, Thondamuthur.	Do.	...	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	16	...	...	16	Do.	1894.
Teachers' Association, Vellakennaru.	Do.	...	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	16	...	...	16	Do.	1895.
Teachers' Association, Satyamangalam.	Improvement of moral and intellectual faculties of teachers.	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	24	Do.	April 1895.
Teachers' Association, Gopichettipalayam.	Do.	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	31	Do.	Sept. 1895.
Teachers' Association, Kurnamangudi.	Do.	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	18	Do.	June 1895.
Teachers' Association, Thalavadi.	Do.	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	Do.	Aug. 1895.
Teachers' Association, Kollegal.	Do.	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	Do.	May 1895.
Teachers' Association, Doddaiduvadi.	Do.	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	Do.	Nov. 1895.
Teachers' Association, Ramapuram.	Do.	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	Do.	Dec. 1894.
Teachers' Association, Singanailur.	Do.	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	Do.	Nov. 1894.
Reading Room, Erode	Intellectual, physical and social advancement of the community.	...	...	243 8 0	243 8 0	47	...	...	47	Registered.	1st May 1890.
Jubilee Reading Room, Karur	Do.	...	...	230 9 10	230 9 10	25	...	...	25	Do.	1889.
Reading Room, Kangayam	Do.	...	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	30	...	...	30	Not registered.	Feb. 1895.
Teachers' Association, Dharpuram.	Improvement of intellectual and moral faculties of teachers.	...	...	1 8 0	1 8 0	20	...	...	20	Do.	9th Dec. 1894.
Teachers' Association, Bhavanai.	Do.	...	...	2 4 0	2 4 0	16	...	...	16	Do.	14th Jan. 1895.
Teachers' Association, Karur.	Do.	...	...	7 12 0	7 12 0	22	...	...	22	Do.	2nd Sept. 1894.
Teachers' Association, Erode.	Do.	...	...	7 3 6	7 3 6	19	...	...	19	Do.	25th Oct. 1893.
Students' Literary Association, Dharpuram.	Intellectual and moral improvement of the students.	...	...	0 14 0	0 14 0	2	...	17	19	Do.	9th Mar. 1895.
Ripon Memorial Association, Udampet.	Newspaper reading and physical exercises.	...	...	202 0 0	202 0 0	17	...	...	17	Do.	1884.
Pollachi Club	Mental, moral and physical improvement.	...	...	85 0 0	85 0 0	13	1	...	14	Do.	1891.
Teachers' Association, Pollachi.	Improvement of the general and professional knowledge of the members.	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	Do.	6th Dec. 1893.
Teachers' Association, Anamalai.	Do.	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	Do.	29th Mar. 1894.
Teachers' Association, Udampet.	Do.	...	3 8 0	40 0 0	43 8 0	15	...	...	15	Do.	July 1894.
Teachers' Association, Komaringam.	Do.	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	Do.	1894.
Teachers' Association, Paladam.	Do.	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	Do.	22nd Oct. 1894.
Teachers' Association, Suler.	Do.	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	Do.	20th July 1894.
Teachers' Association, Avanaishi.	Do.	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	Do.	31st Jan. 1895.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(78)—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1895-96—continued.

Name.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
The Nilgiri Library, Ootacamund.	Literary, social and moral improvement.	...	...	6,979 4 0	6,979 4 0	...	...	...	281	Registered.	1889.
South-east Wynad Literary Association.	Do.	...	...	9 0 0	9 0 0	19	...	...	19	Not registered.	1892.
Salem Literary Society	Intellectual, physical, social and general advancement.	...	...	609 10 0	609 10 0	105	...	5	110	Registered.	1853.
Salem Free Reading Room	Propagation of Christianity.	...	...	...	...	250	...	160	400	Not registered.	1860.
Teachers' Association, Salem.	Improvement of professional and general knowledge.	...	...	33 15 0	33 15 0	21	...	...	21	Do.	1895.
Tirupattur Reading Room	General improvement	...	...	301 0 0	301 0 0	44	2	...	46	Do.	1877.
Literary Institute, Namakkal.	Intellectual, social, physical and general advancement.	...	...	175 4 0	175 4 0	35	...	...	35	Do.	1877.
Lord Ripon's Excelsior Institute, Trichengode.	Improvement of moral and mental faculties.	...	...	54 4 0	54 4 0	25	...	...	25	Do.	1881.
Remount Depot School Library, Mattigiri.	Recreation and mental improvement of the residents of the Depot.	...	...	31 14 0	31 14 0	9	13	2	24	Do.	1882.
S.P.G. Mission Reading Room, Hosur.	Propagation of Christian knowledge.	...	...	66 0 0	66 0 0	1,878	...	2,404	4,282	Do.	1885.
Hosur Club	Physical and mental improvement.	...	...	294 0 0	294 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do.	1895.
Denkanikota Reading Room.	Improvement of the public.	...	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	21	...	...	21	Do.	1894.
The Queen's Jubilee Association, Calicut.	Debates and essays on literary subjects.	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	33	Do.	1889.
Union Reading Club, Tellicherry.	To feed the intellect	...	...	54 0 0	54 0 0	18	...	...	18	Do.	1893.
Newspaper Reading Club, Cannanore.	For general information.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do.	1895.
The Heerjee Reading Room and Library, Cannanore.	Do.	...	40 0 0	139 0 0	179 0 0	32	1	1	34	Do.	1895.
Brennen College Reading Room, Tellicherry.	For general improvement.	...	...	171 13 6	171 13 6	66	...	...	66	Do.	1895.
Young Men's Literary Union, Cochin.	For mental, moral and social improvement.	...	...	228 0 0	228 0 0	10	...	22	32	Do.	1890.
Victoria Jubilee Reading Room, Palghat.	Do.	...	...	920 6 0	920 6 0	39	...	...	39	Do.	1894.
Rozario Law Library, Palghat.	For general reading and reference.	...	...	320 0 0	320 0 0	27	...	...	27	Do.	1892.
Tali Union Reading Room, Calicut.	For general improvement.	...	...	266 0 0	266 0 0	32	...	...	32	Do.	1889.
Calicut Mission Club	Do.	...	...	706 0 0	706 0 0	46	...	...	46	Do.	1890.
Kadirur Reading Room, Tellicherry.	Do.	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do.	1895.
Canara High School Old Students' Union, Mangalore.	Mutual improvement	...	...	33 0 0	33 0 0	33	...	...	33	Do.	1895.
Senior Debating Society, Mangalore.	Do.	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	Do.	1891.
Junior Debating Society, Mangalore.	Do.	...	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	17	...	...	17	Do.	1892.
Beginners' Debating Society, Mangalore.	Do.	...	...	9 6 0	9 6 0	...	...	25	25	Do.	1895.
Kaserode Reading Club.	Do.	...	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	17	1	...	18	Do.	Revived Jan. 1896.
Catholic Club and Circulating Library, Mangalore.	To improve the knowledge of the English language.	...	...	431 2 0	431 2 0	61	...	13	74	Do.	1879.
Mangalore Union	Do.	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	18	...	...	18	Do.	1892.
Juvenile Circulating Library, Mangalore.	Do.	...	72 0 0	40 14 0	112 14 0	8	...	16	24	Do.	1895.
Newspaper Reading Club, Buntival.	Do.	...	...	58 0 0	58 0 0	6	...	...	6	Do.	1895.
Udupi Reading Club	Do.	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	6	...	...	6	Do.	1887.
Newspaper Reading Club, Coondapoor.	Do.	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	7	...	...	7	Do.	1887.
Teachers' Association, Guntur.	To improve the quality of teaching in primary schools.	...	...	...	...	34	20	...	54	Do.	Revived on 28th Sept. 1893.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(79)—The Press, for the year 1895-96.

