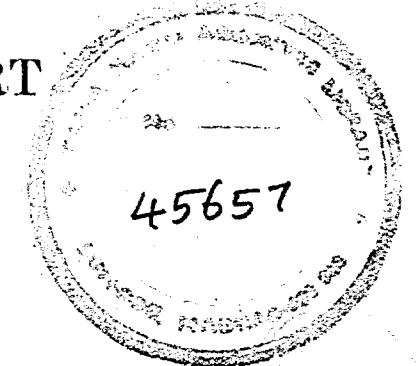


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REPORT

ON THE



ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

DURING THE YEAR

1897-98.

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

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1898.

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SUMMARY.

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THE office of Governor of the Presidency was held during the year by His Excellency Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. The Honourable Sir Henry Bliss, K.C.I.E., and the Honourable Mr. Grose, C.I.E., continued to be Members of Council throughout the year.

The Government made its annual move to the Nilgiris in the middle of April 1897 and returned to the Presidency town on the 17th October.

The first tour during the official year 1897-98 was undertaken in October 1897. His Excellency the Governor left Ootacamund on the 11th October 1897, and travelling *viâ* Shoranore and Trichûr, arrived at Bolghotty on the 14th. A halt was made here on that and on the following day. During his stay at Bolghotty, His Excellency was the guest of His Highness the Râja of Cochin. His Excellency inspected several public institutions in the place and travelling by boat arrived at Quilon on the evening of 17th. His Excellency then proceeded to Trivandrum, where three days were spent. At Trivandrum, His Excellency was the guest of His Highness the Mahârâja of Travancore. Both at Cochin and at Trivandrum, the usual State visits were paid and returned. At Cochin, His Excellency received addresses from the Municipal Councillors of the town, and at Trivandrum, from the students of the Mahârâja's College and High school. On his way back to Madras, His Excellency passed through the Tinnevely and Madura districts. During his stay at Tinnevely, His Excellency took the opportunity of visiting the Srîvaikuntam aicut and the Christian Settlement of Nazareth. While at Madura, he opened the American Mission Hospital in that town. His Excellency left Madura on the 31st October, halting for a short while at Dindigul, where he inspected Messrs. Spencer & Co.'s Cigar factory. His Excellency reached St. Thomas' Mount on the morning of the 1st November, his arrival being private. On the 25th November 1897, His Excellency the Governor started on a short tour to Bangalore and Mysore. At Mysore, His Excellency was the guest of Her Highness the Mahârâni. The usual State visit was paid and returned. His Excellency visited Seringapatam and returned to Bangalore on the 29th November. A day was spent at Bangalore, and on the return journey to Madras, the Hosûr Remount Depot was visited. On the 12th December 1897, His Excellency left St. Thomas' Mount for Conjeeveram. The special object of this visit was to open the water-works of that town and the new lying-in wards constructed by Râja Sir S. Ramasawmy Mudaliyar, Kt., C.I.E. His Excellency returned to Madras the following day. On the 21st January 1898, His Excellency proceeded on a private visit to Jeur, a station on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, for the purpose of viewing the eclipse of the Sun. His Excellency returned to Madras on the 23rd January. On the 15th February 1898, His Excellency the Governor started on his last tour of the official year. The first place visited was Nellore. He arrived at Nellore on the 16th and during the day, saw the District officers, received and replied to addresses from the municipality, visited the several public institutions of the town

and started next morning for Rajahmundry, short halts being made *en route* at Ongole and at Bezwada. His Excellency visited several public institutions at Rajahmundry and left on the afternoon of the same day for Waltair, visiting Dowlaishweram *en route*. At Waltair the chief institutions were visited. His Excellency then proceeded to Vizianagram. A visit was paid to His Excellency at Vizianagram by the minor Mahārāja, who was attended by his leading officials. His Excellency also paid a visit to the Mahārāni and then proceeded to Bobbili, where he took the opportunity of opening the Victoria Town Hall, returning to Vizianagram on the 22nd. His Excellency left that station on the 23rd morning by railway for Chatrapur. From there, His Excellency visited Rambha, where he was the guest of the Rāja of Kallikōte and Atagada and then proceeded to Berhampur, where he laid the foundation stone of the Kallikōte Diamond Jubilee Town Hall. Thence he proceeded to visit the Sugar factory at Aska, and thence to Cocanada and onwards by sea to Madras, which was reached on the morning of the 3rd March.

Travancore
State.

In the Travancore State three regulations were passed during the year, viz., (1) The General Clauses Regulation, (2) The Irrigation Regulation, and (3) The Epidemic Diseases Regulation. The strength of the Police Force, excluding the Superintendent and his three assistants, was 1,628, and the total cost Rs. 2,00,105. The total number of cases investigated by the Police was 4,492, of which 1,724 were referred as false or transferred to the undetected list. Including arrears 2,716 cases were charged before the magistracy, of which 2,106 or 77·5 per cent. ended in conviction. The total number of persons arrested was 4,699, of whom 2,917 or 62·1 per cent. were convicted. The value of property lost was Rs. 27,455, and of that recovered Rs. 20,929, or 76·2 per cent. Including arrears and cases received by transfer, the number of original cases for disposal by the magistracy was 18,751 involving 47,072 persons, of which 18,590 involving 46,516 persons were disposed of. The number of appeals to the District Magistrates was 802 affecting 1,558 persons, and of these 778 affecting 1,497 persons were disposed of. In 54·85 per cent. of the appeals the lower courts' judgments were confirmed. Including arrears 148 original cases involving 334 persons came before the Sessions Courts, of which 141 cases affecting 311 persons were disposed of. The High Court decided sixty-four out of the sixty-six appeals before it, confirming the conviction in the case of 72·84 per cent. of the persons involved. Including the 631 prisoners that remained in custody at the commencement of the year, the total jail population during 1972 was 1,870, of whom 577 remained in confinement at the close of the year. The cost of the jails amounted to Rs. 45,463, the average expenditure on account of a convict in the Central Jail being Rs. 84. In all the Civil Courts there were 41,976 original suits for disposal, of which 35,287 were disposed of, leaving 6,689 in arrears. The number of appeals for disposal by the District Courts was 2,229 and that by the High Court 920, and of these 1,835 and 774, respectively, were disposed of, the percentage of confirmation being 61·04 and 68·6 respectively. The receipts and charges under civil justice were Rs. 4,99,060 and Rs. 2,86,114, respectively, and those on account of criminal justice Rs. 34,026 and Rs. 1,68,545, the net result being a surplus of Rs. 78,427. In the Registration department 129,924 documents were registered, their aggregate value being Rs. 2,69,85,143. The receipts and charges of the department were Rs. 2,08,748 and Rs. 99,059 respectively. The Survey and Settlement departments cost Rs. 90,469 and Rs. 1,72,254, respectively, the outturn of the former department being 358·69 square miles. The value of the entire external trade of the country was

Rs. 2,47,98,100, of which Rs. 1,46,93,752, represented the value of the exports and Rs. 1,01,04,348 that of imports. Including debt heads the total revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 88,55,556, of which land revenue and salt contributed Rs. 23,28,335 and Rs. 18,99,618 respectively. Tobacco yielded Rs. 9,75,216, abkārī and opium Rs. 6,35,398, customs Rs. 6,24,233, law and justice Rs. 5,33,086, forests Rs. 4,37,127, and stamps Rs. 3,56,213. The charges aggregated Rs. 89,16,723. The outlay on public works amounted to Rs. 22,95,155. The total number of vaccine operations performed rose from 109,233 to 155,611; but the percentage of successful operations fell from 83·2 to 81·7. 46,975 births and 38,180 deaths were registered, forming 18·5 and 15·0 per mille of the population. Several administrative changes were effected in the Medical department in the year and two new dispensaries were opened. The total number of patients treated rose from 9,826 in- and 271,577 out- patients to 10,920 and 322,279, respectively, exclusive of 10,325 persons treated by the sanitary officers and 50,702 by the institutions and 36,930 by the native vydiens receiving aid from the sarkar. The total number of educational institutions in the State fell from 3,335 to 3,274, but that of scholars increased from 156,530 to 160,388. Of the schools 398 with 40,319 pupils were sarkar, 472 with 26,626 pupils private aided, and 2,404 with 93,423 pupils private unaided institutions. Of the total number of pupils 123,716 were boys and 36,652 girls, the total forming 6·1 per cent. of the total population, the proportion to the population of school-going age calculated at 15 per cent., being 63·91 in the case of boys and 19·3 in that of girls, against 62·7 and 18·4 per cent., respectively, in the previous year.

In the Cochin State one regulation was passed, viz., the Epidemic Diseases Regulation. Excluding the Superintendent the actual strength of the Police force at the close of the year was 436, the total cost of maintenance being Rs. 61,569. The total number of cases investigated by the police was 1,838, of which 1,034 were charged before the magistracy. Of these and the twenty-six cases under trial at the commencement of the year, 781 or 73·6 per cent. ended in conviction. The total number of persons charged was 1,649, of whom 1,028 or 62·3 per cent. were convicted against 56·8 per cent. in 1971. The alleged value of property lost was Rs. 13,712, of which property of the value of Rs. 8,267 or 60·3 per cent. was recovered. The total number of original cases for disposal by the magistracy was 3,868 involving 7,702 persons, and of these 3,841 cases affecting 7,643 persons were dealt with. Of the persons dealt with, 4,283 were brought to trial, 101 being committed or referred to higher courts, 2,758 acquitted and the remaining 1,424 or 33·2 per cent. convicted. The appeals to the District Magistrate numbered 206, all of which were disposed of, the original convictions being reversed in the case of 40·2 per cent. of the appellants against 45 per cent. in the previous year. There were thirty-six original cases affecting 100 persons before the Sessions Courts, and all of them were disposed of, the ratio of convictions being 46 per cent. of the persons involved. The Appeal Court had twenty-seven appeals which were also all disposed of. At the commencement of the year, the Central Jail had 154 and the Subsidiary Jails fifty-five prisoners. To these 340 and 941, respectively, were added during the course of the year, and 318 and 943, respectively, were released, leaving 176 and fifty-three at the close of the year. The total cost of these jails was Rs. 9,740 and Rs. 2,040 respectively. The total number of original suits for disposal by the Civil Courts rose from 8,536 to 10,022, of which 9,682 were dealt with against 8,013 in the previous year. The

Cochin State.

proportion of litigants to population rose from 1 to 38 to 1 to 31. The appeals before the District Courts amounted to 746 against 759 in the previous year, and of these 704 were disposed of against 592, the lower courts' decisions being confirmed in 52·7 per cent. of the cases appealed against. The Appeal Court had 196 regular and 173 special appeals for disposal, of which sixty-seven and twenty-eight, respectively, were left in arrears. In 54·3 per cent. of the regular and 72·4 per cent. of the special appeals, the decisions of the Zillah Courts were confirmed against forty-five and 70·1 per cent. in the previous year. His Highness the Rája's Court of Appeal had eighteen appeals for disposal, of which nine were left in arrears. The receipts and charges on account of civil justice were Rs. 86,058 and Rs. 58,063, respectively, and those on account of criminal justice Rs. 8,230 and Rs. 33,515, the net result being a surplus of Rs. 2,710 against a deficit of Rs. 6,585 in the previous year. In the Registration department 29,374 documents were registered against 30,561 in the previous year, their aggregate value being 100·14 lakhs against 117·08 lakhs. The receipts and charges of the department were Rs. 40,730 and Rs. 23,938, respectively. The value of the exports from and imports into the sirkar port of Malipuram was Rs. 12,91,775 and Rs. 12,06,776, respectively, against Rs. 14,50,156 and Rs. 23,06,530 in the previous year. The receipts and charges of the year, under service heads, amounted to Rs. 20,65,310 and Rs. 18,69,802 against Rs. 18,62,823 and Rs. 18,48,056, respectively, in the previous year. Land revenue and salt contributed Rs. 6,59,830 and Rs. 5,00,030 respectively. Abkári and opium yielded Rs. 1,95,760, interest Rs. 2,01,514, stamps Rs. 1,32,996, law and justice Rs. 94,289, and forests Rs. 68,805. Under charges the most important items were public works Rs. 5,25,280, palace Rs. 2,74,229 and education Rs. 1,01,484. The charges were Rs. 1,95,428 less than the receipts and the closing balance was Rs. 7,99,178. Including, however, the amount invested in Government securities (Rs. 36,62,100), the total balance at credit was Rs. 44,61,278 against Rs. 41,30,361 in the previous year. The births and deaths registered were 10,933 and 9,385, respectively, giving ratios of 15·1 and 12·9 per mille of the population. The number of vaccine operations performed during the year was 23,282 against 24,664; but the percentage of successful operations was 92 against 91·1. The number of in-patients treated during the year rose from 2,467 to 2,629, while that of out-patients fell from 140,137 to 131,192. The total number of schools in the State fell from 1,062 to 1,020, and that of the pupils from 31,882 to 30,550, or by 3·9 and 4·2 per cent. respectively. Of the total number of schools, sixty with 5,463 pupils were sirkar, 122 with 8,738 pupils were private aided, and 838 with 16,349 pupils were private unaided institutions. Of the total number of pupils under instruction, 22,906 were boys and 7,644 girls, forming, respectively, 42·2 per cent. of the male and 14·1 per cent. of the female population of school-going age calculated at 15 per cent., against 43·6 and 15·1 per cent., respectively, in the previous year.

Gódávári
Agency.

The season was generally more favourable than in the previous year. In the early part of 1897-98, there was distress amounting to famine in the Bhadráchalām taluk and verging on famine in the Polavaram division. Test relief works were opened throughout, but none resorted to them except in the Bhadráchalām taluk. Gratuitous relief was given in that taluk and elsewhere, and advances were made to needy Koya ryots. As might be expected, public health was not good. On account of the distress that prevailed during the year in these tracts and the stoppage of advances by sowcars to Koyas, there were cases of looting in the Polavaram and

Yellavaram divisions. In the former division, thirty-nine villages were looted between the 3rd and 10th of July, and property worth about Rs. 10,000 including grain was stolen. About 400 persons were tried and most of them convicted. The Superintendent of Police proceeded immediately to the scene of action and by his activity and energy restored peace and order without much trouble. The number of complaints against the police in the year under report was somewhat greater than in the previous years, but none of them were proved. There were 491 criminal cases involving 1,869 persons for disposal against 462 cases with 1,290 persons in the previous year. 470 cases were disposed of, 775 persons being convicted and 154 committed to the sessions. There were twenty-one appeals, all of which were disposed of. The large increase was due to the rioting referred to. 295 civil suits and eleven appeals were instituted during the year against 400 and thirteen, respectively, in 1896-97, 328 of the former and ten of the latter being disposed of. The new works executed in the year were: (1) Chódavaramu-Geddada road, (2) extensions to Gurrapujhari ghát road, (3) Timmapuram-Addatigela road, and (4) Addatigela-Kota road. Rest houses were also constructed at Narsapur and Gowridevipeta. The current abkári demand for 1897-98 was Rs. 28,487, of which Rs. 27,041 was collected against Rs. 30,458 and Rs. 27,074, respectively, in the previous year. Under opium revenue there was an increase of Rs. 161 over the previous year's rental—Rs. 3,330. The total number of patients treated in the hospital of Bhadráchalām rose from 3,368 in the preceding year to 3,377. There was also an increase in the attendance at the dispensaries of Polavaram and Chódavaramu. The number of vaccine operations rose from 4,538 to 5,895, but the percentage of the successful cases fell from 68·7 to 67·005, the average cost of each successful case being Rs. 0-9-6 against Rs. 0-8-0 in the previous year. The total number of pupils on the rolls was 2,025 against 2,181 in the previous year, and the daily average attendance fell from 1,588 to 1,375. The number of aboriginal pupils, however, rose from 249 boys and twenty-six girls to 270 and fifty-six. The number of pupils found qualified for result grants fell from 613 to 579. Fee receipts amounted to Rs. 492.

The year was prosperous and in the main peaceful. Prices remained above the normal in the early part of the year. The season was an unhealthy one. Small-pox and cholera prevailed almost everywhere. Crops, on the whole, were good. The Bissemkatak and Payakapad Estates continued under management. The dispute between the Ranis of Nowrangapur and the Mahárāja of Jeypore culminated in a suit in the Agent's Court by the former for the possession of the estate. The sannad to be granted to the Mahárāja of Jeypore for the Kotpad pargannah has not been delivered pending decision by the Government of India of the appeal which the Mahárāja has made to it. There have been no disturbances during the year, but there have been several disputes, incidents and complications which required careful handling. All these were settled. The muttas in the Senior and Head Assistant Agents' Divisions continued peaceful. The Commission appointed to settle the boundary between Jeypore and other States in the Central Provinces met at Photki on 6th February last and finished the settlement of the boundary between Jeypore on the one side and Bindra Nawagarh and Baipur Khalsa on the other. Some progress was subsequently made in settling and demarcating the boundary between Jeypore and Bastar. No new disputes were reported during the year. 2,007 criminal cases and seventy-five appeals were disposed of against 1,725 and sixty-nine in the previous year, while,

Vizagapatam
Agency.

496 civil suits and twenty appeals were disposed of against 444 and nineteen in 1896-97. Sessions cases on the Agent's file showed a decrease. 3,893 patients were treated and 18,306 cases were successfully vaccinated. The number of schools increased from 160 to 176, and that of pupils on the rolls from 3,423 to 3,600, aboriginals numbering 481 against 214. Of the total allotment of Rs. 50,500 for expenditure on public works, only Rs. 151-13-2 lapsed to Government. The abkári revenue rose from Rs. 96,222 to Rs. 1,17,797 and opium revenue from Rs. 34,246 to Rs. 41,764. The forests of the Jeypore and Vizianagram Estates are being worked under the Act and the rules framed thereunder.

Ganjam
Agency.

The year was uneventful. The season was, on the whole, favourable, and the rainfall abundant. The demarcation of the boundary between the Goomsur Hills and the ordinary tracts was completed. There were no disturbances. 362 criminal cases were disposed of against 363 in the previous year, and there were fifteen appeals, while 158 civil suits were filed and 133 disposed of against 170 and 141, respectively, in 1896-97. The whole allotment for public works (Rs. 23,600-0-0) was spent, Rs. 20,916 being devoted to repairs of buildings and communications. A sum of Rs. 12 was realized from the sale of unclaimed timber in the Parlákimedi forests. The total abkári demand was Rs. 9,073 against Rs. 8,444 in the previous year and Rs. 9,057 were collected. The consumption of opium increased from 2,919 to 27,609 tolas. The number of patients treated in the Rámagiri-Udayagiri Hospital increased from 3,213 to 3,957 and the attendance at the Goomsur-Udayagiri Hospital rose from 4,175 to 5,234. Vaccinations rose from 9,151 to 16,373. The number of children under instruction rose from 2,903 to 3,433, of whom 1,037 belonged to the aboriginal races.

Pudukkóttai
State.

His Highness the Rája left Pudukkóttai on the 3rd March 1898 on a visit to England and during his absence his elder brother, M.R.Ry. Vija Reghunada Pallavarayar Dorai Rája, B.A., was appointed as a councillor to assist the Dewan. No Regulation was passed during the year. Rules under Regulations III of 1892 (The Pudukkóttai Arms Regulation) and II of 1897 (The Pudukkóttai Epidemic Diseases Regulation) were passed. The season was unfavourable. Cholera and chicken-pox were prevalent throughout the State during the year. Of 1,299 cases reported by the police, 88 per cent. were detected, and out of 2,538 persons arrested, 55 per cent. were convicted. 3,538 cases involving 6,459 persons were before the magistrates, of which 3,475 were disposed of. 125 criminal appeals were before the Chief Magistrate, and all were disposed of. The Chief Court had nine criminal appeals, of which seven were disposed of, and of the four appeals filed in Sessions Court, all were disposed of. Sixty criminal revision petitions and references were before the Chief Court, of which thirty-eight were disposed of. 1,139 prisoners were admitted and 1,131 were released. The health in the jails was good. 1,467 regular and 570 small cause suits and 140 appeals, making a total of 2,177, were filed during the year and including 317 brought forward from the previous year and seventy-two suits re-admitted, there were 2,566 for disposal before the Chief Court. Of these, 91.6 per cent. were disposed of. The number of documents registered during the year were 23,549 against 21,896 last year. The increase of 7½ per cent. was due to the working of two new offices and to the larger number of sales of sirkar lands and to the registration of security bonds connected with the advances made by the sirkar to the ryots. These bonds were hitherto not registered. The total value of transactions was 25.50 lakhs against 23.50 lakhs last year. The receipts and charges of the Registration Department were Rs. 28,160.

PART I.

SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

and Rs. 18,813 against Rs. 25,225 and Rs. 18,304, respectively, last year. The land revenue demand was Rs. 6,93,279, and the demand under extra sources Rs. 3,08,464. Total current demand was Rs. 10,01,743. The total current receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 9,64,137 against Rs. 8,14,271 last year. The total expenditure was Rs. 10,25,153. Rs. 1,18,000 were expended on public works. The Devastánam and charities revenues were incorporated with the State revenue during the year, and money grants were fixed. The Manovírti accounts showed a closing balance of Rs. 2,49,715, of which Rs. 40,000 are in Government securities. The total abkári revenue was Rs. 58,482 against Rs. 61,613 last year. 33,752 persons were treated in the Pudukkóttai hospital against 35,677 last year. The cost of the medical establishment amounted to Rs. 23,135. The number of successful vaccinations was 9,600 against 10,014 last year. The number of elementary schools was 368 against 363 last year. The survey was in progress; the expenditure under this head was Rs. 39,000. The trial settlement for ascertaining the financial result on half-net system was completed during the year. The Forest department was placed under the supervision of the Superintendent, Salt and Abkári department. The revenue derived from the forests amounted to Rs. 23,431 against Rs. 15,758 last year.

The rainfall was generally sufficient during the monsoons and the harvest is said to have been good. In common with the inhabitants of the adjoining British territory the subjects of the Nawab had to tide over a famine of exceptional severity, during the first half of the year. Relief works were opened and gratuitous relief administered on a small scale. Loans were also granted to certain poor ryots and advances to weavers to a very limited extent. About 15,000 of the Nawab's subjects resorted to the relief works opened in the adjoining taluks of the district. Public health was good. Attention was paid to the improvement of water-supply. The death-rate showed an increase of over 20 per cent. compared with the previous year, a circumstance which is ascribed to the prevalence of cholera. The total demand of the State was Rs. 1,80,040 under land revenue, and Rs. 42,562 under other sources, giving a total of Rs. 2,22,602 against Rs. 2,26,456 in the previous year. Rs. 42,129 was collected under the former head, and Rs. 29,285 under the latter, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,37,911 and Rs. 13,277, respectively. A sum of Rs. 20,400 was spent on public works. The number of suits filed in the Nawab's Civil Courts was 292 against 216. Eighty-six instruments of the aggregate value of Rs. 12,002 were registered during the year against 101 involving property valued at Rs. 12,247 in the previous year. The number of criminal cases disposed of was 235 against 271, the average duration being ten days against eleven days in the previous year. There was no change in the Police department except that the Amin was divested of his civil powers. There was only one jail. The admissions were fifty-four against thirty-three in the previous year, and two of the former died in the jail. The number of schools was the same as in the previous year, but the number of pupils declined from 753 to 671 owing to the prevalence of distress. The total admissions into the State Hospital were 12,670 against 11,961 in the previous year. The number of children vaccinated was 615 against 855, the decrease being attributable to famine.

The season in Sanduru State was unfavourable, and relief works had to be opened. Public health was unsatisfactory. 161 criminal cases were disposed of during the year against eighty in the previous year. The net revenue from all

Banganapalle
State.

Sanduru
State.

sources fell from Rs. 49,060 to Rs. 46,630, and the expenditure rose from Rs. 43,655 to Rs. 46,834. The late Rāja's debts were reduced by Rs. 2,147. The number of persons treated in the dispensary rose from 6,409 to 9,250, and the number of vaccinations from 148 to 350. The average attendance of pupils of the Jubilee Middle School during the year fell from 86.33 to 75.64.

Political
pensions.

The sum paid during the year to stipendiaries through the office of the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, was Rs. 2,43,040-11-1 against Rs. 2,44,238, while the amount paid direct from the Bank of Madras was Rs. 1,50,340 against Rs. 1,52,510. The total number of stipendiaries was Rs. 578.

Covenanted
Civilians.

The strength of the Covenanted Civil Service was 157 on the 1st April 1898 as against 155 on the same date in the previous year. The number of Statutory Civilians remained the same as in 1896-97, viz., five.

SECTION II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Government
and alienated
lands.

The peshkash payable to Government by permanently-settled estates, during the year ending 30th June 1897, amounted to Rs. 49,80,345, or Rs. 20,851 less than in the preceding year. The shrotriem jōdi for the year amounted to Rs. 7,36,090. The total land revenue (current demand), including ryotwār and miscellaneous, amounted to Rs. 5,31,19,325 against Rs. 5,59,01,505 in the preceding year. The decrease was due mainly to the unfavourable character of the season and occurred under the following items: (a) under second-crop charge and water-rate, decrease of 7.0 lakhs; (b) increase under season remission 26.1 lakhs; (c) under miscellaneous revenue, decrease of 2.4 lakhs; and (d) under permanently-settled revenue decrease of .2, giving a total of 35.7 lakhs decrease, while the total increase amounted to 7.9 lakhs under the following heads: (a) assessment of holdings 6.8; (b) decrease under fixed remissions 1.1, giving altogether a net decrease of 27.8. Exclusive of South Canara, the area of Government land in occupation, during the revenue year ending in June 1897, amounted to over 22.46 million acres, that is, 27,800 acres or 0.12 per cent. in excess of the area for the previous year. As a matter of fact, however, there was on the whole a small decrease in the area of the holdings, as, on the introduction of the new settlement into four taluks of Anantapur, an excess by survey of 42,000 acres over the area of holdings showed in the village accounts was disclosed. Omitting this nominal increase, there was an actual decrease of 14,600 acres under holdings. There were, however, extensions of the occupied area in thirteen districts principally in Bellary, Nellore and Coimbatore, which are attributed partly to land shown under 'miscellaneous' in previous years having been assigned on pattā and included under holdings during the year. There were decreases in seven districts generally attributed to the unfavourable character of the season. The land assessment payable to Government on ryotwār holdings, exclusive of second-crop charged and water-rate, was 433.2 lakhs, that is, nearly 7 lakhs or 1.61 per cent. more than in the previous year. Nearly 5.75 lakhs of the increase occurred in the districts of Gódvāri and Kistna owing to the retransfer to 'wet' of land which had been transferred to 'dry' in the previous year, when the ryots declined to continue to take water for irrigation in consequence of the enhancement of the water-rate. In Madura there was an

increase of Rs. 71,000 in the assessment, mainly owing to the levy of enhanced rates of assessment on land irrigated from the Periyār reservoir. There was an increase of Rs. 15,000 in Anantapur caused by the introduction of the new rates of assessment, but for which the relinquishments due to the drought would have caused a decrease of over Rs. 13,000. There were other decreases in seven districts due generally to the smaller area occupied. Compared with fasli 1285, the year before the great famine of 1876-78, the occupied area in 1896-97 showed an advance of nearly 2.44 million acres or nearly 12.20 per cent. Including the area shown under 'miscellaneous,' that is, occupation not included on pattās, the increase amounted to 2.86 million acres or 14.07 per cent.; but the real increase after allowing for the excess due to the introduction of revised survey areas and to the resumption of inām lands included under holdings was only 1.73 million acres. This increase is spread over all the districts in the Presidency except Kurnool. The total area cropped during the year amounted to 18.16 million acres or 80.83 per cent. of the total holdings against 84.34 per cent. in the previous year. The decrease occurred in all the districts except Nellore and Malabar, where there was an increase and was particularly marked in the Deccan districts and North Arcot and was also large in Gódvāri, Kistna, South Arcot and Salem. Including cultivation shown under 'miscellaneous,' the total cropped area amounted to 18.90 million acres against 19.75 millions in the previous year. In consequence of the unfavourable character of the season in many districts of the Presidency, the remission of assessment granted during the year on wet and dry land amounted to Rs. 32.07 lakhs against Rs. 5.96 lakhs in the preceding year. Other remissions and deductions granted irrespective of season declined from Rs. 13.68 lakhs to Rs. 12.64 lakhs. The demand per water-rates and charges for second crop was Rs. 20.21 lakhs or about 7 lakhs of rupees less than in the previous year. Including these items and excluding remissions and deductions, the net ryotwār demand amounted to Rs. 408.71 lakhs and the total ryotwār demand including 'miscellaneous' revenue (Rs. 65.32 lakhs) to Rs. 474.03 lakhs or 27.60 lakhs of rupees less than in the previous year. Including cesses, the total current demand was Rs. 6,04,69,742, of which Rs. 5,72,59,360 or 95 per cent. were collected within the year and Rs. 325 were written off the accounts. The arrear demand of land revenue and cesses at the beginning of the year was Rs. 9,84,304, and the collections and remissions in the year amounted to Rs. 8,58,961, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,25,343. The total demand of land revenue and cesses, both arrears and current, thus amounted to Rs. 6,14,54,046, of which only Rs. 33,35,400 or 5.4 per cent. remained uncollected at the end of the year. The land revenue charges (including salaries of Revenue Inspectors but not the pay of village establishments) amounted to Rs. 43,56,737 or 7.5 per cent. of the total collections. As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the number of coercive processes of all kinds issued for the collection of revenue; as usual, the bulk (over 93 per cent.) of these processes consisted of mere notices of demand. There was a fall of 0.35 per cent. in the number of defaulters whose property (moveable and immoveable) was attached; and the number of ryots whose property was sold, and the amount of arrears for the recovery of which actual sale had to be resorted to also showed decreases of about 9 and 10 per cent. respectively. The extent of immoveable property sold during the year fell from 27,728 acres to 21,467 acres or by about 22.6 per cent. Of the processes issued, 96 per cent. were served by the village agency. The total receipts on account of process fees amounted to Rs. 27,248, a

sum exceeding the charges by Rs. 8,490. The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue amounted to Rs. 59,200, of which Rs. 9,527 were collected and Rs. 1,905 remitted. The number of applications for transfer of registry presented through Registration officers to the Revenue Department showed an increase of 6·5 per cent. as compared with the number received in the previous year; and there was also a marked increase in the proportion of such applications to the total number received by Revenue officers.

Land
Revenue
Administra-
tion.

On the recommendation of the Board of Revenue, Government sanctioned during the year under report a scheme for raising the pay of village karnams in the Presidency and the measure has since been approved by the Secretary of State for India. Proposals for the improvement of the position of Tahsildars' and Deputy Tahsildars' establishments were also approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council, but had not been submitted for the sanction of the Government of India by the close of the year. In view to diminishing the mass of clerical and routine work pressing on district and head-quarter offices, an officer was placed on special duty for the purpose of making proposals for the curtailment of periodical reports and returns and the delegation of powers in the Revenue and other departments. His reports were under consideration in the offices of the Board and Government. An Act (IV of 1897) to amend the law relating to the survey of lands and the settlement of boundary disputes was passed during the year under report. The provisions of chapters I, II and V of the Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act (II of 1894) were extended to a large number of zamindari estates in October 1897, and the rules framed under section 32 of the Act were also published and came into force simultaneously. Revised draft rules under section 20 of the Madras Hereditary Village Offices Act III of 1895 were also submitted to Government during the year and have since been approved by it. Enquiries were made as to whether and to what extent zamindars and other proprietors had encroached upon lands reserved for communal purposes at the time of the permanent or the inám settlement, and, as they showed that encroachments had been extensive in the past and are liable to occur in the future, the Government decided to resort to legislation for the purpose of protecting such lands from encroachment by vesting them in local boards or municipal councils. The following Bills were referred to the Board for remarks during the year under report and its opinions were submitted during or immediately after the close of the year:—(1) A Bill to further amend Madras Act VIII of 1865; (2) A Bill for the registration of births and deaths outside municipal towns; and (3) Bill to further amend Madras Act II of 1864 (Revenue Recovery Act).

Revenue
Surveys.

During 1897-98, the work of the department comprised (1) cadastral surveys, (2) cadastral resurveys, (3) maintenance of survey records and boundary marks. Cadastral surveys were in progress in Gódvári, Salem and Coimbatore and cadastral resurveys in Kistna and Kurnool; and the survey of lands within municipal limits in eleven municipalities was completed, while eight more were under survey. During 1897-98, 260 square miles of cadastral survey and 417 square miles of cadastral resurvey were mapped. The budget grant of the year was Rs. 4,80,700, to which Rs. 8,000 were afterwards added, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,86,713. Of the total expenditure Rs. 1,22,667 were expended on the maintenance of boundary marks and survey records, and Rs. 67,820 was expenditure not chargeable to outturn.

During 1897-98, settlement rates were introduced into Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Penukonda taluks of the Anantapur district and into two resumed shrotriem villages of the Ponnéri taluk in the Chingleput district. Classification was carried on in South Canara and Malabar and in a few villages in Salem; and measurements of sub-divisions of survey-fields were made in Gódvári, Kistna, Anantapur and Trichinopoly. About 748 square miles of land were classified and 1,940,835 taxable trees counted. The number of sub-divisions measured was 140,498. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,03,907, while the total cost of the department up to the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,19,75,432 (revised figure). The net increase of revenue in the settled districts came up to 87 lakhs, which represented a return of nearly 73 per cent. on the total outlay mentioned above. If the expenditure incurred by the Survey Department up to the close of the year under report, viz., Rs. 2,33,68,219, is taken into consideration, the return would amount to about 25 per cent.

Revenue
Settlement.

No ináms were brought under settlement during the year by any establishment specially entertained for the purpose. 300 title-deeds were issued, of which 200 were for personal ináms in South Arcot, Cuddapah, Ganjám, Kistna and Kurnool, eighty-four for devadayam ináms in South Arcot, Ganjám, Malabar, Salem and Trichinopoly, eleven for dharmadayam ináms in South Arcot, Chingleput, Kistna and Malabar, and five for village service ináms in the Ganjám district. The total area dealt with was 1,756 acres, assessed at Rs. 3,054, and the quit-rent newly charged was Rs. 467. The cost of the establishment amounted to Rs. 4,590. From the commencement of the inám operations, the commission has dealt with 493,144 title-deeds, covering an extent of 7,385,338 acres assessed at Rs. 114·88 lakhs of rupees. The yearly increase of revenue secured by the enfranchisement of ináms amounts to Rs. 25,32,867, while the total cost of the commission has been Rs. 15,48,699, or 61 per cent. of the annual addition to the revenue.

Inám
Commission.

Forty-seven estates were under the management of the Court of Wards at the beginning of fasli 1306 (1896-97). Five estates were newly taken up, while seven were surrendered during the year. Of the seven estates surrendered, five were handed over to their proprietors on their coming of age; and the two others—Mailavaram and Vadimitta—to receivers appointed by the Civil Courts pending the disposal of suits for partition and succession respectively. All the estates were handed over with an augmented surplus, although considerable expenditure had been incurred on the payment of debts, the upkeep of irrigation works and the execution of miscellaneous improvements. The proprietor of Madura Estate died in the preceding year and the question of appointing a receiver was pending before the Civil Courts during the year under review; of the forty-four remaining incapacitated proprietors who remained under the Court's care, one was an imbecile, thirty-nine were minors (three being females) and four were incapacitated by sex alone. The number of wards and their relatives under tuition during the year was fifty-one, of whom forty-eight were males and three females. The total area of holdings in estates under the Court at the close of the year was 773,434 acres, of which 700,300 acres, or 90·5 per cent., were cultivated against 94·3 per cent. in the previous year when the season was less unfavourable. The total demand of the estates was about 47·8 lakhs (27·4 lakhs current and 20·4 lakhs arrears). Of this, 23·5 lakhs were collected, and 7 lakh was written off the accounts, leaving a balance of 23·6 lakhs uncollected at the close of the year. The

Court of
Wards.

total cash receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 35,18,704. Adding to this Rs. 13,07,048, the cash balance at the beginning of year, the total available assets (other than Government securities) amounted to Rs. 48,25,752, of which Rs. 38,85,579 were expended, including Rs. 3,29,155 invested in Government securities. The cash balance at the close of the year was thus Rs. 9,40,173. Adding the value of grain on hand (Rs. 1,17,882) and of Government securities (Rs. 46,77,500), the balance to the credit of the estates under management was Rs. 57,35,555. Of the expenditure incurred during the year, 13.1 lakhs were paid in liquidation of debts, 1.3 lakhs were spent on the maintenance and education of wards, 2.8 on establishment and 2.6 lakhs on public works.

SECTION III.—PROTECTION.

Legislation.

Three meetings of the Legislative Council were held during the year and three Acts were passed. These were: Act IV of 1897—an Act to amend the law relating to survey of lands and settlement of boundary disputes; Act I of 1898—an Act to amend the Malabar Marriage Act, 1896; and Act II of 1898—an Act to amend Madras Act II of 1886 (Madras Harbour Trust Act).

Police.

There was nothing of marked interest in connection with police administration in 1897. There was a considerable increase of crime owing to the prevalence of high prices, but the crime was of an ordinary character. At the instance of the Government of India, a considerable reduction was made in the number of fire-arms possessed by the force. The anti-kallar agitation in Madura subsided. There was a disturbance in the Polavaram Agency in the Gódvári district, but it was soon put down. The actual strength of the police force (inclusive of the City of Madras) was 22,815 as against 22,900 in the preceding year. There was an increase of twenty-nine men in the sanctioned strength of the regular force due mainly to the establishment sanctioned for three new police stations in the Malabar district. The cost of the police force was Rs. 43,74,088 against Rs. 43,97,205 in the preceding year, or a net decrease of Rs. 23,117. The proportion of police to population was 1 to 1,689 against 1 to 1,669 in the previous year. The proportion of working police to area was 1 to 8 square miles. The average cost of a policeman was Rs. 194-5-5, or As. 1-10 per head of the population, compared with Rs. 193-3-10 or As. 1-11 in the previous year. During the year, 159 constables were employed by banks, public companies and private individuals at a cost of Rs. 19,811. 4,316 policemen were departmentally punished against 4,348 in 1896. 1,176 men were granted money rewards against 923 in the past year. 1,724 men were drawing good-conduct allowance on 31st December 1897, forty-two men drawing Rs. 2 allowance, the rest Re. 1 allowance. The number of police officers convicted by Magistrates and Sessions Courts rose from 253 in 1896 to 276 in 1897. There were six convictions by Sessions Courts against ten in the preceding year. There were 1,578 enlistments. Casualties increased from 1,529 in last year to 1,668 in 1897. The death-rate was high in all ranges, especially so in the Northern Range. The proportion of men able to read and write rose from 85.7 per cent. in the previous year to 86.4 in 1897. The Vellore school for training inspectors was in session for three months for the second time. The results obtained were, on the whole, satisfactory. Sixteen convicted prisoners and seventy-one prisoners who were under trial, escaped from custody in 1897 as against seven and twenty-five, respectively, in the previous year. The large increase is probably due to the

increased number of prisoners detained owing to increase of petty crime in consequence of the famine. The total number of warrants issued shows an increase of 5,284 over the figure of the preceding year, while the increase in the number of summonses was 24,162. In grave crimes 391,145 processes were issued against 359,699 in the preceding year, and in petty cases 545,818 against 547,818. The proportion of processes to population was 1 to 97 in grave cases and 1 to 69 in petty cases. There were 2,672 prosecutions for neglect of summons with 1,897 convictions against 1,811 prosecutions and 1,299 convictions in 1896. The total number of violent deaths was 13,969 against 12,401 in 1896. There were 9,789 fires, 57,851 houses burnt, 14½ lakhs' worth of property destroyed, with 153 lives against 11,880 fires, 80,116 houses burnt, 23½ lakhs' worth of property destroyed, with 189 lives in 1896. The re-writing and revision of book II—the lists of known depredators and suspects maintained in all police stations—was virtually completed before the commencement of 1897. An attempt is being made to obtain gradually the finger-prints of all known depredators for registry in the district offices. This will afford greater facility in identification in the district offices where the number of cards would be small. 26,486 individuals who were registered as known depredators, suspects receivers and members of wandering gangs were at large on 31st December 1897. There was an increase in the number of known depredators convicted, viz., from 1,045 to 1,344. The total number of old offenders convicted under section 75, Indian Penal Code, was 2,142 against 1,758 in the preceding year. Anthropometry made very satisfactory progress during the year. 10,654 cards were received, making a total of 24,827 cards in the central office. There were 1,469 references to the chief office including twenty-three references made from outside the Presidency. 215 successful identifications were made including one from outside the Presidency. The Bengal system of classification by means of finger-prints has been adopted since November 1897. There were 215 successful identifications by means of finger-prints in 1897, a result which is decidedly satisfactory and promising. The total of offences reported under the Indian Penal Code (excluding nuisances) is 64,667. Of this, the number representing true crime is 46,951. This shows an increase of 7,005 over the preceding year's figure 39,946. Under the Special and Local Laws and Nuisances, the figure was 117,056 against 122,250, being a decrease of 5,914 compared with the preceding year. The decrease occurs principally in offences under the Madras City Police Act. The results in offences under the Indian Penal Code show a slight improvement, the convictions in cases being 36.0 per cent. against 35.3 and in persons 31.1 per cent. against 28.5. If offences under the Special and Local Laws and Nuisances be included, the results are not quite so good as in the previous year, the ratio of convictions being 76.1 per cent. in cases and 65.6 per cent. in persons against 78.8 per cent. and 67.6 per cent., respectively, in 1896. The recovery of property in cognizable offences shows a decrease compared with 1896, being 24.9 per cent. against 32 per cent. There were 475 murders including three cases taken up directly by Magistrates against 442 in the preceding year. The percentage of conviction in murder cases was 24.3 against 25.5 in 1896. As was to be expected in a year of distress, dacoities increased considerably, there being 362 true cases against 284 in the preceding year. The police successfully prosecuted 26.4 per cent. of the true cases reported to them. There were 576 robberies against 442 in the previous year. The ratio of detection in police cases under this head was 39.9 per cent. Under house-breakings there were 8,563 cases against 6,221 in 1896. Conviction was secured by the police in 41.6 per cent. of

the cases reported to them. There were 2,814 thefts of cattle against 2,133 in 1896, the percentage of conviction obtained by the police being 52·6. The number of ordinary thefts was 13,987 against 11,597 in 1896. Of the cases reported to the police 52 per cent. ended in conviction, while 936 cases ended in conviction out of 3,654 cases reported direct to Magistrates. The increase under this crime was, no doubt, due to the rise in prices of food-grains. Eighty-six cases of cattle-poisoning were reported against thirty-five in 1896. Thirty-seven cases ended in conviction against eleven in the preceding year. The number of offences against Revenue Laws fell from 30,325 to 25,622 in 1897. The decrease was principally in offences under the Salt Laws. 4,551 cases were referred by Magistrates to the police for enquiry against 3,594 in 1896. The comparison is, however, misleading, as in former years, cases of mistake of fact or law were struck off altogether from the returns, whereas under the present orders such cases are included in them. 12,605 cases were referred by the police to Magistrates as false, including cases considered to be due to a mistake of fact or law. Of this number 10,313 or 86·9 per cent. were ordered to be treated as false. 122,200 cases were prosecuted by the police against 121,076 in 1896. The ratio of the number of cases declared false in 1897 to the number prosecuted is 2·7 per cent. 1,052 cases were tried by the High Court and Sessions Courts during the year as against 887 in 1896. The results were better than those of the previous year, the convictions being 62·9 per cent. in cases and 49·1 in persons against 59·4 and 42·4, respectively, in 1896. There were two cases of infanticide during the year—one in Vizagapatam and the other in Bellary—and the women concerned in them were transported for life. The forms in which statistics of crime are compiled were altered during the year under the Government of India's orders, the principal change being the exhibition of cases reported to the police separately from those reported to Magistrates.

Rewards.

The rewards disbursed during 1897 amounted to Rs. 9,910 against Rs. 5,069 in 1896 and Rs. 8,479 in 1895. Of these, Rs. 3,373 were awarded by the District Magistrates and Rs. 5,930 by the Inspector-General of Police.

Factories.

The number of factories at work during the year rose from seventy in 1896 to seventy-one in 1897. The number of operatives employed advanced from 29,384 in 1896 to 31,197 in 1897, 2,216 being children. Fewer accidents occurred during the year, the number being 182 against 206 in 1896. Only two of these proved fatal. The only prosecution instituted under the Act resulted in the conviction of the managing proprietor of the factory.

Sulphur
licenses.

270 licenses to deal in sulphur (of which twenty-four were new) were in force in 1897 as compared with 283 in the previous year, and they covered 1,275 tons of sulphur as against 1,083 in 1896. The total quantities of sulphur purchased and sold during the year rose from 316 and 323 tons in the previous year to 361 and 364 tons respectively.

Arms Act.

The number of licenses issued under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, amounted to 72,703 against 68,849 in 1896. Nearly 92 per cent. of the total number of licenses issued during the year were in form VIII, which covers the possession of arms and ammunition and the going armed for purposes of sport, protection or display, the figure being 66,843 against 62,607 in 1896. Fewer persons were prosecuted for offences against the Arms Act and Rules, viz., 412 against 489 in 1896; but a larger proportion of them were convicted—30 per cent. as against 76 in the previous year.

Criminal jurisdiction was exercised in the mufassal by 5,666 village magistrates, 111 third-class magistrates, 481 second-class magistrates, 128 first-class magistrates, and twenty Courts of Session, and at the Presidency Town by two Presidency Magistrates' Courts, the Commissioner of Police and the High Court. The number of offences returned as true was 301,304, or 6,230 less than in 1896. The percentage of cases returned as true to those reported under the Indian Penal Code was lowest in Chingleput, Tanjore and Coimbatore. 364 cases of murder and ninety of attempts at murder were placed before the courts as against 368 and seventy, respectively, in 1896. No district was free from dacoity. 470,418 persons were brought to trial as against 469,223 in 1896, the number of European British subjects being eighty-seven as against seventy-five. The percentage of convictions under the Indian Penal Code and under Local and Special Laws was 25·2 and 83·8 as against 22·1 and 84·3, respectively, in 1896. The total number of original cases received in the Presidency was 304,798, or 2,438 less than in 1896, the Presidency Town contributing 48,746. The number of appeals received in the year was 10,687, or 577 more than in 1896. 244,032 cases affecting 407,411 persons were disposed of by the regular magistrates in the mufassal as against 243,739 affecting 405,093 persons in 1896, the percentage of convictions being 46·6 as against 45·7 in the previous year. The average fine per head was Rs. 4·3 as against Rs. 4·2 in 1896. 8,405 appeals were preferred in these courts and 8,310 were disposed of, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 8,292 and 8,270 respectively. Sessions Courts disposed of 1,212 cases as against 1,083 in 1896, the percentage of convictions rising from 42·2 to 45·7. 1,424 appeals, or 295 more than in 1896, were received in these courts and 1,419 were disposed of, the corresponding figure for 1896 being 1,111. The percentage of confirmation of sentences by Sessions Courts was 76·8 as against 65·4 in 1896. 48,701 cases, or 3,076 cases less than in 1896, were received in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts and 48,709 cases affecting 56,705 persons were disposed of, the corresponding figures for 1896 being 51,758 and 58,554. The percentage of convictions was 86·6 as against 88·5 in 1896. The number of cases disposed of at the High Court Sessions was forty-six as against thirty-four in 1896, and the percentage of convictions rose from 62·5 to 88·0. Twenty-two cases in which the Sessions Judges disagreed with the verdicts of juries were referred to the High Court, and seventy cases in which capital sentences were inflicted were submitted for confirmation. Sixty-eight of the seventy-nine persons concerned in the latter were convicted, the sentence of death being confirmed in the case of fifty-five persons. 762 appeals and 534 revision cases came before the High Court as against 596 and 596, respectively, in 1896. 769 appeals and 549 revision cases were disposed of as against 638 and 601 in the previous year, the percentage of confirmation on appeal being 85·3 as against 78·1 in 1896. 2,637 calendars were perused during the year, records being called for from the lower courts in forty cases. 153 miscellaneous petitions were disposed of.

The number of central and district jails, viz., seven and ten, respectively, was the same as in the previous year, but that of sub-jails increased by one and stood at 304 at the end of 1897. The criminal leper ward and the civil debtors' jail remained open throughout the year. Owing to the unfavourable season, to consequent high prices, and to the occurrence in certain areas of famine, the jail population increased considerably. Admissions of all classes of prisoners, including transfers, numbered 90,318 against 70,411 in 1896, and the daily average population rose from 9,586·59 in 1896 to 10,327·61 in 1897, the total number of convicts

received having been 52,428 against 40,691 in the previous year. Of this total number 32,198 were direct admissions as compared with 25,660 in 1896. The number of prisoners disposed of was 89,881, and of these 51,900 were convicts. Of the latter, 1,614 were released under the remission rules and 29,772 otherwise. A total number of 1,743 convicts were specially released from jail on the 22nd June in honour of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and, in addition to these special releases, partial remission of sentence was granted to all well-conducted convicts not being habitual offenders, and thirty-four civil debtors were set free, their debts being paid by Government. There were thirty-six escapes against twenty-five in 1896, and the number executed was fifty-three. Burmese convicts at the close of the year numbered 261, 148 having been released and fifteen having died during 1897. The number of under-trial prisoners received was 36,118, and of these 14,422 were discharged, 8,715 were convicted and sentenced, 12,950 were transferred, sixty-nine escaped, and forty-eight died. The daily average number of prisoners of this class rose from 1,144.40 to 1,507.16. Of civil prisoners there were 1,772 admissions, with an aggregate population of 2,002, of whom 225 remained in jail at the end of the year, thirteen being State prisoners. Out of 32,198 convicts received by direct committal, 688 were Christians, 2,530 Muhammadans, 28,978 Hindus and Sikhs, and two Buddhists and Jains. 1.4 per cent. of these were juveniles. The percentage of persons whose previous occupation was classed as "Miscellaneous" decreased from 11.20 in 1896 to 10.98 in 1897. The proportion of sentences of imprisonment not exceeding one month was nearly the same as in 1896, but was less than that of the years 1891 to 1894. The proportion of sentences above one month and not exceeding one year was 39.43 per cent. in 1897 against 39.63 in 1896, and that of sentences in excess of one year was 5.60 as compared with 5.01 in 1896. The number of jail offences fell from 15,477 in the preceding year to 12,979 in that under review. Criminal offences numbered twenty-three against forty-one in 1896, while whipping was inflicted in ninety-three cases as compared with 152. In no jail was the proportion of convict officers employed in excess of 10 per cent. of the convict population. The revised diet scale was in force throughout the year in five central and five district jails. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 11,59,298 against Rs. 9,97,395 in the previous year, and the total cost per head of maintenance was Rs. 69-2-10 against Rs. 61-3-6 in 1896. The cash earnings of convicts amounted to only Rs. 41,418, a large amount of the earnings of the year remaining unadjusted at its close. Deducting the cash earnings, the net cost per head was Rs. 65-3-0. The death-rate recorded during the year rose from 19.5 per mille to 47.5 per mille, chiefly owing to the occurrence of two severe epidemics of cholera, 236 out of the 490 deaths recorded being due to this disease. Excluding cholera, the death-rate from all other causes was 24.6 per mille against 18.9 per mille in 1896. The number of convicts admitted into hospital was 6,520 against 5,376 in 1896. The Inspector-General of Prisons inspected every central, district and special jail in the Presidency during the year, and visited twenty subsidiary jails. Rs. 44,064 was spent by the department on buildings.

Vagrancy.

Ten vagrants were admitted into the Government workhouse during the year, and none remained at the close of the previous year. Out of these, two obtained employment, four absconded, two were released, one was otherwise disposed of and one remained in the workhouse on 31st December 1897. The nationalities of the ten vagrants who were admitted in 1897 were:—British-born subjects five, other

Europeans one, Americans one, and other classes of British-born subjects three. The ages of vagrants were: from 16 to 40 years six, from 40 to 60 years three, and over 60 years one. Two were sailors, three soldiers, four mechanics or railway employes, and one otherwise employed. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,558 as against Rs. 1,810 in the previous year.

The total receipts of the Monegar Choultry, the Native Infirmary, the Foundling Asylum, and Rāja Sir Savālai Rāmasāmi Mudaliyar's Lying-in Hospital, amounted to Rs. 20,168, and the expenditure to Rs. 21,131 against Rs. 21,145 and Rs. 20,627, respectively, in the previous year. There was a large increase in the number of paupers fed in the Depot Choultry and also in the Native Infirmary, the daily average number relieved being 73.14 and 88.93, respectively, against 63.60 and 76.50 in the previous year. In the Asylum for Foundlings, the daily average number of children relieved was 2.24 against 2.98 in the previous year. The total number of women admitted for accouchement in Rāja Sir Rāmasāmi Mudaliyar's Lying-in Hospital during the year was 1,164, or 209 more than in 1896. The receipts during the year on account of the Rāja of Venkatagiri's Choultry amounted to Rs. 4,037-6-2. The daily average number of in-door paupers fed in this choultry was 41.51, and the number of out-door paupers was 106.76. The receipts of the Triplicane Langerkhāna, including an opening balance of Rs. 320, amounted to Rs. 6,242 and the charges to Rs. 6,169. The total number of paupers who received help from the institution decreased in the year under review by 324, but the expenditure rose to Rs. 6,169, or Rs. 514 more than in 1896-97. There were seventeen female Mussalman paupers in receipt of money doles.

Public charities.

The Subordinate Judge of Bellary and Salem worked at Salem up to the 11th April 1897 and from that date till the end of the year at Bellary. The Subordinate Judge's Court of South Canara was temporarily transferred to Nellore, where it worked throughout the year, divested of its small cause jurisdiction. The temporary Sub-Court of Tinnevely continued to work throughout the year. The number of original suits instituted in all the courts in the Presidency increased from 335,980 in 1896 to 362,512 and that of appeals from 11,069 to 12,171. The number of cases that came before Village Courts increased considerably from 85,584 in 1896 to 94,908, the number of such tribunals being the highest on record, viz., 4,388. The number of suits disposed of by them increased from 85,541 to 93,949. The number of suits instituted in the regular courts in the mufassal increased from 227,826 in 1896 to 242,322. 210,187 suits or 86.74 per cent. of the aggregate was contributed by the District Munsifs' Courts, 20,692 suits or 8.54 per cent. by the Subordinate Judges' Courts, and 1,224 suits or 0.51 per cent. by the District Courts. 9,464 appeals were preferred in the Subordinate Judges' and District Courts as against 8,993 in 1896. The regular mufassal courts disposed of 243,115 suits and 11,451 appeals as against 232,217 suits and 9,171 appeals in 1896. Of the appeals from decrees decided in the mufassal Appellate Courts, the decisions of the lower courts were confirmed in 61.88 per cent., reversed in 15.61, varied in 16.96 and remanded in 5.55, the corresponding percentages for the preceding year being 64.54, 15.68, 15.49 and 4.29, respectively. The number of cases in which judgment-debtors were imprisoned in the mufassal was 1,051 as against 1,031 in 1896, and the amount realised decreased from Rs. 58,99,535 to Rs. 53,67,830. The number of suits filed and disposed of in the Presidency Court of Small Causes increased from 21,445 and 21,701 to 24,574 and 24,436, respectively. The number of suits filed and disposed of in the City Civil Court was 381 and 434 as against 377 and 411 in 1896.

Civil justice.

The number of suits instituted on the Original side of the High Court increased from 258 to 327, while the number disposed of decreased from 458 in 1896 to 375. 2,671 appeals from decrees were received on the Appellate side of the High Court and 3,041 were disposed of as against 2,052 and 1,808, respectively, in 1896. 60·27 per cent. of appeals from original decrees and 69·30 per cent. of these from appellate decrees resulted in confirmation as against 53·02 and 55·10 in 1896. The total receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 61,74,148 and Rs. 47,14,778 as against Rs. 58,40,100 and Rs. 46,92,099, respectively, in 1896. The surplus is Rs. 14,59,370 as against Rs. 11,48,001 in the previous year.

Registration.

The number of documents registered during the year amounted to 884,123, representing an increase of over 59,000 documents, or 7·17 per cent. as compared with the year preceding, and of nearly 11,000 documents or 1·25 per cent. as compared with 1892-93, the highest year on record. The increase occurred in all the districts except Nellore and the Deccan, which were affected by famine, and was particularly large in all the river-irrigated districts, which were able to export enormous quantities of food-grains to the affected tracts. Compulsory registrations rose from 552,678 to 598,134 or by 8·2 per cent., and optional from 272,268 to 285,989 or by 5 per cent. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 15,21,676 against Rs. 12,02,976 in 1896-97, being an increase of Rs. 3,18,700 or 26·5 per cent.; the charges, on the other hand, fell from Rs. 9,74,993 to Rs. 9,48,017 or by 2·8 per cent., mainly owing to restriction of expenditure on buildings for the use of registering officers. The number of wills presented open increased from 2,876 to 3,210; most of them, as usual, were executed by Hindus, 3,015 against 2,687 in the previous year. Registrations on payment of penalty under sections 24 and 34 of the Act were 175 and 306, respectively, against 163 and 324 in the year preceding. The number of applications for searches in the registers and indexes rose from 43,387 to 66,872 in consequence of the large amount of loans granted by Government to the ryots of the affected districts. Copies granted to parties also showed a small increase, 40,579 against 39,160 in 1896-97. The number of documents refused registration amounted to 2,030 against 1,680 in the previous year and the appeals against such orders disposed of by the Registrars rose from 363 to 473. Of the documents admitted to registration, about 53·04 per cent. were transcribed into the registers on the day of presentation as against 59·6 in the preceding year. The number of documents remaining unclaimed at the end of the year was 3,336 against 2,363 in 1896-97. The average registration fee was Rs. 1-3-7 as compared with Rs. 1-3-4 in 1896-97. It was the same as in 1895-96, which is the highest average reached. Seventeen prosecutions were instituted during the year by the officers of the department and seven more by private individuals, and convictions were obtained in thirteen of the former and six of the latter. The number of applications for transfer of revenue registry advanced from 54,709 to 60,441. There were in all 425 registration offices including two which were newly opened during the year. There was thus one office for every 287 square miles and for every 80,791 of the population.

Registration
of Joint Stock
Companies.

There were 267 Joint Stock Companies in existence at the close of the year 1896-97. Of these, ten had no capital divided into shares, while the rest were working with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 5,12,13,462-8-0. Seventy-one companies having a nominal capital of Rs. 1,24,85,499 and two companies without capital, making a total of seventy-three companies, were registered during the year 1897-98. Fifteen companies increased their nominal capital by Rs. 6,16,140

SECTION IV.]

TRADE—PUBLIC WORKS—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

lakhs), and hides skins (5½ lakhs), and decreases under raw cotton (55 lakhs), seeds (45½ lakhs), oils (9 lakhs), and coffee (3¼ lakhs). Compared with 1896-97, the imports of Indian produce increased by seventy-two lakhs or 28·42 per cent. and those of foreign merchandise by forty-six lakhs or 6·70 per cent. The largest items of import were cotton piece-goods, twist and yarn, grain and pulse, and metals. The value of cotton piece-goods imported amounted to two crores and 12¼ lakhs (20 per cent. of the total imports), cotton twist and yarn to one crore and 35½ lakhs (12·74 per cent.), grain and pulse to one crore and twenty-nine lakhs (12·15 per cent.), and metals to seventy-five lakhs (7·05 per cent.).

The total value of the trade with foreign countries was seventeen crores and 80¼ lakhs, or fifteen lakhs (·86 per cent.) more than in 1896-97. The exports declined by forty-two lakhs or 3·54 per cent., while the imports increased by fifty-seven lakhs or 9·81 per cent. As usual, the greater part of the foreign trade, amounting to 976 lakhs or 54·83 per cent. of the total value under this head, was with the United Kingdom. Ceylon contributed 267 lakhs or 15·00 per cent., France 101½ lakhs or 5·70 per cent., Japan seventy-nine lakhs or 4·46 per cent., the United States sixty-five lakhs or 3·65 per cent., the Straits Settlements 64½ lakhs or 3·63 per cent., Egypt forty-one lakhs or 2·32 per cent., Belgium 36½ lakhs or 2·06 per cent., Germany 33½ lakhs or 1·88 per cent. and China twenty-eight lakhs or 1·58 per cent. (c) Trade with foreign countries.

The total value of the external coasting trade amounted to seven crores and 51½ lakhs, being nearly forty lakhs or 5·60 per cent. more than in the previous year. Compared with 1896-97, the exports declined by 21½ lakhs or 6·14 per cent., and the imports increased by sixty-one lakhs or 16·86 per cent. The trade with Bombay, Burma and Bengal contributed 43·44, 24·80 and 24·18 per cent., respectively, of the total amount. The remainder was distributed chiefly between Travancore (2·41 per cent.), Kattywar (1·85 per cent.) and Goa (1·63 per cent.). (d) External coasting trade.

The total imports and exports of private treasure in the past year, excluding the movements between British ports within the Presidency, amounted to forty-eight lakhs, being 2¾ lakhs or 5·32 per cent. less than in the previous year. Compared with the figures of 1896-97, the imports of gold increased by 1¼ lakhs and there were no exports of gold in the year under report, while the imports of silver declined by 6½ lakhs and its exports advanced by 2¼ lakhs. The net imports of gold and silver were 8½ lakhs and twenty-five lakhs, respectively. (e) Imports and exports of private treasure.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 22,47,729 against Rs. 27,23,682 in the previous year. The expenditure under the different finance heads was as follows :—Imperial Military Works Rs. 75,268, Imperial Civil Works Rs. 49,198, Provincial Civil Works Rs. 17,79,357, Incorporated Local Funds Rs. 45,589, Excluded Local Funds Rs. 1,17,254, and Estate Works Rs. 11,363. Under Imperial Military Works the Trichinopoly armoury was completed. Under Imperial Civil Works the Telegraph office buildings at Vizagapatam were completed, as was the New Port Office at Jeypur. Under Provincial Civil Works the Conservator's office at Waltair, taluk cutcherries at Kovur, Guntūr, Vinukonda, Tenali, Dharmavaram, Proddatur, Ráyachóti, Karúr, Kollegal, Tirupattur and Nannilam, Sub-Collectors' offices at Tellicherry and Tindivanam, and a Head Assistant's office at Ramnad were completed during the year, as were Sub-Magistrates' offices at Puttur, Námakkal, Kumbakónam, Tirukkóyilúr, Perambalúr and Sankaranayinárkóyil, a combined office for the Deputy Collector and Sub-Magistrate at Tiruvallur, a

Public Works
—Buildings
and Roads.

Deputy Collector's office at Markapur and a new Treasury at Nellore. Three taluk cutcherries,—at Palkonda, Madakasira and Narsapatam—were under construction. For another at Gudivada a revised estimate was submitted, the total expenditure up to the end of the year being Rs. 42,871 against an estimate of Rs. 39,540. Improvements were made in Government House, Ootacamund, and in Government House, Madras. Rs. 23,161 and Rs. 44,453, respectively, were expended on the Chundale-Mysore frontier and Ootacamund-Kullar roads. There were no important works under the Court of Wards. The total value of the work done at the Public Works Workshops at Madras, Bezwada and Dowlaishweram was Rs. 4,80,004 against Rs. 4,17,738 in the previous year.

Public
Works—
Irrigation.

The total expenditure in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department during 1897-98 was Rs. 56,99,284, or Rs. 7,13,766 less than in 1896-97. In July 1897, an estimate, amounting to Rs. 2,17,000, for fitting falling shutters on the crest of the Gódvári anicut, was sanctioned by the Government of India. The work was in progress during the year, the outlay incurred under open capital account of the system being Rs. 5,18,210. In January 1898, an estimate of Rs. 1,05,500 for excavating a short cut on Yenamadurru drain to Naidupalem-yeru in the Gódvári western division was submitted for the sanction of the Government of India. The area irrigated under the system during fasli 1307 (1897-98) was for first crop 635,954 and for second crop 163,481 acres against 602,298 and 137,551 acres in the previous year. The revenue amounted to Rs. 31,60,506 and the charges to Rs. 6,75,341, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 24,85,165, or 19·15 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 1,29,78,073. The length of navigable canals open for traffic was 493 miles. The construction estimate of the Kistna delta system was closed on the 31st March 1898. The outlay incurred on capital account of the system was Rs. 4,07,418 during, and Rs. 1,31,91,665 to the end of, the year. The construction of the new head sluice at Sitanagaram, improvements to the basin between the old and new head sluices at Sitanagaram and fitting falling shutters to the crest of the Bezwada anicut were the principal works in progress during the year. The area irrigated was 520,373 acres against 482,623 in the previous year. The revenue amounted to Rs. 24,74,983 and the charges to Rs. 7,36,707, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 17,38,276, or 13·18 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The length of navigable canals open for traffic was 307 miles. The outlay on open capital account of the Penner anicut system during the year was Rs. 18,216. The area irrigated was 70,464 acres against 68,153 in 1896-97. The revenue amounted to Rs. 1,64,597 and the charges to Rs. 20,370, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 1,44,227, or 7·59 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 18,99,192. The outlay under open capital account on the Sangam anicut system during the year was Rs. 18,398. The area irrigated was 76,277 acres against 79,786 in the previous year. The revenue amounted to Rs. 1,87,275 and the charges to Rs. 45,371, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 1,41,904, or 3·68 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 38,56,008. The cost of the purchase of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal remains as at the end of the preceding year, at Rs. 2,16,38,942. The revenue amounted to Rs. 1,49,422 and the charges to Rs. 1,18,595, showing a net revenue of Rs. 30,827. The area irrigated under the Barur tank system during the year was 4,421 acres against 4,440 in the preceding year. The revenue was Rs. 9,624 and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 3,702, showing a net revenue of Rs. 5,922, or 1·39 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 4,25,045. The outlay of Rs. 1,36,051 during the year under open capital account of the Cauvery delta system was incurred on

fitting lift shutters to the grand anicut, on remodelling the Coleroon upper anicut, and on other minor improvements. The area irrigated was 886,920 acres for first crop and 102,888 for second crop against 882,536 and 94,587, respectively, in 1896-97. The net revenue derived was Rs. 8,94,885, or 44·87 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 19,94,578. The outlay on open capital account of the Srívaikuntam anicut system during the year was Rs. 8,226. The area irrigated was 21,580 acres for first crop and 20,088 for second crop against 21,512 and 18,635, respectively, in the previous year. The revenue was Rs. 1,14,488 and the charges were Rs. 34,296, showing a net revenue of Rs. 80,192, or 5·45 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 14,71,924. The outlay on open capital account of the Periyár project was Rs. 1,62,835 during the year. The area irrigated was 69,394 acres for first crop and 19,749 acres for second crop. The revenue derived amounted to Rs. 1,02,734 and the working expenses to Rs. 89,058. Up to the end of the year, 36 miles of main canals, 68 miles of branch channels and 12 miles of distributaries were completed. The Rushikulya project was practically completed during the year with the exception of the Surada reservoir. The expenditure on capital account to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 46,44,425, of which Rs. 1,65,052 were spent during the year. The area irrigated was 67,318 acres, the revenue derived was Rs. 61,988 and the charges amounted to Rs. 36,778, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 25,210, or 5·4 per cent. on the total capital outlay. An outlay of Rs. 13,210 was incurred during the year on capital account of the Ganjam minor rivers system. The area irrigated was 56,271 for first and 6,270 acres for second crop. The revenue derived amounted to Rs. 34,123 and the charges to Rs. 27,610. The capital outlay on the Muneru project in the Kistna district was Rs. 1,50,890 during the year and Rs. 4,60,972 to the end of the year against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 6,32,000. For the first time water was passed down the supply channel in July 1897 and a small extent of land was cultivated. The Dondapad tank project in the same district was brought into operation during the year, the outlay on capital account during the year being Rs. 5,045 and to the end of the year Rs. 1,48,921. The expenditure on capital account of the Sagileru project in the Cuddapah district was Rs. 56,162 during the year and Rs. 4,38,798 to the end of the year against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 4,50,000. In July 1897, a full supply was, for the first time, let down the supply channel, whereby a small extent of land was irrigated. The Chopad project was undertaken as a famine-relief work in April 1897 and was stopped in October 1897, when it was decided that it should be proceeded with as an ordinary work. The area irrigated for first and second crops under the Cumbum tank system was 5,736 and 2,456 acres, respectively; the revenue amounted to Rs. 6,646 and the charges to Rs. 856. The area irrigated under the Thadapalli channel system was 14,777 acres for first and second crops; the net revenue was Rs. 21,924, or 17·47 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The area irrigated under the Arkenkota channel system was 4,134 acres; the net revenue was Rs. 3,640, or 3·54 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The area irrigated for first and second crops under the Kalingaroyen channel system was 11,319 and 10,197 acres, respectively; the net revenue derived was Rs. 13,136, or 20·63 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The construction estimate of the Pálár anicut system having been closed, a schedule of works amounting to Rs. 22,300 remaining to be carried out to complete the system was sanctioned by the Government of India in May 1897. The outlay on open capital account of the system during the year was Rs. 6,654. The areas irrigated for first and second crops were 74,684

and 23,136 acres, respectively. The revenue amounted to Rs. 1,47,829 and the charges to Rs. 44,684, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 1,03,145, or 4.98 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The areas irrigated under the Poiney anicut system were 22,416 acres for first crop and 5,791 for second crop; the net revenue was Rs. 38,439, or 16.59 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The areas irrigated under the Cheyar anicut system for first and second crops were 19,703 and 12,802 acres, respectively; the revenue derived was Rs. 39,807 and the working expenses Rs. 16,194, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 23,613, or 5.82 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The areas irrigated under the Chembrambakam tank system were 11,705 and 3,986 acres for first and second crops, respectively; the net revenue was Rs. 28,775, or 3.85 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The areas irrigated under first and second crops of the Madras water-supply and irrigation extension system were 7,541 and 2,846 acres, respectively. The revenue was Rs. 28,270 and the charges amounted to Rs. 2,789, showing a net revenue of Rs. 25,481 or 1.45 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The quantity of water supplied to the Madras Municipality during the year was 17,769,975 cubic yards. The total area irrigated under the Valluru anicut system was 5,306 acres, and the net revenue derived therefrom Rs. 3,325. The areas irrigated under the Tirukkóyilúr anicut system for first and second crops were 22,911 and 3,111 acres, respectively. The net revenue was Rs. 22,999, or 9.03 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The total area irrigated under the Mehamattur anicut system was 4,020 acres, and the net revenue Rs. 11,438. The total area irrigated under the Vriddhachalam anicut system was 6,522 acres, and the net revenue Rs. 12,395 or 24.92 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The outlay on capital account of the Shatiatope anicut system during the year was Rs. 29,391. The work of improving the anicut for which an estimate of Rs. 64,000 was sanctioned in November 1897 was in progress. The areas irrigated for first and second crops were 29,022 and 4,690 acres, respectively. The net revenue was Rs. 90,093, or 53.33 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The outlay on capital account of the Pelandorai anicut system during the year was Rs. 49,511. The work of lowering the anicut and fitting it with six-foot girder shutters was in progress. The total area irrigated was 10,212 acres, and the net revenue was Rs. 18,021, or 3.26 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The capital outlay during the year on the Lower Coleroon anicut system was Rs. 90,332 and was incurred on improvements to the anicut and other component works of the system. The areas irrigated for first and second crops were 108,967 and 3,971 acres, respectively. The revenue was Rs. 2,98,313 and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 40,138, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 2,58,175, or 31.94 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The areas irrigated under the Nandyar channel for first and second crops were 4,889 and 2,287 acres, respectively; the revenue derived was Rs. 3,484 and the charges amounted to Rs. 4,338. The areas irrigated under the Marudur anicut system under first and second crops were 17,506 and 16,629 acres, respectively; the net revenue derived was Rs. 57,578, or 128.51 per cent. on the total capital outlay. Rs. 312 were spent on the maintenance of the Chilka lake canal. The capital expenditure on the Buckingham canal during the year was Rs. 12,372, making a total of Rs. 84,55,825 to the end of the year. The receipts realized amounted to Rs. 99,492 against Rs. 1,14,772 in the previous year, and the net revenue derived to Rs. 15,841 against Rs. 11,752 in the previous year. An outlay of Rs. 748 was incurred on preliminary survey operations, &c., in connection with the Coonoor improvements scheme. The revenue realized from the Védáranniyam

canal amounted to Rs. 864 and the cost of its upkeep to Rs. 6,569. The work of deepening and improving the canal for which an estimate of Rs. 27,183 was sanctioned in November 1896 was completed during the year. The area over which tank restoration operations extended at the beginning of the year was 40,281 square miles, of which 34,187 square miles had been completely investigated. These figures were, during the year, increased by 650 and 1,827 square miles, respectively, bringing the totals up to 40,931 square miles of area entered upon and 36,014 square miles investigated. Omitting areas of deltas and areas which do not fall within the scope of tank restoration scheme investigation, the total area in the presidency requiring investigation is 84,467 square miles; there thus remain 48,453 square miles of country to be investigated. Rs. 2,46,281 were spent on the execution of tank restoration works. The total amount of estimates sanctioned for such works up to the end of the year was Rs. 52,50,203 and the total expenditure Rs. 44,37,226. The outlay on ordinary works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept in the Public Works Department during the year was Rs. 5,55,193, of which Rs. 3,47,219 were spent on repairs and Rs. 1,38,508 on major and Rs. 69,466 on minor original works. The expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department on "Minor Works, Revenue Department," was Rs. 27,785. The outlay on agricultural works was Rs. 4,65,083, of which Rs. 1,14,270 were incurred on major original works, Rs. 9,904 on minor original works and the balance on repairs. An outlay of Rs. 6,467 was incurred from irrigation cess funds in the Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly districts. An expenditure of Rs. 4,78,883 was also incurred during the year in the Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Gódvári Eastern, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Bellary divisions in the execution of works for the purposes of famine relief.

The length of railways open for traffic in the Madras Presidency at the end of 1897-98 was 3,012.34 miles as against 2,997.89 miles at the end of 1896-97, the additional 14.45 miles comprising the railway from Peralam to Karaikkal (metre gauge). The Nilgiri Railway, 16.84 miles (metre gauge), the Calicut-Cannanore Railway, 26 miles (broad gauge), and the Arcot-Ráripettai Railway, 4.35 miles (broad gauge), were still under construction at the close of the year. The Calicut-Cannanore Railway beyond the first 26 miles, and the Shoranur-Cochin Railway were under survey during the year. The work of converting the Gudur-Nellore section of the South Indian Railway (24 miles) from metre to standard gauge for incorporation with the Bezwada-Madras Railway under construction was in progress. The total capital expenditure on the Madras Railway for the calendar year which ended the 31st December 1897 was Rs. 12,15,43,146 or Rs. 1,44,829 per mile, and the net profits for the year amounted to Rs. 60,02,188 or Rs. 4.94 per cent. on the capital outlay. The gross earnings showed an increase of Rs. 5,85,063 and the working expenses a decrease of Rs. 31,835. The number of passengers carried was over 10 millions and the goods tonnage lifted was 882,921 tons. On the Kolar Gold Fields Railway, the total capital outlay up to the 31st December 1897 was Rs. 7,91,074 or Rs. 79,107 per mile, and the net earnings, after payment to the Madras Railway of the cost of working, amounted to Rs. 90,278 or 11.41 per annum on the capital outlay. The gross earnings showed an increase of Rs. 53,538 and the working expenses Rs. 27,547. The number of passengers carried was over half a million and the goods tonnage lifted was 65,575 tons. On the Madras-Ennur section of the East Coast Railway the total capital outlay up to 31st December 1897 was Rs. 5,92,618 or Rs. 70,132 per mile, and the net earnings, after payment to the

Public Works
—Railways.

Madras Railway of the cost of working, amounted to Rs. 23,507 or 3·97 per cent. per annum on the capital expenditure. The gross earnings were increased by Rs. 2,543 and the working expenses reduced by Rs. 10,768. The number of passengers carried was nearly three-quarters of a million and the goods tonnage lifted was 43,482 tons. On the South Indian Railway the capital expenditure incurred up to 31st December 1897 was Rs. 7,66,46,858 or Rs. 73,586 per mile, and the earnings for the year amounted to Rs. 43,14,720 or 5·63 per cent. on the capital outlay. The gross earnings of the year exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 2,35,828. The working expenses were reduced by Rs. 43,519. The number of passengers carried was above 12¼ millions and the goods tonnage lifted was 873,725 tons. On the Māyavaram-Muttupet Railway the total capital outlay up to 31st December 1897 was Rs. 24,91,854 or Rs. 46,154 per mile, and the net earnings of the year, after payment of working expenses to South Indian Railway, were Rs. 1,11,496 or 4·47 per cent. on the capital outlay. The gross earnings and working expenses showed an increase of Rs. 18,310 and Rs. 6,176, respectively. The number of passengers carried was over a million and the goods tonnage lifted was 59,947 tons.

Imperial
Post.

There were, at the close of the year under report, 2,057 post offices, 2,726 letter-boxes, 1,303 postmen and 1,029 village postmen under the Imperial Post against 2,010 post offices, 2,534 letter-boxes, 1,274 postmen and 972 village postmen in the previous year. The total mileage of Imperial lines was 18,077 miles against 17,650. The number of articles given out for delivery rose from 79,323,088 to 82,614,740, and that of articles returned undelivered from 1,972,282 to 2,084,572. There was an increase in money orders and value-payable articles, a decrease in insured letters and an increase in insured articles. The number of depositors, whose Savings Bank accounts remained open on the 31st March 1898, was 114,178, and the amount of their deposits Rs. 65,12,427 against Rs. 1,12,612 with Rs. 71,84,215 in the previous year. The public made 3,587 complaints, of which 1,489 were found to be groundless. Thirty-one post-office officials were punished judicially, and thirty-nine departmentally, seven mail robberies took place. The number of combined post and telegraph offices increased from 265 to 281, and the revenue from Rs. 2,78,692 to Rs. 2,93,339.

District Post.

The length of the District Post lines open at the close of the year was 1,709½ miles against 1,766½* at the close of the previous year. The service comprised on the 31st March 1898, 133 post offices, 681 letter-boxes, 736 village postmen, and 304 runners. The number of articles posted for despatch was 1,683,434 against 1,610,878, and that of articles received for delivery and returned undelivered rose from 2,997,865 and 176,209 to 3,031,453, and 177,269, respectively. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 1,01,136 to Rs. 1,07,527 and the income from Rs. 61,817 to Rs. 63,564, so that there was a deficit of Rs. 43,963 against Rs. 39,319 last year.

Imperial
Telegraph.

The total mileage of telegraph lines was 7,715 against 7,565* at the close of the previous year. Sixty-one offices were opened and one closed, leaving a total of 519, of which 303 were directly under Government management. The number of messages despatched was 1,083,098 against 987,895 in the previous year. The Indian share of collections was Rs. 15,21,715.

* Revised figures.

SECTION V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The gross revenue and expenditure under Imperial, Provincial and Local Funds services taken together amounted to 1,562 and 1,005 lakhs, respectively, against 1,495 and 938 lakhs in 1896–97. The surplus of the year under review thus amounted, as in the previous year, to 557 lakhs. The net amount remitted to other Provinces inclusive of payments on account of the Secretary of State's drawings on this Presidency amounted to 281¼ lakhs against 509¼ lakhs in 1896–97. The interest paid on Government securities was 33¼ lakhs, or a lakh and-a-half more than in the previous year.

Gross
revenue and
charges.

The value of small silver which passed into local circulation amounted to Rs. 9,90,000, whilst the balance left in the treasuries at the close of the year rose from 11 to 16½ lakhs. A remittance of 15¼ lakhs was received from other Provinces. The amount sent to other Provinces (Coorg) was three-quarters of a lakh only. The balance of copper coins in the treasuries at the close of the year also rose from 4¾ to 8½ lakhs. A similar amount was received from other Provinces, and only Rs. 32,000 worth of such coins remitted outside this Presidency (Coorg). The local circulation of these coins thus rose by 79,000.

Circulation of
small silver
and copper.

Land revenue rose by 36¼ lakhs owing chiefly to the realization during the year under report of a large amount of revenue of 1896–97, which had been suspended on account of the unfavourable character of the season in that year. The charges amounted to a little over 54½ lakhs against nearly 52½ lakhs in the previous year, the increase being due to extra charges incurred on account of famine.

Land
revenue.

The Salt Administration of Orissa having been retransferred to the Government of Bengal, a reconstitution of the sub-divisions and divisions into which the Presidency was divided was sanctioned by Government. The total quantity of salt manufactured and received into store in all the factories fell from 9½ million to a little over 6½ million maunds, whilst the issues rose from nearly 8½ million to a little over 8¾ million maunds. Notwithstanding the transfer of the receipts of Orissa salt referred to above, the receipts booked under salt for the year under review amounted to Rs. 172¾ lakhs against Rs. 169½ lakhs in 1896–97. The increase was in the main due to improvement in cash sales. The charges fell from twenty-three lakhs in 1896–97 to eighteen lakhs in the year under review, the fall being due partly to the transfer of Orissa charges to Bengal, but chiefly to an increase in the proportion of the total charges of the combined department of salt and excise debited to excise.

Salt.

Stamp revenue rose from nearly 79½ lakhs in 1896–97 to Rs. 84¼ lakhs in 1897–98, the increase having been contributed to largely by loans taken by landlords on account of distress. The charges also rose from 3¼ to about 3½ lakhs owing to larger issues from central stores.

Stamps.

Excise and abkari revenue fell from 144¾ to nearly 142¼ lakhs owing chiefly to the effects of the famine. The charges amounted to nearly ten lakhs against seven lakhs in the previous year. This increase has been already explained under 'Salt.'

Excise and
abkari.

Opium receipts fell from 4¼ to four lakhs. The charges are inconsiderable in amount.

Opium.

Sea customs receipts amounted to 41¼ lakhs, or a little over 3½ lakhs more than in the previous year owing mainly to larger importation of kerosine oil. The charges were nearly 2¼ lakhs as in 1896–97. Land customs receipts rose from a

Sea and
land customs.

little over $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs owing mainly to larger exports of British rice through the French ports of Pondicherry and Karikal. The charges were as usual trifling in amount.

Income-tax. Income-tax receipts exhibit a progressive increase and amounted to $24\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, or about a quarter of a lakh more than in the previous year. The charges amounted as in 1896-97 to a quarter of a lakh.

Forest. The receipts and charges of the Forest department were $21\frac{1}{2}$ and $14\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, respectively, against 23 and $15\frac{1}{4}$ in the previous year. The surplus of the year under review thus fell short of that of the previous year by a lakh of rupees owing chiefly to the injurious effect of famine.

Registration. The receipts of the Registration department amounted to $15\frac{1}{4}$ against a little over 12 lakhs in 1896-97 and the charges to $8\frac{1}{4}$ from a little over 8 lakhs. The increase in the former was in consequence of the numerous searches that had to be made in Registration offices in connection with the grant of loans to cultivators.

Other Imperial and Provincial Civil services. Under the remaining Imperial—Provincial heads, the receipts were a lakh better than those of the previous year. Variations were spread over several heads, but the largest was under Law and Justice—Courts of Law, consequent chiefly on a large improvement in printing fees of the High Court and in Magisterial fines. The charges exceeded those of the previous year by $64\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, for which the charges incurred on account of Famine Relief are chiefly responsible. The receipts of Excluded Local Funds fell from Rs. $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to $8\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs and the charges which amounted to nearly $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1896-97 also fell to a little over $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the year under report.

Public works. The Imperial—Public Works Department receipts exclusive of income-tax rose from $140\frac{3}{4}$ to 149 lakhs. The increase of $8\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs was due mainly to an increase in the gross earnings of Railways. The expenditure also rose from $227\frac{1}{4}$ to $267\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. But for the large outlay on Famine Relief works the expenditure would have been less than in the previous year owing to a decrease in the construction of Railway lines.

Post and telegraph. The transactions of the postal department increased in receipts as well as in charges. They amounted to $139\frac{1}{4}$ and $191\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs against 130 and $160\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in 1896-97. The receipts of the Telegraph department were a little under $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs against a little over $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the previous year. The outgoings rose from nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs.

Loans. The balance of loans outstanding at the commencement of the year which amounted to nearly 77 lakhs was reduced at its close to $76\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, owing to repayments in the year having exceeded fresh advances by half a lakh. Owing to the wants of famine, loans to municipalities were somewhat restricted. The repayments amounted to $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs.

Provincial services. The receipts of Provincial services amounted in the aggregate to 319 lakhs and the charges to 332 lakhs. The net result of the year's transactions is therefore a deficit of 13 lakhs against 20 lakhs in the previous year. The balances at credit of Provincial services were thus reduced from 23 lakhs on 1st April 1897 to 10 lakhs on the 31st March 1898.

Incorporated Local funds. Incorporated Local Funds comprise (1) Local Funds under Act V of 1884, (2) Village Service Funds, (3) Irrigation Cess Funds, and (4) the Bhadrachallam Road Fund. The balances at credit of these funds fell from a little over 39 lakhs on

1st April 1897 to 37 lakhs on the 31st March 1898, the fall being due chiefly to an investment of Rs. 2,04,100 belonging to the Railway Guarantee Fund of the Tanjore District Board.

The circulation of currency notes for the Madras and Calicut circles, excluding those held in the Branch Reserve treasury, was 274 lakhs at the beginning and 263 lakhs at the end of the year. The highest circulation was 291 lakhs in August, and the lowest 255 in May 1897. The average monthly circulation was 270 lakhs, which is 22 lakhs less than that of the previous year. The decrease extended to both the lower and the higher denominations, namely, 9 lakhs in the former and 13 lakhs in the latter. The Coin Reserve held in the Presidency was 371 lakhs at the beginning and 338 lakhs at the close of the year, 19 lakhs of the former and 163 lakhs of the latter representing the value of the notes held in the Branch Reserve treasury. The receipts and issues of Home notes amounted to 1,722 lakhs and 1,855 lakhs, respectively, against 1,845 lakhs and 1,753 lakhs, respectively, in the previous year. While the case of fraud pending from last year—that of Messrs. Gangaji Row and Shama Row of Bangalore, who preferred a claim on the *right* half of a currency note for Rs. 100 on the ground that the *left* half was missing from their cash chest on the 13th June 1895—was under investigation, a counter-claim on the *left* half was preferred by Gava Siddappa Jolada of Bagalkhot, who reported that the *right* half was lost in transmission by post on the 19th May 1895. Both claims were referred to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, for investigation, and Messrs. Gangaji Row and Shama Row were eventually prosecuted and tried by the City Magistrate, Bangalore, for having preferred a fraudulent claim, but were acquitted by the Magistrate of the charges brought against them. Three other cases of a similar nature occurred at Bangalore. In one case the person who preferred the false claim could not be traced, and the matter had to be dropped. In two other cases, the claimants were tried and acquitted. One note for Rs. 500, which was a photograph of the original and genuine note, was presented during the year. The party who originally passed the note into circulation having died, a prosecution in connection therewith was not advisable. The profit to Government on the currency operations of the year amounted to Rs. 2,72,295 against Rs. 2,61,462 in 1896-97.

SECTION VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

The total population for which returns of births and deaths were furnished during the year was 32,761,209. The total births registered during 1897 were 935,845 against 979,981 in 1896. The birth-rate for the Presidency was, therefore, 28.7 against 29.9 in 1896. The birth-rates varied in different districts, ranging from 20.8 in Malabar to 41.6 in Madras. Compared with 1896, the rates were larger in seven districts (Kistna, Madras, Nellore, the Nilgiris, Salem, South Canara and Trichinopoly) and smaller in the remaining fifteen districts of the Presidency. The highest birth-rate of 41.6 was registered in Madras. The proportion of male to female births was 103.9 to 100. The total deaths registered amounted to 827,525 against 675,787 in 1896, yielding a ratio of 25.4 per 1,000 of population. The proportion of male to female deaths was 105.8 to 100. The death-rate of infants was 160.7 per 1,000. Ganjam recorded the highest death-rate (50.1) and Salem the lowest (19.3). The number of deaths from cholera amounted to 143,445, being 95,598 more than that registered in 1896. The

deaths from small-pox, which were registered in each district of the Presidency, numbered 21,678 against 9,410 in 1896. Under 'fevers' 292,292 deaths were recorded against 260,769 in the previous year. Vizagapatam returned the highest death-rate (23·8) and Tanjore the lowest (2·0) per mille. There were 38,716 deaths registered under 'dysentery and diarrhoea' against 24,802 in 1896, and the deaths from 'injuries' numbered 11,583 against 10,822 in 1896. The total birth-rate of the mufassal municipalities was 32·5 against 34·7 per mille in 1896. In seven towns the birth-rate was over 40 per mille; in thirty-four it was between 30 and 40; in fifteen it was between 20 and 30 and in two it was below 20. The rates varied considerably, ranging from 18·2 in Berhampur to 53·9 in Vániyambádi. The death-rate of the fifty-eight municipal towns averaged 32·6 against 28·8 per 1,000 in 1896. The rates varied from 18·1 in Tiruvannámalai to 56·8 in Cannanore. Deaths from small-pox were reported from thirty-four towns, and the total death-rate was 0·2 per mille. Fevers and dysentery prevailed in every town and proved most fatal in Kurnool (where the rate for fevers stood as high as 21·7 per mille) and in Bimlipatam, respectively. Municipal councils set aside 63·6 per cent. and District boards 8·4 per cent. of their total annual income for expenditure on sanitation against 48·1 and 8·4 per cent. in the previous year. The number of public latrines in mufassal municipalities aggregated 1,180 against 1,171 in 1896 and that of private privies cleaned by Municipal agency rose from 42,247 to 44,198.

Sanitary
engineering.

During the year surveys, either for water-supply or drainage, were completed for two municipalities and were in progress in one municipality as against seven in 1896, and additional levels for water-supply were taken for two municipalities. Four schemes for water-supply or drainage and eleven estimates were submitted to the Board. Twelve new type designs were prepared and approved.

Vaccination.

The total number of vaccine operations performed during the year was 1,271,729, showing an increase of 24,009 cases as compared with last year. The percentage of success attained was 91·3 against 91·8 in 1896-97, and the average cost of each successful case was As. 3-6. Of the operations performed, 1,189,146 were primary and secondary vaccinations and 82,583 re-vaccinations; 1,067,319 of the former and 61,919 of the latter proved successful, the percentage of success being 92·0 and 80·8, respectively. The number successfully vaccinated under one year of age (331,279) was greater than that of the previous year by 478. The vaccinations performed by Local Fund and Municipal Agencies were 1,067,287 and 127,724, respectively; the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,068,430 and 118,655. The degree of success attained was 91·4 per cent. in the case of the former and 93·5 per cent. in the case of the latter. Compared with the previous year, the work done in ten districts and thirty-one municipalities showed a decrease. The total number of cases performed by each vaccinator increased by 2·8 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The total number of cases verified by Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination was 627,276 against 617,632 in 1896-97. Vaccination was conducted solely with animal lymph throughout the Presidency. The best results were obtained with calf-to-arm vaccination, then with lymph preserved in glass tubes, then with lymph preserved in glycerine, and the poorest results with lanoline paste.

Medical
relief.

The medical institutions in the city of Madras which are fourteen in number with a total accommodation for 1,335 in-patients afforded medical relief to 217,717

patients of all classes and sexes at a total cost of Rs. 4,15,255-1-11 or Rs. 1-14-6 per head against Rs. 2-1-2 of the previous year. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries that were at work at the end of the year was 491 with accommodation for 3,233 in-patients, and 4,216,140 patients of all classes and sexes were treated with a death-rate of 80·15 per mille among in-patients, the largest number of cases treated being for ulcers and diseases of the skin. The total cost of these institutions was Rs. 10,10,391-9-9 or As. 3-10 per head against As. 4 of the preceding year. The total number of lunatics under treatment in the three asylums was 742, of whom 103 were discharged and fifty-nine died leaving 580 at the end of the year. The commonest form of insanity was mania. The total cost of the asylums was Rs. 83,616-2-0 against Rs. 86,060 in the previous year. There were fifty-one separate police hospitals and special wards for the treatment of the police sick. They were also treated in the civil hospitals and dispensaries. The total number of police officers and men treated in the presidency was 40,198 at a total cost of Rs. 26,731-2-7.

During the year 1897, seven ships with 3,123 coolies left for Natal and one for Mauritius with 123 coolies. From Natal 127 emigrants returned in one batch and two ships brought back 418 emigrants from Mauritius. There were four deaths during the voyage in the case of the Mauritius emigrants and none among those from Natal. The Natal emigrants brought savings amounting to Rs. 27,707-9-5, and those from Mauritius Rs. 4,971. The fees collected on emigrants to Natal and Mauritius aggregated Rs. 7,941. 2,962 indentured emigrants and 18,179 free passengers embarked from Negapatam for the Straits Settlements. 1,044 emigrants to Assam were registered in Ganjám, and 71,170 passengers embarked for Burma, the bulk of whom came from Ganjám, Madras and Tanjore. Emigration to Ceylon was, as usual, almost confined to Madura and Tinnevely, and the total number embarked was 166,186. The total number of immigrants from the various colonies and other parts of British India were 221,437, of whom 118,046 came from Ceylon and 36,554 from Burma.

SECTION VII.—INSTRUCTION.

The University was affiliated during the year to the University of Cambridge. The number of candidates admitted to degrees in the several faculties rose from 539 to 556. For the M.A. degree examination twenty-nine candidates appeared, of whom eleven passed, against five out of twenty-four in 1896-97. The passed candidates represented six branches of knowledge. In the English language, the Second language and the Science division of the B.A. degree examination, 590, 505 and 439 candidates, respectively, were successful out of 936, 626 and 801 who appeared. Of the successful candidates, 161 appeared for and passed the examination in all the three divisions during the year, and 319 completed the examination, having passed in one or two divisions previously, while 728 passed in one or two divisions only. Two female candidates presented themselves for the last B.A. degree examination—one a European for the English language division only, and the other a Native Christian for all the three divisions. Both the candidates were successful. For the First examination in Arts 1,858 candidates appeared, of whom 659 passed against 481 out of 1,628 in the previous year. Five of the passed candidates and six of the examinees were women.

Madras
University.

Collegiate
education—
Arts.

The number of first-grade colleges remained the same, viz., eleven, and the M.A., B.A., and F.A. classes were, respectively, 25, 1,003 and 1,174 strong against 18, 1,107 and 1,281 in 1896-97. There were twenty-eight second-grade colleges attended by 1,162 F.A. students against twenty-six with 1,134 students in the previous year. As in 1896-97, only one college for the exclusive use of women was at work, and it had two students on its rolls. There were, besides, thirteen women attending the colleges intended for men.

Law.

Three candidates appeared for the M.L. degree examination and one passed against none out of three in 1897. For the B.L. degree examination 232 candidates against 203 appeared and fifty-eight against fifty-two passed. For the First examination in Law 491 candidates appeared, of whom 129 passed against ninety-two out of 484 in the previous year. In consequence of the fall from 620 to 612 in the strength of the Law College, Madras, the fee and other receipts fell from Rs. 65,954 to Rs. 59,593. The college was worked at a net profit of Rs. 8,223. The new building erected for the Law College was not occupied during the year.

Medicine.

For the M.D. degree only one candidate offered himself, and he satisfied the faculty. No candidate appeared for the L.S.Sc. examination. At the second and first M.B. and C.M. examinations, three and four candidates were successful out of four and ten examined. Sixteen candidates appeared for the Preliminary Scientific examination and eleven passed against seventeen and eleven, the corresponding figures for 1896-97. Eleven and three candidates passed the second L.M.S. and first L.M.S. examinations, respectively, out of twenty-seven and six who appeared against nineteen and seven, respectively, out of twenty-nine and eleven in the previous year. The college department of the Medical College was eighty-one strong against eighty-two on the 31st March 1897. Thirty-nine of the students against forty were in the M.B. and C.M. section and twenty-six against thirty-two in the L.M.S. section, while sixteen against twelve were casual students. The dates of the college sessions were altered during the year.

Engineering.

All the five candidates who appeared for the B.E. degree examination were successful. At the first examination in Engineering six out of ten candidates passed against three out of eight in the previous year. Six Engineers and twenty-two Engineer subordinates appeared for the final examination before the College Board of Examiners and three and seventeen, respectively, passed. The Engineer class of the Madras College of Engineering contained twenty-five students against twenty and the Engineer Subordinate class sixty-one against fifty-six. Six Engineers and fifteen Engineer Subordinates completed their practical course and received college diplomas and certificates.

Teaching.

At the written and practical examinations for the degree of Licentiate in Teaching, thirty-three and thirty-two candidates, respectively, passed out of sixty-eight and sixty-nine examined against fifty-four and thirty-six out of seventy-five and sixty-eight in the previous year. For the written examination and practical test for the second-grade Collegiate teachers' certificates, conducted by the Board of Examiners, sixty and forty-eight candidates appeared, of whom twenty-nine and forty-two, respectively, were successful. Seven graduates and five First Arts undergraduates were under training in the Rajahmundry Training College, and thirty-five graduates and twenty-one First Arts undergraduates in the Teachers' College, Saidapet. The Smartha Brahman hostel in connection with the latter college was completed and was at work at the close of the year.

Fourteen candidates obtained diplomas in Agriculture during the year. For the advanced and intermediate technical examinations in Agriculture, fifteen and sixty-four subject-candidates appeared, of whom thirteen and fifty-two respectively, passed. The number on the rolls of the College of Agriculture advanced from forty-seven to forty-nine. The Veterinary Hospital and the College farm continued to work well. The hostel attached to the college was closed, the Teachers' College hostel being considered sufficient to accommodate the Brahman students of the College of Agriculture also.

For the compulsory subjects of the Upper Secondary examination, 144 male candidates appeared and eighteen passed. Of the successful candidates one had already passed in two optional subjects, while four who had passed the compulsory portion in a previous year, passed in the optional subjects last year. Since the institution of the examination in 1889, only twenty-seven candidates have passed the examination completely and rendered themselves eligible for superior appointments in the public service. At the Matriculation examination, 1,483 against 1,603 male candidates were successful out of 5,402 against 5,221 examinees. The number of upper secondary schools for boys rose from 133 to 140, and the strength of the upper secondary and lower secondary departments of these schools from 13,194 and 16,217 to 14,079 and 17,342, respectively. With twelve exceptions all the schools were recognized under the Educational Rules. In the upper secondary stage of instruction in all classes of institutions there were 14,077 boys against 13,190 in 1896-97. At the Lower Secondary examination 1,832 against 1,600 male candidates passed for complete certificates out of 8,538 against 8,430 examinees. For the results grants examination of the lower secondary standards, 4,267 boys were presented, of whom 2,509 passed, the numbers for 1896-97 being 4,143 and 2,297. Besides the lower secondary departments of upper secondary schools there were 266 English and 118 vernacular lower secondary schools for boys against 261 English and 149 vernacular schools on the 31st March 1897, and the lower secondary departments of the above schools were, respectively, 13,200 and 2,404 strong against 12,711 and 2,659. Of the 384 schools, eight were night schools and the rest day schools. 241 of the English and seventy-one of the vernacular schools were recognized under the Educational Rules. In the lower secondary stage of instruction in all classes of institutions there were 32,832 boys against 31,513 in 1896-97.

Five female candidates appeared for the Upper Secondary examination, but only one met with success. At the Matriculation examination thirty-two female candidates passed out of 110 examined against thirty-nine out of 108 in 1896-97. The number of upper secondary schools for girls fell from twenty-three to twenty-one, but the strength of the upper secondary department rose from 324 to 359. All the schools were, with one exception, recognized under the Educational Rules. In the upper secondary stage of instruction in all classes of schools there were 361 girls against 328 in 1896-97. For the Lower Secondary examination 755 against 684 female candidates presented themselves, of whom 279 against 179 qualified for complete certificates. For the results grants examination of the lower secondary standards, 944 girls were presented, of whom 624 passed. Besides the lower secondary departments of upper secondary schools, there were forty English and 145 vernacular lower secondary schools for girls against forty and 142 such schools, respectively, in the previous year. Of the schools 152 were recognized under the

Educational Rules. In the lower secondary stage of instruction in all classes of institutions there were 3,337 girls against 3,196 in 1896-97.

Primary
education.

For the Primary examination 29,194 male and 2,373 female candidates appeared against 28,746 and 2,234; and 12,491 male and 1,326 female candidates passed for complete certificates against 11,864 and 1,241 in 1896-97. For the results grants examination for the primary standards 214,774 boys and 41,816 girls were presented, of whom 160,400 boys and 30,686 girls passed. Public primary schools for boys fell from 19,992 to 19,826 and their strength from 583,964 to 581,371, but girls' schools of this description advanced from 800 with 33,922 pupils to 851 with 36,230 pupils. There were in all classes of institutions 42,088 boys and 5,444 girls in the upper primary stage of instruction against 43,553 and 5,350, respectively, in the year previous.

Training
schools.

For the written test for teachers' certificates 2,174 candidates against 2,247 appeared, 1,953 against 1,988 for trained and 221 against 259 for untrained teachers' certificates; and 1,061 and 109 passed against 835 and 108, respectively, for trained and untrained teachers' certificates. The indulgence by which trained candidates who failed as such were permitted to pass as untrained, if they secured the minimum marks prescribed for the latter, was withdrawn during the year. At the practical test 1,063 candidates passed out of 1,395 against 983 out of 1,654 in the previous year. During the year 165 trained and 310 untrained general teachers' certificates of secondary and primary grades were issued. Including sessional schools, which were four less than in 1896-97, and schools for gymnastic instructors, training schools for men fell from sixty-four to sixty; but their strength rose from 1,419 to 1,440, the number of students under instruction in training schools proper being 1,200 against 1,131 in the previous year. At the written test sixty trained masters passed for upper secondary, 181 for lower secondary, and 579 for primary grade certificates. 1,048 trained men entered service as teachers. There were nineteen training schools for mistresses as in the previous year, but their strength declined from 317 to 307. At the written test twenty-four trained mistresses passed for upper secondary, sixty-seven for lower secondary, and 128 for primary grade certificates. 223 trained mistresses found employment as teachers. For the examination for certificates as gymnastic instructors thirty-nine candidates appeared from the gymnastic training class attached to the Teachers' College, and all of them were successful; and twenty-seven trained men obtained employment as gymnastic teachers. On the whole, seventy-eight sessional schools were held during the year and 971 teachers attended them: of these 829 appeared for the complete test at the Primary examination, one for the compulsory subjects and one optional subject, thirteen for the compulsory subjects only, and six for optional subjects only; 551 passed the complete test, seventy-four the compulsory subjects and one optional subject, twenty-four the compulsory subjects only and eleven the optional subjects only.

Schools of
medicine.

For the primary examination of the Apothecary grade twenty-two candidates, including four women appeared, of whom twenty passed, including two women; and at the final examination of the Apothecary grade all the eleven candidates, including two women that appeared, were successful. As in the previous year only one candidate appeared and passed the examination for the chemists and druggists. For the final examination for the Hospital assistant grade seventy-nine candidates presented themselves, of whom seventy-five passed. Two against three medical

schools were at work during the year, but the total number of medical pupils attending them rose from 423 to 432, of whom thirty were women.

At the Government Technical examinations, 1,705 subject-candidates were successful out of 3,497 entrants against 1,477 out of 3,235 in the previous year, and of the passed candidates twenty-eight passed Advanced, 453 Intermediate and 1,224 Elementary examinations. Fourteen candidates received diplomas in Agriculture and one in Drawing: while ten candidates obtained group certificates in Drawing, four in Surveying, three in Book-keeping, and one each in Mechanical Drawing, Electrical Engineering, Shorthand and Correspondence. The number of technical, industrial or art schools rose from thirty-six to forty-seven and their strength from 3,227 to 3,502. 155 men trained in this class of schools obtained employment during the year. The number of juveniles in the Reformatory School, Chingleput, fell from 153 to 151.

Technical,
industrial or
art schools.

The number of private and indigenous schools rose from 5,167 with 104,548 pupils to 5,388 with 108,981 pupils. Forty-six of the schools against thirty-five were advanced schools teaching Arabic or Persian and 160 against 159 were advanced schools teaching Sanskrit. Nine Sanskrit schools received aid from Government to the extent of Rs. 1,147.

Private and
Indigenous
schools.

Institutions, public and private, of all grades rose from 26,872 to 26,968 and scholars therein from 822,853 to 828,560. The number of schools and scholars declined in eleven districts (Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Kurnool, Anantapur, Nellore, Madras, Coimbatore, Salem, Malabar and South Canara). Trichinopoly lost thirty-six schools, but had an accession of twenty-six pupils, while Cuddapah lost 616 pupils, though the number of schools remained the same. The proportion of scholars to population in the different districts varied from 1 in 11 to 1 in 88. Of the male and female population of school-age 26.8 and 4.5 per cent. were under instruction.

General
statistics.

All classes of institutions, public and private, taken together, yielded Rs. 19,31,243 in the shape of fees against Rs. 18,78,720 in the previous year, but the percentage of fees to total cost fell from 34 to 33. There was an increase of Rs. 6,708 and Rs. 62,091 in the fee income of board and aided institutions, respectively, but the fee receipts in Government and in unaided and private schools declined by Rs. 8,875 and Rs. 7,433, respectively. The average fee per student was Rs. 2.41 against Rs. 2.37. On grants-in-aid Rs. 6,52,757, Rs. 2,28,771 and Rs. 1,07,278 were, respectively, paid from provincial, local and municipal funds against Rs. 6,23,218, Rs. 2,39,285, and Rs. 1,07,280 in the previous year. The total expenditure on public instruction from all sources rose from Rs. 64,78,692 to Rs. 66,86,435, of which Rs. 19,43,979 were contributed by Government, Rs. 8,40,049 by local boards, Rs. 2,32,813 by municipalities, Rs. 19,36,249 by fees (including University and Teachers' Certificate examination fees) and Rs. 17,33,345 by endowments, subscriptions and miscellaneous receipts. Of the aggregate outlay, 13.09 was devoted to university education, 63.05 to general and 7.57 to special school education. The percentage of expenditure on direction and inspection fell from 7.03 to 6.96.

Financial.

The number of publications registered during the year fell from 995 to 961, of which 237 were in English, or other European language; 241, or about a fourth of the total number of publications, were educational in their aim. The number of works registered for copyright was 320 against 279 in 1896-97.

Registration
of books.

Miscellaneous.

The work done by the Text-Book Committee was very satisfactory. Only sixteen of the books referred to the Committee up to the 31st March 1898 were awaiting disposal on that date. The educational library and museum received several additions during the year, and the art loan collection commenced work. The Brahman hostel under construction, in connection with the Teachers' College, was completed and opened, but the hostel intended for the southern groups of colleges in Madras could not be begun for want of funds. Sustained attention was paid to the education of the backward classes and to the promotion of moral and physical education in colleges and schools.

Ootacamund
Lawrence
Asylum.

Excluding day scholars, the strength of the male branch of the Lawrence Asylum was 310 against 318 in 1896-97. Of the total number 127 were of European parentage, and as many as 210 boys or 68 per cent. were sons of soldiers in the British Army. The average cost per pupil rose from Rs. 314 to Rs. 322. The female branch of the asylum had the same number of boarders on the rolls as on the 31st March 1897, viz., sixty-five, day scholars being excluded. Forty-three of the girls were of European parentage and fifty-seven were daughters of parents belonging to the British Army. The average cost per pupil rose from Rs. 274 to Rs. 301. The results of the public examinations and the inspection continued generally satisfactory.

Government
examinations.