1	2	3	4	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			a Newspapers.	b Periodicals.
ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES.				
Mount Road, No. 158 ...	Addison Press ...	Tom Luker ...	The Planting Opinion.	The Indian Masonic Review (Telugu) Sunday School Helps.
Mint Street, No. 1 ...	Albion Press ...	Rev. S. J. Chauriappa.	The Christian Patriot. The Pariah (Tamil). Christian Prakashika (Telugu).	Zenana Magazine, (Telugu).
Errabalu Chetti Street, No. 26.	Asiatic Press ...	F. G. Fonseca ...	The Vetti Kodiyar or Standard Bearer (Tamil) .....	.....
Harris Road, Egmore ...	Ave Maria Press ...	A. Ayyasami Mudaliyar, Roman Catholic Christian.	.....	Oriental Music Academy of the Divine Art and Sangeeta Vidhiya Prabodhini.
Mount Road, No. 200 ...	Beehive Press ...	Messrs. Oakes & Co. ...	.....	Exchange Hall Gazette.
Anna Pillai Street, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 97.	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press.	V. Ranganatha Nayudu, Secretary.	.....	The Fellow Worker, the Bandhara (Tamil) the Aryan Reformer (Tamil).
Tirumalai Lane, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 1.	Central Press ...	Nagaratnammal ...	.....	.....
Mulla Sahib Street, No. 55.	Central American Press.	C. Dhanikaraju Mudaliyar.	.....	.....
China Bazaar Road, No. 187.	Chengalraja Nayakar's Orphanage Press.	The Trustees of Pachayappa's Charities and Executors to the Estate of the late Chengalvaraya Nayakar.	.....	.....
Ghouse Sahib's Lane, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 2.	Columbian Press ...	N. Kuppasami Chetti...	.....	.....
Wallaja Road, No. 88, Triplicane.	Commercial Press ...	G. Ramasami Nayudu and Sons.	The Dravida Pandyan (Tamil).	.....
Bitherdon Road, Egmore, No. 1.	Cosmopolite Press ...	Dr. S. Palni Andi, M.D.	The Weekly Review.	.....
Armenian Street, Muttialpet, No. 90.	Crown Press ...	S. Balasubramaniam Chetti.	.....	.....
High Road, Chulai, No. 6 ...	Editorial Press ...	C. C. Devendranatha Pandit.	.....	.....
Sami Nayak Street, No. 46, Chintadripet.	Elgin Press ...	T. V. Rajaratna Mudaliyar.	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, Nos. 154 and 155.	Empress of India Press.	A. Shanmugappa Chetti.	Hindu Mathabimany (Tamil).	.....
Second Line Beach, No. 9 ...	Eurasian Industrial Press.	T. Misquita ...	The Eastern Guardian.	.....
McLean Street, Black Town No. 10.	Examiner Press ...	The Most Rev. J. Colgan, D.D.	The Catholic Watchman.	.....
Mount Road, Nos. $\frac{2-3}{30}$...	Foster Press ...	M. Surya Sastri ...	.....	.....
Mint Buildings, No. 1 ...	Government Press ...	R. Hill, Superintendent.	.....	Indian Law Reports (Madras Series), Fort St. George Gazette.
Stringer's Street, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 23.	Grant and Co.'s Press..	C. Ayyadurni Ayyar ...	.....	.....
Mansapathy Nayakar Street, No. 1, Chintadripet.	Gladstone Press ...	A. Parthasarathi Mudaliyar.	.....	.....
Mount Road, Nos. $\frac{4}{30}$...	Goodrich and Co's Press.	S. Kanniah Naidu ...	.....	.....
Mount Road, Nos. 164. and 165.	Higginbotham & Co.'s Press.	Higginbotham & Co. ...	.....	.....
Mulla Sahib Street, No. 21.	Hindu Royal Theatrical Press.	V. Rungasami Mudaliyar.	.....	.....
Mount Road, No. 191 ...	Hindu Press ...	R. Narasinga Rao, B.A.	Andhraprakasika (Telugu).	.....
Govindappa Naicken Street, No. 110.	Hindu Theological Press.	C. Murugesamudaliyar.	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(79)—The Press, for the year 1895-96—continued.

1	2	3	4	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			a Newspapers.	b Periodicals.
ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES—continued.				
Mint Street, No. 145	Hindu Union Press	P. Rāmasāmi Mudaliyār	.....	.....
Nyneappan Street, No. 32, Muttialpet.	Imperial Press	Rājamanikyammāl	.....	.....
Pathalavignésvaran Kóvil Street, Rāyapuram, No. 107.	Indian Press	I. Appadurai Pillai	.....	.....
Govindappa Nāyak Street, No. 72.	Indian Law Press	G. Pera Rāja	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 163.	Irish Press	V. J. Manikyavēlu Mudaliyār.	.....	.....
Mount Road, No. 166	Lawrence Asylum Press	E. Firth, Secretary	.....	Indian Journal of Education, St. John's Secunderabad Parish Magazine, British Medical Journal, Christian College Magazine, Madras Law Journal, St. John's Parish Magazine, Bangalore, St. Mathias's Parochial Magazine, Wesleyan Methodist Church Record, Bangalore Temperance Advocate, Oakleaf, Bangalore, Soldiers Home Church Magazine.
Napier Park, Chintādrīpet, No. 1.	Lithographic Press	Paczensky & Son	.....	.....
Second Line Beach, No. 9.	Madras Advertiser Press.	T. Misquita	The Madras Advertiser; the Daily Argus.	.....
Blackers' Lane, Mount Road, No. 243.	Madras Guardian Press.	A. Krishnasāmi Nāyudu & Co.	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 391	Madras Hindu Royal Press.	T. Subbarāyalu Rāju and P. Munisāmi Mudaliyār.	.....	.....
North Beach Road, No. 6...	Madras Mail Press	Messrs. Lawson and Cornish.	The Madras Mail	.....
Thambu Chetti Street, Muttialpet, No. 316.	Madras Ripon Press	S. Ruthna Chetti	Aryajana Priyan (Tamil).	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 8.	Madras Times Press	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Agents to the estate of the late Mr. John Vans Agnew.	The Madras Times	.....
Thambu Chetti Street, Muttialpet, No. 44.	Memorial Press	M. Krishnasāmi Chetti.	.....	.....
Mount Road, No. 19	Methodist Episcopal Publishing House.	Rev. A. W. Rudisil, D.D.	.....	The Baptist Missionary Review, the Christian Visitor, the South Indian Methodist, the Woman's Friend (Tamil), the Evangelist (Cannarese).
Popham's Broadway, No. 161.	Minerva Press	O. Kandasāmi Mudaliyār trading as Thompson & Co.	The Theosophist	The Theosophic Thinker, Brahma Vedini.
Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, No. 24.	Muhammadan Press	Muhammad Nasir-ud-din Ghattala Bhendi.	The Muhammadan	.....
St. Thomé Catholic House, Japamalai Mada Street, Mailapur.	Mailapur Catholic Press.	J. W. Vexon	The Mylapore Catholic Register.	.....
Mount Road, No. 100	National Press	G. Subramania Ayyar.	The Hindu; the Swadesa Mitran (Tamil).	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 132.	Pearl Press	T. S. Arokasawmy Pillai, trading as Hall & Co.	.....	.....
Nammalvar Street, Peddu Nāyakpet, No. 40.	People's Friend Press.	D. Narasayya	The People's Friend.	.....
Stringer's Street, Black Town, No. 5.	Premier Press	Hoe & Co.	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 167.	Price Current Press	G. Paramésvaran Pillai, B.A., Lessee.	The Madras Standard.	.....
Chūlai High Road, No. 31.	Prince of Wales Press.	A. Bthirāja Mudaliyār.	.....	.....
Kandappachāri Street, Purasawākam, No. 6.	Scriptural Publication Society's Press.	Rev. C. Masilāmani, Manager.	.....	.....
Anna Pillay Street, Peddu Nāyakpet, No. 150.	Scottish Press	T. V. Tuljarām Rāo trading as Graves Cookson & Co.	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(79)—The Press, for the year 1895-96—continued.)

1	2	3	4	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			Newspapers.	Periodicals.

ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES—continued.

High Court Buildings, North Beach, Nos. 2-1A.	Scottish Press (Branch)	T. V. Tooljaram Row trading as Graves Cookson and Co.	.....	.....
Fourth Line, North Beach, Nos. 19 and 20.	Do. do.	Do. do.	.....	.....
Mount Road No. 155	Do. do.	Do. do.	.....	.....
Church Road, Vepery, No. 17.	Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge Press.	J. P. Lawrence (Secretary).	.....	Ment of Harlech, Progress, Messenger of Truth (Tamil and Telugu), Maharani (Malayalam), Madras Diocesan Record, Gleaner.
Mount Road, No. 4	Srinivasa Varadachari Press.	C. Srinivasachari and S. Varadachari.	.....	The Vivakachinfamany (Tamil), the Educational Review.
Malayappan Street, Muttialpet, No. 55.	Star Press	T. A. Malaya Pillai trading as Rose & Co.	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 379	Star of India Press	T. Kuppasami Nayakar.	Lokopakari. (English and Tamil).	Common sense.
Mount Road, Nos. 5 to 8	Vest & Co.'s Press	W. T. Sumner	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, Nos. 31-32.	Victor Press	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai.	Mahavikata Dutan (Tamil).	Catholic Abimany (Tamil), Androse Mithran (Tamil).
Popham's Broadway, No. 114.	Winstone Press	T. Arokeammam	.....	.....

NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES.