During the year 1897-98, there were held in all ten examinations as against eleven in the previous year. For the Primary examination 31,567 candidates appeared and 22,984 passed, of whom 13,817 rendered themselves eligible for certificates, the corresponding figures for 1896-97 being 30,980, 21,657 and 13,105. 9,293 candidates appeared for the Lower Secondary examination, of whom 4,548 passed, 2,111 having qualified for certificates, the corresponding numbers for the year previous being 9,114, 4,198 and 1,779. 149 candidates were examined for the Upper Secondary examination and nineteen passed, against 111 and twenty-one, respectively, in the year previous. For the Hand-writing and Dictation Test for under-graduates 1,702 candidates appeared, of whom 305 were successful, as against 1,476 and 375, respectively, in the previous year. Of the successful candidates, 253 were Matriculates and fifty-two were First in Arts under-graduates. Two examinations were held for the admission of candidates into the subordinate department of the Medical College, one for the Assistant Surgeon grade, for which seventy-four candidates appeared against sixty-eight in the previous year, and the other for the grades of Civil Medical pupil, Native Military pupil and Madras-Burma Hospital Assistant, for which thirty-five, forty-eight and thirty-seven appeared, respectively, against forty-seven, sixty-five and *nil* in 1896-97. The total number of candidates that registered their names for the Special Tests, chiefly Revenue and Judicial, was 4,883 against 5,768 and the numbers examined and passed were 4,175 and 1,361 against 5,076 and 1,848, respectively, in the previous year. The percentage of passed to examined was 32.59 against 36.40. 750 candidates appeared for the Salt and Abkari Tests, of whom 550 passed, the corresponding figures for 1896-97 being 767 and 426. The total number of candidates that registered their names for the Sub-Assistant Inspectors' Tests, was forty-two, of whom thirty-one applied for the Sub-Assistants' Tests proper and the rest in view to qualifying for clerkships on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Educational department. Fifty-eight subject-candidates passed out of sixty-four registered. The Salt and Abkari-Department competitive examination was not held during the year, in

accordance with the recommendation of the Board of Revenue approved and sanctioned by Government. The Government Technical examinations were, as usual, held twice in the year, once in the month of April and again in the month of November. Taking both the examinations together, fifty-nine candidates appeared for the Advanced examination, of whom twenty-eight passed as against fifty-two and eighteen, respectively, in the previous year. For the Intermediate examination 936 candidates appeared, of whom 453 passed as against 945 and 457, respectively, in the previous year. For the Elementary examination 2,502 candidates were examined, of whom 1,224 passed as against 2,238 and 1,002, respectively, in 1896-97. The receipts for the year, in connection with the examinations under the control of the Commissioner, amounted to Rs. 1,14,487 and the charges to Rs. 1,09,081. In 1896-97 the receipts were Rs. 1,09,854 and the charges Rs. 1,13,453.

The number of students on the rolls of the Madras School of Arts at the close of the year was 546 against 633 at its commencement. The number of students in the Industrial department fell from 200 to 190. The average daily attendance fell from 411 to 368. Fifty-seven of the apprentices were instructed in wood-carving, fifteen in carpet-weaving, forty-nine in metal-work, seventeen in jewellery, twenty-one in pottery manufacture, and thirty-one in decorative painting. During the year one student obtained a group certificate in drawing. The receipts amounted to Rs. 6,959 against Rs. 9,543 in the previous year, and the charges to Rs. 41,047 against Rs. 34,901. The net cost to Government was thus Rs. 34,088.

The Connemara Library and the new museum buildings in which are now lodged the Art, Industrial and Ethnological collections and the Anthropometrical Laboratory were re-opened to the public during the year. The total number of visitors was 527,343.

Out of the grant of Rs. 600 allotted yearly for the Library of Oriental Manuscripts, Rs. 265 were spent in transcribing, Rs. 134 in purchasing, and Rs. 201 in binding manuscripts and on minor contingencies. 116 manuscripts were purchased, and 257 presented to the library, while 35 were transcribed or restored. The number of visitors fell from 1,676 to 1,461.

The time service was maintained as usual, the failures of the time gun were 2.7 per cent. and of the semaphore .5 per cent. The latitude observations were completed and considerable progress was made with the preparation of the catalogue. The Meteorological observations were continued as usual. The chief characteristics of the meteorology of the year were very high temperatures and abnormal distribution of rainfall.

Meteorological observations were recorded at seventeen stations as in the previous year. Rajahmundry ceased to be a station in January 1898. A site was selected for the proposed Meteorological Observatory at Vellore. The observations taken at 8 A.M. were regularly telegraphed to the Simla, Bengal, Bombay and Madras Meteorological offices, either for the daily weather charts or for the storm-warning services. The Madras daily weather report and chart was published regularly at the Meteorological office. The daily rainfall was registered at 402 Revenue Board stations, and the results were published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

The Press.

The number of vernacular newspapers and periodicals in circulation during the year was ninety-six. Thirty of these were published in Tamil, twenty in Telugu, fifteen in Malayalam, seven in Hindustani, six in Canarese and eighteen in more than one language. As in the previous year the papers with the largest circulation, were the *Satyaduta* and the *Messenger of Truth*, the former being a Tamil, and the latter an English-Telugu, Journal.

SECTION VIII.—ARCHEOLOGY.

The field season was entirely occupied in the survey of the Great Dravidian temples of Conjeeveram. On account of the great number of these buildings existing at this ancient place, it was impossible and unnecessary to survey the whole of them. The most important were surveyed in full, and some of the others in lesser detail. Some work was also done at the finely decorated and sculptured masjids at Adóni in the Bellary district. An illustrated volume on *Monumental Remains of the Dutch East India Company in Madras*, being No. XXV of the new Imperial series of Archaeological Survey Reports, was published during the year.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Administra-
tion of Local
Funds under
Act V of
1884.

The Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884 continued to be 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. There were thus twenty-one 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 as *ex-officio* President and not less than twenty-four members, the officers in charge of revenue divisions being *ex-officio* members. One-half of the members of each district board was elected by the taluk boards in all districts except the Nilgiris, where no taluk boards have been constituted. There were eighty taluk boards as in the previous year. Each of these boards was composed of the Revenue Divisional officer as *ex-officio* President and not less than twelve members appointed by Government. In all districts except South Canara and Malabar, the taluk boards had union pancháyats working under them. The number of these pancháyats rose from 367 to 376 and each pancháyat consisted of not less than five 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 powers of (1) removing these members, (2) re-appointing members of taluk boards originally appointed by Government, and (3) accepting the resignation tendered by members of district and taluk boards continued to be exercised by the Presidents of district boards. Land-cess continued to be levied at As. 2 per rupee of the assessment in Malabar and the Nilgiris (except South-East Wynaad) at As. 1-6 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 Góddávri at 285 gates or two more than in the previous year, and house-tax was levied in 374 unions against 366. Eighty miles of road were newly constructed

and 21,210 miles were repaired, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 148½ and 21,080. There were 131 hospitals and 226 dispensaries maintained by the local boards against 134 and 225, respectively, in 1896-97, and the number of patients treated in them fell from 2,601,787 to 2,573,054. The local boards employed 210 trained midwives against 202 in the previous year, and they attended in all 13,311 cases of labour against 13,518. Vaccination was conducted exclusively with animal lymph, and there was a small decrease in the total number of these operations. Sanitation continued to receive fair attention. The total receipts of the local boards and union pancháyats amounted to more than eighty-four lakhs and the charges to nearly eighty-four lakhs. The balance to their credit at the end of the year was thus seventeen lakhs as at the beginning. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of over two lakhs under receipts and a decrease of nearly one and-a-half lakhs under charges. The increase in the receipts occurred chiefly under land-cess, being partly counterbalanced by a decrease under contributions from Provincial funds, while the decrease under charges appears mainly under grants 1 and 5.

The number of municipalities administered under Act IV of 1884 continued to be fifty-eight. On the 31st March 1898, the several municipal councils consisted of 868 members against 933 in 1896-97. Of these, fifty-eight were *ex-officio* members, 443 were nominated by Government and 367 were elected by the rate-payers, the corresponding figures for the previous year being fifty-eight, 489, and 386. Including those elected, 192 were official members and 676 were non-officials against 203 and 730, respectively, in 1896-97. Classified according to race, there were 141 European or Eurasian and 727 Native members against 149 and 784, respectively, in the previous year. On an average twenty-nine meetings were held by each council against twenty-eight in 1896-97, but the average attendance at each meeting fell from 9 to 8·8. As in the previous year, the elective system of appointing councillors was in force in thirty-four municipalities, but twenty-two other towns to which it was extended, did not exercise the privilege during the year. The right of electing their own chairmen was restored to the Municipal Councils of Conjeeveram and Trichinopoly, so that the number of councils which enjoyed this privilege on the 31st March 1898 was thirty-nine, or two more than in the previous year. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 10,85,636 against Rs. 9,47,330 in 1896-97, and the current receipts amounted to Rs. 29,21,107 against Rs. 32,07,309, the decrease in the latter case, which occurred chiefly under grants from Government and loans, being partly counterbalanced by an increase under sale-proceeds of Government securities. The incidence of municipal taxation per head of the population was As. 14-4 including tolls and As. 11 excluding them, against As. 14-6 and As. 11, respectively, in the previous year. The total charges amounted to Rs. 35,02,705 against Rs. 30,68,987, the increase being chiefly under medical services and sanitation and advances. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 5,04,038.

The revenue and receipts of the year inclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 4,78,731 and a loan of one lakh of rupees raised in the open market for the construction of the Moore market, amounted to Rs. 20,08,973 and the charges to Rs. 17,03,577. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 2-4-4 against Rs. 1-15-2 in 1896-97. No. 2 culvert in Cook's road was constructed and the Napier bridge was tested with a load of 55½ tons and the greatest deflection

Municipal
administra-
tion—
Mufassal.

Municipal
administra-
tion—
Madras
Town.

was $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. An overbridge at Elephant gate for foot passengers was in course of construction during the year. The foundations of the Moore market and the incinerator were completed, and the construction of their superstructures was given out on contract. Two small cinerators were built, one at Ráyapuram and another at Kistnampet. The drainage works of Mylapore have been nearly completed. Rs. 11,890 were spent on education against Rs. 12,304 in 1896-97. The number of children under inspection was 9,928. For the upkeep of the Triplicane Hospital and Black Town Dispensary Rs. 12,649 and Rs. 7,286 were, respectively, spent during the year. The contributions to Provincial funds on account of hospitals, Medical College and for general purposes were, respectively, Rs. 20,000, Rs. 6,378 and Rs. 50,000. The number of cases vaccinated was 33,082, the success being 96.76 per cent. against 95.96 in 1896-97. The cost of each successful case was As. 5-1 against As. 6 in 1896-97. The birth and the death rates during 1897 were 41.3 and 35.5, respectively, against 41.2 and 37.8 in 1896 per mille. The expenditure on conservancy was Rs. 3,14,426 against Rs. 3,38,914 in the previous year. The debt amounted to Rs. 33,70,000, and the investment in Government securities during the year was Rs. 67,000. The total amount at credit of the sinking fund was Rs. 12,18,400 in Government securities and Rs. 811 in cash.

Ecclesiastical.

The number of clergymen in the diocese of Madras on the 31st March 1898 was 258, or seven less than in the previous year. Thirty-four were Government Chaplains. One European and one Native deacon were ordained priests, and four Native Christians were ordained deacons. 1,822 persons were confirmed against 3,521 in the previous year. The Bishop visited seventeen head-quarter stations and several small stations. Offertories and other voluntary gifts made through the clergy amounted to Rs. 1,38,734 against Rs. 1,50,103 in 1896-97.

Stationery depot.

The value of stock in the Stationery depot at the beginning of the year was Rs. 2,75,211 against Rs. 3,47,647 in 1896-97, and the receipts and issues aggregated Rs. 7,96,402 and Rs. 7,18,621, respectively, against Rs. 5,32,345 and Rs. 6,04,781, so that the value of the balance of stock at the end of the year was Rs. 3,52,992, against Rs. 2,75,211 in the previous year. The value of stores received from the Secretary of State increased from Rs. 1,55,896 to Rs. 2,92,224, and the cost of articles purchased locally from Rs. 3,34,143 to Rs. 4,15,639. The issues made to officers for consumption during the year rose from Rs. 6,07,773 to Rs. 6,57,347. The net savings effected by substituting country articles for those of European manufacture were Rs. 1,58,189 against Rs. 1,53,865 in the previous year. The cash receipts amounted to Rs. 37,872, and the charges to Rs. 4,55,197 against Rs. 52,215 and Rs. 4,04,167, respectively, in 1896-97.

Government Press and its branch at the Penitentiary.

The cash receipts of the Government Press amounted to Rs. 32,448, or Rs. 4,247 less than in the preceding year, and the expenditure was Rs. 2,51,895 against Rs. 2,50,298 in 1896-97. Acts and other publications to the value of Rs. 7,756 were issued to officers and sold to the public. The cost of work printed was Rs. 2,22,091 against Rs. 2,13,530 in 1896-97. Of original matter, there were 204,743 pages and of remade-up matter 15,838 pages with 26,916,647 impressions. The cost per page was As. 14-6, and for 1,000 impressions Rs. 1-4-6. In the bindery, work to the value of Rs. 23,882 was turned out. The quantity of type cast was 62,264 lb., and its value was Rs. 18,378. The outturn at the Penitentiary Branch Press was Rs. 27,220. Of original matter, there were 8,614 pages

with 25,948,892 impressions. The cost per page was As. 13-6, and for 1,000 impressions As. 12-4. Binding work to the value of Rs. 9,630 was turned out. 542 bills, amounting to Rs. 1,25,367, were checked and passed during the year against 626 bills, amounting to Rs. 1,04,687 in the preceding year, with a saving to Government of Rs. 1,126.

The receipts of the Lawrence Asylum Press during the year under report were Rs. 1,67,895 and the disbursements Rs. 1,52,680 against Rs. 1,61,771 and Rs. 1,76,234 in the preceding year. Lawrence Asylum Press.

The work turned out by the District Presses was valued at Rs. 90,827, or Rs. 3,401 more than in the previous year. The cash receipts amounted to Rs. 17,835 against Rs. 23,576 in 1896-97, while the total charges were Rs. 62,002, or Rs. 3,017 less than in the previous year. District Presses.

The total number of cases examined by the Chemical Examiner in 1897 was 1,241 against 1,244 in the previous year. Of the cases brought under investigation, 118 were cases of suspected human poisoning, fifty of blood stains, &c., and eleven of seminal stains, while seventy-one related to the cases of suspected cattle poisoning and the remaining 991 were miscellaneous examinations for Government departments and municipalities and for private parties and firms. Poison was detected in 75.42 per cent. of the cases of suspected human poisoning and in 90.1 per cent. of the cases of suspected cattle poisoning. Of the fifty cases of suspected blood stains, &c., blood was detected in thirty-five, and in eleven cases of seminal stains, semen was detected in two. The principal inorganic poisons employed were various compounds of arsenic and of mercury, and the organic poisons included aconite, atropine, abrus precatorius (sui), dhatura, euphorbia, ganjah, manihot utilissima, morphine, nux-vomica and cocculus indicus, opium, oxalic acid, strychnine, tobacco and diseased varagoo. The principal miscellaneous articles examined were salt, beer, toddy, sonti soru, liquors, paints, &c., for the Board of Revenue, sugar, lime-juice, &c., for the Commissariat departments; explosives, petroleums, paints, oils, medicines, manures, methylated spirits, wines, &c., for the Customs department and water, caoutchoucine, opium, soils and earth, inks, &c., for other departments. Chemical Examiner's department.

The total number of Muhammadans in superior service on the 1st April 1898 was 6,082 against 6,308 in the previous year. The percentage of Muhammadans to the total population of the Presidency was 6.3, while that of the number employed to the total employés was 15.3. One of the Muhammadans employed was a Statutory Civilian, and 5,122 held appointments in the Police department. Employment of Muhammadans in Government Service.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

TRAVANCORE STATE.

(15TH AUGUST 1896 TO 15TH AUGUST 1897, MALAYÁLAM YEAR 1072.)

DURING the year under report, the office of Resident was held by the Honourable Mr. J. D. Rees both at the commencement and towards the close of the year, by the Assistant Resident temporarily from 27th November to 14th December 1896, and by the Honourable F. A. Nicholson between the latter date and 17th July 1897. The Honourable S. Shangarasoobyer continued to be Diwan throughout the year. The only important political event was the celebration throughout the State of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress's Diamond Jubilee. General and political.

The season was generally favourable for agriculture. The rainfall was more copious than in the year preceding. The total rainfall was 3,757·66 inches. Season and rainfall.

The total demand under the land revenue for the year was Rs. 25,13,008. Deducting remissions (Rs. 1,35,506) the actual demand was Rs. 23,77,502 against Rs. 22,95,535 in 1071. Of this amount Rs. 22,71,018 were collected against Rs. 22,11,397 in 1071, the percentage of collection being 95·50 against 96·25. Deducting the amount of Rs. 34,263 written off in the year as irrecoverable, the demand under old arrears amounted to Rs. 3,59,702 against Rs. 3,62,551. Of this amount Rs. 57,317 were collected against Rs. 52,774 in 1071, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,02,385 at the close of the year, as compared with Rs. 3,09,777. The net revenue after deducting the expenditure from the receipts amounted to Rs. 19,78,889 against Rs. 19,07,689 in 1071. Land revenue.

The outturn of work done by the Survey department was the highest yet recorded, being 358·69 square miles against 329·53 square miles in 1071. The expenditure on the department was Rs. 90,468 against Rs. 82,798 in 1071. Maps embracing an area of 779·99 square miles were lithographed. The survey of the Periyár waterspread, as also of the coffee estates in Peermade and Periyár, was accomplished. The outturn of work showed an improvement over the previous year in almost every item. Survey and settlement.

Three meetings were held during the year. Three regulations were passed into law, viz. : (1) A Regulation to provide for the better prevention of the outbreak or spread of dangerous epidemic disease, (2) The General Clauses Regulation, and (3) A Regulation to provide for the construction, repair, and maintenance of irrigation works and for the conservation and distribution of water for purposes of irrigation. Three bills to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Abkári, and Stamp Regulations were introduced in the year, and nine bills were under consideration when the year closed. Legislation.

The strength of the police force at the close of the year was 1,632, or 49 less than in 1071 and 67 short of the sanctioned strength. The total cost was Rs. 2,00,105 against Rs. 2,07,829 in 1071. The number of police officers departmentally punished rose from 924 to 1,353. This was largely due to increased vigilance and control. The number of men criminally prosecuted and convicted were 82 and 16, respectively, against 80 and 19 in 1071. Processes increased from 84,311 to 86,326. The total number of cases investigated rose from 4,093 to 5,182. Of the total cases charged, 77·5 per cent. ended in conviction against 78·4 per cent. in 1071, and the percentage of persons convicted was 62·07 against 61·8 in the previous year. The percentage of property recovered to that reported to have been lost rose from 58·4 to 76·2. Police.

Factories.

As in 1071 there were 6 factories at work, in which 1,899 hands were employed per day on the aggregate, including 391 females. The average daily wages ranged from 3 to 14 chs. per head.

Criminal justice.

The total number of courts that exercised criminal jurisdiction remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 67. The total number of cases for disposal was 18,756 involving 47,078 persons against 18,382 cases involving 44,877 persons in 1071. One out of every 55 persons was involved in criminal proceedings during the year as against 1 out of 57 in 1071, the increase occurring solely under Muhammadans. The proportion of females charged was 1 to 481 against 1 to 471, while the number of juveniles charged fell from 785 to 482. Of the total number of cases for disposal, 18,590 were disposed of against 18,273 in 1071, and of the total number of persons dealt with, 6,202 were convicted, of whom 62.8 per cent. were let off with fine. The average duration of preliminary enquiries remained the same (25 days), but that of trials rose from 12 to 13. The appeals for disposal by District Magistrates amounted to 802 affecting 1,558 persons against 804 affecting 1,495 persons in 1071. The duration of appeals rose from 22 to 29 days. Including arrears there were 148 cases involving 334 persons against 154 cases involving 332 persons in 1071, of which 7 cases remained undisposed of against 5 in the previous year. Of the 311 persons tried, 130 or 41.80 per cent. were convicted against 174 or 53.37 per cent. in 1071. The average duration rose from 9 to 13 days. In the appellate work of the Sessions Court there was a decrease from 161 cases affecting 264 persons to 155 cases affecting 313 persons. The number of cases left in arrears was the same as last year, viz., 3. The duration of appeals rose from 13 to 14 days. Nine cases affecting 10 persons were submitted to the High Court for confirmation of sentence, and 64 appeals were preferred against 88 in 1071. Only 2 were carried over to the next year. The average duration of a referred trial rose from 31 to 39 days and that of an appeal from 23 to 32. 24.69 per cent. of the decisions of the lower courts were reversed against 18.54 per cent. in 1071. The percentage of convictions secured against public servants fell from 15.1 to 14.4.

Jails.

The number of jails remained the same as in the previous year, viz., the Central Jail at Trivandrum and the District Jails at Quilon and Alleppey. Of the total number of convicts (1,870), 14 were juveniles. There were 136 cases of jail offences against 60 in the previous year, corporal punishment being awarded in 9 cases. The number of admissions into the hospital in the Central Jail rose from 123 to 208, and the percentage of sick from 1.79 to 2.22. The total mortality increased by one—14 against 13 in 1071. Besides these, 3 deaths occurred in the Lunatic Asylum. The expenditure on the three jails aggregated Rs. 45,463 against Rs. 48,865 in 1071. The average cost per convict in the Central Jail was Rs. 84 ch. 12 c. 6 against Rs. 74 ch. 5 c. 6 in 1071. Some new rules were introduced as to convicts' tickets, weightments, recognition of habitual offenders, &c.

Civil justice.

The number of civil courts exercising original jurisdiction remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 25. The number of original suits instituted during the year rose from 33,926 to 36,033—an increase of 2,107. The total number for disposal was 41,976 against 38,874, and of these 35,287 were disposed of against 33,827, leaving 6,689 in arrears against 5,047. The institutions in the munsifs' courts advanced from 32,970 to 341,963 suits (20,652 ordinary suits and 14,311 small causes), and 19,766 regular suits and 14,485 small cause suits were disposed of, the average disposal by a munsif being 988 of the former and 724 of the latter, as compared with 923 of the former and 721 of the latter in 1071. The number of original suits and appeals for disposal by the district courts was 1,464 and 2,229, respectively, against 1,326 and 2,514 in 1071. The disposals were 1,031 and 1,835 against 950 and 2,125, respectively. The arrears rose from 376 to 441 under original suits and from 389 to 394 under appeals. Inclusive of arrears and re-admissions, the number of first and second appeals for disposal by the High Court amounted to 409 first and 511 second appeals—a total of 920 against 1,098 in the previous year. Of these 324 and 450, respectively, were disposed of against 408 and 477 of the previous year, leaving in arrears 85 and 61 against 104 and 109 in 1071. The receipts and charges under civil justice were Rs. 4,99,060 and Rs. 2,86,114, respectively, against Rs. 4,98,975 and Rs. 2,79,809 in 1071, and those on account of criminal justice were Rs. 34,026 and Rs. 1,68,545 against Rs. 34,351

and Rs. 1,65,509, so that the total net surplus under law and justice was Rs. 78,427 against Rs. 87,908 in 1071.

Two additional sub-registry offices were opened at Parassala and Navaikulam, the total number thus increasing from 43 to 45. The total number of documents presented for registration rose from 122,123 to 130,097, and the aggregate value of the transactions registered from Rs. 2,63,56,471 to Rs. 2,69,85,143. 84.3 per cent. of all documents were registered on the day of presentation, and in only .5 per cent. was registration delayed over a week. Inclusive of arrears there were 130,233 instruments for registration against 122,317 in 1071, and of these 129,924 were registered, 125 refused and 61 returned, leaving 123 in arrears against 136 in 1071. The actual receipts and disbursements of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 2,08,748 and Rs. 99,059, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,09,689 against Rs. 1,18,254 in 1071.

Registration.

The re-organization of the department was sanctioned. A reduction of 21 in the staff was compensated by an increase in the number and improvement in the position of the higher grade officers. The Cardamom Hills (336 square miles) and a tract of $3\frac{1}{2}$ square miles near Veerapalli were gazetted for reservation. The former and kony No. 1 (280 square miles) were formally declared reserve. The total area of reserved forests at the close of the year was 997 square miles and 626.5 acres, and the area of reserved lands 798 square miles and 306.5 acres against 386 square miles and 204.52 acres, and 1,078.5 square miles in the previous year. The total receipts and charges of the department amounted to Rs. 4,37,127 and Rs. 2,31,769 against Rs. 4,98,529 and Rs. 2,43,278, respectively, the net receipts being Rs. 2,05,358 against Rs. 2,55,251 in 1071. The crop of cardamoms was fair, and the total sale-proceeds from cardamoms and other forest produce amounted to Rs. 91,815 against Rs. 84,124 in 1071, though the average price per candy fell from Rs. 2,096 to Rs. 1,644. The expenditure on account of the cardamom department was Rs. 64,343 against Rs. 91,319, the net receipts amounting to Rs. 27,472, while in the previous year there was a loss of Rs. 7,195.

Forests.

The value of the entire external trade of the country was Rs. 2,47,98,100 against Rs. 2,43,17,586 in 1071. Of this figure, Rs. 1,46,93,752 or 59.2 per cent. formed the value of exports, and Rs. 1,01,04,348 or 40.8 per cent. that of imports, the corresponding percentages in 1071 being 61.9 and 38.1. The principal articles of export remained the same. There was a steady rise in tamarind and tea. The bulk of the trade (86.9 per cent.) was with British India.

Trade.

The re-organization of the service, which was begun in the previous year, was completed. The outlay by the Chief Engineer's department rose from Rs. 11,20,716 to Rs. 16,56,640, while the outlay by the Maramath department fell from Rs. 5,07,729 to Rs. 4,71,097. Rs. 6,99,670 were spent on communications, Rs. 3,41,177 on buildings and Rs. 2,70,353 on irrigation works against Rs. 4,24,960, Rs. 2,05,501, and Rs. 2,05,404, respectively, in 1071. The length of cart roads maintained was 2,005 miles, or 61 miles more than in the previous year. Excluding Rs. 14,646 on account of contingencies, the cost of establishment stood at Rs. 1,83,748, being Rs. 48,985 in excess of the previous year. It formed only 11.98 per cent. of the actual expenditure on works. Very fair progress was made with the Kotayar Irrigation works.

Public works.

Ten pillar letter-boxes and one letter-box were added during the year, and an office was opened in place of a pillar letter-box at Malayattur, so that there were, at the end of the year, 86 offices and 126 letter-boxes. The total number of covers carried during the year rose from 2,190,028 to 2,337,180. Of these 1,310,115 were private against 1,177,800, and 1,027,065 official against 1,012,228 in 1071. The receipts of the department were Rs. 57,525 against Rs. 55,344, under the head of private covers including transit and miscellaneous charges, and the charges under these heads were Rs. 75,355 against Rs. 71,650 in 1071. Including postage chargeable on official covers, the receipts were Rs. 2,53,356 against Rs. 2,66,590 in 1071. Deducting the cost of the establishment the net earnings amounted to Rs. 1,78,001 against Rs. 1,94,940, the decrease being entirely in postage on official covers. The total length of the mail line was increased from 834 miles to 840.5.

Postal department.

4

CHAPTER I.

Financial.

Excluding the figures under debt heads, the total receipts and charges of the year amounted to Rs. 88,28,223 and Rs. 88,89,502 against Rs. 89,31,540 and Rs. 81,18,461, respectively, in 1071. The closing balance was Rs. 97,02,154, of which Rs. 6,59,887 were in Government promissory notes, Rs. 3,60,617 in goods, Rs. 1,28,737 in fixed deposits, and the remaining Rs. 26,13,930 in cash and floating deposits.

Salt.

During the year 103,300 maunds of salt were manufactured, or 128,447½ maunds less than in the previous year, the decrease being due to heavy rainfall during the manufacturing season. The quantity issued was 265,598 maunds against 231,720 maunds in 1071, and 314,452 maunds were left in stock against 476,750 maunds. 287,195 maunds of Bombay salt were received, the balance in stock at the beginning of the year being 223,539, and 354,489 maunds were sold. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 18,99,618 against Rs. 19,32,881 in 1071. The charges were Rs. 3,43,612 against Rs. 3,61,389, and the net revenue was Rs. 15,56,006 against Rs. 15,71,492.

Stamps.

The total revenue from stamps was Rs. 3,56,213 against Rs. 3,46,644 in 1071, and deducting charges (Rs. 16,548 against Rs. 24,229), the net income was Rs. 3,39,664 against Rs. 3,22,414, or Rs. 17,250 more than in the preceding year.

Excise.

The sales of tobacco fell from 12,069 candies to 10,552, and the gross revenue from Rs. 10,49,059 to Rs. 9,75,216. The decrease is due to the alteration of duties which checked the importation of confected tobacco, resulting in a gain to the consumer, while the loss is probably only temporary. It has also led to the starting of a new industry in the country—the manufacture of confected tobacco. From abkari, opium and bhang Rs. 6,35,398 were realised against Rs. 6,46,295 in 1071.

Customs.

The export duty on palmyra fibre was abolished temporarily during the year. The total revenue from customs fell from Rs. 6,42,319 to Rs. 6,24,233. The charges amounted to Rs. 27,990 against Rs. 27,832.

Medical.

The numbers of births and deaths registered during the year were 46,975 and 38,180, respectively. The registration was probably somewhat imperfect. The rates per mille were 18.47 and 15.01 against 22.31 and 19.53 in 1071. A Leper asylum and a Women's and Children's hospital, two regular dispensaries, and one weekly and one bi-weekly dispensary were opened. Exclusive of the Lunatic and Leper asylums, the Central Jail hospital and the Maternity hospitals, there were 4 institutions against 35 in 1071. The total number of patients treated rose from 9,826 in- and 271,577 out-patients to 10,920 and 322,279, respectively, and the mortality among in-patients fell from 5.19 to 5.04 per cent. The mortality from cholera and fevers was not so high as in the previous year. There were 26 midwives working during the year. They attended 432 cases against 354 in 1071. 134 lunatics were treated in the asylum against 144 in 1071. The total cost of the department was Rs. 2,26,924, exclusive of the outlay on buildings and furniture, against Rs. 1,85,951 in 1071. The total number of vaccine operations rose from 109,233 to 155,611—the record for the past 12 years. The percentage of successful vaccinations was 87.80 against 87.17 in 1071. The cost of the Sanitary Commissioner's department was Rs. 42,030 against Rs. 32,933 in the previous year. In the Veterinary hospital 232 cases were treated against 310 in the previous year.

Conservancy.

The expenditure incurred by the committees amounted to Rs. 57,396 against Rs. 44,578 in the previous year, Trivandrum again spending more than half.

Education.

The total number of schools fell from 3,335 to 3,274. The decrease was solely among vernacular schools of the lowest grade. The total number under instruction rose from 156,630 to 160,368, or by 2.4 per cent. Of the schools 398 with 40,319 scholars were Government institutions, 472 with 26,626 pupils private aided, and 2,404 with 93,423 pupils private unaided institutions. Of the total number of pupils 123,716 were boys and 36,562 girls against 121,470 and 35,060 in 1071, the total forming 6.3 per cent. of the population against 6.1 per cent. in the previous year. The net cost on account of education was Rs. 3,17,478 against Rs. 2,97,846. The income from fees was Rs. 76,588. The number of Arts Colleges remained the same as in the previous year, and the total strength was 215 against

223 in 1071. The strength of His Highness the Maharaja's College fell from 143 to 133. The number of English schools was 90 against 89. The number of pupils increased by 596. The strength of His Highness the Maharaja's High School for girls, Trivandrum, rose during the year from 213 to 284. The strength of the Sanskrit College increased from 188 to 208, owing partly to admission of non-Brahmans, and its cost fell to Rs. 9,274. The cost of the Industrial School of Arts, Trivandrum, was Rs. 14,472, and that of the Reformatory school was Rs. 2,048. There were 13 boys in the latter at the beginning of the year, and 6 were admitted during its course.

COCHIN STATE.

(15TH AUGUST 1896 TO 15TH AUGUST 1897, MALAYALAM YEAR 1072.)

During the year under report His Highness the Raja visited Madras and spent about three weeks there. His Highness paid a State visit to His Excellency the Governor, who returned it. The office of Diwan changed hands during the year, M.R.Ry. P. Rajagopala Chariar Avergal succeeding M.R.Ry. V. Subramanya Pillai Avergal on 17th December 1896. The Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, was duly celebrated. A public darbar was held for the reception of His Excellency the Viceroy's kharita, and it was resolved to erect a town hall, a public library and a hospital as memorials of the event. Prisoners were released and the poor fed and clothed.

The season was not on the whole very favourable for agriculture. The north-east monsoon was insufficient, the hot season long and severe, and the south-west monsoon excessive. The famine in other parts of India caused a rise in prices. The total rainfall was in excess of the normal. The yield of tea and coffee was poor. The public health was unsatisfactory, cholera having appeared in an epidemic form.

The total amount of revenue derived from land was Rs. 6,97,495 against Rs. 6,89,604 in 1071, and the expenditure Rs. 84,442 against Rs. 68,049. The increase in expenditure was due to the entertainment of temporary revenue establishments for the survey of kole lands.

The Epidemic Disease Regulation (I of 1072) was passed into law. Various other bills were under the consideration of the committee at the close of the year.

The actual strength of the police at the close of the year was 437 or 14 short of the sanctioned strength, which had risen from 450 to 451. The number of casualties was 45 against 24 in the preceding year, the increase occurring under all heads. The number departmentally punished was 153 against 73 in 1071, while the number of prosecutions fell from 48 to 41, and only one case against 2 constables ended in conviction. Including the 106 cases pending investigation at the beginning of the year, the police had to deal with 1,838 cases, of which 1,673 were disposed of during the year, 639 referred as false, 1,034 charged and 165 left pending. Of the 1,649 persons tried, 1,028 were convicted, the percentage of conviction for the year rising from 61.9 to 65.14. The percentage of recovery of property fell from 66.4 to 60.29. The average duration of cases charged by the police further decreased from 12.09 to 10.18 days.

Tested by the results of appeal, the quality of the work done by the Subordinate Magistracy remained much the same, that of the First-class Magistrates showed some deterioration and that of the Sessions Courts a marked improvement, 48 per cent. of the Sub-Magistrates' sentences and 66 per cent. of the District Magistrates' sentences appealed against being revised. The total number of original cases for disposal by the Magistracy fell from 3,563 to 3,868, the number disposed of being 3,841 against 3,542, while the arrears were 27 against 21 in the previous year. The appeals to District Magistrates amounted to 343, and all were disposed of. The number of original cases for disposal by the Sessions Courts was 36 affecting 100 persons as against 30 affecting 111 persons in the preceding year. The cases were all disposed of, 14 by the Sessions Court at Anjikaimal and 22 by that at

Trichur, the average duration of cases in the courts being 7 and 8 days, respectively, as against 12 and 8 days in the preceding year. There were 27 appeals filed in the Appeal Court as against 19 in the previous year; all were disposed of as well as 3 references. Out of 56 applications for revision, 44 were disposed of. The charges on account of criminal justice (Rs. 33,515) exceeded the receipts by Rs. 25,285.

Jails. The general health of the prisoners was satisfactory. The number of punishments was 46 against 22 in the previous year. The daily average strength was 150·7 against 129·6. The total expenditure on the central jail was Rs. 9,740 and the cost of the 7 subsidiary jails was Rs. 2,040.

Civil justice. The total number of original suits for disposal rose from 8,536 to 10,022, of which 9,682 were disposed of during the year against 8,013 in the previous year. Of the total number of cases for disposal, the Munsifs' Courts contributed 9,500 (5,854 ordinary and 3,646 small cause suits) against 8,128 in 1071; and 5,653 of the former and 3,637 of the latter were disposed of against 4,120 and 3,629 in the previous year. 34·7 per cent. of appealable decrees were appealed against as compared with 46·23 per cent. in 1071, and the percentage of decisions confirmed was 52·7 against 52 in the previous year. The average duration of suits increased slightly. The number of original suits for disposal by Zillah Courts was 522 against 408 in the previous year, of which 392 were disposed of against 264 in 1071, 62·20 per cent. of appealable decisions being appealed against, and 54·26 per cent. being confirmed, as against 90·44 and 45·03, respectively, in 1071. The average duration of suits showed a reduction of 1 month 17 days. Out of a total of 746 appeals, 704 were disposed of against 592 out of 759 in 1071, only 41·57 per cent. of appealable decisions being brought before the Appeal Court and 72·41 per cent. of these being confirmed. Before the Appeal Court there were 369 appeals for disposal against 371 in 1071, of which 274 were disposed of against 275, and 95 left in arrears against 96. The average duration of appeals was 4 months and 16 days. His Highness the Raja's Court of Appeal had 18 cases for disposal against 13 in 1071, and of these 9 were disposed of against 3. The receipts and charges on account of civil justice were Rs. 86,058 and Rs. 58,063, respectively.

Registration. During the year 29,374 documents were registered against 30,561 in 1071, the aggregate value being Rs. 1,00,13,918 against Rs. 1,17,08,388 in that year. The receipts and charges of the department were Rs. 40,730 and Rs. 23,938 against Rs. 43,628 and Rs. 18,679, the net income being Rs. 16,792 against Rs. 24,949.

Forests. The total receipts and charges of the Forest department were Rs. 68,804 and Rs. 37,407 against Rs. 81,352 and Rs. 54,185, respectively, in 1071. As in the previous year no elephants were sold.

Trade. The value of imports into, and exports from, the port of Malipuram were Rs. 12,06,776 and Rs. 12,91,775, respectively, against Rs. 23,06,530 and Rs. 14,50,156 in 1071. The chief imports were rice, paddy, cotton and piece-goods, and the chief exports cocoanut oil, coir, yarn and rope, tea and spices.

Public works. The Maramat department was abolished during the year. The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 5,25,280 or Rs. 75,280 more than the budget estimate. The distribution under the various heads was as follows:—buildings Rs. 1,89,276, irrigation Rs. 38,791, miscellaneous Rs. 51,571, communications Rs. 1,82,156, Maramat establishment Rs. 3,648, and contingencies and establishment Rs. 26,620, compensation for lands acquired for public purposes Rs. 33,278. The mileage of roads maintained was 422 against 387½ in 1071.

Salt. The total quantity of salt sold rose from 146,914 maunds to 160,151, and the receipts from Rs. 4,33,320 to Rs. 5,00,030, while the charges fell from Rs. 94,339 to Rs. 78,156. The average consumption per head increased from 16·7 to 18·25 lb.

Postal department. The number of articles that passed through the Anchel increased from 362,105 to 376,823. The number of official and private covers carried by the Anchel and of letters received from the British post also increased by 7,796, 6,852 and 70 or 3·80, 4·45 and 2·36 per cent., respectively. The receipts and charges of the department increased from Rs. 10,608 to Rs. 10,787 and from Rs. 5,723 to Rs. 6,810, respectively.

The net revenue from stamps rose from Rs. 68,136 to Rs. 1,15,664, that from tobacco fell from Rs. 13,630 to Rs. 12,843, that from abkari rose from Rs. 1,14,577 to Rs. 1,56,475, that from opium and bhang rose from Rs. 25,675 to Rs. 39,284, and that from customs fell from Rs. 1,09,820 to Rs. 3,080,—the decrease under this head being due to the fact that the contribution of the British Government, amounting to Rs. 1,03,946, was only received after the close of the year.

The total receipts and charges of the year amounted to Rs. 34,15,981 and Rs. 34,85,064 against Rs. 19,26,294 and Rs. 19,27,783, respectively, in the previous year. The increase, which occurred chiefly under debt heads, is due principally to an alteration in the system of accounts. Excluding these debt heads and expenditure on the purchase of Government promissory notes, the transactions of the year showed a surplus of nearly 2 lakhs of rupees. The opening balance of the year was Rs. 3,68,261 and the closing balance, excluding Government of India promissory notes, amounted to Rs. 7,99,178. Including Government securities and goods in stock the closing balance was Rs. 44,61,278.

During the year Chittoor was provided with a conservancy staff. The amount expended on sanitary works was Rs. 13,062 as against Rs. 10,979 in the previous year.

Hospitals and dispensaries remained the same in number as last year, viz., 5 and 17, respectively. The total number of in-patients treated rose from 2,457 to 2,629, while the number of out-patients decreased from 140,137 to 131,192. The mortality among the former increased from 5·3 to 9·4 per cent. There were 23,282 vaccinations against 24,664 in the previous year, with a percentage of success of 92 against 91·1. The total expenditure on medical services fell from Rs. 45,938 to Rs. 39,160, while that on vaccination rose to Rs. 4,489 against Rs. 3,559 in 1071.

Including indigenous schools the total number of schools and pupils under instruction fell from 1,062 and 31,882 to 1,020 and 30,550, respectively. The number of sirkar schools was 60 as in the previous year, but the pupils in them rose from 4,997 to 5,463. The number of aided schools fell from 125 to 122 and the number of pupils attending them from 9,125 to 8,738. Private unaided institutions fell from 877 schools with 17,760 pupils to 838 schools with 16,349 pupils. Of the total number of pupils under instruction 22,906 were boys, and 17,644 girls against 23,686 and 8,196, respectively, in 1071, the total forming 4·2 against 4·4 per cent. of the population. The total expenditure on education (exclusive of that on buildings) was Rs. 1,01,484 against Rs. 91,548 in 1071.

GÓDÁVARI AGENCY. (1897-98.)

The season was, on the whole, favourable, and the rainfall sufficient except in the Bhadrachalam taluk. The health of the people deteriorated, and owing to an outbreak of cholera the mortality rose. Crops in general were good, but the mango crop was a failure, and the tamarind and ippa crops were very poor. In Bhadrachalam, test works were started and gratuitous relief given. Some Koyas attended the works in this taluk, but elsewhere they refused. The birth-rate fell and the death-rate increased throughout the agency, the deaths far exceeding the births.

Orders for the survey of the line between Bhadrachalam and Cherla were issued.

In consequence of the cessation of rain after the 18th of June, and a general belief that there would be three famine years in succession, the sowcars discontinued advances to the Koyas. This caused acute distress, but instead of resorting to relief works, the Koyas proceeded to loot the houses of some sowcars. The villagers invariably fled before the Koyas, and within a week 39 villages were looted. Then the District Superintendent arrived and promptly suppressed the outbreak. About 200 of the rioters were summarily tried and punished—generally by flogging, and another 200 were prosecuted for dacoity, and many convicted. The

property stolen was valued at Rs. 10,000. Much of the jewellery and many brass vessels were restored. A company and a half of sepoys were called out, and the moral effect of this was considerable, though their services were not required in action.

Police. There were several complaints against the police during the year, but none were proved.

Criminal and civil justice. There were 491 criminal cases involving 1,869 persons against 462 cases involving 1,290 persons in the previous year. 470 were disposed of, 775 persons being convicted. There were 21 appeals, all of which were disposed of. 295 original civil suits and 11 appeals were instituted during the year against 400 and 13, respectively, in 1896-97. Altogether 328 original suits and 10 appeals were disposed of. The total pendency decreased from 77 to 46.

Public works. Out of an allotment of Rs. 19,300 for public works, a sum of Rs. 7,135 was left unutilised. This had been provided chiefly for compensation for acquisition of lands for roads.

Abkari and opium. There were no changes in the administration of the abkari revenue during the year. The current demand was Rs. 28,487 as against Rs. 30,458 in 1896-97. Of this, Rs. 27,041 was collected. The revenue from opium rents and license fees rose from Rs. 3,330 to Rs. 3,491.

Medical. The total number of patients at Bhadrachalam hospital was 3,377 against 3,401 in the previous year. At Chodavaram the number was 1,704 against 1,402 in 1896-97. The number at Polavaram was 6,172. The number of vaccine operations was 5,895 against 4,548 and the successful cases were 3,950. The percentage of success fell from 68.7 to 67.005, and the average cost rose from 8 annas to 9 annas 6 pies.

Education. The total number of pupils on the rolls was 2,025 against 2,181 in the previous year, the daily average being 1,375 against 1,588. The number of aboriginal pupils increased from 249 boys and 26 girls to 270 boys and 56 girls. The number of pupils found qualified for results grants fell from 613 to 519. Fee receipts were Rs. 492, and results grants Rs. 2,568.

VIZAGAPATAM AGENCY. (1897-98.)

General. There were no disturbances during the year, but there were several disputes, incidents, and complications, which required careful handling. These were all settled. The Khonds of Bissamkatak and Gunupur taluks gave a great deal of trouble to the police and magistracy by dacoity and cattle thefts. As a result of increased police activity, a party of Khonds beat some constables. On attempts being made to arrest them, they, with all their villagers, took to the hills. Their arrest was, however, effected without further disturbance. The estates of Bissamkatak and Payakapad continued under management. Their balances on the 1st of April were Rs. 36,756-10-7 and Rs. 29,107-10-10, respectively. The dispute between the Nowrangapur Ranis and the Maharaja of Jeypore culminated in a suit by the former for possession of the estate. The sanad to be granted to the Maharaja for the Kotpad pargannah has not been delivered pending decision by the Government of India of the appeal made to it by the Maharaja.

Season and public health. The year was prosperous, and stocks were replenished by a good harvest, but prices still remained above normal. The season was unhealthy, small-pox and cholera prevailing almost everywhere.

Boundary disputes. The commission for the settlement of the boundary between Jeypore and the neighbouring States in the Central Provinces met on the 6th of February and had almost completed the demarcation between Jeypore and Bindra Nawgarh and Baipurkhalda by the close of this year. It was completed soon after and some work done on the Jeypore-Bastar boundary. There is another full season's work to do. No new disputes were reported.

The number of cases received during the year (1,949) increased by 272 as against the previous year. 2,007 cases were disposed of. The number of appeals increased from 62 to 77, and 75 were disposed of. The number of civil suits instituted increased from 415 to 516. Twenty appeals were disposed of, leaving 8 pending.

Criminal and civil justice.

78 persons were killed by wild beasts as against 61 in 1896. 195 wild animals were killed, and Rs. 4,782 were paid as rewards.

Wild animals.

The forests of Jeypore and Vizianagram estates continued to be worked under the Act. A revised set of rules was submitted for the Jeypore forests.

Forests.

The Provincial grant was Rs. 46,000. To this Rs. 10,000 was added by the Maharaja of Jeypore and Rs. 500 by the Kurupam estate; also Rs. 6,234 remained from last year's estate grant. The total to be accounted for is thus Rs. 62,734-3-5. Of this, Rs. 58,927-1-11 was actually spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,807-1-6. As Rs. 3,655-4-4 of this is estate grant, only Rs. 151-13-2 actually lapsed to Government. Rs. 11,266-10-8 were spent on the Rayaghada-Central Provinces road which neared completion. The other new works were the Sitampeta-Gumada road undertaken for the relief of the hill-men; the Koraput-Lakshmipur road; and the Padwa-Paderu and Devarapalli-Jalada roads, which have, however, been given up for the present in favour of works included in the approved programme.

Public works.

The Gunupur farm was leased for Rs. 55,000, an increase of Rs. 1,368-8-0 over last year. Of this, Rs. 51,592 were collected during the year and the rest subsequently. The Koraput farm was broken up. This accounts for the increase of Rs. 16,947-4-0 in the demand of the amani taluks, which was Rs. 71,162-4-0 against Rs. 54,215 in the previous year. Of the demand, Rs. 66,205-4-0 were collected within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,957. Last year's arrears were collected in full. The total demand of the supply and vend monopolies of opium rose from Rs. 31,246 to Rs. 41,764, of which Rs. 40,791 were collected within the close of the year and Rs. 821 subsequently. The remainder was covered by deposits. The consumption decreased by 390 lb. from 8,102 lb. to 7,712 lb.

Abkari and opium.

The conservancy establishments formerly maintained were abolished from the beginning of the year under report. The Jeypore Maharaja, the Nowrangapur Ranis, and the Gunupur townspeople continued to maintain some establishments. A sum of Rs. 100 was spent in sinking wells in Pottanghi.

Sanitation.

The number of hospitals was the same as in the previous year. The numbers of in-patients and out-patients were 365 and 38,618, respectively, against 340 and 33,549 in 1896. The number of vaccination cases was 19,781 against 17,013 in the preceding year, and the successful cases were 18,306 against 14,560, the percentage being 93.04 against 85.5.

Medical.

There were 176 schools at the close of the year against 160 in the previous year. The increase occurs under primary and indigenous schools. The number of pupils on the rolls was 3,600 against 3,423 in the previous year—an increase of 177. Aboriginals numbered 481 against 214. This was due to a revised classification of tribes. Of the 1,630 pupils presented for examination, 1,189 were found qualified for grants against 1,340 and 887, respectively, in the previous year. The daily average attendance rose from 2,667 to 2,736.

Education.

GANJAM AGENCY. (1897-98.)

The season was, on the whole, favourable during the year, and the rainfall abundant. The paddy crop was average and the mango crop heavy. The mohwa crop was also good. Cholera and small-pox broke out during the year. Small-pox mortality was very heavy, some Khond villages being wholly deserted.

Season, public health and crops.

The demarcation of the boundary between the Goomsur Hills and the ordinary tracts was completed in June 1897. The dispute between the Serango Bissoyi

Boundary disputes.

* This is the revised figure, the number (3,937) given in the previous report being incorrect.

and the Nuvagodo Patro was settled. The dispute about Ondanda remained undecided. A dispute arose between Chinna Kimedi and Boada as to a boundary already demarcated. The demarcation marks were ordered to be renewed.

Disturbances
and Hill
chiefs.

There were no disturbances during the year. Govinda Patro of Tumribund died, and his eldest son Bahadur Patro succeeded him. Narahari Bissoyi of Jerangi died, and his minor son was recommended for the succession, with Bodo-kohoro to act during his minority. Borojo Singh succeeded the late Rogonadho Singh of Kattingia. Sonya Patro was put into the place of Joddu Patro of Luha-gudi who had been guilty of misappropriation. The Bissoyi of Tumba having failed to pay his kattubadi, his interest in the villages of Tittigam and Saradhapur was attached. The refusal of certain Molikos of Ramagiri to obey the Patro still continued, but in a less degree.

Police.

There were no serious complaints against the Police. 3 constables of Subar-nagiri were convicted of offences under sections 341 and 394, Indian Penal Code, and 4 constables were convicted for allowing an escape.

Criminal and
civil justice.

362 cases involving 814 persons were disposed of during the year against 363 cases with 865 persons in the previous year. There were 15 appeals during the year. There were 158 suits for disposal against 170 in the previous year. Of these, 133 were disposed of, as were the 6 appeals filed.

Wild animals.

The number of wild animals killed and the amount of rewards paid were 104 and Rs. 1,993, respectively, against 88 and Rs. 1,571 in the previous year. The number of persons and cattle killed by them was 48 and 21, respectively, against 78 and 39 last year.

Forests.

There was no demand under forests, but a sum of Rs. 12 was realized by the sale of unclaimed wood. There were 65 criminal cases against 141 of last year.

Public works.

The whole allotment for public works (Rs. 23,600) was expended—Rs. 2,150 on new works, Rs. 4,038 on repairs to buildings, and Rs. 16,878 on repairs to communications.

Abkari and
opium.

80 shops were put up to auction for an annual rental of Rs. 8,992 against 75 shops for Rs. 8,190 in the previous year. The 3 farms at Gumma, Rayagada and Narayanapuram fetched Rs. 81 against Rs. 200 in the previous year. The total abkari demand was Rs. 9,073 against Rs. 8,444 in 1896-97. All of this except Rs. 15 was collected. 27,609 tolas of opium were consumed against 2,919 in the previous year. The increase was due to the independent sale of the shops.

Medical.

50 in-patients and 5,184 out-patients were treated in the hospital at Goomsur-Udayagiri against 58 and 4,117 in the previous year. In Ramagiri-Udayagiri 97 in-patients and 3,860 out-patients were treated as against 209 and 3,004 in 1896-97. Out of 16,373 cases vaccinated, 13,372 were successful, the figures of last year being 9,151 and 7,875. The increase is due to the prevalence of small-pox.

Education.

The total number of boys and girls on the rolls on 31st March 1898 was 3,235 and 198, respectively, against 2,754 boys and 149 girls of last year. Of these, 1,030 boys and 7 girls belonged to the aboriginal races, 369 of the boys, and 5 of the girls being Savaras, 424 boys and 1 girl, Khonds, and 237 boys and 1 girl, Panos.

PUDUKKÓTTAI STATE.

(FASLI 1307—JULY 1897 TO JUNE 1898.)

General and
political.

His Highness the Rája proceeded on a visit to England, leaving Pudukkóttai on the 3rd of March 1898. His Highness had not returned at the close of the year. His elder brother M.R.Ry. Vijia Reghunada Pallavarayar Dorai Rája, B.A., was appointed as a Councillor to assist the Dewan during the absence of the Rája.

Season and
public health.

The season was unfavourable. Cholera and chicken-pox were prevalent throughout the State during the year.

The demand under land revenue rose from Rs. 5,24,323 to Rs. 6,93,279, and the demand under extra sources from Rs. 2,95,090 to Rs. 3,08,464, so that the total current demand was Rs. 10,01,743. Land revenue.

Survey operations were proceeded with, Rs. 39,000 being spent on this head in the year under report as against Rs. 33,000 in the preceding year. The trial settlement which was begun in the previous year, with the idea of ascertaining the financial result of the half-net system, was completed during the year. Revenue survey and settlement.

Though no regulations were passed during the year under report, rules were passed under two Regulations—Regulation III of 1892 (The Pudukkóttai Arms Regulation) and Regulation II of 1897 (The Pudukkóttai Epidemic Diseases Regulation). Legislation.

1,299 cases were reported by the police against 1,117 cases in the previous year. The percentage of detection was the same as last year (88 per cent.), while the percentage of convictions rose from 49 to 55. Police.

During the year 3,538 cases involving 6,459 persons were before the Magistrates against 3,259 cases involving 6,064 persons in the preceding year. Disposals numbered 3,475. 125 criminal appeals came before the Chief Magistrate and all were disposed of. The Chief Court disposed of 7 out of 9 criminal appeals, and the Sessions Court disposed of all the 4 appeals filed before it. Of 60 criminal revision petitions and references before the Chief Court, 38 were disposed of. Criminal justice.

The health of prisoners was good. The opening population was 70 against 74 for the previous year, but the number of admissions and releases largely increased, being 1,139 and 1,131, respectively, against 541 and 545 in the preceding year. Jail.

1,467 regular and 570 small cause suits, as well as 140 appeals, were filed during the year under report as against 1,644 regular and 862 small cause suits and 124 appeals in the preceding year. Including 317 suits brought forward from the previous year and 72 suits re-admitted, there were altogether 2,566 suits before the Chief Court against 3,104 in the previous year. The percentage of disposal was better than last year, being 91.6 against 88.5. Civil justice.

The number of documents registered rose from 21,896 to 23,549—an increase of 7½ per cent. This was due to the fact that two new offices were working, to the increased sale of sircar lands, and to the registration of security-bonds in connection with sircar advances to ryots. Hitherto these bonds had not been registered. The aggregate value of the transactions rose from 23.50 lakhs to 25.50 lakhs. Receipts and charges were Rs. 28,160 and Rs. 18,813 against Rs. 25,225 and Rs. 18,304, respectively, last year. Registration.

The total outlay on public works fell from Rs. 1,21,000 to Rs. 1,18,000. Public works.

The opening balance was Rs. 2,92,460 against Rs. 2,75,451 in the previous year. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 9,64,137 against Rs. 8,14,271. Adding the opening balance there was an aggregate of Rs. 12,56,597, while the expenditure was Rs. 10,25,153, thus leaving a closing balance of Rs. 2,31,444. The Devastanam and charities revenues were incorporated with the State revenue during the year and money grants were fixed. The Manóvarti accounts showed a closing balance of Rs. 2,49,715, of which Rs. 40,000 were in Government securities. Financial.

The total abkari revenue fell from Rs. 61,613 to Rs. 58,482. Abkari.

Only 33,752 persons were treated in the Pudukkóttai hospital against 35,677 in the previous year, but the cost of the medical establishment rose from Rs. 20,806 to Rs. 23,135. The number of successful vaccinations again decreased from 10,014 to 9,600. Medical.

The number of elementary schools continued to increase; there were 368 at the end of the year against 363 at the commencement. Education.

BANGANAPALLE. (1897-98.)

Season and
public
health.

The earlier months of the year were marked by famine. Relief measures on a small scale were started in the State, being confined almost entirely to the aged and orphans, and large numbers of the inhabitants resorted to the relief works in adjoining British territory. The monsoons of the year were, on the whole, favourable and resulted in a good harvest. An outbreak of cholera occurred during September and October, but the public health was, on the whole, good.

Land
revenue.

The settled demand appertaining to the Nawab's own villages was Rs. 91,554 under land revenue and Rs. 38,608 under other sources, giving a total of Rs. 1,30,162, or a decrease of Rs. 3,854 compared with the previous year. Of the land revenue demand, only Rs. 17,829 or about 19 per cent. was collected. The receipts under other sources in the Nawab's villages amounted to Rs. 25,441, or about 65 per cent. of the demand. The total balance under all the items was thus Rs. 86,892, or about two-thirds of the demand. In the case of the sub-jághirdárs the aggregate demand was Rs. 88,486 under land revenue and Rs. 3,954 under other sources, and the collections were Rs. 24,300 and Rs. 3,844, leaving a balance of Rs. 64,186 and Rs. 110, or 75 and 3 per cent., respectively. The total demand of the State including the sub-jághirs was thus Rs. 1,80,040 under land revenue and Rs. 42,562 under other sources, giving a total of Rs. 2,22,602 against Rs. 2,26,456 in the previous year. Rs. 42,129 was collected under the former head and Rs. 29,285 under the latter, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,37,911 and Rs. 13,277, respectively.

Police and
jail.

There was no change in this department except that the amin was divested of his civil powers, the duty of disposing of all suits up to Rs. 3,000 being entrusted to the munsif. The admissions into jail during the year under report were 54 against 33 in the previous year, and 2 of the former died in the jail—1 of pneumonia and the other of dysentery and fever.

Criminal
justice.

Including 2 cases (according to the Nawab's report for 1896-97 only 1 case was pending) which were pending at the beginning of the year, 20 cases came up for disposal in the Sadar Court, of which 15 ended in conviction, 3 were dismissed, and 2 were pending at the close of the year. In the Magistrate's Court the number of cases for disposal was 230 (the Nawab states that of these 28 cases relate to accidental deaths and petty disputes which ought not to have been included under criminal cases) including the 13 cases pending at the end of the previous year. Of these, 217 were disposed of, the average duration being 10 days against 11 days in the previous year.

Civil justice.

Seven original and 6 appeal cases were filed in the Sadar Court during the year, and all of them were disposed of, the average pendency of each case being 11 days against 12 days in the previous year. The value of the property involved was very low, i.e., Rs. 2,185, against Rs. 11,270 in the previous year. In the Adawlut Court, including 22 cases which were pending at the close of the previous year, the total number for disposal during the year was 279, of which 252 were disposed of, the average duration being 35 days against 37 days in the previous year and the property involved Rs. 13,322 against Rs. 19,541. Four revenue cases were filed in the Sadar Court and 37 (including 2 of the previous year) in the Tahsildar's Court, and all of them were disposed of except 2 in the latter court.

Registration.

Eighty-six instruments of the aggregate value of Rs. 12,002 were registered during the year against 101 involving property valued at Rs. 12,247 in the previous year.

Public works.

An outlay of Rs. 20,400 was incurred under this head against a budget estimate of Rs. 23,000 and actuals of Rs. 20,250 in 1896-97. The actuals of the year under review include, however, a sum of Rs. 3,482 spent on famine relief, portion of which was devoted to gratuitous relief.

Stamps.

There was a decrease of Rs. 404 under this head as compared with the previous year.

The following statement summarises the present and anticipated state of Financial affairs:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.		1898-99.
	Actuals.	Budget.	Actuals.	Budget.
Opening balance	LAKHS. '16	LAKHS. '01	LAKHS. '01	LAKHS. '01
Revenue	1'03	1'59	1'11	1'84
Expenditure	1'18	1'51	1'11	1'78
Surplus (+), deficit (-)	- '15	+ '08	...	+ '16
Closing balance	'01	'09	'01	'17

The total revenue, plus the opening balance in the treasury and a loan of Rs. 35,000 raised by the Nawab, amounted to Rs. 1,11,305. The charges were Rs. 1,10,670, thus leaving a closing balance of Rs. 635. The expenditure on the Nawab's household was Rs. 71,315, and Rs. 39,355 were spent on administration.

The revenue under salt, viz., Rs. 3,000, is a constant item, being a fixed amount paid by the Government as a consideration for the prohibition of the manufacture of earth-salt in the State. The demands under abkári and mohtarfa were Rs. 15,797 and Rs. 2,110 against Rs. 16,048 and Rs. 2,535, respectively, in the previous year, and that under opium Rs. 1,500 against Rs. 1,600.

The admissions into the hospital rose from 11,961 to 12,670. The number of vaccinations was 615 against 855.

The number of schools remained the same, viz., 20. The number of pupils fell from 753 to 671.

SANDURU. (1897-98.)

The late Diwan, Mr. J. G. Firth, vacated his office on 1st April 1897, and was succeeded by the present Diwan, M.R.Ry. T. Kothandaram Naidu, on 4th June of the same year.

Owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon of 1896 the State, in common with the Deccan districts, had to contend with famine, relief works being first opened in April 1897. The State expended Rs. 9,771 on relief measures, inclusive of Rs. 1,143 advanced as loans to agriculturists. The rainfall of the south-west monsoon of 1897 was, although copious, unseasonable and unevenly distributed; the harvest was bad; the cultivated area fell below that of the previous year; prices rose; and the water-supply was scanty. Public health was unsatisfactory.

The Police force was re-organized on the model of the British Police; the pay of the constables has been increased slightly, and the force has been relieved of revenue duties. Out of 30 cases reported 8 were struck off as false and 12 ended in conviction, last year's figures being 8, 2, and 3.

161 criminal cases were disposed of during the year, including two cases dealt with by the Administrator. The average duration of cases from the date of complaint to the date of disposal and the average duration of trials were 43 and 1'35 days, respectively, against 22'97 and 1'27 in the previous year.

There was only one court—that of the Diwan. The average duration of suits from date of institution to date of disposal was 222'52 days. It was larger than that of 1896-97 by 63'10 days. The average duration of trials was 6'73 against 20'05 days of 1896-97. On 31st March 1898, five suits were pending.

The actual receipts and charges of the year amounted to Rs. 46,630 and Rs. 46,834, respectively, as against Rs. 49,060 and Rs. 43,655 of the previous year. Compared with the actuals of 1896-97 the receipts show a decrease of Rs. 2,430 attributable to a fall in the abkári and octroi and tolls revenues. The increase in

the charges over the estimate is due to expenditure on account of the famine which was not anticipated. The savings appearing under "Liquidation of late Rajah's debts," "Administration," "Public Works" and other minor heads were utilized for this purpose. At the beginning of the year the late Rajah's debts stood at Rs. 7,826-14-0. During the year Rs. 2,147-6-4 was paid. The following statement shows the financial position :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.		1898-99.
	Actuals.	Budget estimate.	Actuals.	Budget estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	12,972	13,404	13,404	9,052
Receipts ...	53,119	51,716	52,872	53,699
Expenditure ...	52,687	51,270	57,224	51,981
Surplus (+), deficit (-) ...	+ 432	+ 446	- 4,352	+ 1,718
Closing balance ...	13,404	13,850	9,052	10,770

Vital statistics.

The total births and deaths were 328 and 327 as against 426 and 300, respectively, in the preceding year. The decrease in births and the increase in deaths are explainable by the advent of famine and the prevalence of malarial fever and small-pox. The former carried off 240 and the latter 13 persons.

Medical.

The total number of admissions to hospital was 9,250 as against 6,409 in the previous year, the daily averages being 46.54 and 38.47, respectively. The surgical operations performed were 96 or 38 less than in 1896-97. 350 cases were vaccinated, of which 327 proved successful against 148 and 140.

Education.

The number of pupils on the rolls was 89 against 84, but the average attendance fell from 86.33 to 75.64. Nine boys were sent up for the Lower Secondary Examination and 6 passed. Of 9 pupils from the primary department 5 passed. The receipts and charges were Rs. 431 and Rs. 1,534, respectively. The grants passed amounted to Rs. 64 against Rs. 87 in the previous year.

POLITICAL PENSIONS. (1897-98.)

Carnatic stipends.

The amount paid through the office of the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends to Carnatic, Jágirdár and Yeomiahdár stipendiaries, inclusive of special allowances for house-rent, was Rs. 2,43,040-11-1 against Rs. 2,44,238, and the arrears paid to the heirs of deceased stipendiaries Rs. 199 against Rs. 289 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 1,50,340 was paid direct from the Bank of Madras against Rs. 1,52,510 in the preceding year. The number of stipendiaries, including those paid at out-stations on 1st April 1898, was 578 against 588 on the same date in 1897. 20 stipendiaries died during the year against 30 in the previous year. They were in receipt of stipends to the amount of Rs. 357, of which Rs. 42 were continued, the remainder lapsing to Government. Nine stipendiaries drawing Rs. 54 per mensem commuted their stipends and received bonuses to the amount of Rs. 8,591.

COVENANTED CIVILIANS. (1897-98.)

The number of Covenanted Civilians on the Madras establishment on the 1st April 1897 was 155, and the number of Statutory Civilians 5. There were 7 new appointments, 4 retirements and 1 death, so that, on the 1st April 1898, the strength of the service, including 5 Statutory Civilians, was 162. The following statement shows details as to employment of these officers :—

	On 1st April	
	1897.	1898.
Officers serving at the Presidency ...	19	20
District officers { Judicial ...	20	19
Revenue ...	79	70
Officers holding special appointments ...	9	7
Officers absent on leave or otherwise ...	20	33
Officers serving in other Presidencies ...	13	13
Total ...	160	162

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LANDS.

(FASLI 1306—JULY 1896 TO JUNE 1897.)

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 inám 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. 49,80,345 against Rs. 50,01,196 in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 20,851 is explained chiefly by the fact that the collection of the quit-rent on minor ináms situated in certain zamindaris in the Ganjam district was originally made over to the proprietors concerned, subject to an addition of 90 per cent. of the quit-rent (or Rs. 7,270) to the peishcush payable by the zamindars. As the arrangement was discontinued in the fasli under report, the amount has been transferred to 'Ryotwari and Miscellaneous.' Besides this Rs. 15,000 represent the revenue payable by Sultan Musa Ali Raja of Cannanore on both the Laccadive Islands and his property on the mainland; but, as the islands do not form part of British India and are not held by the Raja as a British subject, the proportion of the total revenue payable thereon (Rs. 11,383) has been transferred to 'Tributes from Native States.'

Shrotriem
jodi.

The quit-rents payable to Government on villages held on shrotriem or favourable tenure amounted to Rs. 7,36,090 against Rs. 7,37,178 in the preceding year.

Ryotwari
villages and
holdings.

The total number of ryotwari villages in the year was 23,057, or 130 less than in the previous year. The decrease is due to the clubbing of villages in four taluks of Anantapur brought under settlement during the year. The annexed statement compares the total extent and assessment of holdings with the figures for the previous year.

Items.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the year	18,335,737	1,88,44,409	* 4,099,917	* 2,23,90,617	* 22,435,654	* 4,12,46,445
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	13,88,486
Total	18,335,737	1,88,44,409	4,099,917	2,23,90,617	22,435,654	4,26,34,931
Deduct—						
(1) Lands resigned	347,737	2,15,290	20,081	80,749	367,818	2,96,048
(2) Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government	5,975	5,851	1,131	4,842	7,106	10,693
(3) Lands sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by private individuals	7,765	7,590	3,229	15,550	10,994	23,140
(4) Lands transferred by private sale	297,254	3,02,245	71,395	3,78,794	368,649	6,81,039
(5) Transferred from wet to dry and vice versa	123,740	2,45,636	11,160	67,045	134,900	3,12,681
(6) Other transfers	24,621	32,877	4,682	35,495	29,303	68,372
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	1,22,782
Total	807,092	8,09,498	111,678	5,82,475	918,770	15,14,755
Remainder	17,528,645	1,80,34,911	3,988,239	2,18,08,142	21,516,884	4,11,20,176

* Since corrected.

Items.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Add—						
(1) Lands newly taken up on dar-khast	340,931	2,49,611	16,956	73,744	357,887	3,23,355
(2) Lands purchased by private individuals at revenue sales	7,765	7,590	3,229	15,550	10,994	23,140
(3) Excess by survey and settlement	34,807	11,193	7,645	18,657	42,452	29,850
(4) Lands transferred by private sale	297,254	3,02,245	71,395	3,78,794	368,649	6,81,039
(5) Lands transferred from dry to wet and vice versa	11,160	17,765	123,740	8,73,177	134,900	8,90,942
(6) Other transfers	27,365	28,025	4,344	98,403	31,709	* 1,28,248
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	1,23,756
Total	719,282	6,16,429	227,309	14,58,325	946,591	22,00,330
Total holdings	18,247,927	1,86,51,340	4,215,548	2,32,66,467	22,463,475	4,33,20,506
Increase or decrease compared with fasli 1305 (1895-96)	- 87,810	- 1,93,069	+ 115,631	+ 8,75,850	+ 27,821	+ 6,85,575
Percentage	- 0.48	- 1.02	+ 2.82	+ 3.91	+ 0.12	+ 1.61

* Includes Rs. 1,820 for which particulars under dry and wet are not available.

Excluding land occupied without pattas and also the area in the South Canara district for which statistics are not available, the total extent under occupation during the year amounted to 22.46 million acres, or 0.12 per cent. more than in the previous year. As a matter of fact, however, there was on the whole a small decrease in the area of the holdings, as, on the introduction of the new settlement into four taluks of Anantapur, an excess by survey of 42,452 acres over the area of holdings shown in the village accounts was disclosed. Omitting this nominal increase, there was an actual decrease of 14,631 acres in the area of ryots' holdings. There were, however, extensions of the occupied area in 13 districts, the largest being in Bellary, Nellore and Coimbatore. These extensions are attributed chiefly to extension of cultivation and partly to land shown under 'Miscellaneous' in previous years having been assigned on pattá and included under holdings during the year and to other minor changes. There were decreases in 7 districts, and those in Anantapur, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Salem were large. In Anantapur the gross decrease amounted to 61,600 acres, nearly the whole of this area having been thrown up by the ryots in view of the unfavourable character of the season. The total assessment of the holdings amounted to 433.20 lakhs, that is, nearly 7 lakhs, or 1.61 per cent. more than in the previous year. Nearly $5\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of the increase occurred in the districts of Gódvári and Kistna and was due to the retransfer to wet of land which had been transferred to dry in the previous year, when the ryots declined to continue to take water for irrigation in consequence of the enhancement of the water-rate. In Madura, there was an increase of Rs. 71,253 in the assessment, mainly owing to the levy in the year under report of enhanced rates of assessment on land irrigated from the Periyár reservoir. There was an increase of Rs. 15,027 in Anantapur caused by the introduction of new rates of assessment, but for which the relinquishments due to the drought would have caused a decrease of over Rs. 13,000. There were other decreases in the assessments amounting to about Rs. 32,000 in Cuddapah, Kurnool, South Arcot, Salem, the Nilgiris, Tanjore and Trichinopoly. Compared with fasli 1285, the year which preceded the famine of 1876-78, the area under holdings during fasli 1306 exhibited an advance of nearly 2.44 million acres or 12.20 per cent. This is spread over all the districts in the Presidency. If the area of cultivation shown under miscellaneous is included, the increase rises to 2.86 million acres or 14.07 per cent. Of this increase, however, 1.13 million acres is attributable to the substitution of correct survey areas for the old paimash areas, and to the inclusion of resumed inám land under holdings. If these items be excluded, the net increase due mainly to extension of cultivation amounts to 1.73 million acres, and is spread over all

districts except Kurnool. In that district the net area occupied was 72,112 acres less in fasli 1306 than it was before the great famine of 1876-78.

Ryotwari
cultivation.

The total area cropped during the year, exclusive of miscellaneous cultivation, amounted to 18.16 million acres, or 80.83 per cent. of the total holdings against 84.34 per cent. in the previous year. The decrease occurred in all the districts, except Nellore and Malabar, was particularly marked in the Deccan districts and North Arcot, and was also large in Gódvári, Kistna, South Arcot and Salem. The increases in Malabar and Nellore were small, amounting to 6,500 and 12,800 acres, respectively. Including the area under 'Miscellaneous' cultivation, the total area cropped during the year amounted to 18.90 million acres against 19.75 millions in fasli 1305.

Water-rate
and second-
crop charge.

The revenue from water-rate and second-crop charge amounted to Rs. 9.98 lakhs and 10.23 lakhs, respectively, making a total of Rs. 20.21 lakhs, or about 7 lakhs less than in the previous year. Of this decrease, rather more than 6 lakhs occurred in water-rate, and of this nearly 5 lakhs in the Gódvári and Kistna districts, where, in the preceding year, there had been a very great increase over fasli 1304, owing chiefly to the enhancement of the water-rate. In both districts, the decrease was mainly due to the retransfer to wet during the year of land which had been transferred to dry in the previous year. The decreases in the remaining districts were generally attributed to deficient water-supplies in the irrigation works. They were most marked in the Deccan districts (Rs. 70,971), North Arcot and South Arcot (Rs. 33,753) and Tanjore (Rs. 21,997). There were material increases under this head in Ganjám, Nellore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevely. Under the head of second-crop charge, there was a fall in every district, except the Circars, Nellore, Tinnevely and Coimbatore. The fall was generally attributed to the unfavourable character of the north-east monsoon, except in Tanjore where it is ascribed to a decrease in the area sown with second crop owing to heavy floods and breaches in certain taluks, and to a further extension of *Ottadam* cultivation (in which short-crop and long-crop paddy are sown together) which escapes second-crop charge. In Madura, it was also due to the fact that the Periyár channels were kept closed till late in June 1896 for repairs. The increase under this head was large in Gódvári, Tinnevely, Kistna and Nellore. The assessment remitted on land left waste, or on which the crops were lost, amounted to 32.07 lakhs against 5.96 lakhs in the previous year. The increase was due to the unfavourable character of the season in many districts of the Presidency.

Remission on
land left
waste.

The total amount remitted on account of waste was Rs. 9,60,621. Of the wet waste, remission was granted on 137,766 acres against 39,058 acres in the previous year. The amount remitted was Rs. 6,43,033, or 2.8 per cent. of the assessment on the total wet area in occupation. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of nearly 4.60 lakhs of rupees in the remission on wet waste, occurring chiefly in Vizagapatam, Kistna, Cuddapah, Anantapur and North Arcot. On the other hand, there were large decreases in the remission granted on wet waste in Nellore, Chingleput and Tinnevely, explained by the extended cultivation of a favourable season. Large remissions on dry waste had to be granted in portions of Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool where the drought had rendered ploughing impossible. In four affected taluks of Cuddapah, where also the loss of dry crops was severe, remissions were granted not by tracts, but so as to limit relief to the poorer ryots. No remission was granted on pattás paying over Rs. 30. Remission was not granted on ordinary dry land in Ganjám; but on waste 'mānavāri' land usually cultivated with rain-fed paddy. Over 98 per cent. of the remission under shavi or short crop was granted in the Circars and the Deccan Districts, where the drought was exceptionally severe. The amount includes a remission of Rs. 10,98,046 on mānavāri (rain-fed) paddy and ordinary dry land on which the crops yielded less than 6 annas,—full remissions being granted in villages where the yield was estimated at less than 2 annas; 50 per cent. in villages where the crops yielded between 2 and 4 annas; and 25 per cent. in villages where the yield was between 4 and 6 annas. As an exception, a remission of 85 per cent. was granted in Ganjám on rain-fed paddy land in villages where the crop was not over 2 annas.

Taken all together, the remissions on dry land amounted to 15.36 lakhs. Besides the remissions referred to above, 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. 3,22,937 and Rs. 9,40,895 against Rs. 4,32,331 and Rs. 9,35,240 in the previous year.

The miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs. 65.32 lakhs against Rs. 67.70 lakhs in the previous year. The following abstract shows the variations under the more important heads:—

Items.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor ināms including water-rate ...	34,52,992	34,81,207	+ 28,215
2. Revenue from lands cultivated, but not included in pattás ...	6,04,892	4,87,440	- 1,17,452
3. Revenue from cultivation of poramboke lands ...	3,22,414	2,93,626	- 28,788
4. Tree revenue ...	3,71,457	3,61,539	- 9,918
5. Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management.	84,167	61,857	- 22,310
6. Charge for water on zamindari and inām villages ...	8,89,910	8,68,961	- 20,949
7. Other items ...	9,14,237	8,72,131	- 42,106
Total ...	66,40,069	64,16,761	- 2,23,308

The net ryotwari demand, excluding remissions and deductions, but including water-rate and second-crop charge, amounted to 474 lakhs of rupees against 501.6 lakhs in the preceding year.

The total land revenue demand under all the heads amounted to Rs. 5,31,19,325 against Rs. 5,59,01,505 in fasli 1305 as detailed below:—

Heads.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.
	RS.	RS.
Peishcush on permanently-settled estates ...	50,01,196	49,80,345
Shrotriem jodi ...	7,37,178	7,36,090
Ryotwari and miscellaneous ...	5,01,63,131	4,74,02,890
Total ...	5,59,01,505	5,31,19,325

The total current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 73,50,417 against Rs. 75,91,764 in fasli 1305.

The total current demand under land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 6,04,69,742, of which Rs. 5,72,59,360 were collected within the year and Rs. 325 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 32,10,057 or 5.3 per cent. at the close against Rs. 8,17,115 or 1.3 per cent. in the preceding year. The large increase in the closing balance is due to the suspension of collections in the affected districts.

The total arrear demand under all heads at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 9,84,304, of which Rs. 8,19,493 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 39,468 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,25,343 or 12.7 per cent. at the end of the year as against 11.0 per cent. in fasli 1305.

The total balance outstanding at the end of fasli 1306, both arrears and current, amounted to Rs. 33,35,400. Adding to this the balance relating to local and special funds other than land and village-cesses, the total arrear demand on 1st July 1897 was Rs. 33,63,235, of which Rs. 27,71,805 or 82.4 per cent. was collected, Rs. 25,242 written off the accounts, and Rs. 11,673 ascertained to be irrecoverable; the net recoverable balance on 1st June 1898 was thus Rs. 5,54,515.

The land revenue charges for the year amounted to Rs. 43,56,737 or 7.5 per cent. on the total amount of land revenue and cesses realized during the year.

Coercive
processes.

There was a fall in coercive processes as shown below :—

	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.
Number of demand notices	5,888,994	5,816,226
Number of attachment notices	231,308	230,487
Number of sale notices	178,347	175,575
Total ...	6,298,549	5,222,288

Out of the 230,487 cases in which property was attached, arrears were paid up before the issue of notices of sale in 54,912 cases, or in 23·8 per cent. of the total number, the corresponding figures for the preceding year having been 52,961 cases and 22·9 per cent., and compared with the total number of pattadars, the number of those whose property was sold for arrears was 0·26 per cent. against 0·34 and 0·28 per cent. in faslis 1304 and 1305. Personal property was brought to sale in 2,886 cases out of 196,465, in which such property was distrained; which gives a proportion of 1·5 per cent. against 1·7 per cent. in faslis 1304 and 1305; while real property was sold in 5,311 cases out of 34,022, in which it had been attached, *i.e.*, in 15·6 cases out of a hundred against 7,065 cases out of 35,260 or 20·0 per cent. in fasli 1304 and 5,671 cases out of 40,586 or 14·0 per cent. in fasli 1305. Immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 1,63,493 was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 96,808 and the amount realized was Rs. 1,29,832 or 3·6 times the assessment of the lands sold (Rs. 36,031). Lands sold to private purchasers realized on an average 5·4 times the assessment in the case of wet lands and 4·5 times the assessment in the case of dry lands as against 5·9 and 4·2 times the assessment realized in fasli 1305. The total extent of lands sold for arrears of revenue fell from 27,899 and 27,728 acres, respectively, in faslis 1304 and 1305 to 21,467 acres in the year under report; the decrease is attributable to the same general causes as those assigned to account for the smaller number of defaulters whose property was sold. The extent of lands bought in by Government during the year under report, viz., 7,076 acres out of 21,467 acres (or 33·0 per cent.) was also less in proportion to the total extent sold than in the preceding years (38·9 per cent. in fasli 1304 and 37·9 per cent. in fasli 1305). The proportion of the processes served by the special agency rose from 3·2 per cent. in fasli 1304 and 2·8 per cent. in fasli 1305 to 4·0 per cent. in the year under report. No special establishments were entertained during the year in Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, Madras, North Arcot, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and South Canara. The receipts from process fees fell off from Rs. 33,466 in fasli 1305 to Rs. 27,248 during the year under report owing to the reduction in the rates of fees in a few districts; but there was no appreciable variation in the total cost of the process service establishment which, however, was more than covered by the fees levied.

Costs in civil
suits.

The costs awarded to Government during the year in suits to which it was a party amounted to Rs. 4,331-10-6. Adding to this the opening balance of the year, viz., Rs. 7,919-15-3, the total demand amounted to Rs. 12,251-9-9, of which Rs. 6,181-3-8 were collected and Rs. 1,480-8-3 written off within the year, and Rs. 343 more have either been written off since the close of the year or are considered irrecoverable. The net recoverable balance was Rs. 4,246-13-10.

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, was Rs. 59,200, of which Rs. 9,527 were collected and Rs. 1,905 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 47,768 at the end of the year.

Advances
under the
Land Im-
provement
and Agricul-
turists'
Loans Act.

The total advances of the year, as compared with those of fasli 1305, were as follows :—

	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.
Land Improvement Loans Act	Rs. 1,74,118	Rs. 8,49,974
Agriculturists' Loans Act	8,690	2,37,321
Total ...	1,82,808	10,87,295

The increased demand for State loans in the year was due to the famine in the Ceded districts and in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and parts of Godavari. Seventy per cent. of the total loans were advanced in the Ceded districts which were severely affected. Of the loans granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 73 per cent. of the advances were made under the ordinary rules. Of the total advances, Rs. 3,18,892 were taken for the construction or repair of wells, rather less than a lakh coming under the ordinary rules. Loans to carry out land reclamation amounted to Rs. 3,86,965 and were chiefly granted in the Deccan districts (mostly for the eradication of *nuth* grass) and in Madura. Loans for the repair of tanks amounted to Rs. 4,200 and those for other purposes to Rs. 1,39,917. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, Rs. 1,50,490 (63 per cent.) were advanced for the purchase of fodder, Rs. 48,993 (21 per cent.) for the purchase of cattle, Rs. 29,074 (12 per cent.) for the purchase of seed-grain and Rs. 8,764 (4 per cent.) for the purchase of iron ploughs and manure, for the construction of indigo vats and for rebuilding houses destroyed by fire. The total advances, including the outstandings at the beginning of the year and the recoveries effected in the year, will be seen from the following abstract :—

Items.	Total advances including outstandings.	Total of repayable instalments including the unpaid balance of the previous year.	Recoveries.			Repayable balance—Difference between column 3 and the total of columns 4 and 6.	Percentage of balance in column 7 to the demand in column 3.
			Amounts due.	Voluntary advance payments.	Amounts written off.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Land Improvement Loans Act.	Rs. 37,68,454	Rs. 2,73,688	Rs. 2,31,488	Rs. 13,201	Rs. 4,588	Rs. 37,612	14
Agriculturists' Loans Act.	2,57,951	16,135	10,563	434	995	4,577	28

The subjoined statement compares the number of applications received and disposed of during the year under the two usual heads, viz., those presented through Registration officers and those submitted direct to Revenue officers :—

Transfer of
registry of
holdings.

Received.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Number pending at the close of the year.	Percentage of pending cases to the total.
Through Registration officers ...	5,424	53,319	58,743	52,751	5,992	10·20
Direct by Revenue officers ...	5,416	51,889	57,305	52,930	4,375	7·64

Under the former class of applications, the number received during the year exhibits an increase of 3,238 or 6·5 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Under the second class of applications, viz., those received direct by Revenue officers, the number presented during the year was 5,896 (or 10·2 per cent.) less than in fasli 1305. The total number for disposal was 57,305, of which 52,930 or 92·4 per cent. were disposed of against 58,393 or 91·6 per cent. in the preceding fasli. There was an improvement in the percentage of disposals—from 91·6 to 92·4—which is to be ascribed to ten districts, a special advance being noticeable in North Arcot and Bellary.

The number of boundary stones found missing was 1,719,297, of which 533,328 were replaced. Cuddapah and South Arcot were in the worst state, while Tinnevely showed by far the most energy in replacement, Salem coming second. Out of 784,886 in bad order, 221,021 were repaired.

Inspection of
boundary
and field
marks.

The total number of irrigation works other than wells amounted to 48,969, of which 34,990, or about 71 per cent., were tanks, 5,911 river channels, and 7,515 spring channels. Of the total number of tanks, 28,882 are Government works and

Irrigation
works.

3,398 dasabandam, that is, works for the maintenance of which grants of land or assignments of revenue have been made by former governments. Dasabandam works are numerous only in Cuddapah and North Arcot. The number of private tanks is small, being only 2,710. River channels are most numerous in Tanjore, Gódvári, Kistna and North Arcot; spring channels in Anantapur, Kistna and Cuddapah. The total number of wells with separate ayakats, or irrigable areas, amounted to 439,936, of which 428,764 or more than 97 per cent. were private sources.

Rent roll.

The total number of pattas held during the year amounted to 3,170,094 or 10,524 more than in fasli 1305. The number is 248,183 or 8.5 per cent. greater than in fasli 1301, whilst the assessment on the holdings increased by over 10 per cent. during the same period. The increase in the number of pattas is especially marked in Kistna, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevely, Coimbatore and Salem.

Lands acquired by public servants.

The following lands were acquired by public servants during the year under report:—(1) Lands in proprietary estates: One fifty-sixth share of the jaghir of Tandalam in North Arcot (the extent and quit-rent of this portion are not known); (2) Ryotwári and inám lands: Acres 1,136 bearing assessment or quit-rent to the amount of Rs. 4,400. The extent reported in the previous year was acres 1,325 assessed at Rs. 2,255.

SURVEYS. (1897-98.)

Outturn of work.

During 1897-98 the work of the department comprised (1) cadastral surveys, (2) cadastral resurveys, (3) maintenance of survey records and boundary marks. Cadastral surveys were in progress in Gódvári, Salem and Coimbatore and cadastral resurveys in Kistna and Kurnool; and the survey of lands within municipal limits in 11 municipalities was completed, while 8 more were under survey. The total outturn of the year is shown below:—

Survey Division.	District.	Outturn during 1897-98.		
		Cadastral surveys.	Cadastral resurveys.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
I	Ganjám ...	SQ. MILES. 1	...	SQ. MILES. 1
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...
	Gódvári ...	79	...	79
	Kistna ...	...	252	252
II	Kurnool ...	...	165	165
	Bellary ...	...	...	...
III	Anantapur ...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	...	...	...
	North Arcot ...	8	...	8
IV	Madras ...	...	...	...
	Chingleput ...	1	...	1
V	South Arcot ...	...	...	...
	Salem ...	46	...	46
	Trichinopoly ...	9	...	9
	Tanjore ...	30	...	30
VI	Madura ...	17	...	17
	Tinnevely ...	3	...	3
	Coimbatore ...	158	...	158
	Nilgiris ...	4	...	4
VI	Malabar ...	...	...	...
	South Canara ...	4	...	4
Total outturn, 1897-98 ...		360	417	777
Outturn of previous year ...		2,419	1,074	3,493

The budget grant of the year was Rs. 4,80,700, to which Rs. 8,000 were afterwards added, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,86,713. Of the total expenditure Rs. 1,22,667 were expended on the maintenance of boundary marks and survey records, and Rs. 67,820 was expenditure not chargeable to outturn,

the principal items under this head being Rs. 35,546 for the Wynaad revision and Malabar supplemental sub-division and Rs. 12,229 for the Central office.

The following is a summary of the outturn of each of the 6 divisions:—No. I, Survey Division—In Ganjám 1 square mile of cadastral survey of one salt factory, and in Gódvári 38 square miles of cadastral survey in the Agency tracts—Polavaram and Yellavaram divisions—were done. Work was most seriously delayed by fever. 22 square miles of mapping of hill villages surveyed during the past year and 41 square miles of cadastral survey of the Yadavol estate for the District Board were also completed. In Kistna 252 square miles of cadastral resurvey in the Nandigama and Sattenapalle taluks and 545 square miles of mapping in the Guntúr and Nandigama taluks. It was found impossible to work up to the estimate which assumed that 120 karnams would be at work during eight months and that their average monthly outturn would be about 60 square miles. The average monthly attendance of karnams was only 62 and the monthly outturn was only 15 square miles. Demarcation of the Kistna-Hyderabad boundary, 230 linear miles, was completed as far as was possible. Only 7 stones remain to be fixed. The arrears of settlement of field boundary disputes were further reduced. 126 disputes were in arrears at the beginning of the year. 733 more disputes were reported and 780 were settled during the year, leaving 79 disputes in arrears at the end of the year. No. II, Survey Division—In Kurnool 165 square miles of cadastral resurvey in Ramallakot, Nandikotkúr and Sirvel taluks were done. Only 57 square miles were done by karnams. It was estimated that 383 karnams would be at work during eight months and that their average monthly outturn would be about 100 square miles; but, mainly owing to agricultural distress, the average monthly attendance of karnams was only 37 and the monthly outturn was only 7 square miles. No. III, Survey Division—In North Arcot 8 square miles of special cadastral survey of lands within municipal limits in four municipalities were done. No. IV, Survey Division—In Chingleput 1 square mile of cadastral survey of one shrotriem was completed. In Salem 43 square miles of cadastral survey of cultivation scattered over hill villages in 4 taluks and 3 square miles of special cadastral survey of lands within municipal limits in two municipalities were done. The work in the hill villages was much delayed by fever. In Trichinopoly 9 square miles of special cadastral survey of lands within municipal limits in two municipalities were completed. No. V, Survey Division—In Tanjore 10 square miles of cadastral survey of inám villages and 17 square miles of cadastral survey of chattram villages were done as also 1 square mile of cadastral survey of four salt factories and 2 square miles of special cadastral survey of lands within municipal limits in one municipality. In Madura 1 square mile of cadastral survey of non-Government villages irrigated by the new Periyár canals and 8 square miles of cadastral survey of the Saptur zamindari and 8 square miles of special cadastral survey of lands within municipal limits in two municipalities were completed. In Tinnevely 2 square miles of cadastral survey of one inám village and 1 square mile of cadastral survey of four salt factories were finished. No. VI, Survey Division—In Coimbatore 158 square miles of cadastral survey of cultivation scattered over hill villages in four taluks were done. The country was most unhealthy, and the work very seriously delayed by jungle fever. In Nilgiris 4 square miles of special cadastral survey of lands in the Coonoor municipality were done, and in Malabar 106,701 sub-divisions of survey fields were measured to define janmam boundaries. In South Canara 4 square miles of special cadastral survey of lands in the Mangalore municipality were completed.

The area of village maps printed during the year was 4,692 square miles, very nearly as much as last year and considerably more than in any previous year. The area of village maps in hand for printing at the end of the year was only 119 square miles. This is less than a fortnight's work. The total cost of the Central office including pay of Superintendent was Rs. 94,591, being Rs. 9,282 less than last year and less than in any previous year since 1881-82.

The balance of work remaining to be done at the conclusion of the year under report consisted of 6,226 square miles of resurveys in Kistna and Kurnool, 1,185 square miles of ordinary cadastral survey in other districts and 162 square miles of town survey.

Outturn of each division.

Central office.

Area remaining for survey.

Cost of Survey work to Government.

The survey of the Presidency began 40 years ago in 1858. Up to 1st April 1898, the total expenditure of the department was Rs. 2,36,83,566 as shown below :—

Item of charge.	Outturn.	Cost.	Average rate per square mile.
1	2	3	4
Cadastral survey ... { Demarcation	SQ. MLS. 41,390	RS. 35,10,486	RS. 85
... { Measurement and mapping	77,484	1,29,62,297	167
Total cost per square mile ...	...	...	252
Cadastral resurvey	11,269	6,31,204	56
Special cadastral survey of lands within municipal limits	95	2,49,023	2,621
Topographical survey	58,080	21,31,697	37
Outlay which cannot be expressed in area.			
Control and photo-zincographic work	...	34,45,463	...
Miscellaneous survey work	...	3,33,721	...
Maintenance of survey records and boundary marks	...	3,22,912	...
Survey training of karnams	...	71,468	...
Survey instruments for karnams	...	25,295	...
Total ...	...	2,36,83,566	...

NOTE.—The cost of demarcation is shown separately above under the head, cadastral survey, because up to 1866, demarcation was performed by the Settlement department, not the Survey department. The cost of demarcation shown above, rate Rs. 85 per square mile, is for the work performed by the Survey department. This does not include cost of stone boundary marks paid for by landholders or cost of labour supplied by villagers.

Tests of accuracy.

Theodolite work being complete, no further comparison between revenue survey and trigonometrical survey distances was made. The test for cadastral surveys and resurveys is re-measurement. The amount of check secured during the year was 7 linear miles of re-measurement per square mile of field survey. The percentage of good and fair work is 77 as against 70 last year and of indifferent and bad work 23 as against 30 in the previous year.

Miscellaneous.

The Boundary Act XXVIII of 1860 was repealed during the year, and the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act IV of 1897 came into force on the 7th June 1897. No difficulty in working the new Act was experienced. 6 Assistant Collectors and 6 Deputy Collectors were instructed during the year and 12,430 men, or 483 less than in the previous year were instructed at the survey schools; 54 per cent. were classed as 'good' or 'fair' against 52 per cent. in 1896, and 46 against 48 per cent. as indifferent or bad.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT. (1897-98.)

Outturn of work.

Settlement Party No. I continued to work in the Anantapur district, Party No. II in South Canara, Party No. III in Gódvári and Kistna, and Party No. VI in Malabar. Party No. V was engaged in preparing the settlement registers for Trichinopoly, in finally checking the accounts of Tanjore, and in introducing settlement rates into certain unsettled villages of Chingleput and Salem. During the year, settlement rates were introduced into Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Penukonda taluks of the Anantapur district, and into 2 resumed shrotriem villages in the Ponnéri taluk of the Chingleput district. Nearly 748 square miles of land was classified and 1,940,835 taxable trees were counted. The work of measuring interstitial fields or holdings was carried out in the Gódvári, Kistna, Anantapur and Trichinopoly districts, the number of sub-divisions measured being 140,498. Party No. I—At the commencement of the year, 6 taluks of the Anantapur district, viz., Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug, Penukonda, Hindupur, and Madakasira, remained to be settled. Into the first four of these, the new rates were introduced by the end of August 1897. Orders on the scheme for

the settlement of Hindupur and Madakasira were passed by Government in July 1897 and measures were taken for the introduction of the new rates into these taluks. The field-work done by the party during the year consisted mainly of the measurement of sub-divisions in the Hindupur and Madakasira taluks preparatory to the introduction of settlement rates, and it was completed in both taluks before the close of the year. The number of sub-divisions made was 23,983. This party also prepared settlement registers for 76 villages of Anantapur taluk and 28 villages of the Penukonda taluk, and inam excess statements for 143 villages of Gooty taluk and 87 villages of Tadpatri taluk. Party No. II—The field-work done in South Canara consisted of classification of soils and tree-counting by classifiers and inspection of their work by superior officers. The classifiers finished work in 66 villages of Udipi and 16 hill villages of Kasaragod taluk. By the close of the year, the classifiers' work had been completed in the 3 taluks of Kasaragod, Mangalore and Udipi, excepting 2 hill villages of Kasaragod where likewise the work was since completed. The total extent classified during the year was 632 square miles and the number of trees counted 1,073,294. The head classifiers inspected 76 villages during the year, and out of the classified area in the 3 taluks mentioned above, there remained to be dealt with by the head classifiers, at the close of the year, 10 villages in Kasaragod and 38 villages in Udipi. The supervisor and his assistant checked the classification in 122 villages in the Mangalore and Udipi taluks. The number of villages remaining to be inspected by these officers at the close of the year was 16 in Kasaragod, 3 in Mangalore, and 59 in Udipi. The Deputy Commissioner inspected the classification work in 40 villages, and also visited 2 of the hill villages of the Kasaragod taluk during the year. The rest of his time was devoted to collecting materials for the settlement scheme and to conducting 18 crop experiments. A scheme for the settlement of the district, based on the results of the classification of Kasaragod and Mangalore taluks, was submitted by him on the 30th March 1898. In the office, the figures required for the scheme report were tabulated, and lists of further sub-divisions to be made by the Survey Department were prepared. Party No. III—During the year under review, the field establishment was engaged in supervising the work of the karnams in the verification of holdings and the measurement of fresh sub-divisions of survey fields both in the Gódvári and Kistna districts. The work was completed in all the taluks of the Gódvári district, excepting 28 villages in Yernagudem, 3 in Peddapuram and 5 in Rajahmundry, and also in 3 taluks of the Masulipatam portion of the Kistna district with the exception of 26 villages. The number of villages in which field measurement work was completed was 524 in the Gódvári and 276 in the Kistna district, the number of sub-divisions measured being 110,877 during the year. The work of the karnams was checked by classifiers and extra gumastas, and over these again by head classifiers and supervisors. The final inspection of the reclassification of soils in the Masulipatam portion of the Kistna district was carried out by the Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner in 133 villages, and, by the close of the year, the work was completed in Bezwada and Gudiváda taluks and in all but 29 villages of the Bandar taluk. The compilation of statistics required for the preparation of the scheme report of the Masulipatam portion of the Kistna district was completed during the year, and the Deputy Commissioner's report was submitted to Government for orders. Party No. V—The work done by this party in respect of Tanjore district consisted of the preparation of statements relating to the classification results of whole inam villages, the closing of inam excess accounts, the answering of references from the Board in connection with the printing of diglott registers, and the disposal of 189 petitions and 699 references relating to the settlement of the district. The work in Trichinopoly consisted of the measurement of sub-divisions, the preparation of accounts connected therewith, the revision of the settlement accounts consequent upon sub-division, the examination of classification of unassessed waste lands, the checking of settlement registers, and the disposal of a large number of petitions relating to the settlement of the district. The classification of unassessed waste had been finished in the previous year, and inspection thereof by superior officers was completed during the year under review. 5,638 sub-divisions were measured by the karnams during the year, and 1,481 of them were

tested by superior officers. The settlement registers of 250 villages were completely checked and submitted to the Board. The work done in Salem was the classification of certain villages which had not been surveyed and settled at the time of the settlement of the rest of the district. The number of villages to be dealt with was 121, and of these, 76 were classified during the year. The classification was inspected by superior officers in 41 villages. The Assistant Commissioner in charge of this party also examined, preparatory to the introduction of settlement rates, 2 resumed shrotriem villages of Ponnéri taluk which had been classified in the previous year. In October 1897 he inspected 3 whole inam villages in the South Arcot district and submitted proposals for the classification of whole inam villages in that district. A report on the classification results of the whole inam villages of the Tanjore district (except Kumbakonam taluk) was submitted by the Assistant Commissioner during the year. He also submitted reports on the classification of the unassessed waste lands of the Trichinopoly district and on the completion of the sub-division of survey fields in the same district. At the close of the official year, the head-quarters of this party was moved to Denkanikota in the Salem district, the work in connection with Tanjore and Trichinopoly having been almost completed. Party No. VI—In consequence of the famine, the Special Settlement officer, the temporary supervisor and 10 of the classifiers were deputed on famine duty from July to December. Soil classification and tree-counting were completed in the remaining desams (villages) of the Calicut taluk for which survey records were available, and at the close of the year the classifiers' work had been finished in all but the 2 taluks of Ernad and Chirakkal. Field-work in Ernad was begun in March last, and it was in progress in 12 villages at the end of the year. The total area classified during the year was 51 square miles and the number of taxable trees counted 867,541. The head classifiers checked the classification of 141 square miles and the counting of 877,948 trees, thus completing their examination of all the classified taluks excepting 1 desam in Calicut. The supervisor and his assistants inspected 179 desams in the several taluks. The arrears of supervisor's inspection were cleared to a great extent by the employment of additional temporary officers during the last two years, and the number of desams which remained to be inspected at the end of the year under review was only 75. The final inspection by the Special Settlement officer and the Assistant Commissioner was completed in 119 desams during the year. The Assistant Commissioner was transferred to this party in November last to clear off the arrears of final inspection, but towards the close of the year he was withdrawn from field-work in order to superintend the preparation of the settlement registers of the Wynaad taluk. The Special Settlement officer visited 14 amsams in the Ernad taluk for the purpose of grouping and for obtaining some knowledge of the taluk before commencing field operations therein. The preparation of settlement registers of the Wynaad, which had been postponed pending the registration of *janmam* titles, was taken up during the year, and the supervision of the work was entrusted to Mr. Thompson, the Special Deputy Collector, by whom the registration of *janmam* titles was carried out. When, at the close of the year, his services were lent to the Cochin State, the Assistant Commissioner was put in charge of the work. Registers of 45 out of the 58 desams of the taluk were written up before the end of the official year.

Settlement
registers and
survey maps.

At the commencement of the year, there were on hand manuscript registers for 1,362 villages of Tanjore. During the year registers for 1 village of Tanjore and for 190 villages of Trichinopoly were received, raising the total number of registers to be printed to 1,553. Of these 157 were printed during the year, leaving a balance of 1,396. At the beginning of the year there were 2,592 unmounted maps. During the year 10,810 maps were received from the Superintendent of Survey, raising the total number of maps to be mounted to 13,402. Of these 10,301 were mounted during the year.

Expenditure
and revenue.

The expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 3,03,907 against Rs. 3,10,745 in the previous year, the decrease being due mainly to the savings effected (a) in consequence of the Commissioner not having drawn his salary for a period of three months while on privilege leave and (b) in the pay of establishment.

The total cost of the department up to the year was Rs. 1,19,75,432. The net increase of revenue in the settled districts amounted to Rs. 87,22,541 representing, as in 1896-97, a return of about 72 per cent. on the outlay. Including the total outlay of Rs. 2,33,68,219 incurred by the Survey department, the return amounted to about 24 per cent. as in the previous year.

INÁM COMMISSION. (1897-98.)

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

Particulars.	Number of title-deeds issued.	Total extent.	Assessment.	Jodi already payable to Government.	Quit-rent newly imposed and payable to Government.	Total amount payable to Government (columns 5 and 6).	Cost of the establishment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Dharmadáyam	11	97	229	6	1	7	4,590
Dévadáyam	84	984	1,586	...	65	65	
Personal	200	658	1,161	75	355	430	
Village service	5	17	78	7	46	53	
Total ...	300	1,756	3,054	88	467	555	4,590

The total number of title-deeds issued by the Inám Commissioner from the commencement of inám operations up to the end of the year 1897-98 amounted to 493,144, covering an extent of 7,385,338 acres, assessed at about 114.9 lakhs of rupees. The yearly increase of revenue secured by the enfranchisement of ináms amounted to Rs. 25,32,867, including Rs. 3,82,435, the assessment on ináms fully assessed. Adding to the former figure, the old jodi payable to Government amounting to Rs. 10,22,797, the total revenue derivable from the ináms settled up to the close of the year was Rs. 35,55,664. The total cost of the commission during the same period amounted to Rs. 15,48,699.

COURT OF WARDS.

(FASLI 1306—JULY 1896 TO JUNE 1897.)

Including Parlákimedi, there were 47 estates under management at the beginning of fasli 1306. Of these, 7 were surrendered during the year in question, while 5 estates were taken under the Court's care. There were thus 45 estates at the end of the fasli.

Number of
estates under
management.

The Elagiri estate was handed over to the eldest ward on his coming of age. The Mailavaram estate was, on the 31st December 1896, put in possession of the receiver nominated by the several parties to the pending partition suit and accepted by the Sub-Court. Vadimitta estate also was handed over at the end of the fasli to the Collector as receiver appointed by the Civil Court. He has since been replaced by another receiver. The remaining four estates (Dharakota, Surangi, Lukkavaram and N. Duraiswami Aiyar's estate) were restored to their proprietors on the cessation of their minority. It was stated in last year's report that the Meduru estate had been handed over to the receiver appointed by the District Court of Kistna. On an appeal by one of the parties, however, the

Estates
handed over
and taken up.

High Court set aside the order appointing a receiver, and the Court of Wards reassumed charge of the estate in April last. Four other estates (Sergada, Mamidi-vada, Sivagiri and Sivasamudram) were taken up owing to the minority of their owners. In regard to the Parlákimedi cash balance, the two sons of the Parlákimedi ward agreed to accept the apportionment (to be made by the Court of Wards) of their share of the partible properties inherited by their father in 1851. The adoption of the Belgam minor made by the zemindarini under the authority of a will said to have been left by her husband having been declared by the High Court to be invalid, the Court obtained the sanction of Government to treat the zemindarini again as its ward. In accordance with the decree of the High Court declaring the Pithápuram minor to be entitled to the late Raja's properties under his wills, the entire properties were taken back from the adopted son during the year. There was a large increase in the demand of every estate restored except Mailavaram, where a slight fall occurred. The demand of N. Duraiswami Aiyar's estate more than doubled. A debt of nearly two lakhs on the Dharakota estate was payed off while under management.

Number of villages.

The number of villages under the management of the Court was 2,420 against 2,548 in the previous year. Of these, 1,318 were ryotwári, 593 rented, 497 inám or shrotriém, and 12 partly ryotwári and partly rented.

Holdings.

The aggregate area of the holdings of the ordinary villages in all the estates under management (excluding rented villages) was acres 773,434. The extent of holdings in the estates which were under management in both the faslis was acres 567,798 in fasli 1306 against acres 565,293 in the previous fasli, showing an increase of acres 2,505, which is the net result of an increase of acres 10,309 in ten estates counterbalanced by a decrease of acres 7,804 in 13 estates. The extent of actual cultivation in the year under report was acres 700,300, or 90.5 per cent. of the holdings, against acres 571,649, or 94.3 per cent., shown in the previous year's report.

Demand of estates.

The gross demand of the year amounted to Rs. 27,97,929, of which Rs. 60,108 were remitted, leaving a total net demand of Rs. 27,37,821. The following abstract compares the figures under these heads as regards the estates which were under management both in faslis 1305 and 1306 :—

Fasli.				Gross demand.	Remission.	Net demand.
				RS.	RS.	RS.
1305	...	...	...	15,33,546	13,774	15,19,772
1306	...	...	...	15,05,561	52,635	14,52,926

The fall is due to the unfavourable character of the season in some estates.

Demand, collection and balance.

The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 20,42,136, of which Rs. 3,24,516 were collected and Rs. 67,825 written off, leaving at the end of the fasli a balance of Rs. 16,49,795. Deducting subsequent collections and remissions (Rs. 21,933) as also items since found to be irrecoverable (Rs. 8,29,099), the net recoverable balance was Rs. 7,98,763 or 39.1 per cent. against Rs. 4,55,852 or 48.7 per cent. as shown in the previous year's report. In 8 estates the outstanding balance was nil, while in two others it was practically so. In 10 estates it was below 10 per cent., while in 5 others it ranged between 10 and 25 per cent. In 4 estates it was between 25 and 50 per cent. It exceeded 50 per cent. in 14 estates. The total current demand of the year amounted to Rs. 27,36,066, of which Rs. 20,26,373 were collected and Rs. 200 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,09,493 at the end of the fasli. Subsequent collections and remissions, amounting to Rs. 1,85,154, as also the sum of Rs. 2,432, since found to be irrecoverable, being deducted, the net recoverable balance on the dates of the Collectors' reports was Rs. 5,21,907 or 19.1 per cent. against 9.5, the corresponding percentage for the previous year. The large balance was due mainly to the unfavourable character of the season.

Financial.

The aggregate cash receipts of all the estates under management during the year amounted to Rs. 35,18,704. Adding to this, Rs. 13,07,048 (the cash balance

at the beginning of the year), the total cash assets of the fasli amounted to Rs. 48,25,752, of which Rs. 38,85,579 (including a sum of Rs. 3,29,155 invested in Government promissory notes and Rs. 13,14,998 devoted to payment of debts) were expended during the year. The cash balance at the close of the fasli was thus Rs. 9,40,173. Adding to this, the Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 46,77,500 held on behalf of certain estates and the value (Rs. 1,17,882) of grain on hand at the close of the year, the total balance to the credit of the estates on the 30th June 1897 was Rs. 57,35,555, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,24,225 as compared with the opening balance of the year. The net receipts and charges of the year amounted to Rs. 26,35,273 and Rs. 22,41,426, respectively, against Rs. 21,28,837 and Rs. 24,09,577 for the previous year. The percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts was 13.5 against 13.3 in the previous year.

The total debts outstanding at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 11,93,606. Including those newly contracted (Rs. 27,394) or brought to account (Rs. 13,767) as also the interest that accrued during the year (Rs. 39,318), the total sum due was Rs. 12,74,085, of which Rs. 1,61,658 were collected and Rs. 11,940 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,00,487 at the end of the year, distributed among 31 estates.

Debts due to estates.

The total amount due at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 21,44,741. Adding thereto, the debts contracted (Rs. 2,72,871), those newly brought to account (Rs. 4,608), and the interest that accrued during the year (Rs. 1,16,067), the total amounted to Rs. 25,38,287, of which Rs. 13,14,398 were repaid, Rs. 8,563 struck off, leaving at the end of the fasli a balance of Rs. 12,15,326 due by 20 estates.

Debts due by estates.

The total allotment was Rs. 3,06,416, of which Rs. 2,11,369 or 69.0 per cent. was spent against Rs. 1,77,386 or 57.2 per cent. in the previous year. The expenditure is classified below :—

Public works

Class of work.				Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.
				RS.	RS.
Irrigation works	...	...	...	83,894	1,06,420
Buildings	...	...	...	68,976	76,927
Communications	...	...	...	8,431	13,242
Total				1,61,301	1,96,589
Establishment	...	...	...	16,085	14,780
Grand Total				1,77,386	2,11,369

The expenditure on public works was 5.4 per cent. of the total charges of the year. If the debts repaid and the amounts invested in promissory notes be excluded from the latter, the percentage rises to 9.4 against 7.3 in the previous fasli.

Of the 51 wards under instruction, 48 were males and 3 females. 6 were under the tuition of the Court's European tutor at Madras. The progress and behaviour of the boys are reported to be satisfactory in general.

Education of wards.

The Chidikada and Sáptúr Privy Council appeals are still pending before that tribunal. The Tangellamudi appeal was dismissed by the High Court and counsel has been requested to take the necessary steps for filing an appeal. The adopted son of the late Raja of Pithápuram has obtained permission to prefer an appeal to the Privy Council from the decree of the High Court and the transcript of records is being prepared. The Belgam zemindarini's appeal to the Privy Council has been dismissed and the suit for the second moiety of that estate has also been decreed against the Court's ward. The two Munagala adoption suits are still pending. The Surangi appeal referred to in the previous report has been dismissed by the High Court. The printed transcript of records is awaited from counsel in regard to Peda Merangi Privy Council appeal. The Raja of Venkatagiri has filed a suit against the Tangellamudi and Pithápuram minors to recover a loan obtained from him by the late Tangellamudi Rani on the security of her estate, and the defence

Suits.

of the suit has been sanctioned by the Court of Wards. The necessary steps have been taken to defend a suit by two sons of a concubine of the late Zemindar of Saptūr who claim a share of the partible properties. Since the close of the fasli, counsel has been instructed to join in an appeal in the High Court from the Cocanada Sub-Court's decree rejecting the Pithapuram minor's claim to the Kirlampudi estate, as a reversionary heir of the last holder.

General
remarks.

The Zemindar of Parlākimedi is in good health and continues to receive the allowance of Rs. 5,000 per mensem from the young zemindar (his elder son). A son was born to the Kurupām ward on April 9, 1897. Steps were taken during the year for the protection of the valuable jungles in the Kurupām and Peda Merangi estates (Vizagapatam). The Saptūr forests are under the supervision of the District Forest-officer, and rules for their working have been promulgated by Government. A small establishment was maintained for the control of the Shulagiri forests in the Salem district, and the question of extending the Forest Act to Ankusagiri is under consideration.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION. (1897-98.)

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

Additional
Members of
Council.

Names of Additional Members.	By what body recommended.	Dates of appointments.
The Hon'ble M.R.Ry. P. Rangayya Nayudu Garu.	Madras Municipal Commission ...	31st July 1897.
The Hon'ble M.R.Ry. N. Subba Rao Pantulu Garu.	Northern Group of Municipalities ...	16th October 1897.
The Hon'ble M.R.Ry. C. Vijayaraghavachariar Avargal.	Southern Group of Municipalities ...	
The Hon'ble M.R.Ry. C. Jambulingam Mudaliyar Avargal, Rao Bahadur.	Northern Group of District Boards ...	
The Hon'ble M.R.Ry. P. Ratnasabhapati Pillai Avargal.	Southern Group of District Boards ...	
The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. Stuart	Senate of the University of Madras.	12th November 1897.

The Honourable the Rev. Dr. W. Miller, C.I.E., resigned his seat in the Council on the 12th April 1897, and the Honourable Mr. G. H. Stuart was appointed in his stead. The two years' tenure of office of the Honourable M.R.Ry. C. Sankaran Nayar, the Honourable Mr. C. S. Crole, C.I.E., and the Honourable Muhammad Sharif Khan Bahadur having expired, the Honourable M.R.Ry. S. Shungrāsoobyer, C.I.E., the Honourable Mr. J. Thomson, and the Honourable Ghulām Muhammad Sahib Bahadur were appointed as Additional Members in their stead, the first two on the 20th December 1897 and the last-mentioned gentleman on the 15th January 1898. The Honourable Mr. H. M. Winterbotham, the Honourable Mr. A. T. Arundel, and the Honourable Mr. G. S. Forbes succeeded on the 20th December, 26th October, and 20th December 1897, respectively, to the vacancies caused by the resignations of the Honourable Colonel D. McNeil Campbell, R.E., the Honourable Mr. J. F. Price, C.S.I., and the Honourable Mr. G. Stokes. The Honourable Mr. J. Sturrock resigned his seat in the Council on the 20th December 1897 prior to his leaving India on three months' privilege leave, but was re-appointed as Additional Member on his return from leave after the close of the year on the 4th April 1898. The Honourable Mr. H. P. Hodgson, whose term of office expired during the year, was re-appointed on the 24th February 1898. The Honourable M.R.Ry. V. Bhashyam Aiyangar, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur, who was an Additional Member of Council in the capacity of Officiating Advocate-General, resigned his seat on his handing over charge of the office of Advocate-General to the Honourable Mr. C. A. White, who was immediately appointed on the 22nd March 1898 an Additional Member of Council under the provisions of XXIV and XXV Vict., Cap. 67, s. 29. The Honourable M.R.Ry. V. Bhashyam Aiyangar and the Honourable Mr. H. T. Ross were appointed on the same day as Additional Members to two of the seats that remained vacant.

Three meetings of the Council were held during the year, at which the average attendance of Additional Members was 16—7 officials and 9 non-officials.)

Meetings of
the Council.

Acts passed during the year.

The following Acts were passed during the year :—Act IV of 1897—An Act to amend the law relating to survey of lands and settlement of boundary disputes; Act I of 1898—An Act to amend the Malabar Marriage Act, 1896; Act II of 1898—An Act to amend Madras Act II of 1886 (the Madras Harbour Trust Act). A brief 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 an explanation of their respective objects and character.

POLICE. (1897.)

Strength and cost of the force.

Excluding village police, private guards, and office establishment, the total strength of the force at the end of the year was 22,335, or 1·3 per cent. less than the sanctioned strength of 22,632. The deficiency at the close of the previous year was 8 per cent. Including 177 village police, however, and excluding 62 punitive police, the sanctioned strength was 22,747, and the total cost fell from Rs. 43,97,205 to Rs. 43,74,088. This was due to less expenditure on clothing and arms. Famine batta amounted to Rs. 26,000. The temporary famine force cost Rs. 18,000. Travelling allowance increased by Rs. 35,000. No new buildings were undertaken from 9th September, and hence a sum of Rs. 27,000 was saved.

Hutting and building operations.

Eight station-houses, 116 huts and 7 miscellaneous buildings were constructed at a cost of Rs. 34,283. Including Rs. 50,425 spent on repair, the total expenditure on hutting and building operations fell from Rs. 1,14,938 to Rs. 88,665.

Proportion of police to population and to area.

The proportion of police to population was 1 to 1,689 against 1,669 in the previous year. The proportion of working police to the area was 1 to 8 square miles and to the population 1 to 2,167 in the whole Presidency, in rural parts 1 to 2,658, and in towns 1 to 531.

Average cost of a policeman.

The average cost of a policeman was Rs. 194-5-5, or As. 1-10 per head of population, compared with Rs. 193-3-10 or As. 1-11 in the previous year.

Private guards.

During the year 159 constables were employed by banks, public companies and private individuals at a cost of Rs. 19,811.

Conduct of the force.

The subjoined table shows the punishments inflicted on police officers during the past 3 years :—

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.			
1895	129	6	184	8	1·3	18·1	7·7
1896	72	3	181	8	1·4	17·8	8·6
1897	103	4	173	7	1·3	17·8	6·4

The number and percentage of convictions under the Police Act increased. The percentage of dismissals and of punishments for absence without leave fell. The fines imposed averaged As. 15-7 against As. 13-4 and As. 15-6 in the two previous years. Resignations and desertions slightly increased. Out of 170 appeals disposed of, the orders of district officers were reversed in only 13 cases, or 7·6 per cent. against 13 per cent. in the previous year; of the 39 appeals disposed of by Government, the orders of the Inspector-General were upheld in 38 cases. No inspectors were convicted during the year. The number of cases in which stripes were granted aggregated 3,098, and the number of men drawing good-conduct allowance at the end of the year was 1,682. The rewards distributed amounted to Rs. 5,930 against Rs. 4,673 in 1896. This increase was chiefly due to the fact that one month's pay (Rs. 2,150) was sanctioned as a reward to the special

force employed in the Mappilla outbreak, while in the previous year a corresponding grant amounted only to Rs. 1,698. One inspector received a reward of Rs. 500 and another the title of "Rao Bahadur." Money rewards were given to 1,176 men against 923 in the previous year. The Wynaad Planters' Association gave a reward of Rs. 150 to the men employed in preventing coffee thefts. The number rewarded by promotion fell from 106 to 76.

There were 1,578 enlistments against 1,805 in 1896. The number of men who left the force was 1,668 as against 1,529 in the previous year. Desertions repeated the figure of 1895 (146) against 109 in 1896. Deaths rose from 257 to 353. Enlistments and casualties.

The education of the force improved, the percentage of men able to read and write increasing from 85·7 to 86·4. The Inspectors' school continued to be successful. The number of men who had passed non-departmental examinations rose from 691 to 792; the force included, at the close of the year, 3 Bachelors of Law, 28 Bachelors of Arts, and 209 under-graduates. Education.

Escapes of convicts from sub-jails numbered 16 against 7 in 1896, while escapes of under-trial prisoners were 71 against 25. Out of 231 escaped prisoners 59 were at large at the end of the year against 40 out of 179 in 1896. The increase is due to the larger number of prisoners owing to the greater amount of crime committed during the famine. Escapes.

The number of processes also rose, being 936,963 against 907,517 in 1896. The number of cases in which warrants were issued for neglect of summons fell from 29,980 to 29,796. The number of processes issued in grave cases was 391,145 and in petty cases 555,818. Processes.

The number of violent deaths rose from 12,401 to 13,969, of which 2,208 were suicides and 11,043 accidental deaths. Accidental deaths by drowning increased by 1,187 and those by snake-bite (1,120) decreased by 13. Violent and unnatural deaths.

There were 9,789 fires reported, 57,851 houses burnt, 153 lives lost and 14½ lakhs of property destroyed. Fires.

The work of obtaining the finger-prints of all known depredators was taken up, and considerable progress was made. The numbers of known depredators, suspects, receivers, and members of wandering gangs were 13,121, 918, 348 and 12,099, respectively, against 12,704, 946, 368 and 10,580 in 1896. The number of known depredators convicted and of persons sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, increased from 1,045 and 1,758, respectively, to 1,344 and 2,142. Known depredators and suspects.

The amount of cognizable crime increased slightly, as will be seen from the following statement :— Detection—Cognizable crime.

Year.	Number of cases.	Detection.	Conviction of persons.	Recovery of property.
1896	162,196	78·8	67·6	32
1897	164,007	78·1	65·6	24·9

The falling off in recovery of property is due to a specially large recovery in 1896 in a case which was really of a civil nature.

There were 117,116 cases against 123,773 cases in 1896. 50,629 cases ended in conviction. Non-cognizable crime.

472 true cases of murder were reported against 441 in 1896. The percentage of persons convicted rose from 16·8 to 19·7. The best results in detection were obtained in Malabar, Madras City and Madura. Jeypore, Tinnevely and Ganjam also did well. Murder.

The number of dacoities rose from 269 to 343. In Ganjam, in spite of distress, there was only one true case of dacoity. In Godavari there was a large increase owing to the Koya grain-looting outbreak. In Cuddapah and Vizagapatam also, there was an increase owing to the scarcity. The percentages of detection, conviction and recovery were 26·4, 33·3 and 8·3 against 18·6, 15·6 and 10·8 in 1896. Dacoity.

Robbery.

The cases of robbery reported advanced from 369 to 452. The percentage of conviction in the cases disposed of was 39.9 against 30.7, that of persons convicted was 46.7 against 31.5 and that of recovery of property was 21.3 against 17.3. Robbery increased seriously in Kurnool and Cuddapah. Detection improved in Malabar and Bellary.

Lurking house-trespass and house-breaking.

There was a large increase in the number of cases of house-breaking—from 6,115 to 8,358. The percentages of detection and recovery of property were 41.6 and 22.4 against 40.6 and 32.2, and that of conviction was 65.9 against 58.3 in 1896. The number of crimes of this class in Ganjám and Vizagapatam almost doubled, but the results in detection were good.

Grave offences against property.

The number of grave offences against property rose from 6,947 to 8,183, while the percentages of detection and conviction were 50.1 and 63.8 against 39.1 and 58. in 1896. The results in Chingleput and Kurnool were poor. Of 1,345 grave cases, 382 were investigated by superior officers.

Thefts.

The total number of ordinary thefts rose from 11,597 to 13,987, while the percentage of detection fell from 46.8 to 45.5. The percentage of conviction in police cases, however, rose from 35.3 to 62.8 and that of recovery from 33.9 to 34.3. The increased number of cases must be attributed to the rise in prices.

Cattle thefts.

The cattle thefts of 1897 were 2,752 in number against 2,092 in 1896. Detection showed an improvement, the percentage being 52.6 against 43.2 in 1896.

Offences on Railways.

The number of offences on railways reported to the police rose to 851 from 707. The value of property lost rose from Rs. 31,674 to Rs. 39,994.

Cattle poisoning.

There were 86 cases of cattle-poisoning and 37 convictions. Of 90 persons arrested, 42 were convicted. The value of the property lost was Rs. 2,088 against Rs. 1,529 in 1896.

Offences against revenue laws.

Offences against Abkári and Excise laws fell from 20,816 to 19,379. Offences against Salt laws fell from 9,509 to 6,243. The percentages of convictions were 97 and 98.5, respectively, against 96.7 and 99.1.

References to and by the police.

The number of references to the police by magistrates was 4,551 against 3,594 in 1896. This includes cases struck off as mistakes of law or fact. 2,763 of the cases referred were struck off as false. The cases referred by the police for orders were 12,605. Of these 10,963 were struck off as false, the percentage being 86.9 against 91 in 1896. The total number of cases prosecuted during the year was 122,200 against 121,076 in the previous year. The percentage of these declared false was 2.7 as compared with 1.8 in 1896 and 2.1 in 1895. Prosecutions sanctioned for false complaints numbered 205 as against 180 in 1896.

Cases under the Arms Act.

There was a total number of 413 cases reported under the Arms Act and 316 were detected. 440 persons were arrested and 330 convicted. There was a noticeable increase of prosecutions in Coimbatore.

Inspections.

The Inspector-General visited 8 districts—one twice. The Deputy Inspectors-General of the Northern, Central and Southern Ranges visited 44, 60 and 70 stations, respectively, out of 333, 605 and 563 in their respective ranges. The inspections of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents were not quite so good as in the previous year.

REWARDS. (1897.)

The rewards disbursed during 1897 amounted to Rs. 9,910 against Rs. 5,069 in 1896 and Rs. 8,472 in 1895. Of these, Rs. 3,373 were awarded by the District Magistrates, Rs. 167 by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Rs. 5,930 by the Inspector-General of Police, and Rs. 440 by the Commissioner of Police, Madras, as compared with Rs. 1,444, Rs. 300, Rs. 2,975 and Rs. 350, respectively, in the previous year.

FACTORIES ACT. (1897.)

In spite of the adverse nature of the season and the consequent fall in the number of cotton factories coming within the purview of the Act, the number of factories at work during the year rose from 70 in 1896 to 71 in 1897. Four tile works were for the first time brought on the registers in South Canara. The number of operatives employed advanced from 29,384 in 1896 to 31,197 in 1897. The work of inspection was, on the whole, satisfactorily performed by the magistracy and the medical officers. The sanitary arrangements in almost all cases continued to be satisfactory and the general health of the operatives good. Wages paid in factories as usual compared favourably with those of agricultural labourers. The number of women employed remained about the same as in the preceding year—2,892 as against 2,843. The number of children engaged in factory labour rose from 1,845 in 1896 to 2,216 in the year under report. The fencing of machinery was satisfactory and fewer accidents occurred during the year, the number being 182 against 206 in 1896. Only 2 of these proved fatal, as against 6 in the previous year. In 25 other cases the injuries received were of a serious nature. The only prosecution instituted under the Act resulted in the conviction of the managing proprietor of the factory.

SULPHUR LICENSES. (1897.)

270 licenses to deal in sulphur (of which 24 were new) were in force in 1897 as compared with 283 in the previous year, and they covered 1,275 tons of sulphur as against 1,083 in 1896. The stock of a licensed vendor averaged 1.7 tons and the average quantity sold by each was 1.3 tons. The total quantities of sulphur purchased and sold during the year rose from 316 and 323 tons in the previous year to 361 and 364 tons, respectively. The number of licenses in force was largest in the following districts—Górávari (30), Malabar (28), Coimbatore (25) and Salem (24). The sales were highest in Madras (229 tons) and lowest in Anantapur (12 cwt.). There were no transactions in twenty-nine shops in the Presidency. As usual, sulphur was principally used in the manufacture of inferior gunpowder and fire-works and to a less extent for medicinal, sanitary and bleaching purposes.

ARMS ACT. (1897.)

The number of licenses issued under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, amounted to 72,703 against 68,849 in 1896. Variations in the several districts were noticeable, as usual, between the figures for 1897 and those for the preceding year. Nearly 92 per cent. of the total number of licenses issued during the year were in form VIII, which covers the possession of arms and ammunition and the going armed for purposes of sport, protection or display, the figure being 66,843 against 62,607 in 1896. An increase in the number of these licenses was noticeable in all but seven districts, the largest advance having occurred in South Canara (1,526) and Madura (749). The number of licenses in this form issued in North Arcot, Cuddapah, Salem and Malabar was very large. 861 licenses against 774 in 1896 were issued in form XI for the possession of arms and ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals. Madras again accounted for the largest proportion of the licenses granted in form II to transport arms, ammunition or military stores in British India, which numbered 178 against 153 in 1896. It also claimed the total number (380) of the licenses in form V (export of arms, &c., beyond the limits of British India) and 107 out of the 108 licenses in form III (import of arms, &c., into the ports of Madras and Calicut). The decline in the number of licenses for possession of gunpowder and fuses for blasting, noticeable since 1895, continued during the year under report. The variations, however, were less marked than in the preceding year. The whole of the decrease occurred in Coimbatore (373), where, owing to the more favourable character of the season, the use of explosives for the purpose

of deepening agricultural wells declined. Licenses under the Indian Explosives Act were, as before, issued in only four districts. The rules relating to the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives were extended to other districts about the end of the third quarter of 1897. Inspections of licensed shops were, on the whole, good and were repeated at sufficient intervals. They were particularly satisfactory in Coimbatore, Ganjām, Madras and Tanjore, where almost all the shops were visited by the police and the magistracy. Inspections by the magistracy were complete in 13 districts; in 3 other cases there was only 1 shop left unvisited. Inspections of shops licensed under the Explosives Act were also duly performed except in Malabar, where 9 shops were left unvisited by the superior officers of police. Fewer persons were prosecuted for offences against the Arms Act and Rules, viz., 412 against 489 in 1896; but a larger proportion of them were convicted—80 per cent. as against 76 in the previous year. Prosecutions were most frequent in Coimbatore (115). Ten prosecutions were instituted for offences against the Explosives Act and the rules made thereunder against two in 1896, and all the cases ended in conviction.

CRIME AND OFFENCES. (1897.)

Offences
reported.

Cases reported to Village Magistrates being excluded, there were 312,670 cases reported as against 319,598 cases in 1896, the decrease being mainly due to a smaller number of prosecutions under the two Municipalities Acts, the Town Police Act and the Salt Act. Excluding the cases dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, and those struck off as false, both of which continued to decrease, the total number of cases returned as true was 301,304 as against 307,534 cases in 1896, the decrease being mainly due to a falling off in the number of prosecutions under the Special and Local Laws.

Offences
under the
Penal Code.

There was an increase of 5,491 cases as compared with 1896 under the Penal Code under the following among other heads:—Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals rose from 13,957 to 16,591, chiefly in Madura, where there was an increase of 1,207 cases, in Tanjore 572, Tinnevely 395, Chingleput 279, North Arcot 234, Salem 192, Gódvāri 104, and in Vizagapatam 101. The reverse was the case in Trichinopoly (—213), Coimbatore (—129), South Arcot (—117), and Vizagapatam Agency (—95). In Tanjore the Mahamkham festival in connection with which special sanitary precautions were taken contributed to the increase. The rise in Madura and North Arcot is ascribed to greater activity on the part of the Police. The fall in Trichinopoly was a consequence of the large number of prosecutions for prickly-pear encroachments on public ways in 1896. Offences of theft rose from 14,288 to 16,824, the increase being general throughout all districts except Ganjām Agency, Coimbatore and South Arcot, and noticeable chiefly in Ganjām (+322), Tanjore (+255), Vizagapatam Agency (+216), Madura (+206), Malabar (+194), Kistna (+182), North Arcot (+173), and Madras (+149). In Coimbatore and Ganjām Agency there was a fall of 58 and 47 cases, respectively. The fall in South Arcot was the same as in 1896. There was a small increase in the number of robberies and dacoities on the whole. The increase in the offences of theft, robbery and dacoity is ascribed generally to the adverse season last year. Criminal trespass cases rose from 8,662 to 10,008, the increase being general in all districts, except Malabar, Trichinopoly and Madura. The increase was considerable in Ganjām (+238), Vizagapatam (+119), South Arcot (+105), Kistna (+104), and Gódvāri (+102). Offences of mischief rose from 6,173 to 6,322, chiefly in South Canara an increase of (+163) and Gódvāri (+124). In the former district a number of tree-cutting cases, which were formerly dealt with under the Forest Law were prosecuted under the Penal Code subsequent to the introduction of Kumaki rules in October 1896. Offences relating to coin and Government stamps rose from 80 to 102. Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance cases increased from 7,025 to 7,413, the variations being in Gódvāri (+227), Chingleput (+186), South Arcot (+139), Tanjore (+136), the Nilgiris (+104), and Cuddapah (—156). The offence of criminal breach of trust was more frequent. The number of cases rose from 2,122 to 2,422, the chief variation being in Madras (+57) and Vizagapatam (+43).

Offences affecting life rose from 698 to 757. Cases of murder increased from 438 to 454, chiefly in Cuddapah, Anantapur, Tanjore, Vizagapatam, and Trichinopoly. The reverse was the case in Madura, Malabar, Kistna, and Coimbatore. Offences of culpable homicide not amounting to murder rose from 92 to 159, chiefly in Gódvāri, Madura and Bellary. There was a decrease in the number of offences under the Penal Code under the following among other heads:—Cases of criminal force and assault fell from 26,624 to 24,616, the chief variations being in Madras (—622), Vizagapatam (—464), Gódvāri (—322), Malabar (—235), Anantapur (—207), Chingleput (+191) and Tanjore (+171). So also cases of hurt decreased from 18,811 to 17,912, the variations being noticeable in Vizagapatam (—616), Ganjām (—214) and South Arcot (+213). Cases of forgery were less common than in the previous year.

Offences under Special and Local Laws decreased by 11,721, chiefly under the following heads:—Cases under the Madras City Police Act fell from 39,843 to 36,062. Offences under the District Municipalities Act decreased from 20,833 to 17,132, chiefly in Madura (—4,020) and Trichinopoly (—468), the districts which were conspicuous for a large increase under the same head in 1896. There was, however, an increase in South Arcot (392), Kistna (289), Salem (245), and Gódvāri (236). The decrease in Madura was due to a smaller number of prosecutions in 1897 for failure to register births and deaths and to vaccinate children. The decrease in Trichinopoly is ascribed to want of proper supervision on the part of the Deputy Collector Chairman of the Municipality. Offences under the Salt Act fell from 10,034 to 6,841, chiefly in Tanjore, where the deficiency as compared with 1896 was 1,698 cases, in Malabar 436 cases, and in South Arcot 429 cases. The fall in Tanjore was due to the infliction of deterrent punishment during the year. Offences under the Madras Municipalities Act decreased from 7,666 to 5,842. Offences under the Breach of Contract Act XIII of 1859 fell from 4,801 to 3,950, chiefly in the Nilgiris (—626), Madras (—145), Malabar (—133), and Kistna (—30). The marked decrease of these cases in the Nilgiris is said to be due to the fact that the provisions of the Act and the strict working of it by the authorities are better understood by the class of people whom it chiefly concerns. There was an increase in Nellore (+175) and Salem (+163). The working of mica mines and the construction of the Bezwada and Madras State Railway contributed to the increase in Nellore. Offences under the Hackney Carriages Act fell from 3,809 to 3,160, chiefly in Madras (—599) and Trichinopoly (—126). The Act was first introduced into Salem and Tanjore in the year under report. Offences under the Abkari Act fell from 21,832 to 21,420, chiefly in Tinnevely (—569), Malabar (—425), Tanjore (—391), and South Canara (—301). There was, however, an increase in Salem (+427), Coimbatore (+269), Ganjām (+245), and Chingleput (+201). The decline in Tanjore was due to the infliction of deterrent punishment during the year. Under the following heads of Special and Local Laws, there was noticeable increase. Offences under the Towns Nuisances Act increased from 71,894 to 74,721, chiefly in Madura (+4,221), Bellary (+1,324), Coimbatore (+887), and Kistna (+462). There was, however, a noticeable decrease in Tanjore (—2,109), Trichinopoly (—958), Malabar (—790), and Salem (—697). In Madura, the rise is attributed to the activity of the Police. Offences under the Forest Act rose from 6,378 to 7,108, chiefly in South Arcot (+280), Gódvāri (+181), South Canara (+166), Vizagapatam (+138), and Nellore (+132). The reverse was the case in Salem (—259) and Chingleput (—109).

Offences
under
special and
local laws.

The total amount awarded as compensation to accused persons was Rs. 29,325, out of which the sum of Rs. 27,113 was realized, the average amount recovered being Rs. 15-10-7 as against Rs. 15-1-9 in 1896. Madura and Malabar contributed the largest number of cases of forfeiture of bail or bond. Such cases fell in Tanjore by 48, in Salem by 40, in Trichinopoly by 32 and in Coimbatore by 25. The amount forfeited was Rs. 14,938, of which Rs. 7,296 was recovered.

Miscellaneous
cases.

87 European British subjects concerned in 75 cases were brought to trial in the year. The cases of 85 persons were disposed of with the result that 45 were convicted, 8 of offences under Special and Local Laws and the rest of offences under the Penal Code.

European
British
subjects.

Offences and persons brought to trial and persons convicted.

114,626 cases under the Indian Penal Code affecting 261,295 persons and 180,584 cases, under Special and Local Laws affecting 209,123 persons were brought to trial as against 108,375 cases under the Penal Code affecting 252,574 persons and 189,914 cases under Special and Local Laws affecting 216,649 persons in 1896, the percentage of convictions being 25·18 in cases of offences under the Penal Code as against 22·09 in 1896 and 83·78 in the case of those under Special and Local Laws against 84·34 in 1896.

Cases rejected under section 203.

Out of the total number of cases reported (129,038), 8,910 were rejected under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, or 6·9 per cent. as against 7·5 per cent. in 1896 and 8 per cent., the average of the four preceding years. Although the percentage of convictions has, on the whole, increased, it may still be doubted whether the provisions of the section referred to are as fully utilized as they might be.

Proportion of convictions.

In compoundable and simple offences, the percentage of convictions was almost the same as in 1896 in cases of hurt, and rose slightly in cases of criminal force and assault, criminal trespass, defamation and criminal intimidation, insult or annoyance. The proportion of convictions rose perceptibly in offences affecting public health, cases of contempt of lawful authority of public servants and offences relating to coin and Government stamps and markedly (from 61·32 to 73·52 per cent.) in cases relating to weights and measures. As regards the more heinous offences, the percentage of convictions rose very slightly in offences affecting life, and kidnapping cases. The percentage advanced very markedly (viz., from 21·81 to 35·85 per cent.) in the offence of causing miscarriage and declined about 3 per cent. in offences of rape.

Summary.

The main features of 1897 were: (1) an increase in the number of Village Magistrates who tried cases; (2) an increase in the number of offences under the Penal Code; (3) a fall in prosecutions under the Madras City Police Act; (4) a fall in cases under the District Municipalities Act; (5) a fall in cases under the Salt Act; (6) an increase in prosecutions under the Towns Nuisances Act; (7) a decrease in the number of cases returned as true; (8) an increased proportion of convictions under the Indian Penal Code.

COURTS ADMINISTERING CRIMINAL JUSTICE—Number and description of Courts.

Changes in jurisdiction.

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 mufussal there were 5,666 Village Magistrates' Courts, 20 Courts of Sessions, and 720 regular Magistrates' Courts. Of the latter 128 were first-class, 481 second-class, and 111 third-class.

The following jurisdictional changes occurred: (1) the re-establishment of the Cantonment Magistrates' Court at Wellington; (2) the establishment of the Cantonment Court of Bellary; (3) the transfer of certain areas on the South Indian Railway line through the limits of the villages of Marrimakulapalli, Naramakulapalli and Timmaguntapalli in the district of North Arcot to the jurisdiction of the Joint Magistrate of Cuddapah; (4) the Cantonment Magistrate's Court of Trichinopoly was constituted for the trial of offences under the Cantonment Act III of 1889 and breaches of rules framed thereunder, but it is reported that no business was transacted by the Staff Officer as no rules were brought into force during the year.

Village Magistrates.

There was a slight increase of 69 Village Magistrates' Courts, chiefly in South Arcot (+47), Chingleput (+42), Ganjam (+41), Tanjore (+36), and Kistna (+34), while the reverse was the case in Madura (—40), Tinnevely (—28), and Anantapur (—23).

Bench Courts.

The number of working days in Bench Courts varied from 130 in Madura to 3 days in Cochin. The number of courts was unchanged.

Special Magistrates.

The increase in the number of Special Magistrates (24) was due mainly to the employment of special officers under the Famine Code, in connection with the sanitary arrangements on account of the Mahamakham festival at Kumbakonam.

in February 1897, and on plague duty. The number of working days varied from 241 in Ootacamund to 2 days in Cuddalore.

Of the Subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates without appellate powers, 52 were Tahsildars not ordinarily invested with powers to take cognizance of offences under section 191 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The number of working days in the Courts of the District Magistrates varied from 146 in South Arcot to 5 in Madura.

In the Courts of Sessions, the number of working days varied from 150 days in Tanjore to 30 days in North Malabar.

The Court of the Presidency Magistrate at Egmore sat on 272 days and that at Black Town a day less.

In the High Court 111 Benches sat for the disposal of criminal work. Of these, 16 were for the trial of Sessions cases and 95 for the disposal of appellate and revisional work. On the appellate side, 45 Benches, including 9 Benches in the vacation, sat on 45 days for the disposal of criminal business alone, and 50 Benches sat on 50 other days for the disposal of both criminal and civil work.

The institutions in the different classes of courts during the past two years are compared below:—

	Original cases.		Appeals.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Village Magistrates' Courts	11,402	12,059	...	...
Regular Magistrates' Courts in the mufussal	242,946	242,805	8,292	8,405
Presidency Magistrates' Courts	51,777	48,706	...	...
Courts of Sessions	1,068	1,188	1,129	1,424
High Court	43	40	689	858
Total	307,236	304,798	10,110	10,687

Subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates.

District Magistrates.

Courts of Sessions.

Presidency Magistrates.

High Court.

BUSINESS IN ALL COURTS—Comparative statement of original and appeal cases.

As in previous years the districts of Madura, Tanjore and Malabar head the list, while those of Kurnool, Anantapur and the Nilgiris show the fewest institutions.

12,059 cases were received, of which 12,014 were disposed of. Of the 18,983 persons brought to trial, 7,996 were convicted, with the result that 5,683 persons were simply imprisoned and 2,313 confined in stocks. The variations from the figures of 1896 were not very large. On the whole, there was a slight increase in every item. Institutions and disposals were largest in Tanjore, Madura and North Arcot, and smallest in Bellary and Anantapur.

The table below exhibits a comparative view of the institutions in these courts in the past three years:—

	1895.	1896.	1897.
Benches of Magistrates	64,148	67,187	61,571
Special Magistrates	3,654	4,557	7,223
Subordinate Magistrates without appellate powers	169,642	166,672	168,997
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers	4,745	4,458	4,968
District Magistrates	51	72	46
Total	242,240	242,946	242,805
First-class Magistrates	5,580	5,116	5,574
Second-class do.	192,884	182,741	182,105
Third-class do.	43,776	55,089	55,126
Total	242,240	242,946	242,805

VILLAGE MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

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

The decrease was very slight on the whole, but, taking particular cases, was most marked in Tanjore (—3,545), Malabar (—2,615) and Trichinopoly (—2,020). There was marked increase in Bellary (+1,439), Kistna (+1,125), Coimbatore

Variations.

(+1,122), Madura (+1,061), Ganjám (+883), and Tinnevely (+819). The decrease in the files of the Benches of Magistrates occurred mainly in Tanjore, Madura, Trichinopoly, Salem and Nellore. There was a marked increase in Bellary. The increase in the files of Special Magistrates was marked in Ganjám, Madura, the Nilgiris and Tanjore. There was a noticeable decrease in Bellary. The increase in the files of Subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates without appellate powers was noticeable in Salem (+1,082), Tinnevely (+840), Coimbatore (+724), Nellore (+594), Kistna (+551), and Gódvári (+520). There was, however, a considerable fall in Malabar (—2,519), Madura (—2,083), Tanjore (—935), Trichinopoly (—669), Ganjám (—607), and Cuddapah (—582). The advance in the files of Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers was noticeable in Coimbatore (+184), Kistna (+183), the Nilgiris (+88), Malabar (+84), and North Arcot (+80). There was a large fall in Salem (—65) and Nellore (—60). The decline in the files of District Magistrates was mainly due to the District Magistrates of Coimbatore and Bellary not having received any cases during 1897, while in 1896 they received 21 and 5 cases, respectively. Five other District Magistrates also received no cases.

Disposal of cases.

The subjoined statement presents the distribution of work in the regular Magistrates' Courts for the last three years:—

	Disposed of.			Pending.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Bench Magistrates ...	64,104	67,037	62,234	154	202	117
Special Magistrates ...	3,650	4,538	7,365	25	23	50
Subordinate Magistrates without appellate powers ...	169,191	167,274	168,565	2,731	2,011	1,987
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers ...	5,085	4,820	5,826	289	282	360
District Magistrates ...	52	70	42	3	1	4
Total ...	242,082	243,739	244,032	3,202	2,519	2,518
First-class Magistrates ...	6,172	5,503	6,446	293	292	366
Second-class do. ...	182,337	182,796	182,381	2,380	1,954	1,946
Third-class do. ...	43,573	55,440	55,205	529	273	206
Total ...	242,082	243,739	244,032	3,202	2,519	2,518

On the whole, a slight advance in the number of cases instituted was met by a corresponding increase in disposals, in consequence of which, it is satisfactory to note, arrears in 1897 were not heavier than in 1896.

Disposals of persons for trial.

The number of persons for trial was 414,972, of whom 407,411 were dealt with, 5,079 being committed or referred to superior courts. The persons whose cases were finally disposed of in 1896 and 1897 are distributed below among the several classes of Magistrates who tried them:—

	Discharged.		Convicted				Percentage of convictions.	
			On regular trial.		On summary trial.			
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
First-class Magistrates ...	7,579	8,327	3,432	4,328	795	882	35.80	38.62
Second-class do. ...	188,917	184,595	108,462	115,075	23,662	21,074	41.15	43.69
Third-class do. ...	21,093	21,784	12,332	13,438	34,519	32,829	68.95	67.96
Total ...	217,589	214,706	124,226	132,841	58,976	54,785	45.71	46.65

Of those convicted, 2,007 were boys and 226 girls.

Percentage of convictions.

The percentage of convictions surpassed that of 1896 which was till then the highest on record. The highest percentage is shown in the Vizagapatam Agency (66.31), the Nilgiris (64.91), Bellary (63.11), Ganjám Agency (58.08), Madura (54.64), Malabar (51.54), Chingleput (51.30), and Gódvári Agency (51.22),

and the lowest in Nellore (35.34), Cuddapah (35.39), and Gódvári (35.46). Of the 7,561 persons awaiting trial at the end of the year, 799 were in custody and 6,762 were on bail or otherwise at large. 219 persons had been under trial for more than six months, the largest number being in Bellary (62), of whom 55 belonged to the court of the Taluk Magistrate of Rayadrug.

Sentences of fine not exceeding Rs. 50 including cases where the fine did not exceed Rs. 10 decreased in number. The average fine inflicted was Rs. 4.3 against Rs. 4.2 in 1896. Of the sentences of imprisonment, 92.38 per cent. were rigorous as against 91.28 in 1896. The number of persons sentenced to solitary confinement was 504, of whom Madura again contributed the largest number (143). The amount of fines imposed, realized and paid as compensation are compared below for the past two years:—

Punishments.

Years.	Imposed.	Realized.	Percentage.	Compensation paid to complainants.	Percentage to realization.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1896 ...	6,90,039	5,69,422	82.52	25,857	4.42
1897 ...	7,04,825	5,92,505	84.06	32,391	5.47

Including Rs. 12,375 recovered on account of fines imposed in previous years, the total collections during the year were Rs. 6,04,880 as against Rs. 5,84,784 in 1896. In Cuddapah a large portion of the balance was collected on the last day and credited in the accounts of 1898. There was an improvement in Malabar. The total number of persons sentenced to whipping was 4,961 or 2,347 more than in 1896. Of this number, 999 were juvenile offenders, of whom 984 were sentenced to whipping in lieu of other punishments as against 670 and 663, respectively, in 1896.

647 persons were concerned in proceedings to prevent breach of the peace and 485 in cases of finding security for good behaviour.

Security for peace and good behaviour.

1,834 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 1,881 persons in 1896. The largest number was in Nellore (520), Malabar (301), and the Nilgiris (260).

Persons dealt with under Special Acts.

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

Appealable and non-appealable sentences.

	Appealable.		Non-appealable.	
	Regular.	Summary.	Regular.	Summary.
Benches of Magistrates ...	762	53,903	...	...
Special Magistrates ...	6,622	2	10	...
Subordinate Magistrates without appellate powers ...	121,188	...	29	403
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers ...	3,141	14	1,047	459
District Magistrates ...	31	1	11	3
Total ...	131,744	53,920	1,097	865
Compare 1896 ...	123,375	57,876	851	1,100

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 result of appeals, and they are compared with the figures for the previous year:—

Quality of work done.

	Second and Third class Magistrates.		First-class Magistrates.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Number of persons against whom appealable sentences were passed ...	178,627	182,399	...	...
Number of persons who appealed—				
To Sub-Divisional Magistrates ...	15,298	16,253	...	...
To District Magistrates ...	753	575	...	...
Number of persons whose appeals were decided—				
By Sub-Divisional Magistrates ...	15,339	16,239	...	...
By District Magistrates ...	581	360	...	...
Number of persons whose sentences were confirmed—				
By Sub-Divisional Magistrates ...	8,985	10,019	...	...
By District Magistrates ...	339	231	...	...
Sub-Divisional Magistrates' Courts—				
Percentage of appellants to appealable sentences ...	8.6	8.09	...	...
Percentage of sentences confirmed ...	58.6	61.7	...	...
District Magistrates' Courts—				
Percentage of appellants to appealable sentences ...	0.4	0.3	...	...
Percentage of sentences confirmed ...	58.3	64.2	...	...
Number of persons against whom appealable sentences were passed ...	...	...	2,624	3,265
Number of persons who appealed to Courts of Session ...	...	...	1,678	2,059
Number of persons whose appeals were decided ...	...	...	1,653	2,071
Number of persons whose sentences were confirmed ...	...	...	1,082	1,591
Sessions Courts—				
Percentage of appellants to appealable sentences ...	...	...	71.57	63.06
Percentage of sentences confirmed ...	...	...	65.46	76.8

Average duration.

The average duration of cases in the Bench Magistrates' Courts was 1 day, that in Special Magistrates' Courts 3 days and that in Subordinate Magistrates' Courts 6 days.

Detention of witnesses.

The total number of witnesses examined during the year was 400,768 against 382,845 in the previous year, and the number detained beyond 3 days fell from 1,229 to 928. The amount of diet and travelling expenses of witnesses was Rs. 39,474 as against Rs. 33,102 in 1896. Malabar again contributed to the increase, Rs. 11,068 being paid over as against Rs. 6,324 in 1896.

(b) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction—Appeals.

8,405 appeals were preferred by 16,823 persons. These figures are the highest on record. As in the previous year Madras and Malabar contributed the largest numbers. There was an increase in Tanjore (+98), Tinnevely (+89) and South Arcot (+78), but a decline in Coimbatore (—136) and Malabar (—122). The following statement gives the total appellate work done during the year, as compared with the previous year:—

	Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Sub-Divisional Magistrates ...	7,908	8,098	408	431
District Magistrates ...	362	212	13	3
Total ...	8,270	8,310	421	434

The average duration of appeals before District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates rose from 24 days in 1896 to 36 days during the year under report. Among the District Magistrates' Courts, it was very high in Cuddapah and Tinnevely, and in the other class of Courts it was high in South Arcot, Cuddapah and Madras. Including 990 persons whose appeals were pending at the beginning of the year and excluding such as died or escaped, the cases of 17,603 persons came up for disposal. The appeals of 16,599 were disposed of with the following results:—

	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Varied.	Reversed.	Quashed.	New trial ordered.	Referred.
Sub-Divisional Magistrates ...	1,995	8,024	1,503	4,515	61	140	1
District Magistrates ...	111	120	23	84	20	...	2
Total ...	2,106	8,144	1,526	4,599	81	140	3
Compare 1896 ...	1,632	7,692	1,616	4,687	40	246	7
Percentage 1896 ...	10.3	48.3	10.2	29.4	0.3	1.5	...
Percentage 1897 ...	12.7	49.1	9.2	27.7	0.5	0.8	...

The proportion of wholly unsuccessful appellants was largest in the Nilgiris (79.6), South Arcot (78.6) and Vizagapatam (72.5), was between 60 and 70 per cent. in ten districts and was between 50 and 60 per cent. in the remaining eight districts.

755 revision cases were before the District Magistrates during the year, 610 being on application by parties and the rest taken up by the Courts *suo motu*. The number for disposal was 818, of which 789 were disposed of. As in the previous year there were no such cases in Ganjam. The number of persons concerned was 2,436, of whom 2,348 were dealt with during the year, 199 being referred to the High Court.

The number of cases committed to the Sessions Courts for trial was 1,188 as against 1,068 cases in the previous year. The increase was large in Cuddapah (+46), Bellary (+25), Kurnool (+16), and Kistna and Madras (+14 each). There was a large decrease of 37 cases in Coimbatore. There were 1,227 cases involving 3,676 persons for trial, of which 1,212 cases concerning 3,653 persons were tried. The corresponding figures for 1896 were 1,114 cases and 2,633 persons for trial and 1,083 cases and 2,540 persons tried. The number of cases for disposal and disposed of was the highest in Tinnevely as in the previous year and next in Bellary and Cuddapah. Of the 3,653 persons dealt with in the year, 1,523 were tried by Jury and 1,896 by Sessions Judges with the aid of assessors. The Judges entirely disagreed with the Jury in the case of 61 persons and references were made in each case under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the largest number (21) being from North Arcot. 77 sentences of death were referred to the High Court under section 374 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of the persons dealt with in the year 1,604 or 45.7 per cent. were convicted as against 42.2 last year. The percentage was above 30 in all districts except South Arcot, Cuddapah, Gódvári, Nellore and Salem. It was highest in Tanjore (76.79) and lowest in Gódvári (18.37).

The aggregate amount of fines imposed was Rs. 18,019 as against Rs. 16,195 in 1896. Of this amount, Rs. 7,851 or 43.55 per cent. were realized and Rs. 1,876 of the fines imposed in previous years were also recovered during the year. 22 persons were sentenced to whipping against 18 in 1896, 7 of them being juveniles.

Of the 1,604 sentences passed by these Courts, 1,558 were appealable and appeals were preferred in 713 cases affecting 1,014 persons. Appeals involving 1,039 persons were decided in the year, the sentences being confirmed in the case of 930 persons. The percentage of appeals to appealable sentences was 65.1 or 9.2 less than in the previous year. The percentage of confirmation was 89.5 or 8.0 above that of the previous year. The average duration of Sessions trials calculated from the date of commitment was 29 days against 31 in the previous year. The Nilgiris being excepted, the time taken in disposal was high in Kurnool (45 days) and Bellary (43 days).

3,550 witnesses were detained more than three days as against 4,070 in 1896 and 4,625 in 1895. The number so detained was largest in Cuddapah (723) and in Kurnool (520), and above 300 in Tanjore. It was smallest in Chingleput and South Arcot. The amount paid as diet money to witnesses was Rs. 50,401 as against Rs. 47,783 in 1896. The largest sums were paid in Cuddapah, Kurnool and Bellary.

1,424 appeals were preferred by 2,059 appellants as against 1,129 appeals by 1,678 persons in the previous year. 50 appeals were pending at the close of the year as against 54 in the previous year. The average duration of appeals was 27 days as in the previous year. It was noticeably high in South Malabar (42 days) and Nellore (35 days). In Kurnool, where the average duration was the highest in the previous year, there has been a great improvement. In addition to the 2,059 persons who appealed during the year, the appeals of 97 persons were pending at the beginning of the year. 2,072 persons were dealt with, leaving 74 pending at the end of the year. The percentage of wholly unsuccessful appellants was the highest in Madras (90.2) and Coimbatore (89.0).

The number of revision cases received in the year was 415 as against 414 in 1896. Of these 322 arose on application by parties and 93 were taken up by the Courts *suo motu*. Including 42 cases concerning 186 persons pending from 1896

Revision cases.

COURTS OF SESSION—
(a) Original jurisdiction—
Institutions, results and disposals.

Punishments.

Quality of work done.

Witnesses.

(b) Appellate jurisdiction—
Appeals.

Revision cases.

(4 cases having been shown as pending at the end of 1896 in Trichinopoly instead of 5) there were 456 cases concerning 1,575 persons for disposal, of which 428 cases concerning 1,472 persons were disposed of.

PRESIDENCY
MAGISTRATES'
COURTS—
Institutions
and results.

The Commissioner of Police in his magisterial capacity disposed of 5 cases affecting 11 persons, all of whom were discharged. 25,814 cases were instituted in the Egmore and 22,887 in the Black Town Court, in all 48,701 cases, or 3,076 cases less than in 1896. The difference is attributed as in the previous year to a decline in the number of prosecutions under the Madras City Police Act in the Egmore Court. At the close of the year there were only 28 cases pending. Of the 56,756 persons that came up for trial in 48,737 cases, 56,705 were dealt with, 86.57 per cent. being convicted as against 88 per cent. in 1896.

Punishments.

The number of sentences of imprisonment and of whipping increased, while there was a decrease in the number sentenced to pay fines. 17 persons were sentenced to solitary confinement as against 49 in the previous year. Of the 394 persons sentenced to whipping, 133 were juveniles. The amount of fines imposed was Rs. 49,770 as against Rs. 48,091 in 1896 and Rs. 42,148 or 87.6 per cent. were recovered as against 89.2 per cent. in 1896. Of this sum, Rs. 1,663 or 3.9 per cent. against 2.7 per cent. in 1896 was paid to complainants as compensation and Rs. 5,180 levied in cases of cruelty to animals was paid to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Appeal test.

Appealable sentences were passed on 97 persons during the year. 21 of these persons involving 19 cases appealed to the High Court. Of these, one case against two persons was withdrawn and the sentences were confirmed in the cases of 16 persons. 3 cases concerning 3 persons were awaiting disposal at the end of the year.

Witnesses.

13,963 witnesses were examined as against 15,061 in 1896, and only 4 of them were detained for more than 3 days in the Court at Black Town as against 127 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 640 was paid as batta.

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

40 cases affecting 43 persons were received by the High Court for trial in the year, as against 43 cases in the previous year. Including 11 cases concerning 12 persons pending at the end of the previous year, there were for disposal 51 cases affecting 55 persons, of which 46 cases concerning 50 persons were disposed of in the year, 12 cases on plea of guilty, 30 on trial by common jury, and 4 on trial by special jury. 41 cases resulted in the conviction of 42 accused and 3 cases ended in the acquittal of 4 accused, and of the remaining 2 cases affecting 2 persons each, one accused in each case was convicted and the other acquitted. The percentage of convictions in all the cases taken together rose to 88.0 from 62.5 in the previous year. 218 witnesses were examined and a sum of Rs. 379 was paid as batta.

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

Including the one case pending at the beginning of the year, there were 23 cases submitted by Sessions Judges for disposal under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code. 21 of these were disposed of, the verdict of not guilty being set aside and conviction recorded in 13 cases, a like verdict upheld and the accused acquitted in 3 cases, a like verdict set aside and retrial ordered in 2 cases, while a verdict of guilty was set aside and the accused were acquitted in 3 cases. The verdict of the jury was set aside in 85.7 per cent. of the cases decided during the year as against 75 per cent. in 1896 and 46.6 per cent. in 1895.

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

70 cases affecting 79 persons were received in the year for confirmation of sentences of death—and including 3 cases affecting 3 persons pending at the end of the previous year, there were 73 cases concerning 82 persons for disposal during the year. Of these, 68 cases affecting 77 persons were disposed of, with the result that 9 persons or 11.7 per cent. were acquitted and 68 persons or 88.3 per cent. were convicted as against 13.64 and 86.36 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. In the case of 55 of the 68 persons convicted, the sentence of death was confirmed and 13 were sentenced to transportation for life.

(b) Appellate
and rev.
sional juris-
diction—
Appeals.

Besides the 74 appeals from sentences of death that came up for disposal with cases under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code, and the 22 cases under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, treated as appeals, 762 appeals were received during the year against 596 in the previous year. There were 843.

appeals affecting 1,288 persons for disposal during the year. Of these, 769 appeals affecting 1,159 persons were disposed of. The average duration of appeals was 39 days as against 65 in 1896.

The number of revision cases received during the year was 534 against 596 in 1896. 549 were disposed of and 31 remained pending at the close of the year. In 68.12 per cent. of the total number of cases decided, the proceedings of the Courts below were not interfered with as against 66.72 per cent. in 1896. In 40 per cent. of the cases reported by Sessions Judges and 53 per cent. of those reported by District Magistrates as against 58 and 70 per cent., respectively, in the previous year, the proceedings were quashed or otherwise modified. In 13 per cent. as against 7.5 per cent. in 1896 of the cases in which parties moved the High Court, the proceedings of the Lower Courts were interfered with.

Revision
cases.

There were 153 miscellaneous petitions for disposal, and 153 were disposed of. 1,178 calendars of Sessions trials and 59 of trials by District Magistrates, 1,228 of appeals heard by Sessions Judges and 173 of those heard by District Magistrates were received in the year. 2,637 calendars were perused during the year and records were called for in 40 cases.

Miscellaneous
work.

The main features of the year were: (1) an increase in the quantity of work received and done by Village Magistrates; (2) a fall in the work received and done in the Bench Magistrates' Courts; (3) a large increase of work received and done in the Special Magistrates' Courts and by Subordinate Magistrates with or without appellate powers; (4) an increase in the percentage of convictions except in the Courts of Third-class Magistrates; (5) a fall in the original and appellate work received and done by District Magistrates; (6) a smaller number of witnesses detained beyond 3 days in all classes of Courts except Special Magistrates; (7) a larger number of sentences of whipping; (8) an increase in the original and appellate work received and done by Sessions Courts; (9) fewer institutions and consequently fewer disposals in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts; (10) an increase in the appellate work received and done by the High Court accompanied by greater promptness in disposal.

SUMMARY.

NOTE.—Figures showing the receipts from and expenditure on Criminal Justice have not been given as the High Court has discontinued its special financial statement.

PRISONS. (1897.)

The number of central and district jails, viz., 7 and 10, respectively, remained unchanged throughout the year. The number of sub-jails increased by one and stood at 304 at the end of 1897, one sub-jail (Wellington) having been closed, while the lock-up at Tadpatri, was recognized as a sub-jail, and Nidamangalam (Tanjore district) was also treated as such.

Number of
jails.

The opening jail population of 1897 was 10,273. The total number of admissions, including transfers, was 90,318 against 70,411 in 1896, and the number discharged was 89,881 against 69,809. The daily average number was 10,327.61 against 9,586.59. The high figures of this year mark the continued effect of the rise in prices, which, at the end of the previous year, checked the decline in jail population noticeable since 1893.

Number and
disposal of
prisoners.

The number of convicts admitted by direct committal rose from 25,660 to 32,198. The admissions by transfer rose from 15,031 to 20,230. This was due chiefly to the number of convicts who entered subsidiary jails en route to a district or central jail, but also to the fact that the increased population of district jails rendered more transfers to central jails necessary. The daily average population was 8,634.80 as against 8,263.25 in 1896. The fact that the daily average population shows an advance of only 4.5 per cent. over 1896, while the number of direct admissions shows an advance of 25.5 per cent., is principally due to the release of a large number of convicts, whose sentences were unexpired, on the 22nd of June 1897, in honour of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee.

Convicts.

Under-trial prisoners. The number of under-trial prisoners received during the year (36,118) shows an advance of more than 8,000 over the previous year. The daily average number was 1,507·16 as against 1,144·40. 14,422 were released, 8,715 convicted, and 12,950 transferred, 69 escaped and 48 died. All these figures, with the exception of the convictions, are records for the past ten years.

Civil prisoners. The number of civil prisoners admitted during the year (1,772) was the highest since 1876, but as many were detained for very short periods, the daily average population (185·65) was not especially high.

Religion, age, sex and previous occupation of prisoners. Of the 32,198 convicts admitted during the year, 688 were Christians, 2,530 were Muhammadans, 28,978 Hindus or Sikhs, and 2 Buddhists or Jains. The number of juvenile convicts rose from 379 to 458, but the proportion to the total direct admissions fell from 1·5 to 1·4. 16,735 of the male convicts had been engaged in agriculture, and 4,776 in service. The percentage of convicts directly admitted, who were illiterate rose from 88·0 to 89·2, while 7·4 per cent. were able to read and write, and 3·4 per cent. were able to read only.

Sentences passed. There was a slight reduction in the proportion of sentences of imprisonment for periods not exceeding one month, the figure being 54·36 as against 54·74 in 1896. The percentage of all sentences of imprisonment for more than one year rose from 5·01 to 5·60. There were no sentences of transportation for a term less than life. Of the 335 male juveniles admitted, 208, or 62 per cent., were convicted under special and local laws of offences for which whipping cannot legally be inflicted. The Government of India has been moved to amend the Whipping Act in this respect.

Previous convictions and the Bertillon system. The proportion of convicts in central and district jails, who were identified as, or confessed themselves to be, old offenders, rose from 16·3 to 18·32 (including juveniles, 18·42). The percentage of identification before conviction rose from 12·1 in 1896 to 13·2. The descriptions of prisoners admitted into jails continued to be recorded in accordance with the Bertillon system.

Escapes. The number of escapes from central and district jails amounted to 20, as against 18 in 1896. But, with the exception of two convicts, who escaped from a temporary place of detention within the new Cuddalore District Jail, there were no escapes from within any central or district jail. The escapes were made from temporary buildings which had to be used on account of cholera. Eleven of these prisoners were re-captured. The total number of escapes rose from 25 to 36. This, however, excludes escapes of under-trial prisoners from subsidiary jails which amounted to 69.

Jail offences and punishments. The number of criminal offences fell from 41 to 23. The ratio of punishments to the total jail population fell from 31·45 to 21·33 per cent. The total number of jail offences was 12,979, of which 93 were punished by whipping, and 10,004 by minor punishments. The corresponding figures for 1896 were 15,477, 152 and 13,675. The mark system continued to prove useful. The reduction in the number of offences is largely due to the correction of an erroneous method of record in Cannanore Jail.

Employment of convict officers. The proportion of convict officers to the jail population was 6·58 against 7·6. The percentage of punishments (31·6) was lower than in the last two years.

Burmese convicts. The number of Burmese convicts continued to decline rapidly. Of 424 at the end of 1896, 148 were released partly owing to the Jubilee remission. The daily average number was 359·60 and at the end of the year 261 remained, 15 having died. Their death-rate rose from 8·73 to 41·7.

Diet scales. There was a large increase of Rs. 96,161 in dietary charges, the cost per head being Rs. 32-1-10 against Rs. 24-6-5. The diet scale known as D, which was introduced in 1895, was entirely successful, and from the end of the year under report has become the only scale in force in all central and district jails. The rise in cost per head was due to famine.

Finance. Excluding a sum of Rs. 45,959 expended by the Public Works Department on buildings, the total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 11,59,298 against Rs. 9,97,395 in 1896, showing an increase of Rs. 1,61,903. This excess was due chiefly to increases under dietary charges (Rs. 96,161), transfer of prisoners

(Rs. 12,400), sanitation charges (Rs. 11,700), hospital charges (Rs. 6,300), petty construction and repair (Rs. 12,200), charges for police custody (Rs. 8,600), and to the debit, by error, to the department of a charge of Rs. 28,000 for iron railings, which properly appertained to the Public Works Department. Against these increases is to be set a smaller expenditure of Rs. 11,900 under manufactures, and reductions of Rs. 4,674 under establishment and Rs. 4,545 under clothing and bedding. The rate per head rose from Rs. 61-3-6 to Rs. 69-2-10. Famine and cholera were the primary causes of the increase. The cash earnings of convicts from manufacturing operations fell from Rs. 1,56,661 to Rs. 41,418, but a sum of Rs. 1,10,000 was due to the department at the end of the year under report as compared with a sum of Rs. 62,000 at the end of the previous year. This large outstanding was chiefly due to non-adjustment of accounts in the office of the Accountant-General. The total profits from manufactures were Rs. 1,17,339 as against Rs. 1,40,162 in 1896. The decrease is to be attributed to famine, sickness, break-down of machinery and the release at the Jubilee of many of the best workmen. In addition to the profit, an economy of Rs. 21,000 was effected at the Cuddalore Jail by the use of convict labour in building operations. The net cost of prisoners in jail per head was Rs. 65-3-0 against Rs. 44-15-0 in 1896. The value of jail supplies of articles for jail use was Rs. 24,933 against Rs. 29,781 in 1896. The value of jail vegetables grown for jail consumption was Rs. 14,636 against Rs. 15,158 in 1896.

The average number of convicts employed as prison officers was 524·34; as prison servants 663·30; on gardening 1,070·80; in preparing articles for jail consumption 1,143·16; and on jail repairs 231·32. 271·38 were employed on additions and alterations, 218·61 on new jails, and 3,087·10 on manufactures. The average earnings per head of the average number employed on manufactures was Rs. 13-7-0 as against Rs. 50-7-0 in 1896 and Rs. 25-13-0 in 1895.

As was to be expected the year was unhealthy, yet it compared favourably with previous famine years. There were two serious outbreaks of cholera at Coimbatore and Rajahmundry Central Jails, and the same disease appeared in three other central and in five district jails; altogether cholera accounted for 236 deaths out of a total of 490. The ratio per mille of daily sick was 30·24 against 25·5 in 1896. The rate of mortality rose from 19·5 to 47·5 per mille—the highest since 1879. The recorded death-rate among the free population was 25·4. The proportion of convicts who had lost weight on discharge fell from 27·73 to 24·8 per cent. The admissions into hospital rose from 5,585 to 6,936. It is to be feared that *beri-beri* has established itself in Rajahmundry Central Jail, but all possible measures to eliminate it are being taken.

The number of convicts released under this system was 1,614 as against 1,634 in 1896. The number released who came under the mark system but failed to gain remission fell from 32 to 24.

1,743 convicts were specially released on the 22nd June in honour of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty.

The total outlay on jail buildings during the year amounted to Rs. 90,024-2-3 against Rs. 86,058-2-11 in 1896. Of this, Rs. 44,064-13-3 were disbursed by the jail department and Rs. 45,959-5-0 by the Public Works.

Every central and district jail was inspected during the year. The Rajahmundry Central Jail, the Penitentiary, the Civil Jail and the Criminal Leper Ward were inspected twice. Every central jail and all the district jails except four were also visited in May and June to select convicts for the jubilee release. Twenty subsidiary jails were inspected, as were the Reformatory School, Chingleput, and Madras, Calicut and Vizagapatam Lunatic Asylums. The visits of non-officials stood at 160 against 112 in the previous year. The number of visits by Sessions Judges, Magistrates, the Sanitary Commissioner, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, and the Surgeon-General being 51, 144, 4, 0, and 14, respectively, against 48, 126, 5, 1, and 12 in 1896.

VAGRANCY. (1897.)

The following statement compares the admissions into, and the departures from, the Government workhouse of vagrants during 1896 and 1897 :—

Admissions.	1896.	1897.	Departures.	1896.	1897.
European British subjects	18	5	Abandoned	4	4
Other Europeans	1	1	Remanded to Her Majesty's Penitentiary, pending despatch to America.	...	1
Other British subjects	2	3	Obtained employment	7	2
Americans	1	1	Sentenced	...	...
Australians	4	...	Transferred to the Lunatic Asylum ...	...	...
Remaining at the close of the preceding year	3	...	Removed by relations and friends ...	5	...
			Released under section 16 of the Act.	4	2
			Discharged under section 24 of the Act.	...	...
			Discharged as having means	4	...
			Deported to England	...	...
			Transferred to Bombay workhouse ...	5	...
			Died	...	...
			Remaining at the close of the year ...	...	1
Total ...	29	10	Total ...	29	10

Of the vagrants admitted, 4 were railway employes, 3 soldiers, 2 sailors, and 1 was a groom. The daily average population of the workhouse was 8 against 2.5 in 1896, and the longest period of confinement fell from five months and twenty-four days to three months and eight days. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 1,558-7-9 against Rs. 1,810-6-4 in the previous year, the average cost per inmate being Rs. 131-10-6 as against Rs. 50-5-5.

PUBLIC CHARITIES. (1897-98.)

The total receipts of the Monegar Choultry, the Native Infirmary, the Foundling Asylum, and Rája Sir Savalai Ramaswamy Mudaliyar's Lying-in Hospital amounted to Rs. 20,168, and the expenditure to Rs. 21,131 as detailed in the subjoined statement :—

Receipts.		Expenditure.						
		Establishment.	Feeding charges.	Medical charges.	Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Donation from Government ...	8,337 8 11	1,900 1 0	2,660 8 11	...	123 8 0	181 5 0	4,865 6 11	
Donation on account of the late Nabob's contribution ...	1,050 0 0	...	42 14 11	...	...	...	42 14 11	
Donation on account of Foundling Asylum ...	492 0 0	1,416 15 10	5,832 12 7	2,005 13 0	401 0 0	...	9,707 3 2	
Donation on account of batta paid to poor pregnant women attending the Lying-in Hospital ...	300 0 0	2,032 14 9	1,835 3 8	639 8 6	238 7 0	...	4,736 1 11	
Donation on account of municipal assessment.	457 5 0	...	...	...	...	1,719 11 7	1,719 11 7	
Interest on Government and other securities ...	8,388 7 0							
Subscriptions and donations ...	833 3 0							
Miscellaneous ...	306 11 2							
Total ...	20,168 6 1	Total for 1897 ...	5,379 15 7	10,391 8 1	2,645 6 3	813 8 0	1,901 0 7	21,131 6 6
		Total for 1896 ...	5,134 2 1	9,611 12 0	2,621 5 2	632 0 6	2,627 9 7	20,026 14 1

There was a large increase in the number of paupers fed in the Depot Choultry and also in the Native Infirmary, the daily average number relieved being 73.14 and 88.93, respectively, against 63.60 and 76.50 in the previous year. The average cost of feeding each pauper a day in the Depot Choultry was As. 1-7 and

in the Native Infirmary As. 2-10½ against As. 1-7, and As. 3-4½, respectively, in 1896. In the Asylum for Foundlings, the daily average number of children relieved was 2.24 against 2.98 in the previous year, and there was a corresponding decrease in the cost by Rs. 15-0-8. The average cost per head was 10¼ pies against 10 pies in the previous year. The total number of women admitted for accouchement in Rája Sir Savalai Ramaswamy Mudaliyar's Lying-in Hospital during the year was 1,164, or 209 more than in 1896. The cost of dieting was Rs. 1,506-15-8 against Rs. 1,092-14-8. The average cost per head was Rs. 1-4-8 against Rs. 1-2-4 which was due to large extras allowed. The batta granted to poor women before confinement amounted to Rs. 328 against Rs. 267 in 1896.

The receipts during the year on account of the Rája of Venkatagiri's Choultry amounted to Rs. 4,037-6-2; including the balance on hand, viz., Rs. 4,327-4-2, the total sum to the credit of the charity was Rs. 8,364-10-4, of which Rupees 4,553-14-1 were expended in relieving the poor. The daily average number of in-door paupers fed in this choultry was 41.51, and the number of out-door paupers receiving one-fourth measure of rice a day was 106.76. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 41.91 and 107. The cost of relieving each pauper was As. 1-7. The daily average number of in-door paupers fed was 41.51 against 41.91 in the previous year, while the cost of relief per head remained the same as in the previous year, viz., As. 1-7 a day.

The following statement compares the receipts and charges of the Triplicane Langerkhána for the last triennium :—

Receipts.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Charges.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Government contributions	Rs. 4,800	Rs. 4,800	Rs. 5,483	Pauper inmates ...	Rs. 148	Rs. 158	Rs. 166
Interest	105	105	105	To out-door paupers—			
Miscellaneous	377	402	334	Cooked rice ...	1,886	1,987	2,118
				Raw rice ...	2,326	2,526	2,914
				Money doles ...	102	98	92
				Establishment ...	774	774	773
				Contingencies ...	122	112	106
Total ...	5,282	5,307	5,922	Total ...	5,358	5,655	6,169
Opening Balance ...	745	669	320	Closing Balance ...	669	321	73
Grand Total ...	6,027	5,976	6,242	Grand Total ...	6,027	5,976	6,242

The total number of paupers who received help from the institution decreased in the year under report by 324, but the expenditure rose to Rs. 6,169, or Rs. 514 more than in 1896-97. The average cost per mensem of each pauper increased from Rs. 1-3-5 in 1896-97 to Rs. 1-6-9 in the year under report, while the closing balance fell from Rs. 321 to Rs. 73. The increase in the average cost per head was almost entirely due to the high prices which prevailed during the greater portion of the year. The average monthly expenditure on account of the 40 Muhammadan paupers nominated by the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends was Rs. 49-13-3 against Rs. 49-13-6 in 1896-97. There were 17 female Mussalman paupers of Mylapore and Triplicane in receipt of money doles at the close of the year against 19 at the beginning.

CIVIL JUSTICE. (1897.)

The following changes took place during the year, viz. : two villages were transferred from the Cocanada District Munsifi to the Amalapur District Munsifi. One of the officers who presided over the District Munsifi of Bellary was invested with extended small cause jurisdiction up to Rs. 100, but did not exercise his powers as he was absent on leave. The Subordinate Judge of Bellary and Salem worked at Salem up to the 11th April 1897, and from that date till the end of the year at Bellary. The Subordinate Judge's Court of South Canara was temporarily transferred to Nellore, where it worked throughout the year, divested of its small cause

(A) TERRITORIAL CHANGES.

jurisdiction. The temporary Sub-Court of Tinnevely continued to work throughout the year. The Subordinate Judge of the Nilgiris was empowered to receive direct appeals against the decisions of the District Munsif of Gúdálúr. 13 District Munsifs' Courts, 4 Subordinate Judges' Courts, and the Special Assistant Agent, Gódávári, continued to exercise the powers of a District Court under section 26 of the Succession Certificate Act VII of 1889, while 18 District Munsifs held extended small cause powers up to Rs. 200, and 9 up to Rs. 100.

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

Besides the Presidency Court of Small Causes, the City Civil Court, and High Court in the Presidency Town, the following tribunals administered justice in the mufassal during the year:—4,388 Village Courts, 71 Revenue Courts, 1 Cantonment Court of Small Causes, 136 District Munsifs' Courts, 22 Subordinate Judges' Courts, and 23 District Courts. The number of Village Courts is almost the same as in 1896. The following differences from the figures of 1896 are the most noticeable; there was an increase in Tinnevely of 131, in North Arcot of 107, in Gódávári of 87 and in Kistna of 84, while there was a decrease in Madura of 221, North Malabar of 139, Tanjore of 91, and Coimbatore of 70. The decrease in Madura is probably more apparent than real, owing to incorrect figures having been returned in 1896. The number of districts in which the system of trial of suits by Bench Courts was in force was the same as in 1896. The number of Agency District Munsifs' Courts was increased by one, that of Malkangiri in the Vizagapatam Agency. The average number of working days in the regular District Munsifs' Courts was 236. The Court of the District Munsif of Chicacole is credited with having worked the largest number of days (279) and the Additional Court at Calicut the smallest (194). The average number of working days in the regular Subordinate Judges' Courts was 211 as against 217 in 1896, the highest figure being 245 in the temporary Sub-Court of Tinnevely and the lowest 163 in the Nilgiris Court. The Sub-Courts of Tanjore and Tinnevely spent 19 and 48 days, respectively, in the disposal of sessions work. The average number of working days in the regular District Courts was 135 as against 139 in 1896, the highest number being 192 in North Malabar and the lowest 24 in Kurnool. The Judge of this district, however, spent 118 days in criminal work at Bellary and Kurnool. In the Presidency Court of Small Causes, the full number of Judges (3) sat throughout the year. The number of working days was 265 inclusive of 40 sittings held in the vacation. The City Civil Judge sat for 220 days. With the exception of a month from 3rd July 1897 to 2nd August 1897, and of a month from 20th November 1897 to 19th December 1897, during which the Honourable Mr. Justice Davies was absent on privilege and extraordinary leave, respectively, the High Court had its full complement of 6 Judges. There were 188 regular Court days. On the Original side the number of sittings was 151 for disposal of original suits and 51 for insolvency work; on the Appellate side, there were 422 sittings for the disposal of civil business, 45 for criminal business, including 9 sittings during the annual vacation and 50 for civil and criminal business together. There were 16 sittings for the disposal of criminal sessions work.

(C) THE LITIGATION OF THE PRESIDENCY—(1) All Courts together.

As compared with 1896, there was a remarkable increase in the number of suits instituted. The number of suits instituted in that year was 335,490. For 1897, however, a total of 362,512 was attained, or an increase of 27,022 suits as compared with an increase of 20,817 in 1896. The number of appeals instituted amounted to 12,171 as compared with 11,069 in 1896. Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevely were the districts in which litigation was heaviest.

(II) VILLAGE COURTS.

The institution of suits in this class of Courts aggregated 94,908, the highest figure on record. As usual the institutions varied considerably in different districts, the most noticeable increases occurring in Madura (+ 2,430), Kistna (+ 1,887), Tanjore (+ 1,860), Trichinopoly (+ 1,363) and Gódávári (+ 1,104), while there was a large decrease in the Nilgiris (— 1,173) due mostly to the suspension and dismissal of certain Village Munsifs in the latter part of the year. The smallest number of suits instituted was in Cuddapah. The number of suits of a value not exceeding Rs. 20 was 93,903 as against 84,656 in 1896. The number of small causes of the same class instituted before District Munsifs' Courts was 55,631 as against 52,299 in 1896. The growth in petty litigation was general.

The institutions in ordinary suits and small causes in all the regular Courts in the mufassal were 94,451 and 147,871 as against 89,150 and 138,676 in 1896. The institutions in the Cantonment Court of Small Causes at St. Thomas' Mount rose from 254 to 257, while in the Revenue Courts they fell from 9,973 to 8,968. Nellore was the only district which showed a marked increase (2,133). There was a decline in institutions in the Agency Courts. There was an increase of over 6,000 in the regular District Munsifs' Courts in ordinary and over 7,000 in small cause suits. There was a slight decrease in the institutions of ordinary suits in the Subordinate Judges' Courts, while those of small causes rose from 18,440 to 19,923. In the District Courts there was an increase in both classes. The following statement compares the average values of ordinary suits and small causes in each class of Civil Courts with the corresponding figures for 1896. In District Courts the increase in the average value of ordinary suits was due to the institution of 4 suits, in each of which the subject-matter in dispute exceeded a lakh of rupees and of 20 suits more than in 1896, valued between Rs. 10,000 and a lakh:—

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

	Average value.	
	1896.	1897.
<i>Ordinary Suits.</i>		
Revenue Courts	Rs. 35	Rs. 43
Agency Courts	107	168
District Munsifs' Courts	199	206
Subordinate Judges' Courts	14,412	14,309
District Courts	6,023	9,735
<i>Small Causes.</i>		
Cantonment Court of Small Causes	56	69
District Munsifs' Courts	30	30
Subordinate Judges' Courts	140	144
District Courts	196	225

The total numbers of appeals from decrees and appeals from orders instituted in the Appellate Courts in the mufassal were, respectively, 9,500 and 356 as against 9,017 and 398 in 1896. The contribution of the different classes of Courts to the appeals from decrees is compared for the past two years:—

(b) Appellate litigation.

	1896.	1897.
Revenue Courts	1,040	2,471
District Munsifs' Courts	7,747	6,797
Subordinate Judges' Courts	188	185
Agency Subordinate Courts	24	36
Others	8	11
Total	9,017	9,500

Increases were noticeable in Chingleput (+ 329), Kistna (+ 318), Ganjám (+ 242), Tanjore (+ 204) and Nellore (+ 135), and were due to batches of rent appeals, except in Ganjám where the additional reason assigned is that some of these appeals would have been filed in 1896 had it not been for delay in printing judgments. There was a noticeable decrease in South Malabar (— 228), due to the decrease in the number of contested suits disposed of by District Munsifs and in Vizagapatam (— 146) due to the extended small cause powers of the Yellamanchili District Munsif.

The institutions in this Court were 24,574, including 465 applications for ejectment of tenants as against 21,445 and 429, respectively, in 1896. The average value of suits fell from Rs. 63 in 1896 to Rs. 59.

(IV) PRESIDENCY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

The number of suits instituted in the City Civil Court rose from 377 to 381. The average value of suits rose from Rs. 550 to Rs. 647. The following statement compares the number of suits instituted in the City Civil Court, arranged according

(V) THE CITY CIVIL COURT.

to their value, with the average number of suits of similar nature and value filed on the Original side of the High Court during the years 1887 to 1892 :—

				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	...	...	...	Average for 1887-92 ...	1	23	33	77
				{ 1893 ...	62	144	81	74
				{ 1894 ...	78	132	61	81
City Civil Court	...	...	...	{ 1895 ...	104	102	53	88
				{ 1896 ...	120	109	60	69
				{ 1897 ...	112	117	61	89

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

The institution of suits rose from 258 in 1896 to 327. Of these, 14 were of a nature cognizable by the City Civil Court, the High Court having concurrent jurisdiction under section 16 of the City Civil Court Act. One of these cases was actually transferred to the City Civil Court. The average value was Rs. 11,590.

(b) Appellate litigation.

The total number of appeals filed in the High Court rose from 2,234 to 2,798, 2,229 of these being second appeals from orders of Mufassal Courts. The number of appeals from original decrees passed by Mufassal Courts rose from 229 to 347, and the number of appeals from decrees and orders of a single Judge of the High Court fell from 83 to 70 and from 103 to 8, respectively. There were 1,879 appeals from decrees and orders of District Courts, and 815 from those of Subordinate Judges' Courts against 1,470 and 553, respectively. First appeals increased from 335 to 442 and second appeals from 1,717 to 2,229. The aggregate and average values of appeals from original decrees were Rs. 87,72,187 and Rs. 27,760 as against Rs. 29,98,799 and Rs. 13,153 in 1896, and those of appeals from appellate decrees were Rs. 5,70,354 and Rs. 291 as against Rs. 4,60,141 and Rs. 290 in 1896.

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

The number of suits for disposal in Village Courts was 101,917, of which 93,949 suits were disposed of as against 92,562 and 85,541, respectively, in 1896. As usual the disposals were particularly large in Madura and Tanjore. They, however, fell short of the institutions in those districts and also in South Arcot, Chingleput, Kistna, South Malabar and Trichinopoly.

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

The regular Courts in the mufassal had for disposal during the year 124,322 ordinary suits and 159,721 small causes, of which 95,698 and 147,417, respectively, were disposed of. Arrears increased in the Agency, Cantonment and District Munsifs' Courts, and this in spite of remarkably large disposals in the latter. Institutions were unprecedentedly large. The appointment of 4 Additional District Munsifs has since been sanctioned. In the Revenue Courts arrears decreased, except in Nellore, Gódvári and Vizagapatam. In Subordinate Judges' Courts the disposals of both classes of suits were again the highest on record, the number contested being 708 ordinary suits and 5,847 small causes. The average duration of uncontested suits was low. In District Courts the disposal was prompt in Madura, North Malabar, South Canara and South Malabar. The average duration was high in Salem, Kistna, Bellary, Cuddapah and Vizagapatam. The appeals heard from Revenue, District Munsifs', Subordinate Judges, and District Courts numbered 2,269, 7,771, 333, and 167, respectively, and of these 1,092, 4,850, 1,941 and 99, respectively, resulted in the confirmation of the decrees appealed against.

Execution.

The number of applications for execution of decrees which came up for disposal in the different classes of Courts rose from 231,421 in 1896 to 237,490, of which 210,578, or 89 per cent. were disposed of. The number instituted as well as the number disposed of increased in all classes of Courts except the Cantonment Court of Small Causes, where the number instituted as well as the number disposed of declined, and the Agency Courts where there was a decrease in the number disposed of. Applications for executions of decrees were disposed of more promptly in the District and the Subordinate Judges' Courts and in the Agency Courts than in the last year, while the reverse was the case in the Revenue Courts. 1,051 judgment-debtors (being 20 more than in 1896) were imprisoned in execution of decrees, Coimbatore, Tanjore and Madura contributing nearly one-half the numbers as in 1896.

653 applications for declaration of insolvency came up for disposal, of which 510 were disposed of. *Insolvency.*

The number of miscellaneous applications which came up for disposal in the several classes of Courts was 338,619, of which 329,986 were disposed of. *Miscellaneous cases.*

The table given below compares the number of appeals from decrees before each class of Superior Courts in the mufassal for the last two years :— *(b) Appellate jurisdiction.*

	For disposal.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Agency Courts ...	33	43	27	32	6	11
Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	3,762	3,690	2,774	2,972	988	718
District Courts ...	12,013	12,910	6,011	8,061	6,002	4,849

624 second appeals were preferred from the appellate decrees of the Subordinate Judges. The number decided was 786, of which 530 were unsuccessful. The average duration of contested appeals was highest in Kistna. Arrears declined from 988 to 718, and were materially reduced in the Temporary Sub-Court of Tinnevely, and in Palghat and Kistna. They accumulated in Nellore. The disposal was large in Kistna and prompt in Coimbatore, Madura and North and South Malabar District Courts. 1,605 second appeals were preferred from the appellate decrees of the District Courts. The number decided was 1,817, of which 877 resulted in the confirmation of the decrees appealed against.

The following statement shows in one view the total amount of work done in each of the three principal classes of regular Courts in the mufassal during the year as compared with 1894, 1895 and 1896 and the average of the preceding five years :— *(c) Business of all kinds.*

		Suits.		Appeals.		Petitions.			Criminal.	
		Ordinary.	Small causes.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Execution.	Insolvency.	Miscellaneous.	Sessions cases.	Appeals and revision cases.
District Munsifs...	Average for 1889-93 ...	68,845	98,393	...	...	140,832	288	246,553	...	...
	1894 ...	77,566	116,951	...	...	163,838	357	264,297	...	...
	1895 ...	78,883	119,661	...	...	177,387	365	274,439	...	...
	1896 ...	80,098	121,651	...	...	186,264	380	271,468	...	...
	1897 ...	81,690	126,169	...	...	186,662	414	278,841	...	...
Subordinate Judges.	1889-93 ...	801	14,047	2,707	17	14,317	83	22,312	...	...
	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	...
	1896 ...	971	19,255	2,774	9	18,841	86	26,020	34	...
	1897 ...	980	20,256	2,972	28	19,343	74	26,068	43	...
District Judges ...	1889-93 ...	401	275	6,751	629	1,164	7	14,706	1,051	1,287
	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
	1896 ...	386	554	6,011	349	1,540	21	14,771	1,049	1,811
	1897 ...	511	738	8,061	356	1,759	22	15,403	1,129	1,835

The number of suits for disposal before this Court was 25,869, of which 24,436, including 451 applications for ejectment of tenants, were disposed of as against 22,804 and 21,701, respectively, in 1896. 2,936 suits including 125 applications for ejectment of tenants were decided after contest. The average duration of contested and uncontested suits rose from 39 and 21 days in 1896 to 42 and 26 days, respectively. The arrears, including those pending for more than three months, increased somewhat owing to the large institution. The Judges were, however, able to keep abreast of the work that came before them. *(III) PRESIDENCY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES—Suits.*

The number of applications for execution of decrees for disposal was 21,285 or 1,070 more than in 1896. The number disposed of was 17,493, of which *Execution.*

satisfaction was obtained in 3,864 cases in full and 322 cases in part. A sum of Rs. 2,43,771 was realized. 503 judgment-debtors were imprisoned.

Miscellaneous. Of 3,458 miscellaneous applications that came up for disposal, 3,372 were disposed of, and of 86 left pending, one was more than three months old.

(IV) THE CITY CIVIL COURT—Suits. There were 587 suits for disposal and 434 were disposed of, 241 being contested, as against 601, 411 and 229, respectively, in 1896. The average duration of contested suits fell from 292 days to 282, while that of uncontested ones rose from 39 days in 1896 to 55 days. 349 appealable decrees were passed, but only 24 appeals were preferred. 20 appeals were decided, the decrees appealed against being confirmed in 13 cases. The arrears were reduced from 190 to 153.

Execution. There were, for disposal, 479 applications for execution of decrees, of which 350 were disposed of, with the result that satisfaction was obtained in full in 118 applications and part satisfaction in 47 applications. Rs. 61,209 were realized. In 8 cases judgment-debtors were imprisoned.

Miscellaneous cases. Of 962 miscellaneous applications that came up for disposal, 902 were disposed of and 60 remained pending, 9 of which were more than three months old.

(V) HIGH COURT—(a)—Original Side—Suits. The High Court had 502 suits for disposal and disposed of 375, the number contested being 129. The corresponding figures for 1896 were 622, 458 and 183. Reference to a Judge in Chambers was ordered in 12 cases. The number of such cases for disposal was 17, of which 8 were disposed of, the work occupying a Judge for 24 days. The average duration of both contested and uncontested suits fell from 384 and 286 days in 1896 to 300 and 179 days, respectively. Arrears fell from 164 in 1896 to 127, and the number of suits pending for more than a year fell from 57 to 16.

Execution. There were 569 applications for execution of decrees for disposal during the year altogether. 208 were disposed of with the result that satisfaction in full was obtained in 152 cases and in 11 cases in part and 45 cases were infructuous. Rs. 55,429 were realized and the number of judgment-debtors imprisoned was 16.

Insolvency. There were 426 applications for the benefit of the Act for the relief of insolvent debtors, of which 279 were disposed of, with the result that 233 were granted and 46 dismissed, 2 persons being committed to prison. Of the 341 persons who applied for relief, 20 were Government servants, 12 Government pensioners, 142 employes of private individuals or companies, 117 traders and 50 unemployed. The amount of debt in respect of which relief was sought during the year was Rs. 18,29,017 as against Rs. 15,64,769 in 1896. The Insolvent Court granted protection orders in 280 applications and disposed of 41 miscellaneous applications and 160 applications from the Official Assignee.

Miscellaneous cases. 2,378 miscellaneous applications (including testamentary applications) were disposed of.

(b) Appellate Side—Appeals from decrees and orders. The following table compares the number of appeals for disposal, disposed of and pending, with the corresponding figures for 1894, 1895 and 1896 and the average of the previous five years:—

		Average of 1889—93.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
<i>Appeals from decrees.</i>						
First	For disposal	548	575	654	644	801
	Disposed of	269	295	339	280	438
	Pending	279	280	315	364	363
Second	For disposal	3,501	3,638	3,893	3,655	4,362
	Disposed of	1,740	1,856	1,965	1,528	2,003
	Pending	1,762	1,832	1,928	2,127	1,759
<i>Appeals from orders.</i>						
First	For disposal	177	198	186	130	176
	Disposed of	82	146	147	78	143
	Pending	94	52	39	52	33
Second	For disposal	12	9	9	4	...
	Disposed of	8	4	5	2	...
	Pending	4	5	4	2	...

The numbers of first and second appeals for disposal and disposed of during the year increased and arrears in second appeals from decrees were considerably reduced. Of the first and second appeals pending at the close of the year 6 and 112, respectively, had been heard, and remitted for findings. In 168 out of 415 second appeals, in which the decrees of the Lower Appellate Courts were reversed, those of the Courts of First Instance were restored. 37 appeals from the orders of a single Judge of the High Court were disposed of in the year as against 108 in 1896.

The number of revision petitions received in the year was 418 as against 529 in 1896, of which 279 were for revision of the proceedings of Courts in small causes. Including petitions pending from 1896, there were for disposal 914 revision petitions, of which 762 were disposed of, the corresponding figures for 1896 being 1,075 and 582. The number of petitions pending as well as the number pending for over three months, were reduced from 493 and 359 in 1896 to 152 and 79 respectively in the year. 44 referred cases under the Civil Procedure Code, 4 under the Divorce Act, 4 under the Stamp Act, 1 under the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1 under the General Clauses Act, and 3 under the Succession Certificates Act were disposed of in 1897.

The number of miscellaneous applications received was 1,441 as against 1,985 in 1896. There were for disposal 2,232 cases, of which 2,058 were disposed of as against 1,445 in 1896. 37 applications for leave to appeal to the Privy Council were received in the year and 11 were pending from 1896. 18 were disposed of, certificates being issued in 13 cases. Including the 15 cases that were sent during the year, there were 22 cases before the Privy Council for disposal, of which 4 were disposed of. In 17 cases the records were under preparation in the High Court.

The following statement shows the particulars of the various classes of work done by the High Court on both its Original and Appellate Sides in 1897 as compared with the work done in 1894, 1895 and 1896, and the average of the preceding five years:—

	Average of 5 years (1889—93).	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
ORIGINAL SIDE.					
<i>Civil.</i>					
Suits	328	351	269	458	375
References to Chambers	22	6	13	11	8
Execution petitions	133	121	153	98	208
Insolvency cases	154	258	220	270	279
Miscellaneous cases	2,173	3,010	2,522	2,351	2,378
<i>Criminal.</i>					
Sessions cases	52	55	54	34	46
APPELLATE SIDE.					
<i>Civil.</i>					
First appeals from decrees	269	295	339	280	438
Second appeals from decrees	1,740	1,856	1,965	1,528	2,003
First appeals from orders	123	191	226	186	180
Second appeals from orders	8	4	5	2	...
Revision petitions	467	519	2,051	582	762
References and miscellaneous cases	1,258	1,442	2,285	1,493	2,133
<i>Criminal.</i>					
Referred trials	59	65	88	76	68
Appeals	543	571	603	658	790
Revision cases	666	618	712	601	549
Miscellaneous cases	151	164	195	173	153

The total receipts and charges of Civil and Criminal Courts amounted to Rs. 61,74,148 and Rs. 47,14,778, respectively. Thus there is a surplus of Rs. 14,59,370. The receipts in Court fee stamps on account of service of processes in the Civil Courts amounted to Rs. 12,30,074. Excluding discount for sale of stamps at one per cent. on that amount, the net receipts amounted to Rs. 12,17,774. The cost of Nazarat establishments amounted to Rs. 6,10,661. The surplus under

Revision and reference.

Miscellaneous cases.

(c) Business of all kinds.

(E) FINANCIAL.

the Process Fund amounted to Rs. 6,07,113 or Rs. 20,316 more than in 1896. The increase is probably due partly to increased litigation and partly to reductions effected in the number of process servers and amins. The actual receipts in copy stamp papers in the Civil Courts amounted to Rs. 2,28,110. Excluding the charges on account of their supply at 20 per cent. on that amount, the net receipts amounted to Rs. 1,82,488. Charges for Copyists' establishments amounted to Rs. 1,52,679. The surplus under the Copyists' Fund amounted to Rs. 29,809 or Rs. 6,008 less than in 1896. The fall is due to the compulsory printing of Civil judgments for purposes of appeal under the rule introduced at the end of 1896.

(F) MISCELLANEOUS.

In the course of the year, 2 attorneys, 3 advocates and 21 vakils were enrolled in the High Court, and in connection therewith fees amounting to Rs. 12,000 were levied under the Stamp Act and Rs. 260 under the Court Fees Act. The annual Pleaders Examination was held in Madras from 1st to 5th February 1897 inclusive. 150 candidates applied for admission to the examination against 123 candidates in the previous year, of whom 143 were admitted: 85 for the first grade and 58 for the second grade; but only 124 presented themselves for examination, of whom 5 passed in the first and 44 in the second grade. The receipts from examination fees, including Rs. 35,905-0-3, reserved in the previous year, were Rs. 40,945-0-3, out of which a sum of Rs. 36,463-14-4 was reserved, the balance having been expended under G.O., No. 452, Judicial, dated 29th March 1897. Certificates were issued by the High Court during the year to 67 pleaders, 33 first grade and 34 second grade. The stamp fees and admission fees realized on the certificates amounted to Rs. 742 and Rs. 401, respectively. Besides this, 2,278 Pleaders Certificates were renewed during the year, 568 first grade and 1,710 second grade. The stamp fees collected amounted to Rs. 39,422-8-0, Rs. 14,075 being realized from the first grade and Rs. 25,347-8-0 from second grade pleaders. The total receipts from stamps and admission fees amounted to Rs. 40,565-8-0. The service-books of the employees in the several Courts were correctly maintained and verified. The principal matters, in respect of which the High Court framed rules and prescribed forms during the year, were (1) forms of registers relating to the issue of processes; (2) rules for translation and printing of Civil Records in the High Court; (3) rule directing that when large sums of money are collected by amins or peons in execution of decrees, the cost of carriage shall be borne by the judgment-debtor; (4) rule directing that the expense of registration of security bonds of ministerial officers shall be borne by the Government; (5) rules regarding the issue of commissions for the examination of witnesses residing in His Highness the Nizam's territory; (6) rules relating to the service of documents on persons residing in Mauritius; (7) rule directing that applications for renewal of Pleaders Certificates must be made not later than November 15th of the year in which they are made and shall be forwarded by the District Judge to the High Court not later than the 30th idem; (8) rule prescribing the vernacular test to be passed by Native District Munsifs appointed from and after 1st April 1898. Considerable progress has been made in the destruction of useless records in all the districts, particularly in Arcot (South), Bellary, Canara (South), Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Gódvári, Madura, Malabar (South), Tanjore, Tinnevely and Trichinopoly. In Vizagapatam the work was completed up to the end of 1896. The Court and Bar libraries were reported to be in good order. The securities furnished by ministerial officers were examined and found to be good and sufficient. The District Judges of Chingleput, Kurnool and Vizagapatam inspected 1 Court each; of Arcot (North), Bellary, Coimbatore, Nellore and Salem inspected 2 Courts, each; of Canara (South), Ganjam, Gódvári and South Malabar inspected 3 Courts each; of Arcot (South) and Tanjore inspected 4 Courts each; and of Kistna and Tinnevely inspected 5 Courts each. The District Judges of Cuddapah, Madura, Malabar (North) and Trichinopoly inspected all the Courts in their districts. The District Judges of Arcot (North), Chingleput and Vizagapatam were not able to inspect all their Courts owing to pressure of work at headquarters.

(G) SUMMARY.

The main features of the year are a larger number of suits tried and an increase of arrears in the Village Courts; an advance in disposals, and a reduction in arrears in Revenue Courts; an unprecedented increase in institutions and a corresponding

advance in outturn of work on both sides of the District Munsifs' Courts; an increased outturn of work in the Subordinate Judges' Courts; and a reduction of arrears except in small causes; an advance in the outturn of work and a reduction of arrears in District Courts; the Presidency Court of Small Causes and the City Civil Court; and a large outturn of original and appellate work in the High Court accompanied by a reduction of arrears.

REGISTRATION. (1897-98.)

There were 425 registration offices at the end of the year, or 2 more than in 1896-97. These were opened on 1st April 1897. All except 14 were in charge of special officers. The average area in square miles to each office was 288 and the average population 80,790.

Number of registration offices.

The number of documents registered in 1897-98 showed a rise of 59,000 or 7.17 per cent. over 1896-97. The following statement shows details:—

Registrations in Books I, III and IV.

Nature of documents.						1896-97.	1897-98.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	
Book I	...	{ Compulsory	...	...	...	552,566	598,013	...	
		{ Optional	...	...	...	230,854	242,531	...	
Book III	...	{ Compulsory	...	...	...	19	18	...	
		{ Optional	...	...	...	2,883	3,216	...	
Book IV	...	{ Compulsory	...	...	...	93	103	...	
		{ Optional	...	...	...	38,531	40,242	...	
Total						...	824,946	884,123	7.17

The bulk of the increase was contributed by the river-irrigated districts of Gódvári and Kistna in the north, and South Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevely and Coimbatore in the south, the six districts between them accounting for an increase of 37,778 documents or 63.8 per cent. of the total net increase in the Presidency. Ganjam, Madura, Trichinopoly and Tellicherry (North Malabar) contributed another 26 per cent. The increase, especially in Gódvári, Kistna and in nearly all the southern districts, was due largely to increased commercial activity caused by an abnormal demand for food-grains, &c., in Northern India and parts of this Presidency affected by famine and other calamities, to a more favourable money market and to the unfavourable character of the north-east monsoon in many of the central and southern districts.

Registrations in each district.

With the rise in registrations, there was an increase also in the aggregate value of documents registered, from 17.51 to 19.35 crores. The aggregate value of documents relating to immovable property was 18.16 crores against 16.41 in 1896-97 and 17.33 in 1895-96. The corresponding figures for transactions relating to movable property were 1.19 crores, 1.09 crores, and 1.54 crores, respectively. The average value of documents registered in Books I and IV was Rs. 216 and Rs. 295, respectively, against Rs. 210 and Rs. 284 in 1896-97.

Aggregate value of transactions.

The number of wills presented open to District Registrars and Sub-Registrars was 3,210 against 2,876 in the previous year, 3,015 being executed by Hindus, while the numbers of sealed covers containing wills deposited and of authorities to adopt were 37 and 18, respectively, against 22 and 19 in 1896-97.

Wills and authorities to adopt.

The number of documents registered on payment of penalty under sections 24 and 34 was 175 and 306, respectively, against 163 and 324 in the previous year.

Registrations on payment of fine.

Owing to the large number of loans granted by Government to the ryots of the districts affected by famine, the number of applications for general searches was more than treble that of 1896-97 (32,111 against 9,905). There was a small increase also under single searches, 34,761 against 33,482. Over 60 per cent. of the applications for single searches appear against the districts of Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevely in the South, and in Gódvári, Coimbatore and Malabar.

Searches and copies.

Minor operations.

There were small increases also in the other minor operations of the department except in the number of orders under the Land Acquisition Act as shown below :—

Operations.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1. General powers of attorney attested	944	972
2. Special powers of attorney attested	3,599	3,858
3. Attendances at private residences, &c.	4,906	5,267
4. Commissions issued	73	79
5. Summonses	9,712	11,036
6. Copies of documents or memoranda forwarded	18,500	20,506
7. Copies of documents or memoranda received	18,411	20,252
8. Copies of court-sale certificates received	10,233	10,723
9. Copies of Revenue-sale certificates received	970	1,518
10. Orders under the Land Improvement Loans Act received	1,678	5,273
11. Orders under the Agriculturists' Loans Act received	335	7,087
12. Orders under the Land Acquisition Act received	3,162	735

Refusals to register.

Registration was refused in 2,030 cases as against 1,680 in 1896-97, and 1,941 in 1895-96. The principal grounds of refusal were the non-appearance of the executants within the prescribed time (557); request of the parties to return the documents unregistered (518); denial of execution (453); and minority of executants (212). The proportion of refusals to registrations has increased by only 0.03 per cent.

Appeals.

Appeals were preferred to District Registrars in 496 cases against the refusal orders of Sub-Registrars, and 23 appeals were pending at the beginning of the year, making a total of 519 appeals. Registration was ordered in 340 cases and refused in 133 more.

Percentage of documents registered on the day of presentation.

Of the documents brought for registration, 53.04 per cent. were registered on the day of presentation; 83.76 within the second day, and 90.08 within the third day. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 59.6 per cent., 88.7 per cent., and 94.1 per cent. The slight falling off in the percentages is attributed partly to increase in registrations in several districts; partly to strict orders to restrict the appointment of section writers, and partly to the delay in registrations caused by the system of taking thumb impressions, which has now been extended to 353 stations, whereas in the previous year it was in force in only 94 offices.

Arrears.

At the close of the year 113 documents remained uncopied against 205 in the previous year; and these were confined to 7 out of the 425 offices in the Presidency.

Unclaimed documents and documents destroyed.

The number of registered documents lying unclaimed at the end of the year was 3,336, of which 548 relate to 1896-97 and 49 to previous years. The number of documents destroyed under section 85 of the Registration Act was 536 against 557 in the previous year.

Impounded documents.

The number of documents impounded during the year for being insufficiently stamped was 861 against 810 in the previous year. At the beginning of the year, there were 193 documents pending disposal with the Revenue officers and 154 documents at the close of the year.

Prosecutions.

The results of the public and private prosecutions instituted during the year are exhibited below :—

	Public prosecutions.	Private prosecutions.
Number instituted in 1897-98	17	7
Number pending from the previous year	7	4
Total	24	11
Number in which conviction was obtained	13	6
Number in which the accused were acquitted	3	3
Number pending disposal at the end of 1897-98	8	2

The expenditure on buildings was Rs. 30,418 against Rs. 85,235 in the previous year. Buildings.

The financial results of the year are shown below in comparison with the figures of the previous six years :— Financial results.

Years.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	12,33,844	8,47,392	3,86,452
1892-93	13,14,784	8,33,169	4,81,615
1893-94	11,93,342	8,76,644	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
1896-97	12,02,376	9,74,993	2,27,383
1897-98	15,21,676	9,48,017	5,73,659

The total collections for the year exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 3,18,700. Of this sum, Rs. 2,24,836 represents the increase under search fees and Rs. 84,585 the increase under ordinary registration fee. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 9,48,017, or Rs. 26,976 (2.8 per cent.) less than in the previous year. As in 1892-93 every district in the Presidency showed a surplus of receipts over expenditure. The number of deficit Sub-Registry offices was 29 against 33 in 1896-97, and the amount of such deficit was Rs. 4,280 against Rs. 6,235. There was consequently a decline in the average deficit for an office from Rs. 189 to Rs. 148. The average registration fee during the year was Rs. 1-3-7, the same as in 1895-96, which is the highest average reached. The average, as usual, was highest in Madras (Rs. 3-2-3) and lowest in Tellicherry (Rs. 0-13-10).

The Inspector-General inspected 68 offices during the year—9 District Registrars' offices and 59 Sub-Registry offices. The usual annual inspection by the District Registrars was completed within the year, except in the case of 2 offices in Madura, 2 in the Nilgiris, and 6 in the Calicut district. The number of registration offices inspected by gazetted officers of the Revenue Department during the year was 199 against 205 in the previous year. Inspection.

The number of applications for the transfer of revenue registry presented to registering officers was 60,441, or 5,732 more than in 1896-97. Applications for the transfer of revenue registry.

During the year under report 1 District Registrar and 6 Sub-Registrars died, 2 Sub-Registrars obtained employment in other departments, 1 resigned service and 1 retired. Miscellaneous.

REGISTRATION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES. (1897-98.)

Exclusive of companies falling under Act XXI of 1860, 73 new companies were registered during the official year 1897-98 as against 57 in the previous year. Of these 3 were, however, wound up during the year. Omitting 49 mutual loan associations, and 2 companies (the Rajahmundry National Provident Fund and the Madras Students' Hostels) which were registered under section 26 of Act VI of 1882 without capital, there remain 19 companies started for banking, trading, or industrial purposes, as against 13 in the preceding year. 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.	
		RS.	RS.			RS.	RS.	RS.
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	1,94,00,820	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	34,73,208	11,13,934	15	226	4,54,30,968	2,04,11,622	4,477
1896-97	57	63,56,035	2,16,925	16	267	5,12,13,462	2,04,93,218	8,690
1897-98	* 73	1,24,85,499	27,07,320	21	319	5,54,65,197	2,43,91,319	10,171

* Seventy-one of these are limited liability companies, the Rajahmundry National Provident Fund and the Madras Students' Hostels being registered under section 26 of Act VI of 1882 without capital.

With the exception of the Rajahmundry National Provident Fund and the Madras Students' Hostels, the liability of all the other 71 companies was limited by shares. Of these 71, 50 were banking or loan companies, 17 trading companies, 1 was a cotton and jute press, 2 were sugar manufacturing companies, and the remaining 1 was a brewery company. There were 267 companies at work at the close of the last official year, and 21 of these with a nominal and paid-up capital of Rs. 88,24,904 and Rs. 4,77,474-1-0, respectively, were wound up during the year under report. 246 thus remaining of previous year together with the 73 new companies, making a total of 319 companies, represented the total number working on the 31st March 1898. The average capital, both nominal and paid up, of the working companies decreased during the year under review, the former being Rs. 1,73,872 against Rs. 1,91,826 in the previous year and the latter Rs. 76,462 against Rs. 76,757. Almost all the companies duly filed their balance sheets and lists of members during the year. All the offices in Madras and 227 out of 233 in the mofussil were inspected. The amount of registration fees collected during the year rose from Rs. 8,690 to Rs. 10,171, but the charges fell from Rs. 1,110 to Rs. 1,081, the balance to the credit of the department being Rs. 9,090 against Rs. 7,580 in the previous year.

VOLUNTEERING. (1897-98.)

The following statement shows the number of extra efficient and efficient in each volunteer corps under the control of the Madras Government, including the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers and the Coorg and Mysore Rifles, from the 1st April 1897 to 31st March 1898 :—

Corps.	Number of extra efficient.	Number of efficient.
Madras Artillery Volunteers	128	10
Madras Volunteer Guards	338	312
Bangalore Rifle Volunteers	326	259
Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles	288	158
South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles	284	375
Coorg and Mysore Rifles	146	49
Malabar Volunteer Rifles *	244	386
Madras Railway Volunteers	374	565
Yercaud Rifle Volunteers	23	12
Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles	360	355
East Coast Rifle Volunteers	343	200
Total	2,854	2,681

* For the year 1896-97. The corps has not yet been inspected for 1897-98.

The principal events connected with volunteering during the year 1897-98 were as follows :—(1) Formation of a cadet section at Negapatam and at Trichinopoly to be attached to South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle corps. (2) The Bangalore Rifle Volunteers and the Coorg and the Mysore Rifles were placed under the Resident of Mysore and the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, and the Yercaud Rifle Volunteers were affiliated with the Madras Railway Volunteers for administrative purposes. (3) Amalgamation of the Bellary Volunteer Rifles with the Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteer corps.

MARINE. (1897-98.)

Commander H. A. Street, R.I.M., was in charge of the department during the year. Some temporary changes in the gazetted staff of the department occurred. Official staff.

The provisions of Act X of 1889 were extended to the port of Alagayankolam, in Madura district, the limits of the port fixed, the Port officer of Pámban appointed Conservator of the new port, and the Village Munsif of Alagayankolam appointed Assistant Conservator. Port rules applicable to the port and a schedule of port dues were brought into force. Under section 6, a special rule was issued for observance at the port of Tuticorin, under which every boat returning from shipping in that port is required to touch at the Government jetty for examination by the Customs department, and every passenger landing or embarking is required to do so at the said jetty. Under section 34, the rates of port dues payable by vessels calling at ports on the East Coast of the Presidency (Madras excepted) were raised to the maximum rates provided for in the schedule to the Act, viz., foreign vessels As. 3, coasting steamers As. 3, and coasting ships As. 1-6 per ton. Under section 37 (1), revised rules for the maintenance of the Port Fund accounts of the Presidency were issued by which the District Port Fund account system previously in force was abolished, and the accounts are now kept under three distinct heads, namely, Eastern group, Western group, and Madras port, separate accounts being kept of Pilotage Funds as hitherto. Such of the rules under Act VII of 1880 as were previously in force in regard to the ports to which the said rules were applicable, appointment of detaining officers, scientific referees, inspectors of lights, &c., were consolidated and republished during the year. Under section 39, sub-section 2 of this Act, as amended by Act XVII of 1891, a fee of Rs. 5 was fixed for the issue of a duplicate copy of a ship's load line certificate, in addition to the fees otherwise fixed under the same Act. Under Act XVII of 1891, amended rules were prescribed with respect to certificates of approval of load line and their duration, and an additional form of certificate (L.L. 2-B) introduced for unclassified steamships. Under Act XIV of 1895, Calicut and Beypore were declared ports of embarkation of pilgrims; the Port officer, Calicut, was appointed to carry out the provisions of the Act, and the Presidency Port officer appointed intermediate authority under the Act. In supersession of previous notifications, the provisions of Madras Act VII of 1871 and of Madras Act V of 1863 were extended to the pier at Calicut, a revised scale of tolls was brought into force, and bye-laws issued for the management and regulation of the pier. Under Acts X of 1841 and XI of 1850, 101 native craft were registered and 147 changes of masters endorsed. The total amount of fees realized was Rs. 1,108-6-0. By vessels that came under the Native Passenger Ships Act, 21,479 native passengers left the coast on 'long' voyages and 190,132 on 'short' voyages. In general 215,822 passengers arrived and 312,690 left. The bulk of the passenger traffic was carried on at Tuticorin by the steamers daily plying between that port and Colombo. Marine Acts.

There were 16 shipping casualties in the year against 17 in the previous year. The barque *Amanath Rahiman*, of 306 tons, was completely lost with three members of her crew, in collision with the S.S. *Nawab*, the rest of the crew being picked up by the steamer. An enquiry was held at Calcutta. The disaster was attributed to defective arrangement of the side lights of the barque. The barque Wrecks and casualties.

Mohidin Buz, of 377 tons, was also completely lost with all hands on board numbering 26 men.

Boat supply.

The supply of boats was equal to the demand.

Weather.

In September a storm passed near Baruva where a great deal of damage was done to casuarina plantations, and some cargo boats were wrecked. In November stormy weather was experienced at Cuddalore for a few days, but not of such severity as to interrupt shipping and landing operations. At Cochin in September stormy weather was experienced and boats were unable to put off to shipping for a day. In November a severe storm developed near the Andamans, which eventually passed over the Circars. In December stormy weather prevailed in the bay for a few days.

Dredging operations.

At Cocanada there are two Priestman dredgers employed in dredging the vicinity of the river mouth and channels. One of these worked 202 days in the year and removed 67,235 tons of silt. The total expenditure on account of the usual repairs, establishment charges, coal, fuel, stores and contingencies being Rs. 7,932, the average working expense was As. 1-11 per ton. The other dredger worked 188 days; removed 56,029 tons; total expenditure Rs. 6,667; average working expense As. 1-11 per ton. The dredger at Cuddalore worked 90 days; removed 6,046 tons of silt; total expenditure Rs. 1,730; average working expense As. 4-7 per ton. This comparatively heavy cost is due to establishment charges on account of the permanent driver of the vessel during the long period she remained unemployed for want of repairs, &c. His services have, however, been dispensed with since. Arrangements were made to supply this dredger with a new boiler and to effect necessary repairs to her hull and machinery, and afterwards to hand the vessel over to Messrs. Parry & Co., of Cuddalore, with a grant from Port funds to be utilized in dredging under their own arrangements as an experimental measure. (The dredger *Havelock* at Negapatam worked 229 days in the year; removed 22,257 tons of silt; total expenditure Rs. 8,128; average working cost As. 5-10 per ton, which includes cost of dredging by hand labour also. The difference in rates at the several ports is due to price of labour; hire of boats, distance of place of discharge of silt, &c., which vary at each port according to local conditions. (The dredger *Wenlock* is still in Calcutta dockyard undergoing repairs and alterations preparatory to being made over to the Madras Harbour Trust Board.)