Thirupally Street, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 58.	Amba Sankara Vilasam Press.	C. Appasami Mudaliyar	.....	.....
Anderson Street, No. 19.	Ananda Press	V. Venkatakrishnama Chetti and Sons.	.....	.....
Nattu Pillaiyar Kovil Street, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 36.	Arimuga Vilasam Press	C. Kumarasami Mudaliyar.	.....	.....
Varadaya Street, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 11.	Adi Lakshminarayana Press.	V. G. Parthasarathi Nayudu.	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 183.	Adi Kalanidhi Press	P. Sivalingayya	.....	.....
Mannarsami Kovil Street, Rayapuram, No. 109.	Adi Vidyá Tarangini Press.	B. Ratna Nayakar	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 149.	Ashtalakshmi Vilasam Press.	T. Gopala Nayudu and Co.	.....	.....
Ayalur Muttayya Mudali Street, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 25.	Bharathi Vilasam Press	O. Ekambara Mudaliyar.	.....	.....
Guruvappen Street, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 4.	Chinnayya Nadar Press.	O. Perumal Nadar and Brother.	.....	.....
Avadanam Papayya Road, Chulai, No. 103.	Ilakkana Kalangiyam Press.	A. B. K. Kandasami Mudaliyar.	.....	.....
Govindappa Nayak Street, No. 216.	Girvanabhasa Ratnakaran Press.	B. Thiagaraya Sasirulu	.....	.....
Strotten Muttayya Mudali Street, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 66.	Gnana Suryodaya Press.	B. Chennakesavalu Chetti.	.....	.....
China Bazaar Road, No. 101.	Hayagreeva Press	M. K. Rungachariar	.....	.....
Peddu Nayak's Lane, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 3.	Hindu Ratnakaran Press.	V. Sundararamayya	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 134	Indra Press	S. Atindrulu Chetti	.....	.....
South Mada Street, No. 8, Mailapudr.	Janopakari Press	R. Venkatasubba Rao.	.....	.....
Trivettore High Road, Washermanpet, No. 317.	Kalanelayam Press	V. Rungachary	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(79)—The Press, for the year 1895-96—continued.)

1	2	3	4	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			Newspapers.	Periodicals.

NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES—continued.

Thambu Chetti Street, Muttialpet, No. 289.	Kalratnakaran Press.	V. Pushparatha Chetti and Co.	.....	The Gnana Bhānu (Tamil).
Muttukrishna Street, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 34.	Kalgnana Press	T. Ratna Mudaliyar	.....	.....
Viraraghava Mudali Street, Triplicane, No. 18.	Kalviprakasam Press	M. Chithambala Mudaliyar.	.....	.....
Thandavaya Pillai Street, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 17.	Kripa Lakshmi Vilasam Press.	A. Krishnasami Mudaliyar.	.....	.....
Vijaya Vigneswaran Kovil Street, Chulai, No. 71.	Lakshminarayana Press.	T. Ramasami Nayudu.	.....	.....
Muttial Maistry Street, Old Washermanpet, No. 2.	Madhava Nivasa Press.	S. Munisami Mudaliyar.	.....	.....
Seringapatam Subbaraya Mudali Street, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 28.	Manonmani Vilasam Press.	K. Manicka Mudaliyar.	.....	.....
Avadanam Papayya Road, Chulai, No. 37.	Manekya Mantram Press.	M. Manicka Mudaliyar.	.....	.....
Anna Pillay Street, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 77.	Minatchi Vilasam Press.	T. Gopalakrishnaiah	.....	Lokhabandhu (Tamil and Telugu), Janopakari (Tamil).
Karayankottai Street, Chulai, No. 29.	Muttamil Vilasam Press.	C. Munisami Mudaliyar.	.....	.....
Sami Nayak Street, Chindripet, No. 93.	Muttuvar Kulalambal Press.	T. Sabhapati Pillai	.....	.....
Tottikulai Kumarappa Mudali Street, Chulai, No. 39.	Parabrahma Press	T. Kanniyappa Mudaliyar & Brothers.	.....	.....
Tirupalli Street, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 21.	Pumagal Vilasam Press.	A. Rangasami Mudaliyar.	.....	.....
Sami Nayak Street, Chindripet, No. 85.	Prabhakara Press	C. Narayanasami Mudaliyar.	.....	.....
Ekambreswara Agraharam, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 35.	Pragnanan Press	R. Sivasankara Pandiaji, B.A., F.T.S.	.....	.....
Vallam Kalathisappa Mudali Street, Purasawakam, No. 8.	Raghava Press	C. Raghavulu Nayudu.	.....	.....
Malaperumal Street, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 2-2.	G. Ramasami Chetti & Co.'s Press.	G. T. Alwar Chetti	.....	The Tanjore Times
Vallam Bangaru Chetti Street, Purasawakam, No. 30.	Ramaprasannodayam Press.	M. Ramamuja Chariyar.	.....	.....
Kallavar Agraharam Road, Tondiarpet, No. 10.	Sankaragunadarpanam Press.	A. Virasami Sasirulu	.....	.....
Trivattur High Road, Tondiarpet, No. 319.	Saradamba Vilasam Press.	C. Sundararama Sasirulu.	.....	.....
Changa Bazaar Street, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 82.	Saraswathi Press	P. Coomarasamy Mudaliyar.	.....	.....
Mackay Muthiya Mudali Street, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 224.	Sarasvati Vilasam Press.	N. Venkatasubba Sasirulu.	.....	.....
Narayana Mudali Street, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 36.	Sasileka Press	G. Sesha Chariu	.....	The Sasileka (Telugu).
Vekkakaran Street, Purasawakam, No. 5.	Sitarama Press	C. Doraisami Mudaliyar.	.....	.....
Pedavattamman Kovil Street, Purasawakam, No. 64.	Sironmani Vilasam Press.	P. Chidambara Mudaliyar.	.....	.....
Nattu Pillaiyar Kovil Street, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 4.	Siva Siddhanta Press	A. Muttayya	.....	.....
Ayya Mudali Street, Chindripet, No. 36.	Sivagnanabodham Press.	C. Shanmuga Sundara Mudaliyar.	.....	.....
Irusappa Alley near Mint Street, No. 3.	Sri Dharma Samrakshini Press.	P. Venkatasubbayya	.....	.....
High Road, Chulai No. 88.	Sri Gurumurthy Srinivasulu Press.	V. Bashiam Mudaliyar.	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 167.	Srihari Press	C. Narahari Nayudu	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(79)—The Press, for the year 1895-96—continued.

1 Madras Town.	2 Name of press.	3 Name of proprietor.	4 Publications thereat.	
			a Newspapers.	b Periodicals.

NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES—continued.

Rajagopal Nayak's Lane, Chintadripet, No. 11.	Sri Lokanandani Press.	C. Rāmasāmi Sāstri ...	.....	.....
Court Ranganādha Mudali Street, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 6.	Srilakshmi Vilāsa Press.	T. Krishnasāmi Chetti.	.....	.....
Munnady Street, Muttialpet, No. 70.	Sri Lalitha Press ...	H. Karthekaya Aiyar.	.....	.....
Kondalaya Street, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 3.	Srimathumāmahēsvari Press.	P. Akkayya Dēvara ...	.....	.....
Vināyaka Mudali Street, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 3.	Srinikētanam Press ...	P. V. Nārāyanasāmi Nāyudu.	.....	.....
Tirupalli Lane, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 1.	Sri Padmanābha Vilāsa Press.	E. Parthasarathy Nāyudu.	.....	.....
Perumal Mudaliyar Street, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 76.	Sri Rama Vilāsam Press.	P. Nummalwar Chetti.	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 429 ...	Sri Ranga Vilāsam Press.	V. Krishnasāmi Chetti.	.....	.....
T. Subbarāyalu Nāyudu Street, Washermanpet, No. 41.	Sri Rājarnjēsvari Nikētanam Press.	P. Tiagarāya Chetti ...	.....	.....
Vinātritha Mudali Street, Purnasawakam, No. 43.	Sri Rājārām Mohun Roy Press.	M. Buchayya Pantulu.	The Hindu Janasamskarini or the Hindu Reformer (Telugu).	.....
Peyalwar Kōvil Street, Triplicane, No. 16.	Sri Sarasvati Bhandaram Press.	S. Parthasarathi Aiyangar.	.....	.....
Gōvindappa Nayak Street, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 74.	Sri Vani Vinōda Mandram Press.	P. Rāghava Chārlu and P. Rāmānjā Chārlu trading as P. S. Kaku-la Chārlu and Brothers.	.....	.....
Anna Pillai Street, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 49.	Sri Venkateshwara Press.	P. Arunāchala Chetti...	.....	.....
Vallam Bangaru Chetti Street, Purnasawakam, No. 3.	Sundaravilāsa Press ...	P. Sundara Mudali ...	.....	.....
Second Line Beach, No. 7.	Satyadipam or Lamp of Truth Press.	Rev. B. M. Babu ...	The Eastern Star ...	.....
Hunter's Road, Vepery, No. 27.	T. V. Son & Co.'s Press.	C. Virasāmi Nāyudu ...	.....	.....
Hunter's Road, Vepery, No. 23.	Thondamandalam Press.	P. Kuppusāmi Mudaliyar.	.....	.....
Bommalayya Street, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 1.	Umbala Vilāsam Press.	M. N. Arunagiri Mudaliyar.	.....	.....
Gōvindappa Nāyak Street, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 52.	Vāksatyunilayam Press.	G. Venkata Varada Chārlu.	Vrithantha Manjari (Telugu).	.....
Porumalkōvil Garden Kunnakapillai Street, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 37.	Vāni Nilayam Press ...	T. Tulasinga Chetti ...	.....	.....
Nārāyana Mudali Street, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 52.	Vāni Vilāsam Press ...	A. Ratnavēlu Mudaliyar.	.....	.....
Sunkumar Agraharam, Chintadripet, No. 16.	Vasumathi Press ...	S. Venkatesa Sāstri ...	Andhrabhāsha Sanjivani (Telugu).	.....
Gosha Sahib's Lane, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 6.	Vasuratnākaram Press.	D. Srikrishna Pandit ...	.....	.....
Avadānam Papāyya Road, Chulai, Nos. 18 and 19.	Vēdavināyākar Press.	V. Gōvinda Nāyakar ...	.....	.....
Umperson's Street, Black Town, No. 1.	Vellayya Nādar Jubilee Press.	V. Srinivasa Chārlu, Contractor.	The Indian Social Reformer, the Law Digest and Recorder, the Somaravi (English and Tamil), War Cry (Tamil), the Maharani (Tamil and Telugu).	.....
Mahānāsami Kōvil Road, Rāyapuram, No. 90.	Vidyā Tarangini Press.	A. Virasāmi Nāyakar ...	.....	.....
Vadamalai Pillai Street, Nārāyanapalayam, Purnasawakam, No. 42.	Vidyā Vinōdini Press...	O. V. Kēsavulu Nāyudu	.....	.....

INSTRUCTION.]

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(79)—The Press, for the year 1895-96—continued.

1 Madras Town.	2 Name of press.	3 Name of proprietor.	4 Publications thereat.	
			a Newspapers.	b Periodicals.

NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES—continued.

Mint Street, No. 300 ...	Vidyānupālana Press ...	N. C. Sadasiva Pillai ...	.....	.....
Tiruvattūr High Road, Washermanpet, No. 106.	Vidyānikētanam Press.	S. Kalyānasundara Sāstri.	.....	.....
Mulla Sahib Lane, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 53.	Vidyā Vivēkakalanidhi Press.	E. Anantha Chārlu ...	.....	.....
Vināyakar Kōvil Road, Perambūr Barracks Road, No. 42.	Vivēka Vilakkam Press.	P. R. Rāghava Pillai ...	.....	.....
Dēvarāja Mudali Street, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 174.	Vartamānatarangini Press.	P. Rāmachandra Rāo...	.....	.....
Lakeside, Egmore, No. 17.	Vyjayanti Press ...	The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur P. Anandāchārlu.	.....	.....
Nattu Pillāyar Kōvil Street, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 9.	Yagna Valkya Press ...	I. Subbarayadu.	Pathrikasara Prakasika (Telugu), Dheemani (Telugu).	.....

HINDUSTANI LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES.

Faqir Sahib Street, Triplicane, No. 39.	Ahmadi Press ...	Saiyid Ahmad Husain	.....	.....
High Road, Triplicane, No. 180.	Akbāri Press ...	Mir Muhammad Ali ...	.....	.....
High Road, Triplicane, No. 183.	Anwāri Press ...	Muhammad Anwār Sahib.	.....	.....
Tipu Sahib Street, Chetti's Garden, Triplicane, No. 14.	Atha-ur-rahman Press.	Saiyid Shahab-ud-din Sahib.	.....	.....
Habibulla Sahib Street, Jam Bazaar, Triplicane, No. 3.	Azizi Press ...	Muhammad Abdul Ghaifar.	.....	.....
Faqir Sahib Street, Triplicane, No. 38.	Firdōsi Press ...	Muhammad Abdulla Sahib.	.....	.....
Titarappa Mudali Street, Triplicane, No. 17.	Ghausiya Press ...	Tajammul Husain Khan Bahādur.	.....	.....
Husain-ul-Mulk's Garden, Rāyapet.	Hidāyat Press ...	Mirza Qasim Beg Sahib.	.....	.....
Peter's Road, Rāyapet, No. 34.	Haidāri Press ...	Saiyid Murtuza Sahib Qadiri.	Jarida-i-Rozgar ...	.....
Ice House Road, Rāyapet No. 20.	Islami Press ...	Moulavi Mir Muhammad Nuralla Husain Sahib.	.....	.....
Mowbray Road, Rāyapet, No. 67.	Mathbai Muhammad-diya Press.	Haji Abdur Rahman Sahib.	.....	.....
High Road, Triplicane, No. 255.	Nizami Press ...	Moulavi Mir Muhammad Nuralla Husain Sahib.	.....	.....
High Road, Triplicane, No. 223.	Mathbai Rahman Press.	Muhammad Abdu r Rahman.	.....	.....
High Road, Triplicane, No. 97.	Mathbai Sai-di-ya Press.	Muhammad Abdullah.	.....	.....
Nizam-ud-din Ahmad Khan's Gardens, Appu Gramani Street, Triplicane, No. 3.	Nizam-ul-Mathbai Press.	Muhammad Nizam-ud-din Sahib.	The Alhami ...	.....
Ungappa Nāyak Street, Muttialpet, No. 225.	Qadiriya Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Husain.	.....	.....
Pyerott's Road, Triplicane, No. 26.	Shamsiya Press ...	Muhammad Nasir-ud-din Ghattala Effendi.	Shams-ul-Akbār ...	.....
Peter's Road, Rāyapet, No. 32.	Sultani Press ...	Sayid Muhammad Abdul Quadir.	Muckbiri-Deccan ...	.....
Tipu Sahib Street, Triplicane, No. 14.	Showkal-ul-Islam ...	Moulavi Sahib Muhammad Azeezuddin Ghattalu Kadri.	.....	.....
Daulat Khān Bahadur Street, Triplicane, No. 2.	Sharifa Press ...	Shah Muhammad Sadiq-ul-Husain Sharif.	Tilismi-Hairuth (Madras Punch).	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(79)—The Press, for the year 1895-96—continued.

1	2	3	4		
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.		
			a Newspapers.	b Periodicals.	
-DISTRICT PRESSES.					
Ganjam.	Berhampur ...	Victoria Press ...	Madapalli Chakrapáni Rāju.	.....	
	Chicacole ...	Srimatsárámrita Sindhu Press.	Madapalli Rangaráma-nuja Rāju.	.....	
		Gáitri Press ...	K. Kanakádri Nara-hari Ráo Pantulu.	Kalinga.	
		Sri Hari Press ...	Gundala Venkatarama-doss Patulu.	Balika ...	
Vizagapatam.		District Press ...	Government ...	District Gazette.	
		Arsha Press ...	Mahámahópadyayi Sri Paravastu Ven-kata Rangácharyulu Ayyavárulethu Garu.	.....	
	Vizagapatam ...	Indian Law Publication Press.	Kochárlakóta Venkata-rámasámi Pantulu Gáru.	.....	
		Sri Sárada Makuta Press.	Vinnakóta Appala Na-rasayya Gáru.	At Telugu paper en-titled "Sakalardha-dayini."	
		Vēnugópala Press ...	Garuda Nukayya Gáru.	.....	
		Imperial Arts Institute Press.	Muhammad Mohidin Sahib Garu.	An English paper en-titled "The Vizaga-patam Spectator."	
	Waltair ...	The Alma Press ...	D. Lazarus, Esq. B.A.	An English paper entitled "The East Coast News."	
	Vizianagram ...	Vijayaráma Vilása Press.	The Hon'ble The Mahá-rája of Vizianagram, G.C.I.E.	A Telugu paper en-titled "The Telugu Harp."	
	Bobbili ...	Rangaráya Vilása Press	Rájá of Bobbili C.I.E.	Telugu Almanac published by the Samsthanam Sidhanti.	
		Sri Vivékavardhani Press, Rajahmundry.	Rai Bahadúr K. Virasa-lingam Pantulu Gáru, Senior Telugu Pundit, First Grade, Govt. Col-lege, Rajahmundry, Rev. H. C. Schmidt ...	The Chintamani.	
Gódavari		The American Evange-lical Lutheran Mis-sion school of Industry Press, Rajahmundry.	Marakani Srinivasulu Náyudu Gáru.	.....	
		Old D.P.W. Press pur-chased by M. Greeni-vasulu Naidu Garu of Dowlaishweram.	N. Jaladurga Prasáda Ráyudu Gáru, B.A., Y. L. Narasimham Gáru, B.A., and M. Venkataratnam Garu, Merchant,	* The Bhārata ...	
		The Bhārata Press, Rajahmundry.	Government ...	District Gazette, Proceedings of Port Conservancy Board.	
		Albion Press ...	Government ...	.....	
		Washington Press ...	Government ...	.....	
		Columbian Press ...	Government ...	.....	
		Messrs. Hall, Wilson & Co.'s Press.	Messrs. Hall, Wilson & Co.	Municipal Proceedings, District and Taluk Board's Proceed-ings, Chambers' Weekly Slips of Quotations, Summary Magazine.	
		Sri Kalánidhi Press ...	P. Venkatasámi ...	.....	
		Commercial Press ...	G. Srirámamúrti ...	.....	
		Rájayógi Press ...	G. Srirámamúrti ...	Rájayógi.	
	Estate Press ...	Rája of Pithápuram ...	.....		
	Sri Sitarámanilaya Mudrákahara Sála Press.	Sri Rája Vatsa Venka-tasimhadri Jagapati Ráj Bahadúr Gáru.	.....		
	Sujanaranjani Press ...	P. Bramhananda Ráo.	.....		
	The Vibudharanjani Press.	D. Ramachandra Ráo.	Vibudharanjani ...		
	The Tripurasundari Press.	D. Sivarámayya Gáru.	Désópakári ...		
	The Pangedigudem Press, Pangedigudem.	.....	.....		
	The Senivárapupeta Press, Senivárapu-peta.	.....	.....		