Storm-signal-
ing system.

The system of storm signalling at ports in the Madras Presidency was revised under arrangements made by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, and the revised system was brought into force with effect from 1st April 1898.

Navigation,
tonnage and
dues.

The following is a statement of the number of vessels, their tonnage and the dues collected therefrom in the whole Presidency during the last two years:—

Ports.	Vessels.	Number.		Tonnage.		Dues.	
		1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Madras	British { Coasting	329	312	560,878	544,408	Rs. 33,546	Rs. 32,279
	Other than coasting	243	210	531,433	469,782	72,047	62,462
	Foreign	91	91	139,164	132,869	14,631	14,036
	Native	105	98	11,948	11,748	708	718
	Total	767	711	1,243,423	1,158,897	1,20,932	1,09,495
Coast Ports	British { Coasting	3,486	3,112	4,485,841	3,889,813	1,49,377	1,45,655
	Other than coasting	318	327	471,328	496,632	36,509	42,244
	Foreign	769	653	121,611	127,992	13,417	14,763
	Native	20,375	18,887	700,873	640,002	22,263	24,627
	Total	24,948	22,979	5,779,653	5,154,439	2,21,866	2,27,289

At Madras there has been a decrease in the number of vessels under 'coasting,' 'other than coasting' and 'foreign,' as well as in the tonnage and the dues collected. At coast ports there was a decrease under 'coasting,' an increase

under 'other than coasting' and 'foreign,' and a decrease in number and tonnage under 'native,' but an increase in the dues collected from the last class of vessels, due to the rates leviable on such vessels being enhanced in the year for the Eastern group to the maximum amount of the schedule. The payments in dues averaged from 11 to 26 pies per ton at Madras and from 7 to 22 pies per ton at the coast ports.

The following is a statement of 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:—

	Tonnage.	Value of			Duty on		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total of Madras.	1896-97 ...	1,243,423	6,65,41,183	5,81,52,170	12,46,93,353	25,14,170	12,245
	1897-98 ...	1,158,897	6,87,87,036	5,54,14,495	12,42,01,531	28,08,581	16,426
Total of coast ports.	1896-97 ...	5,779,653	4,63,51,233	11,28,03,593	15,91,54,826	3,29,222	7,92,756
	1897-98 ...	5,154,439	5,53,46,420	10,93,95,976	16,47,42,396	4,36,017	7,27,329

The order of coast ports was Tuticorin, Cochin, Calicut, Cocanada, and Mangalore.

Gopalpur.—There was a decrease in both export and import trade, due to famine and to plague at Bombay. Passenger traffic increased in the number that went over to Burma. A number of tie rods of the pier had to be removed as they became detached at one end through surf and rust. *Cocanada.*—The Conservancy Board held 13 meetings. Shipments of jaggery were very small, and consequently there was a large falling off in receipts from shipping fees. The launch *Empress* and the tug *Goddavari* were overhauled and repaired. Wharves and cranes were maintained in good condition. The north groyne extension got damaged in stormy weather and was repaired. *Masulipatam.*—The buoys in the roadstead broke adrift on three occasions, but were replaced in position. The Landing and Shipping Dues Committee held 5 meetings. There were serious defalcations in the Landing and Shipping Dues office, for which the clerk and bill-collector were prosecuted and the former convicted. *Negapatam.*—The wreck-buoy went adrift once, but was recovered and replaced in position. The dredger *Havelock* was hauled up and general repairs carried out. The Landing and Shipping Dues Committee held 9 meetings. A new port boat was provided. *Calicut and Beypore.*—New quarters for the Port officer were completed and taken over. A lighthouse inspector for the West Coast division was stationed at Calicut. 207 pilgrims for Jeddah were embarked from Beypore. Three Indian Marine steamers and one private steamer visited the port in connection with the movement of military reliefs. The pier was taken back from the Pier and Warehouse Company.

Port dues collections fell from Rs. 3,42,798 to Rs. 3,36,784. Fees levied under Acts and overtime fees for Port officers, Conservators, and establishments amounted to Rs. 25,609. Deducting from this sum Rs. 5,634 paid as personal allowance to Port officers and Conservators, and Rs. 9,384 as overtime fees for officers and establishment, there remained a saving of Rs. 10,591 under this head of receipt. The ordinary receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 4,00,167 against Rs. 4,17,462. The charges for the year amounted to Rs. 4,54,989 and included a large contribution to the Harbour Trust Board from Madras Port funds amounting to Rs. 2,44,475. The charges for the previous year were Rs. 5,83,913. The closing balance of Port funds (Act X of 1889) on the 31st March 1898 was Rs. 7,19,051 against Rs. 6,93,200 in the previous year. The surplus was due to the transfer of Rs. 62,000 which stood at credit of Madras and Cochin Pilotage funds to Madras and Western Group Pilotage funds.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS. (1897-98.)

Number
killed.

The number of wild animals destroyed in 1897 amounted, as shown below, to 1,042 or 36 less than in the previous calendar year:—

	1896.	1897.
Elephants	...	...
Tigers	105	110
Panthers and leopards	894	854
Bears	78	78
Hyenas	1	...
Total	1,078	1,042

Rewards

Ganjám and Vizagapatam again contributed the largest number of animals killed, the figures being 247 and 258 against 267 and 301, respectively, in 1896.

The rewards disbursed during the year amounted to Rs. 22,044 against Rupees 22,440 in 1896. The loss of human life caused by wild animals decreased from 295 deaths in 1896 to 234. It was heaviest in Vizagapatam, where 80 persons were killed against 94 in the previous year. The mortality from snake-bite increased from 1,869 persons killed in 1896 to 1,872 in the year under report. The heaviest losses occurred in Tanjore (212), South Arcot (206), Salem (185), Trichinopoly (160), North Arcot (129), Madura (128), Chingleput (109), Gódvári (106) and Coimbatore (101). The total reported mortality among cattle from wild animals and snakes increased from 11,255 in 1896 to 11,856. The heaviest losses occurred in South Canara (3,185), Malabar (1,973), North Arcot (925), Cuddapah (771) and Coimbatore (651).

crops irrigated under major (productive) works and minor works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept; (5) triennial report on the subject of agricultural wages, embodied in the Land Revenue administration report—submitted to Government in March; (6) statement showing the average wages of agricultural labourers, &c., per mensem; (7) season reports in three sections (rainfall, cultivation and prices of food-grains and salt)—monthly; and (8) quarterly and annual reports of cattle mortality.

This was carried on at the College of Agriculture, Saidapet. The Assistant Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India delivered a special course of lectures to the senior class at the college, besides giving instruction in Organic Chemistry to the second-year class. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, also delivered 16 lectures on Physiology to the junior class, and 16 lectures on Veterinary Surgery and Medicine to the senior class, and gave 20 hours' practical instruction during the year to the senior class. The post of Vice-Principal still remains vacant. There were 49 students on the rolls on the 31st March 1898 against 47 on the corresponding date of the previous year. Nearly two-thirds of the students were Brahmins, and nearly one-fourth came from parts outside the Presidency, chiefly from Bombay and Mysore. The practical work of the second-year class consisted chiefly of "field cultivation." An area of two acres was allotted to the students who cultivated this with various crops without any assistance. The students of the senior class made two excursions of agricultural enquiry, viz., to the South Arcot and Coimbatore districts under the superintendence of the farm bailiff, and manager, respectively. 216 horses and ponies, 186 head of cattle, and 210 other animals were treated at the Veterinary hospital. Free quarters for the officer in charge, who is Second Assistant on the teaching staff of the college, have been sanctioned by Government. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, has been directed to inspect the hospital frequently, while at head-quarters. The total number of former students of the college who were employed in the Revenue Department at the close of the year was 102, 41 of them being Revenue Inspectors. In the Forest Department under Government, and elsewhere, 43 were employed, and in the Educational Department, as teachers of Agriculture, 16, whilst the number engaged in direct connection with agriculture and veterinary practice was 98. The total number that had gone through the course at the College of Agriculture at the close of the year under report was 413.

In a circular, dated the 18th November 1895, the Government of India called for a limited list of railway projects arranged in the order of their value for protecting the tracts traversed by them from famine and asked for certain information indicating their protective value. The list and the information asked for were submitted during the year, and the undermentioned railways have been selected as the most important for famine protective purposes in this Presidency:—(1) Hospet-Kotturu *via* Narayanadevarakeri, in Bellary; (2) Kalikiri-Ráyachóti, in Cuddapah; (3) Morappur-Dharmapuri, in Salem; (4) Tiruppattúr-Krishnagiri, in Salem; (5) Bellary-Rayadrug, in Bellary; and (6) Narasaraopet-Pondugal, in Kistna.

Protective
measures.

GOVERNMENT HORTICULTURE. (1897-98.)

The rainfall for the year was 51.02 inches. From December to the end of March no rain fell, which necessitated a large force of coolies being regularly employed watering plants. The year under review was one of steady work with a view to improving the Government Botanic gardens. The judicious thinning out of useless and unsightly tree and shrubs was proceeded with; and a good deal of planting around out-houses in the garden, and on the steep slopes to the north of the nursery, was done. The beds and borders on the band-stand terrace were dug over, manured, and replanted. The lawns in the lower part of the garden were manured with a view to improving their appearance. The work of eradicating the noxious weed (*Polygonum tomentosum*) was proceeded with. 275 yards of wire fencing were erected on the boundaries of the garden; 600 yards of new paths were made, and 200 yards of old paths were closed. The flower beds throughout the

Gardens.

garden were kept in fair order; and the conservatory was kept filled with an assortment of flowering and foliage plants throughout the year. The nurseries and the contents of the glass-houses have undergone a thorough overhauling and some improvement has been effected in them. The lawns, flower garden and Lucerne garden in the Government House gardens received due attention and were kept in order during the year. 768 yards of paths winding up the steep hill through the indigenous forest to the north-east of the house were also made and seats placed at intervals on the paths. Some dead and dying trees and branches were cut down in the Stone House Park, and the weeding and hedge-trimming were attended to as usual. Nothing was spent on the Church Hill Park during the year. Some trees and shrubs were planted with the object of hiding the bare-looking buildings about Crewe Hall; and the hedge-clipping and weeding were done as usual in the Crewe and Ottley Hall Estates. A portion of the sweet-flag growing in the swamp was sold. Sim's Park was kept in good order during the year. A good many trees were cut away in places to make room for others, and to open up the park a little more. The cultivated portions of the Burliyar garden were dug over repeatedly during the year, and 70 cart-loads of manure purchased and conveyed to the garden. Nothing was done to the Gúdálúr garden during the year as it is to be given up.

Library. Some works, the purchase of which was sanctioned in January 1897, were received in May.

Financial. The budget estimate of receipts was Rs. 3,550, the revised estimate Rs. 3,500 and the actuals were Rs. 3,500-15-5. No drugs were sold during the year. The budget estimate of expenditure sanctioned by Government was Rs. 27,027, and the actuals amounted to Rs. 23,739-6-6.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA. (1897-98.)

Season and rainfall. During the year under review, the comparative failure of the north-east monsoon and the prolonged drought from the beginning of December to the end of March made the season an unfavourable one to the growth and condition of the cinchonas. The rainfall during the year was as follows:—(a) *Dodabetta*—52.44 inches against 65.52 in 1896-97; (b) *Nedivattam*—107.64 against 134.06; and (c) *Hooker*—93.90 against 77.44.

Financial. The receipts aggregated Rs. 97,545-5-2 against an expenditure of Rupees 96,299-1-4.

Permanent plantations. The condition of the Dodabetta estate continued to be very satisfactory. The growth of shoots from coppiced stools, though good on some parts of the estate, was not so satisfactory on other parts. During the year, 47,364 plants were put out to replace vacancies on the old estate, and a plot of about two acres was cleared and planted with plants raised from Jamaica seed to admit of a comparison being made between plants grown on virgin soil and those grown on old cinchona land. At Nedivattam a liberal system of cultivation was carried out, with the result that the older trees on the estate responded well, retaining a healthy, vigorous appearance throughout the dry season and not being injured by the drought. Three plots were weeded five times during the year, six plots were weeded twice, and the remaining plots were all deeply dug, before the dry weather set in. 75,216 plants were put out on the old estate to replace vacancies, and a small piece of new land was planted with 454 plants to admit of a comparison with plants grown on old cinchona land. The condition of the *Hooker* estate, which was in the charge of the Superintendent of Nedivattam during the year, improved considerably, the whole estate having been well cultivated. The change in the supervision resulted in a saving to Government of Rs. 3,168-11-4. Those trees which were growing on ridges and poor soil and were not making a satisfactory growth were coppiced, and 65,300 lb. of bark were taken from 50,370 trees. Nearly the whole of this estate is growing a second crop of cinchona, and the trees thus grown are inferior in vitality to those grown on virgin soil.

The crop harvested during the year was 128,349 lb., and 108,934 lb. were purchased from private growers, making 237,283 lb.; the balance in stock at the end of last year was 246,751 lb., making in all 484,034 lb. Of this quantity 241,895 lb. were used in the factory and sales to medical depots, &c., and there remained in stock at the close of the year 242,139 lb. Government having sanctioned the purchase of bark from the private growers, 108,934 lb. were purchased for Rs. 23,999-6-5, or at an average rate per lb. of As. 3-6-29 pies. From this quantity 4,312 lb. 5 oz. of quinine and 1,845 lb. of febrifuge were obtained, or 6,157 lb. 5 oz. of alkaloids, giving 3.95 per cent. of quinine and 1.69 per cent. of febrifuge, or 5.64 per cent. of total alkaloids.

The loss at sea on the 8th April 1897 of 15 tons of fusel-oil and 4 tons of sulphuric acid necessitated the suspension of quinine manufacture for some months. A fresh supply of fusel-oil was at once telegraphed for, and the manufacture of quinine was started on the 17th September. The manufacture of febrifuge by the acid process was started on the 1st June, and 4,304 lb. of febrifuge were extracted from 114,650 lb. of red bark. The cost of manufacturing each pound of alkaloid was Rs. 7-3-3 against Rs. 8-2-2 last year, and deducting the cost of the raw material, it was Rs. 2-0-7 against Rs. 2-7-7 last year. The crown barks treated yielded an average of 4.04 per cent. of sulphate of quinine and 1.65 per cent. of febrifuge, while the red barks gave 3.75 per cent. febrifuge. The quantity of quinine manufactured during the year was 5,092 lb., and this, with that in stock at the end of last year, viz., 4,862½ lb., made 9,954½ lb. in all. Of this quantity 6,336½ lb. were issued to the Medical Stores depots of Madras, Bombay, Punjab and Mysore, local fund and municipal dispensaries, jails, Native states, the public, &c., and there remained in stock at the end of the year 3,618 lb. Of febrifuge there was manufactured during the year 6,389 lb.; the stock at the close of last year was 1,226½ lb.;—total 7,615½ lb. Of this 1,955½ lb. were issued to the Medical Stores depots of Bombay, local fund and municipal dispensaries, Native states and the public, and there remained 5,660 lb. in stock at the close of the year.

There has been a further falling off in the number of quinine packets indented for by Collectors of the several districts during the year, only 1,050 having been issued as against 1,335 in the previous year and 2,399 in the year before. The price of each packet was raised from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0 in December last. On the other hand there was a great expansion in the sales to post-masters, the number being 8,605 against 4,126 in 1896-97. In December 1897 the price of each packet was raised from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0 and the price of each powder from 2 pies to 3 pies.

FORESTS.

(1ST JULY 1897 TO 30TH JUNE 1898.)

In Ganjám the revenue under usufruct of toddy-yielding trees in reserved forests and Government waste lands was small, and it is reported that in the Berhampur and Chicacole taluks zemindars and other proprietors charge less than the Government rates. The realizations under the new system were not as satisfactory as they were under the old system, in Anantapur the revenue realized being Rs. 11,550 against Rs. 29,553 in the previous year. In North Arcot fixed fees were levied on only a few trees in the reserved forests and the introduction of the system was postponed to 1899-1900. In Madura there were scarcely any toddy-yielding trees in reserved forests. There were no bidders for the right of tapping the trees on Government waste and poramboke. The timber transit rules in Ganjám had a good effect on the revenue, but led to forest offences in the shape of forging Government hammer marks. The Vizianagram estate forest rules gave no trouble, and proved suitable, while those sanctioned for the Jeypore estate were found not altogether suited to the circumstances of the country. A revised set of draft rules have since been submitted to Government for approval. The rules under sections 35 and 36 for the Kurnool district worked satisfactorily, and the North Coimbatore sandalwood transit rules have had the effect of checking,

though not absolutely stopping, the illicit trade in the wood. Timber transit rules, under sections 35 and 36 of the Forest Act, were sanctioned during the year for the districts of Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, South Canara, Kistna and Gódvári. Those for Malabar have since been published, and those for Tinnevely await the sanction of Government. Revised drift timber rules for Gódvári were also approved by Government, as well as rules regulating the rights of Chenchus in the Nallamalai forests in Kurnool. The Forest Manual, which awaited the approval of Government at the close of the previous year, was issued during the year. One deputy ranger from the Central Circle, and 3 from the Northern Circle, were deputed to Dehra Dun for training. Two returned from the school to the Southern Circle with ranger's certificate, and 1 to the Northern Circle. The conduct and work of the subordinate executive and protective staff is still not as good as is desirable. Among others 1 ranger was suspended, 2 rangers reduced, and 2 deputy rangers dismissed. Health was generally bad. The number of elephants borne at the close of the year on the strength of the Department was 52 against 62 in the previous year. 10 were captured during the year, 13 sold, and 2 died.

Areas and
boundaries.

The area of reserved forests and reserved lands at the beginning and at the end of the year under report as well as the changes that have taken place during the year is abstracted in the subjoined statement:—

Classes of forests.	Area on 1st July 1897.	Added during the year 1897-98.	Excluded during the year 1897-98.	Net increase or decrease.	Area on 30th June 1898.
<i>Northern Circle.</i>	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.
Reserved forests	4,445 {	* 4 † 371	* 18 ‡ 28 § 15 ¶ 371	+ 357	4,802
Reserved lands	2,114 {	* 19 † 385	* 1 ‡ 28 § 15 ¶ 371	- 11	2,103
Total ...	6,559	779	433	+ 346	6,905
<i>Central Circle.</i>					
Reserved forests	5,340 {	* 2 † 231	* 2 ‡ 10	+ 219	5,565
Reserved lands	1,513 {	* 16 † 61	* 8 ‡ 80 § 9 ¶ 231	- 251	1,262
Total ...	6,859	308	340	- 32	6,827
<i>Southern Circle.</i>					
Reserved forests	3,347 {	* 25 † 50	* 10 ‡ 4	+ 61	3,408
Reserved lands	2,142 {	* 8 † 35	* 17 ‡ 5 § 50	- 29	2,113
Total ...	5,489	118	86	+ 32	5,521
<i>Total.</i>					
Reserved forests	13,138 {	* 29 † 652	* 30 ‡ 14	+ 637	13,775
Reserved lands	5,769 {	* 43 † 481	* 9 ‡ 125 § 29 ¶ 652	- 291	5,478
Grand Total ...	18,907	1,205	859	+ 346	19,253

* Rectification of area. † Disafforested or unreserved. ‡ Excluded at settlement.
 ‡ Transferred from reserved lands. § Newly-constituted reserved lands. ¶ Transferred to reserved forests.

There was a net increase of 346 square miles in the total area brought under the Forest Act against a decrease of 171 square miles during 1896-97. The largest addition to the area was in Kurnool, where 276 square miles were newly notified by the Collector as reserved lands under section 26, and 76 square miles of unreserved land constituted as proposed reserves under section 4. In Cuddapah, the Nilgiris Gódvári, Chingleput and Kistna, 49, 34, 22, 12 and 10 square miles, respectively, were added, but these additions were more than counterbalanced by the exclusions in other districts. As a result of the joint report of the Collector and the Conservator, on the subject of reservation in Salem, 41 square miles of lands notified under section 4 were abandoned during the year. A considerable portion of the extent which remained as reserved lands under the rules under section 26 at the end of 1896-97 in Kurnool, Kistna and Cuddapah was notified under section 4 during the year. The increase in the area of reserved forests occurred mainly in the districts of Ganjam, Gódvári, Kistna and Kurnool in the Northern Circle, and Cuddapah and South Arcot in the Central Circle. In Salem two surveyors were at work during the year in surveying the extent of the enclosures erroneously included by the Survey of India Party in calculating the area of blocks mapped by that party. The work was not completed as the services of one of the surveyors had to be dispensed with in the middle of the year, owing to the unreliable nature of his work. The percentage of the area brought under the Forest Act in each district to district area, and to unoccupied lands, is shown in the following statement:—

Districts.	Reserved forests and reserved lands.			Percentage of reserves to district areas excluding zamindari and whole inam villages.	Percentage of reserves to other than occupied area.
	Reserved forests under Act V. of 1882.	Reserved lands.	Total of reserves.		
<i>Northern Circle.</i>	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.		
Ganjam	245	318	563	12.69	14.69
Vizagapatam	137	276	413	29.97	37.10
Gódvári	844	126	970	24.39	40.01
Kistna	706	456	1,162	20.69	47.95
Kurnool	1,962	708	2,670	39.27	56.11
Bellary	458	157	615	13.26	31.63
Anantapur	450	62	512	11.20	21.30
Total ...	4,802	2,103	6,905	21.98	36.54
<i>Central Circle.</i>					
Cuddapah	1,651	749	2,400	31.70	44.13
Nellore	554	126	680	16.69	29.43
Chingleput	201	14	215	10.49	21.03
North Arcot	1,047	82	1,129	28.91	44.74
South Arcot	676	35	711	14.30	28.41
Salem	1,226	170	1,396	25.89	43.26
Trichinopoly	192	86	278	10.35	27.12
Tanjore	18	...	18	0.72	2.54
Total ...	5,565	1,262	6,827	20.60	36.40
<i>Southern Circle.</i>					
South Canara	166	957	1,123	28.92	35.09
Malabar	197	405	602	10.81	15.15
The Nilgiris	358	125	483	50.47	74.53
Coimbatore	1,708	568	2,276	31.19	66.24
Madura	567	46	613	18.89	39.29
Tinnevely	412	12	424	11.88	33.41
Total ...	3,408	2,113	5,521	22.52	39.19
Grand Total ...	13,775	5,478	19,253	21.62	37.21

The percentage of the area reserved to the unoccupied lands has slightly risen from 36.46 to 37.21. The decrease in the area of unoccupied lands contributed in a small degree to the increase in the percentage.

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

Forest settlements.

Circle.	Area of reserved lands.					Area brought under Chapter II of the Madras Forest Act.				
	On 1st July 1897.	Added during 1897-98.	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 1897.	Added during 1897-98.	Total.	Constituted reserved forests during 1897-98, or otherwise disposed of.	Balance notified under section 4, but not constituted reserved forest on 1st July 1898.
	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.
Northern ...	2,114	404	2,518	415	2,103	1,373	343 * + 13	1,729	371 + 7 + 15	1,336
Central ...	1,513	77	1,590	328	1,262	1,244	118	1,362	231 + 50 + 9	1,072
Southern ...	2,142	43	2,185	72	2,113	1,413	54 * + 9	1,476	50 + 2 + 5	1,419
Total ...	5,769	524	6,293	815	5,478	4,030	537	4,567	740	3,827

* Rectification of area.

† Initial notifications cancelled.

‡ Excluded at settlement.

Demarcation.

1,456 miles of preliminary and 1,973 miles of permanent demarcation were completed during the year at an average cost of Rs. 3-7-10 and Rs. 11-3-10, respectively, per mile. The re-clearance of 2,804 miles of old lines was also effected at a cost of Rs. 10,609.

Surveys and working plans.

The combined Parties Nos. 9 and 19, Survey of India, commenced field work between the first week of September and the last week of October 1897. The work during the year under report was confined to five districts, and the year's outturn is shown in the following statement :—

Districts.	Triangulation.	Traversing.	Topography.	
			Total.	Reserved forests.
	SQ. MLS.	L. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.
Kurnool ...	720	79	214	214
Cuddapah ...	900	219	...	...
South Arcot ...	...	74	170	161
Salem ...	...	53	366	366
Coimbatore ...	1,711	287	300	300
Total ...	3,331	712	1,050	1,041
Total for the preceding year ...	2,450	1,252	1,147	811

The total cost of the combined parties, after deduction of the Government of India contribution, amounted to Rs. 1,00,507 against Rs. 82,638 in the previous year. Departmentally a staff of temporary surveyors and draughtsmen was employed, in connection with the survey and mapping of proposed reserves and boundaries.

In the Northern Circle 218 miles were thus surveyed and mapped departmentally in Ganjam, and the boundaries of two other reserves, for which there were only inaccurate enlargements from the one-inch scale, were also surveyed. In Górávari the work consisted of the survey of 277 miles, and in Kistna of the survey and mapping of one reserve covering 20 square miles. In Kurnool the surveyor continued to survey the enclosures of the Eastern Nallamalai blocks. Two reserves and one proposed reserve were also surveyed. In the Central Circle the departmental survey was confined to the Salem district. It consisted of the survey of lands comprised in five leases for coffee plantations on the Shevaroy Hills, and of the enclosures in certain reserves in three taluks. In the Southern Circle there were two departmental surveyors at work in South Canara, besides another whose services were placed at the disposal of the Forest Settlement-officer for survey and correction of boundaries. The work done by the former consisted of the survey of 147 miles of survey with chain and compass, and the demarcation of twelve blocks and preparing maps thereof. In North Malabar the services of a departmental surveyor were placed at the disposal of the Special Forest Settlement-officer for the purposes of surveying and demarcating the portion of the hills in Periya and Kanoth adjudged by the High Court to Bavoti Hadji. The surveyor was also engaged in surveying the enclosures in the Kanoth and Kanoth extension proposed reserves, and the length of boundary line surveyed was about 37 miles. In Tinnevely a district surveyor was engaged in surveying a coffee estate which forms an enclosure to the Nángunéri reserve.

The particulars of cases relating to prosecutions for breaches of Forest laws during the year under report, and the preceding year, are summarised in the following statement :—

Forest offences.

Circle.	Year.	Number of cases pending at commencement of the year.	New cases of the year.					Total cases.	Cases pending at close of year.
			Injury by fire.	Unauthorised felling, &c.	Illicit grazing.	Other offences.	Total new cases.		
Northern ...	1896-97 ...	567	33	2,268	913	398	3,612	4,179	710
	1897-98 ...	710	17	2,672	1,384	369	4,442	5,152	665
	Difference ...	+ 143	- 16	+ 404	+ 471	- 29	+ 830	+ 973	- 45
Central ...	1896-97 ...	595	22	2,629	2,745	200	5,596	6,191	682
	1897-98 ...	682	53	3,710	3,825	377	7,965	8,647	1,054
	Difference ...	+ 87	+ 31	+ 1,081	+ 1,080	+ 177	+ 2,369	+ 2,456	+ 372
Southern ...	1896-97 ...	418	43	1,050	814	523	2,430	2,848	384
	1897-98 ...	384	42	1,525	762	257	2,596	2,970	462
	Difference ...	- 34	- 1	+ 475	- 53	- 266	+ 156	+ 122	+ 78
Presidency.	1896-97 ...	1,580	98	5,947	4,472	1,121	11,638	13,218	1,776
	1897-98 ...	1,776	112	7,907	5,971	1,003	14,993	* 16,769	2,181
	Difference ...	+ 196	+ 14	+ 1,960	+ 1,499	- 118	+ 3,355	+ 3,551	+ 405

* Petty offences in South Canara let off with a warning, have not been included.

Taking the Presidency as a whole, there was an increase under every head except "other offences," and the total number of new cases during the year increased by 28.8 per cent. As regards the circles individually there was an increase of 22.9 per cent. in the Northern Circle, 42.3 per cent. in the Central Circle, and 6.4 per cent. in the Southern Circle. The number of cases of injury by fire diminished in the Northern Circle. The increase under "unauthorized felling" was spread over all the circles. Under "grazing without permission," the number of cases increased by about 51 and 39 per cent. in the Northern and Central Circles and diminished slightly in the Southern Circle. "Other offences" decreased in the Northern and Southern Circles, notably in the latter, and increased in the Central Circle.

The results of the measures adopted for the protection of forests from fire are shown in the following statement :—

Protection from fire.

Circles.	During 1896-97.			During 1897-98.		
	Area attempted in square miles.	Percentage of area attempted which escaped fire.	Average cost per square mile.	Area attempted in square miles.	Percentage of area attempted which escaped fire.	Average cost per square mile.
Northern	1,158	98	Rs. A. P. 9 14 1	1,069	94	Rs. A. P. 9 0 4
Central	2,362	98.5	5 14 7	2,379	96.7	5 9 8
Southern	1,848	99	7 8 1	1,873	89.7	7 3 7
Total	5,363	98.6	7 5 5	5,321	93.6	6 13 9

The area attempted to be protected was slightly larger than that in the previous year in the Central and Southern Circles, but fell short, by 89 square miles, in the Northern Circle, and 42 square miles for the Presidency. The amount expended during the year was Rs. 36,515 against Rs. 39,343 in the preceding year. The percentage of area burnt to area attempted to be protected was 6 in the Northern, 3.3 in the Central and 10.3 in the Southern Circles, against 2, 1.5 and 1, respectively, in the preceding year, and 10.5, 4 and 7 in the year before that.

Grazing.

The receipts from grazing during the year were Rs. 3,64,045 against Rs. 3,76,354 in the previous year, the Southern Circle alone showing an increase. In Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, and in the Udayagiri and Atmakuru taluks of the Nellore district, the reserved forests were open to free grazing more or less during the first quarter of the year under report. The total area of reserved forests and reserved lands was 19,253 square miles. In 1,792 square miles grazing was closed to all animals throughout the year, 300 square miles in the Northern, 284 in the Central and 1,208 in the Southern Circles, against 311, 243 and 1,213 square miles, respectively, in the previous year.

Natural reproduction.

Cattle, fires and incomplete protection continue to retard natural reproduction, but taking the Presidency as a whole, the progress under this head may be regarded as somewhat satisfactory. Reproduction of sal in Ganjam continued excellent. In Vizagapatam the rapid growth of *Chloroxylon swietenia* from coppice was noticeable in all the coupes. In Gódvári there was a prolific young growth of many useful species, particularly those of *Tectona grandis*, *Terminalia tomentosa* and *Hardwickia binata*. In the Peddapuram range reproduction of *Xylia chloroxylon* and *Anogeissus* was very promising. The coppice growth of *Acacia Arabica* in the Kuragalla reserve in Kistna was very encouraging, and there was also a good crop of seedlings and root-suckers. In Cuddapah the year was a bad one for reproduction both from seed and coppice, owing to the drought, which necessitated reserves being thrown open for free grazing of cattle. Satinwood (*Chloroxylon swietenia*) appeared, however, to have invariably coppiced well, without being affected by the season at which it was cut. In South Canara the coppice growth continued to be excellent, and regeneration from seed in the catechu blocks was also good. In North Malabar it is reported that all the young teak shoots of 1895-96 had been burnt, but they were again springing up. In South Coimbatore large numbers of seedlings of *Tectona grandis* were observed springing up in the Tunacadavu range on areas which fires had passed. The coppice overgrowth in Aiyarangal continued excellent, but that in Chinnar working-circle was irregular; good in some parts and poor in others. In the deciduous forests of Madura containing timber, reproduction from seed was very poor, on account of the thinness of the forest, and the rank grass fires. In Tinnevely reproduction from coppice was satisfactory throughout the district.

Communications and buildings.

The following statement shows the outlay incurred on communications and buildings during the year under report, as compared with the previous year :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Roads and bridges	Rs. 47,268	Rs. 33,689
Buildings	48,342	44,205
Other works	4,223	5,783

The expenditure on roads amounted in the Northern Circle to Rs. 11,649, in the Central Circle to Rs. 7,010 and in the Southern Circle to Rs. 15,030. There was a general decrease under this head and under buildings, and an increase under other works. Forty miles of new roads were constructed in Kistna, 6 in Gódvári, and 4 in Kurnool.

The subjoined abstract shows the total yield under timber and other produce during the year, as compared with the results of the previous year :—

Yield and working.

	Timber (in cubic feet) including sandalwood.		Fuel (in cubic feet).		Bamboos (in numbers).		Minor produce (gross value in rupees).	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
By Government agency ...	449,998	412,399	2,450,068	2,086,473	229,852	258,738	47,746	50,921
By purchasers (including confiscations) ...	2,107,635	2,142,931	9,467,371	9,573,202	30,437,257	28,833,424	* 852,453	* 905,832
By free grants ...	82,951	62,652	7,212	5,168	157,961	203,573	1,773	1,829
By right-holders ...	1,702	1,811	257,541	257,585	21,614	21,314	40,767	40,411
Total ...	2,642,276	2,619,793	12,182,192	11,922,428	30,846,684	29,317,049	942,739	998,993
Increase or decrease in 1897-98 as compared with 1896-97 ...	...	- 22,483	...	- 259,764	...	- 1,529,635	...	+ 56,254
Percentage of increase or decrease over the previous year's total ...	...	- .8	...	- 2.1	...	- 4.9	...	+ .5.9

* Includes grazing fees.

The sale of produce collected departmentally realized Rs. 4,78,301 against Rs. 4,25,607 in the previous year and was made up as follows: timber Rs. 2,29,669, fuel Rs. 1,75,419, bamboos Rs. 9,223, sandalwood Rs. 83,699, and minor produce Rs. 32,291. There was a slight decrease in the rate of the cost of collection for timber, and increase for fuel, sandalwood and minor produces. The revenue derived from produce removed by purchasers was Rs. 16,17,729 against Rs. 15,53,365 in the previous year. The subjoined abstract shows the quantity and value of timber and other produce removed by purchasers, as compared with those of the preceding year :—

	During 1896-97.			During 1897-98.		
	Quantity.	Amount of sales.	Average.	Quantity.	Amount of sales.	Average.
Northern Circle.						
Timber C. ft.	1,078,313	Rs. 1,08,811	Rs. A. P. 0 1 7	967,369	1,08,203	0 1 9
Firewood	2,425,998	55,510	0 0 4	2,077,816	47,746	0 0 4
Bamboos No.	15,905,473	69,664	0 0 1	12,264,891	61,930	0 0 1
Grass and grazing	...	1,23,939	...	...	1,10,463	...
Minor produce	...	1,58,319	...	...	2,46,345	...
Total	...	5,16,243	...	...	5,74,687	...
Central Circle.						
Timber C. ft.	811,280	89,956	0 1 9	778,857	92,589	0 1 11
Firewood	3,859,689	1,30,828	0 0 7	4,059,078	1,56,964	0 0 7
Bamboos No.	12,442,370	91,468	0 0 1	12,303,451	98,693	0 0 2
Grass and grazing	...	1,78,438	...	...	1,76,968	...
Minor produce	...	2,19,072	...	...	2,13,738	...
Total	...	7,09,762	...	...	7,38,952	...
Southern Circle.						
Timber C. ft.	154,039	47,041	0 4 10	344,351	48,393	0 2 3
Firewood	3,137,739	90,505	0 0 6	3,357,082	73,761	0 0 4
Bamboos No.	2,065,094	18,149	0 0 2	4,178,232	24,079	0 0 1
Grass and grazing	...	71,117	...	...	76,614	...
Minor produce	...	1,00,548	...	...	81,243	...
Total	...	3,27,360	...	...	3,04,090	...
Presidency.						
Timber C. ft.	2,043,632	2,45,808	0 1 11	2,090,577	2,49,185	0 1 11
Firewood	9,423,426	2,70,843	0 0 6	9,493,976	2,78,471	0 0 6
Bamboos No.	30,412,937	1,79,281	0 0 1	28,746,574	1,84,702	0 0 1
Grass and grazing	...	3,73,494	...	...	3,64,045	...
Minor produce	...	4,77,939	...	...	5,41,326	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Sales	...	15,53,365	...	...	16,17,729	...

Financial
results.

The subjoined table shows the financial results of the year, compared with those of 1896-97. The results show a decrease of Rs. 38,415 in the net revenue :—

Forest year.	Circle.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Net results.
			A. "Conservancy and works."	B. "Establishments."	Total.	
1896-97	Northern	Rs. 5,97,422	Rs. 2,42,025	Rs. 2,23,255	Rs. 4,65,280	+ 1,32,142
	Central	3,48,547	3,06,570	2,78,212	5,84,782	+ 3,63,765
	Southern	6,42,948	2,79,605	2,58,210	5,37,815	+ 1,05,133
	Total	21,88,917	8,28,200	7,59,677	15,87,877	+ 6,01,040
1897-98	Northern	5,99,670	2,06,027	2,61,999	4,68,026	+ 1,31,644
	Central	8,88,834	2,78,206	2,78,281	5,56,487	+ 3,32,347
	Southern	6,62,610	2,84,977	2,78,999	5,63,976	+ 98,634
	Total	21,51,114	7,69,210	8,19,279	15,88,489	+ 5,62,625

The receipts of the year, compared with that of the previous year, fell by Rs. 37,803. The total expenditure under "Conservancy and Works" was less than that of the previous year by Rs. 58,990. The cost of establishment increased by Rs. 59,602, due mainly to the re-organization of the executive establishment. The following districts contributed chiefly to the net surplus: Salem over 24 per cent., Bellary 10, North Arcot and South Malabar 9 each, and Anantapur 8.

TRADE. (1897-98.)

Total Trade.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency in the year 1897-98, exclusive of treasure and transactions on account of Government, amounted to 28 crores and 89½ lakhs, against 28 crores and 38½ lakhs in the preceding year, thus showing a rise of 51 lakhs. The figures for the last 23 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	16,82,25,102	25,95,05,007
1878-79	9,60,69,257	8,39,95,257	18,00,64,514
1879-80	11,01,85,939	6,93,76,528	17,95,62,467
1880-81	10,70,66,223	7,50,92,550	18,21,58,783
1881-82	11,01,94,743	7,33,24,262	18,35,19,005
1882-83	11,86,93,014	8,21,38,862	20,08,31,876
1883-84	13,26,11,353	8,75,15,274	22,01,26,627
1884-85	13,03,37,106	9,14,16,146	22,17,53,252
1885-86	12,50,78,935	8,84,44,996	21,35,23,931
1886-87	13,28,82,602	9,73,49,048	23,02,31,650
1887-88	14,17,80,929	9,78,85,102	23,96,66,031
1888-89	15,02,01,892	10,12,73,968	25,14,75,860
1889-90	16,11,92,908	11,04,57,422	27,16,50,330
1890-91	15,64,96,304	11,97,12,235	27,62,08,539
1891-92	15,80,09,782	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
1896-97	17,09,55,763	11,28,92,416	28,38,48,179
1897-98	16,48,10,471	12,41,33,456	28,89,43,927

Compared with the previous year, the exports show a decrease of over 61½ lakhs and the imports an increase of over 1 crore and 12½ 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 are increases of 15½ lakhs under the first head and 44½ lakhs under the second, and decreases of 4½ lakhs under the third and 4 lakhs under the fourth, leaving a net increase of 51 lakhs :—

TRADE.

		1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98	
		Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
Trade with foreign countries.	Exports	Rs. 12,81,23,527	59.62	Rs. 11,83,17,868	62.20	Rs. 11,41,27,684	61.63
	Imports	5,69,38,633		5,82,37,435		6,39,48,532	
	Total	18,50,62,160	...	17,65,55,303	...	17,80,76,216	...
Trade with British ports in other Presidencies.	Exports	3,38,75,114	26.20	2,97,23,392	23.02	2,81,13,134	24.17
	Imports	4,74,49,982		3,56,33,959		4,17,13,499	
	Total	8,13,25,096	...	6,53,57,351	...	6,98,26,633	...
Trade with Indian ports not British.	Exports	54,25,181	1.98	51,36,201	2.05	46,05,815	1.84
	Imports	7,26,149		6,71,966		7,16,477	
	Total	61,51,330	...	58,08,167	...	53,22,292	...
Total	Exports	16,74,23,822	87.80	15,31,77,461	87.27	14,68,46,633	87.64
	Imports	10,51,14,764		9,45,43,360		10,63,78,508	
Total, External trade		27,25,38,586	...	24,77,20,821	...	25,32,25,141	...
Interport trade, i.e., the trade within the Presidency.	Exports	1,83,00,812	12.20	1,77,78,302	12.78	1,79,63,838	12.86
	Imports	1,95,61,867		1,83,49,056		1,77,54,948	
	Total	3,78,62,679	...	3,61,27,358	...	3,57,18,786	...
Grand Total	Exports	18,57,24,634	...	17,09,55,763	...	16,48,10,471	...
	Imports	12,46,76,631		11,28,92,416		12,41,33,456	
Total		31,04,01,265	100	28,38,48,179	100	28,89,43,927	100

The total value of the external trade amounted to Rs. 25,32,25,141, and was composed of Rs. 14,68,46,633 worth of exports and Rs. 10,63,78,508 worth of imports.

The following statements show excess of exports or imports including treasure and Government transactions, in external trade, foreign and coasting, for the last five years for :—

(i) The Presidency, (ii) The Madras Port, (iii) The East Coast districts excluding Madras Port, (iv) The West Coast districts.

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.	Excess of imports over exports.
<i>The Presidency.</i>				
1893-94	Rs. 11,32,31,220	Rs. 15,01,39,107	Rs. 3,69,07,887	...
1894-95	11,72,75,091	16,57,50,803	4,84,75,712	...
1895-96	11,21,91,250	17,25,57,203	6,03,65,953	...
1896-97	10,40,33,376	15,49,47,246	5,09,13,870	...
1897-98	11,82,15,406	14,88,08,379	3,05,92,973	...
<i>The Madras Port.</i>				
1893-94	6,58,12,640	5,64,59,116	...	93,53,524
1894-95	7,12,90,091	5,86,49,310	...	1,26,40,781
1895-96	6,19,86,463	6,91,45,568	71,59,105	...
1896-97	6,83,48,777	5,75,69,864	...	1,07,78,913
1897-98	6,90,37,966	5,43,31,979	...	1,42,05,987
<i>The East Coast Districts (excluding the Madras port).</i>				
1893-94	2,79,19,786	5,01,75,567	2,22,55,781	...
1894-95	2,35,62,079	5,71,16,589	3,35,54,490	...
1895-96	2,57,26,913	5,31,34,338	2,74,07,425	...
1896-97	1,82,54,740	5,64,03,706	3,81,48,966	...
1897-98	2,89,14,535	5,09,43,818	2,20,29,283	...
<i>The West Coast Districts.</i>				
1893-94	1,94,98,794	4,35,04,424	2,40,05,630	...
1894-95	2,24,22,921	4,99,84,924	2,75,62,003	...
1895-96	2,44,77,874	6,02,77,297	3,57,99,423	...
1896-97	1,74,29,859	4,09,73,676	2,35,43,817	...
1897-98	2,02,62,905	4,30,32,582	2,27,69,677	...

It is clear from the above statements that the balance of trade among ports was against the Madras port alone, where imports have exceeded exports during the last five years except in 1895-96; further that there was in 1897-98 a decrease of over 27½ lakhs in the exports from Madras and of 54½ lakhs in those from the other East Coast districts, while there was an increase of 20½ lakhs in the exports from the West Coast districts. The idea that trade is being diverted to the West Coast from the East has apparently no reasonable basis.

The subjoined statement shows the value of the trade (merchandise only) with the several continents during the last two years :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
With Europe	Rs. 12,34,71,124	Rs. 11,96,04,541
With Africa and adjacent islands	42,02,777	48,86,182
With America	86,18,625	65,10,636
With Asia	3,96,25,013	4,64,63,210
With Australia	6,37,764	6,11,647
Total ...	17,65,55,303	17,80,76,216

The total value of the trade of the Presidency with foreign countries thus showed an increase of Rs. 15,20,913 or '86 per cent. The large expansion in the trade with Asia, caused by increased exports to Ceylon, and the increase in the trade with Africa were partly counterbalanced by decreases in the trade with Europe and America. The following statement shows the value of the merchandise interchanged in the last two years with the principal countries with which the ports of this Presidency have commercial relations :—

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.			
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.		
				Foreign.	Indian.	Total.
Europe.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
United Kingdom	4,49,41,224	4,82,34,035	5,17,59,196	2,30,419	4,91,78,906	4,94,09,325
Austria-Hungary	1,75,735	3,25,213	16,67,089	166	8,70,583	8,70,749
Belgium	22,20,902	19,25,948	21,70,798	4,786	17,33,439	17,38,225
Denmark	4,559	3,161	...	...	...	...
France	18,72,732	16,05,819	1,13,20,040	3,648	85,43,953	85,47,601
Germany	7,65,291	6,78,280	27,77,761	432	26,65,827	26,66,259
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	27,861	63,015	1,94,741	...	1,65,746	1,65,746
Italy	1,09,492	1,06,886	6,83,755	1,125	3,91,453	3,92,578
Malta	...	258	10,761	...	14,575	14,575
Norway	2,20,846	1,31,711	...	...	...	...
Portugal	23,494	23,873	...	...	...	...
Russia	14,11,132	20,87,806	5,75,529	...	29,700	29,700
Spain	42,039	53,765	98,539	...	59,044	59,044
Sweden	2,87,670	4,23,098	1,07,000	...	27,000	27,000
Turkey	...	...	2,888	...	13,871	13,871
Other countries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,21,03,027	5,56,69,868	7,13,68,097	2,40,576	6,36,94,097	6,39,34,673
Africa and Adjacent Islands.						
Abyssinia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Colony	...	...	6,960	...	3,534	3,534
Eastern Coast of Africa. { Mosambique	...	...	...	...	240	240
{ Zanzibar	...	...	4,701	...	4,333	4,333
{ Other ports	...	...	908	...	1,643	1,643
Egypt	1,885	5,836	29,93,069	12,479	41,14,780	41,27,259
Madagascar	...	...	...	...	600	600
Mauritius	1,136	3,074	8,66,406	200	5,66,734	5,66,934
Natal	20	...	1,59,072	352	1,70,217	1,70,569
Réunion (Bourbon)	...	...	1,64,120	...	...	...
Saint Helena	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	...	...	...	...	2,160	2,160
Total ...	2,541	8,910	42,00,236	13,031	48,64,241	48,77,272

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.			
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.		
				Foreign.	Indian.	Total.
America.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Canada	...	65	...	...	...	...
South America	...	2,236	...	...	...	...
United States	42,915	33,015	85,75,710	60	64,74,362	64,74,422
West Indies	...	898	...	...	...	...
Other countries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	42,915	36,214	85,75,710	60	64,74,362	64,74,422
Asia.						
Aden	531	635	45,671	...	49,663	49,663
Arabia	14,870	11,934	2,93,549	258	3,48,544	3,48,802
Ceylon	32,13,696	39,24,399	1,89,13,969	2,75,317	2,25,08,828	2,27,84,145
China-Hong kong	4,620	49,303	1,20,470	...	1,08,490	1,08,490
China-Treaty Ports	27	...	25,22,136	1,012	26,51,049	26,52,061
Cochin-China	...	...	2,550	...	20	20
Japan	1,24,861	1,27,691	75,37,855	...	78,08,359	78,08,359
Java	1,46,004	89,011	5,107	190	1,536	1,726
Maldives (except Minicoy which is a British Indian Port).	1,631	11,840	32,816	...	...	...
Mekran and Sonmiani	20,263	70,195	6,926	4	13,139	13,143
Persia	16,367	18,179	1,14,353	...	1,80,525	1,80,525
Philippines	40	...	...	...	...	...
Siam (including Salang or Jung Ceylon).	...	7,136	22,719	315	3,243	3,558
Straits Settlements	22,39,706	28,00,887	34,71,169	49,749	36,10,897	36,60,646
Sumatra	...	6,15,004	13,500	...	14,147	14,147
Turkey	62,243	1,41,419	6,77,314	72	9,70,220	9,70,292
Other countries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	58,44,909	78,67,633	3,37,80,104	3,26,917	3,82,68,660	3,85,95,577
Australia	2,44,043	3,65,907	3,93,721	340	2,45,400	2,45,740
Grand Total ...	5,82,37,435	6,39,48,532	11,83,17,868	5,80,924	11,35,46,760	11,41,27,684

The value of the export trade in each of the last five years was as follows :—

	RS.
1893-94	5,58,07,026
1894-95	5,45,47,790
1895-96	6,09,54,081
1896-97	5,17,59,196
1897-98	4,94,09,325

(1) EUROPEAN
TRADE—
(a) United
Kingdom.

The value of exports in 1897-98 fell off by 23½ lakhs or 4.54 per cent. when compared with the preceding year. The exports of the chief items of Indian produce were as follows :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	RS.	RS.
Hides and skins	2,24,60,161	2,45,39,166
Coffee	83,31,107	83,45,488
Tea	20,33,099	24,40,965
Indigo	33,20,175	19,09,781
Sugar	58,31,841	18,86,424
Raw cotton	34,10,543	17,32,620
Wool, yarn and rope	12,66,963	14,56,105
Seeds	5,58,503	11,46,599
Spices	7,96,686	9,57,836
Cinchona bark	75,269	7,89,233
Oils	5,17,877	7,52,348
Handkerchiefs	5,30,437	5,31,034
Manganese ore	3,41,040	4,33,632
Mica	1,84,517	3,14,250
Tobacco	2,61,620	2,71,086
Timber and wood	48,246	2,36,037
Woollen goods	1,40,993	1,67,654

The trade in hides and skins, which alone represents 49·6 per cent. of the total trade, showed a large increase; amongst others, tea, coir, yarn and rope, seeds, spices, cinchona bark, oils, mica and timber and wood also showed improvement. But these increases were more than counterbalanced by heavy decreases under sugar, raw cotton and indigo. The import trade has been as follows:—

	RS.
1893-94	4,70,93,845
1894-95	5,34,56,529
1895-96	4,39,93,025
1896-97	4,49,41,224
1897-98	4,82,34,035

The figures indicate an increase of 7·33 per cent. The principal items in the list of imports from the United Kingdom are the following:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	RS.	RS.
Cotton piece-goods	1,60,56,026	1,76,88,120
Cotton, twist and yarn	1,12,92,165	1,01,94,069
Metals	27,05,484	39,05,797
Machinery and mill work	24,14,900	31,46,972
Railway materials	8,32,540	16,56,654
Hardware and cutlery	14,61,699	14,56,404
Arms and ammunition	6,90,916	10,27,524
Coal and coke	12,67,959	9,24,557
Provisions	8,44,175	8,81,077
Paper and paste-boards including stationery	8,72,477	7,22,229
Apparel	7,63,658	6,80,599
Liquors	15,35,217	12,79,588

There were increases under cotton piece-goods, metals, machinery, railway materials and arms and ammunition. These were partly counterbalanced by decreases under cotton, twist and yarn, coal and coke, paper and paste-boards including stationery, apparel and liquors.

(b) Austria-Hungary.

	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1893-94	18,27,116	3,11,299
1894-95	32,14,614	2,52,661
1895-96	27,80,703	1,60,705
1896-97	16,67,089	1,75,735
1897-98	8,70,749	3,25,213

The decline in the value of exports was brought about by smaller shipments of raw cotton, coffee, hides and skins and seeds. The increase in the imports is general.

(c) Belgium.

	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1893-94	32,41,538	16,57,424
1894-95	41,20,884	12,35,161
1895-96	28,77,803	18,37,884
1896-97	21,70,798	22,20,902
1897-98	17,38,225	19,25,948

The decline in exports, as compared with the previous year, was under raw cotton, counterbalanced somewhat by an increase chiefly under coffee. This country supplied 14 lakhs' worth of metals, consisting chiefly of iron, against 17½ lakhs' worth in the preceding year.

(d) France.

	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1893-94	1,58,57,844	18,59,106
1894-95	1,29,46,070	20,75,431
1895-96	1,39,43,451	20,34,590
1896-97	1,13,20,040	18,72,782
1897-98	85,47,601	16,05,819

All the most important items of export, except indigo, exhibit large decreases as shown below:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	RS.	RS.
Coffee	51,32,342	47,24,950
Seeds	34,39,842	14,08,655
Indigo	2,50,410	7,87,325
Pepper	10,75,684	6,39,162
Raw cotton	9,02,710	3,98,366

The value of the imports of apparel, which is the chief article of import from this country, was Rs. 10,63,602 against Rs. 13,98,901 in 1896-97.

(e) Germany.

	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1893-94	28,85,278	10,67,921
1894-95	45,65,327	8,92,908
1895-96	35,01,944	6,84,794
1896-97	27,77,761	7,65,291
1897-98	26,66,259	6,78,280

The chief items of exports were—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	RS.	RS.
Coir	5,02,818	6,37,851
Raw cotton	9,81,802	4,73,700
Spices	2,61,535	3,49,179
Cocoanut oil	1,80,778	2,38,544
Cocoanut kernels	20,298	2,25,646
Indigo	1,23,794	1,95,172
Coffee	4,36,094	1,64,910
Timber and wood	1,58,040	1,24,360

The exports of raw cotton and coffee show large decreases when compared with the previous year. Alizarine dyes and metals form the chief items of imports.

The exports in 1897-98 amounted to Rs. 1,65,746, and indigo formed the bulk of the trade. The value of the imports in the year was Rs. 63,015, the chief items being candles and gin.

(f) Italy.

	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1893-94	18,35,647	2,29,651
1894-95	22,58,075	1,41,504
1895-96	10,61,894	1,06,076
1896-97	6,83,755	1,09,492
1897-98	3,92,578	1,06,586

The deficiency in raw cotton accounts for the decline under exports. Corals, glass beads and false pearls form the chief items of import.

There were no exports to this country. The value of imports in 1897-98 amounted to Rs. 1,31,711 against Rs. 2,20,846 in the previous year, matches forming the sole item.

(g) Russia.

	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1893-94	11,77,877	11,55,572
1894-95	10,64,332	19,07,195
1895-96	3,69,207	11,86,267
1896-97	5,75,529	14,11,132
1897-98	29,700	20,87,806

The exports fell off almost entirely owing to Russia having taken no castor-seeds in the year under report against 5½ lakhs' worth in the previous year. The import trade, which is solely represented by kerosine oil, increased by 47.95 per cent. on account of increased demand for cheaper oil partly due to scarcity of local vegetable oils in India.

(j) Spain.

	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1893-94	5,38,138	13,540
1894-95	4,96,208	18,016
1895-96	82,069	34,439
1896-97	98,539	42,039
1897-98	59,044	53,765

The small export trade was owing to smaller shipments of raw cotton. Larger importation of wines accounts for the slight increase under imports.

(k) Sweden.

The only export to this country in 1897-98 was Rs. 27,000 worth of raw cotton. The imports for the last five years were as follows:—

	RS.
1893-94	2,61,172
1894-95	1,35,490
1895-96	1,83,895
1896-97	2,87,670
1897-98	4,28,098

Iron, the principal article of import, showed an increase.

(II) TRADE WITH AFRICA—
(a) Egypt.

	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1893-94	36,43,705	...
1894-95	36,06,040	554
1895-96	32,20,322	...
1896-97	29,98,069	1,385
1897-98	41,27,259	5,836

The exports of the chief items of Indian produce show increases as below:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	RS.	RS.
Indigo	27,93,640	32,91,363
Castor-seeds	...	3,79,670
Unrefined sugar	1,48,577	3,34,698

The market for Indian indigo improved, and a new trade in castor-seeds sprang up during the year under report. The import trade is meagre and consists of unspecified articles.

(b) Mauritius.

	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1893-94	4,34,689	3,903
1894-95	9,02,275	2,025
1895-96	5,11,475	1,544
1896-97	8,66,406	1,136
1897-98	5,66,934	3,074

The decrease in exports is under rice and other grains.

(c) Natal.

The exports in 1897-98 were Rs. 1,70,569 against Rs. 1,59,072 in the preceding year. Coloured piece-goods and cigars were the chief exports to Natal.

(III) TRADE WITH AMERICA—
(a) United States.

	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1893-94	49,74,761	4,46,457
1894-95	1,06,62,276	6,30,557
1895-96	1,13,02,246	14,611
1896-97	85,75,710	42,915
1897-98	64,74,422	33,015

The value of exports in the year shows a decrease of 24.5 per cent., which followed a somewhat similar decline in the preceding year. Both results were chiefly due to the fact that the trade in dressed or tanned skins, which used to bulk largely in commercial transactions, declined in those years. The principal items in the list of exports are—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	RS.	RS.
Indigo	4,68,002	3,26,254
Skins, dressed, &c.	69,96,186	53,21,047
Cocoon oil	8,48,183	3,75,896

The importation of kerosine oil has ceased entirely. Other articles of import are not of much importance.

The exports amounted to Rs. 3,48,802 against Rs. 2,93,549 in the previous year. Coffee is the chief article of export. The principal items of import are dry unsalted fish and dates. (IV) TRADE WITH ASIA—
(a) Arabia.

(b) Ceylon.

	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1893-94	1,35,33,466	29,45,897
1894-95	1,48,00,578	28,33,832
1895-96	1,35,28,274	32,28,815
1896-97	1,89,13,969	32,13,696
1897-98	2,27,84,145	39,24,399

The export trade showed a further expansion chiefly in rice, cotton piece-goods, dregs of jinjili oil, spices, fish and fresh vegetables. There were considerable decreases under oil-cake and indigo. The chief items of Indian produce exported are:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	RS.	RS.
Rice	1,01,41,947	1,15,93,584
Paddy	9,22,522	7,00,073
Cotton piece-goods	17,40,279	23,04,416
Fish, dry, salted	7,16,400	10,70,034
Animals, living	8,40,289	9,55,017
Spices	3,90,777	8,42,755
Dregs of jinjili oil	1,77,595	7,34,259
Fresh vegetables	2,74,613	5,93,106
Sugar	2,99,691	3,94,314
Seeds	2,26,431	3,68,951
Other grains	2,30,344	3,07,483
Dried fish (unsalted)	1,27,239	2,75,092
Oil-cake	7,01,856	2,31,712
Raw cotton	2,28,975	2,24,905
Indigo	3,44,846	97,209

The chief items of import were betel-nuts, cocoanut oil and gunny bags.

(c) China, Hongkong and Treaty Ports.

	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1893-94	37,00,178	1,05,129
1894-95	22,76,002	32,179
1895-96	31,01,146	13,556
1896-97	26,42,606	4,647
1897-98	27,60,551	49,303

The shipments of cotton twist and yarn rose by 7½ lakhs, while those of cotton piece-goods declined to nearly the same extent. The figures for the last two years are—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	RS.	RS.
Cotton twist and yarn	14,11,309	21,52,162
Cotton piece-goods	10,99,406	3,88,141
Raw cotton	47,105	1,11,400

The small imports from China consist mainly of camphor and fire-works.

(d) Japan.

	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1893-94	12,29,027	58,087
1894-95	30,50,278	65,605
1895-96	44,47,427	74,556
1896-97	75,37,855	1,24,861
1897-98	78,08,359	1,27,691

The value of the exports, which rose suddenly in 1896-97, showed a further increase of 3.58 per cent. in the year under review. Raw cotton and indigo form the bulk of the export trade with this country.

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	RS.	RS.
Raw cotton	56,67,558	45,08,847
Indigo	17,26,615	28,04,051
Dressed or tanned skins	1,50,268	4,79,762

The exports of raw cotton decreased by 20.30 per cent. owing chiefly to the failure of the cotton crop. The increase of 62.40 per cent. in the exports of indigo is said to be due to the liquid indigo obtained from China not being suited to the improved European methods of dyeing recently adopted in Japan owing to its bad keeping qualities. The trade in dressed or tanned skins showed much improvement. The growth noticed in the import trade in 1896-97 has been more than maintained, the chief items of import being matches and metals.

(e) Java.

Both exports and imports showed decreases. The exportation of cotton piece-goods has ceased. The sole article of import consists of tobacco leaf.

(f) Persia.

	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1893-94	2,29,746	4,375
1894-95	2,39,039	285
1895-96	2,41,377	10,997
1896-97	1,14,353	16,367
1897-98	1,80,525	18,179

The increase in exports occurred chiefly under coffee and indigo. The small imports consist of provisions such as dates and salted and unsalted fish.

(g) Straits Settlements.

	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1893-94	38,62,974	21,22,152
1894-95	40,60,948	24,46,025
1895-96	38,59,522	22,13,437
1896-97	34,71,169	22,39,706
1897-98	36,60,646	28,00,887

The chief items of exports were—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	RS.	RS.
Cotton piece-goods	17,45,146	18,84,089
Hides and skins	4,26,846	3,76,777
Oil-cake	3,04,653	2,90,054
Tobacco	1,38,287	1,98,553
Indigo	41,812	1,57,421
Seeds	1,55,192	1,36,418
Animals	1,66,612	1,33,842

There were increases under cotton piece-goods, tobacco and indigo, and decreases under hides and skins, oil-cake, seeds and animals. The chief articles of imports were—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	RS.	RS.
Betelnuts	5,15,871	9,68,369
Camphor	4,41,555	4,69,103
Tin	3,35,765	3,78,912
Cotton piece-goods	1,43,108	2,33,148
Fire works	1,57,931	1,26,258
Benjamin	1,27,325	1,04,887

The increase in the total imports is due to betelnuts.

The exports were small. The imports for the last five years were—

(h) Sumatra.

	RS.
1893-94	11,475
1894-95	...
1895-96	3,827
1896-97	...
1897-98	6,15,004

The sudden rise in the value of imports is due to a new trade in kerosine oil having recently sprung up; 1,414,538 gallons of the oil in cases were imported into Madras in the year.

(i) Turkey in Asia.

	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1893-94	9,25,284	1,50,292
1894-95	10,32,451	1,47,762
1895-96	9,01,302	1,60,387
1896-97	6,77,314	62,243
1897-98	9,70,292	1,41,419

The principal articles of export were coffee and indigo and the increase occurred chiefly in the latter. The increase in the imports was caused mainly by increased receipts under dates.

(V) AUSTRALIAN TRADE—Victoria.

	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1893-94	45,178	2,71,643
1894-95	75,355	3,99,549
1895-96	1,05,441	2,94,347
1896-97	1,90,011	2,40,773
1897-98	1,42,788	3,57,989

The decrease in exports is due to smaller shipments of coffee. Seven hundred and twenty-four horses, valued at Rs. 2,86,500, were imported in the past year against 81 horses, valued at Rs. 24,300 in the previous year. No importations of

coal were made in 1897-98, trade turning to Bengal coal for the Railways and Engineering works.

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

Coasting
trade.

Countries.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	
					Value.	Percentage.
<i>Exports.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Bombay	1,25,77,770	1,33,05,343	1,37,40,949	1,12,43,726	1,24,22,875	37.97
Burma	56,53,784	69,60,297	86,71,651	82,34,953	85,85,524	26.24
Bengal	83,59,395	1,27,68,454	1,11,32,932	99,17,967	68,97,642	21.08
Travancore	16,88,598	25,86,963	16,87,320	14,21,793	16,54,784	5.06
Kattywar	8,99,633	9,34,756	10,09,334	8,77,943	12,33,357	3.77
Goa	8,78,564	7,95,068	5,63,196	8,23,459	8,84,014	2.70
Cutch	4,13,884	4,46,441	4,76,547	4,53,133	4,69,516	1.43
Sind	3,62,852	4,43,357	3,29,582	3,26,746	2,07,093	0.63
Cochin	1,13,291	2,95,164	14,27,211	14,33,319	1,81,587	0.56
Pondicherry	1,06,323	1,04,692	2,52,917	1,30,023	1,67,949	0.51
Other Indian ports	21,193	3,888	8,656	11,531	14,608	0.05
Total, Exports—Coasting Trade ...	3,10,75,317	3,86,44,423	3,93,00,295	3,48,59,593	3,27,18,949	100
<i>Imports.</i>						
Bombay	2,38,67,152	2,48,25,072	2,53,31,926	1,93,71,537	2,02,22,613	47.66
Burma	99,41,588	1,13,50,959	1,57,39,511	1,12,32,541	1,12,72,314	26.57
Bengal	1,03,60,016	68,64,744	62,92,186	49,00,206	1,00,51,844	23.69
Travancore	3,72,650	3,59,437	4,21,380	3,74,183	3,40,319	.80
Kattywar	2,09,106	1,69,148	86,359	1,29,675	1,66,728	.39
Goa	82,673	1,08,730	87,220	50,474	1,55,116	.37
Cutch	2,97,523	84,439	1,18,756	1,35,727	1,54,918	.37
Sind	53,736	61,431	64,821	62,528	16,273	.04
Cochin	5,362	12,459	2,905	2,920	1,970	.00
Other Indian ports	1,62,436	1,01,507	31,067	46,134	47,881	.11
Total, Imports—Coasting Trade ...	4,53,52,242	4,39,37,926	4,81,76,131	3,63,05,925	4,24,29,976	100

The exports and imports amounted to 327½ lakhs and 424½ lakhs, respectively. Compared with 1896-97, the exports show a decrease of nearly 21½ lakhs and the imports an increase of nearly 61½ lakhs. The chief articles of export to Bombay were cocoanut kernels and cocoanuts 30½ lakhs, oils 18½ lakhs, rice and paddy 4½ lakhs, other grains 17½ lakhs, spices 13½ lakhs, coir, yarn and rope 9½ lakhs, timber and wood 3½ lakhs, coffee 3½ lakhs, sugar 2½ lakhs, provisions 2½ lakhs, oil-cake 2 lakhs, raw cotton 1½ lakhs, bricks and tiles and drugs 1½ lakhs each; to Burma, cotton piece-goods 16½ lakhs, tobacco 16 lakhs, oils 15½ lakhs, seeds 10½ lakhs, cotton twist 7 lakhs, ghee 1½ lakhs, other provisions 5 lakhs, silk piece-goods more than 2½ lakhs, sugar 3½ lakhs, and spices 1½ lakhs; to Bengal, spices 11½ lakhs, cotton piece-goods 6½ lakhs, seeds 6½ lakhs, coir, yarn and rope 5½ lakhs, hides and skins 5½ lakhs, rice and paddy 3½ lakhs, other grains 5 lakhs, turmeric 4½ lakhs, sugar over 3½ lakhs, tobacco nearly 2½ lakhs and oils 2 lakhs; to Travancore, oils and coir, yarn and rope 4½ lakhs each, rice and paddy 2 lakhs nearly and spices 1 lakh; to Kattywar, spices 4½ lakhs, timber and wood 3 lakhs and cocoanuts 1½ lakhs; to Goa, rice and paddy 7½ lakhs; to Cutch, timber and wood 1½ lakhs and sugar 1½ lakhs. The chief articles of import were from Bombay salt 38½ lakhs, cotton twist and yarn 30½ lakhs, cotton piece-goods 26½ lakhs, grain and pulse 22½ lakhs, oils 12½ lakhs, raw cotton 11½ lakhs, metals 9 lakhs, seeds 7½ lakhs, hardware and cutlery 4½ lakhs, dyeing and colouring materials 4½ lakhs, drugs 3½ lakhs, provisions 2½ lakhs, paper and pasteboard (including stationery), refined sugar, and umbrellas 2½ lakhs each, glass manufactures 2 lakhs, timber and wood 1½ lakhs, apparel (including boots and shoes) and woollen manufactures 1½ lakhs each; from Bengal, grain and pulse 28½ lakhs, jute manufactures 21½ lakhs, coal and coke 18 lakhs, paper and pasteboard (including stationery) 6½ lakhs, raw silk 6 lakhs, apparel (including boots and shoes) 5½ lakhs, seeds 4½ lakhs, cotton piece-goods nearly 2½ lakhs, cotton twist and yarn and oils 1½ lakhs each, metals 1½ lakhs and hides and skins 1½ lakhs; from Burma, grain and pulse 74 lakhs, timber and wood 23½ lakhs, hides and skins nearly 1 lakh; from Sind, paddy 1½ lakhs.

Total External Trade—Exports.

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

Articles.	1896-97.		1897-98.		Percentage of value.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1. Hides and skins Cwt.	294,589	Rs. 3,11,43,640	328,600	Rs. 3,16,88,629	20.44	21.74
2. Grain and pulse	3,367,978	1,39,67,066	2,802,538	1,36,82,046	11.55	12.09
Rice	712,809	15,97,913	387,701	10,27,167		
Other grains and pulse	517,290	20,56,376	605,761	29,18,320		
3. Coffee	211,270	1,58,51,364	230,196	1,54,78,794	10.40	10.02
4. Indigo	43,710	99,37,932	48,230	1,06,78,738	6.53	7.23
5. Cotton, raw	542,874	1,43,61,442	336,835	88,52,242	9.42	6.07
6. Cotton piece-goods Yds.	26,897,899	63,04,196	27,174,704	69,42,717	4.14	4.76
7. Spices lb.	36,522,702	52,47,592	35,987,675	64,37,246	3.44	4.22
8. Oils (exclusive of dregs of jinjili oil) Gals.	5,376,545	67,81,716	4,683,481	58,69,930	4.45	4.03
9. Seeds Cwt.	1,548,978	98,82,901	777,667	53,14,989	6.50	3.65
10. Coir, yarn and rope	503,948	41,10,535	581,922	48,58,223	2.70	3.23
11. Sugar	1,281,814	82,22,789	697,850	38,34,349	5.40	2.63
12. { Cocoanuts No.	56,173,828	16,59,295	69,282,129	20,81,121	2.11	2.54
{ Cocoanut-kernel Cwt.	132,699	15,47,994	145,626	16,11,510		
13. Cotton twist and yarn lb.	4,996,533	20,20,941	8,171,361	30,80,807	1.33	2.11
14. Tobacco	9,279,974	24,09,673	10,688,492	26,03,738	1.58	1.79
15. Tea	2,970,461	22,32,623	3,441,839	25,77,603	1.47	1.77
16. Timber and wood Val.	...	14,84,143	...	16,06,104	.97	1.10
17. All other articles	...	1,15,33,578	...	1,45,96,010	7.57	10.02
Total, merchandise	...	15,23,53,709	...	14,57,40,483	100	100
Re-exports	...	8,23,752	...	11,06,150	...	...
Grand Total	...	15,31,77,461	...	14,68,46,633	...	...

Compared with 1896-97, the exports in the past official year show an increase both in quantity and in value under (1) hides and skins, (2) indigo, (3) cotton piece-goods, (4) coir, yarn and rope, (5) cocoanuts and cocoanut-kernel, (6) cotton twist and yarn, (7) tobacco and (8) tea; a decrease in both under (1) cotton, raw, (2) oils, (3) seeds and (4) sugar; an increase in quantity and decrease in value under coffee; a decrease in quantity and increase in value under grain and pulse and spices; and an increase in value only under timber and wood. The trade in each article will now be noticed.

The trade in hides and skins showed an increase of 11.54 per cent. in quantity and 1.75 per cent. in value during the year under review. There was an increase of 35,202 cwts. in quantity and of 19½ lakhs in value in the exports of dressed or tanned hides to the United Kingdom probably due to famine and consequent increase of cattle mortality. The decrease of 10,410 cwts. in quantity and 16½ lakhs in value in the exports of dressed or tanned skins to the United States was stated to be due to the competition of Calcutta and Australia and to increased production in South America. Of the total quantity, the United Kingdom took 79.73 per cent., the United States 12.26 per cent., Bengal 4.28 per cent., the Straits Settlements 1.03 per cent. and other countries 2.70 per cent. The chief centre of this trade was, as usual, Madras, from which 92.28 per cent. of the total quantity was shipped.

The trade fell off during the year to the extent of 890,548 cwts. or 21.82 per cent. in quantity and of Rs. 8,55,766, or 5.49 per cent. in value. The exports in 1896-97 were large owing to scarcity in Bengal which gave Madras a larger share of the Ceylon market than usual. In 1897-98 the scarcity was in Madras as well and a bad harvest and high prices at home account in a large measure for the diminution in exports. In addition to this a large part of the crop of the north of the Presidency was sent inland by rail to supply the famine districts. There was an increase in the exports from the Southern districts chiefly owing to the diminished supply to Ceylon from the north. Arrangements for cheap shipping of rice

via Tuticorin and the fact that there was no shipment of rice from some of the ports in Tanjore further account for large increases in Tinnevely and Madura. Of the total quantity, Ceylon took 84.77 per cent., Goa 4.5 per cent., Bombay 2.61 per cent., Bengal 2.18 per cent., Mauritius 2.13 per cent., Travancore 1.62 per cent., and other countries 2.19 per cent.

Other grains. The principal grains included under this head are pulse, gram and jawari and bajra, which together amounted to 70.34 per cent. of the total quantity. The trade was carried on chiefly with Bombay, Bengal and Ceylon. There was a large increase in the exports of unspecified grains from Tuticorin to Bombay. This is attributed to the plague in Bombay and famine in Central India and to a good harvest of these grains in parts of the Tinnevely and the Madura districts.

Coffee. The trade in the past year showed an increase of 8.95 per cent. in quantity and a decrease of 2.35 per cent. in value. The decrease in the value of the total exports was due to the fact that prices in Europe ruled low owing to the large out-put from America. There was an increase in quantity, however, of 14,064 cwts. in exports to Europe, chiefly from Malabar, the crops in Madura, Tinnevely and Travancore having been good, and the produce of the Nilgiris and Shevaroy Hills having found its way to the West Coast, exporters preferring this route to Madras, as railway charges were less, steamer service to Europe more regular, and freights lower. Of the total quantity, the exports to the United Kingdom amounted to 49.5 per cent., to France 33.4 per cent., to Bombay 2.95 per cent., to Austria-Hungary 2.29 per cent., to Arabia 1.85 per cent., to Turkey in Asia 1.8 per cent., and to other countries 8.21 per cent. The ports from which coffee was chiefly exported were, as usual, Mangalore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Madras.

Indigo. The trade during the past year showed an increase of 4,520 cwts. or 10.34 per cent. in quantity and of Rs. 7,40,806 or 7.45 per cent. in value. Under this head there was a falling off in the exports to Europe by 2,817 cwts., but an increase of 5,183 cwts. in exports to Japan and 2,091 cwts. in exports to Egypt. The decrease in the exports to Europe was due in a measure to the manufacture of artificial indigo by the Baden Anil and Soda Fabrik in Germany which, by competition with the natural product, tends to lower prices of the latter. The increased export to Africa was chiefly to Cairo, where a good market for the Indian produce is found. The large demand from Japan was due to the liquid indigo obtained from China, not being suited to the improved European methods of dyeing recently adopted in Japan owing to its bad keeping qualities.

Cotton, raw. The exports of raw cotton showed a decrease of 37.95 per cent. in quantity and of 38.36 per cent. in value. The decrease in the exports was due to failure of the crop, the outturn of which was estimated at only about half the normal. The competition of American cotton also contributed to it. Of the total quantity, Japan took 48.34 per cent., the United Kingdom 20.34 per cent., Belgium 8.25 per cent., Germany 5.57 per cent., France 5.10 per cent., Ceylon 2.90 per cent., Italy 2.11 per cent., Bombay 1.98 per cent., Bengal 1.53 per cent., and other countries 3.88 per cent. The principal ports from which raw cotton was exported were Tuticorin, Cocanada and Madras.

Cotton piece-goods. The principal variations under this head were an increase of 5½ lakhs in the exports of coloured piece-goods to Ceylon, one of 5 lakhs in the exports of grey and coloured piece-goods to Burma, and a fall of 7 lakhs in the exports of grey piece-goods to China. The large decrease under exports to China was due to the latter country now turning out her own piece-goods from twist and yarn imported from this Presidency and elsewhere and partly to American competition. Of the total value of nearly 49½ lakhs of coloured cloth exported, Ceylon paid 22½ lakhs, the Straits Settlements 18½ lakhs and Burma 5½ lakhs. Of the total value of 19½ lakhs of grey goods, 9½ lakhs were contributed by Burma, nearly 5 lakhs by Bengal and 3½ lakhs by China.

Spices. The trade in this article showed a decrease of 542,027 lbs. in quantity and an increase of Rs. 11,89,654 in value. The increase in value was due chiefly to higher prices having been realised for the exports of chillies and pepper. Large shipments of chillies were made to Ceylon owing to supplies from Burma having failed and an unusual quantity of pepper and cardamoms was sent to Bengal in exchange for rice.

There was a falling off in the demand from France owing to surplus stocks. The exports were distributed as follows:—

Countries or provinces.	Pepper.	Ginger.	Chillies.	Areca-nut.	Cardamoms.	Other sorts.	Total.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bombay	Rs. 5,28,006	Rs. 2,07,176	Rs. 1,11,975	Rs. 3,27,404	Rs. 1,73,130	Rs. 11,256	Rs. 13,59,547	21.12
Bengal	10,16,000	...	47,874	1,087	94,749	...	11,59,710	18.02
United Kingdom	2,00,415	6,29,067	92	...	36,794	1,468	9,57,836	14.88
Ceylon	19,752	11,576	8,09,061	507	672	1,187	8,42,755	13.09
France	6,39,162	...	...	...	...	...	6,39,162	9.93
Kattywar	5,118	2,040	917	4,10,805	3,356	28	4,22,264	6.56
Other places	4,69,711	2,76,544	1,46,915	83,665	79,014	123	10,55,972	16.40
Total	29,68,764	11,26,403	11,16,834	8,23,468	3,87,715	14,062	64,37,216	100

The total exports of oils amounted to 4,683,481 gallons valued at Rs. 58,69,930. The most important were cocoanut, groundnut and castor. The exports of cocoanut oil showed a decrease of 459,396 gallons in quantity and of 8 lakhs of rupees in value. The decrease was all in exports from Malabar. The principal variations in the past year were an increase of 1½ lakhs in the exports to the United Kingdom and a decrease of 4½ lakhs apiece in the exports to the United States and Bengal. The exports of groundnut oil amounted to 511,303 gallons valued at Rs. 8,09,138, against 570,590 gallons valued at Rs. 8,94,510 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the unfavourable character of the season and to the consequent short crop. Burma, as usual, was the chief consumer of the oil, 94.07 per cent. of the total quantity having been exported to it. The exports of castor-oil were 360,715 gallons valued at Rs. 4,35,272. There was a decrease of 211,254 gallons in quantity and of 1½ lakhs in value, which appears to have been due to an unfavourable season in the Gódavari district which is the chief producer of this oil. The exports of oils, essential, amounted to 8,596 gallons valued at Rs. 1,90,801, against 6,683 gallons valued at Rs. 1,13,310, showing an increase of 1,913 gallons in quantity and of Rs. 72,491 in value. The value of the exports of other oils was Rs. 1,99,916.

The trade in seeds in the past year showed a further decrease of 771,311 cwts., or 49.79 per cent., in quantity and of 45½ lakhs, or 46.22 per cent., in value. This decrease occurs under all kinds of seeds and was due to the unfavourable season and bad crops. The principal kinds of seeds exported were jinjili, castor, groundnut, rape and coriander. Jinjili and castor seeds were exported chiefly from Cocanada, groundnuts from Madras, and rape seed from Bimlipatam. There was an increase in the exports of costor seeds to the United Kingdom and Egypt, but this was more than counterbalanced by a decrease in the exports to Bengal and Russia, leaving a net decrease of 15 lakhs. The decrease under jinjili, which amounted to 13 lakhs in value, occurred in the exports to almost all countries. The decrease under groundnuts was almost wholly in the trade with France, the exports to which in the past year were nil against 13 lakhs in the previous year. This was due to the cotton seed oil from the United States being found more efficient by soap-makers.

The exports showed an increase of 77,974 cwts. in quantity and of nearly 7½ lakhs in value. The increase in exports took place chiefly from Gódavari and Malabar. There was an increase in manufacture owing to the cheapness of labour and an increased demand in the European market.

The exports of sugar showed a decrease of 583,964 cwts. in quantity and of over 43½ lakhs in value. The sugarcane crop was affected by drought and in parts by insects and blight and the yield of palmyrah jaggery was largely affected by the drought. Hence there was a considerable falling off in the outturn of unrefined sugar. At the same time, there was an increased local demand owing to the development of local sugar industries and so less available for export. The competition of Mauritius and Java accounts for the rest of the decrease. Of the total quantity, 64.06 per cent. was taken by the United Kingdom against 81.10 per cent. in the previous year. The value of the exports of refined sugar amounted to

11 lakhs and of unrefined sugar to 27½ lakhs. The United Kingdom took in the past year 575,334 cwts. less unrefined sugar than in the preceding year and Bengal 45,904 cwts. less refined sugar. The principal ports from which sugar was exported were Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Cuddalore and Tuticorin.

The value of the exports in the year amounted to nearly 37 lakhs against 32 lakhs in the preceding year. The increase under cocoanuts was all in exports from the West Coast to Bombay and comes of a good season following a bad one. In the East Coast districts there was a decrease due probably to the drought. The bulk of the trade in kernels was in Malabar and showed an increase owing to good prices ruling in Germany and Belgium. There was a decrease in the exports to the United Kingdom and in the coasting trade.

The trade in the past year showed an increase of 63·54 per cent. in quantity and of 52·44 per cent. in value. The increase occurred chiefly in the exports to China and Burma. Bombay twist and yarn being out of favour in foreign markets on account of the plague, it was largely consumed in this Presidency. In its place Madras twist and yarn was exported, the bulk of the exports being to Shanghai and Rangoon. Out of the total quantity, 70·82 per cent. was exported to China, 22·43 per cent. to Burma, 2·73 per cent. to Travancore, 2·13 per cent. to Bengal and 1·89 per cent. to other countries.

The exports of tobacco showed an increase of 15·17 per cent. in quantity and 8·05 per cent. in value. The increased export of the article is attributed to the fact that Indian cheroots are growing in favour in the European market and to decreased exports from Cuba. Burma took 15½ lakhs' worth of tobacco leaf. The United Kingdom took over 2½ lakhs' worth, and Bengal 2 lakhs' worth, of cigars.

The trade in tea showed a further advance of 3½ lakhs in value in the past year. The increase is due to the steady development of the industry and to an increasing London demand, as Indian and Ceylon teas replace the China teas formerly in favour. Of the total quantity, 93·10 per cent. was exported to the United Kingdom.

The several kinds of timber and wood exported are shown below :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	RS.	RS.
Teak	1,31,090	1,66,764
Other timber	6,69,438	6,00,023
Ornamental wood including sandalwood	5,48,658	6,64,179
Manufactures	1,17,883	1,62,765
Firewood	17,074	12,373
Total	14,84,143	16,06,104

The small increase is mainly due to larger exports of sandalwood to the United Kingdom chiefly from Malabar. Teakwood and other timber were exported chiefly to Kattywar and Cutch; sandalwood to Bombay, the United Kingdom, Germany and France.

The export trade in articles of minor importance as compared with 1896-97 was as follows :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Animals, living	10½	11
Dregs of jinjili oil	1½	7½
Drugs—		
Peruvian bark	½	7½
Other drugs	6½	4½
Fresh vegetables	5	8
Oil-cake	12½	8
Provisions—		
Ghee	4	2½
Salted fish	7½	11
Other provisions	12½	15½
Turmeric	3	5½
Manganese ore	3½	6½

Animals of the value of nearly 9½ lakhs were exported to Ceylon and 1½ lakhs' worth to the Straits Settlements. Almost the whole of the dregs of jinjili oil and

6 lakhs' worth of fresh vegetables were shipped to Ceylon. The whole of the Peruvian bark and 1½ lakhs' worth of the other drugs were taken by the United Kingdom. Of the oil-cake 2½ lakhs' worth was exported to the Straits Settlements, 2½ lakhs' worth to Ceylon and nearly 2 lakhs' worth to Bombay. Burma took 1½ lakhs' worth of ghee. Salted fish to the value of 10½ lakhs was exported to Ceylon. Bengal took 4½ lakhs' worth of turmeric. Of manganese ore, 4½ lakhs' worth was exported to the United Kingdom and nearly 2 lakhs' worth to the United States.

External Trade—Imports.

The value of the imports relating to external trade from 1876-77, including the famine period of 1876-78, 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	7,40,69,634	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	2,86,32,337	11,11,37,052
1895-96	7,09,22,616	3,41,92,148	10,51,14,764
1896-97	6,92,13,601	2,53,29,759	9,45,43,360
1897-98	7,38,48,614	3,25,29,894	10,63,78,508

The value of the imports during the year under review showed an increase of over 118½ lakhs as compared with that in the preceding year. Of this increase, 46½ lakhs occurred under foreign produce and 72 lakhs under Indian produce. The large increase in the latter occurred chiefly in the imports of grain and pulse from Burma. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom supplied 45·34 per cent., Bombay 19·01 per cent., Bengal 10·59 per cent., Burma 9·45 per cent., Ceylon 3·69 per cent., and the Straits Settlements 2·63 per cent., leaving 9·29 per cent. obtained from other countries.

The following statement shows details of the imports of the principal articles of merchandise in 1897-98 as compared with those for the preceding year :—

Articles.	1896-97.		1897-98.		Percentage of value.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Cotton piece-goods ... Yds.	125,194,486	RS. 1,97,86,044	142,265,624	RS. 2,12,25,499	20·93	19·93
Do. twist and yarn ... lbs.	25,034,170	1,51,85,582	23,708,333	1,35,47,013	16·06	12·74
Grain and pulse ... Cwt.	1,627,291	56,83,863	3,323,535	1,29,18,291	6·01	12·15
Metals	688,528	68,05,873	713,766	75,00,599	7·19	7·05
Kerosine oil	Gal. 5,854,704	27,35,269	9,644,212	39,94,744	2·89	3·75
Salt	Tons. 41,632	35,16,705	46,153	38,88,294	3·72	3·66
Machinery and Mill work ... Val.	...	26,75,355	...	33,05,431	2·83	3·11
Timber and wood	...	28,89,591	...	27,67,443	3·06	2·60
Coal, coke and patent fuel ... Tons.	204,278	27,79,534	211,190	27,52,962	2·94	2·59
Spices	...	19,63,525	24,419,445	26,49,434	2·98	2·50
Apparel	...	31,35,664	...	25,77,499	3·31	2·42
Gunny bags	No. 11,687,118	22,63,219	13,576,483	24,16,216	2·39	2·27
Liquors	...	25,39,924	681,645	22,24,040	2·69	2·09
Hardware and cutlery ... Val.	...	21,04,293	...	21,36,324	2·23	2·01
Drugs, medicines and narcotics ... Val.	...	18,09,742	...	19,80,875	1·92	1·86
Stationery including paper and paste board ... Val.	...	21,71,550	...	17,24,369	2·30	1·62
Railway materials	...	8,33,135	...	17,04,572	·88	1·60
Provisions	...	14,96,771	...	16,34,308	1·58	1·53
Seeds	Cwts. 50,845	6,01,519	117,160	12,74,236	·64	1·20
Other articles	...	1,35,66,212	...	1,41,56,359	14·35	13·30
Total	...	9,45,43,360	...	10,63,78,508	100	100

Cotton piece-
goods.

The trade in 1897-98 shows an increase of 14½ lakhs in value. There was an unusually heavy demand for cheap grey and white goods in this Presidency, and Manchester supplied these in very large quantities. The failure of the cotton crops and famine in Madras materially affected the manufacture of country cloths, and cheap cotton in Europe helped Manchester.

The following statement shows the imports of the several kinds of piece-goods:—

		Foreign.		Indian.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Grey ...	1896-97 ... Yds.	70,326,313	Rs. 98,01,791	738,097	Rs. 1,33,311	71,064,410	Rs. 99,35,102
	1897-98 ... "	81,893,476	1,08,20,627	431,057	80,090	82,314,533	1,09,00,717
White ...	1896-97 ... "	17,673,066	31,73,368	43,108	8,587	17,716,174	31,81,955
	1897-98 ... "	23,618,299	47,79,185	77,045	13,030	23,695,344	47,92,215
Coloured ...	1896-97 ... "	35,207,880	62,63,754	1,188,837	4,01,372	36,396,717	66,65,126
	1897-98 ... "	30,285,825	51,68,912	969,922	3,63,655	31,255,747	55,32,567
Other sorts ...	1896-97 ... "	636	307	16,549	3,554	17,185	3,861
	1897-98 ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1896-97 ... "	123,207,895	1,92,39,220	1,986,591	5,46,824	125,194,486	1,97,86,044
	1897-98 ... "	140,787,600	2,07,68,724	1,478,024	4,56,775	142,265,624	2,12,25,499

There was an increase of over 9½ lakhs under grey goods and 16 lakhs under white goods. The imports under coloured goods showed a decline of 11½ lakhs. Of the Indian goods amounting to 4½ lakhs, 2½ lakhs' worth, consisting chiefly of coloured goods, were imported from Goa and 1½ lakhs' worth, chiefly grey and coloured goods, from Bombay.

There was a decrease of 1,325,837 lb. in imports of cotton twist and yarn by sea, but this was more than counterbalanced by an increase of 1,842,130 lb. in imports by land from Bombay. The bulk of the decrease, viz., 1,117,394 lb., being in the coasting trade would appear to be due to the fact that rail transport was found to be cheaper than that by sea in view of the plague regulations in force in Bombay. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom supplied 64.12 per cent. in quantity and 75.25 per cent. in value and Bombay 33.70 per cent. in quantity and 22.71 per cent. in value. The total value of foreign twist and yarn amounted to 106½ lakhs and that of the Indian article to over 28½ lakhs.

The imports under the head of grain and pulse during the year under report exceed those of the preceding year by 1,701,244 cwts. in quantity and 72½ lakhs in value. The imports in 1896-97 were small owing to the failure of crops in Northern India. The same cause induced larger exports than usual to Ceylon from this Presidency. The year 1897-98 started with stocks depleted and harvest prospects poor. The result was large imports chiefly from Burma where the harvest was good and the price favourable. There were increases of 50½ lakhs under rice, 18½ lakhs under paddy and nearly 3½ lakhs under other grains. Of the total value, 57.27 per cent. came from Burma, 22.34 per cent. from Bengal, 17.50 per cent. from Bombay, and 2.89 per cent. from other places.

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

Metals.		1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Brass ...	Cwt.	14,010	12,207	13,606	6,893	5,785
	Rs.	5,66,576	4,96,299	5,68,646	3,04,367	2,71,391
Copper ...	Cwt.	51,363	54,109	49,115	41,936	48,474
	Rs.	21,63,292	23,49,202	22,60,137	18,67,671	21,02,984
Iron ...	Cwt.	561,190	354,531	595,344	564,745	566,862
	Rs.	31,45,048	22,23,055	35,54,707	34,46,293	37,45,724
Other metals ...	Cwt.	63,420	72,617	89,419	74,954	92,645
	Rs.	12,14,415	12,42,765	14,34,627	11,87,542	13,80,500
Total ...	Cwt.	689,983	493,464	747,484	688,528	713,786
	Rs.	70,89,331	63,11,321	78,18,117	68,05,873	75,00,599

Of the total imports, the United Kingdom contributed 52.07 per cent. in value; Belgium 18.83 per cent., Bombay 12.08 per cent., the Straits Settlements 5.2 per cent., Sweden 4.60 per cent., Bengal 2.12 per cent. and other countries 5.1 per cent.

The imports of kerosine oil for the last two years are given below:—

Kerosine oil.

	GALS.	RS.
1896-97 ...	5,854,704	27,35,269
1897-98 ...	9,644,212	39,94,744

The importations under this head increased by 3,789,508 gallons in quantity and by 12½ lakhs in value. There was an increased demand for cheap oil, partly no doubt due to scarcity of local vegetable oils owing to failure of crops. It was supplied chiefly by two large firms in Madras, one of which imported in bulk from Batoum and the other in cases from Sumatra. The largest receipts were from Russia, representing 55.55 per cent. of the total quantity.

The trade in the past year showed an increase of 4,521 tons in quantity and of salt nearly 3½ lakhs in value.

	TONS.	RS.
1896-97 ...	41,632	35,16,705
1897-98 ...	46,153	38,83,294

The importations were almost entirely from Bombay into the West Coast districts. The increase was due to the fact that Bombay salt continued to grow in favour with the trade. This was not because it is superior in quality, but because the duty is levied on the weight while the salt is sold by the measure, and certain processes for producing as many measures as possible to the maund are allowed in Bombay while they are prohibited in Madras.

The imports under machinery and mill work for the last two years were as follows:—

Machinery
and mill
work

	RS.
1896-97 ...	26,75,355
1897-98 ...	33,05,431

The increase of 23.55 per cent. was chiefly attributable to the construction of three new mills, two in the Tinnevely district and one in the Gódvári district. The importations of gold-mining machinery owing to extension in the mining districts, and of oil-gas, sugar and cotton machinery as well as machinery for the treatment of tobacco account also to a certain extent for the increase. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom alone supplied 95.21 per cent.

The imports under the several kinds of timber and wood are compared below with those of 1896-97:—

Timber and
wood.

Articles.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	RS.	RS.
Teak ...	21,90,099	19,84,602
Other timber ...	1,01,308	88,365
Firewood ...	16,594	13,694
Ornamental woods including sandalwood ...	47,992	41,212
Manufactures ...	5,33,598	6,39,570
Total ...	28,89,591	27,67,443

The value of the timber and wood imported during the past year showed a decrease of 1½ lakhs as compared with the previous year. The only cause assigned was an increasing use of iron girders for building purposes. The decrease occurred chiefly in the imports from Burma. Of the total imports, Burma supplied 85.07 per cent., Bombay 6.33 per cent. and Ceylon 4.34 per cent.

The imports of coal, coke and patent fuel in the last two years were:—

Coal, coke
and patent
fuel.

	TONS.	RS.
1896-97 ...	204,278	27,79,534
1897-98 ...	211,100	27,52,962

The imports from foreign countries showed a decrease of 27,848 tons, while the coasting trade showed an increase of 34,760 tons. This was due to the larger importation of Bengal coal into this Presidency for the use of railways and engineering works. Of the total quantity, Bengal supplied 78.92 per cent. and the United Kingdom 20.58 per cent.

Spices.

The total value of the imports of spices amounted to 26½ lakhs against 19½ lakhs in the previous year. The bulk of the trade under this head was in the imports of betel-nuts from Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. There was an increase of 3,163,786 lb. in quantity and of Rs. 6,12,958 in value, attributed to the failure of the crop on the West Coast. The ports at which this article was chiefly imported were Tuticorin and Negapatam. The imports of "other spices" were 1,996,780 lb. valued at Rs. 3,95,390 against 1,723,973 lb. valued at Rs. 3,22,439 in 1896-97. This increase, which occurred chiefly in the imports of chillies, was attributed to the poor yield above the ghâts in the West Coast, in consequence of which large quantities of the article were imported into South Canara from various ports in the Bombay Presidency for subsequent export to Malabar, where there was a good market.

Apparel including boots, shoes and military uniforms.

The trade under this head declined by 5½ lakhs in the year under review. The decrease was chiefly in imports of silver gilt thread used in making turbans, and the reasons assigned heavy importations, cheaper silver and a more favourable rate of exchange in the previous year. The trade is carried on chiefly with France, some of the cheaper qualities being sent from Germany. Of the total imports, France supplied 41.26 per cent., the United Kingdom 26.41 per cent., Bengal 20.39 per cent. and Bombay 5.92 per cent.

Gunny bags.

The imports of gunny bags for the last two years were—

	NO.	RS.
1896-97	11,687,118	22,63,219
1897-98	13,576,483	24,16,216

The number of gunny bags imported increased by 1,889,365 and the value by Rs. 1,52,997. This increase is due to heavy imports from Bengal to carry grain to famine districts. Of the total quantity 72.69 per cent. came from Bengal and 25.35 per cent. from Ceylon. All the bags imported are not new as the gunnies in which grain is exported are also received back for further use.

Liquors.

The following table shows the trade in the principal kinds of liquor during the last five years :—

Liquors.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Spirits and liqueurs ...	Gals. 178,742 Rs. 9,48,457	209,353 11,37,532	220,954 12,08,981	217,466 13,18,945	199,337 10,89,019
Wines ...	Gals. 54,396 Rs. 4,12,832	55,664 4,97,339	58,005 5,07,981	55,441 5,19,413	52,378 5,23,379
Ale, beer and porter ...	Gals. 449,569 Rs. 5,77,252	455,099 6,17,317	541,990 7,14,669	551,505 6,99,773	429,254 6,08,207
Other sorts ...	Gals. 603 Rs. 2,733	254 1,233	245 1,130	392 1,793	676 3,435
Total ...	Gals. 683,310 Rs. 19,41,274	720,370 22,53,421	821,194 24,32,761	824,804 25,39,924	681,645 22,24,040

In the year under report, the trade under spirits and ale, beer and porter declined both in quantity and value, that under wines declined in quantity and increased in value and that under other sorts of liquors increased both in quantity and value, resulting in a net decrease of 143,159 gallons in quantity and of 3 lakhs in value. The decrease was reported to have been brought about by the fall in demand for cheaper kinds of spirits on account of famine and high prices. Liqueurs, ale and porter are said to have been in less demand owing to the departure of troops to the frontier. The imports under spirits and liqueurs during the past year are compared below with those of the year 1896-97 :—

Spirits.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Brandy ...	GALS. 34,807	3,25,257	GALS. 28,114	RS. 2,54,222
Rum ...	1,499	7,702	2,497	16,807
Gin ...	8,610	48,221	5,691	45,089
Whisky ...	62,644	5,89,047	48,455	4,30,410
Other spirits ...	101,726	2,48,312	103,915	2,61,104
Liqueurs ...	1,412	23,060	1,044	22,525
Total ...	217,466	13,18,945	199,337	10,89,019

* Particulars were not separately recorded of gin and whisky imported coastwise in 1896-97, nor of gin, whisky and liqueurs in 1897-98. These figures represent the totals of such importations.

The imports showed a decrease of 18,129 gallons in quantity and of Rs. 2,29,926 in value. The following statement shows the imports of wines during the last two years :—

Wines.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	GALS.	RS.	GALS.	RS.
Champagne ...	3,155	94,439	3,346	97,158
Claret ...	13,173	1,08,035	12,102	1,07,304
Port ...	13,423	1,02,763	11,571	99,268
Sherry ...	2,318	19,664	2,960	24,486
Other sorts ...	23,372	1,94,512	16,513	1,37,589
Total ...	55,441	5,19,413	52,378	5,23,379

* Under "Coasting trade" particulars for wines were not separately recorded in the trade returns for 1897-98.

The imports declined by 3,063 gallons in quantity and increased by Rs. 3,966 in value, there being a rather larger import of champagne, port and sherry and less of claret and other wines. Of the total quantity, 29.11 per cent. was supplied by France, 23.45 per cent. by the United Kingdom, 17.61 per cent. by Spain, 5.08 per cent. by Portugal, 4.61 per cent. by Italy, 2.95 per cent. by Germany, and 2.58 per cent. by Austria-Hungary. The imports of ale, beer and porter showed a decrease of 122,251 gallons in quantity and of Rs. 91,566 in value. The imports from the United Kingdom declined by 93,572 gallons in quantity and Rs. 49,823 in value and those from Germany by 32,733 gallons in quantity and Rs. 42,463 in value. The United Kingdom supplied 92.45 per cent. of the total quantity and Germany 3.57 per cent.

The imports for the last two years are shown below :—

	RS.
1896-97	21,04,233
1897-98	21,36,324

The increase was small and calls for no remark. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom supplied 68.17 per cent. and Bombay 22.14 per cent.

The values of the imports for the last two years were—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals) ...	RS. 12,35,200	RS. 12,67,557
Opium ...	27,283	35,526
Tobacco—Unmanufactured ...	2,07,048	3,95,841
Manufactured ...	2,80,211	2,81,951
Total ...	18,09,742	19,80,875

The increase occurred chiefly in the receipts of unmanufactured tobacco from the United Kingdom. The value of imports of this article from Java declined from Rs. 1,46,004 in 1896-97 to Rs. 89,011 in the year under review. The slight

Hardware and cutlery.

Drugs, medicines and narcotics.

increase noticed under "drugs and medicines" was due to larger importations of these articles for Local Fund dispensaries. Out of the total imports of "drugs and medicines," 4½ lakhs' worth of camphor was imported from the Straits Settlements and 3 lakhs' worth, chiefly of unenumerated kinds, from the United Kingdom.

The imports under this head as compared with those of 1896-97 were—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	RS.	RS.
Stationery	7,39,593	5,41,334
Paper and paste-board	14,31,957	11,83,035
Total	21,71,550	17,24,369

The decrease in the value of imports of stationery is attributed to the importation of inferior qualities of the article from Europe at cheap rates and that in the value of imports of paper and paste-board to the use of commoner kinds of paper. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom supplied 41·88 per cent. in value, Bengal 36·88 per cent and Bombay 13·03 per cent.

The imports of Railway materials in the last two years are shown below:—

	RS.
1896-97	8,33,135
1897-98	17,04,572

The imports in the past year show an increase of nearly 8½ lakhs in value. The increase is due to the imports of steel rails and rolling-stock for the Madras and South Indian Railways, and of materials for the extension of the former railway to the Nilgiris and of the latter to Peralam and also for renewals in the latter line. Of the total imports, 97·19 per cent. was supplied by the United Kingdom and the rest by Ceylon.

The values of the imports under this head in the last two years were—

	RS.
1896-97	14,96,771
1897-98	16,34,308

The increase of Rs. 1,37,537 was mainly caused by increased imports of dates from Turkey in Asia and of salted fish from Mekran and Sonmiani. Of the total quantity, the United Kingdom supplied over 8½ lakhs' worth.

The import trade in seeds showed an increase of 66,315 cwts. in quantity and of Rs. 6,72,717 in value. The figures for the last two years were—

	CWT.	RS.
1896-97	50,845	6,01,519
1897-98	117,160	12,74,236

This increase occurred mainly in the imports from Bombay and Bengal in consequence of the failure of the crops in this Presidency. The appended statement shows the various kinds of seeds imported and the sources of supply:—

	Bombay.		Bengal.		Other places.		Total.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
Seeds, essential ...	42,587	4,33,045	5,734	65,089	2,735	19,215	51,056	5,17,349
Rape	321	2,070	25,103	1,63,033	...	...	25,424	1,65,103
Til	16,358	1,29,922	1,475	11,406	579	3,930	18,412	1,45,258
Mustard	894	5,690	2,434	16,210	20	120	3,348	22,020
Cotton	447	1,397	165	625	13	28	625	2,050
Other sorts	5,641	47,386	5,021	2,02,826	2,407	68,449	13,069	3,18,661
Foreign produce imported coastwise particulars of which are not separately recorded.	5,214	1,03,712	12	83	...	...	5,226	1,03,795
Total	71,462	7,23,222	39,944	4,59,272	5,754	91,742	117,160	12,74,236

The trade in the more important of the "other articles," the countries from which they were principally 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, 1897-98.
	1896-97.	1897-98.		
Arms, ammunition and military stores.	LAKHS. 7½	LAKHS. 10½	United Kingdom	LAKHS. 10½
Glass and glassware	7½	7½	Do.	2½
Other oils (except kerosine)	6½	7½	Bombay	2
Dyeing and tanning materials	5½	6½	Austria-Hungary	1
Silk, raw	13½	6	Ceylon	4½
Woollen manufactures	6	6	Bombay	1
Chemicals	5.	5½	Do.	4½
Fruits and vegetables	2½	5½	Germany	1½
Carriages	3½	4½	Bengal	6
Hides and skins	8½	4½	United Kingdom	4
Matches	4½	4½	Bombay	1½
Sugar	3	4	United Kingdom	4
			Ceylon	3
			Bombay	1
			United Kingdom	4½
			Ceylon	1½
			Bengal	1½
			Burma	1
			Norway	1½
			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.
1888-89 ...	8,21,632	1,59,838	6,61,794	11,26,973	10,56,596	70,377	19,48,605	12,16,434	7,32,171
1889-90 ...	13,63,011	1,03,241	12,59,770	19,67,473	8,36,439	11,30,974	33,30,484	9,39,740	23,90,744
1890-91 ...	25,92,581	10,10,080	15,82,501	10,50,530	8,60,963	1,89,567	36,43,111	18,71,043	17,72,068
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	17,86,275	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	39,40,734	30,65,612	13,85,328	3,43,350	10,41,978	22,60,450	42,84,084	20,23,634
1896-97 ...	7,11,935	...	7,11,935	38,77,347	4,91,600	33,85,747	45,69,282	4,91,600	40,77,682
1897-98 ...	8,45,246	...	8,45,246	32,34,701	7,30,499	25,04,202	40,79,947	7,30,499	33,49,448

There have been no exports of gold in the last two years. The imports of gold showed an increase of Rs. 1,33,311 as compared with the imports of the previous year. The net imports of silver in 1897-98 were Rs. 25,04,202 against Rs. 33,85,747 in 1896-97.

Government Stores.

The exports and imports of Government stores to and from ports outside the Presidency are compared below with those of the previous year:—

	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1896-97	12,11,458	47,33,539
1897-98	12,10,395	77,00,951

Of the total imports, 60½ lakhs were from the United Kingdom, 9 lakhs from Bengal and 6½ lakhs from British Burma. Railway plant and rolling-stock formed the bulk of the imports from the United Kingdom and were valued at 49½ lakhs in

1897-98 against 26½ lakhs in the previous year. The increase was due to large quantities having been imported on account of the East Coast Railway. Of the total exports, nearly 6 lakhs went to Burma, 2½ lakhs to Bengal and 1¼ lakhs apiece to the United Kingdom and Bombay.

Government Treasure.

The exports of silver on account of Government amounted to Rs. 20,852, the whole of which went to Bombay. The imports of silver amounted to Rs. 56,000 and were received from Bengal.

Share taken by each Country in Total Exports and Imports.

The subjoined statement shows the share taken by each country in the exports and imports of merchandise and treasure, both private and Government:—

Countries.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Percentage of exports.	Percentage of imports.	Percentage of total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
United Kingdom ...	4,95,43,004	5,43,81,770	10,39,24,774	33.29	46.00	38.92
Austria-Hungary ...	8,70,749	3,25,213	11,95,962	.59	.27	.45
Belgium ...	17,38,225	19,25,948	36,64,173	1.17	1.63	1.37
France ...	85,47,601	16,05,819	1,01,53,420	5.74	1.36	3.80
Germany ...	26,66,259	6,78,280	33,44,539	1.79	.57	1.25
Italy ...	3,92,578	1,06,886	4,99,464	.26	.09	.19
Russia in Europe ...	29,700	20,87,806	21,17,506	.02	1.77	.79
Spain ...	59,044	53,765	1,12,809	.04	.05	.04
Egypt ...	41,27,259	5,78,216	47,05,475	2.77	.49	1.76
Mauritius ...	5,66,934	5,074	5,72,008	.38	...	.21
Bourbon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States ...	64,74,422	33,015	65,07,437	4.35	.03	2.44
Aden ...	91,444	635	92,079	.06	...	.04
Arabia ...	3,48,802	11,934	3,60,736	.24	.01	.14
Ceylon ...	2,33,46,386	67,27,905	3,00,74,291	15.69	5.69	11.26
China ...	27,60,551	49,303	28,09,854	1.86	.04	1.05
Japan ...	78,08,359	1,27,691	79,36,050	5.25	.11	2.97
Java ...	1,726	89,011	90,737	.00	.08	.03
Persia ...	1,80,525	18,179	1,98,704	.12	.02	.08
Straits Settlements ...	36,81,150	28,67,744	65,48,894	2.47	2.43	2.45
Turkey in Asia ...	9,70,292	1,41,419	11,11,711	.65	.12	.42
New South Wales ...	60,141	2,941	63,082	.04	...	.02
Victoria ...	1,42,788	3,57,989	5,00,777	.10	.30	.19
All other foreign countries ...	4,77,950	13,64,773	18,42,723	.32	1.15	.69
Total of foreign countries ...	11,48,85,889	7,35,41,316	18,84,27,205	77.20	62.21	70.56
Bengal ...	71,47,378	1,23,09,807	1,94,57,185	4.80	10.41	7.29
Bombay ...	1,26,09,555	2,06,03,524	3,32,13,079	8.47	17.43	12.44
Sind ...	2,35,948	1,66,728	4,02,676	.16	.14	.15
Burma ...	93,21,816	1,07,07,210	2,00,29,026	6.27	9.06	7.50
Total of British Provinces in other Presidencies ...	2,93,14,097	4,37,87,269	7,31,01,366	19.70	37.04	27.38
Cutch ...	4,63,516	3,670	4,73,186	.32	...	.18
Kattywar ...	12,33,357	1,55,316	13,88,673	.83	.13	.52
Goa ...	8,84,014	4,08,763	12,92,777	.60	.35	.48
Pondicherry ...	1,67,949	6,581	1,74,530	.11	.01	.07
Travancore ...	16,54,860	2,54,918	19,09,778	1.11	.22	.71
Other Indian ports not British ...	1,98,697	57,573	2,56,270	.13	.04	.10
Total of Indian ports not British ...	46,08,393	8,86,821	54,95,214	3.10	.75	2.06
Grand Total ...	14,88,08,379	11,82,15,406	26,70,23,785	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.			
		1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		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.	1,187,760	42,38,794	1,323,583	50,89,217	1,400,331	50,59,663	1,134,047	46,15,211
Cotton manufactures—									
Piece-goods ...	Yds.	5,902,407	19,42,238	5,490,384	9,39,546	5,264,983	9,91,948	5,050,603	9,17,178
Twist and yarn ...	lb.	1,405,569	7,89,573	1,363,049	7,63,013	1,284,913	7,18,248	1,337,546	7,18,605
Seeds ...	Cwt.	254,560	16,40,263	116,034	7,32,822	199,180	12,63,418	123,314	8,31,732
Oils ...	{ Gals. 752,036 } { Cwt. 43 }		8,10,303	{ 760,855 } { 72 }	7,64,938	701,659	8,01,376	750,233	7,94,951
Spices ...	lb.	8,615,770	9,85,698	5,458,349	7,58,556	7,970,436	9,50,562	5,457,638	7,66,432
Provisions ...	Val.	...	3,86,986	...	5,82,146	...	3,69,555	...	6,04,068
Metals ...	Cwt.	13,126	2,01,428	41,040	2,82,454	13,426	2,00,826	19,718	2,51,853
Sugar ...	"	130,237	7,11,404	126,847	7,93,573	141,402	7,99,691	132,539	8,86,884
Jute, raw and manu- factured ...	Val.	...	2,29,248	...	2,06,363	...	2,08,916	...	1,98,835
Tobacco ...	lb.	1,856,377	2,22,326	1,656,342	1,92,109	1,864,758	2,12,089	1,658,376	2,10,620
Fruits and vegetables.	Val.	...	3,66,256	...	3,88,401	...	5,13,201	...	5,72,249
Hides and skins ...	Cwt.	37,449	22,01,466	39,457	23,42,047	37,038	22,81,188	37,912	22,96,283
Timber and other wood manufactures ...	Val.	...	4,00,400	...	3,97,369	...	3,99,965	...	3,81,446
Dyeing and tanning materials ...	"	...	2,07,950	...	4,04,404	...	1,97,382	...	3,44,570
Coffee ...	Cwt.	22,437	14,85,604	25,234	13,75,990	23,278	15,51,098	25,412	13,76,595
Liquors—Spirits ...	Gals.	12,911	81,963	32,849	1,28,298	11,826	74,189	20,382	1,02,558
Coir and rope ...	Cwt.	22,127	1,13,630	23,439	1,11,625	28,906	1,61,303	31,106	1,72,693
Woollen manufactures.	Val.	...	20,335	...	16,996	...	20,187	...	13,824
All other articles ...	"	...	16,42,377	...	16,93,971	...	16,24,141	...	17,04,861
Total ...			1,77,78,302		1,79,63,838		1,83,49,056		1,77,54,948
Government Stores ...			3,74,177		3,44,555		3,47,817		9,01,337

The movements of gold and silver on private and Government account between the ports within the Presidency are given below:—

	Gold.		Silver.	
	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Exports ...	27,900	...	4,20,700	...
Imports ...	...	...	3,37,340	...

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	10,39,99,689	10,18,021	1,16,958	...	1,86,93,777	41,500
Ganjām	1,60,565	...	55,850	...	10,33,611	58,300
Vizagapatam	41,97,519	...	2,641	...	26,36,624	9,000
Gódvári	1,00,20,045	...	90,122	...	72,48,624	4,500
Kistna	3,14,950	...	50	...	7,09,916	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	23,98,031	27,080	1,45,343	...	24,10,279	471
Tanjore	1,24,28,316	20,50,927	3,062	...	32,39,450	1,44,597
Madura	8,67,953	8,500	9,715	...	3,97,791	...
Tinnevely	2,20,96,398	9,58,975	1,54,713	...	54,51,435	14,000
South Canara	54,92,320	...	17,15,902	70,344	43,73,094	3,07,793
Malabar	2,18,78,916	...	30,30,514	1,00,000	2,62,53,314	73,290
Total ...	18,43,63,702	40,63,503	53,24,870	1,70,344	7,24,47,915	6,53,451

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	57,90,938	2,24,900	12,86,01,362	12,84,421	12,98,85,783	42.62
Ganjām	17,47,104	...	29,97,130	58,300	30,55,430	1.00
Vizagapatam	24,86,656	84,800	93,23,440	93,800	94,17,240	3.09
Gódvári	34,02,236	7,500	2,07,70,027	12,000	2,07,82,027	6.82
Kistna	16,46,408	80,000	26,71,324	80,000	27,51,324	.90
Nellore	60,982	11,000	60,982	11,000	71,982	.02
South Arcot	6,65,215	...	61,18,868	27,551	61,46,419	2.02
Tanjore	12,54,914	3,08,400	1,69,25,742	25,03,924	1,94,29,666	6.38
Madura	7,26,245	2,000	20,01,704	10,500	20,12,204	.66
Tinnevely	20,88,786	39,000	2,97,91,332	10,11,975	3,08,03,307	10.11
South Canara	57,21,553	22,840	1,73,03,169	4,00,977	1,77,04,146	5.80
Malabar	1,13,73,341	5,500	6,25,36,085	1,78,790	6,27,14,875	20.58
Total ...	3,69,64,678	7,85,940	29,91,01,165	56,73,233	30,47,74,403	100

The northern ports, Madras and South Canara, showed a decreasing trade, while Tanjore, Tinnevely and Malabar showed an increase. The increase in the two former districts is chiefly due to the increase in the export trade to Ceylon, that in Malabar to the diversion in the trade in coffee, &c., from Madras to the West Coast.

Customs Revenue.

Import duty.

Including the customs duty on salt, the gross collections during the year on imports amounted to Rs. 32,54,940 against Rs. 28,43,392 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 4,11,548 or 14.47 per cent. The chief increases were Rs. 2,25,959 under petroleum, Rs. 52,543 under provisions, Rs. 50,734 under cotton manufactures, Rs. 41,526 under metals, and Rs. 29,426 under medicines, &c. Refunds and drawbacks amounted to Rs. 48,174 against Rs. 43,180 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 4,994. Deducting this amount, the net collections of duty on imports amounted to Rs. 32,06,766 against Rs. 28,00,212 in 1896-97, showing an increase of Rs. 4,06,554.

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

Articles.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paddy	1,12,516	1,20,528	1,24,398	1,17,162	74,063	— 43,099
Rice	3,40,885	4,53,635	3,11,986	6,87,839	6,69,692	— 18,147
Gross collections	4,53,401	5,74,163	4,36,384	8,05,001	7,43,755	— 61,246
Refunds	1,079	2,720	1,354	3,067	2,972	— 95
Net collections	4,52,322	5,71,443	4,35,030	8,01,934	7,40,783	— 61,151

The amount of revenue realized under this head was Rs. 7,43,755 against Rs. 8,05,001 in the past year, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 61,246 or 7.60 per cent. This is due to the exports of paddy and rice to Ceylon and Mauritius having fallen considerably owing to the increased demand for local consumption rendered necessary by famine.

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.	Entered.		Cleared.		Total.		Average tonnage per vessel.
	No.	TONS.	No.	TONS.	No.	TONS.	
1893-94	2,580	876,905	2,647	744,841	5,227	1,621,746	310
1894-95	2,830	954,075	2,918	901,378	5,748	1,855,453	323
1895-96	2,760	995,576	2,735	846,310	5,495	1,841,886	335
1896-97	2,884	1,017,536	2,970	947,834	5,854	1,965,370	336
1897-98	2,713	1,021,089	2,703	834,655	5,416	1,855,744	343

The number and tonnage of the steamers included in the above figures are as follows :—

Years.	Entered.		Average tonnage per steamer.	Cleared.		Average tonnage per steamer.
	No.	TONS.		No.	TONS.	
1893-94	625	695,066	1,112	594	561,824	946
1894-95	780	760,557	975	775	705,970	911
1895-96	780	804,699	1,031	733	657,323	896
1896-97	804	824,354	1,025	787	752,945	957
1897-98	812	835,701	1,022	756	643,583	851

NOTE.—The steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company ceased to call at Madras from January 1898.

The nationalities of the steamers and sailing vessels that called at ports in the Presidency in 1896-97 and 1897-98 were as follows :—

	1896-97.				1897-98.			
	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	1,501	1,438,562	7	3,104	1,457	1,323,679	5	5,416
British Indian	...	...	1,841	274,692	...	...	1,845	277,035
Foreign	90	138,737	45	13,130	111	155,605	59	7,468
Native craft	...	...	2,370	97,145	...	...	1,939	86,541
Total ...	1,591	1,577,299	4,263	388,071	1,568	1,479,284	3,848	376,460

The movements of shipping to and from each foreign country are shown below :—

Countries.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.
United Kingdom	201	458,363	178	407,558
Austria-Hungary	...	...	1	1,286
Belgium	2	6,737	3	5,715
France	30	64,343	9	19,510
Germany	23	57,366	26	56,064
Russia	10	23,729	12	29,405
Cape Colony	1	1,479	...	...
East Coast of Africa—Zanzibar	...	...	...	...
Other Ports	2	1,222	2	4,398
Egypt	6	10,796	1	1,556
Mauritius	11	16,651	6	9,299
Natal	10	10,992	13	15,967
Réunion (Bourbon)	1	458	...	...
United States	5	7,232	5	13,025
Aden	1	148	2	233
Arabia	16	2,085	17	2,053
Ceylon	5,324	1,004,818	4,927	1,010,373
Maldives	9	951	...	...
Mekran and Sonmiani	12	625	30	1,523
Persia	2	146	6	590
Straits Settlements	151	256,016	144	253,210
Turkey in Asia	12	1,725	23	2,689
Other countries in Asia—Sumatra	...	...	...	...
Java	11	22,013	2	1,536
Australia	9	17,475	7	15,386
Total ...	5,854	1,965,370	5,416	1,855,744

NOTE.—The foreign vessels, were chiefly French, Austro-Hungarian and German.

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.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	No.	TONS.	No.	TONS.
British	1,125	2,064,699	1,215	2,226,939
British Indian	368	209,662	356	186,785
Foreign	1,079	208,663	907	183,803
Native craft	7,603	299,110	7,311	288,298

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

Years.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	With cargoes.		In ballast.		With cargoes.		In ballast.	
1895-96	No.	TONS.	No.	TONS.	No.	TONS.	No.	TONS.
1896-97	12,869	5,085,124	5,744	220,943	12,108	4,434,999	6,180	464,631
1897-98	12,465	4,604,837	5,540	251,804	11,628	4,189,875	5,971	385,634
1897-98	11,539	3,899,768	4,855	187,255	10,724	3,580,768	5,560	324,952

Twenty vessels of 375 tons aggregate burthen were built, the bulk of them on the West Coast, and nineteen vessels of 357 tons aggregate burthen were registered during the year under Act X of 1841 at Mangalore.

PUBLIC WORKS—GENERAL. (1897-98.)

Statements 59 and 60 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.	Ganjam ...	842	1,181	...	1,038	2,311	614	39,475	5,100
	Gôda-vari { Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,038	57
	{ Eastern ...	...	995	392	702	...	...	31,689	3,644
	{ Western ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,190	2,375
II Circle.	Vizagapatam ...	969	1,623	10,625	466	1,419	3,392	20,421	19,042
	Buckingham Canal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— 375	1,912
	Kistna { Eastern ...	...	30	...	...	...	...	16,484	7,832
	{ Northern ...	...	330	375	291	...	...	22,889	2,320
III Circle.	{ Western ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,764	3,515
	Nellore ...	...	239	...	...	...	...	10,483	5,277
	Bellary ...	...	...	192	165	...	...	49,520	6,614
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	157	...	...	10,989	1,966
IV Circle.	Kurnool ...	...	...	369	...	...	...	11,771	1,422
	Coimbatore ...	85	11,029	...	1,336	...	1,498	1,14,348	85,659
	North Arcot ...	...	1,650	...	133	...	...	7,066	2,375
	Salem ...	...	200	...	501	...	4	8,776	3,303
V Circle.	West Coast ...	4,717	30,062	57	1,869	...	...	1,34,761	15,533
	Chingleput ...	...	...	1,448	402	...	...	15,946	4,595
	Nagapatam ...	...	234	33	489	...	...	1,050	2,454
	Public Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI Circle.	Stores ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	1,092
	Public Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	952
	South Arcot ...	20	— 3	...	153	...	...	39,106	5,161
Special ...	Tanjore ...	...	...	...	497	...	...	49,555	4,530
	Madura ...	...	...	240	2,411	...	...	10,253	6,998
	Tinnevely ...	...	...	...	724	...	...	21,566	3,749
	Trichinopoly ...	1,778	6,349	613	793	...	...	17,901	6,220
Special ...	Consulting Architect ...	...	...	13,461	2,584	...	...	85,408	1,03,679
	Examiner's division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Light-house ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
	Special Superintending Engineer, Tanjore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		8,411	54,164	27,080	12,506	3,730	5,508	7,31,444	3,07,385

Circle.	Division.	Local civil works.				Irrigation.		Total works and repairs.	Establishment.	Grand total.
		Incorporated.		Excluded.		Works.	Repairs.			
		Works.	Re-pairs.	Works.	Re-pairs.					
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I Circle.	Ganjam ...	...	504	559	30	1,30,594	58,843	2,41,091	84,273	3,25,364
	Gôda-vari { Central.	— 64	113	...	72	11,126	85,606	1,03,948	33,787	1,37,735
	Eastern.	...	2,079	5,014	— 60	65,778	1,54,678	2,64,911	75,561	3,40,472
	Western.	...	...	...	...	37,131	1,01,708	1,42,404	59,848	2,02,252
II Circle.	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	1,788	...	6,674	19,918	86,342	92,055	1,78,397
	Buckingham Canal.	...	...	...	136	16,511	35,856	54,040	37,765	91,805
	Eastern	...	377	1	249	1,20,348	1,94,404	3,39,725	64,226	4,03,951
	Kistna { Northern.	...	934	...	...	2,33,228	33,869	2,94,236	87,984	3,82,220
III Circle.	Western.	...	887	...	...	1,65,631	1,88,782	3,65,579	69,853	4,35,432
	Nellore ...	...	589	...	...	40,836	71,880	1,29,304	71,835	2,01,139
	Bellary ...	...	...	...	...	36,749	44,301	1,37,541	1,35,727	2,73,268
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	68,071	24,233	1,05,416	37,087	1,42,503
IV Circle.	Kurnool ...	...	...	...	...	13,205	93,568	1,20,335	71,883	1,92,218
	Coimbatore ...	...	15	...	...	29,662	30,009	2,73,641	1,25,766	3,99,407
	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	24,431	69,178	1,04,833	64,497	1,69,330
	Salem ...	...	...	...	...	4,686	45,213	62,683	36,137	98,820
V Circle.	West Coast ...	...	...	8,866	4,991	...	3,072	2,03,928	59,811	2,63,739
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	28,197	1,31,747	1,79,439	62,845	2,42,284
	Negapatam ...	6,731	10,756	1,568	1,925	12,410	58,651	96,301	31,406	1,27,707
	Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,374	12,324	13,698
VI Circle.	Stores ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,008	16,543	17,551
	Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,988	3,40,143
	Workshops ...	...	...	...	290	1,16,463	1,15,221	2,80,155	55,696	3,81,928
	South Arcot ...	...	3,744	...	...	1,60,091	1,02,209	3,26,232	84,028	3,56,561
Special ...	Tanjore ...	12	...	240	— 2,294	1,54,238	1,00,229	2,72,533	49,128	2,17,477
	Madura ...	...	330	493	137	28,264	1,13,746	1,68,349	64,523	2,03,195
	Tinnevely ...	...	2,627	...	...	28,354	74,028	1,38,672	...	...
	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special ...	Consulting Architect	...	...	2,814	1,962	117	...	2,10,025	60,186	2,70,211
	Examiner's division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,39,239	3,39,239
	Light-house	...	...	40,236	...	...	...	40,268	27,555	67,823
	Special Superintending Engineer, Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,439	69,439
Total ...		6,679	31,645	61,579	7,433	15,32,795	19,50,949	47,44,313	21,40,995	68,85,308

PUBLIC WORKS—BUILDINGS AND ROADS. (1897-98.)

Administration.

The Hon'ble Colonel D. McNeil Campbell, R.E., held the appointments of Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, until 10th October 1897, when he went on special leave preparatory to retirement. Mr. W. B. deWinton was thereupon appointed Acting Secretary to Government and Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, and held office for the remainder of the year. Mr. W. Hughes retained the position of Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Joint Secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch, throughout the year, and the appointment of Joint Secretary to Government in the Railway Branch of the Secretariat was held throughout the year by Mr. F. J. E. Spring, C.I.E.

Circle charges.

Mr. J. C. Larminie, Superintending Engineer, First Class, continued in charge of the I Circle up to 30th November 1897, when he was relieved by Mr. W. C. DeMorgan, Superintending Engineer, Third Class, temporary rank, who retained the charge during the remainder of the year, reverting to Executive Engineer, First Grade, on 14th December 1897. Major W. L. C. Baddeley, R.E., continued to hold charge of the II Circle up to 8th September 1897, when he went on privilege leave for 1 month and 25 days. He resumed charge of the circle on the 1st

November 1897, and again proceeded on special leave for six months on the 10th November 1897. Mr. J. E. Paul, Executive Engineer, officiated as Superintending Engineer from 10th September to 31st October 1897 and held charge of the circle from the 10th to the 14th November, when Mr. W. C. DeMorgan assumed charge with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, Third Class, to which he had been promoted with effect from 10th November 1897. On 27th November Mr. DeMorgan, on transfer to the I Circle, handed over charge to Mr. Paul, who in turn gave over charge to Captain W. M. Ellis, R.E., on 4th January 1898; Mr. Hannan, the permanent Superintending Engineer, taking over charge from the latter officer on 10th January 1898. Mr. W. B. deWinton, Superintending Engineer, Third Class, temporary rank, held charge of the III Circle until 5th October 1897, when he was appointed to act as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government and was succeeded in the circle charge by Mr. A. H. Garrett, Superintending Engineer, Third Class, temporary rank. The latter officer having been transferred on 9th December 1897, the charge of the circle devolved on Mr. J. C. Larminie, Superintending Engineer, First Class, for the rest of the year. Mr. J. Hannan, Superintending Engineer, First Class, continued in charge of the IV Circle until 3rd January 1898, when he was relieved by Mr. A. H. Garrett, who held charge for the rest of the year. Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Rawson, R.E., held charge of the V Circle, and Lieutenant-Colonel O. V. Boddy, R.E., retained the VI Circle throughout the year. Mr. G. S. T. Harris, Superintending Engineer, Third Class, continued to hold the office of Consulting Architect to Government during the year.

The only change made was the abolition of the Buckingham Canal division as a separate charge on the 1st January 1898; the work which now consists of mere maintenance being transferred to the Chingleput division, the head-quarters of which were moved to Madras. Divisional changes.

Mr. Ashpitel held charge of the division during the year with the exception of the period from 14th March to 23rd August, during which he was on leave and on special duty in England. In his absence, Conductor C. Smith, R.E., held charge of the division in addition to his own duties as Sub-divisional officer. Lighthouse division.

M.R.Ry. T. Subramanya Aiyar Avergal, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, died on 1st December 1897. Casualties.

The following statement shows the grants and expenditure under the several finance heads:— Grants and expenditure.

Fund and financial heads.	Original grant.	Revised estimate.	Actual expenditure.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Imperial Military works	80,900	82,000	75,266
Imperial Civil works	86,000	55,000	40,198
Provincial Civil works	18,41,000	16,70,000	17,79,357
Local Incorporated funds	67,000	58,000	45,589
Local Excluded funds	2,08,799	93,322	1,17,254
Estate works	5,535	11,954	11,363
Total	22,89,234	19,70,276	* 20,78,027

* Exclusive of Rs. 1,69,702 incurred from 'Contributions.'

Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 20,78,027, a sum of Rs. 17,79,357—by far the largest share of the outlay—was from Provincial funds. The distribution of the expenditure under "departmental heads" is given in the following statement:— Service heads.

Service heads.	Original Works.		Repairs.		Total.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IMPERIAL.						
44. Military Works.						
Works	9,682	8,411	55,860	54,164	65,542	62,575
Establishment	...	...	...	...	15,368	12,048
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	820	643
Total, Military Works ...	...	...	...	...	81,730	75,268
45. Civil Works.						
Works { Civil buildings	30,108	28,528	18,886	12,506	43,994	41,034
Communications	...	1,448	...	...	...	1,448
Miscellaneous public improvements ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment	...	...	...	...	10,245	9,024
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	623	589
Suspense accounts	...	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditure in England	...	...	...	...	...	1
Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Civil Works ...	...	...	...	...	54,862	49,198
Total, Imperial ...	...	...	...	...	1,36,592	1,24,464
PROVINCIAL.						
45. Civil Works.						
Civil buildings	5,38,777	5,43,347	1,98,860	1,99,863	7,37,637	7,43,210
Communications	1,33,436	1,33,656	88,793	89,147	2,22,229	2,22,803
Miscellaneous public improvements ...	55,069	57,441	17,268	18,375	72,337	75,816
Establishment	...	...	...	...	5,56,510	5,16,912
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	1,50,662	1,75,798
Suspense accounts	...	...	...	...	64,000	44,818
Total, Provincial Civil Works ...	...	...	...	...	16,75,375	17,79,357
LOCAL FUNDS.						
Incorporated local funds	...	...	...	...	58,610	45,589
Excluded local funds	...	...	...	...	93,322	1,17,254
Estate works	...	...	...	...	11,954	11,363
CONTRIBUTIONS.						
44. Military work — Imperial	...	...	...	...	...	1,020
45. Civil works { Imperial	...	...	...	...	...	1,68,682
Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Contributions ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,69,702
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	19,75,853	22,47,729

NOTE.—The figures entered in column 6 represent final grant.

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. 2,571	RS. 70,260	RS. ...	RS. 72,831
Sales of buildings	...	4,596	...	4,596
Sales of barrack furniture	...	...	...	...
Sales of tools and plant	...	33,934	...	33,934
Sales of produce	25	1,801	6,646	8,472
Sales of old materials	4	11,529	...	11,533
Value of materials received from old buildings ...	...	995	...	995
Receipts from self-supporting workshops and net profits ...	...	3,421	...	3,421
Unclaimed deposits	...	4	...	4
Fines, refunds and miscellaneous	2	61,829	141	61,972
Realized in Public Works Department	2,602	1,88,361	6,787	1,97,750
Realized in Civil Department	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,602	1,88,361	6,787	1,97,750

revenue
collected.

The following were the most important of the works in progress:—A new block of married quarters for four families of the British Infantry at West Hill, Calicut, was started and the foundations were laid when objections to the site were raised by the Military and Medical authorities. Operations had accordingly to be suspended after an expenditure of Rs. 2,420 had been incurred on concrete and the collection of materials. Improvements to the floor of the cook-room at West Hill barracks, Calicut, were carried out with an outlay of Rs. 241. An armoury, store-room, magazine and quarters for the Sergeant Instructor attached to the South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps at Trichinopoly, estimated at Rs. 6,300, was completed during the year. The total outlay, including the previous year's expenditure, amounted to Rs. 6,541, of which Rs. 1,600 were met from "Contributions."

The Telegraph office buildings at Vizagapatam were completed and handed over to the Telegraph Department, the total outlay being Rs. 10,397 against the estimate of Rs. 11,350. The new Post office at Jeypore was also completed and handed over, the total outlay amounting to Rs. 3,030 against an estimate of Rs. 3,140. An estimate of Rs. 173 for laying water pipes to the Railway Mail Service sorters' rest-house at Guntakal was sanctioned and funds were allotted; but it was subsequently decided that the work should be executed by the Southern Mahratta Railway and the grant was therefore made over to the authorities of that railway. Some progress was also made with the observatory buildings at Kodaikānal.

The office for the Conservator of Forests at Waltair, commenced in 1895-96, was completed and handed over on 1st May 1897.

The renewal of the roof of the Sea Customs office, Mangalore, was completed with the exception of iron straps to the trusses which were under preparation, the outlay being Rs. 2,209 against an estimate of Rs. 2,360. The Sea Customs office at Gangolly (Coondapoor) was protected from the encroachment of the sea at a cost of Rs. 179.

I Circle.—Rupees 1,087 were spent during the year on constructing court and record rooms and out-houses to the Deputy Tahsildar's office at Parlākimedi. The work was completed and handed over to the Revenue Department, the outlay having been Rs. 7,604 against an estimate of Rs. 6,500. A first-class taluk cutcherry at Palkonda was given out on contract in June 1895, but owing to delay on the part of the contractor the work had to be withdrawn and taken up departmentally. A first-class taluk cutcherry at Narsapatnam was given out on contract in December 1895 and was also similarly delayed. The work is now being completed departmentally. A first-class taluk cutcherry at Kovur, which was commenced in 1894-95, was completed during the year, the total outlay being Rs. 37,751 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 35,270. An estimate of Rs. 19,900 was sanctioned in August 1896 for the construction of a Deputy Collector's office at Ellore, and Rs. 5,785 were spent on wood-work and the collection of materials, but owing to delay in the settlement of the site, the work could not proceed. A Deputy Tahsildar's office at Kottapeta was sanctioned for execution in February 1896. All but the court room in the main building was roofed in; the tower was raised to the height of the verandah roof; the inside work except the court room was well on towards completion; the cook-room and the latrine were nearly finished and the foundations for ryots' shed begun. The outlay on the work was Rs. 16,609 against the estimate of Rs. 18,400.

II Circle.—The estimate of Rs. 39,540 for a first-class taluk cutcherry at Gudivada having been exceeded, a revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 56,200, was submitted for sanction of Government. Rs. 11,957 were spent on the work during the year, the total expenditure to end of the year having been Rs. 42,871. Rs. 3,383 were spent on the Deputy Tahsildar's cutcherry at Avānigadda during the year. The main building was completed, the total outlay to end of the year being Rs. 23,937 against the estimate of Rs. 26,840. The Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office at Arundelpet, Bezvada, was nearly completed, only the pits at site of the work remaining to be filled in. The total outlay was Rs. 10,231 against the estimate of Rs. 11,780, Rs. 5,474 having been spent during the year. The

IMPERIAL
—MILITARY
WORKS.

IMPERIAL
—CIVIL
WORKS.

PROVINCIAL
—CIVIL
BUILDINGS—
Forest.
Customs.

Land
Revenue
Buildings.

first-class taluk office at Guntūr was practically completed and ready for occupation on 31st March 1898. Rs. 7,613 were spent during the year, the total outlay being Rs. 42,687 against the estimate of Rs. 43,500. The first-class taluk office at Vinukonda was also on the point of completion and ready for occupation at the end of the official year. The outlay during the year was Rs. 8,069, the total outlay being Rs. 39,333 against the estimate of Rs. 39,440. A first-class taluk office at Tenali and a Deputy Tahsildar's office at Ponnur, both incomplete works of last year, were completed. The new treasury with upstairs room for the Treasury Deputy Collector, Nellore, was completed. In the first-class taluk office at Ongole, the main building was brought up to basement level; the superstructure was not gone on with, the bricks obtainable being very inferior and unsuitable. Laterite stones are to be used instead and arrangements were being made for bringing these by train from Kaveli. The doors, windows and roof materials were brought to the site of the work.

III Circle.—Of the two taluk cutcherries that were in progress in the Bellary division at end of last year, the one at Dharmavaram was completed and handed over to the Revenue Department. That at Madakasira could not be completed on account of the contractor's delay, and was still in progress. Owing to insufficient rates and omission of certain items in the original estimate, a revised estimate was found necessary. Materials of the value of Rs. 2,500 were collected during the year for constructing a taluk cutcherry at Kalyandrug under orders issued in September 1896. The preparation of plans and estimates was delayed by pressure of famine. They will be shortly submitted for sanction. The improvements to the taluk cutcherry at Hospet, which were in progress at end of last year, were completed, but the accounts were not closed owing to certain differences about rates. Improvements to the taluk cutcherry at Alur were still in progress. The walls were raised to full height from basement, and materials for the roof got ready. In the Cuddapah division the new taluk offices at Proddatur and Ráyachóti were the only two important works that were under construction during the year. They were completed, with the exception of wire fencing, and handed over to the Revenue Department. The total expenditure on these cutcherries was Rs. 40,526 and Rs. 40,110 against estimates of Rs. 41,090 and Rs. 39,900, respectively. The construction of the taluk cutcherry at Pattikonda in the Kurnool division was not commenced during the year on account of famine and towards the end of the year, the question of site was again under correspondence. Most of the materials were collected and brought to site. A Deputy Collector's cutcherry at Markapur was completed and handed over. An estimate for providing this cutcherry with a ryots' shed, latrine, &c., was submitted at the close of the year.

IV Circle.—A Sub-Collector's office at Tellicherry was completed and handed over for occupation during the year, the outlay being Rs. 17,054 against an estimate of Rs. 17,440. A Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office at Puttur, which was commenced in the previous year, was completed with the exception of window shutters and barge boards, the outlay to end of the year being Rs. 7,855 against an estimate of Rs. 9,400. A taluk cutcherry at Karūr was completed and handed over to the Revenue Department in December 1897. The outlay up to end of March 1898 was Rs. 32,106 against an estimate of Rs. 32,100. The taluk cutcherry at Kollegal was completed and handed over for occupation in September 1896. The outlay on the work up to date has been Rs. 45,333 against an estimate of Rs. 40,090. A taluk cutcherry at Tirupattūr was completed and handed over to the Revenue Department at the end of 1895-96, as was a Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office at Námakkal. An estimate of Rs. 2,500 for constructing an additional room and putting up a corrugated iron roof to the Huzur treasury buildings at Chittoor was sanctioned and the work completed and handed over in November 1897.

V Circle.—A combined office for the Deputy Collector and the Stationary Sub-Magistrate at Tiruvallūr was completed and handed over to the Revenue Department in December 1897. Additions and improvements to the Collector's office at Cuddalore were also completed and the buildings handed over; the outlay during the year being Rs. 23,575. A Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office at Kumbakonam was practically completed during the year; the outlay being Rs. 11,187 against

an estimate of Rs. 11,140. A Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office at Tirukkóyilūr, a Sub-Collector's office at Tindivanam and a Taluk office at Nannilam, which were commenced in the previous year, were completed during the present year.

VI Circle.—Lightning-conductors were erected at the taluk cutcherry at Musiri at a cost of Rs. 173; the total outlay on the building being Rs. 35,590 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 34,405. A Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office at Kulitalai was almost completed; the outlay on the work being Rs. 8,400. A Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office at Perambalur was completed during the year; the total outlay being Rs. 6,929 against an estimate of Rs. 7,600. A Head Assistant Collector's office at Ramnad was completed and furnished during the year; the total outlay on the work amounting to Rs. 19,171 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 19,100. Some additions to the new taluk office at Tirumangalam to accommodate the Stationary Sub-Magistrate were completed and the building was handed over. In the Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office at Periyakulam, the walls were raised to the top of the door frames. In the Deputy Tahsildar's office at Kodai-kámal, the record and property rooms were completed, as was the Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office at Satūr. The Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office at Sankaranayinárkóyil was completed with the exception of the asphalt flooring, as was the office room for the Tahsildar at Sankaranayinárkóyil.

An outlay of Rs. 6,948 was incurred on improvements to the Government House, Ootacamund, against a grant of Rs. 7,000. The main gates at the entrance of the Government House, Madras, were moved back and ceilings were provided to the summer dining-room and verandahs adjoining. The outlay incurred was Rs. 3,568 against an estimate of Rs. 4,035. The upper storey to the Military Secretary's bungalow at Guindy was started in June and completed by December 1897, with a saving of Rs. 622 on the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 9,880. The quarters for servants were completed in December 1897.

Rupees 1,925 were spent in constructing a partition wall in the Government College at Mangalore. A gymnasium shed at the Government College, Kumbakonam, was completed during the year, as was the new Law College at Madras and the Connemara Library. The school-house at Koraput was completed and handed over during the year. In the Normal and Union schools for a Training College at Rajahmundry, the masonry of the lower storey was almost completed, and the walls of the upper storey raised to a height of about 10 feet. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 27,961. A Government Training school at Mangalore was completed, as was an upper storey to the Government Training school for Masters at Coimbatore.

Property rooms for the new High, Small Causes and City Civil Courts were completed and handed over. In the combined office for the Deputy Tahsildar and the District Munsif at Ottapalam, the roofing was completed, concrete for the flooring was laid and shutters were fitted to the doors and windows.

The erection of masonry walls along the road between the gate and the tower of the Central Jail at Rajahmundry was completed. A sum of Rs. 1,840 was spent in erecting patent self-adjusting unclimbable railings to the Central Jail, Cannanore, and the ventilators in the latrines of the jail were strengthened with an outlay of Rs. 1,050. The work of strengthening windows and ventilators in sleeping wards of the Central Jail at Vellore was completed. Upon the water-supply to the Trichinopoly Central Jail, Rs. 1,319 were spent during the year. Cement for the troughs was laid and three cisterns were completed.

Twenty-two huts for the Reserve Police at Jeypore were built at a cost of Rs. 8,870 and handed over. The Police office at Anantapur and the Police station-house at Adóni were both completed during the year. Expenditure on the Police huts at Mangalore was Rs. 7,354 and certain additions to the Police Superintendent's office at Calicut were carried out. A Police ward in the compound of the civil dispensary at Kollegal was practically completed during the year. In the office and residence for the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Tuticorin, the upper storey rooms in the main building were raised to full height and the gables are in progress. A new police station at Kilpauk was completed.

Consulting
Architect's
division.

Educational.

Law and
Justice.

Jails.

Police.

Registration. The extension of the Deputy Tahsildars' offices at Sulurpet and Kota was completed, as were the Sub-Registrars' offices at Allagadda, Manjeri, Ottapalam, Valapaddy, Katpadi, Nellikuppam, Tirukkóyilúr, Kallakurchi, Kurinjipadi, Tindivanam, Shiyali, Pattukkóttai, Aruppukóttai and Palni.

Public Works Buildings. The quarters for the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Narsapatam were completed and handed over. The residence for the Conservator of Forests at Waltair was completed and handed over. The upper storey to the Divisional office building at Tanjore was completed during the year, as was a residence for the Head Assistant Collector at Ramnad.

Provincial—Communications. Fair progress was made on the road with masonry works from Kallikota to Boyiráni. The outlay during the year was Rs. 27,275, the total outlay being Rs. 67,329. On the iron girder bridge at Mahasinghi (estimate Rs. 68,100), the expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,154, and that up to date, Rs. 52,079. The faces of wings and abutments were pointed, brick cornice and concrete coping over wings completed. The following lines of communication were maintained and improved during the year:—

Name of road.	Length of road.	Expenditure under maintenance.	Expenditure under improvements.	Monsoon damages.
	MILES.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Chundale-Mysore Frontier	12	5,886	17,275	
Ootacamund to Kullar	27	44,453		

The improvements to the Chundale-Mysore road continued to make good progress. Rs. 17,275 were expended against a grant of Rs. 17,463. Out of a length of 12 miles, about 10½ miles were metalled and opened for traffic. On the Ootacamund-Kullar road, an expenditure of Rs. 44,453 was incurred in maintaining this road against an estimate of Rs. 44,800. A further sum of Rs. 1,288 was spent on the maintenance of the suspension bridge at Kullar. The following new roads, the opening out of which was sanctioned in view to afford relief to the Mappillas in the Ernad and Walavanad taluks, continued to make satisfactory progress:—(1) Road from Tuvur to Pandicad; 3 miles 4½ furlongs completed and opened for traffic; outlay Rs. 8,001; (2) Road from Tuvur to Karivarakundu; 3 miles 4 furlongs completed except gravelling which is to be done after the rains. Road opened for traffic; outlay to the end of the year Rs. 10,313, the year's expenditure being Rs. 9,308; (3) Road from Melathur to Karivarakundu; 7 miles 2¼ furlongs completed except a bridge; outlay during the year Rs. 14,932. Total outlay to end of the year Rs. 15,459; (4) Road from Karivarakundu to Kalikavu; 3¼ miles out of 4½ miles completed including catch and side drains. Masonry work almost completed. Work in fair progress; outlay to end of the year Rs. 5,157; (5) Road from Nilambur to Kalikavu; 4 miles 3 furlongs earthwork completed. Smaller masonry works in progress; outlay to the end of the year Rs. 10,087; and (6) Pandalur road, 7½ miles. The whole of the earthwork finished; masonry almost finished; rest-house and its approach road completed. Only some masonry work and a girder bridge remain to be completed, outlay Rs. 9,138. The Anamalai Ghat road is in charge of a special Executive Engineer and the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 15,555 against a grant of Rs. 15,000.

EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS. The residence for the Port officer at Calicut, which was commenced in the previous year, was completed and handed over for occupation, as was the residence for the Port officer at Pámban. The expenditure during the year on extending the southern and northern jetties at Cocanada (estimate Rs. 51,000) was Rs. 4,910, and the total expenditure up to date, Rs. 43,198. The raising of the southern jetty to the height ordered was in progress. About 1,500 R.ft. of the length was raised to full height, i.e., 1½ feet above H.T.L., and 3,800 cubic yards of stone collected. Very little work was done from the middle of July 1897 to January 1898 owing to the Railway authorities raising the rate per truck for stone conveyed from Durgada quarry. Rs. 4,235 were expended on the Calicut pier.

The work of protecting the T head of the pier at Tuticorin was completed. Light-house and subsidiary buildings at Havelock point (estimate Rs. 1,13,240).—Work was started in May 1897 and Rs. 32,108 were expended during the year. Light-house with subsidiary buildings at Manapaud (estimate Rs. 51,230).—Work was started in November 1897 and Rs. 8,011 were expended during the year.

In the Bodogodo estate under the head "Buildings"—"Original Works," one work was put in hand and nearly completed, the outlay being Rs. 110 against a grant of Rs. 300. Under the head "Buildings"—"Repairs," Rs. 297 were spent in repairing two works, of which one was completed and the other nearly so.

Vizagapatam water-works (estimate Rs. 4,21,000).—This work was sanctioned in February 1897, the Vizagapatam municipality contributing Rs. 1,50,000 towards it. The outlay during the year was Rs. 25,863. The work was given out on contract. Progress has been unavoidably curtailed, owing to the extreme unhealthiness of the locality and the great difficulty experienced in persuading coolies to go to the work or to remain there. An estimate of Rs. 3,74,396 for water-supply to the town of Cocanada was sanctioned in February 1897, and plans and estimates were received in the following month for execution by the Public Works Department. The work was given out on contract. The deepening of the whole tank-bed to the proper level was finished, and the bund on all sides raised to + 27-00. Fair progress was also made in the collection of materials. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 33,473. Ootacamund drainage scheme.—This work has been undertaken on behalf of the Ootacamund municipality, who provide the requisite funds. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 30,948 against a grant of Rs. 31,170, while on the improvements to the Ootacamund water-supply, Rs. 7,526 have been spent. Improvements to Hobart's Girls' school, Ootacamund (estimate Rs. 2,500).—An expenditure of Rs. 1,819 was incurred during the year.

I Circle.—Ganjám division.—The signs of distress were first observed in the Chicacole taluk in Tekkali and Paltalagam kandams. Certain earthwork (channel clearance and embankment) afforded employment and a "test" was tried. The people, especially the Uriya class, with their dread of Famine regulations, declined to respond, but intimated that they wished for work on the piece-work system. Under these terms the work was proceeded with. A timely fall of rain improved the condition of affairs, and the necessity for actual relief in this part of the district was obviated. In the Atagada and Kallikóta taluks serious distress first appeared towards the middle of April. Relief works were opened in rapid succession. In the next month there were about twenty works in progress in the Berhampur subdivision. Works were started on the task system. It was not until quite the end of the distress that the intermediate piece-work system was attempted. The labourers failed to appreciate it and rapidly left the works. In Ganjám, relief works under this department consisted of (1) Earthwork (in channels and tank embankments); (2) Breaking metal; (3) Breaking ballast for the East Coast Railway; and (4) Constructing roads. Under the last item a small length of road (2 miles) was metalled and gravelled. Roughly speaking, there were 40,000 coolies, divided over 55 to 60 works. The maximum number of relief workers on one work at any time was about 3,500. The women on the work were in a large majority. It is worthy of note that, had not the East Coast Railway been prepared to accept a large quantity of ballast for their permanent-way, it would have been almost impossible to find employment for the people in this district. One of the greatest difficulties in Ganjám was the supply of subordinates. Not only were men of all kinds drafted from outside districts, but officers from other departments were requisitioned. A temporary famine sub-division was formed. The number of Public Works Department subordinates employed on famine duty alone was 12, and they are said to have made the best famine officers and organizers. Three works were executed under "33. Famine Relief—Provincial Communications—Original Works," 26 works under "Repairs" and 12 works under "Miscellaneous Public Improvements;" the outlay thereon being Rs. 28,196, Rs. 1,24,365 and Rs. 35,229, respectively.

Four works were started as test-works; they, however, did not attract many coolies, and were accordingly executed under the ordinary piece-work system. They provided work for the labouring classes in the vicinity of their homes and

thus prevented any necessity for the opening of regular relief works in the Sarva-siddhi and Gologonda taluks in the early stages of the famine. At the following places, relief works were either taken over from the Collector or started by the Public Works Department at his request:—Dakamarri, Gazuvaka, Pendurti, Kondakirla, Pusapati Rega, Padmanabham, Chipurupalli and Bobbili. In the Head Assistant Collector's section, a solitary work was started; it failed to attract labour and was abandoned. In these camps, 28 works under Buildings and Roads, and 3 works under Irrigation were carried out by famine labour, the outlay under the two heads being Rs. 1,73,003 and Rs. 23,015, respectively.

Relief works were started under instructions from the Collector in the Bhadrachalam and Rajahmundry taluks and closed by the middle of July 1897. The net expenditure debited to famine relief was Rs. 5,537.

III Circle.—In this circle, the situation became grave and the ordinary operations of the department were brought almost to a standstill, in order that the majority of the staff might be employed on famine relief works. The officers in charge of divisions and sub-divisions were all employed in inspecting and organizing famine works. At the close of the official year 1896-97, there were 71,750 persons on relief works throughout the circle. The number gradually rose till it reached the total of 478,160 in July 1897. It then commenced to fall week by week, and by the middle of November the coolies had all left the works. The following statement shows the number of works started in each district and the number of labourers employed on them:—

Division.	Number of relief works.	Number of relief workers.	Remarks.
Bellary	29	155,854	Most of these were road works, there being very little work available under irrigation.
Anantapur	42	62,027	
Kurnool	43	162,095	
Cuddapah	29	98,184	
Total	143	478,160	

On the closure of famine relief, the roads and irrigation works that were temporarily taken over from the Revenue and Local Fund departments were handed back to them: the materials collected during the famine for road works were made over to the Local Fund department, and all unserviceable materials purchased and charged to works, such as baskets, tatties, templates, hoop iron rings, casks, iron pots, &c., were sold by public auction. The outlay incurred on these works was greatly in excess of what they would have cost at normal rates. For the Bellary division the excess varies from 1.72 to 5.25 times the normal cost, the average being 3.18. For Kurnool, the average is 3 to 1 for metalled roads, while for earthwork it lies between 3.3 and 3.9 to 1. For Cuddapah division on simple earthwork in the excavation of a channel, it is nearly 3 to 1, and on another work in the same division it is 5 to 1.

The following lighthouses were inspected during the year by the ordinary staff of the Public Works Department and their condition reported on:—Santapilli, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Mangalore, Negapatam, Hare Island, Manapad, Muttam and Pamban.

The closing balance of the year was Rs. 1,93,510-10-3 against Rupees 1,41,347-12-1 at the end of the previous year, the receipts being Rs. 2,09,230 and the issues Rs. 1,57,067. During the year under report 61 consignments were received from England and there were 20 shipments to other Public Works divisions as against 27 and 23, respectively, in the previous year.

The value of work executed in the shops during the year was Rs. 2,82,499-5-0 as against Rs. 1,88,993-8-3 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs.

93,505-12-9 or nearly a lakh of rupees. The following statement shows the work done for each department as compared with that of previous year:—

Department.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Difference.	
			More.	Less.
Public Works Department	Rs. 1,59,349 14 3	Rs. 2,50,740 0 8	Rs. 91,390 2 5	Rs.
Military Works and State Railways	1,304 12 0	712 3 0	...	592 9 0
Other departments	25,050 6 5	27,166 13 10	2,116 7 5	...
Quasi-public bodies	93 2 4	1,127 15 11	1,034 13 7	...
Private parties	3,195 5 3	2,752 3 7	...	443 1 8
Total	1,88,993 8 3	2,82,499 5 0	94,541 7 5	1,035 10 8
Increase of work done in 1897-98 = Rs. 93,505-12-9.				

The increase in the work done for the Public Works Department is due principally to large amounts of timber and iron works executed for Civil and Irrigation works in the South Arcot and Tanjore divisions, and to the manufacture of famine tools.

The following is a statement of the work done in the shops during the year under review as compared with that executed in the previous year:—

	1897-98.	1896-97.	More than 1896-97.	Less than 1896-97.
Work done for the Public Works Department excluding centage.	Rs. 85,745	Rs. 79,422	Rs. 6,323	Rs.
Do. for other departments excluding centage	15,717	4,438	11,279	...
Do. for private parties	1,223	1,370	...	147
Total	1,02,685	85,230	17,602	147

The outturn of these shops amounted to Rs. 94,820 against Rs. 1,43,514 in the previous year. The work done was distributed between Irrigation and Provincial Works nearly in the proportion of 7 to 2.

The Patent kiln was at work during the year. The outlay on manufacture amounted to Rs. 40,156-12-9, while the value of outturn for the same period was Rs. 39,469-15-11, showing a deficiency in outturn of the value of Rs. 686-12-10. The outlay on manufacture under this head in the Government lime kilns amounted to Rs. 8,599-12-5, while the value of outturn for the same period amounted to Rs. 9,055-6-9. The net deficiency of the two operations under bricks and lime was Rs. 231-2-6.

PUBLIC WORKS—IRRIGATION. (1897-98.)

General Remarks.

The final grant for the year from 'Imperial' funds was Rs. 22,91,275 and the expenditure Rs. 23,19,794; from 'Provincial' the grant was Rs. 27,88,520 and the expenditure Rs. 28,71,059. Rs. 6,467 were spent from the 'Local Irrigation Cess fund' against a grant of Rs. 5,505, and Rs. 22,090 were spent from 'contributions.' Against a grant of Rs. 5,31,293, an outlay of Rs. 4,78,883 was also incurred during the year in the execution of works undertaken for the purposes of famine relief in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur districts. The total expenditure during the year under all heads was Rs. 56,98,293, or Rs. 7,14,757 less than the expenditure incurred in the previous year.

Godavari
Eastern
division.

Dowlais-
waram
Workshops.

Bezwa-
de
Workshops.

Government
Brick and
Tile Factory.

Grants and
expenditure.

Lighthouses.

Public Works
Stores.

Public Works
Workshops.

Direct
receipts.

The total of direct receipts collected in the Public Works Department was (exclusive of refunds of revenue) Rs. 3,29,059; that is, Rs. 11,592 less than in the previous year and Rs. 12,941 less than the amount anticipated. The decrease during the year occurred under navigation in the Gôdâvari and Kistna deltas and was due to development of traffic on the East Coast Railway.

Total area
irrigated.

The total area charged, as irrigated for both first and second crops, was 6,372,131 acres against 6,082,245 acres in the previous year. Of the area irrigated 2,705,309 acres were under 'Major Works,' 535,813 acres under 'Minor Works' for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, and the remainder under works for which such accounts are not kept.

Total
revenue
derived.

The total irrigation (indirect) revenue, exclusive of deductions and remissions, amounted to Rs. 2,10,76,732 against Rs. 1,95,22,570 of the previous year. Of the increase, Rs. 8,29,639 were derived from 'Major Works,' Rs. 42,236 from 'Minor Works' for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept and Rs. 6,82,687 from works for which such accounts are not kept. The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 11,34,955 against Rs. 19,18,672 in the previous year. Inclusive of the share of enhanced land revenue and the receipts collected in the Public Works Department, the total revenue, both direct and indirect, was Rs. 2,19,82,206, of which Rs. 1,16,32,685 were derived from 'Major Works,' Rs. 20,05,583 from 'Minor Works' for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept and the remainder from works for which such accounts are not kept.

MAJOR (PRODUCTIVE) WORKS.

Capital Account.

Grant and
outlay.

Under 49. Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue, Irrigation Works, the cost of construction as now estimated, grants and outlay during, and to the end of, the year were as shown below:—

Departmental heads.	Cost of construction as now estimated.	Budget grant for 1897-98.	Final grant for 1897-98.	Outlay during 1897-98.	Total outlay to end of 1897-98.
<i>Direct Charges.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Works	4,92,57,988	7,32,543	5,95,023	6,18,768	4,84,33,861
Establishment	73,26,234	1,59,357	1,20,476	1,23,679	71,34,143
Tools and plant	24,88,668	58,100	65,901	55,108	24,80,173
Loss by exchange	40,80,918	...	...	...	40,80,918
Total	6,31,53,808	9,50,000	7,81,400	7,97,555	6,21,29,095
Deduct receipts on Capital account	2,57,082	...	...	...	2,57,082
Net Total	6,29,96,726	9,50,000	* 7,81,400	7,97,555	† 6,18,72,013
<i>Indirect Charges.</i>					
Capitalized abatement of land revenue	29,21,421	...	...	31,748	29,39,757
Leave and pension allowances	12,40,441	...	...	17,315	12,51,592
Total	41,61,862	...	...	49,063	41,91,349
Grand Total	6,70,58,588	...	...	8,46,618	6,60,63,362

* Exclusive of Rs. 7,190 from 43. Minor Works and Navigation—Capital Account for the Sangam anicut system and Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.
† Includes outlay of Rs. 11,899 incurred on the Sangam anicut system and Kurnool-Cuddapah canal under 43. Minor Works and Navigation.

The direct charges during the year were Rs. 21,326 more than in the previous year and Rs. 16,155 more than the final grant.

Revenue Account.

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

Grant and
outlay.

Departmental heads.	Grant.*		Outlay.		
	Budget.	Final.	Gross.	Deduct old maintenance charges.	Net.
<i>Direct Charges.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Extensions and improvements	69,481	51,118	55,646	4,261	51,385
Maintenance and repairs	6,88,183	6,62,637	8,03,141	1,36,586	6,66,555
Establishment	6,68,610	5,56,209	8,52,971	2,82,872	5,70,099
Tools and plant	93,726	1,01,161	1,02,226	1,743	1,00,483
Total	13,70,000	13,71,125	18,13,984	4,25,462	† 13,88,522
<i>Indirect Charges.</i>					
Capitalized abatement of land revenue	...	...	3,974	...	3,974
Leave and pension allowances	...	...	1,19,094	39,666	79,428
Total	...	...	1,23,068	39,666	83,402
Grand Total	...	...	19,37,052	4,65,128	14,71,924

* Exclusive of grant for old maintenance charges.

† Includes outlay of Rs. 1,608 incurred on the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal from '43. Minor Works and Navigation.'

The expenditure during the year under direct charges was less than that of the preceding year by Rs. 1,81,691.

The total area irrigated under 'Major Works' and the revenue derived therefrom as compared with the previous year are given below:—

Area
irrigated
and revenue
derived.

	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
1897-98	2,730,528	2,705,309	1,10,12,562	4.07
1896-97	2,681,076	2,606,435	1,01,82,923	3.91

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

Financial
results.

	1897-98.	1896-97.
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	1,10,12,562	1,01,82,923
Add share of enhanced land revenue	4,64,334	4,52,642
Add revenue of previous year brought into account	...	320
Direct receipts in the Public Works department	1,55,789	1,66,276
Total	1,16,32,685	1,08,02,161
Deduct working expenses and collection charges in the Civil department	22,99,546	24,34,916
Total net revenue	93,33,139	83,67,245
Deduct old irrigation revenue minus old maintenance charges.	37,61,870	36,97,579
Net revenue	55,71,269	46,79,666
Deduct interest charges	26,26,258	25,87,820
Surplus revenue	29,45,011	20,91,846

The net revenue amounted to 8.37 per cent. on the capital outlay of the works in operation, and this percentage would be 12.36, 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.

Grant and
outlay.

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

Departmental heads.	Final grant for 1897-98.	Outlay during 1897-98.
<i>Direct Charges.</i>	Rs.	Rs.
Works	71,929	65,159
Establishment	15,264	13,657
Tools and plant	...	...
Suspense accounts	...	...
Total	87,193	78,816
Less receipts on Capital account	...	...
Net Total	87,193	78,816

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 31st March 1898. The total capital outlay to the end of 1897-98 was Rs. 1,29,78,073 against Rs. 1,32,16,711, the cost of construction as now estimated for. In January 1898 an estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,05,500, for excavating a short cut on Yenamadurru drain to Naidupalem Yeru in the Gódávári Western division, was submitted for the sanction of the Government of India.

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.
First crop ... { 1897-98	ACRES. 644,468	ACRES. 635,954	RS. 24,70,677
{ 1896-97	639,306	602,298	22,44,042
Second crop ... { 1897-98	167,154	163,481	5,66,890
{ 1896-97	129,242	137,551	4,35,366

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.	Receipts.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.
Direct charges	Rs. 4,97,252	Rs. 1,54,28,531	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	Rs. 96,371	Rs. 25,98,927
Indirect charges	33,310	10,06,184	Irrigation revenue	30,37,567	6,49,00,017
Collection charges in the Civil department	1,53,203	40,95,724	Share of enhanced land revenue.	1,50,492	60,63,803
Interest on Capital outlay—			Total	32,84,430	7,35,62,747
Direct charges	4,41,456	1,34,77,556	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	1,15,500	44,18,462
Total expenditure and charges	11,25,221	3,40,07,995	Net Total	31,68,930	6,91,44,285
Surplus revenue	20,43,709	3,51,30,290			
Total	31,68,930	6,91,44,285			

Net revenue.

The net revenue from the system during the year, after paying the interest charges, was 15.75 per cent. on the capital outlay, 'Direct' and 'Indirect,' against 13.01 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. 12,557 went towards improvements, Rs. 2,00,597 to maintenance and repairs, Rs. 2,30,427 to establishment, and Rs. 46,221 to tools and plant. Rs. 76,581 of the total were derived from navigation.

KISTNA DELTA SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The subjoined statement exhibits the estimates sanctioned and the outlay incurred during, and up to the end of, the year on Capital Account of the Kistna delta system :—

Departmental heads.	Grant for 1897-98.	Outlay during 1897-98.	Total outlay to end of 1897-98.
<i>Direct charges</i>	Rs. 3,65,025	Rs. 3,88,988	Rs. 1,23,50,690
<i>Indirect charges</i>	...	18,430	8,40,975
Total	...	4,07,418	1,31,91,665

The construction estimate of the system was closed on the 31st March 1898.

Revenue Account.

The irrigated area and revenue of 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.
First crop ... { 1897-98	ACRES. 522,919	ACRES. 519,922	RS. 23,55,337
{ 1896-97	504,857	482,017	20,57,154
Second crop ... { 1897-98	455	451	1,872
{ 1896-97	659	616	2,221

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Financial
results.

Expenditure.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.	Receipts.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.
Direct charges	Rs. 5,89,563	Rs. 1,05,51,472	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	Rs. 45,040	Rs. 9,94,130
Indirect charges	30,368	6,08,810	Irrigation revenue	23,57,209	3,96,91,876
Collection charges in the Civil department	1,21,488	24,10,156	Share of enhanced land revenue.	1,43,546	45,53,344
Interest on Capital outlay—			Total receipts	25,45,795	4,52,39,350
Direct charges	4,86,248	96,15,269	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	66,100	33,59,135
Total expenditure and charges	12,27,667	2,31,85,707	Net Total	24,79,695	4,18,80,215
Surplus revenue	12,52,028	1,86,94,508			
Total	24,79,695	4,18,80,215			

The net return, after paying interest charges, was 9.49 per cent. on the total capital outlay against 6.85 per cent. in the previous year. Of the expenditure, Rs. 11,265 were for improvements, Rs. 3,03,649 for maintenance and repairs, Rs. 2,12,342 for establishment, and Rs. 58,047 for tools and plant. The navigation receipts amounted to Rs. 28,133.

General Remarks.

In June 1897 the anicut was lowered by 2 feet for the purpose of providing falling shutters. The river rose over the crest of the anicut on the 8th June 1897 and did not fall below it till 14th January 1898; the maximum height of water which passed over the anicut during the year was 14.25 feet on 13th August 1897. The highest flood recorded was 20.30 feet and occurred in August 1896 when the crest level was 49.25.

State of the
river.

PENNER ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay.

Rupees 83 were spent during the year on the Venkanapalem tank surplus weir. The total capital outlay, including indirect charges, to the end of the year, was Rs. 18,99,192 which is the cost of construction as now estimated.

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 ...	{ 1897-98 ... 1896-98 ...	68,098 67,105	66,510 64,907	2,49,376 2,42,663
Second crop ...	{ 1897-98 ... 1896-97 ...	3,954 3,246	3,954 3,246	10,921 8,002

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.	Receipts.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges ...	39,348	12,99,410	Direct receipts in the Public Works department ...	376	8,837
Indirect charges ...	2,811	1,03,033	Irrigation revenue ...	2,60,297	70,04,684
Collection charges in the Civil department ...	8,211	2,18,442	Share of enhanced land revenue ...	20,924	5,24,945
Interest on Capital outlay—Direct charges ...	65,901	18,92,390	Total receipts ...	2,81,597	75,38,466
Total expenditure and charges ...	1,16,271	35,13,275	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges ...	87,000	29,14,282
Surplus revenue ...	78,326	11,10,909	Net Total ...	1,94,597	46,24,184
Total ...	1,94,597	46,24,184			

The net return, after paying interest charges, was 4.12 per cent. on the total capital outlay against 3.40 per cent. in the previous year. Rs. 4,603 were spent on maintenance and repairs and Rs. 9,428 on establishment.

General Remarks.

State of the river.

The highest flood in the Penner occurred on 27th September 1897 when the depth of water over the Penner anicut crest was 4.3 feet. The highest flood on record was 19 feet 3 inches which occurred on 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 ...	16,107	18,398
Indirect charges ...		9,489
Total ...		27,887

The total capital outlay to the end of the year, including indirect charges, amounted to Rs. 38,56,008 against Rs. 40,62,723, the cost of construction as now estimated.

Revenue Account.

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 ...	{ 1897-98 ... 1896-97 ...	74,365 74,863	71,765 72,676	2,88,416 2,90,054
Second crop ...	{ 1897-98 ... 1896-97 ...	4,512 7,110	4,512 7,110	13,398 21,751

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.	Receipts.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges ...	54,018	7,50,467	Direct receipts in the Public Works department ...	1,311	9,644
Indirect charges ...	7,055	45,966	Irrigation revenue ...	3,01,814	32,86,636
Collection charges in the Civil department ...	9,298	82,426	Share of enhanced land revenue ...	23,150	1,64,039
Interest on Capital outlay—Direct charges ...	1,25,670	16,48,619	Total receipts ...	3,26,275	34,60,319
Total expenditure and charges ...	1,96,041	25,27,478	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges ...	1,14,000	15,24,734
Surplus revenue ...	16,234	— 5,91,893	Net Total ...	2,12,275	19,35,585
Total ...	2,12,275	19,35,585			

The net return, after paying interest charges, was Rs. 16,234 against Rs. 19,130 in the previous year. Rs. 13,149 was spent on maintenance and Rs. 13,616 on establishment.

General Remarks.

The greatest depth of water in the year over the Sangam anicut crest was 2 feet 9 inches on the 4th September 1897, and the highest flood 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. The cost of purchase of the canal remains as at the end of the preceding year at Rs. 2,16,38,942.

Revenue Account.

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

		Area irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.
		ACRES.	RS.
Kurnool ...	{ 1897-98 ... 1896-97 ...	25,747 65,618	75,720 1,12,876
Cuddapah ...	{ 1897-98 ... 1896-97 ...	20,655 21,608	63,971 61,865
Total ...	{ 1897-98 ... 1896-97 ...	46,402 87,226	1,39,691 1,74,741

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

Financial
results

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

Expenditure.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.	Receipts.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	1,12,140	22,58,125	Receipts in the Public Works department	6,096	1,59,242
Indirect charges	4,396	73,887	Revenue collected in the Civil department	1,50,124	15,54,941
Collection charges in the Civil department	7,506	72,698			
Interest on Capital outlay—			Total receipts	1,56,220	17,14,183
Direct charges	8,68,528	1,34,34,155	Net deficit	8,36,350	1,41,24,682
			Total	9,92,570	1,58,38,865
Total expenditure and charges	9,92,570	1,58,38,865			

Of the expenditure, Rs. 7,718 went to extensions and improvements, Rs. 71,955 to maintenance and repairs, Rs. 31,401 to establishment, and Rs. 1,066 to tools and plant. Navigation receipts were Rs. 1,278.

General Remarks.

Water-
supply.

The first flood in the river Tungabhadra, which went over the crest of the Sunkesala anicut, occurred on the 2nd June 1897. It caused the river to rise suddenly from 2·50 feet below the crest of anicut to 0·57 foot above, and lasted three days. On the 8th June 1897, the water rose from 0·90 below the crest to 1·33 above and continued to pass over at various depths up to the 8th January 1898, after which date it began to fall rapidly. The maximum depth of water discharged during the year was 5·83 on the 1st October 1897. The water in the Penner river at Adivimayapally was below the crest of the anicut till the 20th July 1897. It rose to 0·33 foot above the crest on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 25th July 1897 and was below on other days during the month. It again rose on the 1st August 1897 from 0·94 below crest to 0·20 above crest and continued to pass over the anicut up to the 4th November 1897. There was also a discharge over the anicut from the 27th November 1897 up to the 12th February 1898. The maximum height of water on crest during the year was 3·70 feet on the 25th September 1897. A sand bank was made on the crest in order to send as much water as possible into the canal. The Special Deputy Collector employed for the extension of irrigation under the canal continued his work throughout the year, and effected some improvements in the irrigation under the canal. The work of demarcating the lands under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal was continued during the year, the expenditure incurred being Rs. 2,829. The total outlay to end of the year was Rs. 12,715 against the estimate of Rs. 13,360 sanctioned by the Government of India. Rs. 500 were spent during the year on improving the Rampally channel, the total outlay on the work to the end of the year being Rs. 1,800 against an estimate of Rs. 3,670. The progress of the work was retarded owing to the land required not having been handed over to this department in time. The improvement of this channel will increase the irrigation under it from 800 to 2,410 acres.

BARUR TANK SYSTEM

Capital Account.

Total outlay.

There was no outlay on capital account during the year. The total outlay, including indirect charges, to the end of the previous year, was Rs. 4,25,045 against Rs. 4,27,745, the estimated cost of construction.

Revenue Account.

Area
irrigated
and revenue
derived.

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

		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	{ 1897-98	2,664	2,664	9,459
	{ 1896-97	2,609	2,609	9,389
Second crop	{ 1897-98	1,757	1,757	2,163
	{ 1896-97	1,831	1,831	2,144

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Financial
results.

Expenditure.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.	Receipts.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	3,195	39,703	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	...	256
Indirect charges	176	1,727	Irrigation revenue	11,622	90,942
Collection charges in the Civil department	481	3,437	Share of enhanced land revenue	2	58
Interest on Capital outlay—					
Direct charges	16,087	1,91,503	Total receipts	11,624	91,256
Total expenditure and charges	19,939	2,36,370	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	1,850	20,639
Deficit	10,165	1,65,744			
Total	9,774	70,626	Net Total	9,774	70,626

The working expenses, inclusive of interest charges for the year, exceeded the revenue by Rs. 10,165. Improvements cost Rs. 662, maintenance and repairs Rs. 1,369, and establishment Rs. 1,044.

CAUVERY DELTA SYSTEM

Capital Account.

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

Grant and
outlay.

Departmental heads.	Grant.	Outlay.
	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	1,40,344	1,36,051
Indirect charges	...	3,329
Total	...	1,39,380

The total capital outlay to the end of the year, including indirect charges, amounted to Rs. 19,94,578 against Rs. 27,13,590, the cost of construction as now estimated.

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	{ 1897-98	888,191	886,920	38,75,917
	{ 1896-97	883,159	882,536	38,49,998
Second crop	{ 1897-98	102,954	102,888	3,52,866
	{ 1896-97	95,102	94,587	3,27,695

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.	Receipts.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	3,48,720	1,10,15,047	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	3,152	1,42,056
Indirect charges	37,900	7,81,584	Irrigation revenue	42,28,783	17,50,61,457
Collection charges in the Civil department	48,012	10,06,909	Share of enhanced land revenue	1,11,525	51,59,296
Interest on Capital outlay—					
Direct charges	71,917	19,42,460			
Total expenditure and charges	5,06,558	1,54,06,000	Total receipts	43,43,460	18,03,62,809
Surplus revenue	8,22,968	2,27,37,453	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	30,13,934	14,22,05,356
Total	13,29,526	3,81,43,453	Net Total	13,29,526	3,81,43,453

The net return, after paying interest charges, was 41·26 per cent. on the capital outlay against 42·17 in the previous year. Improvements cost Rs. 14,463 and establishment Rs. 43,610.

General Remarks.

The highest flood of the year was on the 13th September 1897, when water rose on the gauge of the dam at the head of the Cauvery to 12·3 feet, and at the Cauvery and Vennár regulators to 11·9 feet on the front gauge. 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. The total capital outlay, including indirect charges, to the end of the year, was Rs. 14,71,924.

Revenue Account.

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

		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	1897-98	22,785	21,580	1,24,664
	1896-97	23,094	21,512	1,23,653
Second crop	1897-98	20,699	20,088	65,074
	1896-97	19,694	18,635	60,461

Financial results.

The subjoined statement exhibits the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.	Receipts.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	38,875	8,48,323	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	1,975	31,845
Indirect charges	2,295	51,563	Irrigation revenue	1,89,738	43,68,979
Collection charges in the Civil department	5,626	1,21,926	Share of enhanced land revenue	1,775	44,907
Interest on Capital outlay—					
Direct charges	54,665	13,56,071			
Total expenditure and charges	1,01,461	23,77,873	Total receipts	1,93,488	44,45,731
Surplus revenue	25,527	50,730	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	66,500	20,17,128
Total	1,26,988	24,28,603	Net Total	1,26,988	24,28,603

The net revenue after paying charges was Rs. 25,527 against a deficit of Rs. 22,226 in the previous year. The charges for maintenance and establishment were Rs. 15,861 and Rs. 10,369, respectively.

General Remarks.

During the year water passed over the Srivaikuntam anicut for 35 days against 65 days in the preceding year. The highest level attained by the Tambraparni river was 3·33 feet over the crest on the 15th January 1898, the previous highest known flood being 12 feet above the crest of the anicut on the 30th December 1895, or 8·67 feet above the flood level of 1897.

PERIYAR PROJECT.

Capital Account.

The expenditure on open capital account during the year is shown in the subjoined statement :—

Departmental heads.	Grant for 1897-98.	Expenditure during 1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	52,444	1,62,835
Indirect charges	...	13,159
Total	...	1,75,994

The total expenditure, including indirect charges, to the end of the year, was Rs. 85,29,138. Rs. 749 were expended in completing and fixing the inscribed stone tablets to the tower, improving the stables at Thekadi and completing the inspection bungalow at Kuruvanth. The following branch channels have been opened for irrigation : Nos. 2, 4, 6, 9 and 10 with oftakes and No. 12 for the first 10½ miles. Of the 94 miles of branch channels and 46 miles of distributaries sanctioned, 68 and 12 miles, respectively, have been completed.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and the revenue derived during the year are shown below :—

	Forecast of 1894.	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
			Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
1896-97	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	11,468	52,444	50,106	1,217	51,323	2,33,950
Second crop	7,794	12,836	7,203	5,225	12,428	32,530
Total	19,262	...	...	6,442	63,751	2,66,480
1897-98	22,918	69,966	57,045	12,349	69,394	3,07,200
First crop	15,585	19,856	4,047	15,702	19,749	54,556
Second crop	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	38,503	...	...	28,051	89,143	3,61,756

The accounts show an increase of Rs. 95,276 in the irrigation revenue over that of the previous year.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.	Receipts.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	98,005	1,53,994	Receipts in the Public Works department	684	684
Indirect charges	3,898	6,136	Irrigation revenue	3,61,756	6,28,236
Collection charges in the Civil department	5,609	7,386	Share of enhanced land revenue	12,819	13,238
Interest on Capital outlay—					
Direct charges	3,28,457	19,34,859	Total receipts	3,75,259	6,42,158
Total expenditure and charges	4,35,969	21,02,375	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	2,44,437	4,59,961
Deficit	3,05,147	19,20,178			
Net Total	1,30,822	1,82,197	Net Total	1,30,822	1,82,197

The working expenses, inclusive of interest charges for the year, exceeded the revenue by Rs. 3,05,147 against Rs. 3,32,930 in the previous year. Compensation, being rent paid to the Travancore Government, was as usual Rs. 40,000, while establishment was Rs. 12,098 and maintenance and repairs Rs. 26,998.

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 1897-98.	Outlay during 1897-98.	Total outlay to end of 1897-98.
Direct charges	Rs. 43,68,000	Rs. 1,38,750	Rs. 1,44,008	Rs. 42,55,220
Indirect charges	3,88,000	...	21,044	3,89,203
Total	47,56,000	...	1,65,052	46,44,423

The project may be said to be practically completed, with the exception of the Surada reservoir which will be completed during the current year.

Revenue Account.

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

	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.
First crop { 1897-98	ACRES. 67,966	ACRES. 65,985	RS. 1,11,571
{ 1896-97	66,267	62,901	1,07,692
Second crop { 1897-98	1,333	1,333	2,081
{ 1896-97	426	426	414

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.	Receipts.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.
Direct charges	Rs. 32,859	Rs. 1,35,225	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	Rs. 784	Rs. 3,171
Indirect charges	859	3,440	Irrigation revenue	1,13,652	3,55,273
Collection charges in the Civil department	3,060	10,289	Share of enhanced land revenue	101	307
Interest on Capital outlay—					
Direct charges	1,67,329	11,50,670	Total receipts	1,14,537	3,58,751
Total expenditure and charges	2,04,107	12,99,624	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	52,549	1,49,803
Deficit	1,42,119	10,90,676	Net Total	61,988	2,08,948
Net Total	61,988	2,08,948			

The working expenses, inclusive of interest charges for the year, exceeded the revenue by Rs. 1,42,119. The charges on account of maintenance and establishment were Rs. 26,348 and Rs. 6,138, respectively.

General Remarks.

The progress on works during the year may be regarded as decidedly satisfactory. Owing to there being no rain till June, the Russellkonda reservoir was the only source available in the beginning of the year both for agricultural and drinking purposes in the Goomsur and Berhampur taluks. The rainfall was, later on, pretty general, and consequently the demand for water was not so great as in the previous year.

WORKS FOR FAMINE RELIEF.

As the Government of India declined to continue to allot Imperial funds under Famine Relief and Insurance for the investigation of projects, the "A" and "D" project divisions were abolished at the end of the year 1883-84 and the "B" and "C" project divisions were ordered to continue, the cost being met from Provincial funds; but during 1886-87 the latter two divisions were also abolished from want of funds. Owing to the breaking up of the extra divisions, which had been specially appointed to prepare schemes for famine works, it has been impossible to comply with the provisions of the Famine Code, chapter I, paragraph 5, but the matter has not been lost sight of. Lists of works available, or which possibly might soon be made available, in the Irrigation Branch are now drawn up by Collectors of Districts in communication with the officers of the Public Works Department and submitted to Government. Owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon of 1896-97 and to the late setting in of the south-west monsoon of 1897-98 in Vizagapatam and Ganjam districts and of the failure of the south-west monsoon in the Godavari, the opening of relief operations in those districts became necessary. Consequently certain of the irrigation works in Ganjam were utilized as relief works. In Godavari some tanks were improved from famine funds. Owing to the partial failure of the monsoon, several relief works were started in all the four districts of the 3rd Circle. Only a few comparatively small irrigation works were put in hand as there were no large irrigation projects available. The following is a list of those that were taken in hand :—

Bellary District.—Devagundahalli tank, Narraidevarakerri tank, Nallacheruvu tank and Balasaladoddi tank.

Anantapur District.—Veerapuram channel, Rayalacheruvu, Kunuthoor tank, Sheiksanapalli tank, Abbidodi tank, Alamur tank, Singanapalli tank, Perur large tank, Purnapally tank, Amidalakunta tank, Ral Anantapur tank, Sangnapalli tank and Marutla tank.

Cuddapah District.—Lingala tank, Mudanur tank, Chopaud channel, Peddapasupula channel, Sivapuram tank, Samudrampalli channel, Paidakalva channel, Chinnadandalur channel and Pedda Settipalli channel.

Kurnool District.—Chinnakambalur tank, Madukur tank, raising canal bank at Chagalmari, Ramapuram Perur tank, Yedavada tank, Gudipad tank, Gallichinnapoliem Mamila kunta and Nossam tank.

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.	Cost of construction as now estimated.	Final grant for 1897-98.	Outlay during 1897-98.	Total outlay to end of 1896-97.
<i>Direct Charges.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Works	1,39,57,671	3,56,227	3,77,874	1,35,78,883
Establishment	31,71,475	80,817	92,327	31,38,108
Tools and plant	2,71,500	— 6,356	6,073	2,63,918
Total	1,74,00,646	4,30,688	4,64,128	1,69,80,909
Less receipts on Capital Account	6,688	...	111	7,157
Net Total	1,73,93,958	4,30,688	* 4,51,370	1,69,73,752
<i>Indirect Charges.</i>				
Capitalized abatement of land revenue	6,71,052	...	2,679	6,32,709
Leave and pension allowances	4,58,657	...	12,599	4,60,813
Total	11,29,709	...	15,278	11,13,522
Grand Total	1,85,23,667	...	4,66,648	1,80,87,274

* Exclusive of Rs. 11,899.

The budget grant of Rs. 4,03,660 was increased during the year to Rs. 4,30,668 and was due to the appropriation of additional funds chiefly for the Munyeru and Sagileru projects, and Shatiatope anicut system. The excess outlay

has been caused by the adjustment of normal value of work done on the Chopaud project.

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue Account were as shown below :—

Departmental heads.	Grant.		Outlay.		
	Budget.	Final.	Gross.	Deduct old maintenance charges.	Net.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extensions and improvements	24,913	19,893	25,063	6,120	18,943
Maintenance and repairs	1,89,823	1,92,430	1,98,884	6,264	1,92,620
Establishment	62,389	62,737	62,670	2,845	59,825
Tools and plant	2,875	627	3,174	125	3,049
Total	2,80,000	2,75,687	2,89,791	15,354	2,74,437
Indirect charges	...	...	8,768	396	8,372
Grand Total	...	...	2,98,559	15,750	2,82,809

The total area irrigated for first and second crops was 535,813 acres against 523,424 acres in the previous year. The total revenue derived was Rs. 20,05,583 and deducting the working expenses, which amounted to Rs. 3,46,551, the net revenue amounted to Rs. 16,59,032. Deducting the sum of Rs. 9,06,274 due to old irrigation, there was an increase of Rs. 7,52,785. 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.

Capital Account.

An expenditure of Rs. 10,523 was incurred during the year against a grant of Rs. 10,500. The total capital outlay to the end of the year, including indirect charges, was Rs. 44,486.

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.	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ... [1897-98	46,450	49,740	6,531	56,271	1,12,455
[1896-97	56,756	46,308	6,926	53,234	97,829
Second crop ... [1897-98	6,270	312	5,958	6,270	11,529
[1896-97	10,770	...	10,767	10,767	20,197

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.	Receipts.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	25,251	2,42,165	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	230	570
Indirect charges	664	6,342	Irrigation revenue	1,23,984	39,73,706
Collection charges in the Civil department	1,695	36,058	Share of enhanced land revenue	6,901	2,22,114
Total expenditure and charges	27,610	2,84,565	Total receipts	1,31,115	41,96,390
Surplus revenue	6,513	4,37,165	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	96,992	34,74,660
Total	34,123	7,21,730	Net Total	34,123	7,21,730

The actual return was 14.64 per cent. on the capital outlay.

MUNÉRU PROJECT.

Capital Account.

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

	Sanctioned estimate.	Grant for 1897-98.	Outlay during 1897-98.	Outlay to end of 1897-98.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	6,04,000	1,50,938	1,47,076	4,49,378
Indirect charges	28,000	...	3,814	11,594
Total	6,32,000	...	1,50,890	4,60,972

DONDAPAD TANK PROJECT.

Capital Account.

Against a grant of Rs. 4,970 an expenditure of Rs. 5,022 was incurred in the adjustment of land compensation debited by the Civil Department. The total capital outlay including indirect charges to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,48,921.

Revenue Account.

The project was brought into operation during the year and charges on Revenue Account as shown below were incurred for the first time :—

	Grant.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	784	656
Indirect charges	...	17
Total	784	673

SAGILERU 'UPPER PROJECT'.

Capital Account.

The capital expenditure on the Sagileru "Upper project," as compared with the revised estimate sanctioned by Government in April 1897, was as follows :—

	Sanctioned estimate.	Grant for 1897-98.	Outlay during 1897-98.	Outlay to end of 1897-98.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	4,31,000	54,480	54,741	4,21,821
Indirect charges	19,000	...	1,421	16,977
Total	4,50,000	...	56,162	4,38,798

The budget grant of Rs. 34,293 was increased by Rs. 10,000 during the year in view to settling the dues to piece-workers employed on the project.

CHOPAUD PROJECT.

Capital Account.

An approximate estimate, amounting to Rs. 3,65,000, having been sanctioned by Government, this project was undertaken as a famine-relief work in April 1897, and was stopped in October 1897, when the rains set in. In December 1897, Government directed that the work should be proceeded with as an ordinary work, but the grant of Rs. 38,603 allotted for the purpose had to be surrendered, as the work could not be executed for want of a proper estimate which was under preparation. Rs. 33,389 (inclusive of establishment and tools and plant charges) being normal value of work done under famine relief during the year, has been debited to the project.

CUMBUM TANK SYSTEM

Capital Account.

Total outlay. The construction of a combined scouring sluice and bridge at site of the Sikraikuthwa was in progress, the outlay incurred during the year being Rs. 504 against a grant of Rs. 700. The total capital outlay on the system, including indirect charges to the end of the year, was Rs. 64,191.

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.
			Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
First crop ...	1897-96	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
	1896-97	5,736	4,822	914	5,736	28,742
	1896-97	5,534	4,787	746	5,533	28,290
Second crop ...	1897-98	4,183	2,456	...	2,456	7,434
	1896-97	4,001	2,586	...	2,586	4,912

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.	Receipts.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.
Direct charges	RS. 520	RS. 64,724	Receipts in the Public Works department	RS. 1	RS. 1
Indirect charges	4	4,392	Irrigation revenue	36,176	7,95,354
Collection charges in the Civil department	332	9,302	Share of enhanced land revenue	620	10,019
Total expenditure and charges	856	78,418	Total receipts	36,797	8,05,374
Surplus revenue	5,790	1,07,634	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	30,151	6,19,322
Total	6,646	1,86,052	Net Total	6,646	1,86,052

The actual return was 9.02 per cent. on the capital outlay.

General Remarks.

The tank received a sufficient supply of water during the year to irrigate the lands under it.

THADAPALLI CHANNEL SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Grant and outlay.

Against a grant of Rs. 1,782 for works an expenditure of Rs. 2,016 was incurred. The re-sluicing of the Thadapalli channel from 11½ to 18¼ miles—an incomplete work of the previous year—was completed. The total capital outlay, including indirect charges to the end of the year, amounted to Rs. 1,25,465.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

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 ...	1897-98	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
	1896-97	14,298	9,983	4,237	14,220	1,00,945
	1896-97	14,686	10,044	4,486	14,530	1,02,811
Second crop ...	1897-98	653	163	389	557	2,011
	1896-97	401	178	223	401	1,360

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

Expenditure.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.	Receipts.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.
Direct charges	RS. 6,062	RS. 3,07,997	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	RS. 157	RS. 828
Indirect charges	159	7,866	Irrigation revenue	1,02,956	30,51,152
Collection charges in the Civil department	1,473	42,941	Share of enhanced land revenue	2,622	87,963
Total expenditure and charges	7,694	3,58,804	Total receipts	1,05,735	40,39,943
Surplus revenue	21,294	5,00,829	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	76,117	31,80,310
Total	29,618	8,59,633	Net Total	29,618	8,59,633

The actual return was 17.47 per cent. on the capital outlay.

ARKENKOTA CHANNEL SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was no expenditure on Capital Account of this system during the year. Total outlay. 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 ...	1897-98	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
	1896-97	4,128	2,648	1,457	4,105	27,809
	1896-97	4,118	2,631	1,452	4,083	27,272
Second crop ...	1897-98	29	7	22	29	93
	1896-97	43	7	36	43	137

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.	Receipts.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.
Direct charges	RS. 4,922	RS. 2,46,031	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	RS. 35	RS. 66
Indirect charges	129	6,424	Irrigation revenue	27,902	9,18,926
Collection charges in the Civil department	456	13,214	Share of enhanced land revenue	345	10,150
Total expenditure and charges	5,507	2,65,669	Total receipts	28,282	9,29,142
Surplus revenue	3,640	1,332	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	19,135	6,64,805
Total	9,147	2,64,337	Net Total	9,147	2,64,337

The actual return was 3.53 per cent. on the capital outlay.

KALINGARAYAN CHANNEL SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay.

Revetting the banks where necessary and constructing a wooden footbridge over the Sunnambu odai outlet in the Kalingaroyen channel was in progress during the year, the outlay incurred on the work being Rs. 2,700. The total expenditure, including indirect charges to the end of the year, was Rs. 63,686.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

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

		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
			Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	1897-98	11,319	8,289	2,030	11,319	70,023
	1896-97	11,272	8,239	3,033	11,272	68,815
Second crop	1897-98	10,197	8,359	1,838	10,197	35,353
	1896-97	10,244	8,202	2,042	10,244	36,163

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.	Receipts.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	6,351	4,94,070	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	626	1,904
Indirect charges	173	12,899	Irrigation revenue	1,05,376	38,58,000
Collection charges in the Civil department	1,002	23,115	Share of enhanced land revenue	425	16,345
Total expenditure and charges	7,526	5,30,084	Total receipts	1,06,427	38,70,249
Surplus revenue	13,136	65,848	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	85,765	34,06,013
Total	20,662	4,64,236	Net Total	20,662	4,64,236

The actual return was 20.63 per cent. on the capital outlay.

PÁLÁR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Report on the closure of the construction estimate.

The completion report on the closure of the construction estimate of the system on the 31st March 1896 having required revision, a revised completion report was forwarded to the Government of India in October 1897 in supersession of the report submitted in February 1897.

Grant and outlay.

The capital expenditure on the system during the year was as follows :—

Departmental heads.	Grant for 1897-98.	Outlay during 1897-98.
	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	6,600	6,654
Indirect charges		69
Total		6,723

The total capital outlay, including indirect charges to the end of the year, was Rs 20,71,959.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and the revenue derived therefrom 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.
		Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	1897-98	76,231	22,222	74,684	2,05,952
	1896-97	74,496	49,266	70,336	1,90,556
Second crop	1897-98	23,274	15,122	8,014	48,070
	1896-97	25,072	15,349	8,042	47,348

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.	Receipts.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	40,226	17,64,930	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	2,131	23,349
Indirect charges	1,073	68,535	Irrigation revenue	2,54,022	71,32,887
Collection charges in the Civil department	7,285	2,01,387	Share of enhanced land revenue.	16,676	5,44,423
Total expenditure and charges	48,584	20,34,852	Total receipts	2,72,829	77,00,659
Surplus revenue	1,03,145	15,14,337	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	1,21,100	41,51,470
Total	1,51,729	35,49,189	Net Total	1,51,729	35,49,189

The actual return was 4.98 per cent. on the capital outlay.

General Remarks.

Water passed over the crest of the Pálár anicut for 10 days. The Kambakal channel carried Pálár water throughout its length from head to tail for several days in September 1897. This circumstance was quite abnormal.

POINI ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was no outlay on Capital Account of this system during the year, but a recovery of past expenditure to the extent of Rs. 66 was effected by the transfer of unused materials to other works. The total capital outlay, including indirect charges to the end of the year, was Rs. 2,31,696.

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.	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	1897-98	22,452	15,785	6,631	22,416
	1896-97	21,695	14,080	5,823	19,903
Second crop	1897-98	5,795	2,441	3,350	5,791
	1896-97	4,281	2,394	1,411	3,805

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.	Receipts.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges ...	8,034	5,51,176	Direct receipts in the Public Works department ...	416	3,604
Indirect charges ...	215	14,622	Irrigation revenue ...	87,336	23,89,756
Collection charges in the Civil department ...	2,435	65,264	Share of enhanced land revenue ...	6,079	1,52,587
Total expenditure and charges ...	10,684	6,31,062	Total receipts ...	92,831	25,45,947
Surplus revenue ...	38,439	6,77,840	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges ...	43,708	12,37,045
Total ...	49,123	13,08,902	Net Total ...	49,123	13,08,902

The actual return was 16.59 per cent. on the capital outlay. Rs. 2,498 were spent on improvements, Rs. 4,000 on maintenance, and Rs. 1,536 on establishment.

General Remarks.

Water passed over the crest of the Poini anicut for 11 days.

CHEYÁRU ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay.

Rupees 25 were paid for compensation for land taken up for the Cheyáru main channel. The total capital outlay, including indirect charges to the end of the year, was Rs. 4,05,447.

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 ...	{ 1897-98 ... 1896-97 ...	ACRES. 21,396 22,104	ACRES. 13,785 15,871	ACRES. 5,918 6,233	ACRES. 19,703 22,104	RS. 56,721 68,810
Second crop ...	{ 1897-98 ... 1896-97 ...	ACRES. 12,824 14,898	ACRES. 1,722 1,709	ACRES. 11,080 13,189	ACRES. 12,802 14,898	RS. 15,280 22,179

Financial results.

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

Expenditure.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.	Receipts.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges ...	13,852	6,05,990	Direct receipts in the Public Works department ...	286	1,951
Indirect charges ...	366	15,884	Irrigation revenue ...	72,001	21,80,097
Collection charges in the Civil department ...	1,976	49,911	Share of enhanced land revenue ...	3,463	1,19,542
Total expenditure and charges ...	16,194	6,71,785	Total receipts ...	75,750	23,01,590
Surplus revenue ...	23,613	3,28,377	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges ...	35,943	13,01,438
Total ...	39,807	10,00,162	Net Total ...	39,807	10,00,162

The actual return was 5.82 per cent. on the capital outlay. Rs. 2,000 were spent on improvement, Rs. 9,258 on maintenance, and Rs. 2,614 on establishment.

CHEMBRAMBÁKAM TANK.

Capital Account.

Against a grant of Rs. 2,293, an expenditure of Rs. 2,288 was incurred in excavating channels from the new Bungaru channel to supply the zemin lands of Perayampet and Nedunjeri. The work was completed. The total capital outlay, including indirect charges to the end of the year, was Rs. 7,46,926.

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 ...	{ 1897-98 ... 1896-97 ...	ACRES. 13,061 13,042	ACRES. 10,167 11,558	ACRES. 1,538 1,479	ACRES. 11,705 13,037	RS. 33,422 40,305
Second crop ...	{ 1897-98 ... 1896-97 ...	ACRES. 4,116 2,220	ACRES. 1,118 1,046	ACRES. 2,868 1,154	ACRES. 3,986 2,200	RS. 10,198 5,670

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.	Receipts.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges ...	5,093	2,61,702	Direct receipts in the Public Works department ...	55	1,400
Indirect charges ...	134	11,546	Irrigation revenue ...	43,620	11,59,550
Collection charges in the Civil department ...	1,424	45,529	Share of enhanced land revenue ...	851	16,580
Total expenditure and charges ...	6,651	3,18,777	Total receipts ...	44,526	11,77,530
Surplus revenue ...	28,775	6,32,617	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges ...	9,100	2,26,136
Total ...	35,426	9,51,394	Net Total ...	35,426	9,51,394

The actual return was 3.85 per cent. on the capital outlay.

MADRAS WATER-SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION EXTENSION.

Capital Account.

There was no outlay on Capital Account of this system during the year. The total outlay, including indirect charges to the end of the previous year, was Rs. 17,54,045.

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 ...	{ 1897-98 ... 1896-97 ...	ACRES. 7,541 7,402	ACRES. 5,564 5,534	ACRES. 1,977 1,868	ACRES. 7,541 7,402	RS. 17,403 16,963
Second crop ...	{ 1897-98 ... 1896-97 ...	ACRES. 2,846 2,341	ACRES. 776 792	ACRES. 2,070 1,549	ACRES. 2,846 2,341	RS. 4,832 3,835

Financial results.

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

Expenditure.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.	Receipts.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	6,672	6,03,947	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	16,542	2,29,187
Indirect charges	331	20,634	Irrigation revenue	22,235	5,00,751
Collection charges in the Civil department	586	14,011	Share of enhanced land revenue	493	10,890
Total expenditure and charges	7,589	6,37,692	Total receipts	39,270	7,40,826
Surplus revenue	25,481	33,488	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	6,200	1,36,622
Total	33,070	6,04,204	Net Total	33,070	6,04,204

The actual return was 1.45 per cent. on the capital outlay.

VALLURU ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay.

Against a grant of Rs. 600 for works, an expenditure of Rs. 602 was incurred. The total capital outlay, including indirect charges to the end of the year, amounted to Rs. 64,564.

Progress of work.

In February 1897, estimates aggregating Rs. 5,290 for extending irrigation under the Meenjur branch channel of the system were sanctioned by Government. Work was put in hand and an expenditure of Rs. 602 incurred on the construction of a road culvert. In March 1898, the work was stopped owing to an objection raised by the shrotriendrar of Meenjur.

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 ... { 1897-98	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
1896-97	5,173	3,893	1,166	5,059	7,877
Second crop. { 1897-98	5,149	3,904	1,245	5,149	8,096
1896-97	247	16	231	247	509
	94	10	84	94	187

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.	Receipts.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	824	34,584	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	...	69
Indirect charges	22	905	Irrigation revenue	8,386	1,70,878
Collection charges in the Civil department	219	3,736	Share of enhanced land revenue	1,084	20,686
Total expenditure and charges	1,065	39,225	Total Receipts	9,470	1,91,633
Surplus revenue	3,325	35,557	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	5,080	1,16,851
Total	4,390	74,782	Net Total	4,390	74,782

The actual return was 5.15 per cent. on the capital outlay.

TIRUKKÓYILÚR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was no outlay on Capital Account of this system during the year. The total expenditure, including indirect charges to the end of the previous year, was Rs. 2,54,470.

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 ... { 1897-98	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
1896-97	23,229	15,790	7,121	22,911	84,427
Second crop ... { 1897-98	23,003	16,093	6,800	22,893	84,266
1896-97	3,122	...	3,111	3,111	9,339
	2,384	14	2,344	2,358	7,251

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.	Receipts.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	13,693	4,02,344	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	566	4,059
Indirect charges	362	10,576	Irrigation revenue	93,776	23,47,840
Collection charges in the Civil department	1,920	40,817	Share of enhanced land revenue	3,164	82,271
Total expenditure and charges	15,975	4,53,737	Total receipts	97,506	24,34,170
Surplus revenue	22,999	3,66,688	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	58,532	16,13,745
Total	38,974	8,20,425	Net Total	38,974	8,20,425

The actual return was 9.04 per cent. on the capital outlay.

MEHAMATTUR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was no outlay on capital account of this system during the year. The total outlay, including indirect charges to the end of the previous year, was Rs. 71,047.

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 ... { 1897-98	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
1896-97	3,915	460	3,455	3,915	15,984
Second crop ... { 1897-98	3,490	459	3,031	3,490	14,931
1896-97	105	...	105	105	371
	59	59	59	59	210

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.	Receipts.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	2,118	1,31,917	Receipts in the Public Works department	27	261
Indirect charges	56	3,475	Irrigation revenue	16,355	2,57,648
Collection charges in the Civil department	715	10,781	Share of enhanced land revenue	39	1,894
Total expenditure and charges.	2,889	1,46,173	Total receipts	16,421	2,59,803
Surplus revenue	11,438	69,694	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	2,094	43,936
Total	14,327	2,15,867	Net Total	14,327	2,15,867

The actual return was 16.09 per cent. on the capital outlay.

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 ... { 1897-98	ACRES.	6,118	2,279	3,838	6,117	RS. 22,855
Second crop ... { 1896-97	6,157	2,280	3,877	6,157	23,727	
Second crop ... { 1897-98	405	405	405	405	1,333	
Second crop ... { 1896-97	225	225	225	225	689	

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.	Receipts.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	2,929	1,30,700	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	232	611
Indirect charges	79	3,450	Irrigation revenue	24,188	5,04,752
Collection charges in the Civil department	798	17,346	Share of enhanced land revenue	185	12,254
Total expenditure and charges.	3,806	1,51,496	Total receipts	24,605	5,17,617
Surplus revenue	12,395	1,96,043	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	8,404	1,70,078
Total	16,201	3,47,539	Net Total	16,201	3,47,539

The actual return was 24.92 per cent. on the capital outlay. Rs. 161 were spent on improvements, Rs. 2,202 on maintenance and repair, and Rs. 945 on establishment.

SHATIATOPE ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

An expenditure of Rs. 23,895 was incurred on works on Capital Account during the year, against a grant of Rs. 23,175. The total outlay, including indirect charges to the end of the year, was Rs. 1,68,929.

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.	
				ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ...	1897-98	...	...	30,289	7,037	21,985	29,022	97,901
	1896-97	...	...	29,855	7,346	22,500	29,846	1,01,748
Second crop ..	1897-98	...	...	4,758	...	4,690	4,690	13,717
	1896-97	...	...	3,391	14	3,336	3,350	9,993

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.	Receipts.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	12,623	5,09,982	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	358	1,748
Indirect charges	335	13,360	Irrigation revenue	1,11,618	24,86,062
Collection charges in the Civil department	5,405	1,34,535	Share of enhanced land revenue	15,378	7,45,334
Total expenditure and charges	18,363	6,57,877	Total receipts	1,27,354	32,33,144
Surplus revenue	90,093	20,34,562	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	18,898	5,40,705
Total	1,08,456	26,92,439	Net Total	1,08,456	26,92,439

The actual return was 53.33 per cent. on the capital outlay. Rs. 859 were spent on improvements, Rs. 9,374 on maintenance, and Rs. 2,390 on establishment.

PELANDORAI ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Against a grant of Rs. 43,413 on works, an outlay of Rs. 40,253 was incurred during the year. The total capital outlay, including indirect charges to the end of the year, was Rs. 5,52,020.

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.	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ... { 1897-98	9,952	2,016	7,844	9,860	34,468
Second crop ... { 1896-97	9,233	2,075	7,148	9,223	33,693
Second crop ... { 1897-98	353	81	271	352	1,006
Second crop ... { 1896-97	168	76	92	168	509

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.	Receipts.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	13,127	4,63,197	Direct receipts in the Public Works department ...	323	2,159
Indirect charges	319	16,956	Irrigation revenue	35,474	3,65,797
Collection charges in the Civil department	1,630	15,658	Share of enhanced land revenue ...	123	2,806
Total expenditure and charges	15,076	4,95,811	Total receipts	35,920	3,70,762
Surplus revenue	17,994	—1,92,892	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	2,850	67,843
Total	33,070	3,02,919	Net Total	33,070	3,02,919

The actual return was 3.26 per cent. on the capital outlay. Rs. 2,827 were spent on improvements, Rs. 7,879 on maintenance, and Rs. 2,277 on establishment.

LOWER COLEROON ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Grant and outlay.

The capital expenditure on the system was as follows :—

	Sanctioned estimate.	Grant for 1897-98.	Outlay during 1897-98.	Total outlay to end of 1897-98.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	9,45,904	88,554	90,332	7,86,329
Indirect charges	27,000	...	4,737	21,872
Total	9,72,904	...	95,069	8,08,201

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.
	ACRES.	Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	RS.
First crop ... { 1897-98	108,938	44,480	64,487	108,967	3,85,133
1896-97	107,074	44,318	62,676	106,994	3,77,486
Second crop ... { 1897-98	3,985	157	3,814	3,971	12,175
1896-97	1,900	114	1,778	1,892	5,578

Financial results.

The subjoined statement exhibits the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.	Receipts.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	24,638	10,70,540	Direct receipts in the Public Works department ...	982	8,872
Indirect charges	634	31,063	Irrigation revenue	3,97,308	1,43,07,866
Collection charges in the Civil department	14,866	5,39,350	Share of enhanced land revenue	54,370	22,88,098
Total expenditure and charges	40,138	16,40,953	Total receipts	4,52,660	1,66,04,836
Surplus revenue	2,58,175	91,54,919	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	1,54,347	58,08,964
Total	2,98,313	1,07,95,872	Net Total	2,98,313	1,07,95,872

The actual return was 31.94 per cent. on the capital outlay. Rs. 17,209 was spent on maintenance.

General Remarks.

The greatest depth of water over the Lower Coleroon anicut during the year was 8.5 feet on the north branch and 8.3 feet on the south branch.

NANDYAR CHANNEL.

Capital Account.

There was no outlay on Capital Account of this system during the year. The total outlay, including indirect charges to the end of the previous year, was Rs. 55,708.

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.
	ACRES.	Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	RS.
First crop ... { 1897-98	4,928	4,630	259	4,889	14,892
1896-97	4,284	4,054	...	4,054	12,412
Second crop ... { 1897-98	2,306	1,199	1,088	2,287	5,212
1896-97	1,579	1,053	396	1,454	3,149

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

Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.	Receipts.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	4,079	6,899	Direct receipts in the Public Works department ...	90	90
Indirect charges	89	138	Irrigation revenue	20,104	51,194
Collection charges in the Civil department	170	83	Share of enhanced land revenue	21	48
Total expenditure and charges	4,338	7,120	Total receipts	20,215	51,332
Surplus revenue	— 854	— 5,364	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	16,731	49,576
Total	3,484	1,756	Net Total	3,484	1,756

The working expenses exceeded the revenue by Rs. 854.

MARUDÚR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

An outlay of Rs. 13 was incurred in completing the improvements to Butterkulam tank. The total capital outlay, including indirect charges to the end of the year, was Rs. 44,805.

Total outlay.

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.
	ACRES.	Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	RS.
First crop ... { 1897-98	17,504	16,906	600	17,606	1,18,046
1896-97	17,545	16,880	587	17,467	1,17,790
Second crop ... { 1897-98	16,629	449	16,180	16,629	68,932
1896-97	16,471	466	15,975	16,441	68,322

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.	Receipts.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	11,019	3,82,637	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	384	2,875
Indirect charges	275	10,476	Irrigation revenue	1,86,978	47,47,608
Collection charges in the Civil department	3,605	89,710	Share of enhanced land revenue	242	5,036
Total expenditure and charges	14,899	4,82,823	Total receipts	1,87,604	47,55,519
Surplus revenue	57,578	13,14,245	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	1,15,127	29,58,451
Total	72,477	17,97,068	Net Total	72,477	17,97,068

The actual return was 128.51 per cent. on the capital outlay.

CHILKA LAKE CANAL (TIDAL).

Capital Account.

Total outlay.

There was no expenditure on Capital Account of this canal during the year. The total outlay remained, as at the end of the previous year, at Rs. 31,027.

Revenue Account.

The expenditure on Revenue Account was Rs. 312 against a grant of Rs. 279.

BUCKINGHAM CANAL (NAVIGATION).

Capital Account.

Grant and outlay.

The capital expenditure was as follows :—

	Grant for 1897-98.	Outlay during 1897-98.	Outlay to end of 1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	12,428	12,372	84,55,825
Indirect charges	...	697	4,86,491
Total	...	13,069	89,42,316

Progress of works.

The improvements to the canal from Adyar to Pálár river and from Pálár to Merkanam were completed. The 10-vent inlet sluice at Ennore south lock was completed. The locks at Munneru south, Pyderu north and the Chippaleru south flood gates were all completed during the year and their accounts closed. A wharf office with quarters for the Superintendent and two lascars at Romperu lock was built. Compensation for land, amounting to Rs. 403, was paid.

Revenue Account.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.	Receipts.	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	80,408	30,61,893	Direct receipts—		
Indirect charges	3,145	98,066	Navigation receipts	98,511	16,49,111
Total	83,553	31,59,459	Miscellaneous receipts	981	14,55,981
Surplus revenue	15,841	72,213	Total	99,492	31,05,092
Net Total	99,394	30,87,246	Deduct refunds of revenue	98	17,846
			Net Total	99,394	30,87,246

The financial result of the year was a surplus revenue of Rs. 15,841 against Rs. 11,752 in the previous year.

General Remarks.

An outlay of Rs. 608 was incurred during the year against an estimate of Rs. 1,000 for survey operations, &c., connected with the Cooum Improvements Scheme.

Cooum Improvements Scheme.

VÉDARANNIYAM CANAL (TIDAL).

Revenue Account.

The work of deepening and improving the canal for which an estimate, amounting to Rs. 22,100, was sanctioned by Government in November 1896, was completed during the year, but final payment was not made. The net charge to the Public Works Department after debiting Local funds with the moiety of the difference between the traffic receipts and cost of maintenance of the canal was Rs. 5,107 against a grant of Rs. 5,065. The amount of license fees collected during the year was Rs. 872 against Rs. 917 in the previous year.

Maintenance and repairs.

GANJÁM-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 Ganjám 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, remained, as at the end of the previous year, at Rs. 1,55,493.

Total outlay.

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 1897-98.		Outlay during 1897-98.
	Budget.	Final.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Ordinary works.</i>			
Minor Works, Public Works department—			
Original works—			
Major	59,542	1,31,146	1,38,146
Minor	1,29,296	82,751	69,828
Repairs	3,70,000	3,56,896	3,47,219
Establishment	1,29,533	1,31,496	2,10,042
Tools and plant	8,383	8,521	13,691
Total	6,96,754	7,10,810	7,78,926
Minor Works, Revenue department—			
Original works			
Repairs	28,112	19,776	17,258
Establishment	6,466	12,672	10,527
Tools and plant	422	7,463	6,373
Total	35,000	40,397	34,571
<i>Old Maintenance Charges.</i>			
Original works			
Repairs	10,381	10,381	10,381
Establishment	1,42,850	1,42,850	1,42,850
Tools and plant	2,71,037	2,62,253	2,65,710
Total	4,26,136	4,37,352	4,40,809
<i>Tank Restoration Works.</i>			
Repairs			
Establishment	3,91,968	2,39,168	2,46,281
Tools and plant	90,153	55,009	56,323
Total	4,88,000	2,97,764	3,06,276
Grand Total	...	...	15,60,582

TANK RESTORATION SCHEME.

Extent of investigation operations.

The area of minor basins entered upon at the beginning of the year was 40,281 square miles, of which 34,187 square miles had been completely investigated. The figures were during the year increased by 650 and 1,827 square miles, bringing the totals up to 40,931 square miles of area entered upon and 36,014 square miles of area investigated. As the total area requiring investigation in the Presidency is about 84,467 square miles, the area investigated represents about three-sevenths of the total.

Amount of estimates sanctioned.

The amount of estimates for Government works sanctioned during the year was Rs. 2,23,712 against Rs. 1,82,437 in the previous year. Fifteen estimates amounting to Rs. 5,395 for railway-affecting zemindari and private tanks were also sanctioned and sent to the Collectors concerned for execution. The cost of investigation during the year was Rs. 54,157, or 23.64 per cent. of the amount 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 review was Rs. 52,50,203, against which the total expenditure incurred on works was Rs. 44,37,226 or Rs. 55,13,853 including establishment and tools and plant charges.

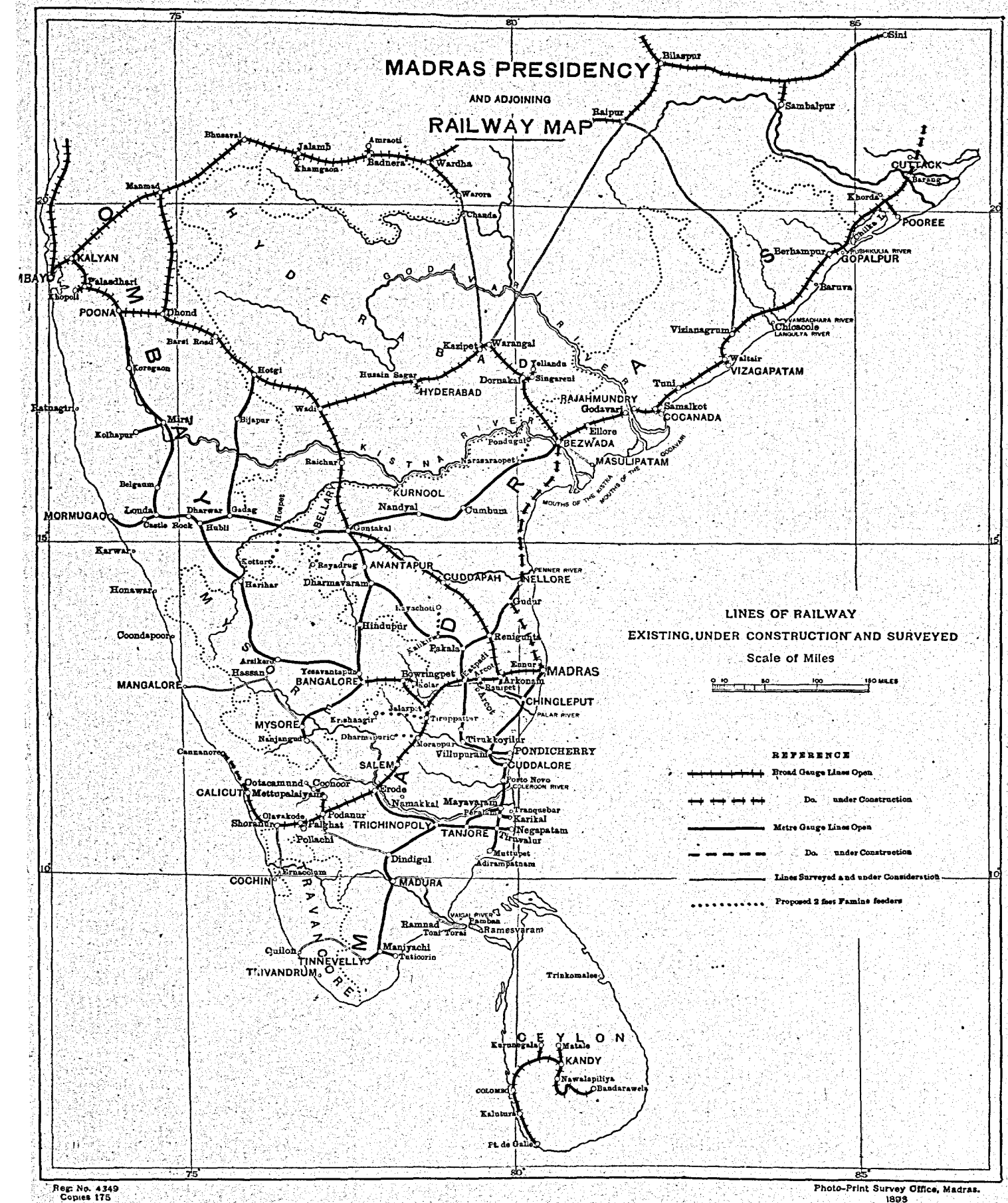
Grant and outlay.