* Discontinued from September 1895.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(79)—The Press, for the year 1895-96—continued.

1		2		3		4	
Districts.		Name of press.		Name of proprietor.		Publications thereat.	
						a	b
						Newspapers.	Periodicals.
DISTRICT PRESSES—continued.							
Kistna.	Guntūr	American Lutheran Mission Press.	American Lutheran Mission of Guntūr under the Board of Foreign Mission of the General Squad of Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States of America.	.....			
			Rev. L. B. Wolfe, M.A., Principal, A.E.L.M. College.	.....		Journal of Education for Preliminary Schools in Telugu, edited by Rev. L. L. Uhl, Ph.D. of A.E.L. Mission.	
		C.M.S. Dove Press. ...	Church Mission Society.	.....			
Masulipatam	...	Mahesa Press}	Madireddi Seshachalam Nāyudu.	.....			
		Bhairava Press	M. Shambhulingam and Brothers.	.....		Sujanavinodini, Ratnākaran and Samrajya Pradayini were printed here for sometime.	
Nellore.		Srimat Sarasvati Nilayam Press.	A. T. Rāghava Chāri, Agent to Sarasvati	.....		Amudrita Grantha Chintāmani, Sitamma Sri Sarada (Monthly Journals of Education).	
		Sri Ranganāyaki Vilāsam Press.	A. Narasimha Chārlu.	Vārtha Darsini ...			
		Victoria Press	C. Ekāmbara Gurukkal	.....			
		Catholic Mission Press.	Rev. S. J. Bālasāmi ...	.....		Nitidarpanam (a Monthly Catholic paper).	
		Rāja's Press... ..	Rāja of Venkatagiri ...	.....			
		Sriranganāyaki Vilāsam Branch Press.	Nilatūr Venkatrama Chārlu and others.	.....			
Ongole	...	Paramānanda Vilāsam Press.	1. Daramarkondaya Sastri.	.....		Only Jobwork and books are printed.	
			2. Komanduri Raghava Chārlu.				
Cuddapah.	Cuddapah	Kalyāna Kumāra Vilāsa Press.	T. Gōpāl Nāyudu & Co.	.....			
	Madanapalle	Arya Vilāsa Press ...	1. T. Subba Reddi, 2. G. Rangappa, 3. V. Rāmasāmi Reddi, and 4. M. K. Subba Rāo.	.....			
Bellary		Albion Press	M. Abraham ... ..	.....			
		Neutral Press	P. Rāmanna Nāyudu ...	.....			
		Sarasvati Printing Press.	M. Venkatādri Sāstrulu.	.....			
		Sārada Press	B. Sōmasundaram Chettiyār.	.....			
Kurnool		Rāma Vilāsa Press ...	D. V. Krishnan and Co.	Astrological Magazine.			
		Victoria Press	Singāravēlu Mudaliyār.	.....			
Anantapur	...	Umāpathi Press	T. Narayana Mūrti ...	.....		Vignāna Vardani (Telugu).	
		The Indian Press	Chellammal ... ..	.....			
Chingleput.	Chingleput	Free Church Mission Press.	The Rev. A. Andrew ...	.....			
		Chandrabhānu Press ...	Arunachella Nāḍār ...	Kshathriyakulāmani.			
	Conjeeveram ...	Sri Kauchi Bhūshanam Press.	Sadagōpa Chāriyār ...	.....			

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(79)—The Press, for the year 1895-96—continued.

1		2		3		4		
Districts.		Name of press.		Name of proprietor.		Publications thereat.		
						a	b	
						Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
DISTRICT PRESSES—continued.								
North Arcot.	Vellore	Váni Nikétana Press.	Natasur & Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Victoria Press	Singaravélu Mudaliyár.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Vemalai Vilása Press	Kaláthi Ayyar	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Vithya Ratnágaram Press.	Appadurai Mudalyár	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Manomani Nivasa Press.	Durmalinga Mudalyár.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Karvetnagar	Bhárati Vilasa Dana Mudrákshara Sála.	Raja of Karvetnagar				
South Arcot.	Arni	American Arcot Mission Industrial School Press.	Rev. E. C. Scudder	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Chittoor	Victoria Jubilee Press...	M. Rámánuja Cháriyár				
			Venkatagiri	Zamindár of Bangari's Press.	Zámindár of Bangari			
		Punganuru	Private Press	B. Náráyana Ráo				
			Chidambaram	Brahma Vidyá Press	C. E. Srinivása Sástriyár.	Brahma Vidyá Patrika.	The Sivathathva Rathnamala.	
		Cuddalore		Siddhánta Vidyánupá-lana Press.	V. S. Sabhápáti Navalár			
Tanjore.	Tanjore		Patriot Press	P. T. Sadagópa Cháriyár & Co.	Désábhimáni	.....	.....	
		Púrna Chandródaya Press.	Nárayaná Krishnáji	.....	The Janánukúlan (Tamil).	.....	.....	
	Tiruvádi	Buddhi Prakása Press...	V. Ry. Govinda Ráo Gale Ráo Sahib.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Sarvakalánidhi Press...	T. N. Mánikkam Pillai	.....	Sujanóllásan (Tamil).	.....	.....	
	Kumbakónam	Sáradvilása Press	T. Rámanátha Ráo Sahib.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Girvána Váni Vilása Press.	A. Panchápágésa Ayyar.	.....	Janavinodani (Tamil).	.....	.....	
	Sarabothirajapuram	Sri Vidyá Press	1. Venkataráma Ayyar, 2. Sambasiva Ayyar, and 3. Náráyanasámi Ayyar.	South Indian Times.	Sanskrit Journal.	.....	.....	
		Lord Ripon Press	J. V. B. Krishna Chetti-yár.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Tranquebar.	Tranquebar	Veda Vyasa Press	1. Rungasami Dikshathar, 2. B. Theruvengada Dikshathar, and 3. Vedanda Ramanuja Chariár.				
			Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press.	Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission Society.		Arunodayam (Tamil).		
Negapatam		Scottish Branch Press & Nilalóchani Press	T. V. Tulaja Ráma Ráo. G. Sadásivam Pillai	Nágal Nilalóchani (a Tamil Weekly paper.)	.....	.....	.....	
		Eclipse Press	Mr. Frank Oliver & Co.	1. South Indian Post (an English Weekly paper). 2. Sajana Patrika published weekly in Tamil from 1st March 1896.	Masanthra Satchi published monthly in Tamil.	.....	.....	
Tiruválúr		Pennington Press	E. Kannayara Stapadhi.	Bháskara Gnánódá-yam.	.....	.....	.....	
		Kamalámbál Press	Arumugam Pillai	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mannárgudi	Morning Star Press	Rámasámi Ayyangár and Sumbanda Bhadrá Mudaliyár.	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	Jambuga Lakshmi-vilasa Press.	Thanakodiya Pillai	.....	.....	.....	.....		