The following statement shows the grant and outlay :—

	Grant for 1897-98.				Expenditure during 1897-98.				Outlay to end of 1897-98.
	Repairs.	Estab-lish-ment.	Tools and plant.	Total.	Repairs.	Estab-lish-ment.	Tools and plant.	Total.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Vizagapatam division ...	1,000	230	15	1,245	1,148	227	15	1,390	...
Goddavari Eastern division ...	6,500	1,495	97	8,092	6,395	1,467	96	7,958	...
Do. Western division ...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	5	...
Kistna Northern division ...	21,420	4,927	321	26,668	21,760	4,998	326	27,084	...
Salem division ...	31,000	7,130	465	38,595	30,962	7,121	464	38,547	...
Chingleput division ...	50,909	11,709	764	63,382	50,934	11,687	762	63,383	...
North Arcot division ...	25,000	5,750	375	31,125	25,014	5,757	375	31,146	...
South Arcot division ...	26,599	6,118	399	33,116	26,850	6,149	401	33,400	...
Negapatam division ...	16,560	3,809	248	20,617	16,236	3,734	244	20,214	...
Madura division ...	20,700	4,761	311	25,772	20,703	4,623	301	25,627	...
Tinnevely division ...	39,400	9,062	591	49,053	39,449	8,990	586	49,025	...
Nellore division ...	80	18	1	99	6,826	1,569	102	8,497	...
Total ...	2,39,168	55,009	3,587	2,97,764	2,46,281	56,323	3,672	3,06,276	55,13,853

Investigation of projects.

In the Kistna Northern division the registration of gaugings of the stream to supply the proposed Atmakur tank were continued throughout the year. The site of the proposed tank at Macherla was inspected and proposals regarding the site for the bund were under consideration. The inspection of the main line of drainage in the Vinukonda, Narasaraopet, and Sattenapalle taluks with a view to the investigation of irrigation works in places where favourable sites for such works exist was carried out. The breached anicut across the Pulleru at Kachavaram and the channel under it were inspected in view to their restoration. In November 1897, Messrs. C. J. Ussher, and H. H. O'Connell, Executive Engineers, First grade, were deputed for the investigation of projects for extending irrigation in the Nellore and Bellary districts, respectively. The former officer examined several sites for reservoirs on the Manneru and completed the preliminary investigation of the Gundipoliem project, while the latter officer investigated the Hagari and Tungabhadra projects. Mr. C. Lawrence, temporary upper subordinate, carried out the investigation of the Madaveram project. Only as a famine-relief work, however, is the scheme likely to be put in hand. Two sites for reservoirs were investigated—one at Nadiyi and the other at Kampli anicut across the Tungabhadra river; neither, however, proved promising.

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	Grants for 1897-98.		Outlay during 1897-98.
	Budget.	Final.	
Original works—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major	59,420	1,20,705	1,14,228
Minor	17,700	13,000	9,947
Total ...	77,120	1,33,705	1,24,175
Repairs	3,77,213	3,46,284	3,40,909
Establishment	1,04,467	1,08,687	1,02,081
Tools and plant	6,650	6,946	6,466
Total ...	5,65,450	5,95,822	5,73,631

The receipts realized by the sale of plantations and produce of trees along the river embankments amounted to Rs. 42,185 against a budget and revised estimate of Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 24,000, respectively. The increase is due to the unusually large realizations by sales of "lankas" or "grass plots" in the Gódvári and the Kistna districts.

Receipts collected in the Public Works Department.

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 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 :—

Grant and outlay.

Divisions.	Original grant for 1897-98.	Final grant for 1897-98.	Outlay, 1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coimbatore	...	1,250	159
Salem	7,000	3,000	3,082
Trichinopoly	2,000	1,255	3,226
Total ...	9,000	5,505	6,467

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 is compared in the subjoined statement with the grants for the year :—

Grant and outlay.

Estates.	Original works.		Repairs.	
	Revised grant.	Outlay.	Revised grant.	Outlay.
<i>Ganjám Division.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bodagada	1,800	1,373	414	329
Dharakota	...	828	...	11
Total ...	1,800	2,201	414	318
<i>Vizagapatam Division.</i>				
Kasimkóta	...	1,419	...	3,393
<i>Salem Division.</i>				
Shulagiri	...	...	4	4
Total ...	...	3,620	...	3,715

Progress of
works.

The outlay shown without grant against Dharakota estate represents liabilities for work done on improvements to Rayajoli Bondho of Koetra in 1896-97, and paid for during the year under review.

In the Bodagada estate, of five original works in progress two were completed. Six repair works were sanctioned and in hand; of these, two were completed. In the Salem division repairs to the Goraladoddy tank were completed.

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAY BRANCH. (1897-98.)

(a) General.

Railways in
the Madras
Presidency.

The following statement shows the lengths and gauges of lines—open, under construction, and under survey—during the past year in the Madras Presidency. Surveys of lines on which construction is not in progress have been omitted from the statement:—

Railway.	Open for traffic.	Under con- struction.	Under survey.	Gauge.	Administration.	Remarks.
Madras Railway	839.22	...	...	Standard	Madras Government.	Guaranteed.
Kolar Gold Fields Railway ...	10.00	...	...	Do.	Do.	Owned by Mysore Government, worked by Madras Railway Company.
South Indian Railway	1,041.59	...	...	Metre.	Do.	State Imperial, worked by South Indian Railway Company.
Pondicherry Railway	7.80	...	...	Do.	Do.	Worked by South Indian Railway Company.
Dharmavaram-Mysore Frontier Railway.	56.00	...	...	Do.	Bombay Government.	State Imperial, worked by Southern Mahratta Railway Company.
Southern Mahratta Railway ...	414.00	...	...	Do.	Madras Government.	Under construction by the Nilgiri Railway Company.
Nilgiri Railway	...	16.84	...	Do.	Do.	Provincial, worked by South Indian Railway Company.
Mayavaram-Muttupet Railway ...	53.99	...	...	Do.	Do.	Owned by the State, worked by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company.
Bezwada Extension Railway ...	20.58	...	...	Standard	Government of India.	State Imperial.
East Coast Railway	546.26	1.84	...	Do.	Do.	State Imperial.
Bezwada-Madras Railway	8.45	231.25	...	Do.	Open Section by Madras Government; unopen section by Government of India.	State Imperial. Open part worked by Madras Railway Company. Gudur-Nellore section excluded.
Arcot-Ránipéttai Railway	...	4.35	...	Do.	Madras Government.	Madras Railway Company.
Peralam-Karaikkal Railway ...	14.45	...	...	Metre ...	Do.	Worked by South Indian Railway Company for the French Government.
Calicut-Cannanore Railway ...	...	26	36	Un-decided.	Do.	Under construction by the Madras Railway Company.

Lines in
progress.

Nilgiri (Metre Gauge), 16.84 miles.—All earthwork, masonry, culverts, tunnels and buildings are practically complete; nothing remains to be done except some

rack platelaying and girder erection. Of the rack platelaying 7 miles are completed, leaving 5 miles still to be done. The girder erection is being done telescopically. Of the total number of 85 spans, 58 are completed, leaving 27 still to be erected: all girders are delivered.

Bezwada-Madras (Standard Gauge), 231.25 miles.—This line, which is a continuation of the East Coast State Railway, is controlled by the Director of State Railways, Construction, Simla. The 24-mile section of the South Indian Railway between Gudur and Nellore, which is being converted from metre to standard gauge, is excluded from the above mileage, as also in the 8.45 mile open section between Madras and Ennūr.

Gudur-Nellore section of South Indian Railway, 24 miles.—This has to be converted from metre to standard gauge for incorporation with the Bezwada-Madras Railway. Conversion work was a little more than or half completed; it was stopped in order to use all available sleepers for the Nellore-Bezwada section; it has now been resumed and must be pressed in preference to the Madras-Gudur section in order to open as early as possible from Bezwada to Gudur for goods.

Calicut-Cannanore, 26.00 miles.—This extension of the Madras Railway Company's system is still under survey, but permission has been accorded for construction work to begin on the first 26.00 miles out of the 62 which lie between Calicut and the proposed terminus at Baliapatam. The gauge of this extension is at present unsettled.

Arcot-Ránipéttai (Standard Gauge), 4.35 miles.—This short branch of the Madras Railway is intended to bring Ránipéttai, the business suburb of Arcot city, into touch with the so-called Arcot station of the Madras Railway. Ránipéttai is separated from Arcot city proper by a river. Permission has been granted to the Madras Railway Company to go on with the work of construction.

Calicut-Cannanore.—In October 1897 a revision of the alignment and the extension of the survey to a further distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Baliapatam was undertaken at the instance of the Consulting Engineer. The field work, which was unavoidably prolonged owing to the absence of published maps, has been nearly completed, and the results are now coming in. 26 miles are under construction; 36 miles remain under survey. Gauge is still unsettled.

Erode-Nanjangode (Metre Gauge).—Orders have been received to survey for a line to leave the Madras Railway at Erode junction station and to run for a distance of about 110 miles in a north-westerly direction to Nanjangode, crossing the Bhavani river at Satyamangalam. This Government has strongly recommended to the Government of India that the line, which will tap the southern parts of the Mysore plateau, be constructed as a feeder to the Madras Railway Company's system. The selection for it of the metre gauge is due to the fact that while primarily serving as a feeder to a standard gauge railway it will incidentally connect two great metre gauge systems.

Shoranur-Cochin (Metre Gauge).—In February 1898, the final location of the Shoranur-Cochin branch was started. His Highness the Rajah of Cochin is expected to offer to construct the railway at the expense of his State. The principle governing the alignment now in hand is that, by sharp curves and steep grades, the rather difficult country shall be traversed by a metre gauge line at so cheap a rate that the capital of His Highness' State may be reached, if possible, for Rs. 50,00,000.

Podanur-Dindigul (Metre Gauge).—Since the close of the year under review, the Government of India have been pressed to allow this projected line to be considered as legitimately a branch and feeder to the Madras Railway, although it is considered fit that it should be on the metre gauge.

Rárapuram to Madras Harbour (Standard Gauge).—The submission of this project has been delayed pending the decision of the Harbour authorities as to the nature of their proposals for extending the accommodation of the port. Negotiations for the construction of a temporary line and station are, however, proceeding, and the chief articles of agreement and the plan of the work have practically been settled between the parties concerned.

Madura-Pamban (Metre Gauge).—This line was surveyed in 1895 and was estimated at Rs. 41,77,460 for the 100 miles. In November 1897, a traffic survey was made by an Assistant Traffic Manager of the South Indian Railway, whose opinion is that the line should be taken along the south bank of the Vaigai instead of on the north bank as surveyed. The Board of Directors, South Indian Railway, have agreed to make and to work the line on the terms that the agency of a Branch Line Company shall be utilized for its financing, and that, when open, it shall be worked by the parent line for the same percentage of expenses to earnings as prevails throughout the system.

Tinnevely-Quilon (Metre Gauge).—The survey of this line was made in 1895, and an estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,01,62,018, was submitted. The Board of Directors of the South Indian Railway Company have agreed to construct and to work it upon the terms formulated by the Government of India, viz., that the capital shall be raised under a State guarantee, and that the Company are to work it at the percentage of working expenses to earnings which prevails throughout the system. The Travancore Durbar, in whose territory 58 miles of the railway will lie, have agreed to underwrite a proportional share of the State guarantee.

Negapatam-Nagore (Metre Gauge).—Plans and estimates for this short extension of the South Indian Railway have been submitted for sanction.

Muttupet-Ávadayárvól (Metre Gauge).—This is an extension of the Májavaram-Muttupet Railway. The District Board of Tanjore have offered to raise the necessary capital; and the Government of India have agreed that they may be permitted to do so on certain conditions. Since the close of the year these conditions have been accepted by the District Board, and there is nothing now to prevent work being begun.

Bezúwada-Masulipatam (Metre Gauge).—This Government continues to press the Government of India to permit this important projected extension to be made by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, in order that the grain supplies of the Kistna delta may be available for the scarcity tracts of Kurnool and Bellary.

Kurnool road to Kurnool (Metre Gauge).—There seems a prospect of this branch of the Southern Mahratta Railway being at last undertaken.

Vizianagram-Kaipur (Standard Gauge).—This important trunk line to connect the Central Provinces with Vizagapatam port and with the East Coast generally, through Vizianagram station of the East Coast Railway, is again under survey.

Naupada-Parlákimedi Railway (2' 6" Gauge).—Subject to the acceptance of certain conditions by the Rajah of Parlákimedi, the Government of India have approved of this 25-mile line being built under the Tramway Act, but have recommended that its gauge be two feet.

Anmayanáyakkanúr-Kurúvanúth (2' 6" Gauge).—An application has been made by one of the leading firms in Madras to construct this line under the Tramway Act without a guarantee. The proposal has been approved of by the Government of India subject to certain stipulations. It seems probable that the concessionaries will desire to extend their line to meet the wire airway which Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co. are proposing to erect from their tea estates on the Travancore plateau down to the plains of Madura at Bódináyakkanúr.

Coonoor-Ootacamund (Metre Gauge).—The complete project for the extension of the Nilgiri rack railway to Ootacamund was submitted to the Government of India for their decision.

Trichinopoly-Thondi (Metre Gauge).—At the request of the Pudukkóttai State, a proposal was put forward to survey a line to leave the South Indian Railway at about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile east of Trichinopoly junction station and to run in a southerly direction passing through Pudukkóttai, Trimiem, Kanadikathan, Devicota and ending at the sea-port of Thondi just north of the Pámban channel. The estimated length is 85 miles, of which 45 miles is in British territory and 40 miles in Pudukkóttai State. The project is at present in abeyance.

Famine Lines (2 ft. Gauge).—Six lines, aggregating 186 miles, have been recommended to the Government of India as being suitable for construction with the aid of capital supplied by the Famine Insurance Fund, at the rate of about ten lakhs of rupees annually during the next five years.

(b) Madras Railway.

The open length of this railway is 839.22 miles, of which the portion between Madras and Arkónam, viz., 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, has a double line. Open mileage.

Extension of erecting shed, foreman's office and tool stores at the Perambúr workshops was in progress. A foot-overbridge at Elephant gate level crossing having been sanctioned, the necessary materials were being collected. A foot-over bridge was also constructed at Bowringpet. The fencing of the Kolar Gold Fields Railway, in accordance with the estimate sanctioned by the Mysore Durbar, was well advanced, 9 miles having been finished. The extension of Pódanúr station-house, comprising a large third-class waiting-room, and also the junction arrangements at Méttupálaiyam, in connection with the Nilgiri Railway, have been completed. The works in connection with the conversion of Nandalúr into an engine-changing station have been completed. The restoration of the bridges at 95/2-3 and 107/10-11 miles, North-West Line, which were damaged by floods in 1896 has been finished. Alterations to *distant* signals so that arms may fly to danger on any connection breaking have been completed, and alterations to *home* signals are in progress. Two spans of 50 feet girders have been strengthened, making a total of 15 spans, out of 17, completed. The addition of masonry piers in the centre of each span of 64 ft. girder bridges was in progress at 142/10 and 232/10 miles, North-West Line, 307/17 miles, South-West Line, and 308/7, 312/13, 313/12, 314/10 and 321/13 miles, Nilgiri branch. The work of covering sand ballast with broken-stone was in progress on various portions of the line, and 513 miles have been covered up to date. New works.

Calicut-Cannmore Extension.—The marking out of both temporary and permanent land between Calicut and Ellatur (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles) including West Hill and Ellatur station yards was finished, and the Revenue authorities have measured up the land to the 7th mile. The marking out beyond Ellatur to 26th mile is in progress.

Arcot-Ránipéttai Branch.—Beyond a small quantity of earth-work within the limits of the present Arcot station, no work was done; but materials for the bridges were being collected.

The number of accidents remained the same as in the preceding year, the figure being 173. The number of persons killed was 24 against 10 in 1896, and the number injured 30 against 33. On the 2nd May 1897, while a local train was entering Ráyapuram station, three third-class carriages were derailed at the hydraulic facing points and considerably damaged. On the 15th May 1897, the driver of a mixed train, while entering the Bangalore City station at too high a speed, lost control of his train and shot past the platform, knocking over the buffer stop where the engine, brakevan and three wagons were derailed. On the 30th November 1897, while a mixed train was entering Jalarpét station, the engine and six vehicles were derailed owing to the breakage of an engine spring. Three passengers in the derailed vehicles were slightly bruised. Accidents.

The total number of employés was 14,800 against 14,508 in the previous year. 187 were Europeans, 1,028 East Indians and 13,585 Natives. Employés.

258 private police or watchmen were maintained by the Company at a cost of Rs. 38,493. This force was, as in the previous year, supplemented by about 136 constables from the General Police of the country at the cost of Government. Police.

During the year, the total strength of the Madras Railway Volunteer Corps has decreased by 31; the number of efficient is 253 more than in the last year's return, and the non-efficient 202 less. The strength of the regiment on the 31st March 1898 was 952, of whom only 13 were non-efficient. During the year the regiment has attended six brigade parades, the last of which was a review of the Madras Division by Lieutenant-General Sir Mansfield Clarke, Commanding the Madras Army. Volunteers.

The parade grounds, armouries and ranges have been maintained in suitable condition. All the ranges have been fitted with canvas targets working on trollies, and a new range has been acquired at Bangalore, which will be completed before the commencement of the next season. The regimental figure of merit in musketry has fallen from 50 last year to 44. The "Moss Medal" has been taken by Lieutenant Walters with a score of 150 points, and Sergeant Lowe of Salem Company is the best shot of the regiment with 233 points in his annual course. The Chief Engineer's shield has not yet been fired for, and is therefore still held by No. 4 Company, who won it last year.

Medical department. The medical staff of the Company consists of a Medical officer and 17 apothecaries, maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,481 per mensem.

Schools. Railway schools are established at nine of the most important stations. These schools are intended for European and Eurasian children only. The net cost of the schools to the Company, after allowing for receipts on account of fees and Government grant, was Rs. 10,140, equal to Rs. 25.74 per head on the register. The average daily attendance rose from 325.53 to 334.81.

Stores and materials. During the calendar year 6,728½ tons of stores and materials, valued at £68,530, were shipped to India in 39 lots, besides 1,071½ tons of coke from England at an average cost, at port of delivery, of £2-3-10 per ton. At the close of 1897, the balance of stores in hand was Rs. 24,01,914, against a balance, at the close of 1896, of Rs. 25,62,818. The receipts and issues during the year were Rs. 25,76,377 and Rs. 27,37,281, respectively.

Rolling stock. The total rolling-stock on the line on the 31st December 1897 was as follows:—

Classification.	Total constructed.	Withdrawn for renewals or repairs.	In running order.
Locomotives	166	37	129
Coaching vehicles	652	42	610
Goods vehicles	3,129	250	2,879

Seventy-eight engines passed through the shops for repairs. Nine vehicles were constructed at the cost of capital, consisting of 7 third class, 1 bogie composite and 1 truck for carrying gas holders. Nine engines and 67 vehicles were fitted with the vacuum brake during the year, and 42 vehicles were fitted with gas lamps. There remains only a small portion of the coaching stock of the line still to be fitted with this system of lighting.

Capital transactions. The total capital of the Company at the close of 1897 was as follows:—

- Capital authorized, Rs. 14,92,01,891.
- Capital subscribed, Rs. 12,33,84,886.
- Capital expenditure, Rs. 12,15,43,146.
- Balance available of capital authorized, £2,536,881 and of capital subscribed £123,207.

The expenditure of the year on final heads was Rs. 5,86,843 and the principal works upon which expenditure was incurred are—

	RS.
Gas-making plant, lamps and fittings	34,252
Fitting ten engines and tenders and 50 carriages with automatic vacuum brake-gear	28,321
Two locomotive engines for working Madras-Ennur section of the Bezwada-Madras Railway	32,805
Rolling-stock (2) Bogie composites, I and II class, 17 III class, 2 III class with brakes and two brake vans for working Madras-Ennur section of the Bezwada-Madras Railway	76,902
Fitting ten engines and 50 carriages with automatic vacuum brake gear	34,165
Alterations and additions to Bangalore city	46,516
Conversion of Nandalur into an engine-changing station	32,526

The net earnings of the year less contribution to the provident institution were Rs. 59,82,565, and the excess of net earnings over interest charges Rs. 1,85,347. The mean mileage worked during the year was 839.22 miles against 856.47 miles in the previous year.

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.
1896	839.22	2,480,718	1,08,80,251	54,94,961	53,85,290	50.50	249.32	4.45
1897	839.22	2,580,869	1,14,65,314	54,63,126	60,02,188	47.65	262.73	4.94
Increase or decrease.	...	+ 100,151	+ 5,85,063	- 31,835	+ 6,16,898	- 2.85	+ 13.41	+ .49
Percentage of increase or decrease.	...	+ 4.04	+ 5.38	- .58	+ 11.46	...	+ 5.38	...

* Includes contribution to the Provident fund.

The following table shows the gross earnings under main heads as compared with the previous year:—

Class of earnings.	1896.	1897.	Increase or decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Coaching	45,82,105	45,37,518	- 44,587
Goods	60,82,372	66,89,162	+ 6,06,790
Electric telegraph	20,255	20,230	- 25
Sundries	1,95,519	2,18,404	+ 22,885
Total	1,08,80,251	1,14,65,314	+ 5,85,063

The number of passengers of the various classes carried, including troops, police and season ticket holders, and the earnings therefrom, compare as follows:—

Year.	First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Total.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
1896	24,186½	1,99,062	100,797½	2,43,594	9,598,281	35,54,810	9,723,265	39,97,466
1897	25,169	1,97,301	102,397½	2,50,296	9,946,187	34,63,035	10,073,753½	39,10,632
Increase	982½	...	1,600	6,702	347,906	...	350,488½	...
Decrease	...	1,761	...	...	...	91,775	...	86,834

The increase in numbers with a falling off in money under first class and the increases in numbers and amount under second class are due to ordinary fluctuations of traffic and to an abnormal traffic under troops in connection with Malakand and Tirah expeditions. The third-class traffic shows an increase in numbers and a decrease in amount. The average sum received for carrying a passenger one mile amounts to 2.26 pies against 2.27 pies in the previous year. The coaching earnings per passenger train mile were Rs. 3.60 against Rs. 3.60.

Goods
traffic.

The following is a summary of the tonnage of goods lifted and the earnings therefrom as compared with the previous year:—

Class of goods earnings.	1896.		1897.		Increase or decrease.	
	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.
General merchandise	785,282	54,54,019	882,921	59,38,506	+ 97,639	+ 4,84,487
Military stores	1,803	78,319	1,768	80,054	- 135	+ 1,735
Railway materials for construction (Home line only)	1,115	3,456	1,523	4,766	+ 408	+ 1,310
Coal and coke for the public and foreign railways	94,940	3,69,458	124,415	4,74,939	+ 29,475	+ 1,05,481
Coal and coke for construction (Home line only)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal and coke for revenue only ...	32,037	29,121	32,216	38,802	+ 179	+ 9,681
Revenue stores other than coal and coke	201,936	88,394	197,005	91,060	- 4,931	+ 2,666
Live-stock	1,748	34,458	1,560	40,102	- 188	+ 5,644
Rents, miscellaneous	...	25,147	...	20,933	...	- 4,214
Total	1,118,961	60,82,372	1,241,408	66,89,162	+ 122,447	+ 6,06,790

The noticeable fluctuations of traffic under general merchandise were increases of 72,780 tons under the head of grain and pulse, 14,103 tons under timber, and decreases of 7,269 tons under raw cotton, and 7,110 tons under sugar.

Working
expenses.

The following table shows the working expenses of the railway system, including Kolar Gold Fields and Madras-Ennūr Railways, during 1897, as compared with the previous year:—

Accounts heads.	1896.		1897.		Increase or decrease in amount.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.		
Maintenance of way, works and stations	Rs. 13,00,911	11.72	Rs. 12,90,151	10.99	- 10,760	- .83
Locomotive expenses	21,44,808	19.33	21,70,119	18.40	+ 25,311	+ 1.18
Carriage and wagon expenses ...	6,28,565	5.66	6,15,806	5.25	- 12,759	- 2.03
Traffic expenses	8,78,948	7.92	8,45,557	7.21	- 33,391	- 3.80
General charges	5,87,677	5.30	5,80,836	4.95	- 6,841	- 1.16
Special and miscellaneous expenditure	97,215	.88	1,19,599	1.01	+ 22,384	+ 23.03
Total	56,38,124	50.81	56,22,068	47.90	- 16,056	- .28

The increase in *Locomotive expenses* was chiefly due to a larger consumption of fuel during the year and also to upkeep of water columns, hydrants, &c., having been transferred to the Locomotive Department, and to the introduction of a more efficient system of cleaning engines. The decrease in *Traffic expenses* was chiefly due to the original cost of oil lamps, now replaced by gas, having been charged off in the first-half of 1896, also to an additional recovery from Postal Department for gas lighting charges in 1897. The increase under *Special and Miscellaneous* was principally owing to commission and stamp duty on debentures renewed together with loss by exchange having been charged this year.

Train service.

8.68 per cent. of the trains were late against 6.36 in 1896. This increase was mainly due to the late arrival of some of the trains on account of the examination of passengers under the Epidemic Diseases Act.

With effect from the 1st December 1897, the rate for horses in horse-boxes on the Madras Railway was assimilated to the rate in force on other railways in accordance with Conference Regulations. Rates and fares.

(c) Kolar Gold Fields Railway.

The Kolar Gold Fields Railway from Bowringpet on the Bangalore branch of the Madras Railway to the Kolar Mines, 10 miles in length, was opened for public traffic on 1st June 1894 and is worked by the Madras Railway as a part of their system. Open mileage.

The total capital outlay on final heads of account to 31st December 1897 was Rs. 7,91,074 and the net earnings of this line after payment to the Madras Railway of the cost of working were Rs. 90,278 for the year 1897, which sum is equal to 11.41 per cent. per annum on the capital outlay. Capital transactions.

(d) Madras-Ennūr section of the Bezwada-Madras Railway.

The Madras-Ennūr section of the Bezwada-Madras Railway from Washermanpet on the Rāyapuram Branch of the Madras Railway to Ennūr, 8.45 miles, was opened for public traffic on the 22nd February 1896, and is worked by the Madras Railway as a part of their system. Open mileage.

The total capital expended amounted to Rs. 5,92,618. The net earnings of this line, after payment to the Madras Railway of the cost of working, were Rs. 23,507 for the year 1897, which amount is equal to 3.97 per cent. per annum on the capital. Capital transactions.

(e) South Indian Railway.

The open length of the railway with which the Company is directly concerned is 654.68 miles, none of it being double line. The Company also work the French section of the Pondicherry Railway from the Gingee river to Pondicherry, 7.80 miles in length; the Villupuram-Dharinavaram State Railway, including the Branch from Pakala to Nellore, 386.91 miles in length; the Māyavaram-Muttupet Railway, the property of the Tanjore District Board, 53.99 miles; and the French Peralam-Karaikkal Railway, 14.45 miles, making the total length worked by them 1,117.83 miles. Open mileage.

During the official year 6½ miles of 40 lb. permanent-way were relaid with 50 lb. bull-headed steel rails, making the total length so relaid 444½ miles. The bridges of 30 and 50 feet spans on the Northern Division are being cross-sleepered. A new station is being constructed at Gudur. New works.

The number of accidents during the year fell from 427 to 333, 4 of the total number being due to derailments and 3 to collisions. The number of persons killed and injured were 32 and 18 against 21 and 28 in 1896. On the 6th September 1897, heavy rain washed away the ballast and a portion of a low bank, at mile B 246/1-3, damaging the bank for 300 feet. Traffic was blocked for 10 hours. On the 27th September 1897, a heavy flood washed out two piers of the temporary bridge at mile B 324/12-13 on the diversion constructed by the Bezwada-Madras Railway in the Gudur valley for conversion of the metre to the broad gauge. The floods continuing, the diversion could not be restored and traffic was not resumed on the main line till the 3rd October 1897. No accident of any serious importance occurred to the Company's trains. Accidents.

The number of employes on the 31st December 1897 on the open line worked by the Company was 12,379 against 11,930 in the previous year. Of the total number, 107 were Europeans, 615 East Indians, and 11,657 Natives. Employes.

227 police were maintained during the year at a total cost, including Rs. 29,637 being Government supervision charges for 1897, of Rs. 42,663. Police.

The Volunteer Corps shows 669 efficient for the year 1897-98 as against 688 for 1896-97. The general efficiency of the corps continues to improve. The total number enrolled was 758 against 754 in the previous year. Volunteers.

Medical department.

The medical staff of the Company consists of a Superintending Physician, and 19 apothecaries. The cost of working the department for the open line was, exclusive of the cost of medicines, Rs. 2,333 per mensem.

Schools.

Railway schools are established at three of the most important stations. The net cost of the schools to the Company, after allowing for receipts on account of fees and Government grants, was Rs. 1,217, equal to Rs. 10.06 per head on the register.

Stores and materials.

At the close of 1897, the balance of stores in hand was Rs. 23,90,982, against a balance, at the close of 1896, of Rs. 26,63,423, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,72,441. Large sales were effected during the year. Nearly the whole of the 50 lb. rails in stock on the 31st December 1896 were utilized on the line. Large quantities of stores in transit from England were received and charged off during the year. During the calendar year 1897, 4,803 tons of stores and materials valued at £43,959 were shipped to India in 36 lots, besides 2,126½ tons of coke from England at an average cost at port of delivery of £2-0-8 per ton. The receipts and issues during the year were Rs. 23,76,832 and Rs. 26,49,273, respectively.

Rolling stock.

The total rolling-stock on the line on the 31st December 1897 was as follows :—

Classification.	Total constructed.	Withdrawn for renewals or repairs.	In running order.
Locomotives	205	31	174
Coaching vehicles	911	82	829
Goods vehicles	3,339	86	3,253

During the year under review 149 engines passed through the shops; four engines and nine bogie carriages were fitted with automatic vacuum brake, and two vehicles were piped; seven coaching and 206 goods vehicles have been fitted with Jones' flexible buffers; and 21 engines and 44 carriages have been fitted with Winter's electric intercommunication. The electrical system of train lighting has been under trial with results more or less satisfactory. Enquiries are being made on the subject of a mixture of acetylene with Pintsch's oil-gas, as said to have been recently adopted on the Prussian State Railways.

Capital transactions.

The total capital outlay on final heads of expenditure up to the 31st December 1897 was Rs. 7,42,48,486. The expenditure of the year on final heads was Rs. 1,56,532, of which Rs. 1,40,315 was incurred in providing five additional "O" class engines.

Traffic and working.

The mean mileage worked during the year 1897 was the same as in the previous year, viz., 1,041.59 miles. The following table compares the general results of the year's working with those of 1896 :—

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Train mileage.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Gross earnings per mean mile per week.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay including suspense.
	MILES.	MILES.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	
1896	1,041.59	3,361,661	89,45,581	49,10,208	40,35,373	54.89	165	5.26
1897	1,041.59	3,501,524	91,81,409	48,66,689	43,14,720	53.01	170	5.63
Increase or decrease.	...	+ 139,863	+ 2,35,828	- 43,519	+ 2,79,347	- 1.88	+ 5	+ 0.37
Percentage of increase or decrease.	...	+ 4.16	+ 2.64	- 0.89	+ 6.92	...	+ 3.03	...

The divisible surplus profits of the first half of 1897 amounted to Rs. 9,83,491 and those of the second half to Rs. 8,69,711, making up a total of Rs. 18,53,202 as against Rs. 15,68,229 in the previous year. The net earnings for the year 1897 were Rs. 43,14,720; 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 of Rs. 15,15,410 as against Rs. 12,82,073 in the previous year—an improvement of Rs. 2,33,337.

The following table shows gross earnings under main heads compared with 1896 :—

Class of earnings.	1896.	1897.	Increase or decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Coaching	47,35,155	49,61,965	+ 2,26,810
Goods	40,84,046	39,19,250	- 1,64,796
Electric telegraph	21,757	21,003	- 754
Sundries	1,04,623	2,79,191	+ 1,74,568
Total	89,45,581	91,81,409	+ 2,35,828

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.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
1896	21,756	71,390	223,614	1,80,963	12,408,583	42,41,971	12,653,953	44,94,329
1897	21,714	72,229	179,412	1,76,033	12,625,239	44,67,572	12,826,365	47,15,834
Increase or decrease ...	- 42	+ 839	- 44,202	- 4,935	+ 216,656	+ 2,25,601	+ 172,412	+ 2,21,505

The increase in the traffic was due to a general development of coaching traffic and to the Mahamagam festival, which occurs once in twelve years. There was also a temporary suspension of through booking in 1896 owing to the breaching of the line between Coleroon and Vaithisvarankoil between the 1st and 23rd August 1896. The average sum received for carrying a passenger one mile amounted to 2.07 pies against 2.06 pies in the previous year. The coaching earnings per passenger train mile were Rs. 2.58 against Rs. 3.03.

The following is a summary of the tonnage of goods lifted and the earnings therefrom, as compared with the previous year :—

Class of goods earnings.	1896.		1897.		Increase or decrease.	
	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.
General merchandise	855,015	38,59,415	873,725	37,37,638	+ 18,710	- 1,21,807
Military stores	99	2,142	99	2,003	...	+ 401
Railway materials for construction (Home line only)	71,914	19,027	22,371	9,815	- 49,573	- 9,212
Coal and coke for the public and foreign railways	15,748	12,271	11,640	17,913	- 4,108	+ 5,642
Coal and coke for revenue only	39,061	55,213	29,909	38,005	- 9,152	- 16,608
Revenue stores other than coal and coke	430,077	1,17,647	400,171	86,537	- 29,906	- 31,110
Live-stock	279	3,731	386	6,636	+ 107	+ 2,905
Rents, miscellaneous, &c.	...	14,570	...	19,579	...	+ 5,009
Total	1,412,223	40,84,046	1,338,301	39,19,326	- 73,922	- 1,04,720
Less outstandings irrecoverable	...	...	...	76	...	76
Total	1,412,223	40,84,046	1,338,301	39,19,250	- 73,922	- 1,04,796

The noticeable fluctuations in the traffic under 'general merchandise' were increases of 1,069, 11,827, 1,696, 25, 644 and 2,391 tons under cotton, grain

and pulse, oils, Railway plant and rolling-stock and spices, and decreases of 12,926, 3,972, 3,522, and 8,632 under oil-seeds, provisions, stone and lime, and sugar. The average sum received for carrying a ton of goods one mile amounted to 8.49 pies against 7.97 pies in the previous year. The goods earnings per goods train mile were Rs. 2.48 against Rs. 2.27.

The following table shows the working expenses of the railway during 1897 as compared with those of 1896:—

Accounts heads.	1896.		1897.		Increase or decrease in amount.	Increase or decrease in the percentage of expenses on earnings.
	Amount.	Percentage on gross earnings.	Amount.	Percentage on gross earnings.		
Maintenance of way, works and stations	Rs. 10,74,833	12.01	Rs. 11,28,831	12.29	+ 53,998	+ 0.28
Locomotive expenses	17,93,684	20.05	17,15,875	18.69	- 77,809	- 1.36
Carriage and wagon expenses	5,51,137	6.16	5,03,936	5.49	- 47,201	- 0.67
Traffic expenses	7,76,952	8.69	8,23,125	8.97	+ 46,173	+ 0.23
General charges	6,35,930	7.11	6,20,004	6.75	- 15,926	- 0.36
Special and miscellaneous expenditure	77,672	0.87	74,918	0.82	- 2,754	- 0.05
Total	49,10,208	54.89	48,66,689	53.01	- 43,519	- 1.88

The increase under "maintenance" and renewals of permanent way was due to the insertion of the tie bars and renewal with cast iron cushions. The decrease in carriage and wagon expenses was due to lighter repairs to vehicles.

6.64 per cent. of the trains were late against 8.23 per cent. in 1896.

In order to encourage the pilgrim traffic to Kumbakonam for the Mahamagam festival which lasted from the 12th to 25th February inclusive, third-class return tickets were issued at a reduction of 6½ per cent. on ordinary fare. From the 1st July the second-class passenger rate, 4 pies per mile, was increased to 6 pies per mile. The through booking of grain, from stations in the Tanjore district to Colombo and stations on the Ceylon Government Railway, was introduced with a view of diverting the traffic from the sea route.

(f) Májavaram-Muttupet Railway.

The Májavaram-Muttupet Railway from Májavaram on the South Indian Railway to Muttupet, 53.99 miles in length, was opened for public traffic on 2nd April 1894 and is worked by the South Indian Railway as a part of their system.

There were 359 employés, of whom 356 were Natives.

The total capital outlay on final heads of account to the 31st December 1897 was Rs. 24,91,854. The expenditure of the year on final heads was Rs. 42,274. The expenditure was chiefly incurred on enlarging the Peralam station to accommodate traffic of the Peralam-Karaikkal Railway.

The mean mileage worked during the year remained at 53.99 miles. 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.
1896	MILES. 53.99	MILES. 124,446	Rs. 247,772	Rs. 1,48,410	Rs. 99,362	59.90	Rs. 88	4.06
1897	53.99	127,177	266,082	1,54,586	1,11,496	58.10	95	4.47
Increase or decrease	...	+ 2,731	+ 18,310	+ 6,176	+ 12,134	- 1.80	+ 7	+ 0.41
Percentage increase or decrease	...	+ 2.19	+ 7.39	+ 4.16	+ 12.21	...	+ 7.95	...

The following table shows the gross earnings under main heads as compared with the previous year:—

Class of earnings.	1896.	1897.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching	1,83,356	1,94,333	+ 10,977
Goods	62,270	69,400	+ 7,130
Electric telegraph	1,225	1,120	- 105
Sundries	921	1,229	+ 308
Total	2,47,772	2,66,082	+ 18,310

The number of passengers of the various classes carried, including troops, police and season ticket-holders, and the earnings therefrom, were as follows:—

Year.	First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Total.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1896	354½	425	11,126½	3,914	1,077,937½	1,75,752	1,089,418½	1,80,091
1897	318½	393	8,446½	3,520	1,137,793½	1,86,648	1,146,558½	1,90,551
Increase or decrease	- 36	- 42	- 2,680	- 394	+ 59,856	+ 10,896	+ 57,140	+ 10,460

The above table shows a net increase of 57,140 in the number of passengers carried and Rs. 10,460 in the receipts during the year under review. This was due to a general development of traffic. The average sum received for carrying a passenger one mile amounted to 2.02 pies, the same as in the previous year. The coaching earnings per passenger train mile were Rs. 2.08 against Rs. 2.06.

The following is a summary of the tonnage of goods lifted and the earnings therefrom, as compared with the previous year:—

Class of goods earnings.	1896.		1897.		Increase or decrease.	
	TONS.	Rs.	TONS.	Rs.	TONS.	Rs.
General merchandise	57,657	57,511	59,947	63,857	+ 2,290	+ 6,346
Military stores	12	23	11	31	- 1	+ 8
Railway materials for construction for the Home line only	9,383	953	5,194	1,041	- 4,189	+ 88
Coal and coke for the public and foreign railways	...	...	87	64	+ 87	+ 64
Coal and coke for revenue only	2,586	797	2,669	926	+ 83	+ 129
Revenue stores other than coal and coke	28,988	2,588	36,186	2,944	+ 7,198	+ 356
Live-stock	16	38	15	90	- 1	+ 52
Rents, miscellaneous, &c.	...	360	...	447	...	+ 87
	98,642	62,270	1,04,109	69,400	+ 5,467	+ 7,130
Less outstandings irrecoverable	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	98,642	62,270	1,04,109	69,400	+ 5,467	+ 7,130

The average sum received for carrying a ton of goods one mile amounted to 7.77 pies against 7.51 pies in the previous year. The goods earnings per goods train mile were Rs. 2.06 against Rs. 1.75.

Working expenses.

The following table shows the working expenses of the railway during 1897 as compared with the previous year :—

Accounts heads.	1896.		1897.		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.		
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Maintenance of way, works and stations ...	29,629	11.96	32,780	12.32	+ 3,151	+ 0.36
Locomotive expenses ...	49,707	20.06	49,814	18.72	+ 107	- 1.34
Carriage and wagon expenses ...	15,225	6.14	14,620	5.50	- 605	- 0.64
Traffic expenses ...	21,626	8.73	23,896	8.98	+ 2,270	+ 0.25
General charges ...	17,654	7.13	17,996	6.76	+ 342	- 0.37
Special and miscellaneous expenditure ...	14,569	5.88	15,480	5.82	+ 911	- 0.06
Total ...	1,48,410	59.90	1,54,586	58.10	+ 6,176	- 1.80

IMPERIAL POST. (1897-98.)

Post offices, letter-boxes, postmen, and village postmen.

There were 2,057 post offices, 2,726 letter-boxes, 1,303 postmen and 1,029 village postmen at the close of the year under report against 2,010 post offices, 2,534 letter-boxes, 1,274 postmen and 972 village postmen during the previous year, showing an increase of 47 post offices, 192 letter-boxes, 29 postmen and 57 village postmen. 59 new offices and 306 letter-boxes were opened against 12 offices and 114 letter-boxes closed.

Mail lines.

The total length of the railway line at the close of the year over which mails were conveyed was 3,668½ miles against 3,653½ miles during the previous year. The increase of 15 miles was due to the opening of a branch of the South Indian Railway for traffic between Peralam and Karikal. There was a net decrease of 12½ miles in the mail cart lines; the total length of these lines at the close of the year being 510½ miles against 523½ in 1896-97. The new service introduced was between Kadur and Mudigeri (distance 43 miles), between Secunderabad and Bolarum (distance 7 miles), and between Kurnool road and Kurnool (distance 33 miles—second service), the total increase being 83 miles. The mail cart service on the Madura-Ramnad line (distance 68½ miles) and on the Tiruppattūr-Krishnagiri line (distance 27 miles) was converted into runner service, the total decrease being 95½ miles. There was a net increase of 425½ miles in the total length of lines served by runners, which was due to the opening of certain new lines in the Cuddalore postal division and also to the conversion of certain mail cart lines into runner service. The total length of these lines was 11,496½ miles at the close of the year against 11,070 miles and 7½ furlongs in 1896-97. There was no change in length of either the boat or steamer lines, the total length of these lines at the close of both the years being 25 and 2,377 miles, respectively. The net result in the total mileage of postal lines under all heads was an increase of 427½ miles, or from 17,649½ miles to 18,077½ miles.

The following statement exhibits an estimate of the correspondence during 1897-98 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 1896-97.	Number given out for delivery in 1897-98.	Increase in the number given out for delivery.	Decrease in the number given out for delivery.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.
Letters paid ...	35,346,714	36,362,586	1,015,872	...	2.87	...
Do. unpaid ...	2,893,416	2,967,744	68,328	...	2.35	...
Do. registered ...	1,943,838	2,048,873	105,040	...	5.403	...
Do. value-payable, registered ...	67,054	84,500	17,446	...	26.01	...
Do. insured ...	32,708	31,122	...	1,586	...	4.84
Do. service privileged ...	1,869,634	1,932,658	63,024	...	3.37	...
Post-cards, single ...	26,243,482	27,706,614	1,458,132	...	5.55	...
Do. reply ...	1,092,624	1,147,406	54,782	...	5.01	...
Newspapers ...	5,282,628	5,455,476	172,848	...	3.27	...
Book and pattern packets, unregistered ...	3,878,992	4,176,952	297,960	...	7.68	...
Do. do. registered ...	41,990	50,960	8,970	...	21.36	...
Book packets, value-payable, registered ...	31,850	30,030	...	1,820	...	5.71
Do. do. unregistered ...	194,766	184,938	...	9,828	...	5.04
Registered parcels, paid ...	130,468	143,650	13,182	...	10.103	...
Do. unpaid ...	58,552	66,352	7,800	...	10.32	...
Do. insured ...	47,944	51,030	3,146	...	6.56	...
Do. value-payable ...	140,114	145,080	4,966	...	3.54	...
Unregistered parcels ...	15,314	23,704	8,390	...	87.43	...
Total ...	79,323,088	82,614,740	3,304,886	13,234	...	...
Net increase ...	...	...	3,291,652	...	4.14	...
Total number of articles given out for delivery in 1897-98 ...	...	82,614,740	...	...	...	...
Total number of articles returned undelivered in 1897-98 ...	...	2,084,472	...	...	2.52	...
Total number of articles given out for delivery in 1896-97 ...	79,323,088	...	...	...	...	...
Total number of articles returned undelivered in 1896-97 ...	1,972,282	...	...	...	2.48	...

The figures show a marked increase under all heads except under insured letters and value-payable, registered and unregistered book packets. The decrease under the former head is too slight to call for any remarks, while that under the latter may be attributed to the suspension of trade in Bombay in consequence of the plague. Taking all classes of articles given out for delivery, there was a net increase of 3,291,652, or 4.14 per cent. over the total of the preceding year.

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.
1896-97 ...	1,387,331	Rs. 2,75,36,546 4 7	Rs. 3,71,324 13 0	1,423,327	Rs. 3,19,45,814 4 1	20	22
1897-98 ...	1,473,637	2,97,23,101 7 1	3,98,490 2 0	1,579,749	3,61,09,681 6 10	20	23
Increase of 1897-98 over 1896-97 ...	86,306	21,86,555 2 6	27,165 5 0	156,422	41,63,867 2 9	...	...
Percentage of increase.	6.22	7.94	7.31	10.93	13.03	...	...

The number of inland telegraphic money orders issued increased from 18,754 to 20,425 and their amount from Rs. 23,10,020 to Rs. 25,75,456, while that of money orders paid also rose from 47,208 to 55,289 and their amount from Rs. 40,96,909 to Rs. 54,39,292. The increase in the payment of money orders of this class is believed to have been due, in a great measure, to heavy remittances received for the purchase of food-grains for export to the famine-stricken districts. The number of foreign money orders issued and their value increased by 546 and Rs. 7,478, respectively, while the number of this class of money orders paid decreased from 53,301 in 1896-97 to 52,770. The value of the orders paid during the year under report, however, showed an increase of Rs. 1,85,748. The number of British postal orders sold during the year increased by 13.13 per cent.

Value-payable articles.

The following statement shows the total number of value-payable articles of all kinds posted during the last two years :—

Years.	Number.	Value.	Commission.
		Rs.	Rs.
1896-97	226,466	21,55,240	41,973
1897-98	242,358	23,04,775	45,729
Increase of 1897-98 over 1896-97	15,892	1,49,535	3,756
Percentage of increase	7.01	6.93	8.94

Insurance.

The statistics of insured articles posted during the last two years are shown below :—

Years.	Insured letters.		Insured parcels.		Total.		
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Commission.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1896-97	29,073	72,03,564	36,804	87,51,102	65,877	1,59,54,666	43,213
1897-98	27,801	68,99,462	39,767	94,87,312	67,568	1,63,86,774	44,215
Increase	...	...	2,963	7,36,210	1,691	4,32,108	1,002
Decrease	1,272	3,04,102	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage of { Increase	...	...	8.05	8.41	2.56	2.708	2.31
Decrease	4.37	4.22	...	...	...	...	...

The decrease in the number and value of insured letters was probably due, in a great measure, to a more extended use being made by the public of the money order system than formerly. The increase in the number and value of insured parcels appears to be due to active speculative movements of gold and silver bullion in the year under report. The total amount of compensation paid in this circle during the year on account of the loss of insured articles was Rs. 627 against Rs. 625. Of this amount Rs. 500 was paid in one case, which was, however, fully recovered from the postman and his sureties.

Savings' bank.

The transactions of the Savings' bank during the last two years are shown in the following statement :—

Years.	Deposits.		Withdrawals.		Savings' bank accounts remaining open.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1896-97	155,540	44,68,079	112,360	46,92,950	112,612	71,84,215
1897-98	150,369	47,41,346	121,231	55,63,271	114,179	65,12,427
Increase	...	...	...	...	1,567	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	6,71,788
Percentage of { Increase	...	...	...	...	1.39	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	9.309

Complaints made by the public against the post office.

The total number of complaints received was 3,587 during the year under report against 3,428 in the preceding year. The increase of 159 or 4.63 per cent. was obviously due to the expansion of business in the various branches of the post office. Of the 3,587 complaints received, no less than 1,489 or 41.51 per cent. were ascertained on inquiry to be groundless, while 1,231 or 34.31 per cent. were well grounded. The number of complaints, which on inquiry proved unsuccessful, was 623 or 17.50 per cent. 93 of these complaints related to registered articles and cash transactions.

There were 35 cases in which 31 officials were convicted and punished by Criminal Courts and 39 cases in which departmental punishment was awarded to the same number of officials, thus making a total of 74 cases against 90 in the previous year. Offences by postal officials.

Seven cases of highway robbery of mails were reported during 1897-98 against four in the previous year. There was also one case of attempt to rob the mail which took place on the evening of the 16th February 1898, when the runner conveying the mail from Sirugúppa to Bellary was attacked by ten men. Of the seven cases of actual robbery, two were committed in Kurnool, two in His Highness the Nizam's Dominion, one in Tanjore, one in the Travancore State, and one on the way from Hosúr to Malur. In two cases the robbers were convicted, while in two more the offenders could not be traced before the close of the year; the remaining three cases were still under inquiry. Mail robberies.

There were 281 combined offices at the close of the year against 265 during the previous year. The number of messages also increased from 984,769 to 1,139,694. The net revenue during the year was Rs. 2,93,339 against Rs. 2,78,692 in the previous year. Combined post and telegraph offices.

DISTRICT POST. (1897-98.)

The grant fixed for the year was the same as that for the preceding year, viz., Rs. 1,07,000. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 1,01,136 to Rs. 1,07,527, and the income from Rs. 61,817 to Rs. 63,564, producing a deficit of Rs. 43,963 against Rs. 39,319 last year. During the year under review 1 branch office was opened, 1 sub-office and 10 branch offices were transferred to the Imperial Post, and 1 branch office was abolished, making a total of 1 sub-office and 132 branch offices open on 31st March 1898, as compared with 2 sub-offices and 142 branch offices open on the last day of the preceding year. Seventy-one letter-boxes were planted during the year and 25 closed or transferred to the Imperial Post, leaving a balance of 681 at the close of the year against one of 635 at the beginning. Of the 9 postmen entertained in the year under report by change of designation of "village postman" to "postman," 4 were transferred to the Imperial Post, leaving a balance of 7 postmen on the 31st March 1898 as compared with 2 postmen on the last day of the last year. Of the 79 village postmen discontinued, 74 village postmen were transferred to the Imperial Post, and the designation of the remaining 5 was changed to postmen. There remained therefore 736 village postmen on the 31st March 1893 as compared with 815 on the last day of the preceding year. A new runner line (distance 12 miles) was opened between Kodumur and Kappatralla in the Kurnool district with the object of placing the taluk head-quarters at Pattikonda in direct mail communication with the district head-quarters, Kurnool. Besides a revision of Parlákimedi-Chicacole line in the Ganjam district which resulted in a decrease of 19 miles in length, 5 branch lines of 27 miles in length were closed owing to the transfer to the Imperial Post of certain remunerative District post offices served by them, and 2 lines of 13 and 10 miles, respectively, in Salem and Vizagapatam districts were abolished during the year 1897-98. The total mileage of the District Post lines at the close of the year was therefore 1,709½ as compared with 1,766½ * miles at the close of the previous year. The number of runners also was reduced from 310 at the beginning to 304 at the close of the year. The total number of articles posted for despatch increased from 1,610,878 to 1,683,434, and that of articles received for delivery and of articles returned undelivered from 2,997,865 and 176,209 to 3,031,453 and 177,269, respectively.

* Revised figure, the total mileage being erroneously shown as 1,768½ in the last report.

IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH. (1897-98.)

The following tables furnish statistics of telegraph lines and offices in the Province of Madras for the year 1897-98 :—

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.
1897-98 ...	* 7,565	150	...	7,715	* 22,434	713	...	23,147
Compare 1896-97.	7,388	331	...	7,719	22,049	549	...	22,598

* Revised figures, excluding Sini to Kharagpur and Kharagpur to Baoria, included in last year's figures by oversight.

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 the 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 ...	286	17	...	303	1,083,098	95,203	Rs.	A. P.
Railway and canal offices.	56	7	1	62				
Offices not open for paid telegrams ...	117	37	...	154			15,21,714	8 2
Total ...	459	61	1	519	987,895	70,833		
Compare 1896-97 ...	429	35	5	459			14,64,544	7 5

Government offices were opened at Adirampatam, Alangudi, Bangalore, Chamarajendrapet, Berhampur City, Chamarajpuram, Kondanoor, Korapet, Lalgudi, Muttupet, Nannilam, Palladam, Pallatur, Park Town—Madras, Raichur, Ramachandrapuram (Gódvári), Tirutturaippundi, Tiruvada, and Railway offices at Bapatla, Diguralla, Kolani Konda, Ponnuru, Tadepalli, Tenali, Tenuduru (Bezwa-Madras Railway); and one Railway office was closed at Mustabad (East Coast Railway).

transfers to other provinces through currency in 1896-97, the fall of revenue in that year and the heavy expenditure on famine in 1897-98 rendered necessary greater help through currency from other provinces in the latter year.

District treasuries remitted to the Reserve Treasury, Madras, during the year under report, non-issuable notes aggregating in value Rs. 12½ lakhs against 21½ and 42 lakhs in 1896-97 and 1895-96, respectively. On the other hand, fresh currency notes aggregating in value Rs. 20¼ lakhs against 11¼ and 12 lakhs in 1896-97 and 1895-96, respectively, were sent from the Reserve Treasury at Madras to District treasuries.

The following table gives in thousands of rupees the small silver balances at the close of 1896-97 and 1897-98 :—

	Revenue treasuries.	Currency treasuries.	Small coin depot.	Total.
31st March 1897 ...	7,26	2,18	1,69	11,13
31st March 1898 ...	10,60	5,83	5	16,48
Difference ...	+ 3,34	+ 3,65	- 1,64	+ 5,35

Of the remittance of 15½ lakhs received in small silver during the year under report, 14½ lakhs came from Bombay and three-quarters of a lakh from Calcutta. The remittance from Bombay consisted of Rs. 6½ lakhs in quarter, and Rs. 8 lakhs in one-eighth rupees. That from Calcutta contained a little under half a lakh each in quarter and eighth rupees. In the previous year a lakh and-a-half was received from Calcutta and three and-a-half lakhs from Bombay. Of the remittance from Bombay, a lakh and-a-half was in quarter rupees, the rest was all in two-anna pieces. Three quarters of a lakh remitted away were all sent to Coorg. Nothing was sent to other provinces in 1896-97. The amount which passed into local circulation was thus 990 thousands against 478 and 278 in 1896-97 and 1895-96, respectively.

The quantity of copper coin which remained at the close of the past two years is shown below in thousands of rupees :—

	Revenue treasuries.	Small coin depot.	Uncurrent.	Total.
31st March 1897 ...	3,68	72	23	4,63
31st March 1898 ...	4,53	3,74	20	8,47
Difference ...	+ 85	+ 3,02	- 3	+ 3,84

The following remittances in copper coins were received from Calcutta and Bombay in the year under report :—

	Rs.	Total.
Calcutta ...	60,300	Rs. 4,58,000
Quarter annas ...	3,46,700	
Pie pieces ...	51,000	
Bombay ...	5,000	5,000
Total Rs. ...		4,63,000

In the previous year Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 10,000 worth of pie pieces and quarter annas, respectively, were received from Calcutta. The issues in the year under review amounted to Rs. 32,000 and all were sent to Coorg. In the previous year, Rs. 22,000 and Rs. 75,000 worth of copper were sent to Coorg and Bombay, respectively. The local circulation thus rose by 79 thousands against 148 and 39 thousands in 1896-97 and 1895-96, respectively.

The following changes in classification were carried out during the year under report in the Local section of the accounts : (a) Fines imposed by Bench Magistrates under the Town Nuisance Act were transferred from XXV. Miscellaneous to XVI. Law and Justice—Courts of Law ; (b) The receipts and charges of staging bungalows were transferred from XXV and 32. Miscellaneous to XXXII and 45. Civil Works in charge of Civil officers.

Supply of different kinds of money—Currency notes.

Small silver coin.

Copper coin.

Mode of keeping accounts.

II.—DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The following statements show, under major heads, the receipts and charges of the Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund services in 1896-97 and 1897-98:—

Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund Receipts.

Major head of account.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.		Actuals of 1897-98 compared with those of 1896-97.
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	
Principal Heads of Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land revenue	3,43,29,430	3,88,13,621	1,58,35,417	1,50,27,819	23,38,866	22,87,341	5,25,03,713	5,61,28,781	+ 36,25,068
III. Salt	1,68,08,059	1,71,92,633	1,33,583	82,136	...	...	1,69,41,642	1,72,74,769	+ 3,33,127
IV. Stamps	19,85,216	21,05,064	59,55,646	63,15,194	...	...	79,40,862	84,20,258	+ 4,79,396
V. Excise	1,11,72,425	1,09,64,704	37,24,141	36,54,902	...	...	1,48,96,566	1,46,19,608	- 2,76,958
VI. Provincial rates	...	...	...	...	74,70,355	78,98,269	74,70,355	78,98,269	+ 4,27,914
VII. Customs	38,80,730	42,88,306	68,253	70,080	...	...	39,48,983	43,58,366	+ 4,09,403
VIII. Assessed taxes	12,91,072	13,00,615	12,29,920	12,36,727	...	...	25,20,992	25,37,342	+ 16,350
IX. Forest	11,51,664	10,68,246	11,51,664	10,68,247	...	...	23,03,328	21,36,493	- 1,66,835
X. Registration	6,05,636	7,55,254	6,05,636	7,55,255	...	...	12,11,272	15,30,509	+ 3,19,237
XI. Tributes	45,10,902	45,10,902	...	...	...	...	45,10,902	45,10,902	...
XII. Interest	2,87,422	3,14,991	1,59,051	1,72,747	44,398	43,805	4,90,871	5,37,543	+ 46,672
Receipts by Civil Department.									
XVI. Law and justice—									
A. Courts of Law	...	...	6,96,303	8,04,096	...	23,997	6,96,303	8,28,093	+ 1,31,790
B. Jails	...	...	4,27,866	4,49,742	...	...	4,27,866	4,49,742	+ 21,876
XVII. Police	...	...	4,50,395	4,37,974	...	...	4,50,395	4,37,974	- 12,421
XIX. Education	...	...	1,98,033	1,79,516	2,33,687	2,32,175	4,31,720	4,11,691	- 20,029
XX. Medical	...	...	1,24,738	1,27,639	46,003	53,270	1,70,741	1,80,909	+ 10,168
XXI. Scientific and other minor departments.	...	...	2,72,280	2,28,458	...	...	2,72,280	2,28,458	- 43,822
Miscellaneous.									
XXII. Superannuation	1,06,379	91,033	44,596	52,708	605	308	1,51,580	1,44,099	- 7,481
XXIII. Stationery and printing	18,130	5,653	1,30,221	1,12,860	...	...	1,48,351	1,18,513	- 29,838
XXV. Miscellaneous	29,966	28,939	1,59,944	2,02,558	6,26,738	6,24,575	8,16,648	8,56,072	+ 39,424
XXVI. State railways (gross earnings)	1,37,84,657	1,46,06,213	2,57,203	2,55,372	...	...	1,40,41,860	1,48,64,585	+ 8,22,725
Revenue from Productive Public Works.									
XXIX. Irrigation and navigation (direct receipts).	2,87,265	2,92,414	...	...	...	...	2,87,265	2,92,414	+ 5,149
Receipts from Public Works not classified as Productive.									
XXX. Irrigation and navigation by—									
Public Works department	...	...	1,75,059	1,73,743	...	...	1,75,059	1,73,743	- 1,316
Civil officers	...	...	10,625	9,134	...	...	10,625	9,134	- 1,491
XXXI. Military works	4,772	2,602	...	...	...	...	4,772	2,602	- 2,170
XXXII. Civil buildings and roads in charge of—									
Public works officers	...	...	1,92,535	1,88,361	7,722	6,787	2,00,257	1,95,148	- 5,109
Civil officers	...	...	3,234	3,903	10,71,611	10,15,301	10,74,845	10,19,204	- 55,641
Contribution—									
Provincial to Local	...	...	...	...	5,11,239	2,94,558	5,11,239	2,94,558	- 2,16,681
Local to Provincial	...	...	2,70,825	2,74,841	...	...	2,70,825	2,74,841	+ 4,016
Local to Local	...	...	...	...	833	1,288	833	1,288	+ 455
Civil	7,61,15,879	8,13,86,122	3,10,52,371	3,12,76,636	1,23,44,335	1,24,80,887	12,01,12,585	12,51,43,555	+ 50,30,960
Non-civil	1,41,37,846	1,49,55,118	6,24,797	6,20,476	7,722	6,787	1,47,70,365	1,55,92,381	+ 8,22,016
Include Local funds.	...	...	...	...	8,54,357	8,00,921	8,54,357	8,00,921	- 53,436
Public Works department	1,30,05,939	1,39,14,861	...	...	...	...	1,30,05,939	1,39,14,861	+ 9,08,922
Telegraph department.	7,59,309	7,44,278	...	...	...	...	7,59,309	7,44,278	- 15,031
Total	10,40,18,973	11,10,10,379	3,22,77,168	3,18,97,012	1,32,06,414	1,32,88,595	14,95,02,553	15,61,95,586	+ 66,93,431

Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund Charges.

Major head of Charges.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.		Actuals of 1897-98 as compared with 1896-97.
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	
1. Refunds and drawbacks	2,32,707	2,18,880	1,43,145	1,32,363	57,732	11,893	4,33,584	3,63,136	- 70,448
2. Assignments and compensation	11,61,410	10,93,859	...	...	...	...	11,61,410	10,93,859	- 67,551
3. Land revenue	...	...	52,41,621	54,60,469	45,40,581	45,83,408	97,82,202	1,00,53,877	+ 2,71,675
4. Salt	16,96,943	14,13,423	6,06,945	3,94,366	...	...	23,02,889	18,07,739	- 4,95,150
5. Stamps	80,496	85,778	2,41,493	2,57,335	...	...	3,21,989	3,43,113	+ 21,124
6. Excise	5,30,097	7,41,278	1,76,609	2,43,092	...	...	7,06,706	9,92,370	+ 2,85,664
7. Customs	...	...	2,32,803	2,34,572	...	...	2,32,803	2,34,572	+ 1,769
8. Assessed taxes	13,130	14,049	13,130	14,049	...	...	26,260	28,018	+ 1,758
9. Forest	7,67,147	7,36,173	7,67,147	7,36,173	...	...	15,34,295	14,72,346	- 61,949
10. Registration	4,06,032	4,15,143	4,06,032	4,15,143	...	...	8,12,064	8,30,283	+ 18,219
11. Interest on ordinary debt	...	...	1,70,083	1,85,768	...	...	1,70,083	1,85,768	+ 15,685
12. Interest on other obligations	19,189	18,749	...	...	...	...	25,392	21,364	- 4,028
13. General administration	...	...	1,01,136	1,07,477	...	...	1,01,136	1,07,477	+ 6,341
14. A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	3,17,806	2,68,953	9,92,015	10,07,181	3,32,339	3,36,340	16,42,220	16,12,477	- 29,743
B. Do. Jails	...	...	45,94,409	46,24,761	...	...	45,94,409	46,24,761	+ 30,352
15. Police	...	...	10,64,523	11,57,671	...	...	10,64,523	11,57,671	+ 93,148
16. Marine	...	...	45,45,081	46,61,692	...	...	45,45,081	46,61,692	+ 11,611
17. Education	...	...	16,75,004	17,47,283	11,33,621	10,95,773	28,08,624	28,43,056	+ 34,432
18. Ecclesiastical	4,01,895	3,96,787	...	...	...	...	4,01,895	3,96,787	- 5,108
19. Medical	...	...	13,34,117	13,05,325	14,47,128	15,10,653	27,31,345	28,15,983	+ 84,638
20. Political	7,602	17,000	...	...	...	...	7,602	17,000	+ 9,398
21. Scientific and other minor departments.	7,452	7,539	4,19,213	4,26,778	...	...	4,26,778	4,34,108	+ 7,330
22. Territorial and political pensions	6,63,498	6,26,302	...	...	...	...	6,63,498	6,26,302	- 37,196
23. Civil furlough and absentee allowances.	659	19	...	...	...	...	659	19	- 640
24. Superannuation allowances and pensions	34,802	35,711	15,65,469	15,89,578	12,455	15,089	16,12,726	16,40,978	+ 28,252
25. Stationery and printing	3,71,280	4,13,392	9,34,208	10,37,217	...	...	13,05,488	14,50,606	+ 1,45,118
26. Miscellaneous	25,690	54,894	1,44,000	1,71,492	3,30,048	3,07,614	4,99,747	5,34,940	+ 35,193
27. Famine relief	...	...	11,33,778	1,30,476	92,067	...	2,31,543	24,83,456	+ 22,51,913
28. Construction of protective railways	...	...	65,69,653	3,31,311	...	...	3,31,311	65,69,653	+ 62,38,342
29. Irrigation works	2,04,053	1,44,098	...	...	...	...	2,04,053	1,44,098	- 59,955
30. Construction of railways	...	...	18,436	27,605	...	...	18,436	27,605	+ 9,169
Expenditure on Productive Public Works Accounts.									
31. State Railways (working expenses)	86,22,737	89,37,298	1,51,910	1,49,832	...	...	87,74,647	90,87,040	+ 3,12,393
32. Guaranteed companies	1,45,539	1,23,079	...	...	...	...	1,45,539	1,23,079	- 22,460
33. Subsidised Companies—Land, &c.	13,575	10,353	...	...	...	...	13,575	10,353	- 3,222
34. Miscellaneous railway expenditure	71,845	5,588	...	...	...	...	71,845	5,588	- 66,257
35. Irrigation and navigation working and maintenance	15,68,967	13,30,649	...	...	...	...	15,68,967	13,30,649	- 2,38,318
Expenditure on Public Works Department not claimed productive.									
36. Irrigation and navigation—									
By public works officers	...	...	33,31,763	28,71,532	10,361	6,467	33,42,124	28,77,999	- 4,64,125
By civil officers	...	...	4,07,197	3,67,204	...	...	4,07,197	3,67,204	- 39,993
37. Military works	86,344	75,266	...	...	...	...	86,344	75,266	- 11,078
38. Civil works in charge of—									
Public works officers	46,626	49,198	24,24,318	17,79,357	40,546	45,589	25,11,490	18,74,141	- 6,37,349
Civil officers	...	...	7,96,813	3,44,534	43,61,945	42,65,286	51,58,753	46,09,820	- 5,48,933
Capital Expenditure on Public Works Department (not charged against Revenue).									
39. State Railways	1,12,09,212	86,48,697	...	...	...	...	1,12,09,212	86,48,697	- 25,60,515
40. Irrigation works	7,63,755	7,85,653	...	...	...	...	7,63,755	7,85,653	+ 21,898
Contributions { Provincial to Local	...	...	5,11,239	2,94,558	...	...	5,11,239	2,94,558	- 2,16,681
Local to Provincial	...	...	...	...	2,70,825	2,74,841	2,70,825	2,74,841	+ 4,016
Transfers between Local and Local	...	...	...	...	833	1,288	833	1,288	+ 455
Total Civil	67,27,897	76,84,358	2,75,25,227	2,83,63,601	1,25,83,777	1,24,15,400	4,68,36,001	4,81,63,359	+ 13,27,358
Total Non-civil	2,27,32,953	2,67,23,189	67,57,738	45,28,326	60,907	52,054	2,95,41,603	3,16,08,571	+ 20,66,968
Excluded Local Funds	...	...	...	...	8,44,291	7,59,005	8,44,291	7,59,005	- 85,286
Charges of the Postal department	1,60,81,160	1,91,29,231	...	...	...	...	1,60,81,160	1,91,29,231	+ 30,48,071
Charges of the Telegraph department	5,57,470	5,76,428	...	...	...	...	5,57,470	5,76,428	+ 18,958
Total Expenditure	4,60,79,435	5,41,18,206	3,42,82,965	3,31,91,927	1,34,78,975	1,32,26,461	9,38,41,425	10,05,38,594	+ 66,97,169
Surplus (+) Imperial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deficit (-) Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excluded Local	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Surplus or Deficit	5,79,30,488	5,68,92,173	-20,05,797	-12,94,915	-2,72,561	+ 62,134	+5,56,61,130	+5,68,59,392	+ 12,982
Grand Total	10,40,18,973	11,10,10,379	3,22,77,168	3,18,97,012	1,32,06,414	1,32,88,595	14,95,02,553	15,61,95,586	+ 66,93,431

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 below :—

Difference between 1897-98 and 1896-97.	Receipts—(Actuals).		Major heads of account.	Charges—(Actuals).		Difference between 1897-98 and 1896-97.
	1896-97.	1897-98.		1896-97.	1897-98.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
+ 36,76,593	5,01,64,847	5,38,41,440	... Land revenue ...	52,41,621	54,60,469	+ 2,18,848
+ 3,33,127	1,69,41,642	1,72,74,769	... Salt ...	23,02,990	18,07,790	- 4,95,200
+ 4,74,396	79,40,862	84,20,258	... Stamps ...	3,21,984	3,43,113	+ 21,129
- 2,76,960	1,48,96,566	1,46,19,606	... Excise ...	7,06,796	9,92,370	+ 2,85,574
+ 4,09,403	39,48,993	43,58,386	... Customs ...	2,32,803	2,34,572	+ 1,769
+ 13,613	24,59,840	24,73,453	... Assessed taxes ...	26,260	28,018	+ 1,758
- 1,66,835	23,03,328	21,36,493	... Forest ...	15,34,295	14,72,347	- 61,948
+ 3,19,237	12,11,272	15,30,509	... Registration ...	8,12,064	8,30,285	+ 18,221
+ 47,87,574	9,98,67,340	10,46,54,914	... Total ...	1,11,78,813	1,11,68,964	- 9,849
			Miscellaneous other heads.			
			... Interest on ordinary debt ...	1,70,083	1,85,768	+ 15,685
+ 41,265	4,46,473	4,87,738	... Interest on other obligations ...	19,189	18,749	- 440
			... Refunds and drawbacks ...	3,75,852	3,61,247	- 14,605
	45,10,902	45,10,902	... Assignments and compensations ...	11,61,410	10,93,859	- 67,551
			... Tributes from Native States ...			
			... Post office ...	1,01,136	1,07,477	+ 6,341
			... General administration ...	13,09,881	12,76,137	- 33,744
+ 1,07,793	6,96,303	8,04,096	... Law and justice—Courts of Law ...	45,94,409	46,24,764	+ 30,355
			... Do. Jails ...	10,04,528	11,57,674	+ 93,146
+ 21,876	4,27,866	4,49,742	... Police ...	46,48,081	46,61,601	+ 13,520
- 12,421	4,50,395	4,37,974	... Marine ...	1,17,728	7,999	- 1,09,729
			... Education ...	16,75,004	17,47,283	+ 72,279
- 18,517	1,98,033	1,79,516	... Ecclesiastical ...	4,01,895	3,86,787	- 15,108
			... Medical ...	13,34,117	13,05,325	- 28,792
+ 2,991	1,24,738	1,27,639	... Political ...	89,993	1,01,960	+ 11,967
- 43,822	2,72,280	2,28,458	... Scientific and other minor departments ...	4,26,665	4,34,108	+ 7,443
			... Territorial and other political pensions ...	6,53,498	6,26,202	- 27,296
			... Civil furlough and other absentees allowances ...	659	19	- 640
- 7,184	1,50,975	1,43,791	... Superannuation allowance and pension ...	16,00,271	16,25,289	+ 25,018
- 29,838	1,48,351	1,18,513	... Stationery and printing ...	13,05,488	14,50,609	+ 1,45,121
+ 41,588	1,89,910	2,31,498	... Miscellaneous ...	1,69,699	2,26,386	+ 56,687
			... Famine relief—civil officers ...	1,39,476	24,83,456	+ 23,43,980
			... Do. public works officers ...	3,31,311	65,69,653	+ 62,38,342
			... Miscellaneous railway expenses ...			
+ 1,169	2,57,203	2,58,372	... State railway traffic receipts ...			
			... Construction of railways ...	18,436	27,605	+ 9,169
			... State railway working expenses ...	1,51,910	1,49,832	- 2,078
- 1,491	10,625	9,134	... Irrigation and navigation by civil officers ...	4,07,197	3,67,204	- 39,993
- 1,316	1,75,059	1,73,743	... Irrigation and navigation by public works officers ...	38,31,763	28,71,532	- 9,60,231
[+ 669	3,234	3,903	... Civil works by civil officers ...	7,96,813	3,44,534	- 4,52,279
- 4,174	1,92,535	1,88,361	... Do. by public works officers ...	24,24,318	17,79,357	- 6,44,961
+ 4,016	2,70,825	2,74,841	... Contributions ...	5,11,239	2,94,558	- 2,16,681
+ 1,02,514	85,25,707	86,28,221	... Total, other heads ...	2,98,32,049	3,62,76,974	+ 64,44,925
+ 48,90,088	10,83,93,047	11,32,83,135	... Total, Imperial and Provincial ...	4,10,10,862	4,74,45,938	+ 64,35,076

Incidence of taxation.

The following statement shows the rates 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 (abkari).	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.
1896-97	1 6 7	0 1 1	0 3 7	0 6 4	0 0 4	0 1 9	0 7 6	2 11 2	
1897-98	1 8 3	0 1 2	0 3 11	0 6 2	0 0 4	0 1 11	0 8 0	2 13 9	

The incidence of land revenue taxation was lowest in Vizagapatam (As. 9-2) and highest in Kistna (Rs. 2-15-2). The average under all heads rose from Rs. 2-11-2 to Rs. 2-13-9.

(1) LAND REVENUE.

The following statement compares in detail of minor heads the receipts under land revenue during the past two years :—

Minor heads.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Difference + or -.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary revenue	5,00,40,240	5,36,00,350	+ 35,60,110
Sale-proceeds of waste lands, &c., and receipts for the improvement of Government estates	48,322	1,72,480	+ 1,24,158
Fisheries and other receipts classified as miscellaneous revenue	76,235	68,610	- 7,625
Total	5,01,64,847	5,38,41,440	+ 36,76,593

An increase of nearly 47 lakhs was obtained under ordinary revenue from the districts of Cuddapah, Bellary, Gódvári, Kurnool, Anantapur, Ganjam, North Arcot and Vizagapatam, and was due chiefly to the realization during the year under review of a large amount of revenue of 1896-97, which had been suspended owing to the unfavourable character of the season in that year. The increase in Anantapur was further due to the change of kistbandi introduced in 1896-97 which resulted in the levy during that year of one half of the demand, whereas the full demand was levied during the year under report. These increases were, however, partly counterbalanced by a decrease of about 11 lakhs in Tanjore. In this district, the collections were abnormally large in 1896-97 on account of the introduction of the revised kistbandi according to which three-fourths of the land revenue of fasli 1306 became payable within the official year as well as one half of the revenue of fasli 1305.

The Land Revenue charges amounted as shown below to Rs. 54,60,469 against Rs. 52,41,621 in the previous year :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	Difference + or -.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Charges of district administration	32,96,633	43,16,715	+ 3,20,082
Charges of fishery collections	4,133	...	- 4,133
Survey and settlement	6,80,095	6,01,863	- 78,232
Land records and agriculture	5,54,998	5,37,286	- 17,712
Inám Commissioner	5,762	4,605	- 1,157
Total	52,41,621	54,60,469	+ 2,18,848

The large increase under charges of District Administration is attributable to famine which necessitated extra expenditure on account of fees for searches in Registration offices, travelling allowance of officers, temporary establishments and correspondence. The decrease under charges of fishery collections was nominal, it being due to the transfer of the charges on account of chank fisheries to 32. Miscellaneous. The short expenditure under Survey and Settlement and Land Records and Agriculture occurred chiefly from the re-organization of the Survey Department and the different changes introduced from time to time in the staff of officers.

(2) SALT.

Administrative changes.

Owing to the retransfer of the Salt Administration of Orissa to the Government of Bengal a reconstitution of the sub-divisions and divisions into which the Presidency was divided was sanctioned by Government. This also gave rise to the creation of a new sub-division called the Cuddalore sub-division.

Manufacture.

The season was generally unfavourable for salt manufacture and as large stocks existed both in the Government factories and in those worked under the excise system, the outturn during the year showed a considerable decrease. The total quantity of salt manufactured and received into store in all the factories thus amounted to 6,569,566 maunds against 9,488,541 maunds in the previous year. Under the foregoing circumstances, the stocks of Government salt as well as of excise salt in the Presidency at the close of the year decreased by 116,001 and 2,073,864 maunds, respectively. The following statement gives the total quantity of salt issued during the past two years :—

Items.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase or decrease.
	1. MDS.	1. MDS.	1. MDS.
Issued for home and inland consumption ...	8,023,263	8,379,313	+ 356,050
Issued for fish-curing ...	149,023	157,722	+ 8,699
Sold to French Government ...	54,995	41,622	- 13,373
Issued for export ...	205,262	258,888	+ 53,626
Total ...	8,432,543	8,837,545	+ 405,002

The large increase in the issue for home and inland consumption was, in the main, the result of a reduction in the cost price of salt brought about chiefly by competition amongst the licensees.

Revenue and expenditure.

The receipts and charges appertaining to Orissa salt which amounted to Rs. 1,25,213 and Rs. 1,45,263, respectively, in 1896-97 were transferred to the Bengal books with effect from 1st April 1897. The comparison herein made therefore relates to the figures of Madras salt alone. The receipts in the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,72,74,769 as shown below against Rs. 1,68,16,305 in 1896-97 :—

Items.	Receipts in 1897-98.			Total receipts in 1896-97.
	Duty.	Cost price.	Total.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Issues for home and inland consumption ...	27,09,525	3,42,196	30,51,721	23,59,910
Issues for French Government ...	...	7,584	7,584	6,707
Issues for fish-curing ...	...	1,29,572	1,29,572	1,26,148
Customs duty ...	10,390	...	10,390	11,617
Excise duty ...	1,39,93,067	...	1,39,93,067	1,41,78,555
	1,67,13,982	4,79,652	1,71,92,634	1,66,82,937
Miscellaneous ...	82,135	...	82,135	1,33,368
Total ...	1,67,95,117	4,79,652	1,72,74,769	1,68,16,305

There was an increase under 'Cost price of Government salt sold for home and inland consumption' due chiefly to the large sales of Government salt at the Madras Depot consequent on reduction of price. The increase under 'Fish-curing' was chiefly in the Calicut sub-division and was due to the expansion of operations in the yards. The duty on Government salt sold for home and inland

consumption also showed an increase owing to increased sales chiefly in the Chicacole, Cocanada, Nellore and Chingleput sub-divisions and would have been greater, but for the low price of Government paper in consequence of which the proportion of credit sales to total sales in the second half of 1897-98 was so high as 72 per cent. against 59 per cent. in the corresponding period of the previous year. The latter also explains the decrease under 'Duty on Excise salt.' The decrease under 'Miscellaneous receipts' was due chiefly to a fall in the cess collections and to the small number of saltpetre licenses issued in the Trichinopoly sub-division. Of the total receipts, Rs. 56,03,100, 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. 1,15,79,144 on account of salt issued on credit both before and during the year. The value of the quantity of salt issued on credit during the year was Rs. 1,29,25,792, of which Rs. 69,21,867 was collected within the year, and Rs. 60,03,925 was outstanding at its close. A sum of Rs. 46,57,077 was realized on account of salt issued in the preceding year. The total charges under this head, excluding those debitable to excise, amounted to Rs. 18,07,790 against Rs. 21,57,727 in 1896-97. Although there is a decrease in the total charges of the combined department of salt and excise, most of the decrease under 'Salt' is owing to the change sanctioned by the Government of India in its letter, No. 3499-A, dated 9th August 1897, in the proportion of the total charges debitable to 5. Salt and 7. Excise. The proportion of 3 to 1 in 1896-97 was altered into 3 to 2 in 1897-98.

(3) STAMPS.

The receipts rose from Rs. 79,40,862 in 1896-97 to Rs. 84,20,258 in the year under report. The increase was largely contributed to by loans taken from Government and from private parties by landlords in consequence of the famine. The charges also rose from Rs. 3,21,984 to Rs. 3,43,113. Most of the increase is under 'Stamps' supplied from central stores and under which is included a sum of Rs. 8,000 on account of the issue of water-marked paper for the use of Revenue offices.

(4) EXCISE.

Abkari receipts fell from Rs. 1,44,74,066 to Rs. 1,42,15,284, owing chiefly to the effects of the famine. The charges amounted to Rs. 9,91,861 against Rs. 7,05,840 in the previous year. The increase here is due to the same causes which led to a decrease under 'Salt.'

Opium receipts amounted to Rs. 4,04,322 against Rs. 4,22,500 in the previous year. The charges amounted to Rs. 509 against Rs. 956 in 1896-97.

(5) CUSTOMS.

The receipts under 'Sea Customs,' exclusive of the Import duty on salt, which is credited to salt amounted to Rs. 41,26,462 or Rs. 3,65,231 more than in the previous year. Import duties yielded an increase of about Rs. 4,12,000 mainly owing to larger imports of kerosine-oil. There was an increase of Rs. 10,000 under 'Excise Duty' on cotton manufactures also owing to a decreased export of cotton piece-goods to China in consequence of American competition and the trade went instead to Calcutta and Rangoon. These being customs ports, the goods which would have been free if sent to China paid duty. On the other hand, export duties fell by Rs. 59,000 owing to improvement of season in Bengal which revised the trade in rice with Ceylon. In 1896-97 the trade was suspended owing to famine and Madras took the place of Bengal. The charges in 1896-97 and 1897-98 were Rs. 2,16,147 and Rs. 2,16,503, respectively.

Land Customs receipts amounted to Rs. 2,31,924 against Rs. 1,87,752 in the previous year. The increase was caused by increased export of British rice through the French ports of Pondicherry and Karikal which enter into keen competition with the neighbouring British ports for the trade. The charges were Rs. 18,069 or Rs. 1,413 more than in the previous year, the increase being due to additional establishments entertained.

(6) ASSESSED TAXES (INCOME TAX).

Income-tax receipts amounted to Rs. 24,73,453 or Rs. 13,613 more than in the previous year. These receipts exhibit an annual increase, the average rate of increase over the previous year being about Rs. 1,33,000. The short increase in the year under review was, however, due to late assessments owing to bad season. The charges were Rs. 28,018 or Rs. 1,769 more than in 1896-97.

(7) FOREST.

The receipts and charges of the Forest department amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 21,36,493 and Rs. 14,72,347, respectively, against Rs. 23,03,328 and Rs. 15,34,295 in 1896-97. The surplus of the year under report was thus worse than that of the previous year by Rs. 1,04,887 owing chiefly to the effects of famine.

(8) REGISTRATION.

The receipts of the Registration department rose from Rs. 12,11,272 in 1896-97 to Rs. 15,30,509 in 1897-98. While a part of the increase of Rs. 3,19,237 represented an improvement in the receipts of Registration proper, most of it was the result of the large collections made on account of searches carried out in connection with the loans granted under the Land Improvement and the Agriculturists' Loans Acts. The charges also rose from Rs. 8,12,064 to Rs. 8,30,285, most of the increase having occurred under commission paid to Registrars and Sub-Registrars.

(9) OTHER HEADS.

The receipts and charges under this category compare as shown below in the aggregate :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	Difference + or —.
Receipts	RS. 85,25,707	RS. 86,23,221	RS. +
Charges	2,98,32,049	3,62,76,974	1,02,514 + 64,44,925

The net increase of Rs. 1,02,514 in the receipts is made up of an increase of Rs. 2,21,277 under 8 heads and a decrease of Rs. 1,18,763 under the remaining 8 heads as shown below :—

<i>Increase.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>
Interest	...	41,865	Police	...	12,421
Law and Justice { Courts of Law	...	1,07,793	Education	...	18,517
Jails	...	21,876	Scientific, &c., Departments	...	43,822
Medical	...	2,901	Superannuations	...	7,184
Miscellaneous	...	41,588	Stationery and printing	...	29,838
State Railways Traffic Receipts	...	1,169	Irrigation and Navigation by Civil officers. Do. by Public Works officers	...	1,491
Civil works by Civil officers	...	669	Civil works by Public Works officers	...	1,316
Contributions	...	4,016			4,174
Total	...	<u>2,21,277</u>	Add net increase	...	<u>1,18,793</u>
			Total	...	<u>1,02,514</u>
					<u>2,21,277</u>

About 12,000 of the increase under 'Interest' is the outcome of an increase in the loan to the Madras Harbour Trust Board and Rs. 15,000 in those to District Municipalities. Interest on arrears of revenue yielded an increase of Rs. 17,000. These excesses were slightly diminished by petty decreases under others. The receipts in 1896-97 under 'Law and Justice—Courts of Law' were comparatively small owing to a fall mainly in Magisterial fines. In the year under review there was an improvement in these fines and a large increase in the fees realized by the High Court for printing. A sum of Rs. 18,000 also was obtained from the sale of unclaimed property seized from a swindler in the Tinnevely district. The increase under 'Jails' was derived from manufactures supplied to the Police, the Military and the Salt departments. The transfer to Miscellaneous.

from Land Revenue of Chank Fishery receipts (Rs. 17,000) and an increase of a similar amount under unclaimed deposits mainly caused the increase under 'Miscellaneous.' The decrease under 'Police' was the result of the gradual drafting of the Railway Platform Police into the Regular Railway Police and recoveries being taken as deduction from charges. The decrease under 'Education' was due to a fall in fees. In 1896-97 Cinchona receipts were the highest reached, hence the fall under Scientific and other Minor departments. In that year not only were large supplies made to the Medical departments of the three Presidencies, but there was also an increase in local sales of quinine, febrifuge, cinchona plants and barks. The subscriptions to the Military and the Medical Retiring Funds show an annual decline, hence the decrease under 'Superannuations.' The decrease under 'Stationery and Printing' was due partly to smaller supplies to State Railways and partly to a fall in the sales of Acts and books. The increase of Rs. 64,44,925 in the charges of the year was made up of an increase of Rs. 90,69,053 under 14 heads, and a decrease of Rs. 26,24,128 under the remaining 15 heads as shown below :—

Increase.		Rs.	Decrease.		RS.
Interest on debt	1..	15,685	Interest on other obligations	...	440
Post office	...	6,341	Refunds and drawbacks	...	24,605
Law and Justice { Courts of Law	...	30,355	Assignments and compensations	...	67,551
{ Jails	...	93,146	General Administration	...	33,744
Police	...	13,520	Marine	...	1,09,729
Education	...	72,279	Ecclesiastical	...	15,108
Political	...	11,967	Medical	...	23,792
Scientific, &c., Departments	...	7,443	Political pensions	...	27,296
Superannuations	...	25,018	Civil furlough, &c.	...	640
Stationery and printing	...	1,45,121	State Railways—Working Expenses	...	2,078
Miscellaneous	...	56,687	Irrigation and Navigation by Civil officers.	...	39,933
Famine relief by Civil officers	...	23,43,980	Do. do. by Public Works officers	...	9,60,231
Do. by Public Works officers	...	62,38,342	Civil works by Civil officers	...	4,52,279
Construction of railways	...	9,169	Do. by Public works officers	...	6,44,961
			Contributions	...	2,16,681
					26,24,128
			Add net increase	...	64,44,925
Total	90,69,053		Total	90,69,053	

If the increase due to the special expenditure on Famine Relief were excluded, the result of the year's charges would show a short expenditure compared with the previous year of Rs. 21,37,397. The increase under 'Interest on Debt' resulted from the large loans granted under the Land Improvement and the Agriculturists' Loans Acts in consequence of the scarcity which prevailed in the Deccan districts and in Ganjam and Vizagapatam. In 1896-97 District post establishments were not brought up to the sanctioned scale until the latter part of the year; hence the increase in 1897-98. The increase under 'Law and Justice—Courts of Law' was due partly to increased charges on printing executed by the High Court, which were more than covered by increased receipts credited *per contra* and partly to an increase in the one-fifth charges transferred from 3A Land Revenue charges of District Administration to Criminal Courts. This increase as already explained under '3. Land Revenue' was due to Famine which was also responsible for the increase under 'Jails'. The increase under 'Police' was made up chiefly of an expenditure of Rs. 8,000 on account of Steam Boiler Inspection establishment and of an increase of about Rs. 4,000 under 'Cattle Pounds.' The increase under 'Education' was partly under Government Colleges and scholarships and partly under 'Grants-in-aid and payments by results.' The introduction of the schemes relating to the Indian and Provincial Educational Services and the grant of personal allowances to some of the officers in that connection and the purchase of furniture for the new Law College account for the increase under 'Government Colleges.' The increase under 'Scholarships' was due to the institution of a few special scholarships in Technical colleges and schools. Grants-in-aid and payments by result fluctuate—especially results grants. The charges in 1896-97 under 'Political' included those on account of Chitrali prisoners only for a part of the year, whereas in 1897-98 they represent a full year's expenditure. A sum of about Rs. 4,000 also was incurred in the year under report for demarcation of boundary between Maisur and British Territory. The increase under 'Scientific and other Minor departments' was the result of variations under several items. There was, however, an unusual charge of about

Rs. 12,000, being the cost of instruments supplied to the Kodaikanal Observatory. The increase under 'Superannuations' represented the growth of pensions, while that under 'Stationery and Printing' which was by no means small was mostly in the issues from the Central Depot to departments and offices. The excess in issues was attributed to the following principal causes: (1) completion of indents for the previous year, (2) supply of special water-marked paper for plaints, (3) compliance with supplemental indents necessitated chiefly by Famine and Plague, (4) larger supplies of type-writers, and (5) the compliance more fully than in previous years with indents for the succeeding year before the close of the year under review. Under 'Miscellaneous' charges for remittance of specie to Northern India chiefly in consequence of the Famine exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 30,000. The further increase was due to the transfer to this head from 3. Land Revenue and 21. Marine of the charges relating to Chank Fisheries and to the Maintenance of the Fishery Vessels—*Margarita* and *Irene*. As regards the heads which showed a decrease, refunds are fluctuating payments. The decrease under 'Assignments and Compensations' was caused partly by the non-drawal of pensions of over Rs. 5,000 per annum and partly by the non-payment within the year of the compensation for the suppression of earth-salt manufacture in Pudukkottai State. In 1896-97 the cost of the remittances made to other Provinces was debited to the Currency department; hence the decrease in the year under report under 'General Administration.' In the year under report the cost was debited to 32. Miscellaneous as already stated. A special grant of Rupees one lakh in 1896-97 from Provincial Funds to the Harbour Trust Board on account of its claim against the surplus of the Madras Port Fund accounted for the decrease under 'Marine' in the year under report in which there was no such payment. Fluctuations under 'Ecclesiastical and Medical' depend chiefly upon the number of Chaplains and Medical officers, respectively, absent on leave out of India. The charges under 'Medical' in the year under report would have been still less but for the charges incurred for Plague preventive measures which amounted to Rs. 22,000. Territorial and Political pensions exhibit an annual decrease owing to lapses by death and by commutations and in the year under report certain pensions were left undrawn. The short expenditure under 'Irrigation and Navigation both by Civil and Public Works Officers,' was due mainly to the heavy expenditure on Famine which necessitated the restriction of expenditure on these works. The same reason accounted for the short expenditure on Civil Works by Public Works officers. Under 'Civil Works by Civil Officers,' the grants to municipalities in 1897-98 for drainage and water-supply works were much smaller than in the previous year. The decrease under 'Contributions' was due to the fact that in 1896-97 large grants were made from Provincial to Local to cover deficits due chiefly to Famine of the District Boards of Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool. For the year under report adjustments aggregating in value Rupees five lakhs had still to be made in the final accounts of that year for the share of Famine expenditure debitable to Local Funds. When this has been made the charges under 'Famine Relief Imperial—Provincial,' by Civil officers will be reduced by 5 lakhs, which will appear as a direct charge to Famine relief in the local section.]

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(B) PUBLIC WORKS.

Receipts.

The following statement compares the receipts connected with Imperial Public Works during the past two years:—

Nature of receipts.	Actuals.		Difference.
	1896-97.	1897-98.	
1. Irrigation and Navigation—	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct revenue from Productive Public Works	2,87,265	2,92,414	+ 5,149
2. Military—			
Military Works	4,772	2,002	- 2,770
3. Railways	1,37,84,657	1,46,06,213	+ 8,21,556
Total	1,40,76,694	1,49,01,229	+ 8,24,535

The increase under 'Irrigation and Navigation' was chiefly due to increased realizations of water rates from Kurnool canal owing to the partial failure of the rains in the Kurnool and Cuddapah districts and the consequent increased demand for canal water. The improvement under 'Railways' was due to (1) the opening to Traffic of Khurda Road to Bhubaneswar, Bhubaneswar to Barang and Khurda Road to Puri sections of the East Coast Railway, (2) traffic in railway materials for the Bengal-Nagpur and Bezwada-Madras Railway, (3) increased traffic in manganese ore from the mines at Gódavari, (4) improvement in goods traffic on the Mysore State Railway and the Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Railway counter-balanced partly by a falling off in local traffic affected by the failure of crops in Tanjore and the Northern districts and the prevalence of Plague in the Bombay Presidency which caused a marked falling off in pilgrim traffic. A falling off under 'Rents of Buildings' owing to reduction of rents and the transfer of Military officers who occupied the buildings caused the decrease under 'Military Works.'

The expenditure was as follows:—

Expenditure.

Nature of expenditure.	Actuals.		Difference.
	1896-97.	1897-98.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Railways—			
South Indian Railway	53,18,475	47,77,317	- 5,41,158
East Coast Railway	50,89,853	41,04,571	- 9,85,282
Mysore State Railway	10,91,865	13,32,970	+ 2,41,105
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Railway	2,96,142	3,72,991	+ 76,849
Madras-Ennore Railway	60,741	55,935	- 4,806
Bezwada-Madras State Railway	79,74,873	69,69,161	- 10,05,712
Shoranur-Cochin Railway Survey	...	1,711	+ 1,711
Calicut-Cannanore Railway Survey	79	30,895	- 30,973
Madura-Pámban Railway Survey	19	8	- 11
Arsikeri-Mangalore Railway Survey	54,083	3,452	- 57,535
State outlay on Guaranteed Railways	1,45,839	1,23,079	- 22,760
State Subsidised Companies (Nilgiri Railway)	13,575	10,363	- 3,212
Peralam-Karikal Railway	17,665	...	- 17,665
2. Famine Relief	...	65,69,653	+ 65,69,653
3. Irrigation and Navigation—			
Famine relief and insurance, Construction of Protective Irrigation works	2,04,058	1,44,008	- 60,050
Capital expenditure of Irrigation works not charged against revenue	7,63,755	7,85,656	+ 21,901
Major works—Working expenses	15,68,967	13,90,649	- 1,78,318
4. Military—			
Military works	86,344	75,260	- 11,078
5. Civil works	46,626	49,198	+ 2,572
Total	2,27,32,958	2,67,28,189	+ 39,95,231

Under the agreement the working expenses of the Mysore State Railway and the Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Railway are arrived at by the combined expenditure being divided proportionately to the traffic earnings of each. The increase under these Railways was, therefore, coincident with the increase in the earnings. The decrease under the South Indian and the East Coast Railways was due to smaller outlay on the renewal and construction of lines. The Bezwada-Madras State

Railway was nearing completion; hence the decrease. The decrease under Calicut-Cannanore Survey was due to the transfer of the work to the Madras Railway Company, whilst no charges were incurred for the Arsekeri-Mangalore Railway Survey. Owing to the intensity of the distress which prevailed during the year under review, a considerable amount was spent on Famine Relief Works and a major portion of those charges were debited to Imperial under the special orders of the Government of India. The charges incurred in 1896-97 were all debited to Provincial. The decrease under 'Famine Relief and Insurance—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works' was due to the Rushikulya works which are the sole system of works carried out from this source approaching completion. Under 'Major Works' the outlay was restricted owing to financial pressure, whilst the increase under capital expenditure not charged against Revenue was necessary to push forward the works concerned. No special works were carried out in 1897-98; hence the decrease under 'Military 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.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1893-94	1,08,87,497	1,31,37,206	+ 22,49,709	7,88,918	5,30,767	- 2,58,151
1894-95	1,13,79,076	1,33,49,193	+ 19,70,117	8,53,302	5,18,475	- 3,34,827
1895-96	1,21,42,247	1,44,70,199	+ 23,27,952	8,15,677	5,40,899	- 2,74,778
1896-97	1,30,05,939	1,60,91,160	+ 30,75,221	7,59,309	5,37,470	- 2,21,839
1897-98	1,30,14,861	1,91,29,231	+ 62,14,370	7,44,278	5,76,428	- 1,67,850

The transactions of the Postal department show an increase both in the receipts and charges. 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 Postage Service Stamps.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1895-96	20,06,890	4,08,925	30,757	20,273
1896-97	20,98,674	4,33,441	32,158	18,613
1897-98	21,91,306	4,60,034	33,640	19,887

Fluctuations in the charges of the Telegraph department depend chiefly upon the outlay on the construction of lines.

III.—PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

The receipts and charges of Provincial services during the past five years are exhibited in the subjoined statement:—

Major head of account.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1897-98 compared with 1896-97.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Income, Provincial Services.</i>						
I. Land revenue	1,61,98,045	1,63,47,251	1,68,45,838	1,58,35,417	1,50,27,819	- 8,07,598
III. Salt	1,34,652	1,58,182	1,60,590	1,33,583	82,136	- 51,447
IV. Stamps	55,74,320	59,04,008	59,75,591	59,55,646	63,15,194	+ 3,59,548
V. Excise	32,18,665	34,17,892	35,96,014	37,24,141	36,54,901	- 69,240
VII. Customs	47,709	56,928	82,823	68,253	70,080	+ 1,827
VIII. Assessed taxes	10,30,946	11,03,006	11,43,072	12,29,920	12,36,727	+ 6,807
IX. Forest	9,73,591	9,47,015	10,55,284	11,51,664	10,68,246	- 83,418
X. Registration	5,99,592	6,08,203	6,11,120	6,05,636	7,65,254	+ 1,59,618
XII. Interest	1,79,386	1,80,585	1,56,707	1,59,051	1,72,747	+ 13,696
XIII. Post office	1	...	...	...	...	...
XVI. Law and Justice—						
A. Courts of Law	6,97,386	7,37,104	7,41,947	6,96,303	8,04,096	+ 1,07,793
B. Jails	3,66,135	4,31,517	4,83,953	4,27,860	4,49,742	+ 21,876
XVII. Police	4,96,012	4,73,390	4,80,469	4,50,395	4,37,974	- 12,421
XVIII. Marine	25	14	1,13,215	...	...	...
XIX. Education	1,85,835	1,81,298	1,94,947	1,98,033	1,73,516	- 18,517
XX. Medical	86,742	1,12,725	1,33,579	1,24,738	1,27,639	+ 2,901
XXI. Scientific, &c., departments	1,72,835	1,83,989	2,16,779	2,72,280	2,28,458	- 43,822
XXII. Superannuation	37,906	40,706	46,248	44,596	52,708	+ 8,112
XXIII. Stationery and printing	1,12,844	1,24,309	1,33,031	1,30,221	1,12,860	- 17,361
XXV. Miscellaneous	1,38,980	1,84,455	1,75,369	1,59,944	2,02,559	+ 42,615
XXVI. State Railways Gross Profit	...	2,11,785	2,46,536	2,57,203	2,58,372	+ 1,169
XXX. Irrigation and navigation—						
By Civil officers	5,898	16,400	11,025	10,625	9,134	- 1,491
By Public Works officers	1,80,294	1,65,884	1,55,840	1,75,059	1,73,743	- 1,316
XXXII. Civil works—						
By Civil officers	47,668	31,157	25,625	3,234	3,903	+ 669
By Public Works officers	1,28,792	1,25,199	1,70,542	1,92,535	1,88,361	- 4,174
Contributions from Local.	7,12,706	5,32,490	3,03,390	2,70,825	2,74,841	+ 4,016
Total	3,15,96,995	3,22,76,492	3,32,59,447	3,22,77,168	3,18,97,010	- 3,80,158
Provincial Deficit	...	...	...	20,05,797	12,94,917	- 7,10,880
Grand Total	3,15,96,995	3,22,76,492	3,32,59,447	3,42,82,965	3,31,91,927	- 10,91,038
<i>Expenditure, Provincial Services.</i>						
1. Refunds and drawbacks	1,15,553	1,71,740	1,15,647	1,43,145	1,32,368	- 10,777
3. Land revenue	51,66,552	51,79,221	51,99,850	52,41,621	54,60,469	+ 2,18,818
5. Salt	5,40,175	5,76,216	6,19,179	6,06,045	3,94,366	- 2,01,679
6. Stamps	2,43,770	2,69,953	2,66,497	2,41,488	2,57,335	+ 15,847
7. Excise	1,51,267	1,54,475	1,74,833	1,76,689	2,48,092	+ 61,393
9. Customs	1,75,528	2,01,123	2,31,683	2,34,572	2,34,572	+ 1,769
10. Assessed taxes	10,256	11,639	11,810	13,130	14,009	+ 879
11. Forest	6,77,735	6,93,173	7,22,803	7,67,148	7,36,173	- 30,975
12. Registration	3,80,719	3,97,735	4,08,270	4,06,032	4,15,142	+ 9,110
13. Interest, &c.	1,79,325	1,66,911	1,59,188	1,70,083	1,85,768	+ 15,685
15. Post office	82,174	84,906	88,241	1,01,186	1,07,477	+ 6,291
18. General administration	10,03,383	10,23,037	10,26,689	9,92,015	10,07,184	+ 15,169
19. Law and Justice—						
A. Courts of Law	45,27,181	46,52,718	46,70,044	45,94,409	46,24,764	+ 30,355
B. Jails	10,57,115	10,26,044	10,34,867	10,64,528	11,57,674	+ 93,146
20. Police	43,71,297	43,96,523	45,83,784	46,48,031	46,61,602	+ 13,521
21. Marine	1,23,573	47,697	14,970	1,17,728	7,999	- 1,09,729
22. Education	16,17,742	16,38,665	16,70,843	16,75,001	17,47,283	+ 72,279
24. Medical	13,16,740	12,98,683	13,00,180	13,34,117	13,05,325	- 28,792
25. Political	78,067	84,739	82,827	84,900	84,900	+ 2,569
26. Scientific, &c., departments.	4,21,339	4,07,215	4,05,157	4,19,213	4,26,778	+ 7,565
29. Superannuation	13,79,299	14,46,566	14,85,341	15,65,469	15,89,578	+ 24,109
30. Stationery and printing	8,02,020	8,99,768	9,48,113	9,34,208	10,37,217	+ 1,03,009
32. Miscellaneous	1,43,464	1,38,814	1,44,174	1,44,009	1,71,492	+ 27,483
33. Famine relief { Civil P.W.D. }	2,226	371	2,248	3,31,311	13,49,678	+ 12,10,202
37. Construction of railways	6,39,928	1,26,684	52,628	18,436	27,605	- 3,31,311
39. State Railways	...	1,30,739	1,52,822	1,51,910	1,49,832	- 2,078
41. Miscellaneous railway expenditure	10,663	- 7,433	...	...	...	...
43. Irrigation and navigation—						
By Civil officers	3,35,236	3,96,908	3,72,678	4,07,197	3,67,204	- 39,993
By Public Works officers	28,06,634	29,37,487	31,82,955	38,31,763	28,71,532	- 9,60,231
45. Civil works—						
By Civil officers	3,49,474	4,20,576	8,55,903	7,96,813	3,44,534	- 4,52,270
By Public Works officers	22,91,894	20,89,933	25,31,360	24,24,318	17,79,357	- 6,44,961
Contributions to Local	2,60,312	2,98,300	3,02,680	5,11,239	2,94,558	- 2,16,681
Total Provincial	3,12,60,631	3,13,53,216	3,28,18,264	3,42,82,965	3,31,91,927	- 10,91,038
Provincial Surplus	3,36,364	9,23,276	4,41,183	...	...	...
Grand Total	3,15,96,995	3,22,76,492	3,32,59,447	3,42,82,965	3,31,91,927	- 10,91,038

The following table brings out in one view the position of Provincial finances during that period:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Opening balance	Rs. 25,99,890	Rs. 29,36,254	Rs. 38,59,530	Rs. 43,00,714	Rs. 22,94,917
Surplus + or deficit -	+ 3,36,364	+ 9,23,276	+ 4,41,184	- 20,05,797	- 12,94,917
Closing balance	29,36,254	38,59,530	43,00,714	22,94,917	10,00,000

The reduction of the balances in the past two years was the result of Famine which not only decreased revenue, but also increased expenditure and does not indicate that the Provincial contracts were unfavourable to the Provincial Government. The following are the principal changes in the present contract dating from April 1st, 1897: (1) The charges relating to Salt purchase and freight were made wholly Imperial, whilst the proportion of charges of the combined department of salt and excise as between 5. Salt and 7. Excise were altered from 3 to 1 to 5 to 2; (2) The receipts and charges relating to chank fisheries and the maintenance of the fishery vessels—*Margarita* and *Irene*—were transferred from Land Revenue and Marine, respectively, to Miscellaneous. The following statement shows how the Provincial share of Land Revenue as entered in this report has been calculated for the past two years:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Total land revenue, Imperial and Provincial	Rs. 5,01,64,847	Rs. 5,38,41,440
Provincial share divided proportionately	1,25,41,212	1,50,92,000
Add—		
Fixed assignments under the contract	32,54,000	...
Cost of additional customs establishment (Government of India, Financial, No. $\frac{A}{4969}$, dated 19th October 1895)	48,786	...
On account of the amalgamation of the appointment of Military Examiner in Hindustani and of the Persian and Hindustani Translator to the Government of Madras (Government of India, Financial, No. $\frac{A}{4969}$, dated 19th October 1895)	3,341	...
On account of the Meteorological observatories to the Public Works Department (Government of India, Financial, No. $\frac{A}{1596}$, dated 10th April 1896)	600	...
On account of the loss to Provincial Revenues in connection with the introduction of copy stamped paper in Revenue and Judicial Offices in 1895-96 and 1896-97 (Government of India, Financial, No. $\frac{A}{1904}$, dated 28th April 1897)	77,075	...
On account of the unadjusted portion of extra charges incurred from 1894-95 to 1896-97 for the additional customs establishment entertained in consequence of the introduction of the Tariff Act (Government of India, Financial, No. $\frac{A}{4302}$, dated 11th October 1897)	20,000	...
Total additions	34,03,802	...
Deduct—		
Pay and allowances of the Assistant Agricultural Chemist in connection with his visit to the Agricultural College, Saidapet (Government of India, Financial, No. $\frac{A}{3071}$, dated 31st July 1895)	1,975	...
Amount placed at the disposal of the Military department for the construction of a new Detention hospital	45,365	63,049
Cost of publication of the Madras Daily Weather Report (Government of India, No. $\frac{A}{5745}$, dated 12th December 1895)	4,576	...
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	...
Cost of the Military Secretariat abolished (Government of India, Financial, No. $\frac{A}{5292}$, dated 6th November 1895)	54,581	...
Amount received from Local Funds on account of contribution for the ferry flats required in the Gôdâvari delta (Government of India, Financial, No. $\frac{A}{2906}$, dated 3rd July 1897)	...	1,132
Total deductions	1,09,597	64,181
Net addition to, or deduction from, Provincial	+ 32,94,205	- 64,181
Total Provincial share of Land Revenue	1,58,35,417	1,50,27,819

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 purpose of the administration and is divided into two sections—(i) Incorporated Local Funds and (ii) 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 recorded in the Civil and the Public Works department books as well as their opening and closing balances, are shown in the following statement:—

Incorporated Local Funds not at the unfettered disposal of Government.

	Local Funds under Act V of 1884.		Village Service Funds.		Irrigation Cess Fund.		The Bhadrachalam Road Fund.		Total.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	1896-97.	1897-98.
<i>Income.</i>										
I. Land revenue	Rs. 1,18,054	Rs. 1,24,213	22,20,812	21,63,128	53,228	57,211	6,031	5,348	23,38,866	22,87,341
VI. Provincial rates	51,20,057	59,55,613	22,91,035	22,40,096	...	...	...	...	74,70,855	78,98,268
XII. Interest	44,398	49,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,398	49,804
XVI A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	2,33,687	2,32,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,33,687	2,32,175
XIX. Education	40,003	53,269	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,003	53,269
XX. Medical	604	307	...	...	...	...	...	...	604	307
XXII. Superannuation	6,26,506	6,24,575	2	...	...	...	230	...	6,26,738	6,24,575
XXV. Miscellaneous	10,70,806	10,14,566	32	51	...	...	773	684	10,71,611	10,15,301
XXXII. Civil Works—	7,722	6,787	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,722	6,787
By Civil officers	5,11,239	2,94,558	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,11,239	2,94,558
By Public Works officers	833	1,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	833	1,288
Contribution from Provincial to Local	77,79,909	80,21,152	45,11,885	44,03,276	53,228	57,212	7,034	7,032	1,23,52,056	1,24,87,671
Transfer from Local to Provincial	47,06,337	44,44,198	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,06,337	44,44,198
Transfer between Local and Local	1,24,86,246	1,24,65,350	45,11,885	44,03,275	53,228	57,212	7,034	7,032	1,70,58,393	1,69,31,869
Total—Service Heads	56,263	9,266	1,377	2,581	92	42	4,622	4,398	57,732	11,889
Debt Heads	...	...	45,35,950	45,89,052	...	17	...	...	45,40,981	45,93,407
Total of both	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,204	2,615
<i>Expenditure.</i>										
1. Refunds and drawbacks	4,204	3,36,340	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,32,339	3,36,340
3. Land revenue	3,32,339	10,95,773	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,33,620	10,95,773
14. Interest on other obligations	11,33,620	15,10,658	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,47,128	15,10,658
18. General administration	14,47,128	15,10,658	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,455	15,689
22. Education	12,455	15,689	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,30,048	3,07,614
24. Medical	3,29,804	3,07,472	...	...	...	...	...	...	92,067	...
29. Superannuation	92,067	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,61,945	42,65,287
32. Miscellaneous	42,93,018	41,90,774	19,307	24,673	48,230	48,902	1,300	938	50,907	53,056
33. Famine Relief	40,516	45,689	...	...	10,361	6,467	...	...	2,70,825	2,74,841
45. Civil Works—	1,97,544	1,95,306	72,657	78,702	598	595	26	238	833	1,288
By Civil officers	833	1,015	...	266	...	7	...	...	...	...
By Public Works officers	79,39,921	77,10,497	46,29,300	46,95,274	59,281	56,030	6,092	6,656	1,26,34,684	1,24,07,457
Contribution from Local to Provincial	49,34,781	46,76,128	...	...	59,281	56,030	...	...	49,34,781	46,76,128
Transfers between Local and Local	1,28,74,702	1,23,86,625	46,29,300	46,95,274	59,281	56,030	6,092	6,656	1,75,69,465	1,71,43,585
Total—Service Heads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debt Heads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of both	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surplus Service Heads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deficit Service Heads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opening balance	25,37,645	21,40,189	18,03,424	16,85,919	73,654	67,801	2,452	3,394	44,17,375	39,06,303
Closing balance	21,40,189	22,27,914	16,85,919	13,93,920	67,801	63,983	3,394	3,770	39,06,303	36,94,587

Exclusive of contributions from Provincial services and transfers between Local and Local, the receipts relating to Local Funds under Act V of 1884 amounted in the year under report to Rs. 77,25,306 against Rs. 72,67,837 in 1896-97. The increase of Rs. 4,57,469 in the revenues of 1897-98, over those of 1896-97 is made up as shown below :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	6,159	...
Provincial rates	4,75,556	...
Interest	5,406	...
Law and Justice—Courts of Law	23,997	...
Education	...	1,512
Medical	7,266	...
Superannuations	...	297
Miscellaneous	...	1,931
Civil Works { By Civil Officers	...	56,240
By Public Works officers	...	935
Total	5,18,384	60,915
Net Increase	4,57,469	

Under provincial rates the receipts in 1896-97 fell considerably owing to suspension of revenue consequent on the unfavourable character of the season. Most of these suspensions were collected in the year under report. Owing to the establishment of additional Panchayat Unions, the receipts from house-tax show a progressive increase. The increase under 'Law and Justice' was nominal as by a change in classification the fines realized under the Police Act by Bench Magistrates were transferred in the year under report to this head from 'Miscellaneous,' where they were formerly included. The contributions from private individuals for Medical purposes in the year under report were greater than in the year before. This and the change in classification by which income from Private scavenging fees and sale-proceeds of manure and street sweepings were transferred to the head 'Medical' from 'Miscellaneous' account for the increase under the former. What with the transfer of the two items of receipts referred to above to 'Law and Justice' and 'Medical,' respectively, and with the transfer of the receipts of 'Travellers' Bungalows' to 'Civil Works by Civil officers,' the receipts under 'Miscellaneous' would have shown a larger decrease but for a large improvement under 'Choultry Rents' and in the sales of avenue clippings, both being fluctuating items of receipt. Notwithstanding the addition of about Rs. 14,000 on account of Travellers' Bungalows, the receipts under 'Civil works by Civil officers' fell largely below those of the year before chiefly in consequence of the Famine. In 1896-97 the receipts from 'Tolls and Contributions from Municipalities and Private individuals' were very high. On the other hand the total charges of the year fell below those of the previous one by Rs. 2,29,424 as shown below :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.
Refunds	...	46,997
Interest	...	1,589
General administration	4,001	...
Education	...	37,847
Medical	63,530	...
Superannuations	3,284	...
Miscellaneous	...	22,432
Famine relief	...	92,067
Civil Works { by Civil officers	...	1,02,244
Public Works officers	5,043	...
Contributions	...	2,238
Transfers	182	...
Total	75,990	3,05,414
Net Decrease	2,29,424	

The portion of Famine Relief charges debitable to Local Funds in the year under report as determined by the Government of India was Rs. 5 lakhs. Pending the orders of the Madras Government as to how this is to be met, the adjustment has not been carried out yet, and when it is effected, the total charges of the year will exceed those of the previous one. The charges under 'General Administration' increase with the establishment of additional Panchayat Unions. The increase under 'Medical' was due partly to the growing charges on account of hospitals and dispensaries, but chiefly to the charges incurred in connection with Plague preventive measures. The excess under 'Superannuation' represented bonuses paid to Provident Funds. The increase under 'Civil Works by Public Works officers' occurred chiefly under communications, original works owing to larger number of unmetalled roads in progress. In 1896-97 large amounts were adjusted under 'Refunds' on account of cess erroneously credited to these funds in the districts of Ganjam, Malabar, Tinnevely and Chingleput instead of to Land Revenue—Imperial—Provincial. The short expenditure under 'Education' was partly under Primary schools and partly under Grants-in-aid and payments by results. Under 'Miscellaneous' the charges for choultries were less than those of the year before whilst those for 'Travellers' Bungalows' (about Rs. 15,000) were transferred to 'Civil Works by Civil officers.' The short expenditure under 'Civil Works by Civil Officers' was due mainly to the low financial condition of the District Boards which were affected by famine. The contributions from Provincial to Local amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 2,94,558 against Rs. 5,11,239 in 1896-97. The larger amount in the latter year was rendered necessary owing to the large deficits due mainly to famine in the District Board balances of Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool. The contributions from Local to Provincial were Rs. 1,97,544 and Rs. 1,95,306 in 1896-97 and 1897-98 respectively. The funded capital of District Boards which amounted to Rs. 12,93,224 on 1st April 1897 stood, as at present ascertained, at Rs. 14,77,141 on the 31st March 1898. The total receipts of *Village Service Funds*, which comprise (1) contributions from general revenues, (2) contributions from ryots and (3) miscellaneous sundry receipts, amounted to Rs. 44,03,275 against Rs. 45,11,885 in 1896-97. The contributions from ryots are levied under the provisions of the Madras Village Cess Act IV of 1893, which is now in force throughout the Presidency except in six taluks of the Malabar district and the Government contributions equal these village cess receipts. Notwithstanding the fact that the demand of cesses suspended in 1896-97 in districts affected by the famine was collected during the year under report, yet the realizations under village cess fell short of those of the previous year owing to the reduction of the rate of cess from 8 to 7 pies in every rupee of assessment and water-tax which was given effect to from 1st July 1897. The charges rose from Rs. 46,29,390 in 1896-97 to Rs. 46,95,274 in 1897-98. The increase was due chiefly to the payment of famine batta to village servants under G.O., No. 918, Revenue, dated 6th November 1897, and to the disbursement of arrears of pay and the prompt payment of current salaries during the year to village establishments in some of the districts. The receipts of *Irrigation Cess Funds* amounted to Rs. 57,212 showing an increase of Rs. 3,984 over those of the previous year. These funds exist only in the districts of Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Salem, Chingleput and Tanjore. In the latter district, however, the operations under these Funds are very small, and there were none in the year under review. The receipts in each of the remaining four districts showed an increase over those of the previous year due mainly to collection of arrears, promptness of collection and imposition of additional cesses. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 56,030 against Rs. 59,281 in the previous year. The receipts and charges relating to *Bhadrachalam Road Fund* amounted to Rs. 6,032 and Rs. 5,656, respectively, against Rs. 7,034 and Rs. 6,092 in 1896-97.

(2) EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

The following table gives the receipts and outgoings of these funds in the past two years together with their opening and closing balances :—

Funds.	Opening balance on 1st April 1896.	1896-97.		Closing balance on 31st March 1897.	1897-98.		Closing balance on 31st March 1898.
		Receipts.	Charges.		Receipts.	Charges.	
Port and Marine Funds ...	RS. 3,08,124	RS. 6,48,891	RS. 6,43,074	RS. 3,13,951	RS. 5,71,342	RS. 5,66,853	RS. 3,18,440
Cantonment Funds ...	9,148	24,315	29,398	4,065	25,792	27,022	2,835
University Fee Fund.	5,852	1,81,151	1,71,818	15,185	2,03,787	1,65,130	53,842
Total ...	3,23,124	8,54,357	8,44,290	3,33,201	8,00,921	7,59,005	3,75,117

By far the largest portion of the transactions of these funds relates to Port and Marine Funds which comprise the receipts and charges under Act X of 1889 (the Indian Ports Act), Act III of 1885 (Landing and Shipping Dues Act), Pilotage Funds and Pier Dues (Acts V of 1863 and VII of 1871). The collections made under the Acts last mentioned hitherto merged in the Port Fund Accounts. They have been shown separately from 1897-98 under G.O., No. 733, Marine, dated 19th August 1897. The receipts and charges under Act X of 1889 amounted to Rs. 4,18,840 and Rs. 4,61,642, respectively, against Rs. 5,18,746 and Rs. 4,84,796 in 1896-97. The funds have, from the beginning of the year under review, been distributed into three groups under the Act, viz., Madras, Eastern and Western. The surplus of Madras at the end of each year being payable to the Harbour Trust Board, Rs. 82,618 were transferred for 1895-96 and 1896-97 during the year. But the surplus at the end of 1897-98 together with the surplus of the Eastern and Western groups is reserved for the construction of light-houses as required by G.O., No. 243, Marine, dated 31st March 1898. The invested balance, inclusive of that transferred from Pilotage Funds of Madras and Cochin, amounted on the 31st March last to Rs. 5,47,000. The receipts and charges in 1896-97 include Rupees one lakh, each being the amount contributed by Government to set free the surplus of the Madras Port Fund for transfer to the Harbour Trust Board. The charges of that year further include Rs. 44,288 being surplus receipts of the Madras Port during 1894-95 also transferred to the Harbour Trust Board. The receipts and charges under Act III of 1885 were Rs. 79,408 and Rs. 39,845, respectively. The corresponding figures in 1896-97 were Rs. 80,176 and Rs. 1,16,451. The large expenditure in the latter year was due mainly to the construction of groynes for the Cocanada Port by the Public Works department. The invested balance stood unaltered at Rs. 5,000 for the Masulipatam Port. The receipts and charges of Pilotage Funds were Rs. 47,602 and Rs. 63,832, respectively, against Rs. 49,969 and Rs. 41,827 in the previous year. This account is kept nominally separate under the Act. The surplus and deficit of each Pilotage Fund at the end of each year are under G.O., No. 261, Marine, dated 19th March 1897, transferred to Port Funds of the same group. The collection of pier dues amounted to Rs. 25,492 and the charges to Rs. 1,534. These were not separately shown in 1896-97 and previous years. The balances under *Cantonment Funds* which stood at Rs. 4,065 on 1st April 1897 at credit of these funds were reduced to Rs. 2,835 on the 31st March 1898. The receipts of *The University Fee Fund* for the year under report exceeded the charges by Rs. 38,657, and therefore the balance at credit of the Fund which stood at Rs. 15,185 on 1st April 1897 was raised to Rs. 53,842 on the 31st March 1898. The invested capital stood at Rs. 2,65,000 as at the beginning of the year.

V.—LOANS.

The following statement gives particulars of the loans outstanding at the beginning and at the close of the year :—

Persons and corporations to whom loans have been granted.	On what account.	Amount of loan sanctioned.	Rate of interest.	Balance from last year.	Amount advanced in 1897-98.	Total.	Amount repaid in 1897-98.	Balance.	Amount of interest recovered and credited to revenue.	Balance of interest unpaid.
		RS.	PER CENT.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Madras municipality ...	For water-supply project, 1869-73 ...	14,30,000	4'0	14,30,000	...	14,30,000	...	14,30,000	67,200	...
2. Ootacamund municipality.	For the Kandal drainage scheme ...	17,500	4'25	14,385	...	14,385	705	13,680	611	...
3. Do. do. ...	To pipe the Dodabetta or south water-supply system of Ootacamund ...	43,000	4'25	34,975	...	34,975	1,748	33,227	1,486	...
4. Coonoor do. ...	For town drainage scheme, 1891 ...	10,000	4'25	7,604	...	7,604	428	7,176	323	...
5. Do. do. ...	For town drainage scheme, 1892 ...	2,000	4'50	1,726	...	1,726	76	1,650	78	...
6. Cochin do. ...	For completing Kalveti reclamation works, 1889 ...	14,000	4'50	4,604	...	4,604	852	3,842	222	...
7. Calicut do. ...	For widening Robinson road and for payment to the Madras Railway Company on account of the railway extension to Calicut, 1891 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Tellicherry do. ...	For construction of road ...	50,000	4'50	17,000	...	17,000	2,000	15,000	765	...
9. Kumbakonam do. ...	For town drainage scheme, 1890 ...	5,000	4'25	3,500	...	3,500	500	3,000	151	...
10. Mayavaram do. ...	For the construction of a school building ...	60,000	4'50	52,832	...	52,832	2,262	50,570	2,352	...
11. Do. do. ...	For the construction of two markets ...	3,500	4'25	2,450	...	2,450	175	2,275	104	...
12. Adoni do. ...	For water-supply, 1893 ...	5,000	4'25	2,400	...	2,400	150	2,250	102	...
13. Cuddapah do. ...	For water-supply, 1892 ...	68,000	4'25	62,014	...	62,014	1,297	60,717	2,636	...
14. Trichinopoly do. ...	For water-supply, 1894 ...	9,695	4'25	9,019	...	9,019	194	8,825	383	...
15. Tanjore do. ...	For water-supply, 1894 ...	1,00,000	4'25	93,334	...	93,334	3,334	90,000	3,967	...
16. Kurnool do. ...	For water-supply, 1892 ...	1,00,000	4'25	1,76,866	...	1,76,866	6,316	1,70,550	7,517	...
17. Madura do. ...	For water-supply, 1894 ...	56,220	4'25	53,704	...	53,704	1,125	52,579	2,282	...
18. Madras do. ...	For water-supply, 1893 ...	1,64,000	4'25	1,55,229	...	1,55,229	3,177	1,52,052	6,567	...
19. Wellington Cantonment Committee.	For water-supply, 1892 ...	2,000	4'25	1,200	...	1,200	...	1,200	28	25
20. Port Trust (Madras Harbour works).	For expenditure on Madras Harbour works ...	...	4'50	49,79,226	...	49,79,226	1,00,000	48,79,226	2,24,005	...
21. Saidapet Local Board.	For constructing an iron girder bridge across the Korttalaiyar, 1873-76 ...	1,99,790	4'50	21,890	...	21,890	14,430	7,460	825	...
22. Tellicherry do. ...	For completing the Periyar ghat road and constructing a fair-weather road in Wynad, 1875 ...	60,000	4'50	6,311	...	6,311	3,000	3,311	317	...
23. Shulagiri Estate ...	For liquidation of debts, 1891-92 ...	35,000	5'00	7,145	...	7,145	3,143	4,002	357	...
24. Ganjam Local Fund Board.	For Railway feeder roads, 1896 ...	5,000	4'25	5,000	...	5,000	2,500	2,500	159	...
25. Conjeevaram municipality.	For water-supply, 1895 ...	1,23,500	4'25	1,23,500	...	1,23,500	2,432	1,21,068	6,227	...
26. Dindigul do. ...	For water-supply, 1895 ...	33,000	4'25	32,435	...	32,435	588	31,847	1,379	...
27. Madura do. ...	For water-supply, 1896 ...	31,500	4'25	31,014	...	31,014	559	30,455	1,318	...
28. Trichinopoly do. ...	For water-supply, 1895 ...	32,000	4'25	30,933	...	30,933	1,067	29,866	1,315	...
29. Vaniyambadi do. ...	For suspension bridge over the Palur, 1896 ...	13,800	4'25	13,800	...	13,800	18,800	1,14,481	5,420	...
30. Cocanada do. ...	For water-supply ...	1,18,100	4'25	92,870	25,230	1,18,100	3,619	1,14,481	5,420	...
31. Kurnool do. ...	For market ...	5,000	4'25	5,000	...	5,000	500	4,500	175	...
32. Do. do. ...	For water-works ...	3,630	4'25	3,630	...	3,630	89	3,541	127	...
33. Ootacamund do. ...	For sanitary works ...	10,000	4'25	10,000	...	10,000	1,000	9,000	343	...
34. Tirupati do. ...	For water-supply ...	59,000	4'25	43,000	14,000	59,000	...	59,000	2,381	...
35. Anakapalle do. ...	For construction of office building ...	3,000	4'25	3,000	...	3,000	275	2,725	100	...
36. Vizagapatam do. ...	For water-works ...	2,10,500	4'25	1,50,000	60,500	2,10,500	...	2,10,500	7,843	...
37. Calicut do. ...	For Mapilla Burial-grounds.	9,580	4'00	9,580	...	9,580	...	9,580	...	...
38. Kurnool do. ...	For water-works ...	6,070	4'00	6,070	...	6,070	...	6,070	63	...
Total ...	...	...	...	76,88,686	1,15,380	78,04,066	1,71,341	76,32,725	3,36,105	25

The outstandings, which stood at Rs. 76,88,686 on 1st April 1897, were reduced to Rs. 76,32,725 on the 31st March 1898, owing to repayments during the year having exceeded fresh advances by Rs. 55,961. Owing chiefly to the unfavourable character of the season which necessitated considerable expenditure on famine-relief works, the grant of fresh loans to municipalities was somewhat restricted. The fresh loans granted amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 1,15,380, of which the largest was that of Rs. 60,500 to the Vizagapatam Municipality for water-works. The remaining ones were all for small amounts. The repayments amounted to Rs. 1,71,341, of which Rs. 1,00,000 was, as usual, by the Harbour Trust Board. Nothing was advanced to it in the past two years. Neither instalment nor interest was paid by the Wellington Cantonment Committee during the year under report. But the entire balance of the loan, together with accrued interest, was paid up in the current year. The loans outstanding at the close of the year may be summarized as follows :—

	Rs.
(1) Madras municipality	14,30,000
(2) Other municipalities	13,05,026
(3) Madras Harbour Trust Board	48,79,226
(4) District Board, Saidapet	7,460
(5) Do. Tellicherry	3,311
(6) Do. Ganjam	2,500
(7) Do. Shilagiri Estate	4,002
(8) Do. Wellington Cantonment Committee	1,200
Total	76,32,725

The loan of Rs. 13,800 made in 1896-97 to the Vaniyambadi Municipality towards the cost of a suspension bridge across the Palár was refunded in the year under review. The Sinking Fund, initiated in connection with the loan of Rs. 14,30,000 to the Madras Municipality, held Government securities to the value of Rs. 8,22,300 on the 31st March 1898.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

SANITARY STATISTICS—GENERAL. (1897.)

INCLUDING 39,942 Europeans and Eurasians, the total population for which returns of births and deaths were received was 32,638,243 according to the census of 1891 against 32,761,209 in 1895. The number of births registered during the year, excluding Europeans and Eurasians, was 935,845, or 28·7 per mille of the population against 29·9 per mille in the previous year. The rates for urban and rural areas were 34·4 and 28·3 against 36·1 and 29·5, respectively, in that year. Excluding Madras, the highest birth-rate was, as in the preceding three years, recorded in Chingleput (37·1 per mille), and in Bellary, Kistna, the Nilgiris, Salem, South Canara, Tinnevely, and the rate was more than 30 per mille, while in Malabar and Ganjam the rate was only 20·8 and 23·9 per mille. Among municipalities, Vaniyambadi returned the highest birth-rate (53·9) as in the previous year. The rate was more than 40 per mille in Periyakulam, Madura, Vaniyambadi, and Tiruppattur. In 39 towns it ranged between 30 and 40, and in 18 others the rate was between 20 and 30, while in Berhampur it fell to 18·1. The proportion of male to female births was 103·9. Registration of births.

The number of deaths recorded rose from 675,787 to 827,525 (25·4 per mille). The death-rate amongst Hindus was 25·5 per mille, among Muhammadans 27·3 and amongst Christians 17·9, while the proportion of male to female deaths was 106·1. The mortality among infants under one year of age was 169·1 per mille of births registered in the year against 163·0 in 1896. The highest district mortality (50·7) was recorded in Ganjam. It was high in Vizagapatam (31·6) and Bellary (30·4). In 14 of the remaining districts it was between 20 and 30, and was lowest in Salem (19·0). The average rate for municipalities, where reliable statistics are available, was 33·3 per mille against 30·7 in the previous year, while the individual rate ranged from 56·8 in Cannanore to 15·7 in Bimlipatam. In 10 towns rates above 40 were recorded, and in 23 others rates above 30. In Tiruvannamalai, Srivilliputtur and Bimlipatam it was below 20. Registration of deaths.

A total of 143,445 deaths from cholera were reported in the presidency, being at the rate of 4·4 per mille against 47,847 deaths last year or 1·5 per mille. The mortality in Ganjam and Malabar was especially heavy—15,553 and 27,533, respectively, or 12·5 and 10·4 per mille. In municipalities the total death-rate amounted to 10,258 or 4·8 per mille. Rayadurg alone was entirely free from the disease. Cholera.

The number of deaths from small-pox was 21,678 against 9,410 in 1896 and 5,111 in 1895. The average rate of mortality in districts was 0·7 and in municipalities 0·2 against 0·3 and 0·2, respectively, in 1896. Ganjam suffered most severely from this disease. The lowest death-rate (0·006) was recorded in Malabar, formerly a small-pox ridden district. The death-rate was heaviest in the municipalities of Chicacole, Berhampur, and Kurnool (1·1, 1·3 and 1·7, respectively). Small-pox.

Fever.

The total deaths in the Presidency amounted to 292,292, or 9.0 per mille against 260,769 or 8.0 per mille in the previous year. Vizagapatam (25.2), Ganjam (19.9), Nilgiris (19.0), and Kurnool (18.1) showed the highest death-rates, Tanjore (1.5), Tinnevely (3.8), and Trichinopoly (3.9) the lowest. The mortality in municipalities (8.0) was lower than in rural circles (9.0). Kurnool was the highest (21.7).

Dysentery and diarrhoea.

The deaths recorded from these diseases were 38,716 against 24,802 in 1896. The mortality in rural areas was 1.0 against 3.5 in town circles. The district rate ranged from 3.1 in South Canara and Malabar to 0.2 in Kistna and Trichinopoly. In municipalities the mortality was high in Bimlipatam (8.5), Coonoor (7.2) and Cochin (7.8), and low in Cuddapah (0.8) and Palni (0.2).

Injuries, suicides and all unspecified causes.

The number of deaths due to injuries was 11,583 against 10,822, while unspecified causes accounted for 319,811 against 322,137 in the previous year. There were 2,173 suicides, 7,150 deaths from wounds and accidents, and 2,260 from snake-bite or attacks of wild beasts.

SANITARY STATISTICS—MUNICIPALITIES. (1897.)

The number of towns administered under the District Municipalities Act was 58 as in the previous year, and advance was made in the matter of conservancy. 9 public latrines were added during the year, while an addition of 1,951 houses attended to under the private scavenging system was made. Water works were completed at Conjeeveram and Kurnool. Sewage filtration continues to be satisfactorily practised at Vizagapatam and Vizianagram, and the aerated house-hold filter continued to work well at Bellary. Filtration of sewage was also carried on at festivals at Bezvada and Kumbakonam. The estimated income of the municipal municipalities was Rs. 32,28,120, of which Rs. 6,50,524 were allotted for conservancy and Rs. 9,48,885 for water-supply. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 5,78,110 and Rs. 5,51,241. The following statement compares the expenditure for the full year 1896-97 under each item of sanitation with the first nine months of 1897-98:—

	1896-97.		Rate per cent. of expenditure to total allotment.	1897-98.		Rate per cent. of expenditure to total amount.
	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended.		Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended in 9 months ending with December 1897.	
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
For conservancy	5,82,010	5,52,307	94.9	6,50,524	4,63,861	71.3
For improvement of village or town sites	2,96,941	2,67,875	90.2	2,78,375	1,63,353	58.7
For improvement of water-supply, cleansing, repairing and construction of tanks and wells ...	4,29,440	4,72,237	109.9	9,48,885	4,07,095	42.9
For sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals	36,950	35,314	95.6	13,760	10,085	73.2
For construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses ...	47,158	28,138	59.7	40,111	13,766	34.3
For other sanitary objects	1,23,043	1,01,361	82.4	1,20,618	79,237	65.7
Total	15,15,542	14,57,232	96.2	20,52,273	11,37,397	55.4

NOTE.—The figures for 1896-97 relate to the whole official year, whereas those for 1897-98 relate to only nine months of the year.

SANITARY STATISTICS—DISTRICT CIRCLES.

Details for each municipality are given below:—

Municipalities.	Population as per census of 1891.	Estimated income, 1897-98.	Rate per cent. of sanitary allotment to estimated income.	Rate per cent. of sanitary expenditure to amount sanctioned.	1897-98.													
					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 1897.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.
Anantapur	16,973	20,410	21.4	65.5	4,370	2,864	2,960	2,187	750	317	110	77	50	40	...	...	500	243
Adoni	23,216	40,420	56.1	72.4	22,690	16,442	12,690	10,048	3,000	1,301	5,600	3,455	...	...	900	...	500	1,639
Bellary	57,780	1,00,050	40.4	75.1	40,450	30,393	33,400	25,578	6,100	4,182	750	615	...	...	100	...	100	18
Chingleput	9,763	14,880	28.0	61.3	5,180	2,561	2,580	1,811	1,410	551	190	202	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conjeeveram	42,543	48,000	308.1	60.3	1,46,470	89,311	13,144	10,940	5,230	1,331	1,27,600	75,310	670	1,360	210	68	720	292
Coimbatore	46,007	55,730	47.1	78.0	20,280	20,514	17,480	12,956	4,800	3,918	750	459	...	...	50	369	3,290	2,779
Crode	12,253	18,440	29.5	57.0	5,450	3,107	4,380	2,553	150	56	620	210	50	...	300	170	50	62
Karur	10,740	18,550	41.3	76.8	7,690	5,909	4,900	3,243	1,800	1,780	180	27	...	...	650	45	210	815
Cuddapah	17,211	47,830	26.6	69.4	12,730	8,836	9,110	6,157	...	...	3,220	2,575	...	23	400	56	200	35
Berhampur	25,493	29,670	42.6	59.9	12,650	7,586	7,910	5,223	3,750	1,704	530	565	...	...	70	59	300	35
Chicacole	18,204	27,500	28.0	70.0	7,700	5,393	4,690	3,920	2,500	1,346	210	11	...	...	100	8	200	...
Parlakimedi	10,379	13,600	27.9	53.1	5,910	2,215	3,300	1,932	...	...	10	103	...	...	200	15	300	...
Cocanada	40,003	2,69,400	170.2	70	3,50,520	21,381	19,340	12,034	8,970	5,063	3,24,240	1,563	...	...	870	800	3,100	1,224
Ellore	29,296	37,470	43.9	65.4	16,140	10,236	10,120	6,621	5,450	2,782	570	102	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajahmundry	28,279	38,840	49.9	81.7	19,310	15,787	12,890	9,167	4,720	2,817	790	222	1,000	2,103	...	...	323	...
Bezavada	20,611	46,280	38.0	61.3	16,690	10,240	10,740	6,970	4,000	430	1,350	680	80	...	150	70	370	90
Guntur	23,267	46,470	53.1	75.3	24,680	18,582	18,050	9,227	6,600	6,102	3,760	2,999	...	...	270	196	1,000	58
Masulipatam	38,667	65,710	60.5	56.7	33,180	18,819	14,890	11,833	14,000	3,360	2,460	2,509	...	...	650	320	1,180	857
Kurnool	24,306	68,110	248.1	52.3	1,63,600	87,553	9,010	6,512	2,500	2,172	1,49,010	74,603	...	...	5,000	4,308	80	58
Dindigul	20,115	32,070	56.9	46.8	18,270	8,569	7,480	4,814	3,550	614	4,730	2,841	...	13	550	...	2,010	276
Madura	57,121	1,31,470	37.2	58.3	37,550	39,868	34,100	22,957	13,000	7,000	6,450	5,853	2,800	1,458	6,000	...	2,000	...
Palni	16,240	12,750	49.6	58.6	6,333	3,709	3,580	2,464	1,950	1,054	180	167	50	...	50	31	250	...
Periyakulam	16,363	13,840	46.3	61.4	6,420	3,943	4,540	3,133	1,706	719	150	91	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	64,798	74,320	31.9	87.3	23,730	20,724	15,230	13,334	8,650	6,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canannore	26,633	28,450	37.4	65.7	10,660	7,002	7,690	5,797	1,550	1,108	...	...	...	...	20	8	1,120	21
Cochin	16,147	21,530	36.0	79.7	7,770	6,192	5,400	3,852	900	1,688	20	14	...	...	980	340	470	289
Palghat	39,307	65,850	28.6	64.2	18,810	12,690	10,110	6,150	6,040	5,784	190	29	100	48	1,375	...	800	79
Tellicherry	26,631	48,450	27.2	59.5	13,170	6,633	10,240	5,940	1,940	690	50	33	...	...	50	2	800	93
Nellore	29,123	44,300	44.7	64.2	12,820	8,530	6,619	6,000	4,338	350	260	234	...	...	2,700	212	1,600	1,319
Ongole	10,832	13,310	55.3	55.7	7,367	4,106	3,800	2,441	1,720	869	1,248	668	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coonoor	5,580	70,050	74.5	24.7	52,211	12,005	9,574	7,402	7,000	3,890	33,091	450	...	...	850	635	1,290	470
Ootacamund	13,991	2,40,050	62.3	57.2	1,50,955	86,370	25,880	18,733	21,580	11,418	41,720	4,040	...	...	2,294	1,740	59,481	49,470
Gudiyattam	18,745	10,670	39.1	71.7	6,530	4,684	4,540	3,545	1,100	823	280	280	10	...	500	36	100	...
Tirupati	14,238	1,84,840	3.8	64.7	7,080	4,585	5,080	3,129	1,150	648	230	188	400	420	120	...	...	...
Walajpet	44,724	69,770	40.9	59.5	24,470	14,557	15,630	10,922	6,950	2,435	510	233	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walajpet	10,485	15,610	30.7	39.0	5,730	2,239	3,450	2,081	1,070	320	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	67,640	80,530	42.0	57.6	33,774	19,431	21,530	15,445	4,600	2,447	850	573	...	...	5,291	260	1,943	759
Tirupattur	16,463	22,863	44.1	69.6	10,778	6,422	6,630	4,435	2,530	1,510	730	284	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vaniyambadi	15,838	21,420	44.6	59.3	9,560	5,073	4,800	3,194	2,000	1,685	360	331	...	...	1,700	...	700	463
Chidambaram	15,634	23,690	70.2	63.3	16,635	10,541	5,900	4,603	7,745	4,713	500	439	1,000	606	1,000	176	400	5
Cuddalore	47,025	51,710	45.9	67.5	23,770	16,050	11,650	8,819	6,900	4,547	1,060	523	1,500	1,229	1,000	...	1,760	632
Tiruvannamalai	13,643	22,420	58.9	58.0	12,760	7,407	5,370	1,900	3,570	2,329	2,370	741	3,000	1,910	...	...	450	497
Mangalore	40,629	47,430	62.6	80.2	29,700	25,818	11,610	8,312	14,000	12,853	1,106	818	...	...	250	57	2,740	1,778
Kumbakonam	54,254	80,480	53.1	61.0	42,740	26,095	26,080	17,936	8,700	1,070	3,790	5,054	300	191	200	184	3,670	1,060
Mannargudi	20,392	25,000	42.7	61.0	10,680	6,524	6,780	4,214	1,292	...	420	228	300	146	600	704	500	...
Mayavaram	23,754	35,830	57.7	70.5	13,520	9,541	8,430	5,351	3,500	3,204	500	224	150	...	123	200	125	414
Negapatam	53,573	75,000	55.3	65.8	41,435	27,313	23,120	14,077	14,700	10,504	2,810	2,282	400	164	135	112	320	174
Tanjore	54,258	91,920	49.1	57.1	46,610	26,610	19,250	13,180	500	400	21,660	10,700	...	...	1,000	920	4,500	1,350
Palamecottah	18,612	25,360	39.8	53.8	10,110	5,442	8,070	4,179	910	99	320	27	...	...	350	...	460	137
Srivilliputtur	20,511	29,120	23.9	63.5	6,967	4,431	4,350	3,112	1,900	751	250	226	200	161	...	...	267	181
Tinnevely	24,766	28,160	56.8	62.5	16,010	10,617	9,910	6,007	3,890	2,386	1,700	665	50	...	280	189	1,100	820
Tuticorin	24,564	38,850	53.0	69.0	20,616	14,240	11,990	7,786	6,000	3,012	1,376	712	...	...	50	56	1,200	224
Srirangam	21,632	27,820	56.1	58.0	9,055	6,820	6,623	4,150	1,778	...	220	388	1,050	32	...	...	170	...
Trichinopoly	89,696	1,58,070	60.3	82.7	95,430	78,952	42,520	30,923	15,000	8,816	20,260	38,319	...	...	2,150	784	1,500	110
Anakapalle	17,091	15,610	44.8	66.8	7,600	4,678	4,530	3,446	1,800	1,035	70	5	...	...	...	...	600	192
Bimlipatam	9,696	13,840	3															

	1896-97.			1897-98.		
	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended.	Rate per cent. of expenditure to total allotment.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended in nine months ending December 1897.	Rate per cent. of expenditure to total amount.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
For conservancy	3,36,928	3,00,621	89.2	3,47,265	2,48,065	71.4
For improvement of village or town sites	56,897	39,127	68.7	79,413	30,878	38.8
For improvement of water-supply, cleansing, repairing and construction of tanks and wells	1,41,511	1,11,816	79.0	1,23,672	97,724	54.7
For sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals	32,277	28,784	89.0	17,400	11,005	63.2
For construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses	81,334	48,705	59.8	64,469	16,974	26.3
For other sanitary objects	40,121	26,257	65.4	31,040	11,835	38.1
Total ...	6,89,068	5,55,310	80.5	6,63,259	3,86,481	58.2

SANITARY ENGINEERING. (1897.)

The Sanitary Engineer visited 10 towns and the Assistant Sanitary Engineer 8, against 13 and 11, respectively, in 1896. Some of these towns were visited more than once. During the year surveys, either for water-supply or drainage, were completed for 2 municipalities and were in progress in 1 municipality as against 7 in 1896, and additional levels for water-supply were taken for 2 municipalities. Water-supply schemes for Negapatam and Coonoor estimated to cost Rs. 9,89,680 and Rs. 1,13,800, respectively, and drainage schemes for Cuddapah and Tanjore (portion) at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,40,000 and Rs. 33,440, respectively, were submitted to the Sanitary Board during the year. Preliminary reports and alternative estimates amounting to Rs. 1,70,000 and Rs. 1,28,000 for the water-supply of Elloré and estimates for the extension of the infiltration gallery at Cuddapah and extensions of water-supply at Conjeeveram and Trichinopoly were also submitted. The estimate for Cocanada water works was also revised. At the request of the Kumbakonam Municipality, a rough estimate amounting to Rs. 25,000 for the sewerage of a portion of the town called the Putnol block was furnished. The Municipal Council of Madura was furnished with plans and an estimate amounting to Rs. 5,200 for the extension of pipe lines to Teppakolam. At the request of the Sanitary Board plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 1,031 and Rs. 1,293 were prepared for the improvement of the Penta main drain in Tirupati. Schedules and specifications for the execution of water works in Cocanada, Tirupati, and Vizagapatam were prepared and furnished to the Public Works Department. The water-supply works for the towns of Kurnool and Conjeeveram which were in progress during the previous year were completed during the year, and handed over to the Municipal Councils concerned. The services of the Assistant Sanitary Engineer to Government were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Pudukkottai Durbar for the preparation of a scheme for the improvement of the water-supply of the town. 12 new type designs for various sanitary works were prepared during the year and were approved of by the Sanitary Board. Advice was given to the Sanitary Board in respect to 46 municipal and 68 local fund schemes.

The works at Madura, Kurnool, Dindul, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Adóni were inspected by the Sanitary Engineer during the year. The Inspector of Steam-boilers and Prime-movers visited the pumping stations at Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Dindigul and Conjeeveram, and made a complete inspection of the whole of the engines, boilers and pumps. Detailed reports were forwarded to the councils concerned with a request to carry out the necessary repairs.

Maintenance of water works.

VACCINATION. (1897-98.)

There was one first-class Deputy Inspector less, and two second-class Deputy Inspectors more, than in the previous year, making a total of 60 against 59, while the number of vaccinators and probationers was 668 and 152, respectively, against 679 and 151 in the previous year. The number of primary and secondary vaccinations advanced from 1,173,131 to 1,189,146 and that of re-vaccinations from 74,589 to 82,583, Ganjám, South Arcot, Malabar, and South Canara showing the largest increase. Excluding the operations performed in the Cantonments of Bangalore and Secunderabad, the total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 35.5 per mille of the population against 34.8 in 1896-97. On the other hand, infantile vaccination was almost stationary, the number of children under one year reported to have been successfully vaccinated being 328,515 against 328,383 in the previous year. Compared, however, with the registered births of the year, 36 per cent. of the children born during the year were protected from small-pox against 33.6 in 1896-97. The ratio of successful primary cases to the total number of operations rose from 91.8 to 92.0, while the average cost of a successful case remained at As. 3-6. There was again an increase in the amount of work done by Government vaccinators in the Agency tracts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódvári, the number of operations performed by them being 31,728 against 21,350 in 1896-97. The total number of operations performed in local fund areas showed a decline of 1,143, while the average outturn of each vaccinator rose from 1,559 to 1,581. In 11 districts there was an increase, while there was a decrease in 10. The average outturn of each vaccinator was highest in South Arcot (2,207), Trichinopoly coming next with 2,160 cases. The reported quality of the work done showed a general fall—the total proportion of success falling from 92.0 to 91.4—but this was probably due to more accurate returns. The average cost of each successful case rose from As. 3-3 to As. 3-4. The total number of operations performed by municipal vaccinators rose from 118,655 to 127,724, the increase being most marked in Madras (6,061), Cocanada (2,791) and Berhampur (893). The average outturn of work by each vaccinator was 1,140 against 1,581 in local fund areas. It exceeded 1,000 cases in 29 towns against 30 in the previous year. It was highest in Madura (1,955). The average cost of each successful case fell from As. 5 to As. 4-9. Vaccination in the cantonments of Bangalore and Secunderabad amounted to 3,840 with a ratio of success of 95.7. All operations were performed with animal lymph, calf-to-arm vaccination (95.5) giving the best results and lanoline lymph the worst (82.0). The total number of cases verified by Deputy Inspectors rose from 617,632 to 627,276. 12 of these officers failed to verify 50 per cent. of the operations, while 4 verified over 75 per cent. The Inspector of Vaccination being absent during nine months of the year did not verify any cases. The number of deaths from small-pox was 23,959, or nearly double the figure for the previous year (12,218), the majority of cases occurring in Ganjám. The total expenditure of the department rose from Rs. 2,37,240 to Rs. 2,59,182. During the year 3 Deputy Inspectors retired from service and 1 died, 1 was suspended, and 10 fined.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

The number of civil hospitals and dispensaries working at the close of the year was 466 against 475 in 1896. The subjoined statement shows the results of their working and the expenditure incurred on their upkeep during the last three years :—

(a) Civil hospitals and dispensaries (1897).

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.		Cost per patient per diem.	Total cost of diets.	
1895	38,422	3,800,932	3,839,354	43·63	5·89	3,000	1,696	55·42	141,765	A. P. 2 0	Rs. 77,568	Rs. 2,77,247
1896	39,020	4,003,513	4,042,533	44·62	6·44	3,168	1,665	52·56	143,770	1 11	73,872	10,07,047
1897	44,222	4,048,329	4,092,551	43·12	8·04	3,177	1,812	57·03	150,766	2 0½	85,479	10,49,605

The total number of patients treated during the year was 4,092,551 as compared with 4,042,533 in the previous year; 44,222 were treated as in-patients, being an increase of 5,202 over the number in 1896. Of these, 26,716 were cured, 9,045 relieved, 3,646 otherwise discharged, and 3,557 or 8·04 per cent. died. The largest number of cases treated were for malaria (470,877), worms (242,140), ulcers and skin diseases (867,911), diseases of the digestive system (595,061), and of the eye (360,144). The total income increased from Rs. 10,07,080 to Rs. 10,49,605, of which Rs. 91,703 was contributed by Government, Rs. 6,41,927 by Local Funds, Rs. 2,07,103 by Municipal Funds, and Rs. 68,533, Rs. 1,540 and Rs. 8,386 from subscriptions, paying patients and miscellaneous receipts, respectively. Under expenditure, establishment and European medicines continued to be the chief items absorbing Rs. 5,91,577 and Rs. 1,62,590, respectively, while Rs. 39,709 were spent on buildings.

The following table compares the number of patients treated, the average daily attendance, &c., for the past three years:—

Year.	Number of patients treated.		Total.	Average daily attendance.		Total.	Percentage of mortality among in-patients.	Number of surgical operations.	Cost of diet.	Total gross expenditure.
	In.	Out.		In.	Out.					
1895	17,345	176,182	193,527	1,042·87	1,108·49	2,151·36	5·66	27,715	Rs. 98,046	Rs. 4,26,175
1896	17,605	186,249	203,854	974·91	1,220·47	2,195·38	4·92	27,903	96,449	4,22,314
1897	18,908	193,809	212,717	1,025·24	1,301·14	2,329·48	6·05	31,794	1,01,071	4,15,255

9,103 of the in-patients were cured, 4,494 relieved, and 3,315 otherwise discharged. 1,144 or 6·05 per cent. died. 133 deaths occurred in cases of operations. Malarial fevers, worms, and rheumatic affections accounted for 29·4, 18·7 and 13·3 per cent., respectively. Diseases of the digestive system numbered 32,573. The total income fell by Rs. 8,304 to Rs. 4,21,227, while under expenditure, establishment absorbed Rs. 1,48,017, European medicines Rs. 39,692, buildings and repairs Rs. 30,704, and miscellaneous charges Rs. 89,628.

The total number of patients treated during the year was 558. The chief diseases were syphilis (379) and gonorrhœa (178) and there were 21 deaths. The total cost was Rs. 13,899, miscellaneous charges falling from Rs. 1,488 to Rs. 1,333.

The three asylums at Madras, Vizagapatam and Calicut continued to provide sufficient accommodation during the year. The total number of lunatics under treatment during the year was 742, of whom 79 were cured or improved and 59 died, leaving 580 at the close of the year. The daily average sick rate was 77·54 against 86·72 in the previous year, and the percentage of deaths 10·05 against 7·77. 37 of the deaths occurred at Madras, 1 at Vizagapatam, and 21 at Calicut. The largest number of admissions were, as usual, between the ages of 20 and 40. Only 30 criminal lunatics were admitted. The total receipts during the year were Rs. 1,06,959 against Rs. 1,12,044 in the previous year, and the net expenditure to

Rs. 80,734 against Rs. 82,047 in the preceding year. The cost per head of average strength was Rs. 142-7-8 against Rs. 145-4-5 in the previous year.

There were 51 Police hospitals at work during the year, of which 17 were special wards. The total number of patients treated was 40,198, of whom 21,401 were treated in Police hospitals as against 22,280 in the previous year. The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 26,731, or Rs. 4,082 less than the previous year, of which Rs. 1,338 was under establishment.

EMIGRATION. (1897.)

Agencies were maintained at Madras by the Mauritius and Natal Governments, and the condition of the depots and the health of the emigrants were satisfactory, though there were 14 deaths during the year as against 9 in 1896. The total number of admissions to the Mauritius depot was 189 as against 378 in the previous year. Of those admitted, 64 were rejected, 2 were in hospital, and 123 against 242 were despatched in two shipments. Of these, 27 were registered in Madras, 23 in Vizagapatam and 64 in Ganjam, and the percentage of women to men was 34·2. 418 emigrants returned from Mauritius with savings aggregating Rs. 4,971 against 496 with Rs. 5,827 in 1896. The number of emigrants to Natal increased by 1,151 to 3,123. In December 1896 there were 502 persons in the depot, and 5,155 were admitted during 1897 there being admissions in each month. 42 were re-admitted from hospital, 233 renounced their engagements, 1,167 were rejected, 13 died, 38 were in hospital, and 617 were detained for future shipment. In all 3,123 emigrants were despatched in 7 shipments. The percentage of women to men was 41·62. The largest numbers came from Vizagapatam, Gôdâvari and Madras. 127 emigrants returned from Natal during the year with savings amounting to Rs. 27,708 against 123 in 1896 with Rs. 13,849.

There was no emigration to French colonies, but La Réunion repatriated 51 emigrants with savings of Rs. 2,028.

As usual, indentured emigrants proceeded only from Negapatam, the number increasing from 2,861 to 2,962. The number of free passengers also increased from 17,613 to 18,179, while they embarked from Madras, Porto Novo, Cuddalore, Pondicherry, Karikal and Negapatam.

The number of emigrants to Assam registered in Ganjam rose from 967 to 1,044. The receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 680 and Rs. 649 against Rs. 953 and Rs. 700, respectively, in the previous year. Two contractors held licenses as in 1896, but the number of recruiters' licenses fell from 11 to 6.

71,170 British subjects embarked for Burma or nearly 17 per cent. more than in the previous year, the largest contributions being from Ganjam, Madras, and Tanjore. Emigration to Ceylon was, as usual, almost confined to the Madura and Tinnevely districts. The total number that embarked was 166,186 against 119,912 in 1896.

The number of immigrants from the various colonies and from other parts of British India fell from 235,876 to 221,437, of which Ceylon and Burma returned 118,046 and 36,554 against 121,196 and 35,517, respectively, in the previous year. The number from other parts of British India excluding Burma was 49,100 against 65,297 in the previous year.

During the year under report 261,743 British subjects left the Presidency for countries outside British India. Adding to this the number that emigrated to other parts of British India, the total was 316,344.

The receipts and charges of the year, excluding those relating to inland emigration to Assam, amounted to Rs. 7,941 and Rs. 12,711, respectively, against Rs. 5,568 and Rs. 18,297 in 1896, showing a net decrease of Rs. 3,213 in the cost of emigration operations.

(e) Police hospitals (1897-89).

REGULATED EMIGRATION — I. Emigration under Act XXI of 1883 — (a) to British colonies.

(b) to French colonies.

II. Emigration to Straits Settlements.

III. Emigration to Assam.

IV. Free emigration.

V. Immigration.

General.

Financial.

(b) Presidency town hospitals (1897).

(c) Voluntary venereal hospital (1897).

(d) Lunatic asylums (1897).

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT. (1897-98.)

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

General results.

The following table compares the number of institutions of all grades and classes and the number of scholars attending each class of institutions at the close of the past two years :—

Classes of institutions.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
<i>Public Institutions.</i>				
University education—				
Arts colleges { for men	36	3,536	38	3,362
{ for women	1	4	1	2
Professional colleges	6	883	6	896
School education, general—				
Secondary schools for boys—				
Upper secondary, English	133	35,666	140	38,548
Lower secondary { English	261	24,805	266	25,233
{ Vernacular	149	10,953	118	8,583
Secondary schools for girls—				
Upper secondary { English	22	2,373	20	2,176
{ Vernacular	1	305	1	308
Lower secondary { English	40	3,535	40	3,686
{ Vernacular	142	12,973	145	13,503
Primary schools—				
For boys { Upper primary	4,977	222,284	4,951	221,574
{ Lower primary	15,015	361,680	14,875	359,797
For girls { Upper primary	371	21,063	398	23,320
{ Lower primary	429	12,859	453	12,910
School education, special—				
Training schools for masters	64	1,410	60	1,440
Do. for mistresses	19	317	19	307
Other special schools for boys	30	3,097	37	3,303
Do. do. for girls	9	553	12	631
Total, Public Institutions	21,705	718,305	21,580	719,579
<i>Private Institutions.</i>				
Advanced schools teaching—				
Arabic or Persian (for boys)	35	2,280	46	2,273
Sanskrit (for boys)	159	2,767	160	2,554
Elementary { a vernacular only { for boys	4,179	74,169	4,239	78,249
teaching { or mainly { for girls	733	22,741	850	24,804
{ the Quran	48	1,066	43	1,041
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards	13	1,525	...	...
Total, Private Institutions	5,167	104,548	5,388	108,981
Grand Total	26,872	822,853	26,968	828,560

Public institutions fell in number by 125, but gained in strength by 1,274 scholars. Local boards closed as many as 82 schools, with a view to increase the allotment for communications as directed by Government. The prevalence of famine and scarcity in several districts naturally tended not only to the temporary break-up of a large number of schools under private management, but also to

check the numerical growth of scholars in many institutions under both public and private management. The year closed with an increase of 36 per cent. in schools and 69 per cent. in scholars, taking public and private institutions together.

Three of the district groups, including the Ceded districts, contained a larger number of institutions than in the year previous, but in only 2 of them—the central and southern district groups, which were not affected by famine—was there an increase in the number of scholars. Of the districts, as many as 11 suffered in both schools and scholars, 1 suffered in schools only and 1 in scholars only. South Arcot made the largest advance in schools and Madura in scholars.

Lower secondary schools for boys, upper secondary schools for girls, training schools for masters, and medical schools were fewer than at the close of 1896-97, institutions of all other descriptions having remained the same or increased in number. But the increase under scholars was shared by every class of institutions, except arts colleges and training schools for mistresses, which lost 176 and 10 students, respectively. The arts colleges in the Presidency town were 167 weaker than on the 31st March 1897, and 6 other districts had also fewer collegiate students at the close of the year under report, owing, partly, to the comparatively unfavourable results of the Matriculation Examination of December 1897 and of the First Examination in Arts of December 1896, and, partly, to the distress which extended over several districts. Upper secondary schools for boys were better attended in every district except South Canara, and so also were lower secondary schools for boys in 15 districts. Notwithstanding an increase in the total number of pupils attending primary schools for boys, 13 out of 22 districts, including the city of Madras, presented an unfavourable comparison. Primary schools for girls, on the other hand, showed more or less increase in numbers, except in 4 districts.

Institutions are classified hereunder according to the agencies by which they were managed :—

Institutions.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
<i>Under public management.</i>				
Government (departmental)	414	23,969	414	23,983
Board (municipal and local)	3,261	154,393	3,182	151,938
Native State	1	80	1	84
<i>Under private management.</i>				
Aided from public funds	11,410	394,742	11,934	411,251
Unaided	6,619	145,121	6,049	132,323
Indigenous and private	5,167	104,548	5,388	108,981
Total	26,872	822,853	26,968	828,560

Three municipal schools were opened and 82 local board schools were closed. The increase under aided schools is a feature of the year, the figure for the last year being the highest ever reached. A larger number of schools would have passed from the unaided to the aided list and from the indigenous to the unaided list but for the prevalence of famine and the dearth of provisions, on the one hand, and the paucity of funds, on the other. The number of board and aided institutions is, however, already as large as can be efficiently inspected and examined by the existing inspecting agency.

The proportion remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 1 in 43; but in 9 as against 7 districts it was less than 1 in 50; that is, fewer than 2 per cent. of the population were at school. As many as 18 out of 22 districts retained their position in the list, Gódvári and Madura gained one place each, and Ganjam and South Canara lost one place each. The wide variations, which will be noticed among the districts in regard to the proportion of pupils in private schools to population, must be attributed to the disparity in the number of private

Distribution of schools by districts.

Distribution of schools and scholars according to standards and stages of instruction.

Institutions according to managing agencies.

Education in relation to population.

schools for which statistics are annually collected by the subordinate inspecting officers. As in 1896-97, the proportion was above the average in 11 districts:

Education in relation to population of school age.

The percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population of school age fell from 23.1 to 23.0, but taking all institutions, public and private, the percentage rose from 26.7 to 26.8. Female scholars advanced in both public and private institutions and, consequently, the percentages of such scholars in public institutions and in public and private institutions increased from 4.0 and 4.3 to 4.1 and 4.5, respectively. The increase during the year in the percentage of total scholars to total population of school age was only 1 per cent.; whether public institutions alone are taken into account or public and private institutions are viewed together.

Scholars according to classes of the community.

Scholars in public and private schools are distributed below for the past two years according to the classes of the community to which they belonged:—

Classes of the community.	1896-97.				1897-98.			
	Public institutions.		Private institutions.		Public institutions.		Private institutions.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans	4,033	3,773	...	...	3,979	3,836	...	...
Native Christians	41,105	20,139	1,463	969	40,281	20,507	1,560	841
Muhammadans	59,955	11,320	23,803	5,846	58,982	10,874	24,335	6,104
Hindus { Brahmins	81,117	17,205	6,434	202	82,504	18,411	6,244	237
Non-Brahman caste Hindus	386,704	49,897	62,206	2,233	382,689	51,788	65,756	2,591
Panchamas	34,527	4,961	1,321	32	36,329	5,383	1,220	25
Aborigines	3,260	74	39	...	3,693	91	67	1
Others	139	96	...	...	108	124	...	...
Total	610,840	107,465	93,266	9,282	608,565	111,014	99,182	9,799

As regards male scholars, Brahmins, Panchamas and Aborigines were more largely represented in public institutions than in the year previous, notwithstanding a decrease in the total number of scholars attending such institutions. The advance made by Panchamas and Aborigines is very gratifying, as these classes must have been more seriously affected by the famine and scarcity than the other classes. The decrease under non-Brahman caste Hindus was very large. In private institutions, on the other hand, Brahmins and Panchamas were fewer, while the other classes were stronger. This cannot be explained satisfactorily; but much reliance cannot be placed on the figures furnished by this class of schools. As regards female scholars, the increase in the number of girls in public institutions was participated in by each of the main sections of the community, Muhammadans excepted. Panchamas made the largest proportionate advance. Private institutions also were credited with a larger number of girls under each section, Native Christians and Panchamas excepted. The special concessions which Government sanctioned in 1893 on behalf of Panchamas have had the desired effect of extending the benefits of education to these down-trodden classes. Panchama boys and girls under instruction rose from 19,476 and 3,412 on the 31st March 1892 to 37,549 and 5,408 on the corresponding date in 1898. Arts colleges lost 175 male scholars, and all classes, save Muhammadans, shared in the fall. Brahmins and non-Brahman caste Hindus had, respectively, 87 and 93 fewer scholars. The decrease under the latter class is very discouraging. The increase of 36 per cent. under Muhammadans would be more gratifying than it is if this class of the community were more largely represented in the field of secondary and collegiate education. Professional colleges, unlike arts colleges, were resorted to by fewer Muhammadans and by a larger number of scholars belonging to the other classes. Upper secondary forms received an accession of 887 male and 33 female scholars. Brahmins and non-Brahman caste Hindus formed the bulk of the increase under male scholars, while Native Christians and Europeans chiefly contributed to the increase in the number of female scholars. European, Muhammadan and Panchama boys were fewer by 13, 2 and 3, respectively. Lower secondary forms contained 1,319 more male and 141 more female scholars than on the 31st March 1897. Europeans and Pancha-

mas excepted, all the main sections of the community shared in the increase under male scholars. Muhammadans and Panchamas lost, respectively, 7 and 37 female scholars, the other classes showing more or less improvement in this respect. The fall in the number of Panchama boys and girls at the lower secondary stage is disappointing; but it cannot be ascertained from the statistics furnished whether, and, if so, how far, this is due to Panchamas having returned themselves as Native Christians. Native Christians contributed 241 more boys and 107 more girls. The continued indifference, or positive aversion, of Brahmins to female education generally, and to the secondary education of girls especially, will be seen from the circumstance that, while this class contributed 652 more boys to the upper secondary and 733 more boys to the lower secondary department, there was not a single Brahman girl in the upper secondary stage, and the number of Brahman girls at the lower secondary stage rose only from 111 to 112. The institution of special scholarships and exemption from payment of fees have not proved sufficiently attractive with this class. Primary classes lost 4,565 boys, but gained 3,327 girls. The decrease under boys was shared by all classes, except Europeans, Brahmins, Panchamas and Aborigines, but the bulk of the decrease appertained to non-Brahman caste Hindus. Native Christians also suffered greatly, having lost 1,136 boys. Muhammadans excepted, all classes contributed more or less towards the increase under girls. Panchama boys and girls advanced, while Muhammadans retrograded in both these respects.

An increase occurred in the number of scholars belonging to each of the three classes into which scholars are divided with reference to the economic or wealth condition of their parents or guardians. But taking public institutions alone, it will be found that the richer and poorer classes had fallen back since the previous year. The fall under the richer classes was trifling and needs no explanation, while that under the poorer classes must be attributed to the unfavourable character of the year. Of the male scholars in the (arts) collegiate, upper secondary, lower secondary and primary stages, 4, 3, 3 and 1 per cent. belonged to the richer classes as against 12, 4, 3 and 1 per cent., respectively, in 1896-97; and 66, 60, 47 and 15 per cent. to the middle classes as against 61, 60, 47 and 14 per cent. The heavy fall under the richer classes and the large increase under the middle classes at the collegiate stage seem to be due to a change in classification. The poorer classes were more numerously represented in the collegiate and upper secondary stages than in the previous year, while they were fewer in the primary stage. Of the female scholars in the upper secondary and lower secondary stages, 11 and 3 per cent. belonged to the richer and 66 and 42 per cent. to the middle classes, respectively, as against 16 and 3 per cent. and 61 and 41 per cent. in 1896-97. In the upper secondary stage girls of the richer classes continued to be better represented than boys of the same classes.

Distribution of scholars according to wealth.

The year was marked by an advance in the number of scholars in public institutions learning English—of about 5 per cent. under boys and of 9 per cent. under girls. Sanskrit is also growing in popularity with male scholars in public institutions. The number of boys and girls in all institutions learning each of the Dravidian languages, Tamil excepted, shows a retrogression. On the 31st March 1897, nearly 20 per cent. of the scholars in public institutions in Madras were learning English as against 10 per cent. in Bengal and 6 per cent. in Bombay. The Bombay figures, however, are reported to be incomplete.

Distribution of scholars according to languages studied.

There was a satisfactory decrease compared with the previous year in the number of boys and girls unprotected from small-pox, as will be seen from the figures below:—

Protection from small-pox.

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Colleges	...	...	5	...
Secondary schools	1,094	437	998	395
Primary do.	44,123	9,731	36,312	7,883
Special do.	1	...	...	2

expenditure fell from 26·8 to 25·7. Fees yielded about Rs. 62,000 more, but the proportion to total expenditure fell from 32·8 to 32·5 per cent. owing to a large increase in the total expenditure.

The distribution of direct expenditure on education during 1897-98 among the different classes of institutions is given below, the figures against primary schools including those relating to primary departments of secondary schools. As usual, the statistics of the Lawrence Asylum are exhibited separately :—

Classes of institutions.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions, endowments and other sources.	Total.
Government	Rs. 7,32,741	Rs. 26,603	Rs. 17,255	Rs. 1,56,342	Rs. 22,767	Rs. 9,55,708
Board	1,17,498	4,41,564	83,341	3,29,797	12,923	9,85,123
Native States	...	...	...	417	921	1,338
Aided	4,70,588	2,24,989	1,03,049	10,81,526	12,59,213	31,39,365
Unaided	...	...	...	2,17,015	1,71,480	3,88,495

* (L.A.) stands for Lawrence Asylum.

The gross and net expenditure on Government institutions, excluding the Lawrence Asylum, rose from Rs. 9,21,871 and Rs. 7,11,030, respectively, to Rs. 9,55,708 and Rs. 732,741. If the surplus fees of the Law College be taken into calculation, the net cost to Government on its own institutions will be found to have risen from 74·6 to 75·8 per cent. of the total outlay. The gross expenditure on board institutions fell by Rs. 22,658 and the net expenditure from local and municipal funds by Rs. 22,594 and Rs. 4,347, respectively. In the Government contribution also there was a decrease of Rs. 2,460. Primary schools for boys, colleges and training schools shared in the general decrease. If the surplus fees be taken into calculation, the net cost to the boards on their own institutions will be found to have fallen from 54·5 to 52·7 per cent. of the total outlay. The gross expenditure on aided institutions rose by Rs. 1,80,247, towards which public funds contributed Rs. 15,379. Every class of institutions contributed to the increase, except training schools. The percentage of grants from public funds to the total expenditure fell from 26·5 to 25·4.

School fees.

No change was made during the year in the school-fee notification. In the following summary will be found the fees collected in institutions under the different managing agencies for the past five years, compared with the average number on the rolls on 31st March :—

Year.	Institutions managed by Government.		Institutions managed by municipal and local fund boards.		Institutions managed by Native States.		Institutions under private management, including private schools.		Total.	
	Average number on the rolls on 31st March.	School fees.	Average number on the rolls on 31st March.	School fees.	Average number on the rolls on 31st March.	School fees.	Average number on the rolls on 31st March.	School fees.	Average number on the rolls on 31st March.	School fees.
1893-94	21,827	Rs. 1,58,410	145,631	Rs. 2,81,055	...	...	549,295	Rs. 12,80,848	716,753	Rs. 17,20,319
1894-95	21,705	1,63,177	154,155	3,01,062	76	370	565,912	13,01,114	741,848	17,65,723
1895-96	22,355	1,76,960	157,140	3,12,984	82	407	578,314	13,30,683	757,891	18,21,034
1896-97	23,672	1,73,440	150,390	3,25,680	80	385	617,002	13,79,015	791,144	18,78,720
1897-98	23,239	1,64,565	149,013	3,32,588	86	417	627,531	14,33,673	799,869	19,31,243

Government arts colleges and the Law college suffered in strength, and returned, therefore, a smaller fee revenue. This is the main cause of the fall under fees in Government institutions. Local and municipal institutions, on the other hand, yielded a larger income from fees; the decrease in the average number on the rolls of these institutions being confined to lower secondary and primary schools, in which the fee collections are comparatively small, did not affect the fee receipts. Of the increase, Rs. 1,147 related to local fund schools and Rs. 5,561 to municipal

colleges and schools. Institutions under private management collected Rs. 54,658 more than in 1896-97, and the increase appertained to aided and private institutions, unaided institutions showing a fall in this respect. The average fee per student was Rs. 2·41 as against Rs. 2·37. In board, in aided and in unaided and private institutions it was Rs. 2·23, Rs. 2·73, and Rs. 1·52, respectively, while in Government institutions it was Rs. 7·08.

The proportion of cost met from fees in each class of institutions during the year is shown in the following table. The figures against secondary schools include those relating to the primary departments of such schools :—

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. 2,16,636	Rs. 52,173	24	Rs. 14,803	Rs. 8,776	60	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. 3,77,148	Rs. 1,23,271	33	Rs. 29,086	Rs. 5,251	18	Rs. 6,37,483	Rs. 1,89,471	30
Professional colleges	2,37,991	75,159	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,37,991	75,159	32
Upper Secondary schools for boys	34,100	15,006	44	1,34,135	1,10,323	82	...	...	...	7,52,122	4,64,570	62	91,944	62,882	68	10,12,391	6,32,631	64
Lower Secondary schools for boys	1,16,563	1,471	1	1,51,147	65,010	63	1,338	417	31	3,01,242	1,14,893	38	53,362	19,164	31	6,28,632	2,29,957	37
Upper Secondary schools for girls	11,611	895	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,48,161	43,439	30	2,202	27	1	1,59,974	44,560	28
Lower Secondary schools for girls	61,560	1,261	2	978	35	4	...	...	...	2,84,748	32,025	11	4,638	526	11	3,52,224	33,847	10
Primary schools for boys	53,774	2,065	4	6,24,373	1,16,534	19	...	...	...	9,41,531	2,82,216	30	3,87,232	2,62,678	68	20,06,910	6,63,571	33
Primary schools for girls	47,147	712	2	9,189	198	2	...	...	...	1,91,976	9,077	5	18,359	1,972	11	2,66,671	11,059	4
Special schools	3,03,600	15,823	5	50,633	1,762	3	...	...	...	1,44,437	12,004	8	7,642	699	9	5,06,517	30,288	6
Total	10,83,182	1,64,563	15	9,85,123	3,32,538	34	1,338	417	31	31,39,365	10,81,526	34	5,99,715	3,52,147	59	58,08,723	19,31,243	33

The following is a statement of grants-in-aid paid during each year of the last decade from provincial, local and municipal funds, the amounts shown under provincial funds representing grants paid to local board and municipal institutions as well as to colleges and schools under private management :—

Year.	Grants from provincial funds.	Grants from local funds.	Grants from municipal funds.	Total.
1888-89	Rs. 4,17,759	Rs. 2,05,533	Rs. 95,435	Rs. 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	6,17,663	2,31,936	1,05,348	9,54,947
1894-95	5,94,349	2,25,947	93,665	9,13,961
1895-96	6,19,780	2,32,460	99,124	9,51,364
1896-97	6,23,218	2,39,285	1,07,280	9,69,783
1897-98	6,52,757	2,28,771	1,07,278	9,88,806

Nearly Rs. 30,000 more than in 1896-97 were paid from provincial funds by way of grants, the amount being the highest on record. Rs. 10,514 less were paid from local funds as grants, the decrease being due to curtailments made by certain local boards in the allotments for results grants, with a view to assign more money for communications.

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Dr. Duncan was in charge of the department during the year except for a period of two months and twenty-nine days from 24th June to 21st September, when he was on privilege leave. Mr. Bilderbeck acted during his absence. Dr. Duncan visited Ootacamund, Conjeeveram, Chingleput, Tinnevely, Madura, Sivaganga, Dindigul, Karur and Erode.

Two of the four circles—the Northern and Central—did not change hands during the year. Owing to Rao Bahadur Nagoji Rau's appointment as Acting Principal, Kumbakonam College, during Mr. Stone's absence on furlough, the

Southern Circle was under M.R.Ry. D. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar from 12th July to 2nd October 1897 and from 3rd January to 31st March 1898, and under M.R.Ry. L. C. Williams Pillai from the 3rd October 1897 to 2nd January 1898. The Western Circle was also disturbed twice in consequence of Mr. Logan's deputation to the Presidency College from 10th July to 24th September 1897, in the arrangement consequent on the Director's absence on privilege leave, and of Mr. Logan's privilege leave from 3rd January 1898, M.R.Ry. L. C. Williams Pillai having held charge of the circle on both occasions. The Inspectors of the Northern, Central, Southern and Western Circles and the two Inspectresses examined 147, 228, 73, 124, 122 and 149 institutions, respectively.

Assistant
Inspectors.

A detailed statement of work done by the permanent and acting Assistant Inspectors is appended:—

Divisions.	Inspecting officers.	Number of days in charge.	Examined for grant.		Examined for improvement.		Number of days spent		
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	in examining schools.	in other work.	on circuit.
Ganjām-Vizagapatam ...	M.R.Ry. G. V. Subbarayudu Sastri.	365	278	6,538	63	2,957	143	174	193
Górávari-Kistna ...	M.R.Ry. P. Srinivasa Rau Pantulu.	173	55	1,526	26	813	46	103	50
	M.R.Ry. M. Venkayya Pantulu.	100	118	4,597	47	2,460	73	25	97
	M.R.Ry. M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar.	86	46	2,235	15	729	23	62	56
Ceded Districts ...	M.R.Ry. T. Somasundara Rau Pantulu.	365	191	5,400	100	5,986	123	203	179
Presidency ...	M.R.Ry. A. C. Pranatharthihara Aiyar.	365	129	4,358	44	4,766	113	210	158
Arcot ...	M.R.Ry. C. N. Subrahmanya Aiyar.	365	221	8,090	41	3,524	118	215	198
Tanjore-Trichinopoly ...	M.R.Ry. L. C. Williams Pillai.	98	5	140	6	325	5	71	9
	M.R.Ry. M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar.	98	77	2,916	27	1,406	61	29	75
	M.R.Ry. S. Ramadas Aiyar.	164	103	4,592	8	823	50	89	73
Madura-Tinnevely ...	M.R.Ry. N. Daivasikhamani Mudaliyar.	365	242	8,101	34	2,280	127	213	163
Coimbatore ...	M.R.Ry. D. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar.	183	46	2,423	18	2,240	33	122	79
	M.R.Ry. S. Ramadas Aiyar.	92	85	3,044	32	2,074	64	25	80
	M.R.Ry. C. S. Swami Aiyangar.	88	35	1,240	25	977	35	50	69
West Coast ...	M.R.Ry. A. Subba Rau ...	365	174	8,826	38	1,635	138	177	243
Total ...			1,805	64,028	524	32,995	1,152	1,768	1,722
Average ...			201	7,114	58	3,666	128	196	191

Sub-Assistant
Inspectors of
boys' schools.

The year witnessed no change in the number of Sub-Assistants of boys' schools or in the extent of their jurisdictions. The following table gives the average work for Sub-Assistants of boys' schools in each division:—

Divisions.	Examined for grant.		Examined for improvement.		Days spent on circuit.	Days spent in examining schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
Ganjām-Vizagapatam ...	366	5,161	17	1,025	200	142
Górávari-Kistna ...	276	4,753	45	2,587	200	135
Ceded Districts ...	198	3,150	68	2,496	194	137
Presidency ...	270	4,721	44	3,964	165	151
Arcot ...	264	4,666	43	2,517	189	124
Tanjore-Trichinopoly ...	228	4,847	31	3,161	182	140
Madura-Tinnevely ...	275	5,630	26	1,642	177	140
Coimbatore ...	199	3,441	32	2,578	200	134
West Coast ...	225	5,737	38	3,086	220	134
Average for the Presidency ...	253	4,563	40	2,529	191	137

The 6 Sub-Assistants in charge of the girls' ranges examined altogether 912 schools and 44,180 pupils as against 947 schools and 43,420 pupils in 1896-97. More pupils were thus examined by them, though the number of schools had slightly fallen. Each Sub-Assistant was on circuit for 187 days as against 191 days spent by Sub-Assistants of boys' schools.

Sub-Assistants of girls' schools.

There were 258 Inspecting schoolmasters at work on the 31st March 1898 as against 255 on the corresponding date in 1897. Fourteen districts returned the same number as in the year previous and five districts a larger number. The Inspecting schoolmasters are reported to have visited 4,748 villages which had no schools, to have started 2,113 schools, and to have brought 2,597 unaided schools to the aided list.

Inspecting schoolmasters.

The 6 Superintendents of Hill schools in the Agency tracts of the Northern Circars visited 221 villages without schools, started 55 schools and brought 30 unaided schools to the aided list.

Superintendents of Hill schools.

The total expenditure on direction and inspection from public funds and the proportion of the above expenditure to the total expenditure from public funds on public instruction are compared below for the past five years, surplus fee receipts in institutions under public management having been deducted from the total expenditure:—

Cost of direction and inspection.

Year.	On direction and inspection.				Total expenditure from public funds on public instruction.	Percentage ratio of column 5 to column 6.
	From provincial funds.	From municipal funds.	From local funds.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1893-94 ...	3,30,217	12,320	88,136	4,30,682	29,25,133	14.7
1894-95 ...	3,40,309	13,107	91,212	4,44,628	30,55,747	14.6
1895-96 ...	3,50,169	12,985	97,822	4,60,976	31,16,838	14.8
1896-97 ...	3,41,086	14,488	99,592	4,55,166	29,57,156	15.4
1897-98 ...	3,49,377	14,296	1,01,630	4,65,303	30,02,920	15.5

In consequence, chiefly, of the introduction of the re-organization scheme of the department with effect from 1st January 1897, the expenditure from public funds advanced by over Rs. 8,000. The proportion of expenditure on direction and inspection to the total expenditure from public funds was 15.5 per cent. as against 15.4 per cent. in the year previous.

III.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

At the convocation held in March 1898 for conferring degrees, 556 candidates were admitted to degrees in the several faculties. This figure was the largest for the past five years, except 1895-96, when the number was 573.

Degrees conferred.

Owing to the large increase of late in the number of candidates, the procedure at convocation in presenting them to the Chancellor was simplified. By-laws relating to the examinations in Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering were amended so as to clearly set forth the powers vested in the Syndicate to accept an examination, certificate, or degree of any University as equivalent to an examination, certificate, or degree of the Madras University for the purpose of admitting candidates to the examinations of this University. The subject of Criminal Law was omitted from the curriculum for the First Examination in Law, while that of Contracts, including Negotiable Instruments, is in future to be tested by two papers instead of one. Criminal Law was added to the B.L. curriculum, and Procedure, Civil and Criminal, was removed from it, the High Court having undertaken to conduct a special and searching examination in Procedure of all candidates desirous of entering the legal profession. A special Board of Studies was constituted in teaching, as it was considered expedient in the interests of candidates for the L.T. diploma.

Changes in by-laws.

University
affiliation.

The Arcot American Mission College, Vellore, and the Wesleyan Mission College, Mannargudi, were affiliated to the University up to the F.A. standard, and the Central College, Bangalore, was affiliated in Branch III-D (Geology) of the B.A. course. The committee, appointed in March 1897 to revise the rules of affiliation so as to bring the University and its affiliated colleges into closer relations with one another, held several sittings during the year after consulting heads of colleges; but the by-laws framed by the committee had not come before the Senate when the official year closed. During the year the University was affiliated to the University of Cambridge, and the privileges of affiliation were extended to students of the Madras University satisfying certain conditions.

University
examina-
tions.

The following summary compares the results of the various examinations conducted by the University during the past five years, those of the Matriculation Examination excepted:—

Examination.	Number examined.					Number passed.				
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Arts.										
Master of Arts ...	23	23	27	24	29	7	6	12	5	11
Bachelor of Arts. { English Lan- guage divi- sion.	697	854	926	888	936	440	523	593	333	590
Second Lan- guage divi- sion.	713	775	727	720	626	620	698	587	617	505
Science divi- sion.	727	825	1,010	853	801	397	500	625	567	439
First Examination in Arts.	2,273	1,870	1,897	1,628	1,858	714	629	640	481	659
Law.										
Master of Laws ...	6	7	6	3	3	2	...	...	...	1
Bachelor of Laws ...	181	202	130	203	232	45	59	28	52	58
First Examination in Law.	...	...	420	484	491	...	...	186	92	129
Medicine.										
M.D. ...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1
Second M.B. & C.M. ...	2	4	1	3	4	1	2	...	3	3
First M.B. & C.M. ...	...	3	7	5	10	...	2	5	2	4
Preliminary Scientific.	9	8	10	17	16	4	6	7	11	11
Second L.M.S. ...	29	28	24	29	27	15	11	15	19	11
First L.M.S. ...	67	53	29	11	6	13	22	21	7	3
L.S.Sc. ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Engineering.										
Bachelor of Engineer- ing.	8	2	6	7	5	6	2	4	3	5
First Examination in Engineering.	3	9	8	8	10	2	7	6	3	6
Teaching.										
Licentiate in Teach- ing. { Written.	54	45	59	75	68	42	34	35	54	33
Practical.	54	71	62	68	69	20	44	37	36	32
Total ...	4,846	4,781	5,349	5,027	5,192	2,328	2,547	2,801	2,286	2,501

Compared with the figures of the previous year, an increase of 3.3 per cent. will be noticed in the total number of candidates examined and of 9.4 per cent. in the total number passed. The percentage of passed to examined rose from 45.5 to 48.2, though it fell short of the proportion obtained in 1894-95 and 1895-96.

Cost of the
University.

The receipts and charges of the University for the last five years are contrasted below:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Examination fees ...	Rs. 1,42,421	Rs. 1,61,442	Rs. 1,65,640	Rs. 1,70,602	Rs. 1,83,339
Interest on Government securities ...	9,776	10,998	8,554	9,243	9,252
Miscellaneous receipts ...	6,365	5,974	6,728	1,306	11,196
Receipts ...	1,58,562	1,78,414	1,80,922	1,81,151	2,03,787
Remuneration to examiners ...	1,14,160	1,21,809	1,34,213	1,29,148	1,20,301
Repairs and municipal taxes ...	6,068	5,142	4,881	4,872	3,623
Other charges ...	34,685	31,985	43,176	37,848	41,206
Charges ...	1,54,913	1,58,936	1,82,270	1,71,868	1,65,130
Balance ...	+ 3,649	+ 19,478	- 1,348	+ 9,283	+ 38,657

The surplus (Rs. 38,657) shown above is not, however, the actual surplus. There is, on the one hand, a sum of Rs. 120, being fees due by certain candidates for the First Examination in Law, which was not received before the close of the year. On the other hand, the proceeds of the sale of books in 1896-97, amounting to Rs. 8,383, were brought to the account during the year under report. Charges to the extent of Rs. 3,087 were paid in 1897-98, and Rs. 12,874 due for the latter year 1898 due for 1896, respectively, and the surplus proper at Rs. 20,928, of which Rs. 9,252 represents the interest realized on the investments made in previous years. A net surplus of Rs. 11,676 cannot be looked upon as a large profit for a year.

(a) Arts Colleges.

For the last M.A. degree examination 29 candidates—1 European, 3 Native Christians, 22 Brahmans and 3 non-Brahman Hindus—presented themselves out of 35 who registered their names, and 11 met with success as against 5 out of 24 in 1896-97. Eight of the successful candidates were Brahmans, 1 a non-Brahman Hindu, 1 a European and 1 a Native Christian.

The results of the B.A. degree examination for the past five years are compared below:—

	Year.	English Language division.	Second Language division.	Science division.									
				Mathematics.	Physics.	Chemistry.	Biology and botany.	Biology and animal physiology.	Biology and zoology.	Biology and geology.	Mental and moral sci. ence.	History.	
Examined ...	1893-94	697	713	92	159	32	...	...	29	12	222	182	
	1894-95	854	775	106	200	32	...	1	30	16	212	228	
	1895-96	926	727	121	219	41	...	1	44	11	275	208	
	1896-97	888	720	135	141	43	...	...	35	6	269	224	
	1897-98	936	626	120	156	34	1	3	29	6	223	230	
Total ...		4,301	3,561	574	874	182	1	5	167	50	1,201	1,162	
Passed ...	1893-94	440	620	36	46	12	...	...	23	4	156	120	
	1894-95	523	698	51	132	15	...	...	20	5	145	132	
	1895-96	593	587	63	136	16	...	...	33	10	171	196	
	1896-97	333	617	76	87	28	...	...	32	5	173	168	
	1897-98	590	505	52	74	17	1	3	22	3	138	129	
Total ...		2,479	3,027	278	475	88	1	3	130	27	783	743	
Percentage passed.	1893-94	63.1	87.0	39.1	29.1	37.5	...	...	79.3	33.3	70.3	65.9	
	1894-95	61.2	90.1	48.1	66.0	46.9	...	...	66.7	31.3	68.4	57.9	
	1895-96	64.0	80.7	52.1	62.1	39.0	...	...	75.0	90.9	62.2	65.8	
	1896-97	37.5	85.7	56.3	61.7	65.1	...	...	91.4	83.3	64.3	74.1	
	1897-98	63.0	80.7	43.3	47.4	50.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	60.0	61.9	59.1	
Average ...		57.6	85.0	49.4	54.3	48.4	100.0	60.0	77.8	54.0	65.2	63.9	

working. It has already proved an inestimable boon to the students. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,657, of which Rs. 647 was covered by fees and sundry receipts.

(f) *Agriculture.*

College of
Agriculture,
Saidapet.

The Vice-Principalship of the College of Agriculture remained vacant last year also. M.R.Ry. C. Krishna Menon, who proceeded to England to improve his knowledge of agriculture and to whom the Secretary of State sanctioned an honorarium of £100, resumed his duties as assistant after an absence of three years. On the 31st March last there were 49 students on the rolls—the largest on record during the past seven years. For the Government technical examinations held in April 1897 in agriculture and 8 allied subjects, 125 subject-candidates appeared, of whom 95 were successful. The veterinary hospital and the college farm continued to work well. On the opening of the Teachers' College hostel, the number attending the Brahman hostel fell off, and the hostel was closed, the Teachers' College hostel being considered sufficient to accommodate the Brahman students of the College of Agriculture also. The committee which was formed in 1892 to collect subscriptions to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Robertson, the first Principal of the college, closed its accounts during the year, and placed at the disposal of Government Rs. 1,743 to found a prize for proficiency in agriculture. Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 871 for the purpose. The total expenditure on the institution amounted to Rs. 35,599, of which fees and other receipts met Rs. 5,781.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(a) *Upper Secondary and Matriculation Examinations.*

Upper
Secondary
examination.

For the Upper Secondary examination of December last, 144 male and 5 female candidates appeared, of whom 18 and 1, respectively, met with success: the results being thus poorer than in the year previous.

Matriculation
examination.

The general results of the Matriculation examination for the past six years, during which the revised by-laws have been in force, are recorded in the following table:—

Year.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
1892-93 ...	3,369	520	15
1893-94 ...	3,386	776	23
1894-95 ...	4,150	918	22
1895-96 ...	4,613	1,690	37
1896-97 ...	5,329	1,642	31
1897-98 ...	5,512	1,515	27

A steady advance will be noticed in the number of examinees; but the number of successful candidates and the percentages of passed to examined have varied widely. This cannot altogether be ascribed to variations in the degree of preparedness on the part of the candidates, but must, to some extent at least, be due to a want of uniformity in the standard of the examination from year to year. Some difference in the standard is inevitable, but a rise from 22 per cent. in 1894 to 37 per cent. in 1895 and a fall from 37 per cent. in 1895 to 27 per cent. in 1897, point to the necessity of devising measures to secure greater evenness in the character of the examination. Government schools passed as usual the largest percentage, and schools in Native States ranked next. Aided schools did quite as well as schools under the management of municipal and local boards, though they sent up for the examination nearly six times the number of candidates presented by board schools. In English the percentage was below the figures of the three previous years, while the percentages in physics and chemistry and in history and geography were the highest during the period. Of the candidates examined 5,402 were boys and 110 girls and 1,483 and 32, or 27.5 and 29.1 per cent., respectively, of the male and female candidates met with success. Of the passed candidates 50 were Europeans, 140 Native Christians, 44 Muhammadans, 1,013 Brahmans and 266 non-Brahman Hindus, the remaining two being Parsis. Europeans passed the highest (34) and non-Brahman Hindus passed the lowest (21) percentage, while Brahmans

contributed nearly 67 per cent. of the total number of successful candidates. It is to be noted that 28 per cent. of the Muhammadan candidates passed as against 27 per cent. of the Native Christian and 21 per cent. of the non-Brahman Hindu candidates.

(b) *Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for boys.*

On the 31st March the number of these schools was 140 and the strength 38,548, showing an increase in every department. The following table furnishes particulars for the past two years of the number and strength of upper secondary schools in each district group:—

Number and
strength of
upper second-
ary or high
schools for
boys.

District groups.	Number of schools.	Strength on the 31st March 1897.								Total.
		Upper secondary department.			Lower secondary department.			Upper primary department.	Lower primary department.	
		Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Third form.	Second form.	First form.			
Northern Circars ...	19	681	547	748	988	1,015	1,025	331	460	5,855
Ceded districts ...	9	162	137	166	264	267	278	48	85	1,407
Central do. ...	39	1,597	1,043	1,306	1,515	1,539	1,691	941	2,137	11,769
Southern do. ...	35	1,656	1,174	1,528	1,444	1,374	1,581	467	709	9,933
Inland do. ...	15	305	223	305	459	487	612	153	279	2,823
West Coast do. ...	16	633	466	517	517	546	615	235	350	3,879
Total ...	133	5,034	3,590	4,570	5,187	5,223	5,802	2,235	4,020	35,666
		13,194			16,217					

District groups.	Number of schools.	Strength on the 31st March 1898.								Total.
		Upper secondary department.			Lower secondary department.			Upper primary department.	Lower primary department.	
		Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Third form.	Second form.	First form.			
Northern Circars ...	23	761	563	861	1,186	1,073	1,162	386	569	6,561
Ceded districts ...	9	189	131	191	294	307	302	47	93	1,554
Central do. ...	41	1,733	1,039	1,474	1,554	1,750	1,740	1,090	2,618	13,007
Southern do. ...	36	1,754	1,231	1,610	1,535	1,468	1,624	507	875	10,602
Inland do. ...	14	333	244	304	491	506	627	120	297	2,928
West Coast do. ...	17	686	435	540	506	553	657	195	324	3,896
Total ...	140	5,456	3,643	4,980	5,566	5,655	6,121	2,351	4,776	38,548
		14,079			17,342					

The classification of upper secondary schools according to management will be found below:—

Upper
secondary
schools
according to
management.

District groups.	1896-97.				1897-98.			
	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.
Northern Circars ...	1	2	12	4	1	3	14	5
Ceded districts ...	...	5	3	1	...	5	4	...
Central do. ...	2	2	29	6	2	2	31	6
Southern do. ...	...	3	25	7	...	4	28	4
Inland do. ...	...	7	7	1	...	7	7	...
West Coast do. ...	1	4	8	3	1	4	9	3
Total ...	4	23	84	22	4	25	93	18

There was no change in the number of Government schools. Board schools increased by two in consequence of the opening of fourth forms in the municipal school, Bimlipatam, and the board school, Lalgudi, Trichinopoly. The average strength of the upper secondary departments of Government, board, aided and

unaided schools was 78, 71, 111 and 94, respectively, as against 79, 69, 111 and 90 in the previous year.

(c) *Lower Secondary Examination.*

Lower
Secondary
examination.

The results of the examination for the past five years are summarized below, so far as male candidates are concerned :—

Year.	Examined.	Passed for complete certificates.	Passed in a portion of the examination.
1893-94	3,859	866	1,686
1894-95	5,661	1,204	1,438
1895-96	6,549	1,600	2,516
1896-97	8,430	1,600	2,287
1897-98	8,538	1,832	2,316

There was a slight increase in the number of candidates examined and passed. Further, it will be noticed that during the last quinquennium the number of candidates has more than doubled. This is all the more remarkable, seeing that the examination is not obligatory on any but candidates for admission into training schools, and that success at the examination carries no higher value as a public test than success at the Primary Examination.

(d) *Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for boys.*

Number and
strength of
lower
secondary
or middle
schools
for boys.

From the number and strength of lower secondary or middle schools for boys for the past five years given below, it will be observed that the number of schools at the close of 1897-98 was the lowest during the period, but that the strength of the lower secondary department was the highest :—

Year.	Number of schools.	Strength of lower secondary department.	Strength of primary department.	Total.
1893-94	409	13,038	18,661	31,699
1894-95	400	13,784	19,468	33,252
1895-96	395	14,089	20,184	34,223
1896-97	410	15,370	20,388	35,758
1897-98	384	15,604	18,212	33,816

The fall in the number of schools is explained by the fact that weak lower secondary forms, opened as an experimental measure in certain vernacular primary schools, had to be closed, as such schools could not secure recognition.

(e) *Results grant Examination.*

Results
grant
examination
of the lower
secondary
standards.

For results grants for the fifth, sixth and seventh standards, respectively, the number of schools presenting pupils were 173, 125 and 96 against 167, 119 and 94. The number of schools passing pupils were 169, 121 and 89 against 161, 119 and 87 in 1896-97. The following table shows particulars as to the number of male pupils presented and passed under each standard :—

Classes of schools.	Presented.						Passed.					
	Fifth standard.		Sixth standard.		Seventh standard.		Fifth standard.		Sixth standard.		Seventh standard.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Board schools	421	391	205	204	130	141	271	273	116	131	47	65
Mission results schools	620	665	386	365	250	254	371	416	226	264	77	104
Non-mission results schools	880	905	729	705	522	637	528	522	444	432	217	302
Total	1,921	1,961	1,320	1,274	902	1,032	1,170	1,211	766	827	341	471

V.—PRIMARY EDUCATION.

(a) *Primary Examination.*

The Primary Examination Notification was revised during the year with a view to remove the restriction placed upon pupils reading in the first and higher forms in the matter of admission to the examination and such pupils are now eligible for admission equally with private candidates on payment of the same fees. A further revision is under consideration with a view to remove the difficulty experienced by the managers of industrial schools in preparing pupils for the Primary Examination owing to the fact that the time which has to be devoted to industrial work leaves too small a part of the day for the study of the compulsory and two optional subjects as required by the notification. During the year the Primary Examination was conducted at 286 centres by 30 boards consisting of 637 members; 31,567 candidates were examined, and of these 22,984 passed for complete certificates or in a portion of the examination. Pupil-candidates came up from 3,944 boys' and 349 girls' schools, as against 3,643 boys' and 297 girls' schools in the previous year. The number of male teacher-candidates registered again fell by over 9 per cent. Of the pupil, teacher and private candidates who appeared for the compulsory and optional subjects together, 51, 63 and 57 per cent. of male, and 60, 63 and 46 per cent. of female, candidates passed, as against 49, 64 and 53 per cent. of male, and 59, 81 and 78 per cent. of female, candidates in 1896-97. Female pupil-candidates did better than the corresponding class of male candidates, but the percentage passed was less than in the previous year in the case of male teacher-candidates and female teacher and private candidates. A total of 15,840 candidates completed the test during the year. The receipts from entrance fees, together with fees for certificates paid by pupil-candidates, amounted to Rs. 21,516, and met 71 per cent. of the charges, which amounted to Rs. 30,409. The net cost to Government on account of this examination was thus Rs. 8,893. About four-fifths of the excess cost was met from the surplus fee receipts of the Lower Secondary examination.

Primary
examination.

(b) *Public Primary Schools for boys.*

The following statement gives the number and strength of upper primary and lower primary day and night schools at the close of each of the past five years :—

Number and
strength of
public pri-
mary schools
for boys.

Year.	Number of schools.			Number of pupils in		
	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.	Upper primary schools.	Lower primary schools.	Total.
1893-94	4,209	15,008	19,217	185,366	367,915	553,281
1894-95	4,227	14,625	18,852	189,769	356,268	546,037
1895-96	4,633	14,636	19,269	206,928	352,437	559,365
1896-97	4,977	15,015	19,992	222,284	361,680	583,964
1897-98	4,951	14,875	19,826	221,574	359,797	581,371

There was a slight fall during the year in the number and strength of both upper primary and lower primary schools, but this calls for no special remarks. The relaxation of the rules of recognition, originally granted up to 31st March 1895, as to staff and accommodation, and afterwards extended to 31st March 1898, has been further extended to 31st March 1900, owing to the inability of managers to comply with the rules on account of the scarcity and distress that extended over the greater part of the presidency.

Particulars are furnished below for the past two years of the number and strength of primary schools for boys, classified according to the managing agencies :—

Primary
schools for
boys accord-
ing to man-
agement.

Schools according to agency.	Standard of schools.	31st March 1897.		31st March 1898.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Under public management.					
Government schools	Upper primary ...	138	5,798	131	5,562
	Lower do. ...	51	1,316	57	1,438
Board schools	Upper primary ...	2,158	103,781	2,118	102,811
	Lower do. ...	898	32,041	875	31,307
Under private management.					
Aided schools	Upper primary ...	2,368	103,258	* 2,355	103,140
	Lower do. ...	7,969	204,068	† 8,470	215,751
Unaided schools	Upper primary ...	313	9,447	‡ 347	10,061
	Lower do. ...	6,097	124,255	§ 5,473	111,301
Total ...	Upper primary ...	4,977	222,284	4,951	221,574
	Lower do. ...	15,015	361,680	14,875	359,797
Grand total ...		19,992	583,964	19,826	581,371

* 498 with 26,618 pupils were under mission management.
† 1,626 with 40,020 do. do.
‡ 48 with 1,810 do. do.
§ 621 with 11,677 do. do.

The total number of boys in primary classes was 576,371. The subjoined table shows the primary schools according to districts:—

District groups.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.
Northern Circars ...	1,477	3,843	1,414	3,760
Ceded districts ...	557	2,098	576	2,086
Central do. ...	950	3,258	960	3,317
Southern do. ...	932	3,208	980	3,242
Inland do. ...	476	1,600	475	1,476
West Coast do. ...	585	1,008	546	994
Total ...	4,977	15,015	4,951	14,875

Primary schools for boys under the direct management of the Department fell from 189 to 188 and their strength from 7,114 to 7,000, as the particulars given hereunder will show:—

Schools.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Reformatory school, Chingleput ...	1	153	1	151
Practising schools attached to training schools for masters ...	23	1,830	23	1,886
Hill schools, Ganjam agency ...	53	1,844	54	1,881
Do. Vizagapatam agency ...	49	1,423	48	1,437
Do. Godavari agency ...	48	1,261	48	1,059
Muhammadian schools, Madras ...	15	603	14	586
Total ...	189	7,114	188	7,000

Of the pupils, 1,032, or 14.7 per cent., were in the upper primary stage, as against 992, or 13.9 per cent., in the previous year, and of the 4,377 pupils in the agency schools, 801 belonged to hill tribes or aboriginal races, the corresponding number on the 31st March 1897 being 676. This increase is satisfactory. In the Reformatory school instruction is given not only in literary subjects up to the upper primary standard, but also in drawing, wood-turning, blacksmith's work, tape-making, cabinet-making, weaving and tailoring. In all other schools instruction is confined to literary standards.

The number of upper primary schools for boys under the management of local boards fell from 2,000 to 1,958 and their strength from 92,481 to 91,387, and the number of lower primary schools dropped from 776 to 752 and their strength from 27,143 to 26,304. Upper primary pupils fell in number from 12,301 to 11,752 and formed, as in the previous year, only 10 per cent. of the entire strength of board primary schools.

Upper primary schools managed by municipalities rose from 158 with 11,300 pupils to 160 with 11,424, and lower primary schools from 122 with 4,898 pupils to 123 with 5,003. As in 1896-97, there were three municipalities which did not maintain any schools of their own, viz., Madras, Periyakulam and Coonoor. The number of pupils in the upper primary stage fell slightly, i.e., from 2,006 to 1,992, but formed, as in the previous year, 12 per cent. of the entire strength of municipal primary schools. Over 56 per cent. of the schools were of the upper primary grade.

There were 2,355 upper primary and 8,470 lower primary aided schools attended by 103,140 and 215,751 pupils, respectively, as against 2,368 upper primary and 7,969 lower primary schools with 103,258 and 204,068 pupils in the previous year. The slight decrease in the number of upper primary schools was more than made good by the substantial increase in the number of lower primary schools. The number of pupils in the upper primary stage fell slightly from 19,977 to 19,459 and formed 6 per cent. of the entire strength of aided primary schools.

The number of unaided upper primary schools increased from 313 to 347 and their strength from 9,447 to 10,061, while the number of unaided lower primary schools fell from 6,097 to 5,473 and their strength from 124,255 to 111,301. This heavy fall was chiefly due to a number, almost similar, of lower primary schools having passed to the aided list. The number of pupils in the upper primary stage rose from 1,694 to 1,776 and formed only 1.5 per cent. of the entire strength of unaided primary schools.

(c) Results grant Examination.

The number of boys who were presented and who passed under each primary standard is shown in the following statement:—

Standards.	Number of boys presented.		Number of boys passed.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Infant ...	51,885	50,081	36,047	37,515
First ...	56,751	59,881	43,902	46,956
Second ...	48,007	49,499	36,077	38,118
Third ...	38,053	36,453	26,159	24,709
Fourth ...	18,728	18,860	12,449	13,032

Of the male pupils presented for the infant, first, second, third and fourth standards, 74.9, 78.4, 77.1, 67.8 and 69.1 per cent., respectively, passed against 69.5, 77.4, 74.2, 68.7 and 66.5 per cent. in the previous year.

VI.—SPECIAL EDUCATION.

(a) Teachers' Certificates and Government Technical Examinations.

The total number of candidates for the teachers' certificate examination was 2,174 against 2,249 in 1896-97 and the number of passes 1,170 against 1,248. 1,395 candidates were examined for the practical test against 1,654 in 1896-97 and 1,063 passed against 983.

The following is an abstract of the results at the examinations held under the Technical Examination scheme during the past five years, the candidates being subject-candidates:—

Grade of examination.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Advanced grade ...	30	13	32	14	54	15	52	18	59	23
Intermediate grade ...	653	347	633	380	682	384	945	457	936	453
Elementary grade ...	948	349	1,183	595	1,751	982	2,238	1,002	2,502	1,224
Total ...	1,631	709	1,848	989	2,487	1,381	3,235	1,477	3,497	1,705

(b) *Schools and Classes for Special Education.*

The subjoined table compares the number and strength of all schools and classes for special education for the past five years, boys' and girls' schools being included :—

Classes of institutions.	Institutions.					Individual students.				
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
(A) Training schools—										
(i) Training schools for masters ...	30	38	41	42	42	1,194	1,185	1,171	1,131	1,200
(ii) Training schools for mistresses ...	17	19	19	19	19	292	309	315	317	307
(iii) Training schools for gymnastic instructors ...	1	1	2	2	2	30	17	15	41	53
(iv) Sessional schools ...	17	17	20	20	16	195	183	215	247	187
(B) Schools of medicine ...	3	3	3	3	2	366	384	399	423	432
(C) Technical, industrial or art schools—										
(i) Higher-class technical, industrial or art schools, teaching subjects coming under two or more groups of the Technical Examination scheme ...	12	15	13	15	14	1,529	1,801	2,140	1,948	2,006
(ii) Higher-class technical, industrial or art schools, teaching subjects coming under only one group of the Technical Examination scheme ...	8	18	18	17	24	582	1,138	1,147	1,142	1,283
(iii) Lower-class industrial or art schools, teaching standards A to D according to the curriculum laid down in the Madras Educational Rules ...	2	3	5	4	9	80	96	143	137	213
Total ...	99	114	121	122	128	4,268	5,113	5,545	5,386	5,681

(A) *TRAINING SCHOOLS.*(i) *Training Schools for Masters.*

There was no change in the number of training schools for masters; but their strength, which had for the previous four years been gradually going down, increased to 1,200, which was slightly in excess of the figure in 1894. The distribution of schools according to management is given in the subjoined statement :—

	Number.	Strength.
Under Government management ...	30	904
Under Board management ...	2	72
Under private management ...	10	224

All the 10 schools under private management were supported from mission funds, 9 of them receiving aid from Government. As in 1897, 1 of the Government training schools (Madras) is exclusively intended for Muhammadans, 1 (Calicut) for Mappillas and 1 (Madras) for Panchamas. All the mission schools are mainly intended for Native Christians. Seven of the schools were of the upper secondary, 21 of the lower secondary, and 14 of the primary grade. 85 students were being prepared for upper secondary, 230 for lower secondary and 885 for primary grade teachers' certificates. In several schools the sanctioned number of lower secondary stipends was not fully appropriated, notwithstanding the exertions of the officers of this Department. All the schools were borne on the list of recognized schools. The practising sections attached to 41 of the training schools contained together 4,237 pupils. Of the students of the year who presented themselves for the written examination for upper secondary, lower secondary and primary grade teachers' certificates, 41 per cent., 55 per cent. and 58 per cent., respectively, were successful. These percentages compare very favourably with those of the previous year.

(ii) *Training Schools for Mistresses.*

The number of schools remained the same but there was a slight decline in the total strength, which was shared by the Northern Circars and the Inland and West Coast districts. Five of the schools were of the upper secondary, 10 of the lower secondary and 4 of the primary grade, and in these schools 22 students were being prepared for upper secondary, 131 for lower secondary and 154 for primary grade teachers' certificates. The distribution of students according to classes of the community is recorded below :—

Classes.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Europeans ...	65	39	42	20	32
Native Christians ...	190	240	245	259	238
Muhammadans ...	17	16	7	14	18
Brahmans ...	2	2	1	1	2
Non-Brahman caste Hindus ...	18	12	20	13	14
Panchamas ...	...	...	...	1	3
Total ...	292	309	315	317	307

Fewer students entered the profession than in the year previous owing to a decrease in the number that completed the tests for certificates. Of the students trained in 1894-95, 1895-96 and 1896-97, as many as 94 remained unemployed at the close of the year.

(iii) *Training Schools for Gymnastic Instructors.*

Two schools, or rather classes, were at work as in 1896-97 for the training of gymnastic instructors, one of them being attached to the Teachers' College and the other to the Rajahmundry College. Particulars for the past five years as to the number on the rolls of the Teachers' College gymnasium, the number that passed for certificates and the number that obtained employment are furnished below :—

Year.	Number on the rolls.	Number that passed for certificates.	Number that obtained employment.
1893-94 ...	30	30	25
1894-95 ...	17	57	43
1895-96 ...	7	35	25
1896-97 ...	33	28	21
1897-98 ...	41	39	27

The expenditure on the class during the year was Rs. 2,122. The gymnastic training class attached to the Rajahmundry College was 12 strong on the 31st March last. Nine students trained in this class obtained employment during the year. Of the 53 students under training in the two classes, 11 were Native Christians, 3 Muhammadans, 22 Brahmans, and 17 non-Brahman caste Hindus.

(iv) *Sessional Schools.*

There were on the 31st March last 16 such schools attended by 187 teachers as against 20 schools with 247 teachers at the close of 1896-97. On the whole, 78 sessions were held during the year, and 971 teachers attended them. Of these,

849 appeared for the last Primary Examination—829 for the complete test, 1 for the compulsory subjects and 1 optional subject, 13 for the compulsory subjects only and 6 for optional subjects only; 551 passed the complete test, 74 the compulsory subjects and 1 optional subject, 24 the compulsory subjects only and 11 the optional subjects only. The expenditure on the schools amounted to Rs. 19,756.

Expenditure in training schools for masters.

In the following abstract the expenditure in training schools for masters during the past five years is compared. The expenditure includes the outlay on stipends and stipendiary grants, but excludes special grants for furniture, apparatus and buildings :—

Year.	Average number on the rolls.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	1,060	1,22,285	5,051	447	...	15,246	1,43,029
1894-95	1,124	1,09,110	5,409	612	60	14,364	1,29,555
1895-96	1,107	1,19,643	4,181	1,102	186	20,592	1,45,704
1896-97	1,038	1,18,183	4,515	499	155	17,708	1,41,060
1897-98	1,006	1,18,033	4,514	634	434	11,667	1,35,282

The total cost, compared with the previous year's actuals, fell by Rs. 5,773, but nearly the whole of this decrease was due to smaller expenditure from subscriptions and other sources. Public funds met 91 per cent. of the entire cost as against 87 per cent. in 1896-97, but the increase in the average number on the rolls reduced the net cost to Government of training each student from Rs. 114 to Rs. 108.

(B) SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.

Schools of medicine.

Two medical schools, viz., the school department of the Madras Medical College and the Prince of Wales' Medical school, Tanjore, were at work on the 31st March last, the Board Medical school at Nellore having been closed. These two schools contained, respectively, 385 and 47 pupils on the above-mentioned date. The total number of medical pupils, viz., 432, was the highest figure ever reached. Of the pupils in the school department of the Medical college, 94, of whom 30 were women, were being prepared for the Apothecary diploma, 203 for the Hospital Assistant certificate, 87 for certificates as Sanitary Inspectors, and 1 for the diploma of Chemist and Druggist. All the pupils of the Tanjore Medical school were being prepared for the Hospital Assistant certificate. Of the entire number, 96 were Europeans, 66 Native Christians, 33 Muhammadans, 102 Brahmans, 126 non-Brahman caste Hindus and 9 Parsis. All the 6 candidates from the Tanjore Medical school and 69 out of 73 from the Madras Medical school passed the final examination for the Hospital Assistant grade. The expenditure on medical schools amounted during the year to Rs. 1,09,108, of which local and municipal funds met, respectively, Rs. 26,344 and Rs. 17,388, and fees and sundry receipts Rs. 13,027.

(C) TECHNICAL, INDUSTRIAL OR ART SCHOOLS.

Number and strength of technical, industrial or art schools.

In 14 schools as against 15 in the previous year instruction was given in two or more groups of the Technical Examination scheme. The London Mission special class, Vizagapatam, in which engineering and drawing were taught in 1897, having ceased to teach the latter subject, has been removed from the list of schools dealt with in this paragraph. The following statement relates to schools of this class :—

Schools.	Individual students.		Subject students.											
	31st March 1897.	31st March 1898.	Engineering.	Physical science.	Agriculture.	Commerce.	Music.	Drawing.	Jeweller's work.	Printing, book-binding, etc.	Woodwork and metal work.	Leather work.	Textile fabrics.	Tailoring and dress-making.
Government.														
School of Arts, Madras	633	546	...	...	...	...	...	625	60	...	57	...	15	21
Board.														
Industrial School, Bozavada	30	35	30	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	9	...	...	...
Technical Institute, Madura	262	285	13	...	42	...	...	254	...	...	71	...	...	...
Aided.														
London Mission Special Class, Vizagapatam	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial School, Madras	67	98	18	...	...	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anjuman-i-Muffid-i-Ala-i-Islam, Madras	208	257	244	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	80	...
St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar.	57	63	23	...	...	6	20	45	...	...	...	...	...	27
H.L.G. Mission School, Tirupati	14	13	4	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Mission Industrial School, Arni	70	67	37	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	9	11	...
Albert Victor Technical Institute, Trichinopoly	168	211	166	40	...	91	...	134	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph's College Special Classes, Trichinopoly	133	115	50	...	...	50	...	12	3	...	...	...	...	...
S.P.G. Boys' School, Puthur, Trichinopoly	23	34	21	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	13
Art Industrial School for Boys, Nazareth	129	149	74	...	...	17	...	149	...	...	55	...	64	45
Art Industrial School for Girls, Nazareth	19	40	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	80	...
Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karur	94	93	58	...	...	17	...	47	...	...	16	...	21	...
Total	1,948	2,006	736	40	42	320	37	1,432	60	10	200	...	269	96

An increase, though slight, occurred in the number of individual candidates, though the number of schools fell by one. Four groups, viz., commerce, drawing, textile fabrics, and tailoring and dress-making, attracted a larger number of pupils than in 1896-97, the increase under drawing being noteworthy.

The different classes of the community were represented in the technical, industrial or art schools or classes as shown below :—

Classes.	1897.	1898.
Europeans	606	576
Native Christians	591	685
Muhammadans	358	456
Brahmans	532	519
Non-Brahman caste Hindus	1,085	1,207
Panchamas	39	42
Others	16	17
Total	3,227	3,502

Classes of the community represented at the technical, industrial or art schools or classes.

One hundred and fifty-five men trained in this class of schools are reported to have obtained employment during the year. This does not include men who are employed on daily wages or who do not care to furnish any returns to the schools in which they were taught. Twenty-two schools manufactured during the year articles of the total value of Rs. 42,135; they realized Rs. 35,032 from the sale of articles, the manufacture of which cost them Rs. 21,141, the difference representing the value of labour and profit.

The Reformatory school, Chingleput, continued to do good work. The number of juveniles in the school fell from 154 to 151. 15 pupils passed the Elementary Technical examination out of 16 examined, and 16 passed the Primary

Work done by technical, industrial or art schools or classes.

Reformatory school, Chingleput.

examination for complete certificates out of 24 candidates presented. The percentage of good reports about discharged pupils rose to 77. Instruction was given in carpentry, blacksmith's work, tinning, weaving, and tape-making, tailoring, drawing, and gardening. The school worked at a profit under each industry, the total profit aggregating Rs. 1,207.

In the following table the expenditure on technical, industrial or art schools from the different sources is compared for the past five years :—

Expenditure in technical, industrial or art schools or classes.

Year.	From provin- cial funds.	From local funds.	From munici- pal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1893-94	78,096	4,864	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
1896-97	72,216	3,291	1,817	19,051	79,304	1,75,679
1897-98	74,862	6,683	1,655	20,366	79,200	1,87,776

Compared with the previous year, the total expenditure advanced by Rs. 12,097, or 7 per cent. Public funds met nearly 47 per cent. of the entire cost as against 44 per cent. in 1896-97, and nearly 43 per cent. represents the Government share.