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(79)—The Press, for the year 1895-96—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	a Newspapers.	b Periodicals.
DISTRICT PRESSES—continued.				
Trichinopoly	South Indian Times Press.	V. Pakkiyam Pillai & Sons.	.....	.....
	Branch Eclipse Press.	Messrs. Oliver & Co., Negapatam.	.....	South Indian Railway Guide.
	Dodson Press	D. Christodás Pillai ...	.....	.....
	St. Joseph's College Press.	Rev. F. L. Besse, S.J.	.....	Yesunatharudaya Tiruhirudayadūtan.
	Southern Star Press ...	P. Ulagappa Pillai ...	.....	A Compendium of all the decisions contained in the Indian Law Reports by Mr. T. V. Sanjiva Row and St. John's Parish Magazine.
	South Indian Railway Press.	South Indian Railway Company.	.....	.....
	Ripon Press	T. V. Venkatarājulu Nāyudu.	.....	.....
	Pāndiyan Press	Anandakrishna Nāyudu.	.....	.....
	Qasim Press	Ibrahim Ali Sahib ...	.....	.....
	South Indian Press ...	C. Seshādri Sāstri ...	.....	.....
Madura	Pasumalai Lennox Press.	Rev. G. T. Washburn ...	1. Satya Vartamāni ... 2. Santhōsha Saithi.	.....
	Victoria Press	1. P. Nārāyanāsami Ayyar. 2. M. Venkatarāma Ayyar, and 3. A. Rājarām Ayyar.	Madura Mail ...	.....
	Sētopati Press	Rāja of Ramnad ...	.....	.....
	Shanmuga Vilāsam Press.	Arunāchalam Pillai ...	.....	.....
	Minākshi Sundara Vilāsam Press.	Rāmasāmi Servai ...	.....	.....
	Gnānaratnākaram Press.	M. Kandasāmi Pillai ...	.....	.....
	Native Royal Press ...	Muttusāmi Pillai ...	.....	.....
	Banner of the Lion Press.	M. Dorai Raju Pillai ...	The Banner of the Lion.	.....
	Industrial Press	Rev. A. D. Limbrick ...	The Banner of the Cross.	.....
	Sarasvati Vilāsa Press.	1. C. Gopāla Ayyar and 2. A. Sankaralingam Pillai.	Vijayathuvajam (Tamil) fortnightly paper.	.....
Palamecottah	Vijaya Lakshmi Vilāsam Press.	G. Krishna Rāo ...	.....	.....
	C. M. S. Press	Church Mission Society	.....	Friendly Instructor and Children's Magazine (Tamil) monthly periodicals.
	Chintāmani Press	K. S. Sankaranārāyana Pillai.	.....	.....
Tinnevely	Aryaprakāsam Press ...	Tinnevely Printing Press Company (Limited).	.....	.....
	Union Central Press ...	1. A. Nelloyappa Pillai and 2. V. Subramania Pillai.	.....	.....
	Kanthimathivilāsam Press.	A. Gopāla Ayyar ...	.....	.....
	Hindu Dēsabhimāni Press.	R. Venkatāchalam Ayyar.	.....	.....
	Lakshmilāsa Press ...	A. Sankaranārāyana Ayyar.	.....	.....
	Jubilee Press	P. Venkatāchalam Ayyar.	.....	.....
	Ambāsamudram			
	Srivilliputtūr			

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(79)—The Press, for the year 1895-96—continued.

1		2		3		4	
Districts.		Name of press.		Name of proprietor.		Publications thereat.	
						a	b
						Newspapers.	Periodicals.
DISTRICT PRESSES—continued.							
Tinnevely—cont.	Ottappidāram ...	Elasai Vidvārīlāsini Press, Ettayapuram.	Jaga Virarāma Venkatesvara Ettappa Nāyak Avergal, minor Zāmindār of Ettayapuram.	.....	.....		
		Arunodayam Press ...	V. R. Matha & Co. ...	Dravidabhānu (Tamil) weekly paper.	.....		
Tuticorin	Sivaprakāsa Achyēndrasālai Press.	T. M. Subramania Pillai.	.....	.....	.....		
	Manthirānāzara Yantrasālai Press.	Ariyanayagam ...	.....	.....	.....		
Erode ...	Central Press ...	R. Bālasundara Mudaliyār.	.....	.....	.....		
	Sakalakalānilai Press.	Skanmuga Mudaliyār.	.....	.....	.....		
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore Coffee Works Printing Press.	W. Fraser ...	.....	.....	.....		
	The 'Crescent' Press.	S. P. Narasimhulu Nāyudu.	The Coimbatore Crescent.	Coimbatore Kalānidee (semi-monthly).	.....		
Coimbatore ...	The 'Literary Sun' Press.	K. N. Isvara Ayya ...	.....	.....	.....		
	K. R. Venkatarāmāyya & Co.'s Press.	P. Rāmasāmi Mudaliyār.	.....	.....	.....		
Udamalpet ...	Vithia Ratchani Press.	S. Kader Khan Saheb...	.....	.....	.....		
Nilgiris.	Lawrence Asylum Press, Ootacamund Branch.	The press is owned by a body of directors on behalf of the Lawrence Asylum Institution, which is a quasi-public one.	1. Nilgiri District Gazette. 2. Middle monthly sheet. 3. Madras Command Orders.	.....	.....		
	'Nilgiri News' Press.	T. S. Sidney ...	Nilgiri News.	.....	.....		
Coonoor ...	Albion Press ...	Periyasāmi Pillai ...	.....	.....	.....		
	Collector's Press ...	Government ...	.....	The District Gazette, a monthly publication.	.....		
Salem ...	Patriot Press ...	Chandu Miyan Sahib...	.....	.....	.....		
	Victoria Press ...	R. Bālasundara Mudaliyār.	.....	.....	.....		
Tiruchengōdu	Saurāstra Press ...	M. Venkatāchalapati Ayyah.	.....	.....	.....		
	Subbarāya Goundar's Press.	T. Muttasāmi Kōnar ...	Vivēkadhvakāran ...	.....	.....		
Nāmakkal ...	Union Press ...	Balasundra Mudaliyār.	.....	.....	.....		
Tiruppattūr ...	Chinna Nādar Press ...	1. C. Perumāl Nādar and 2. Kalyāna Sundara Nādar.	.....	.....	.....		
	Collectorate Press ...	Government ...	South Canara District Gazette.	.....	.....		
Kodiyalboil Press ...	Kodiyalboil Press ...	Roman Catholic Mission.	.....	.....	.....		
	Basel Mission Press...	Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository. Do.	.....	Christa Sabhāpatra (Canarese).	.....		
Mangalore ...	Rev. T. Koshi, Kumankulam.	.....	.....	Keralopakāri (Malayālam).	.....		
	Rev. B. Lucas, Bellary.	.....	.....	Atmopakāri (Malayālam).	.....		
South Canara.	Typographic Press ...	Mr. A. Julian ...	.....	Mitra Bodhini (Canarese).	.....		
	Dongarkēri Press ...	Mir Husain Bin Mir Zahad Ali.	.....	.....	.....		
Kasaragōd ...	Dharma Prakāsa Press.	U. Nārāyana Chariyār.	.....	.....	.....		
	Vidyā Sudākara Press.	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Udipi ...	Nurulalam Press, Magral Kusba Village.	Kunhamad Beāri ...	.....	.....	.....		
	Hindu Press ...	N. B. Rāma Rāo ...	.....	Sudarsana (Canarese).	.....		

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(79)—The Press, for the year 1895-96—continued.

1	2	3	4	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			a Newspapers.	b Periodicals.
DISTRICT PRESSES—continued.				
Kóttayam	Math Bashúl Fabayad Press.	a lappicheb ikandi Kunhi Mussa.	.....	.....
	Mohadoolunja Press.	Arayaliprath Kunham- mad.	.....	.....
	Vidyá Vilásam Press (Branch).	Krishna Kurrap ...	.....	.....
Kurumbranát	Nayiyam Vitu Parambil Press.	Nayiyam Vittel Abdu ...	.....	(1). Pathulla Kithab. (2). Mussanu. (3). Buder Mala. (4). Alakke Masalath.
	Jana Ranjini Press ...	Kadathanatt Ayencheri Kovilugethi Udaya Varma Raja Avergal.	.....	Kavanḍayam (Malayalam).
	Kelappan Press ...	T. Kelappan ... ..	.....	.....
Calicut	Empress Victoria Press.	P. Itti Koshi	Manórāma (Malayá- lam).;	.....
	Karaparamba Press ...	Messrs. Peirce, Leslie & Co.	.....	Fortnightly market report.
	Spectator Press	1. Kabah Raghavan, 2. B. Robin Platel, and 3. J. W. Richard.	Times of Malabar ...	.....
Malabar.	Lakshmi Vilásam Press.	A. K. Sundara Ayyar ...	.....	.....
	Vidyá Vilásam Press ...	1. L. R. Subramania Ayyar. 2. L. K. Subramania Ayyar. 3. K. Venkatesvara Sástri. 4. A. K. Rāmasāmi Ayyar. 5. T. S. Subbarāma Ayyar. 6. R. Dēvarāja Ayyar. 7. S. A. Calahasty Mu- daliyar (deceased).	Kerala Patrika (Mala- yalam). Keralasanchari (Ma- layalam). Keralachandrika (Malayalam).	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....
	Karakal Saiyid Ali's Press.	Karakal Saiyid Ali ...	.....	.....
	Ponnāni	Muchikal Ali Kutti Musaliyār's Press.	Muchikal Ali Kutti Musaliyār.	..... .....
	Courant Press	C. V. Krishna Ayyar ...	.....	.....
	Vidyasanthanam Press.	V. K. Narayana Pillai.	.....	.....
	Pulghat	Mongnānavilakam Press.	K. Subramania Pillai.	
Cochin	Victoria Press	K. V. Kunhunni Menon.	Malabar and Travan- core Spectator (Weekly News- paper) in English.	.....
	Vidya Kalpataru Press.	Venkatāchala Sástri ...	.....	.....
	'Cochin Argus' Press...	Mrs. Letitia Pereira ...	The Cochin Argus ...	.....
Tangasseri	Kerala Mitram Press...	Deaji Bhimji	Kerala Mitram (Ma- layalam).	.....
	Gōsrivilásam Press ...	Rāma Shenai Harri Shenai.	.....	.....
Walavanad	Manamóhana Press ...	E. V. Ramanoonthan	Malayali (Malaya- lam).	.....
	Vignāna Chintāmāni Press.	Punnasseri Nilakandan Nambi.	.....	Vignāna Chintāmāni (Malayá- lam).