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

(a) General Condition of Female Education.

The progress of female education during the past five years is shown below. Institutions and scholars on the 31st March 1898 were the highest during the period, and the advance under scholars was greater than that under institutions :—

General condition of female education.

Years.	Number of insti- tutions for girls.		Number of girls attending	
	Public insti- tutions.	Private insti- tutions.	Public insti- tutions.	Private insti- tutions.
1893-94	1,043	25	100,864	5,911
1894-95	1,000	29	100,125	7,698
1895-96	1,000	29	102,162	8,298
1896-97	1,034	48	107,465	9,282
1897-98	1,089	43	111,014	9,799

Taking all classes and grades of institutions together, the total number of girls at school rose from 116,747 to 120,813 or by 3.5 per cent. The number of girls attending boys' schools was 65,641 or more than one-half of the total number of girls at school.

(b) University Examinations.

University examinations.

Two female candidates presented themselves for the last B.A. degree examination—one, a European, for the English Language division only, and the other, a Native Christian, for all the three divisions. Both the candidates were successful, and the Native Christian candidate took her degree at the last convocation. At the last F.A. Examination, there were 6 female candidates—2 Europeans, 2 Eurasians and 2 Native Christians; of these 5 passed, 1 of the Eurasian candidates having failed. The total number of women who have passed the F.A. Examination since the institution of the examination thus rose from 20 to 25 (20 Europeans and 5 Native Christians).

(c) Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls.

Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for girls.

The following summary compares the number of upper secondary or high schools for girls, English and vernacular, and the strength of these schools by departments at the close of the past year with the number and strength of such schools at the close of the previous year :—

Year.	Number of schools.	Upper secondary department.	Lower secondary department.	Primary department.	Total.
1896-97	23	324	716	1,638	2,678
1897-98	21	359	639	1,486	2,484

71 pupils appeared for the last Matriculation Examination, of whom 24 were successful, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 68 and 29. For the Lower Secondary Examination 135 pupils presented themselves from high schools as against 157 in 1896-97, and 80 passed as against 74. The average strength of the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary departments of high schools was 17, 30 and 71, respectively, as against 14, 31 and 71 in the year previous. The fall in the average strength of the lower secondary department is disappointing. Pupils in the upper secondary stage of instruction are shown below according to the classes of the community to which they belonged. Europeans, as usual, formed the majority, and Native Christians made a marked advance and ranked next to Europeans. Among Hindus, non-Brahman caste Hindus alone were represented, and that but poorly, there being only 16 belonging to this class at the close of the year. Of the pupils, 39 were returned as belonging to the richer classes and 245 were contributed by officials :—

Classes.	Number on the 31st March.	
	1897.	1898.
Europeans	194	201
Native Christians	116	142
Non-Brahman caste Hindus	13	16
Panchamas	1	...
Total	324	359

(d) Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Girls.

Of the 680 pupil and 75 private candidates examined, 268 and 11, respectively, passed the complete test, and 85 and 36 passed in a portion of the examination. None of the 6 Muhammadan female candidates met with success.

From the following table distinguishing English and vernacular schools, it will be seen that the number of English schools remained the same, but their strength increased from 3,535 to 3,686. Vernacular schools increased both in number and in strength; but board vernacular schools fell from 2 to 1. The average strength of each school rose from 91 to 93 :—

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
English schools	40	3,535	40	3,686
Vernacular schools	142	12,973	145	13,503
Total	182	16,508	185	17,189

(e) Public Primary Schools for Girls.

Of the 2,373 candidates, as many as 2,270 were pupil-candidates, but teacher-candidates were fewer by 1 and private candidates by 11. In all, 1,709 candidates (1,633 pupil, 43 teacher and 33 private candidates) were successful as against 1,610 in the previous year; 1,326 (1,279 pupil, 30 teacher and 17 private candidates) qualified for certificates as against 1,241. The percentage of female candidates that passed for certificates was about the same as in 1896-97, but the results obtained by the teacher and private candidates slightly deteriorated. The number of girls who passed in the several subjects under the primary standards is given below :—

Primary examination.

Subjects.	Infant standard.	First standard.	Second standard.	Third standard.	Fourth standard.
<i>Compulsory subjects.</i>					
Reading	11,322	9,480	6,824	4,029	1,323
Writing	11,730	10,317	6,190	4,253	1,367
Arithmetic	11,359	9,478	6,345	3,621	1,168
<i>Optional subjects.</i>					
Kindergarten occupations	2,296	1,530	977	...	...
Object lessons or elementary science	2,013	1,433	952	207	8
Singing	335	238	167	38	20
Second language	13	352	302	173	128
Drawing	...	48	44	83	33
Needle-work	...	3,408	2,334	1,569	779
Geography	...	...	812	1,327	766
Hygiene	...	...	...	328	742
Indian History	...	...	...	...	96
Drill with gymnastics or calisthenics	1,336	1,223	976	595	308
Kummi	303	232	192	94	36

A comparison of the above figures with those of 1896-97 will show some improvement in compulsory subjects under the infant and first standards. In object lessons and drawing a larger number of girls passed, but in kindergarten a decrease will be noticed under each standard. The figures relating to singing seem to be incomplete; there being no standards prescribed in native music, which native girls are generally taught, few managers are able to return correct figures.

The following summary classifies public primary schools for girls according to management for the past two years :—

Number and strength of Public Primary Schools for girls.

Classes of schools.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
<i>Under public management.</i>					
Government	Upper primary ...	77	4,733	81	5,065
	Lower do. ...	36	1,647	31	1,258
Board	Upper primary ...	11	730	15	990
	Lower do. ...	10	390	8	317
<i>Under private management.</i>					
Aided	Upper primary ...	263	14,567	* 279	16,154
	Lower do. ...	285	8,623	† 290	8,316
Unaided	Upper primary ...	20	1,013	‡ 23	1,111
	Lower do. ...	98	2,199	§ 124	2,519
Total	Upper primary ...	371	21,063	398	23,320
	Lower do. ...	429	12,859	453	12,910
Grand total ...		800	33,922	851	36,230

* 206 with 12,339 pupils under mission management.

† 144 with 4,857 do. do.

‡ 9 with 485 do. do.

§ 26 with 638 do. do.

(f) Results grant Examination.

Results grant examination.

The following statement compares the number of pupils presented for and passed under the fifth and sixth standards during the last two years :—

Standards.		Presented.		Passed.	
		1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Fifth	...	499	533	337	382
Sixth	...	253	259	169	172

VIII.—EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

The number of institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Europeans rose from 93 to 96 and their strength from 7,991 to 8,181—the highest figures on record. Europeans and Eurasians.

The number of public schools for Muhammadans fell from 1,169 to 1,144 and their strength from 49,715 to 49,054, the decrease being almost entirely confined to primary schools. Private schools, on the other hand, had an increase of 50 to their number and 957 to their strength. The total number of Muhammadan students in all public and private institutions fell from 100,924 to 100,295, and the percentage of scholars to population of school age thus fell from 29.9 to 29.7. Muhammadans.

Public schools for Māpillas fell from 378 to 363 and their strength from 19,208 to 18,617, while private schools advanced both in number and in strength. There were, besides, 14 schools for Māpillā girls, 7 of which with 328 pupils were managed by Government, 5 with 195 pupils were aided from public funds, and 2 were unaided. In public primary schools for Māpillā boys 581 teachers were employed, of whom 94 held trained teachers' certificates, 5 untrained teachers' certificates, 186 held general education certificates, and 296 were unpassed. The total expenditure from public funds on boys' schools for Māpillas during the year amounted to Rs. 31,470 made up of Rs. 11,870 from provincial funds, Rs. 14,660 from local funds, and Rs. 4,940 from municipal funds. Māpillas.

The following summary shows the number and strength of institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Panchamas at the close of the past two years :— Panchamas.

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Public secondary schools	21	1,794	15	1,269
Public primary schools	2,419	55,646	2,478	56,842
Public special schools	1	18	1	26
Private schools	27	436	23	385
Total ...	2,468	57,894	2,517	58,522

A further increase occurred both in the number and in the strength of these institutions, but schools rose by 2 per cent. and scholars by 1 per cent. only. The increase was chiefly confined to public primary schools, and more than compensated for the decrease under secondary and private schools. Of the public schools, 8 with 315 pupils as against 9 with 325 were managed by Government; 320 with 10,180 pupils as against 303 with 9,750 pupils were managed by local boards; 1,488 with 35,616 pupils as against 1,343 with 33,217 pupils were managed by private individuals or bodies and aided from public funds; and 678 with 12,026 pupils as against 786 with 14,166 pupils were unaided. Male scholars advanced from 35,848 to 37,549 or by 4.7 per cent. and female pupils from 4,993 to 5,408 or by 8.3 per cent., the corresponding rates of increase for 1896-97 being 6.3 per cent. and 8.1 per cent. The percentages of total male and female pupils to the respective populations of school age were 8.7 and 1.2 as against 8.3 and 1.1.

The expenditure on Panchama schools borne on the departmental returns was Rs. 2,48,788, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 17,746, local funds Rs. 52,381, municipal funds Rs. 18,668, fees Rs. 10,585, and subscriptions, endowments and other sources Rs. 1,49,408. Public funds thus met 36 per cent. of the entire cost as against 39 per cent. in 1896-97. Expenditure on Panchama schools.

The total number of schools specially intended for the aboriginal tribes rose from 324 to 363 and their strength from 8,337 to 8,863 and the number of pupils of the aboriginal tribes under instruction in all classes of schools in the agencies rose during the year from 1,801 to 2,185. There were 2 schools for Lambadies in the Kistna district as against 1 in the previous year and the number of pupils rose from 20 to 25. In Kurnool there were 2 schools for Chenchus. 136 children of the Yenadis and Yerukulas in Nellore attended instruction. Public and private Aboriginal and Hill tribes.

schools of all grades contained 3,760 boys and 92 girls of the aboriginal tribes as against 3,299 boys and 74 girls in 1896-97. For Badagas inhabiting the Nilgiris there were 14 board, 22 aided and 4 unaided schools with 519, 565 and 91 pupils as against 14 board, 20 aided and 4 unaided schools with 493, 503 and 87 pupils in 1896-97.

IX.—INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

Number and strength of indigenous and private institutions.

Indigenous and private schools advanced from 5,167 to 5,388, or by 4.3 per cent., and their strength from 104,548 to 108,981, or by 4.2 per cent. Malabar returned as usual the largest number of elementary indigenous and private schools (555) and scholars (18,265). Next came in order Tanjore, North Arcot, Tinnevely, and Madura with 491, 477, 456 and 418 such schools attended by 9,967, 9,160, 11,470 and 9,757 pupils. The Ceded districts returned again the smallest number of this class of schools.

X.—SCHOLARSHIPS.

The expenditure on scholarships from public and private funds in the different classes of institutions is given below for the past two years:—

Institutions.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Public funds.	Private funds.	Public funds.	Private funds.
Arts colleges	Rs. 11,124	Rs. 12,762	Rs. 12,176	Rs. 14,159
Professional colleges	6,277	210	6,546	245
Secondary schools	10,617	6,512	15,992	8,990
Primary schools	379	142	1,439	216
Special schools	25,258	3,664	30,776	2,981
Total	53,655	23,290	66,929	26,591

An increase will be noticed against each class of institutions in the amount spent on scholarships from public funds. On the whole, Rs. 93,520 were expended as against Rs. 76,945 in 1896-97, and public funds met 72 per cent. as against 70 per cent. of the total expenditure.

XI.—GENERAL REMARKS.

Summary of progress.

The Department had to contend against famine and scarcity during the year, in addition to that want of funds which has for some years been the main cause of the check to the progress of education. The figures noted below show the distribution of pupils in public schools on the 31st March over each form and class. The infant, first and fourth standards alone contained fewer boys, the other standards and each of the 6 secondary forms exhibiting more or less improvement. Girls in each form and standard advanced in number, the fourth form alone having lost 8 girls. At most of the University and other public examinations better results were secured than in the previous year, both on the literary and the non-literary sides. The year may, therefore, be considered, on the whole, as one of fair internal progress, though schools and scholars did not receive any appreciable increase to their number and, in certain cases, even retrograded to some extent:—

Form or standard.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Sixth form	5,036	101	5,452	127
Fifth form	3,589	83	3,645	98
Fourth form	4,565	144	4,980	136
Third form	9,259	800	9,764	838
Second form	9,681	859	10,348	921
First form	12,573	1,537	12,720	1,578
Fourth standard	43,553	5,350	42,088	5,444
Third standard	89,329	10,438	92,036	10,624
Second standard	115,732	14,728	117,346	16,030
First standard	148,726	24,334	144,987	25,379
Infant standard	159,899	48,180	156,217	48,880
Total	601,942	106,554	599,583	110,055

Excluding Madras and Malabar out of 31,381 rural villages containing 200 or more inhabitants, 15,132 or 48 per cent. were provided with one or more public or private schools, and in 22,791 villages with less than 200 inhabitants the number of schools was 1,388.

Extent of primary education in rural villages.

The number of teachers employed in public primary schools for boys fell during the year under report from 25,101 to 24,723. The number of teachers, either certificated or passed, was 15,972.

Teaching staff employed in primary schools for boys.

In public secondary schools for boys the number of teachers employed fell during the year under report from 3,303 to 3,275, of whom 11 held non-Indian diplomas or certificates and 266 held no certificates whatever. Of the remaining teachers 1,063 held trained, and 789 untrained teachers' certificates, while 1,146 held general education certificates.

Teaching staff employed in public secondary schools for boys.

Three schools for the education of blind children were maintained during the year. The number of boys and girls on the rolls of these schools was 38 as in the previous year. Results grants amounting to Rs. 74, Rs. 56 and Rs. 123 were, respectively, drawn for these schools.

Schools for the blind and deaf-mutes.

There were 348 educational associations and reading-rooms with 71,206 members. The most important of these associations are the Teachers' Guild and the Association of Women Teachers.

Educational associations and reading rooms.

The recommendations of the Education Commission continued to be kept in view.

Recommendations of the Education Commission.

The enforcement of the Educational Rules effected a marked improvement in school accommodation, appliances, and libraries.

Madras Educational rules.

MEDICAL COLLEGE. (1897-98.)

The session opened on the 2nd August with 339 students on the rolls. 42 joined afterwards and 89 entered for the Sanitary Inspectors' class in January, and 8 students entered for the spring session courses, making a total of 478 students. Of the total number, 112 were Europeans and Eurasians, 73 Native Christians, 111 Brahmans, 136 non-Brahmans, 37 Muhammadans, and 9 Burmese.

Strength.

Thirty-three female students, as against 28 in the previous year, were in attendance, of whom 1 was in the M.B. & C.M. section, and all the rest in the apothecary department. Of the 33 students, 30 were Europeans and Eurasians, 2 Native Christians, and 1 non-Brahman. For the first time in the history of the college a non-Brahman Hindu woman from Bombay entered the Apothecary department.

Female students.

In the College department there were 83 students (including 1 female student), of whom 41, as in the previous year, were reading for the M.B. & C.M. degree, 26 (as against 34 in 1896-97) reading for the L.M. & S. degree, and 16 casual students. The percentage of passed to the total number examined was 45 against 6.46 in the previous year.

College department.

The Apothecary department included 56 military pupils, 11 colonial apprentices and 32 female students—99 in all against 86 in the preceding year. 20 students appeared for the final examination for the Apothecary grade and 10 passed, 1 being placed in the first class.

Apothecary department.

In the Chemists and Druggist department there was only 1 student as in the previous year, who appeared for the examination qualifying for Chemist and Druggist and passed in the second class.

Chemist and Druggist department.

The number of students in the Hospital Assistant department fell from 220 to 206. Of the 63 pupils in their third year of study, 57 appeared for the final examination conducted by the Board of Examiners and 39 passed. Six students in

Hospital Assistant department.

the second-year class and 7 students in the first-year class were awarded 7 and 8 certificates of Honour, respectively.

Sanitary Inspector's class. The Sanitary Inspectors' class continued to be very popular, 97 applicants having been refused admission for want of accommodation and staff. The class contained 89 students as against 85 in the previous year, 15 of whom were municipal employes. The practical part of the course was undertaken by the Sanitary Commissioner, the Professor of Hygiene and the Assistant Professor, and there were 16 excursions.

University examinations. The following statement shows the number examined at the University Examination and the results thereof as compared with the previous year:—

Name of examinations.	1895-96.			1896-97.		
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.
First L. M. and S. examination ...	11	7	63.6	8	3	37.5
Second L.M. and S. examination ...	29	19	65.5	31	11	35.4
Preliminary Scientific examination ...	17	11	64.7	17	11	64.7
First M.B. and C.M. examination ...	5	2	40	11	4	36.3
Second M.B. and C.M. examination ...	3	3	100	4	3	75
Total ...	65	42	64.6	71	32	45

Library and museum. 311 books were purchased during the year, and 33 specimens were added to the Pathological Museum.

OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM. (1897-98.)

Male branch. Excluding 7 day scholars, there were on the 31st March last 310 pupils, viz., 127 Europeans and 183 Eurasians, as against 318 (131 Europeans and 187 Eurasians) on the corresponding date in the previous year. Two candidates were awaiting admission at the close of the year and 11 were expected to join. The average number on the rolls and the average daily attendance during 1897-98 were 303 and 253, respectively, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 307 and 278. Thirty of the pupils withdrawn from the asylum were provided for, the majority obtaining employment in the Telegraph Department and in the Army. Only 3 pupils had to be returned to their homes for misconduct or bad habits as against 11 in the year previous. There was an appreciable improvement in the health of the asylum, the average number of daily sick during the year having fallen from 13 to 9. For the Lower Secondary Examination of December last, 36 pupils were sent up, 9 being for the complete test, and 24 passed, only 3, as against 8 in the year previous, qualifying for complete certificates. The annual inspection of the asylum was held in May 1897, and the literary classes were found in an efficient condition. As usual, the physical education received much attention, the boys being instructed in drill and gymnastics. The military drill continued to be very efficient. Much interest was also evinced in cricket, and the boys distinguished themselves as members of the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifle Company. The receipts, exclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 9,888 and the charges, amounted to Rs. 1,05,179 and Rs. 1,08,482, respectively, as against Rs. 1,08,795 and Rs. 1,04,914 in 1896-97: the charges were thus in excess of the receipts. The average cost per boy rose from Rs. 314 to Rs. 322.

Female branch. There was the same number of boarders on the rolls as on the 31st March 1897, viz., 65, but the number of day scholars had fallen from 8 to 5. There was also no variation in the nationality of the boarders. The average number on the rolls and the average daily attendance were 71 and 63, respectively, as against 65 and 58 in the year previous. The average daily sick had fallen from 45 to 27, which speaks well for the sanitary arrangements of this branch of the asylum.

The results of the Lower Secondary Examination of December 1897 were excellent, all the 11 entrants having passed in the first class. At the Primary Examination also, all the 7 examined were successful, 3 obtaining places in the first class. The total receipts, exclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 797, amounted to Rs. 18,804, and the charges to Rs. 18,992, the charges thus exceeding the receipts in this branch also. The average cost per girl rose from Rs. 274 to Rs. 301.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS. (1897-98.)

Ten examinations in all were held during the year. The following statement compares the numbers examined and passed during the past two years:—

Examinations held during the year.

Examinations.	Number examined.		Number passed.		Remarks.
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	
Primary examination ...	30,980	31,567	† 13,105	† 13,817	
Lower Secondary examination ...	9,114	9,293	† 1,779	† 2,111	
Upper Secondary examination ...	111	149	21	19	
Technical examinations ...	* 3,235	* 3,497	1,477	1,705	
Hand-writing and Dictation Test for under-graduates.	1,476	1,702	375	305	
Civil Medical Pupil Grade Entrance examination.	47	35	25	20	The number shown as having passed is the number that was required to fill the vacancies advertised in each case.
Native Military Pupil Grade Entrance examination.	65	48	30	12	
Madras-Burma Hospital Assistant Grade Entrance examination.	...	37	...	6	
Assistant Surgeon Grade Entrance examination.	68	74	8	13	
Sub-Assistant Inspectors' tests ...	* 71	* 64	63	58	
Special Test examinations ...	* 5,076	* 4,175	1,848	1,361	
Special Tests for officers of the Salt and Abkari Department.	* 767	* 750	426	550	
Salt and Abkari Department Competitive examination.	17	...	11	...	

* Subject-candidates.

† Passed the full test.

The number of candidates examined for the Primary examination, or for any other Government examination under the control of the Commissioner, advanced from 30,980 to 31,567, the highest figure ever recorded. The percentage of complete passes to the total number examined was 43.7 against 42.3 in the previous year. The number of teacher candidates, which had decreased from 2,096 to 1,506 in 1896-97, fell to 1,410 during the year, while the percentage of complete passes among them rose from 42.3 to 44.9. As usual, the largest number of candidates that qualified for certificates consisted of those who were between 11 and 12 years old. Among districts the highest percentage of success (82.2) was achieved in South Arcot, Tinnevely coming close upon it with a percentage of 80.7. Vizagapatam showed considerable improvement. Seven districts—notably Anantapur, Salem and Coimbatore—showed a falling off, the poorest results being as in last year, in the Kistna district. More than 54 per cent. of the male candidates examined were non-Brahman Caste Hindus, while the largest number of the female candidates belonged to the Native Christian community. There was a slight increase in the number of Muhammadan female candidates, but a decrease in the number of these that passed for certificates. The number of Panchama candidates that appeared and the proportion of success achieved by them show a falling off both among male and among female candidates. As first language, Tamil was brought up by the largest number of male candidates, Telugu coming next. The number of male candidates that brought up English as a second language showed a slight decrease.

In 1896-97 the number of candidates who appeared for the Lower Secondary examination increased by as much as 28 per cent.; but the proportion of them who obtained complete passes declined to 19.5 per cent. In the year under report, the examinees increased by 2 per cent. and the percentage of success rose from 19.5 to 22.7. Of over 8,000 male candidates more than half were Brahmans, while of the 755 females 61 per cent. were Native Christians. English was taken up as a first language by 7,729 candidates.

Primary examination.

The Lower Secondary examination.

The Upper
Secondary
examination.

For the examination in the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary examination that was held in December last, 162 candidates in all registered their names, of whom 169 appeared. Of these, however, only 19 passed, the percentage of success being 13 against 19 in the previous year. Schools sending up pupils increased from 21 to 36, and among these 36 schools, there were two girls' schools, viz., the Nazareth Convent Girls' School, Ootacamund, and the European Convent Girls' School, Mylapore. But, although as many as 36 institutions availed themselves of the examination, the highest number that came up from any of them was only 6, while from each of 15 of these institutions there appeared only one candidate. The National High School, Trichinopoly, which was one of the two institutions that sent up the highest number of candidates (6) passed 3; 3 schools passed 2 each, 6 passed one each; no candidates passed from any of the remaining 26 schools. As in 1896-97, the results achieved by the private candidates were much poorer than those of the pupil candidates. More than 70 per cent. of the candidates examined were Brahmans; 10 out of the 19 that passed were also Brahmans. Of the 149 candidates that appeared, 5 were female candidates—4 belonging to the class of "Europeans and Eurasians" and the fifth to the class of "Other Hindus." Only one of these was successful. She came up from the European Convent Girls' School, Mylapore, and was the only candidate that passed in the first class. Since its institution in 1889, the examination has been held eight times, but only 27 candidates have succeeded in passing it completely.

The Gov-
ernment
Technical
examinations.

The total number of individual candidates appearing for the Government Technical examinations rose from 2,749 to 3,041, or by 11 per cent. and the total number of subject-candidates examined from 3,235 to 3,497, or by 8 per cent. The increase in each case was thus smaller than the corresponding increase in the numbers of the previous year over those of 1895-96. There was, however, a slight improvement in the results, the percentage of passes among subject-candidates having advanced from 45.6 to 48.7. The Advanced test was held in 12 subjects, the Intermediate in 46, and the Elementary in 49 as against 10, 52 and 47, respectively, in the preceding year. The results in Agriculture at the Advanced examination were very good, 13 out of the 15 presented being successful. In cabinet-making all the 5 candidates passed, but none in free-hand outline drawing for which there were 8 candidates. One of the successful candidates was a female and she passed in needle-work and dress-making.

Special Tests.

The following statement compares the particulars of the Special and Departmental test examinations held during 1897-98 with those of the preceding year :—

Examinations.	1896-97.			1897-98.		
	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Special Tests	5,076	1,848	36	4,175	1,361	32
Salt and Abkari Tests	767	426	56	750	550	73
Sub-Assistant Inspector's Test	71	63	89	64	58	91

There was an increase in the number of candidates for the Criminal Judicial test, Lower grade, the Revenue test, Higher grade, and the Sea Customs test, and a decrease in the number appearing for every other test. The percentage of passes, except in the Revenue tests, was lower than in 1896-97, the results in the Criminal Judicial tests being very bad.

Subordinate
Medical
Competitive
examination.

The following statement compares the number of candidates examined and the number of vacancies advertised for each of the several grades during the past two years :—

Grade.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Number examined.	Number of vacancies.	Number examined.	Number of vacancies.
Civil Medical pupil	47	25	35	20
Native Military pupil	65	30	48	12
Madras-Barma Hospital Assistant pupil	...	...	37	6
Assistant Surgeon	68	8	74	13

The number of candidates that appeared for this test was 1,702, consisting of 203 First Arts and 1,499 matriculated candidates; 52 of the former and 253 of the latter, or 305 on the whole, were successful. The statement below compares the numbers examined and passed in the past two years :—

Hand-writing
and Dicta-
tion Test
for under-
graduates.

Year.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
1896-97	1,476	375	25
1897-98	1,702	305	18

This examination was not held during the year in accordance with the recommendation of the Board of Revenue approved and sanctioned by Government in its Order, Mis. No. 3375, dated 5th July 1897.

The Salt
and Abkari
Department
Competitive
examination.
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.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Upper Secondary	...	5	...	1	...	20
Lower Secondary	684	755	179	279	26.2	37
Primary	2,234	2,373	1,241	1,326	55.5	55.9

The total expenditure, inclusive of refunds and of the charges paid for certain printing work done at private presses, amounted to Rs. 1,09,081, or Rs. 4,372 less than the charges of the previous year. As compared with the receipts realized during the year, there was a surplus of Rs. 5,406 as against a deficit of Rs. 3,599 in 1896-97, but this surplus was mostly nominal, as stipends to the extent of Rs. 850 still remained unpaid, while bills for stipends aggregating Rs. 2,818 in connection with the Special Test and Technical examinations, and contingent bills for about Rs. 426 in all were not cashed till after the close of the year.

Financial.

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS. (1897.)

The subjoined statement shows the fluctuations in the number of registered publications during the last five years :—

Books
registered.

Year.	Books and pamphlets.	Periodicals.	Total.	Original works.	Republi- cations.	Translations.	Total.
1893	642	164	806	596	143	67	806
1894	683	204	887	763	82	42	887
1895	751	174	925	780	94	51	925
1896	753	216	969	809	91	69	969
1897	769	182	951	772	104	75	951

Compared with 1896, a decrease of 18 will be noticed in the number of registered publications. There was an increase of 16 under books and pamphlets, which partly made up for the large decrease of 34 under periodicals, due chiefly to the delivery of complete bound volumes of certain serial publications and vernacular magazines instead of delivery in monthly parts. Of original works, there were as many as 37 fewer, while republications and translations increased in numbers; and the proportion of the former to the total number of publications ranged during the quinquennium from 74 to 86 per cent. Viewed numerically, Telugu occupied, as in the previous year, the foremost place, with English following, and Tamil regained a portion of the lost ground; while a marked fall is noticed in the number of publications in Malayalam, Canarese, Anglo-Tamil and Sanskrit-Telugu. Amongst bi-lingual publications, Sanskrit-Tamil occupied the foremost place.

Subjects.

All the subjects came in for a share in the general decrease except Biography, Fiction, Politics, Science and Religion. The last took the lead, as usual, in respect of the number of publications, having contributed more than a third of the total, and more than made good the loss it had sustained the previous year. The increase in the number of works on Fiction and Science is a pleasing feature.

Copyright.

Notwithstanding the decrease in the total number, the number of publications, of which copyright was registered, rose from 257 to 321 and reached very nearly the figure of 1895. How many of them are Government publications has not been reported. Of the total number, 225 against 245 the previous year were educational in their aim.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The Madras School of Arts. (1897-98.)

There was a diminution in 1897-98 in the total strength of the Madras School of Arts, the number on the rolls on the 31st March 1898 being 546 as against 633 on the corresponding date of the previous year, and the average daily attendance falling from 411 to 368. Non-Brahman Hindus preponderated as usual. Muhammadans and Panchamas excepted, all the classes shared in the general decrease in numbers. The number of Europeans fell from 45 to 39, the decrease being confined to female students. There were no Native Christian female students in the year under report. All the districts, with the exception of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur and Trichinopoly, were represented on the rolls. Nearly 90 per cent. of the students belonged to Madras, and Gódvári and Tanjore contributed 11 and 10 students, respectively. The number of pupils, who have passed a public test, rose from 37 to 114, notwithstanding the general decrease in the strength. The number of persons ignorant of English fell from 47 to 14, although the majority of the students returned as able to read and write English, have but a very scanty knowledge of that language. The group certificate and advanced drawing classes were slightly stronger than in the previous year, and the advanced class contained the largest number on record. There was no student in Division II—Fine Arts branch—special class. The number of apprentices in the industrial classes stood at 190 as against 200 at the close of 1896-97. The wood-carving class was better attended, while the strength of the other classes—that of pottery excepted—retrograded. The number of paid apprentices increased from 100 to 116, and nearly one-half of the apprentices were artisans. The classes for modelling, engraving and architectural design and the evening classes contained 119 students against 113 in 1896-97. The strength of the general education classes decreased from 176 to 127. 194 out of 374 students passed in the several examinations in drawing—157 for the elementary, 36 for the intermediate, and 1 for the advanced grade; 1 candidate secured a group certificate in drawing and 12 out of 20 secured technical teachers' certificates. From the industrial classes 21 passed for the elementary, 9 for the intermediate, and 2 for the advanced grade. The apprentices were instructed as follows:—57 in wood-carving, 15 in carpet-weaving, 49 in metal-work, 17 in jewellery, 21 in pottery manufacture, and 31 in decorative painting. The total charges, including liabilities and excluding the amount for repairs to the school-building, amounted to Rs. 41,047 as against Rs. 34,901 in 1896-97, the increase being entirely due to a special grant of Rs. 3,800 for the aluminium work, which was made at the end of the year, and to the inclusion, for the first time in the accounts of the institution, of the sum of Rs. 2,251 for technical scholarships. Taking stock and outstandings into account, the net cost to Government amounted to Rs. 31,767 against Rs. 28,299 in the previous year.

Government Central Museum. (1897-98.)

The Museum and Connemara Public Library, which were closed to the public 7th March 1897 on account of the dangerous condition of the tower, and the necessity for its demolition, were re-opened on 15th May. General.

The total number of visitors to the museum old building from 15th May 1897 to 31st March 1898 was 262,023, and to the new building 265,320. The number of visitors on Sundays was 23,286 to the old, and 22,510 to the new building, giving averages of 506 and 498 per Sunday, respectively. The proportion of those able to sign their names to that of those unable to do so was, as in the previous year, about 1 to 6 on week days and 1 to 3 on Sundays. This indicates that Sunday opening continues to appeal to the educated classes who are prevented by business from visiting the museum on week days. Visitors.

The collection of arms and armour in the Madras Arsenal was transferred from the custody of the Military Department and arranged in the corridor and western gallery on the ground floor of the new building. Included in the collection are a valuable and historically interesting series of arms captured by British troops in their wars against the Dutch, Burmese, Chinese, Tippoo Sultan, &c., of arms used by the British troops in the days of the East India Company, and the wooden cage in which Captain Anstruther was confined during the China War. With a set of anthropological apparatus purchased in England, a series of records of Europeans was commenced, which will be useful for the purposes of comparison when the systematic investigation of the educated Native community is taken in hand. Bulletin, Vol. II, No. I, dealing with the Badagas and Irulas of the Nilgiris, the Paniyans of Malabar, a Chinese-Tamil cross, &c., and giving a summary of the results of Mr. Thurston's anthropological work up to date, was issued during the year. In connection with the next bulletin a large number of Eurasians were investigated; and, as a standard of physique for military purposes, physical records of a number of sepoys of the 28th Madras Infantry were obtained. The investigation of the Sheik, Pathan and Saiyid Muhammadans of the city of Madras was continued. Anthro-
pology.

To Dr. E. Hultzsch, Government Epigraphist, the museum was indebted for the receipt of four stone slabs, with rude sculptures and Tamil inscriptions, found at the village of Kili-Muttugur in the Gudiyátam taluk of the North Arcot district. A small collection of earthen pots, iron tools and weapons was received from Mr. F. Fawcett, Superintendent of Police, Malabar. From Dr. E. Hultzsch were received a very interesting set of metal bells, some bearing Telugu inscriptions, which were discovered in a rock-hewn chamber at Bezvada in the Kistna district, together with copper-plates of the Eastern Chalukyan Kings Vishnuvardhana III and Bhima I. Archaeology.

The greater portion of Dr. Bourne's work, as Officiating Superintendent in Mr. Thurston's absence, at head-quarters in the Botanical and Economic departments, consisted in the direction of the re-arrangement of the economic collection in the old buildings and in the examination of the herbarium and incorporation therein of the collections received from Ootacamund towards the close of the last official year. A list was printed and distributed, indicating the present state of our knowledge of the flora of Southern India, and will form a useful basis for further investigations in connection with the botanical survey. Dr. Bourne made three tours during the year, viz., to the South Arcot district, the Palni, and the Shevaroy Hills. They were all undertaken with the view of filling gaps in the herbarium and continuing the botanical survey. In March 1898, Dr. Bourne paid a visit to the Gódvári deltas to investigate and report on the cause of the sugar-cane disease prevalent there. On the Palni Hills about 850 species, exclusive of *Cyperaceæ* and *Gramineæ*, were collected. The tour in the South Arcot district was undertaken in April, at the hottest and driest time of year, with the special object of examining the chief Xerophilous plants (i.e., plants which flourish when exposed to great heat and drought, and show a definite response in their structure to the conditions under which they live) in what promised to be a peculiarly suitable locality, and, owing to the prolonged drought, amidst unusually severe conditions. Tiruvannámalai and Chengam in the plains and Melpet on the South Arcot hills, at an elevation of

Botanical and
economic.

about 4,000 feet, were visited. The tour on the Shevaroy Hills extended only over eight days in October, and numerous specimens were secured for the herbarium, which previously contained very few specimens from those hills. Very little virgin forest remains, and one marked feature of the flora is the extent to which introduced plants are becoming naturalised all over the hills.

Industrial
monographs.

A monograph on the "Cotton Fabric Industry of Madras" was issued, and reproduced with the original illustrations and coloured reproductions of the samples of imported piece-goods submitted with the monograph in the *Journal of Indian Art*, July and October 1897.

Mollusca.

A right-handed chank (*Turbinella rapa*) shell, *i.e.*, a shell with its spiral opening to the right, was acquired in the Madras bazaar for the small sum of Rs. 150. A shell of this nature, found off the coast of Ceylon at Jaffna in 1887, was sold for Rs. 700.

Live animals.

The collection of live animals, exhibited in the front hall of the old building, continued to attract great attention, and was expanded.

Library.

The Connemara Public Library was open to the public during ten and-a-half months. The number of books, &c., given out was 11,356 against 7,663 in 1896-97. There was in 1897-98 an increase of 13.5 per cent. in the number of applicants for books and of 48.2 per cent. in the number of volumes given out for reference.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 29,481.

Oriental Manuscripts Library. (1897-98.)

There were no changes in the personnel of the establishment during the year under review. Rs. 265-2-0 of the grant were spent in transcribing, Rs. 133-8-0 in purchasing, and Rs. 201-6-0 in binding and on minor contingencies. The library was enriched by the addition of 408 manuscripts at a cost of nearly Rs. 400, as against 309 during 1896-97, 35 being by transcription or restoration, 116 by purchase, and 257 by gift; the corresponding figures for the previous year were 48, 60 and 201, respectively. The library was visited by 1,461 persons, of whom 821 were readers, 626 copyists, and 14 mere visitors, the corresponding figures in the previous year being 1,676, 780, 856 and 40, respectively. The fall in the number of visitors was due to the closing of the library to the public for a month and a half in the beginning of the year owing to the dangerous condition of the museum tower. Satisfactory progress was not made during the year towards the publication of the descriptive catalogue of manuscripts in the library.

The Madras Observatory. (1897.)

Publications.

The work on the catalogue was pressed on as rapidly as possible. The right ascensions were completed and compared with the *Greenwich Catalogue* for 1880, the *Cordoba General Catalogue*, *Answers' Fundamental Catalogue* and *Answers' Mittlereörter von 83 südlichen Sternen*. These comparisons showed that the right ascensions are satisfactory. The final values of the north polar distance cannot be obtained till the value to be adopted for flexure has been fixed, but except for this and two other small corrections which will be applied at the same time, the work was completed. Considerable progress was made with the press copy of the manuscript.

Buildings
and instru-
ments.

The buildings have been kept in good order throughout the year. The transit shutter, which has long given trouble, was replaced by one of an improved design which so far has proved entirely satisfactory. The Lerebour and Secretan

Equatorial was dismantled and forwarded to Sir Howard Grubb along with a portrait lens of 6 inches aperture and 3 feet focal length, in order that the two should be mounted together for use at Kodaikānal. The sidereal clock "Shelton" was removed from the large dome and placed on a pier in the transit room and its place was taken by the Haswell clock formerly used in the small dome with the Lerebour and Secretan Equatorial.

Observations for time determinations were made as usual. The latitude observations, which were begun at the end of last year in co-operation with Major Burrard, R.E., of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, were completed and the final value obtained agrees well with the best results of former observations. A new determination of the latitude of the Observatory was made by zenith sector observations of the sun at noon on every day when it was visible from March 16 to May 29. The resulting value of the latitude was in satisfactory agreement with that obtained by the other methods. Readings for the re-determination of the flexure of the transit circle were continued at intervals during the year, but the values obtained differed so widely that it has not been possible to accept them as satisfactory.

The time-gun failed on 20 occasions out of 730, giving a percentage of success of 97.3. On two days the semaphore at the Port Office failed to drop at 1 p.m., but was dropped at 2 p.m. On both occasions the failure was due to the breaking of the wire by which the semaphore is hoisted. On all other days throughout the year it dropped correctly at 1 p.m. The 4 p.m. time signal was received at the Telegraph Office on every day throughout the year.

240 books and pamphlets were presented to the library during the year.

In July, the Government Astronomer visited Kodaikānal and laid out a north and south line for the Observatory buildings, but building was not actually begun by the close of the year. The large spectrograph for solar physics work was received during the year. It consists of polar siderostat with an 11-inch mirror, a 6-inch lens of 40-foot focal length, and a concave grating mounted on Rowland's plan. The siderostat and lens were made by Sir Howard Grubb and the rest of the instrument by the late Mr. Adam Hilger. The spectrograph was temporarily erected in the library and found to be satisfactory. Several minor pieces of apparatus were also received during the year. Sanction having been received from Government arrangements were made for taking part in the observations of the total eclipse of the sun on January 22, 1898. A considerable amount of time was spent in designing, fitting up, and testing the instruments to be used, and before the close of the year these instruments were despatched to the eclipse camp at Sahdol in Rewa State.

The meteorological observations were continued as in former years. A Richard wet and dry bulb thermograph was received towards the close of the year, but continuous records were not begun till January 1, 1898. At the request of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, arrangements were made for beginning a series of observations on evaporation. The most striking features of the year were the excess of temperature throughout nearly the whole year and the abnormal distribution of the rainfall. The barometer stood above its normal height in April and September, and below it during the rest of the year; the greatest excess was 0.032 inch (in April) and the greatest defect 0.042 inch (in February). The highest daily mean was 30.116 on January 22 and the lowest 29.497 on July 9. The shade temperature was above average in all months except September and December. The greatest excess was 3.7 in February and the greatest defect 1.4 in September. The maximum shade temperature was also above average throughout the year except in September and December. The minimum in the shade and the minimum on the grass were below average during September, November and December and above during the rest of the year. The maximum temperature in the sun was above the average in all months except December. The highest shade temperature recorded was 107° 1 on May 16 and the lowest 64° 4 on December 22. The highest reading of the black bulb

thermometer in vacuo was 165°·2 on July 1. The rainfall for the whole year was 38·47 inches on eighty-six days. The monsoon rainfall from October 15 to the close of the year was only 9·43 inches against an average of 26 inches. The greatest fall in one day was 3·11 inches on November 25. The wind direction was nearly normal except in February and October. In the former months it was five points more southerly and in the latter six points more northerly than the average. The amount of air movement was largely below normal in January, April and September, and slightly above normal in February, March, August and December. The southern parts of two small cyclonic storms passed over Madras—one on the morning of November 25, the other on the morning of December 30, but neither did any serious damage.

Madras Meteorological Department. (1897-98.)

Daily observations of the usual meteorological elements were continuously recorded at all the stations, except at Rajahmundry which ceased to be a recording station from the 30th January 1898. The establishment of the proposed Vellore observatory is still held in abeyance for want of the necessary funds. None of the observatories were inspected by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Madras during the year. 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 exactly the same form as in previous years, and issued to 31 Government officials at Madras, 52 in the mufassal, and to certain paying subscribers at the rate of Re. 1 per month to residents in Madras and Rs. 1½ to those in the mufassal. There were, on the 31st March 1898, 10 subscribers.

The total number of Revenue Board rain recording stations on the 31st March 1898 was 402. Monthly rainfall registers were regularly received from the 21 districts, as also from the Pudukkottai, Travancore, Cochin and Coorg States, 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 1897 as registered at the various observatories:—

Mean annual meteorological results for 1897.

Stations.	Barometric pressure.	Vapour tension.	Solar heat in vacuo.	Temperature in shade.	Daily range.	Relative humidity.	Daily velocity of wind.	Rainfall on ground.	* DAYS.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	CENTS.	MILES.	INCHES.	
Amini Divi ...	29·912	·881	...	81·2	7·5	80	...	52·82	68
Bellary ...	28·366	·471	...	82·3	22·5	45	122	22·67	30
Cochin ...	29·882	·841	...	81·7	12·9	78	141	144·47	141
Coimbatore ...	28·569	·753	...	80·4	19·5	83	81	18·03	47
Cuddapah ...	29·458	·752	...	86·7	21·0	69	...	32·56	43
Kurnool ...	28·961	·620	...	83·6	23·5	64	...	27·94	49
Madras ...	29·834	·836	145·8	82·4	16·1	76	158	38·47	51
Madura ...	29·459	·764	...	84·1	18·9	71	85	30·55	48
Mangalore ...	29·866	·798	...	81·3	12·3	80	70	156·46	114
Masulipatam ...	29·871	·875	...	83·3	15·8	82	185	21·33	49
Mercara ...	26·206	·534	...	68·9	14·4	77	141	134·04	126
Negapatam ...	29·875	·852	...	84·2	13·8	76	212	23·76	34
Rajahmundry ...	...	·756	...	84·2	18·2	73	...	49·45	71
Salem ...	28·936	·724	...	81·2	21·6	69	118	37·66	60
Secunderabad ...	28·101	·572	...	81·5	23·0	65	179	21·68	41
Tinnevely ...	29·743	·776	...	86·0	17·2	70	122	21·18	43
Trichinopoly ...	29·599	·681	...	83·5	19·9	60	116	37·76	48
Wellington ...	24·217	·416	...	61·8	18·7	72	71	41·67	88

* 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 1897.

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 Divi ...	...	...	94·3	May 1	69·4	Nov. 18	...	...	2·83	June 6
Bellary ...	...	...	111·2	May 15	55·1	Dec. 17	422	June 23	2·35	Sept. 10
Cochin ...	...	...	94·8	Mar. 13	66·8	Jan. 13	458	June 15	6·10	June 18
Coimbatore ...	...	...	100·4	April 12	57·5	Jan. 13	264	Aug. 9	1·11	June 19
Cuddapah ...	...	...	113·3	May 9	59·3	Dec. 23	...	...	2·36	Oct. 1
Kurnool ...	...	...	113·3	May 15	47·7	Dec. 22	...	...	2·40	Aug. 28
Madras ...	165·2	July 1	107·0	May 17	64·5	Dec. 22	305	May 14	3·04	Nov. 25
Madura ...	...	...	104·5	May 10	62·7	Jan. 13	168	Dec. 20	3·43	Nov. 2
Mangalore ...	...	...	93·8	April 28	65·5	Dec. 22	216	June 16	9·92	June 18
Masulipatam ...	...	...	114·2	May 18	59·2	Dec. 18	552	June 23	1·30	Oct. 18
Mercara ...	...	...	91·0	April 15	53·7	Dec. 6	453	Dec. 15	5·12	July 10
Negapatam ...	...	...	105·7	May 7	68·0	Jan. 16	480	Nov. 6	2·95	Dec. 15
Rajahmundry ...	...	...	112·1	May 17	55·9	Dec. 18	...	...	4·95	Oct. 3
Salem ...	...	...	104·4	April 1	58·0	Dec. 23	312	July 10	5·14	Oct. 18
Secunderabad ...	...	...	112·3	May 15	49·7	Dec. 18	456	July 12	3·83	July 28
Tinnevely ...	...	...	105·0	May 21	64·9	Jan. 13	360	June 25	2·45	Nov. 27
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	106·2	May 30	63·9	Dec. 22	365	Aug. 12	3·32	Sept. 17
Wellington ...	...	...	81·7	May 18	36·2	Dec. 13	280	June 23	2·53	April 16

The total expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 15,471.

Expenditure.

Government Architecture. (1897-98.)

Very little progress was made in the construction of the Observatory buildings at Kodaikanal, as the plan of the building was under revision by the Astronomer Royal. Foundations, however, were excavated. This work and other connected buildings were handed over to the Consulting Architect in February 1898. The construction of the residence for the Astronomer at Kodaikanal was in progress. Walls had been raised 8 feet, doors and windows and most of the roofing was prepared in Madras and taken up to site, and quarters for his second assistant were completed, and sites for writers' quarters and huts for peons had been levelled and building materials collected. The construction of new stables for horses of the General Post Office, Madras, was completed and handed over to the department in June 1897. An estimate, aggregating Rs. 26,040, for the construction of quarters for servants at the Government House, Guindy, was sanctioned in September 1896, and the work completed in December 1897. The work of adding an upper storey to the Military Secretary's bungalow, Government House, Guindy, was completed in December 1897. Property rooms for the new Law Courts, Madras, the construction of a new Police station at Kilpauk and apothecary's day and night rooms over outpatients' dispensary in the General Hospital were also completed during the year under report. The new Law College building was completed as also the Connemara Library and connected buildings in Madras. The tower, which was condemned, has been demolished and the carriage porch and covered ways to take its place has been put in hand. The apparatus for providing fittings and furnishing the Chemical Laboratory, Presidency College, was got out through the India Office and fitted up. The furniture was made up by the Public Works Workshops. The following minor additions were made to Government House, Madras:—The main gates at entrance on the Mount Road were moved back and ceilings were provided to the summer dining room and verandahs adjoining.

THE PRESS. (1897.)

The principal English newspapers published in the Madras Presidency in the year 1897 were the *Madras Mail*, the *Madras Times*, the *Madras Standard*, and the *Hindu*. Seven Tamil papers, 1 English and Tamil, 1 Telugu, 1 Telugu and Tamil, and 1 English and Telugu paper came into existence during the year. Including

these, the number of vernacular papers and periodicals of the Presidency, together with those of the Native States of Travancore and Cochin, supplied to the several translators to Government was 184, of which 38 were discontinued. The following table gives particulars of the 96 papers which were in circulation :—

	Class and particulars of publication.																								
	General and political.								Educational and literary.								Religious.								
	Published three a week.	Published twice a week.	Weekly.	Published three a month.	Published twice a month.	Monthly.	Published once in two months.	Quarterly.	Total.	Published twice a month.	Monthly.	Published three a month.	Weekly.	Published once in two months.	Quarterly.	Total.	Weekly.	Published three a month.	Published twice a month.	Monthly.	Published once in two months.	Quarterly.	Fortnightly.	Total.	Grand Total.
<i>Digloss.</i>																									
Tamil and English	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	7	10	
Telugu and English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	4	
Telugu and Tamil	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Tamil and Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Canarese and English.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
<i>Vernacular.</i>																									
Tamil	...	1	...	8	1	...	1	...	11	...	2	...	1	...	3	6	...	2	8	...	...	...	16	30	
Telugu	...	...	2	1	...	2	3	...	8	...	6	...	...	...	6	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	6	20	
Canarese	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	6	
Malayalam	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	6	...	1	1	...	1	3	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	6	15	
Hindustani	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	4	7	
Total	1	2	20	4	4	7	...	...	38	...	9	1	...	1	12	10	1	9	24	1	...	143	96		
Compare 1896	...	1	30	3	10	12	1	4	61	...	13	...	1	2	2	19	...	9	19	...	3	...	31	111	

NOTE.—One Telugu paper, the *Laxyer*, has not been included in this statement as particulars are not given.

As in the previous year, the papers with the largest circulation were the *Messenger of Truth* (English and Telugu, monthly, religious, 4,000) and the *Satyadutan* (Tamil, monthly, religious, 4,000). Excluding these, 6 Tamil, 2 Tamil and English, 2 Malayalam and 1 Canarese papers had a circulation of 1,000 or more.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY. (1897-98.)

THE whole of the field season was occupied with the extensive work at the well-known great temples of Conjeeveram. The largest and most important of the Dravidian temples were completely surveyed and lesser detail measurements taken from some of the others.

Work done during the year.

The Pallava architecture of the place was surveyed, plans and illustrations were drawn, and a report written several years ago. These latter temples represent the earliest-known Hindu structural architecture of the south, and are profusely sculptured. They are contemporary with, and in the same style as, the caves of the Seven Pagodas; and succeed, in point of time, the Buddhist structures of the northern districts. Previously—with one exception—they were open to visitors. The largest and most important is now closed except to Hindus, and the fine stone-sculptures are now completely coated with whitewash and plaster. The archaeological interest of the temple has been completely destroyed, and the only advantage is that the plaster—till it falls off—will act as a preservative to the carvings for a few hundreds of years longer than would otherwise have been the case.

Description of temples.

An illustrated volume on *Monumental Remains of the Dutch East India Company in Madras*, being No. XXV of the new Imperial Series of Archaeological Survey Reports, was published during the year. The letter-press was printed at the Madras Government Press. As it was found impossible to get the plates prepared in Madras they were produced in Calcutta.

Plates and photographs

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL FUNDS UNDER ACT V OF 1884.
(1897-98.)Local Boards
and Union
Pancháyats.

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 the 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 as *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 had 647 members against 667 in the previous year, the sanctioned maximum strength continuing to be 700. Of the total number, 79 were *ex-officio* members, 272 (77 officials and 195 non-officials) were nominated by Government and the remaining 296 (67 officials and 229 non-officials) were elected by the Taluk Boards, while in the previous year 78 were *ex-officio* members, 276 (85 officials and 191 non-officials) were nominated members and 313 (75 officials and 238 non-officials) elected members. Under the election rules in force, one-half of the sanctioned number of members of each District Board was elected by the Taluk Boards in all districts except the Nilgiris, where there are no Taluk Boards. The District Boards met altogether 237 times against 232 in the previous year and the average attendance of members at each meeting was 17 (5 officials and 12 non-officials) against 16 (5 officials and 11 non-officials) out of an average strength of 31 for each board. There were 80 Taluk Boards as in the previous year. Each of these boards consisted of the Revenue Divisional officer as *ex-officio* President and not less than 12 members who were appointed by Government. On the last day of the year, there were on these boards 1,122 members against 1,115 in the previous year, while the sanctioned maximum strength rose from 1,148 to 1,172. Of these, 289 were officials and 883 non-officials, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 300 and 815. The Taluk Boards met altogether 1,034 times or 13 less than in 1896-97 and each meeting was, as in that year, attended, on an average, by 8 members (2 officials and 6 non-officials) out of an average strength of 14 for each board. The powers of re-appointing the members of Taluk Boards originally appointed by Government and of accepting the resignations of the 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 Pancháyats working under them. There were in all 376 unions or 9 more than in the previous year, and the affairs of each were administered by a pancháyat consisting of not less than five members, the headmen of the revenue villages included in the unions being *ex-officio* members, while the other members 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 1898 the pancháyats consisted of 3,551 members against 3,433 on the corresponding day of the previous year. Of these, 840 were village officers, 281 other officials and 2,430 non-officials against 802 village officers, 295 other officials and 2,336 non-officials in

the previous year. The pancháyats held altogether 4,938 meetings against 4,962 in 1896-97. As usual, their work was restricted to the carrying out of sanitary arrangements in the villages within their jurisdiction, although in some cases the management of elementary schools, choultries and markets was also 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.

The cess on land was, as in the previous year, levied at two annas per rupee of the assessment in Malabar and the 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 Gódvári at 285 places or two more than in the previous year. House-tax was levied in 374 unions against 366 in 1896-97 at the maximum rates in 238 unions, at three-fourths rates in 50, at two-thirds rates in 7, at half rates in 76 and at one-third rates in the remaining 3. The receipts of the year under the several heads are compared below with those of 1896-97:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Opening balance ...	RS. 20,08,963	RS. 16,83,800
Receipts under debt heads ...	4,24,166	4,07,516
Grants from Provincial funds ...	5,32,343	3,15,143
Contributions from Special funds ...	336	296
Revenue from rates and taxes ...	59,22,242	63,66,768
Fees collected in Local Fund schools and training institutions ...	2,15,247	2,15,018
Contributions from municipal councils and private individuals ...	96,491	68,767
Income from endowments ...	4,54,897	4,73,072
Miscellaneous receipts ...	5,77,991	5,81,060
Total ...	1,02,32,676	1,01,21,440

Of the sum of Rs. 3,15,143 shown as grants from Provincial Funds, Rs. 1,62,198 were contributed for public works, Rs. 92,958 for schools, Rs. 7,118 for hospitals and dispensaries, Rs. 33,850 for choultries, Rs. 19,000 for general purposes and Rs. 19 were refunded from Provincial to Local Funds, being the excess amount credited to the former in the previous year. Grants for public works were paid to the Bellary District Board for the maintenance of the Raman-drug roads (Rs. 4,700); to the Gódvári District Board for the upkeep of the portion of the great northern trunk road lying within the Agency tracts (Rs. 600); to the Malabar District Board for the improvement and maintenance of the Calicut-Vayittiri-Gudalur road and the reconstruction of the Talipoya bridge (Rs. 20,000); to the Wynaad Taluk Board (Malabar as a moiety of the cost of repairing the dead-houses attached to the Local Fund hospitals of Vayittiri and Manantoddy (Rs. 6); to the Nilgiri District Board for communications (Rs. 81,000), and to the Tanjore District Board as a moiety of the net profits of the Máyavaram-Muttupet Railway for the twelve months ending with December 1897 (Rs. 55,892). With the exception of Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 1,272, respectively, paid to the Vellore Taluk Board for the support of the Yeomiah and Muhammadan Orphan schools 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 Langarkhána fund to the Ránipéttai Taluk Board (North Arcot) for the maintenance of the Ránipéttai hospital, Rs. 2,032 to the Rajahmundry Taluk Board (Gódvári) being the arrears of contribution due by the Public Works Department towards the maintenance of the hospital at Dowlaishweram during the last three years; Rs. 200 to the Local Boards in Madura towards the cost of medicines supplied to the Kodaikánal hospital (Rs. 120) and of treating the Police sick at Ramnad (Rs. 80); Rs. 2,640 to the Tanjore District Board for the maintenance of the Raja-Mirasidar hospital at Tanjore; and Rs. 180 to the Vizagapatam District Board towards the cost of the District Medical

and Sanitary officers establishment. The Local Boards in Anantapur, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Kurnool, Madura, the Nilgiris, Salem, Tanjore and Tinnevely were, as usual, paid grants amounting to Rs. 33,850 in lieu of lands originally assigned for the upkeep of choultries by their founders and subsequently resumed by Government. The District Board of the Nilgiris was paid a contribution of Rs. 18,000 for general purposes in consideration of the smallness of its revenue, and the Salem District Board received Rs. 1,000 for starting the Yercaud union on a sound basis. The sum of Rs. 296 shown as contribution 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 rose by Rs. 4,44,526 being the net result of an increase of Rs. 4,44,018 under land-cess, and Rs. 31,538 under house-tax and of a decrease of Rs. 31,030 under tolls. The increase under land-cess was the net result of an increase of Rs. 5,73,876 in 13 districts and a decrease of Rs. 1,29,858 in the remaining 8. The increase was due chiefly to the realization of the heavy arrears which were outstanding at the beginning of the year, while the decrease which occurred mainly in Tanjore has not been explained. The enhanced receipts under house-tax were the result chiefly of the imposition of the tax in 8 additional unions. The decrease under tolls was made up of Rs. 27,586 in the revenue realised from Local Fund toll-gates and of Rs. 3,444 in the contributions paid by Municipal Councils as the Local Fund share of the tolls collected by them. The decrease in the former case occurred chiefly in Chingleput and Kistna. In Chingleput it was due partly to a reduction in the number of toll-gates and partly to the smaller bids obtained for some of the gates, while in Kistna the decrease in the lease amounts is attributed to the loss sustained by the contractors in the previous year, and to the unfavourable character of the season in the upland taluks. The decrease under contributions from Municipal Councils was small and calls for no remarks.

Expenditure. The charges of the year under the several heads are compared below with those of the previous year :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	RS.	RS.
Public works	36,19,160	35,29,227
Public works establishments including tolls and ferries and bungalows	6,09,830	6,13,122
Tools and plant	38,766	40,191
Contributions to Provincial funds, municipalities, &c. ...	1,27,207	99,253
Education	11,33,775	10,95,782
Medical and sanitary purposes, &c.	18,12,606	18,73,480
General establishments and contingencies, &c. ...	6,38,513	5,40,462
Investments	1,16,942	2,07,600
Charges under debt heads	4,42,221	3,93,943
Total ...	85,38,876	83,93,060
Balance ...	16,93,800	17,28,380
Grand Total ...	1,02,32,676	1,01,21,440

Of the total outlay on public works, Rs. 6,47,118 were spent on the construction of roads, bridges, school houses, dispensaries, markets, &c., and Rs. 28,82,109 on the maintenance of the existing works.

Roads. 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	...	...	673	14,637
2. Arcot, North	7	857	1,498	1,50,149
3. Arcot, South	...	...	1,100	1,08,425
4. Bellary	...	871	500	56,752
5. Canara, South	...	...	1,087	64,352
6. Chingleput	5½	1,646	730	1,08,853
7. Coimbatore	3	1,007	1,636	1,80,168
8. Cuddapah	5	698	1,193	56,766
9. Ganjam	2	791	753	1,26,317
10. Gōdāvari	9	21,239	856	96,390
11. Kistna	18	46,581	802	2,16,971
12. Kurnool	1	155	630	53,279
13. Madura	3	4,101	1,207	1,86,102
14. Malabar	5	500	1,420	1,80,447
15. Nellore	...	...	573	1,31,914
16. The Nilgiris	...	...	574	86,611
17. Salem	4	749	1,692	1,36,325
18. Tanjore	3	27,885	1,694	1,64,360
19. Tinnevely	1	28	952	1,54,706
20. Trichinopoly	1½	1,506	705	1,05,919
21. Vizagapatam	13	3,264	935	1,31,289
Total ...	80½	1,11,878	21,210	24,90,812

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.

The number of hospitals and dispensaries maintained by the Local Boards was 131 and 226, respectively, against 134 and 225 in the previous year and the cost of their maintenance was Rs. 5,62,584 against Rs. 5,55,924. In these institutions, 2,573,054 patients were treated against 2,601,787. Excluding 10 nurses in Cuddapah who attended 572 cases of labour, there were 210 trained midwives employed by the Local Boards at a cost of Rs. 26,438 and they attended in all 13,311 cases of labour, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 202 midwives maintained at a cost of Rs. 25,651 who attended 13,518 cases. The vaccine staff employed by the District Boards consisted of 51 Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, and 688 vaccinators, including probationers, who performed 1,066,287 operations against 1,068,430 in 1896-97. Besides this, the medical subordinates attached to the Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries operated on 16,210 persons against 14,959 in the previous year. The total number of operations thus amounted to 1,082,497, of which 962,223 or 89 per cent. were successful, while in the previous year 1,033,389 operations were performed, of which 971,651 or 90 per cent. were successful. The cost of each successful operation by the Local Fund vaccinators rose from annas 3-5 to annas 3-8. Vaccination was, as in the previous year, conducted exclusively with animal lymph.

Medical institutions and vaccination.

The expenditure on sanitation was Rs. 5,26,972 against Rs. 5,32,977 in 1896-97, as detailed below :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	RS.	RS.
Improvement of water-supply	1,12,036	1,13,358
Improvement of village sites	33,246	31,058
Conservancy establishments	3,23,712	3,35,654
Arrangements at fairs and festivals	37,135	19,081
Other sanitary outlay	26,848	27,821
Total ...	5,32,977	5,26,972

The balance in favour of the Railway Guarantee fund in the Tanjore district, at the beginning of the year was Rs. 5,66,000 in Government securities and Rs. 1,62,186 in cash. A sum of Rs. 27,605, being a moiety of the expenditure incurred

Miscellaneous.

by the Public Works Department on the Máyavaram-Muttupet Railway in 1896-97, was paid to Government and Rs. 2,00,000 were invested in Government securities. The District Board derived a net profit of Rs. 55,892 from the working of the Railway during the twelve months ending December 1897, which represents 4.5 per cent. on the capital outlay. The balance in favour of this fund at the end of the year was Rs. 7,70,100 in Government securities and Rs. 1,53,609 in cash.

Education.

Information regarding the progress of education in Local Fund areas has been furnished in Chapter VII.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MUFASSAL. (1897-98.)

General.

The number of municipalities administered under Act IV of 1884 continued to be 58. On the 31st March 1898 the municipal councils of these towns consisted of 868 members. Of these, 58 were *ex-officio* members, 443 were nominated by Government, and 367 were elected by the rate-payers, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 58, 489 and 386. Including those elected, 192 were official members and 676 were non-officials against 203 and 730, respectively, in 1896-97. Classified according to race, there were 141 European or Eurasian and 727 native members against 149 and 784, respectively, in the previous year. Seven councils, namely, those of Adóni, Ellore, Masulipatam, Vániyambádi, Sríviliputtúr, Tinnevely and Srírangam consisted entirely of natives. The total number of meetings held by the municipal councils was 1,710, or 74 more than in 1896-97; but the average attendance at each meeting fell from 9 to 8.8. As in the previous year, the elective system of appointing councillors was in force in 34 municipalities. Of these 31 were divided into wards for electoral purposes, while in the remaining three, the councillors were elected by the town as a whole. 22 other municipalities to which the elective franchise was extended did not exercise the privilege during the year. The right of electing their own chairmen was restored to the councils of Trichinopoly and Conjeeveram, so that the number of councils which enjoyed this privilege on the 31st March 1898 was 39, or two more than in 1896-97.

Receipts.

The receipts from the several sources are compared below with those of the previous year :—

Receipts.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Actuals, 1897-98.
	RS.	RS.
Balance brought forward ...	9,47,330	10,85,636
Tax on buildings and lands ...	6,82,437	7,09,610
Water-tax on buildings and lands ...	63,397	97,137
Tax on vehicles, animals and carts ...	1,67,452	1,68,525
Tax on arts ...	2,53,768	1,92,282
Tax on private, menial and domestic male servants ...	...	561
Tolls ...	3,73,922	3,58,951
Realizations under Special Acts ...	6,458	10,357
Rent of lands, buildings, &c., and sale-proceeds of lands, &c. ...	56,743	66,633
Conservancy receipts ...	27,842	26,281
Fees and revenue from educational institutions ...	1,10,440	1,16,256
Do. medical institutions ...	9,386	10,255
Income from markets and slaughter-houses ...	1,80,119	1,89,455
License fees ...	36,923	35,323
Other fees ...	29,109	36,316
Fines under Municipal and other Acts ...	29,513	32,768
Interest on investments and premium on loans ...	12,136	18,683
Grants and contributions from Government ...	4,99,294	2,86,403
Do. Local Boards ...	86,835	98,527
Do. other bodies ...	30,797	32,905
Recoveries for services to private individuals ...	91,041	1,02,603
Miscellaneous ...	15,269	14,692
Sale-proceeds of Government securities and realizations of Sinking fund ...	3,420	1,01,679
Loans ...	3,78,000	1,18,380
Advances recovered ...	63,008	96,525
Total receipts ...	32,07,309	29,21,107
Total, including balance ...	41,54,639	40,06,743

* This is Rs. 16 less than the closing balance of 1896-97 as shown in that year's accounts, the difference being due to corrections made after audit.

There was a decrease of Rs. 2,86,202 in the total receipts, which was most noticeable under grants from Government and loans, and was partly counter-balanced by an increase under sale-proceeds of Government securities.

The incidence of Municipal taxation per head of the population was As. 14-4 including tolls and As. 11-0 excluding them, against As. 14-6 and As. 11-0, respectively, in 1896-97. Taxation including tolls was, as usual, heaviest in Ootacamund (Rs. 3-8-10) and Coonoor (Rs. 3-5-5) and lowest in Sríviliputtúr (As. 6-10).

The charges under the several heads are compared below with those of the previous year :—

Charges.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Actuals, 1897-98.
	RS.	RS.
Grant I—Public works—		
Roads ...	2,90,708	2,69,787
Buildings ...	1,31,105	1,63,032
Miscellaneous public improvements ...	7,531	3,350
Drainage ...	74,631	42,416
Water-supply ...	5,03,913	5,23,676
Establishment ...	28,712	29,990
Tools and plant and other stores ...	3,900	4,508
Contributions for Public works ...	9,108	4,340
Total ...	10,49,608	10,41,099
Grant II—Education ...	3,38,410	3,42,801
Grant III—Medical services and sanitation—		
Hospitals and dispensaries ...	2,80,115	2,87,710
Vaccination ...	23,356	23,228
Registration of births and deaths ...	15,774	15,104
Conservancy, road-cleaning and road-watering ...	6,09,655	6,67,555
Contributions ...	20,349	23,344
Total ...	9,49,249	10,16,941
Grant IV—Lighting and miscellaneous purposes—		
Lighting ...	1,22,736	1,12,766
Markets and slaughter-houses ...	12,584	12,033
Choultrys and travellers' bungalows ...	20,089	22,335
Avenues ...	7,716	7,042
Public garden, survey of land, fire and other charges ...	77,521	1,03,403
Total ...	2,40,646	2,57,579
Grant V—Supervision and management ...	2,04,915	2,17,264
Repayment of loans ...	36,408	51,915
Interest on debt ...	49,073	65,106
Advances ...	90,161	4,89,588
Refunds ...	8,217	19,250
Pensions and gratuities ...	1,233	1,040
Investments ...	1,00,067	122
Total ...	30,68,987	35,02,705
Closing balance ...	10,85,652	5,04,038
Total, including balance ...	41,54,639	40,06,743

There was an increase of Rs. 4,33,718 in the total charges, which occurred chiefly under medical services and sanitation and advances. Of the total expenditure on public works, Rs. 2,69,787 or 75.2 per cent. of the revenue from tolls were spent on the construction and repair of municipal roads.

The water-supply schemes of Conjeeveram and Kurnool were completed during the year, while those of Cocanada, Tirupati and Vizagapatam were in progress. A water-supply scheme for Tuticorin and drainage schemes for Cuddapah and Ootacamund were under the consideration of Government at the close of the year.

Education in municipalities has been dealt with in Chapter VII.

Medical.

In each municipality there were one or more hospitals or dispensaries, towards the maintenance of which a contribution was in most cases received from local funds. In these institutions 24,733 in-patients and 1,310,245 out-patients were treated against 22,092 and 1,272,608, 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. 1,12,766 against Rs. 1,22,736 in the previous year.

Miscellaneous.

The amount of public debt outstanding against the several municipalities on the 31st March 1898 was Rs. 15,03,825, towards the repayment of which a sinking fund of Rs. 44,000 had been formed.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MADRAS TOWN. (1897-98.)

Financial.

The receipts and charges of the Madras Municipality during the year are shown below:—

Receipts.		Charges.	
	RS.		RS.
Opening balance	4,78,731	Public works	7,97,242
Municipal rates and taxes	10,28,357	Education	11,890
Revenue derived from municipal property, &c.	2,92,960	Sanitation and medical services	3,83,109
Grants and contributions	32,541	Miscellaneous municipal purposes	1,90,102
Miscellaneous	34,647	Supervision and management	32,634
Extraordinary and debt	1,28,124	Repayment of debt	54,770
Advances recovered	13,613	Interest on loans	1,51,065
	15,30,242	Advances recoverable	5,185
		Refunds of other than current collections	6,189
		Pensions and gratuities	11,391
			17,03,577
		Closing balance	3,05,396
Grand Total	20,08,973	Grand Total	20,08,973

The revenue and receipts, inclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 5,99,493 and a suspense of Rs. 36,216, amounted to Rs. 20,35,603 in 1896-97, and the charges were Rs. 15,56,877 with a suspense of Rs. 21,002. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 2-4-4 against Rs. 1-15-2 in 1896-97.

New works—Communications.

Culvert No. 2 in Cook's Road was constructed and the sides of Erukencherry Road were fenced with rail. Land for the improvement of Avadanum Paupier Lane was acquired. An over-bridge at Elephant Gate for foot-passengers was in course of construction by the Madras Railway Company, towards which the Municipality contributed Rs. 3,200 during the year.

Buildings.

The foundations of the Moore Market and the rubbish destructor (incinerator) were completed departmentally and their superstructures were put in the hands of the masonry contractor. Two small cinerators—one at Rayapuram and another at Kistnampet—were constructed. The construction of a shed for the material depot store-keeper, Cook's Road, and a shed for the fire-engine at Rayapuram, timber and firewood licensing station at Ennur, the erection of two bathing fountains in Mylapur, the addition of a new engine shed to the pumping station at DeMellow's Road, and the extension of the tapir shed in the People's Park were completed during the year. Lands were acquired for a latrine in Dasamuthu Parcherry and for cholera sheds at Perambur. Two latrines in Cooty Parcherry and two in Narayanappa Naik's garden are in course of construction. Nos. 1 and 2 cottages, Delivery channel, are being reconstructed.

Drainage.

The drainage works at Mylapur have been nearly completed and pipes are being received for the Sydenham's Road and Ice House Road drains. A 12-inch stoneware pipe connecting the old drain running through Rayapuram Barracks with No. 2 sewer and a 6-inch masonry drain in Kennet's Lane, Fifth Division, were completed during the year. A 9-inch masonry drain in Narayanappa Naik's garden in course of construction.

During the year 1,864 yards of pipes were laid and 26 fountains, 9 valves, 31 stop-cocks, 17 hydrants and 8 meters were fixed against 20,169 yards of pipes, 96 fountains, 63 valves, 115 stop-cocks, 83 hydrants and 36 meters in 1896-97. An estimate for the improvement of the water-supply amounting to nearly 16 lakhs was forwarded to Government in July 1897.

During the year 3½ miles of unmetalled roads were metalled for the first time and 23·22 miles were re-metalled. The cost exclusive of rolling was Rs. 67,885, or Rs. 2,924 a mile, as compared with 19·29 miles at Rs. 3,230 a mile in the preceding year. The double culvert at the junction of Royapettah High Road and Sullivan Street, culvert No. 1 in Wall Tax Road, culvert No. 3 in Cook's Road and the culvert and parapet walls in Nungambakum High Road were repaired. The Napier Bridge was tested with a load of 55½ tons on each span. The greatest deflection was ½ inch. Slight repairs were carried out, but the bridge is very much out of repairs and cannot last for many years.

During the year the vaccination shed at Chintadripet, No. 3 cottage, Delivery channel, the Municipal office premises, the latrine in the back of grain bazaars, Wall Tax Road, conservator's shed at Red Hills, the cart-stand in Elephant Gate Bridge Road and the pumping stations were repaired and the ground at Chulai cart depot was metalled.

The drains in Peter's Road, Ice House Road and Strahan's Road, the silt traps in Wall Tax Road and the outfall channel were repaired during the year.

On the 1st of April 1897, the level of the Red Hills lake stood at 41·83 and on 31st March 1898 at 40·53. There was no pumping during the year. The lowest level 36·97 was reached on 16th August 1897, the pumping level being 35·50. The quantity of water supplied to the city was 479,789,325 cubic feet in 1897-98 against 450,768,294 cubic feet in the preceding year.

The expenditure on education was Rs. 11,890, made up of Rs. 1,140 for establishment, Rs. 62 for contingencies and Rs. 10,688 for grants paid to poor schools. There were 13 secondary schools with 2,189 pupils and 137 primary schools with 7,739 pupils at the close of the year.

For the upkeep of the Triplicane Hospital and the Black Town Dispensary Rs. 12,649 and Rs. 7,286 were, respectively, spent during the year against Rs. 13,418 and Rs. 7,860 in 1896-97. 1,353 in-patients and 28,280 out-patients were treated in the former and 47,305 out-patients in the latter.

The usual contribution of Rs. 20,000 on account of hospitals and Rs. 6,378 for the Medical College against Rs. 5,298 in 1896-97 were paid to Government. The monthly contribution of Rs. 66-10-8 to St. Thomé Dispensary and Rs. 20 to St. Thomas' Convent and the annual grant of Rs. 200 for medicines for the dispensary and Rs. 500 to the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital were continued during the year. A special grant of Rs. 2,500 was sanctioned by the Commissioners to the Native Infirmary during the year.

Out of 33,082 cases vaccinated in 1897-98, 30,426 or 96·76 were successful against 24,813 or 95·96 out of 27,021 in 1896-97. In the year 15,323 children were vaccinated with a success of 15,083 or 99·70 against 12,929 or 99·36 out of 13,129 children vaccinated in 1896-97. The total cost of vaccination was Rs. 11,579 or Rs. 5-1 against Rs. 11,759 or Rs. 6 per case of successful vaccination in 1896-97.

The total number of births registered in 1897 was 18,702 or 41·3 per mille per annum against 18,684 or 41·2 in 1896. The number of deaths was 16,086 or 35·5 against 17,131 or 37·8 in 1896, the mean of the decade being 39·7.

There were 2 deaths from plague—one imported from Poona, the other the result of direct inoculation from the first at the post mortem.

The expenditure under this head was Rs. 3,14,426 against Rs. 3,38,914 in 1896-97.

The receipt under this head was Rs. 36,583 against Rs. 27,896 in the preceding year.

Lighting. The total cost of maintenance was Rs. 64,981 in 1897-98 against Rs. 68,647 in 1896-97. The number of lamps on 31st March 1898 was 5,837 against 5,754 on 31st March 1897.

Fire. The expenditure under this head was Rs. 10,406 against Rs. 8,715 in the preceding year. There were 9 fires in the year.

Contribution—General. The usual contribution of Rs. 50,000 was made to Provincial Funds for general purposes.

Supervision and management. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 92,633, or 6.05 per cent. of the total revenue and receipts of Rs. 15,30,242.

Repayment of debts. The progress made towards the liquidation of loans is exhibited below:—

Loans.	Amount of loans.	Balance on 31st March 1897.		Receipts during 1897-98.		Total.		Payments during 1897-98.		Balance on 31st March 1898.	
		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 1890-73	14,30,000	Rs. 7,04,20	Rs. 67 9 4	Rs. 28,100	Rs. 28,600 0 0	Rs. 8,22,300	Rs. 28,667 0 4	Rs. 28,633 3 11	Rs. 8,22,500	Rs. 14 5 5	
Debtenture loan of 1879	20,000	8,500	23 3 1	700	723 0 4	8,900	756 3 5	696 8 0	8,900	50 11 5	
Water-supply extension loan of 1882	2,50,000	95,400	98 0 4	8,200	8,017 12 6	1,03,600	8,115 12 10	8,061 11 1	1,03,800	54 1 9	
Black Town drainage loan of 1883	1,00,000	38,200	32 10 0	3,200	3,201 2 1	41,400	3,233 12 1	3,143 10 6	41,400	55 1 7	
Black Town drainage loan of 1883	3,00,000	1,01,700	34 7 8	9,300	9,562 7 8	1,11,000	9,506 14 11	9,555 2 2	1,11,000	91 12 9	
Black Town drainage loan of 1883	3,00,000	77,500	45 4 11	8,500	8,509 2 8	86,000	8,605 7 2	8,516 11 9	86,000	88 11 5	
Black Town drainage loan of 1887	1,00,000	7,700	50 6 3	1,100	1,090 8 11	8,800	1,140 15 2	1,083 4 1	8,800	82 11 1	
Black Town drainage loan of 1883	1,50,000	10,800	50 5 4	1,500	1,544 0 8	11,800	1,594 5 10	1,503 14 0	11,800	90 7 10	
Black Town drainage loan of 1889	1,50,000	8,900	102 15 0	1,600	1,524 3 7	10,500	1,627 2 7	1,581 15 6	10,500	45 3 1	
Water-works loan of 1889	20,000	1,100	59 15 11	300	210 2 5	1,400	310 2 4	300 4 3	1,400	9 14 1	
Black Town drainage loan of 1890	50,000	2,500	70 0 8	500	489 0 4	3,000	559 1 0	493 4 7	3,000	63 12 5	
Water-works loan of 1895	4,00,000	5,700	79 12 5	3,200	3,303 1 10	8,900	3,382 14 3	3,293 5 7	8,900	84 8 8	
Market loan of 1897	1,00,000			800	863 15 5	800	863 15 5	794 12 2	800	89 3 3	
Total	33,70,000	11,51,400	759 10 6	67,000	67,694 9 10	12,18,400	68,454 4 4	67,642 11 7	12,18,400	811 8 9	

Interest on loans. Rs. 1,51,065 were paid during the year against Rs. 1,53,805 in 1896-97.

Pensions and gratuities. Rs. 11,391 were paid against Rs. 6,198 in the previous year.

ECCELESIASTICAL. (1897-98.)

General. On the 31st March 1898 the number of clergymen in the diocese of Madras was 258, or 7 less than in the previous year. Of these, 34 were Government chaplains, 16 were Europeans and Eurasians employed in education, or ministering to European congregations, or retired, 44 were European missionaries, 152 were Native clergymen with spiritual or educational charges, and 12 were otherwise employed, or retired. There were 12 deaths against 5 in the preceding year. Six chaplains and 6 missionaries were absent on furlough on the 31st March 1898. Three chaplains, 1 European missionary and 5 Native clergymen were newly appointed.

Ordinations. Four ordinations were held, at which 1 European and 1 Native deacon were ordained priests, and 4 Native Christians were ordained deacons.

Confirmations. The number of persons confirmed during the year fell from 3,521 to 1,822, of whom 402 were Europeans and Eurasians and 1,420 Natives.

Visitations. The Bishop visited during the year Calicut, Cochin, Cannanore, Mangalore, Tellicherry, Vayittiri, Manantoddy, Malapuram, Nellore, Cuddapah, Gooty, Bellary, Kurnool, Nandyal, Mutyalpad, Jammalamadugu, Kalsapad and several small stations.

Voluntary contributions. Offertories and other voluntary gifts made through the clergy by Europeans and Eurasians in church or otherwise amounted to Rs. 1,38,734 against Rs. 1,50,103 in the previous year.

STATIONERY DEPOT. (1897-98.)

The subjoined abstract shows the total receipts and issues of the year as compared with those of the previous year:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Value of stock at the beginning of the year	Rs. 3,47,647	Rs. 2,75,211
Value of stores received	5,32,345	7,96,402
Value of stores issued	8,79,992	10,71,613
Value of stock at the end of the year	2,75,211	3,52,992

The increase in stores received from the Secretary of State (Rs. 1,36,328) was chiefly due to complete compliance with the stationery office indent on the Secretary of State for India, that in Europe articles purchased locally (Rs. 6,396) to the purchase of type-writers and their appurtenances to the aggregate value of Rs. 7,116, and that in country articles purchased locally and received from other departments (Rs. 1,07,490) to the large quantities of printing and other papers obtained to meet the balances due on the indents for 1897-98 complied with during the year under report.

1,014 indents were received and complied with during the year against 710 in 1896-97, and the total value of issues amounted to Rs. 7,18,621 against Rs. 6,04,781 or Rs. 1,13,840 more than in the previous year. The details are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Departments.	Issues in 1896-97.	Issues in 1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.	Issues for 1896-97.	Issues for 1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Imperial	Rs. 10,119	Rs. 13,909	Rs. 3,790	Rs. ...	Rs. 14,172	Rs. 10,796	Rs. ...	Rs. 3,376
Provincial—								
Land revenue	2,07,378	2,32,037	24,659	...	2,08,604	2,22,238	13,544	...
Salt	27,466	34,202	6,736	...	32,894	34,592	1,698	...
Stamps	312	13,768	13,476	...	394	381	...	...
Customs	1,095	1,018	...	77	873	623	...	250
Forest	11,271	13,703	2,432	...	10,511	12,958	2,447	...
Registration	59,168	87,913	28,725	...	64,661	73,785	9,124	...
General administration	23,019	38,301	15,282	...	21,756	28,531	6,775	...
Law and Justice (Judicial)	42,253	37,111	...	5,142	20,046	47,345	18,299	...
Do. (Jails)	2,983	1,779	...	1,204	2,690	1,695	...	995
Police	24,563	21,696	...	2,867	23,908	22,029	...	1,279
Marine	96	154	58	...	91	140	49	...
Educational	4,859	7,559	2,700	...	4,067	5,444	1,377	...
Eccelesiastical	224	174	...	50	213	294	81	...
Medical	7,364	9,211	1,847	...	9,216	5,867	...	3,349
Political	403	567	164	...	409	435	26	...
Scientific and other minor departments	2,984	2,535	...	449	2,802	2,329	...	473
Stationery and printing	49,429	65,010	15,581	...	50,587	57,039	6,452	...
Civil works	42,401	41,202	...	1,199	43,669	36,279	...	7,389
Army and military	33,667	33,639	...	28	33,422	30,786	...	2,536
Port fund	1,407	1,200	...	207	1,399	1,248	...	151
Total	5,42,362	6,42,709	1,11,600	11,223	5,41,301	5,84,638	59,872	16,535
Net	...	...	1,00,437	...	...	...	43,337	...
Sales	35,774	40,982	5,208	...	35,774	40,982	5,208	...
Adjustments	16,526	20,931	4,405	...	16,526	20,931	4,405	...
Total	6,04,781	7,18,621	1,25,063	11,223	6,07,773	6,57,347	69,485	19,911
Net	...	...	1,13,840	...	...	...	49,574	...

It will be seen that there was an increase of Rs. 59,872 and a decrease of Rs. 16,535 in the issues for 1897-98 under provincial, the net result being an advance of Rs. 43,337. The increases were chiefly on account of the Land Revenue and Judicial departments.

Country articles were purchased to the value of Rs. 3,60,357 against Rs. 3,09,125 in 1896-97, and the estimated savings amounted to Rs. 1,58,189 against Rs. 1,53,865 in the previous year.

Cash account. The total receipts and charges during the year were Rs. 37,372 and Rs. 4,55,197 against Rs. 52,215 and Rs. 4,04,167, respectively, in 1896-97. The increase under charges was chiefly due to the purchase of large quantities of printing papers to meet the demand of officers.

Consumption. There was an increase during the year in the consumption of printing, country and cartridge papers, black-ink powder, wax-cloth, tape, and twine, and a decrease in writing paper and red sealing wax. The value of rubber stamps, stamping ink, &c., was Rs. 7,130 against Rs. 5,307 in the previous year.

GOVERNMENT PRESS AND ITS BRANCH AT THE PENITENTIARY. (1897-98.)

Accounts. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 65,012 against Rs. 79,919, and the cash realizations to Rs. 32,448 against Rs. 36,695 in 1896-97. There was an increase under receipts for subscription to Indian Law Reports, and a decrease under printing and binding. Rs. 31,919 was remitted to the bank against Rs. 36,280 in the previous year. Under adjustments, the amount recovered was Rs. 33,092 against Rs. 43,639. The receipts under sale of manuals, forms, &c., paid into mufassal treasuries was less than that in the previous years. The budget grant was Rs. 2,53,510, which was supplemented by an additional grant of Rs. 5,700 for the payment of overtime allowances disallowed during 1896-97. Rs. 4,500 of this additional allotment was surrendered, and the total disbursements were Rs. 2,51,895 against Rs. 2,50,298, the increase being caused by the payment of the arrears of overtime allowances for the previous year. For the printing departments at the Government Press, there was an increase under earnings and salaries, overtime, and miscellaneous; for the binding department an increase under overtime; for the type foundry an increase under contingencies; and for the publication department an increase under contingencies. The apparent large increase under overtime was due to a stoppage of payment in May 1896 owing to objections taken to such payments, which were not withdrawn until August 1897, when payment of overtime, with arrears, was resumed. For the printing departments at the Penitentiary Branch Press, there was an increase under salaries and miscellaneous with a decrease under convict labour caused by one month's adjustment not being included in the official year; for the binding department a decrease under miscellaneous. The value of the plant was Rs. 4,36,050 against Rs. 3,76,418, and the cost of the plant received from England Rs. 6,822 against Rs. 8,191 in 1896-97. The usual quinquennial stock-taking and valuation of plant was completed early in the official year. The increase in value of Rs. 49,720 between the old book value and the market value is due to the system in force since the last stock-taking in 1891 of crediting all types manufactured in the press at actual cost price instead of at their market value. The total value of stores received rose from Rs. 67,547 to Rs. 83,113.

Printing. The following works were completed during the year:—Report on Agricultural Banks, vol. ii; Local Rules and Orders, vols. i and ii; Shakuntalam, vol. iii; Office Manual, Pay Branch; Orders of the Madras Police, vols. i and ii; Code containing Laws relating to Lunatics, 2nd edition; Clinical Manual, 4th edition; Code of Family Payments and Pensions; Report of the Monumental Remains of the Dutch East India Company; the Forest Manual; Report on Management of Indian Famine Relief Works, by T. Higham; List of Tombs and Monuments of Europeans, &c., in the Madras District; List of Statues, Monuments and Busts erected in Madras; List of Tombs and Monuments erected in Madras; History of the Buckingham Canal Project; List of Postal Establishments; Alphabetical List of Post Offices; List of Plants of Southern India; Land Surveying for Village Karnams (Tamil); Report, and Supplementary Report, of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund; Notes of Evidence on Famine Relief Works; List of Examinations conducted by the Board of Examiners; Rules for Preventing Collisions at Sea (in English and the several vernaculars). The Local Fund Code, vols. i and ii; the Madras Civil Medical Code; Report of the Famine of 1896 and 1897, vols. i and ii; Selection from the Records of Nayar Brigade of Travancore; and various other publications were in progress. Work was undertaken for 326 offices and

departments against 336 in the previous year. The cost for printing was Rs. 2,49,310-15-4 against Rs. 2,41,583-4-3 in the preceding year. Reduced to an equivalent of solid pica foolscap folio, there were 14,117 pages more and 187,753 impressions less than the preceding year. At the Government Press there was an increase of 14,118 pages and 1,089,463 impressions, and at the Penitentiary Branch there was a decrease of 1 page and 1,277,216 impressions, making a total decrease of 187,753 impressions and an increase of 14,117 pages. The matter set up and re-made up during the year is shown in the following statement:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	Difference.
<i>Government Press.</i>			
Original matter equal to foolscap pages ...	190,625	204,743	+ 14,118
Re-made up pages ...	14,260	15,838	+ 1,578
Impressions struck off ...	25,827,184	26,916,647	+ 1,089,463
<i>Penitentiary Press.</i>			
Original matter equal to foolscap pages ...	8,615	8,614	- 1
Impressions struck off ...	27,226,103	25,948,892	- 1,277,216

At the Government Press there was a decrease of 6 pies in the cost per page and of 1 anna and 2 pies in the cost per 1,000 impressions; at the Penitentiary Branch there was a decrease of 2 pies in the cost per page and an increase of 2 pies per 1,000 impressions. The cost of the binding department was Rs. 33,512-9-10 against Rs. 37,996-0-3 in 1896-97.

During the year one quadrat mould, 532 punches and 567 matrices were made, and 105 matrices were renewed. The outturn consisted of 21,834 lb. of English types, 4,344 lb. of vernacular types, 3,830 lb. of spaces, 15,227 lb. of quadrats, 10,759 lb. of leads, 3,690 lb. of quotations, 155 lb. of clumps, 95 lb. of cheques, and 2,330 lb. of stereoplates. The expenditure was Rs. 18,378-8-2 against Rs. 18,656-1-10 in 1896-97. The metal used for casting cost 2 annas per lb., being 1½ pies less than in 1896-97; the average cost of types, &c., cast was 4 annas and 1½ pies per lb., being 2½ pies per lb. more than last year. The cost of production per lb. for each size of type varied from 3 annas 9 pies for great primer to 9 annas for nonpareil, and for quadrats from 2 annas 6 pies to 6 annas 6 pies, for leads 2 annas 9 pies, for quotations 2 annas 9 pies, and for cheques 3 annas 6 pies.

The strength of the establishment on the 31st March 1898 was 1,217 or 3 more than that on the corresponding date in 1897. At the Government Press the average monthly earnings of compositors were Rs. 15-1-5 against Rs. 13-7-6, while those at the Penitentiary Press were Rs. 8-12-2 against Rs. 8-0-6 in 1896-97.

The following statement shows the value of the work done and the expenditure as compared with the figures of the preceding year:—

Expenditure.	1897-98.	1896-97.	Cost of work done.	1897-98.	1896-97.
<i>Government Press.</i>					
Printing ...	Rs. 1,90,571 9 7	Rs. 1,82,967 3 0	To cost of printing work done.	Rs. 2,22,090 14 8	Rs. 2,13,530 4 8
Binding ...	22,989 13 3	25,263 6 10	To cost of binding work done.	23,882 7 3	26,178 3 1
Type foundry ...	17,532 4 3	17,754 14 0	To cost of types, &c., cast.	18,378 8 2	18,656 1 10
Publication, &c. ...	2,581 3 4	2,843 10 9	To cost incurred in attending sales, for despatch of official reports and publications, and for checking bills.	2,581 3 4	2,843 10 9
Miscellaneous ...	33,258 3 0	32,379 1 9			
<i>Penitentiary Branch.</i>					
Printing ...	24,753 15 9	25,345 5 2	To cost of printing work done.	27,220 0 8	28,052 15 7
Binding ...	9,717 13 8	11,993 14 8	To cost of binding work done.	9,630 2 7	11,817 13 7
Miscellaneous ...	2,378 5 10	2,531 9 4	To cost of dealwood boxes and packing materials.	1,044 6 1	959 10 6
Total ...	3,04,827 10 9	3,02,038 12 0	Total ...	3,04,827 10 9	3,02,038 12 0

* Excluding exchange compensation allowance (Rs. 1,664-4-10), and travelling allowance (Rs. 108-10-0).

LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS. (1897.)

The financial results of the Lawrence Asylum Press, Madras, during 1897 are compared below with those of 1896 :—

Years.	Opening cash balance.		Receipts.		Disbursements.		Outturn of work including books on commission sale, &c.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
1896	22,067	15 11	1,83,839	5 11	1,76,233	9 0	66,594	6 9
1897	7,605	12 11	1,75,500	8 11	1,52,679	11 0	78,736	15 5

The total value of work done for Government in 1897 was Rs. 28,692-9-4 against Rs. 13,001-2-4 in 1896.

DISTRICT PRESSES. (1897-98.)

The following statement shows the value of work turned out by the several District Presses and the receipts and charges compared with those of the previous year :—

Districts.	1896-97.			1897-98.		
	Estimate of the value of work done.	Receipts.	Charges.	Estimate of the value of work done.	Receipts.	Charges.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjām	3,418	484	3,537	2,873	274	3,476
Vizagapatam	3,386	193	2,322	2,796	268	2,320
Gōdāvari	4,523	1,061	3,168	3,963	1,379	2,792
Kistna	3,973	794	2,858	4,021	660	3,156
Nellore	3,270	564	2,491	3,260	193	2,591
Cuddapah	3,584	442	2,381	3,119	370	2,651
Anantapur	5,092	488	3,530	3,644	293	2,989
Bellary	5,656	919	3,062	4,636	927	2,658
Kurnool	3,557	1,020	2,868	4,688	1,102	3,752
Chingleput	3,878	1,022	3,121	4,211	444	2,443
North Arcot	6,029	2,156	3,937	5,989	1,853	3,313
South Arcot	3,526	550	3,274	3,820	480	3,065
Tanjore	5,949	2,321	4,498	6,587	1,206	3,995
Trichinopoly	4,023	1,124	2,871	4,899	686	2,333
Madura	3,779	2,518	3,204	5,834	2,021	3,674
Tinnevely	4,001	2,009	2,675	4,341	1,000	2,315
Coimbatore	2,933	756	2,753	4,571	722	2,463
Nilgiris	3,279	457	2,981	3,659	1,261	2,654
Salem	4,222	1,871	3,044	3,794	638	2,822
South Canara	4,084	2,120	2,694	4,413	1,403	2,985
Malabar	5,259	707	3,750	5,709	655	3,555
Total	87,426	23,576	65,019	90,827	17,835	62,002

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT. (1897.)

The following statement shows the work done by the Chemical Examiner during the year and that preceding it :—

	Number of cases investigated.		Number of articles examined.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
<i>A.—Medico-legal investigations.</i>				
Cases of suspected human poisoning	118	104	770	698
Blood stains, &c.	50	32	238	108
Seminal stains	11	12	37	35
Cases of suspected cattle poisoning	71	51	232	195
Total	250	199	1,277	1,036
<i>B.—Miscellaneous analyses.</i>				
For Government departments and municipalities	906	959	906	959
For private parties and firms	85	86	85	86
Total	991	1,045	991	1,045
Grand Total	1,241	1,244	2,268	2,081

The medico-legal investigations conducted during 1897 showed an increase of 51 over the number for the previous year, while the number of miscellaneous analyses decreased by 54. The total number of articles examined rose from 2,081 in 1896 to 2,268.

The following statement compares the number of cases of suspected human poisoning examined with the figures of the preceding year :—

Year.	A.			B.			Total.		
	Cases in which viscera or evacuations were examined.			Cases in which only suspected food, &c., was received for examination.			Total.		
	Total number of cases.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Percentage of detections.	Total number of cases.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Percentage of detections.	Total number of cases.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Percentage of detections.
1896	87	60	68.96	17	12	70.58	104	72	69.23
1897	100	75	75.00	18	14	77.7	118	89	75.42

The number of cases rose from 104 in 1896 to 118 as also the percentage of detections from 69.23 to 75.42. Organic poison was discovered in 30 and inorganic in 59 cases against 22 and 50, respectively, in 1896. These cases referred to 261 persons, and 64 deaths occurred; the corresponding figures in the previous year were 110 and 41, respectively.

71 cases of cattle poisoning were investigated against 51 in the previous year. Arsenious oxide was the agent employed in 57 out of 64 cases in which poison was detected. The percentage of detections was 90.1 against 76.4 in 1896. The presence of blood was established in 35 out of 50 cases of suspected blood stains involving the examination of 238 articles, while, in 1896, 32 suspected cases showed blood in 23 out of 108 articles examined. 11 cases of seminal stains were examined against 12 in 1896, the number of detections being 2 as in the previous year.

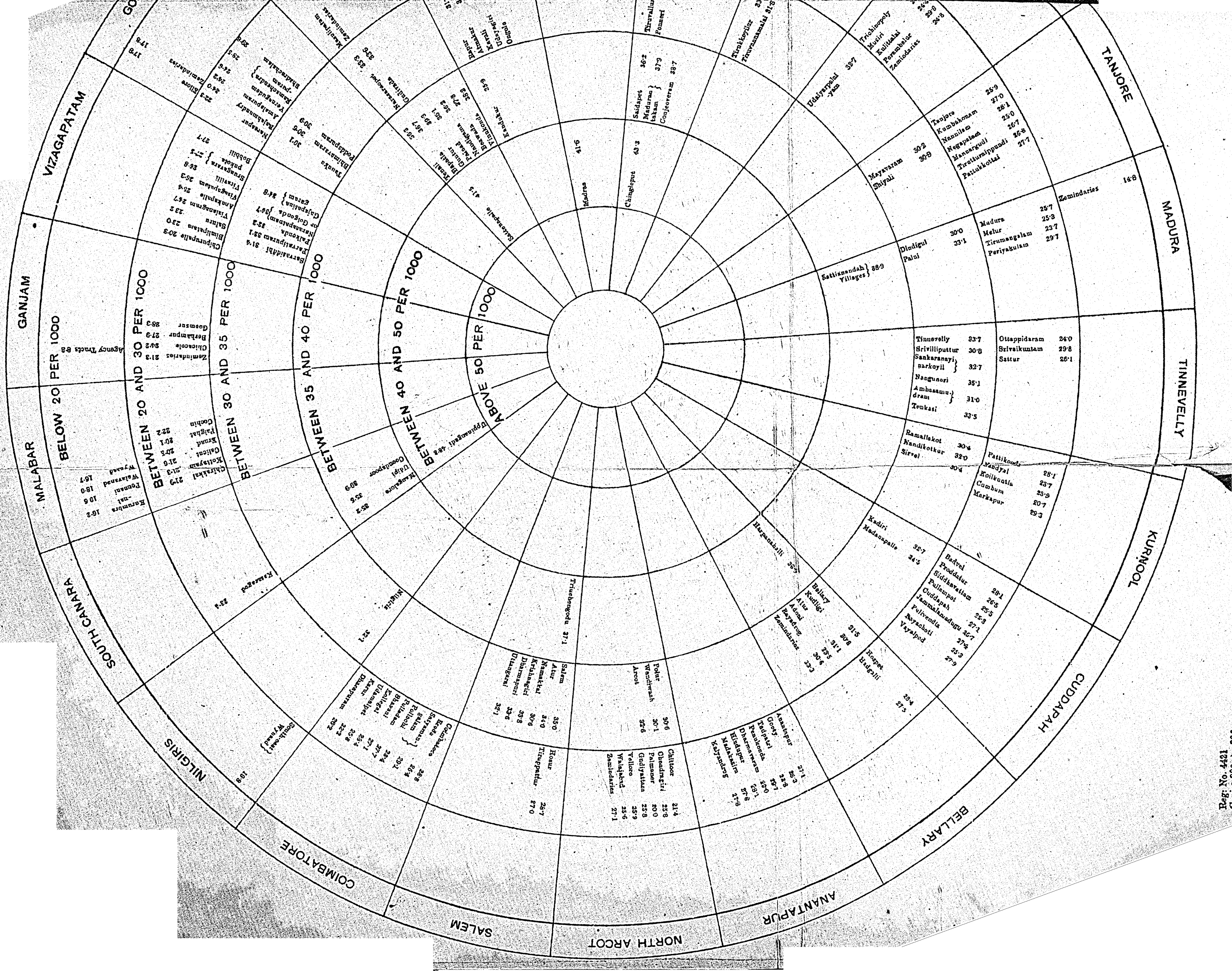
The number of miscellaneous analyses was 991 against 1,045 in the previous year, 479 being for the Board of Revenue and 142 for the Customs Department against 615 and 149, respectively, in 1896. As usual several samples of water were examined on behalf of Municipalities and the Jail Department.

EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE. (1897-98.)

The subjoined statement compares the number of Muhammadans in superior service on the 1st April 1898 with the figures on the corresponding date in 1897. The appointments include that of one statutory civilian :—

Salary.	Total number of appointments.		Total number of appointments held by Muhammadans.		Percentage of Muhammadans.		Increase or decrease per cent.
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	
Annual.							
Rs. 250 and less	30,869	31,226	5,867	5,651	19.0	18.0	-1.0
" 250 to 500	4,421	4,249	259	246	5.8	5.8	...
" 500 to 1,000	1,969	2,069	103	108	5.2	5.2	...
" 1,000 to 2,500	1,455	1,366	65	65	4.4	4.7	+ .3
" 2,500 to 5,000	435	426	12	9	2.7	2.1	-.6
" 5,000 to 10,000	228	237	2	3	.8	1.3	+ .5
Total	39,377	39,573	6,308	6,082	16.0	15.3	-.7

While the percentage of Muhammadans to the total population of the Presidency was 6.3, the number employed (6,082) was 15.3 per cent. of the total number of employés. 5,122 held appointments in the Police Department against 5,358 in the previous year, and 36 were entertained in superior service.



1897

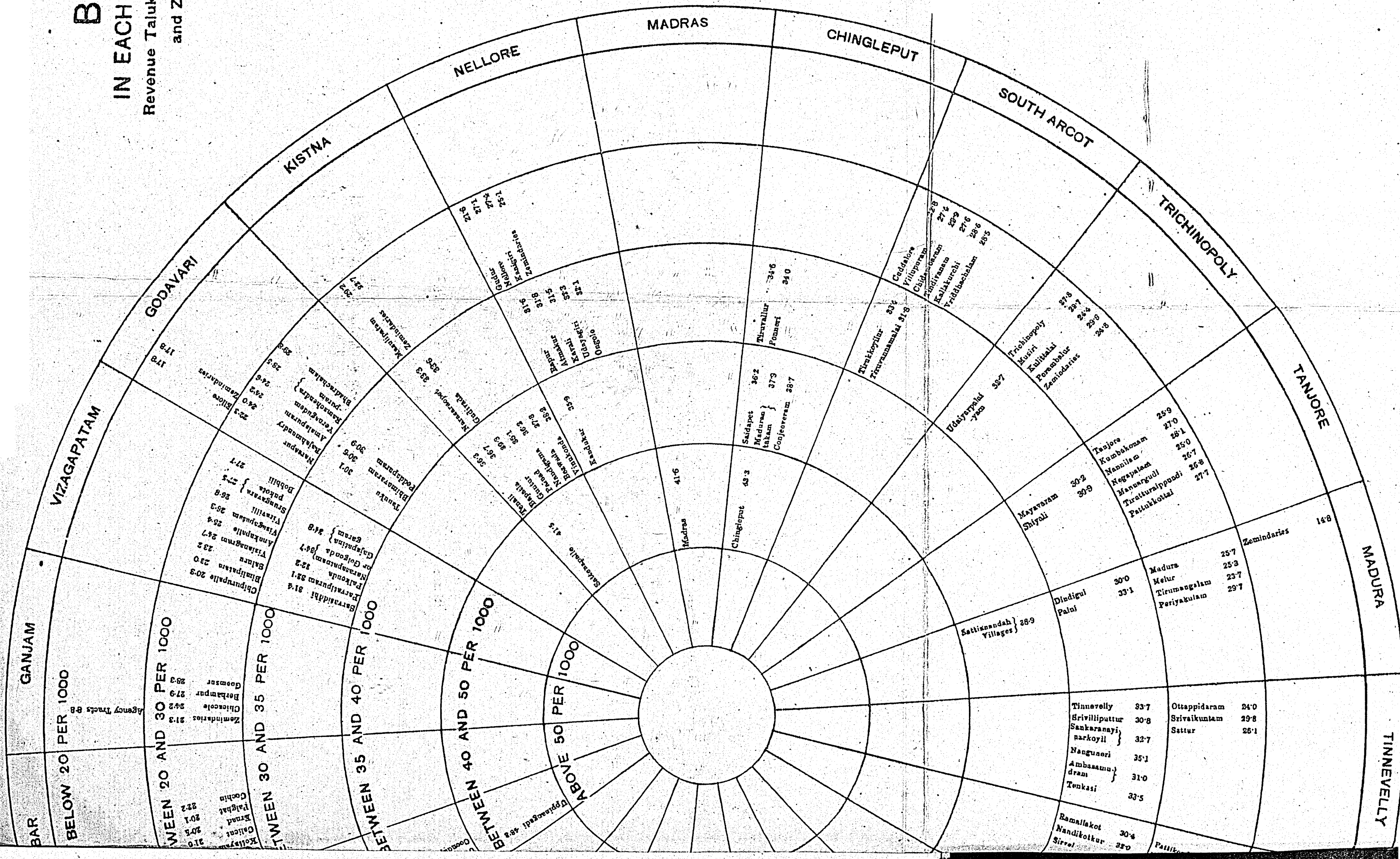
BIRTH RATE

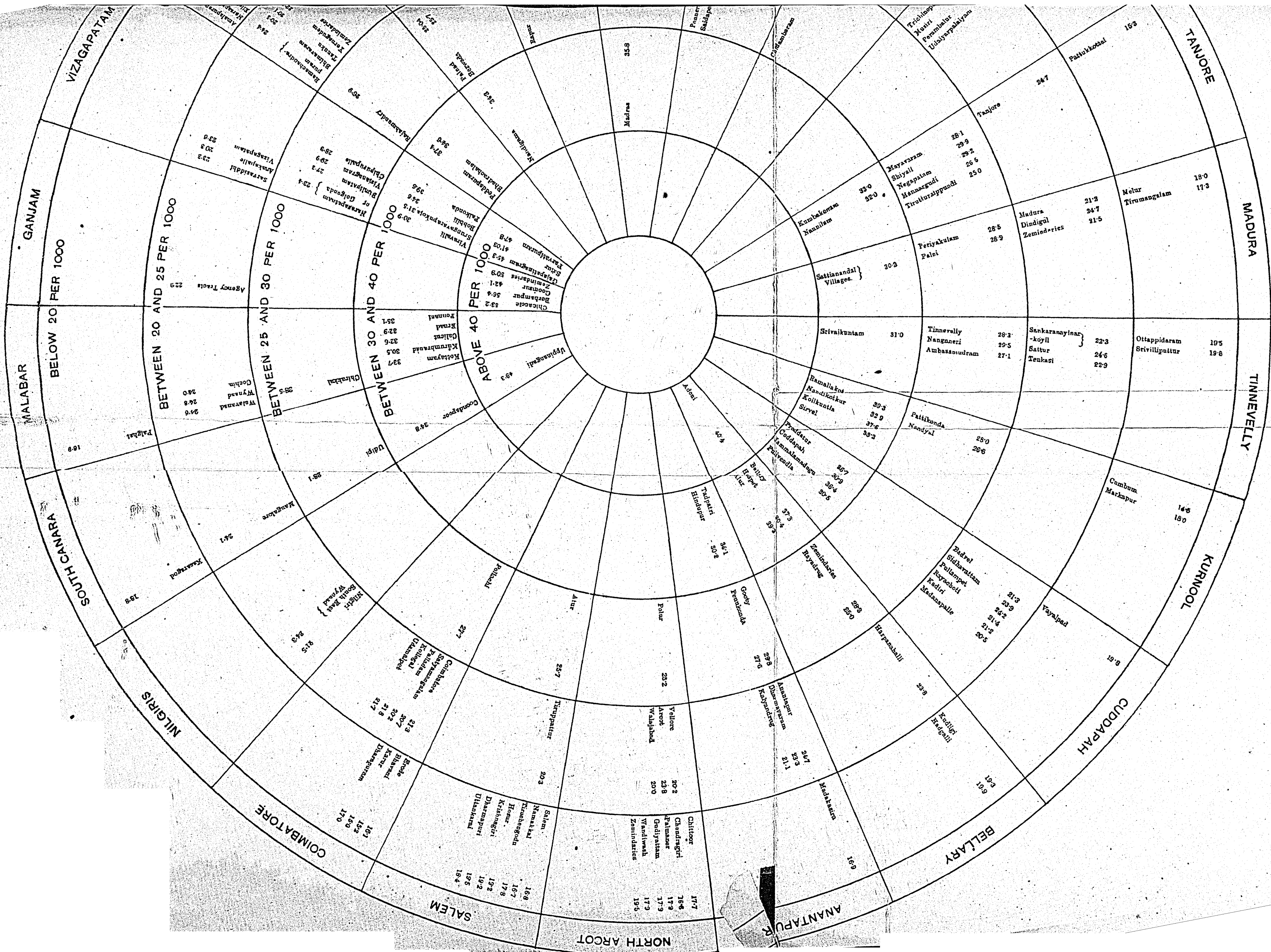
IN EACH REGISTRATION CIRCLE

Revenue Taluks (Exclusive of M T and R T Circle
and Zemindaries as a whole only

in the

PRESIDENCY





1897

DEATH RATE

IN EACH REGISTRATION CIRCLE

Revenue Taluks (Exclusive of M T and R T Circles)

and Zemindaries as a whole only

in the

PRESIDENCY