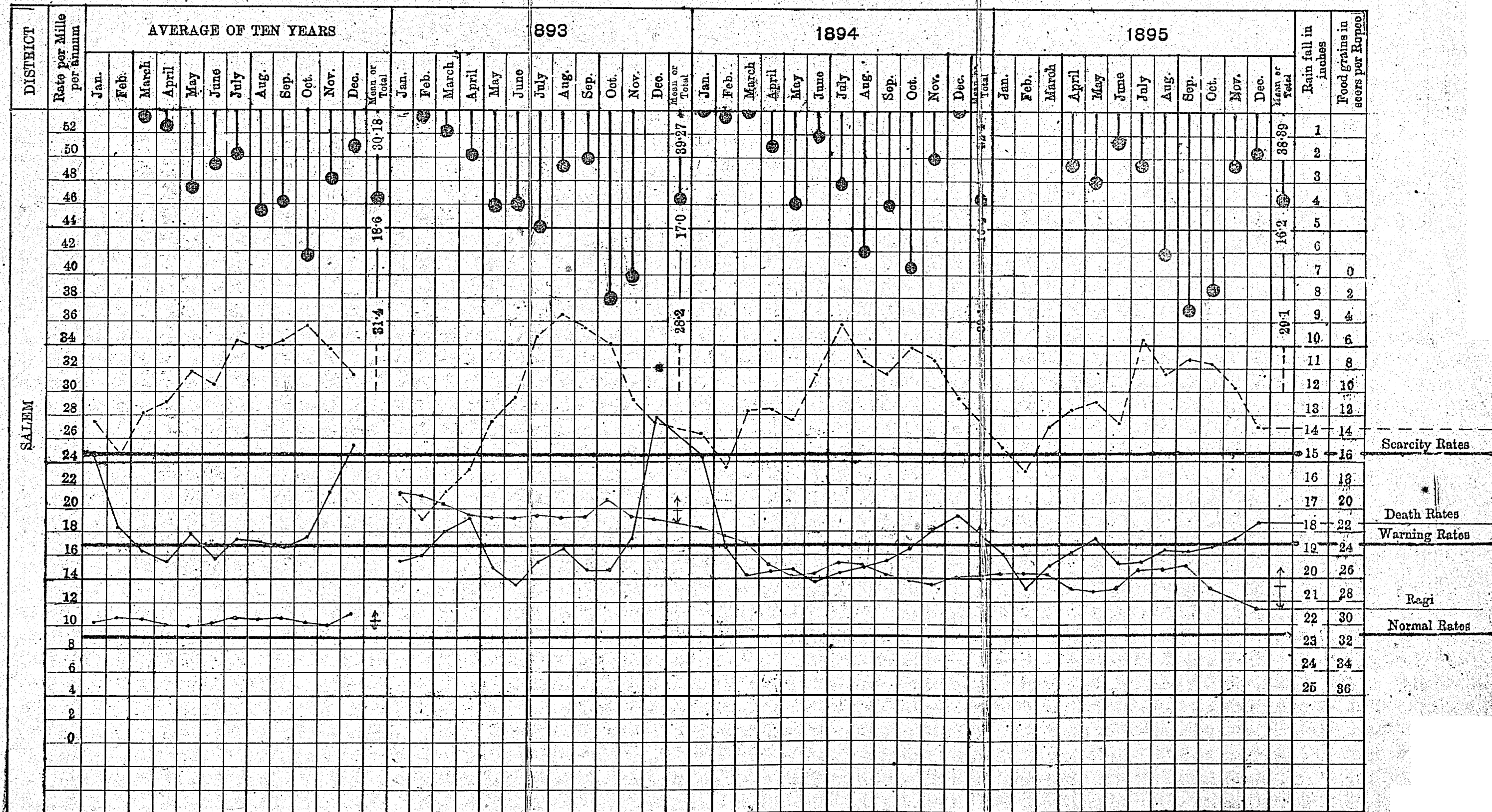
Diagram showing the Birth and Death Rates per Mille per annum in the District of Salem with Rainfall and prices of food (RAGI) during the year 1895 Compared with 1893 and 1894 and the average of the ten years ending 1892

Census population of 1891= 1962591

Area= 7529 Sqr. Miles

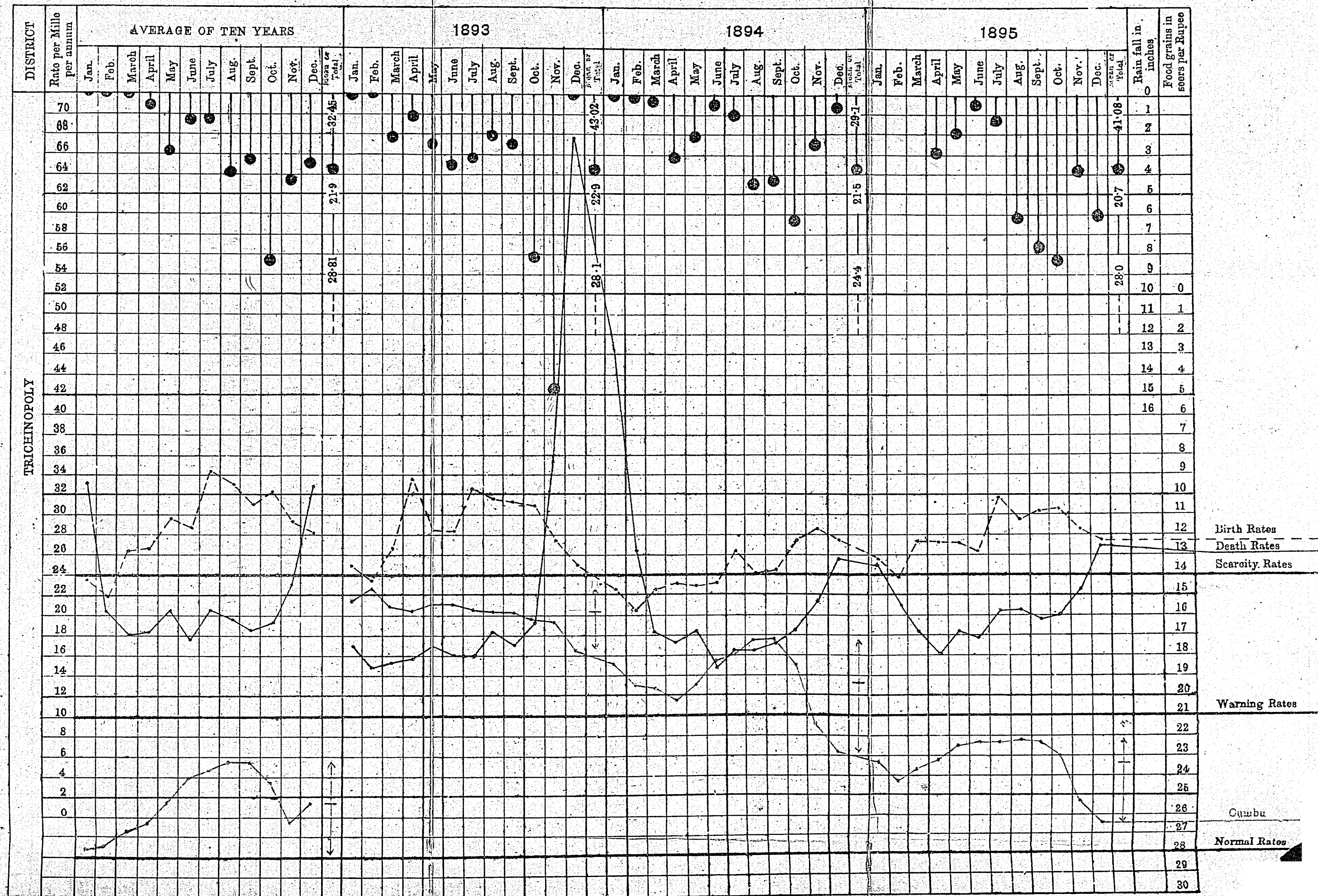
Class B= 67.40 % Cent

Class G= 5.75 % Cent



425

Class G = 6.74 ~~72~~ Cent

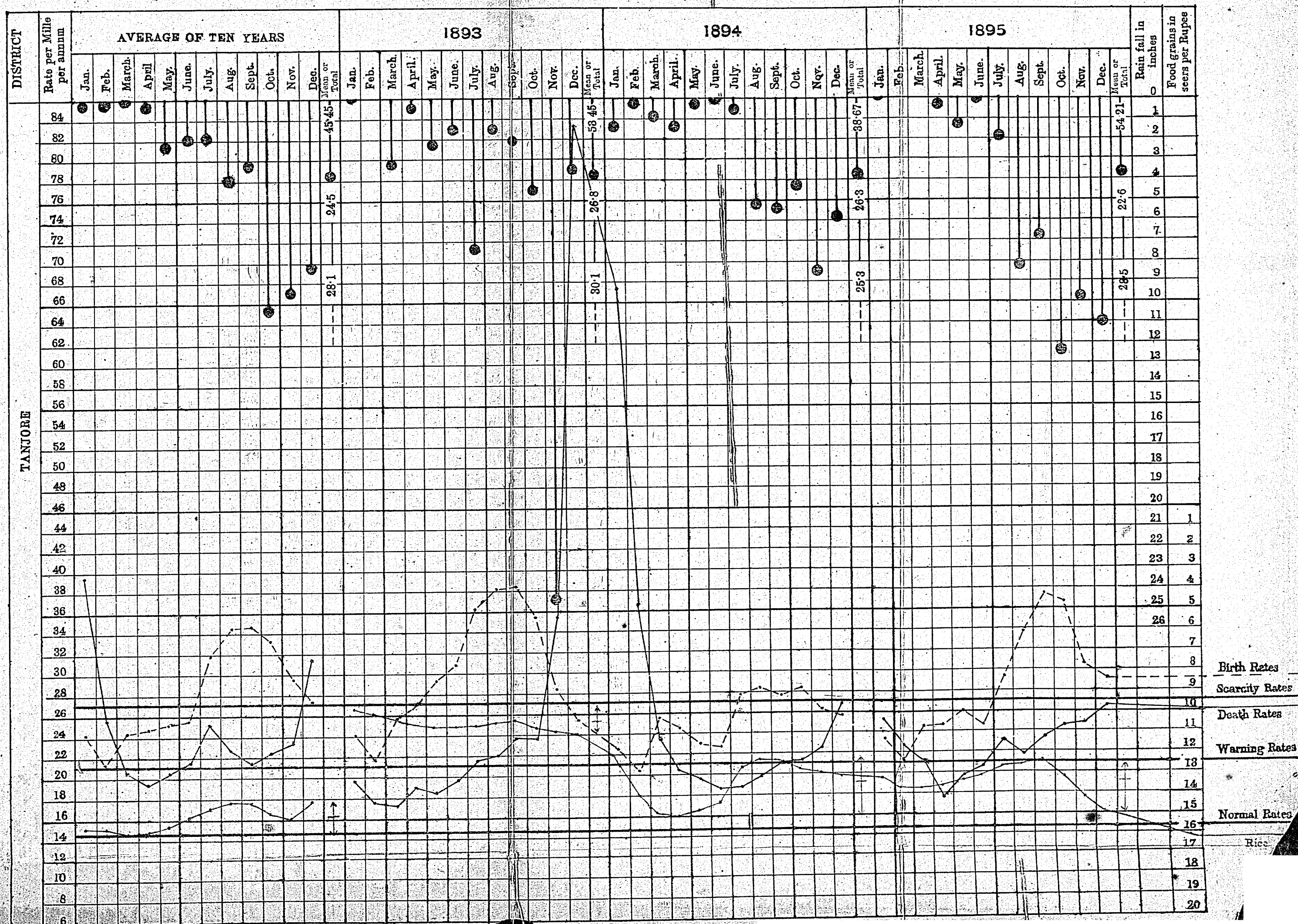


Census population of 1891 = 2228114

Area = 3709 Sqr. Miles

Class B = 61.02 % Cent

Class G = 7.27 ~~78~~ Cent

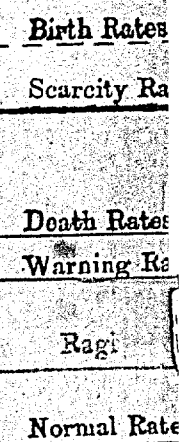


Census population of 1891 = 2608404

Area = 8808 Sqr. Miles

Class B = 65.54 ~~20~~ Cent

Class G = 9-32 ~~70~~ Cent



No. 19

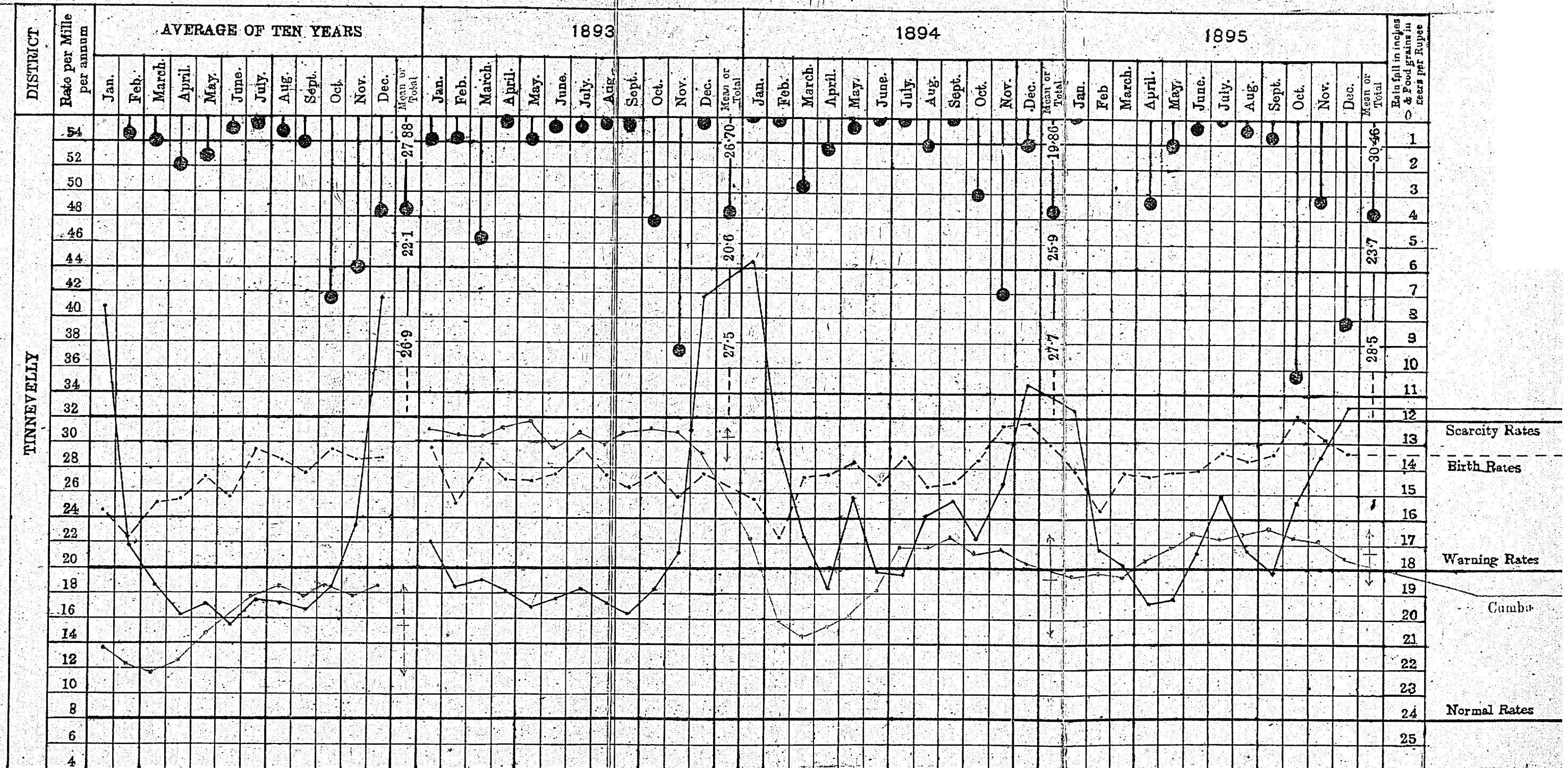
Diagram showing the Birth and Death Rates per Mille per annum in the District of Tinnevely with Rainfall and prices of food (CUMBU) during the year 1895 Compared with 1893 and 1894 and the average of the ten years ending 1892

Census population of 1891 = 1916095

Area = 5387 Sqr. Miles

Class B = 59.62 % Cent

Class G = 7.38 % Cent



Census population of 1891 = 99797

Area 957 Sqr. Miles

Class B 58.67 ~~¢~~ Cent

Class G 11.55 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent

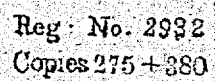


Photo-Zinco. Survey Office, Madras.
1896

Diagram showing the Birth and Death Rates per Mille per annum in the District of South Canara with Rainfall and prices of food (RICE) during the year 1895 Compared with 1893 and 1894 and the average of the ten years ending 1892

Census population of 1891=1056081

Area=3902 Sqr. Miles

Class B=61.08 % Cent

Class G=11.43 % Cent

