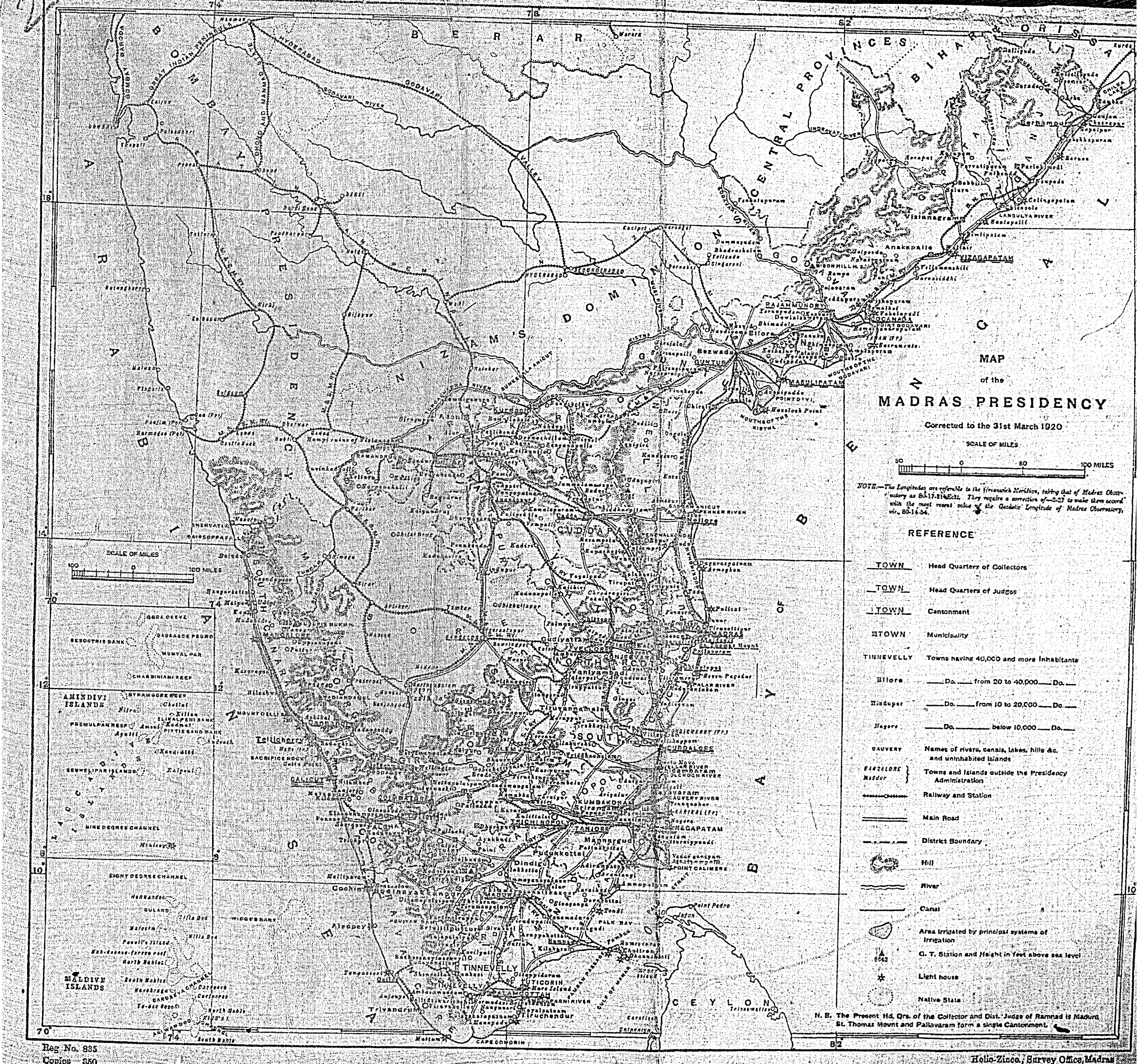

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 * செப்பிட்டு முடித்த
 * ஆக்டோபர் மாதம் 1985 வருடம்
 * ஆராய்ச்சித் துறியினால்
 * கையொப்பம்.



REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION

OF THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY

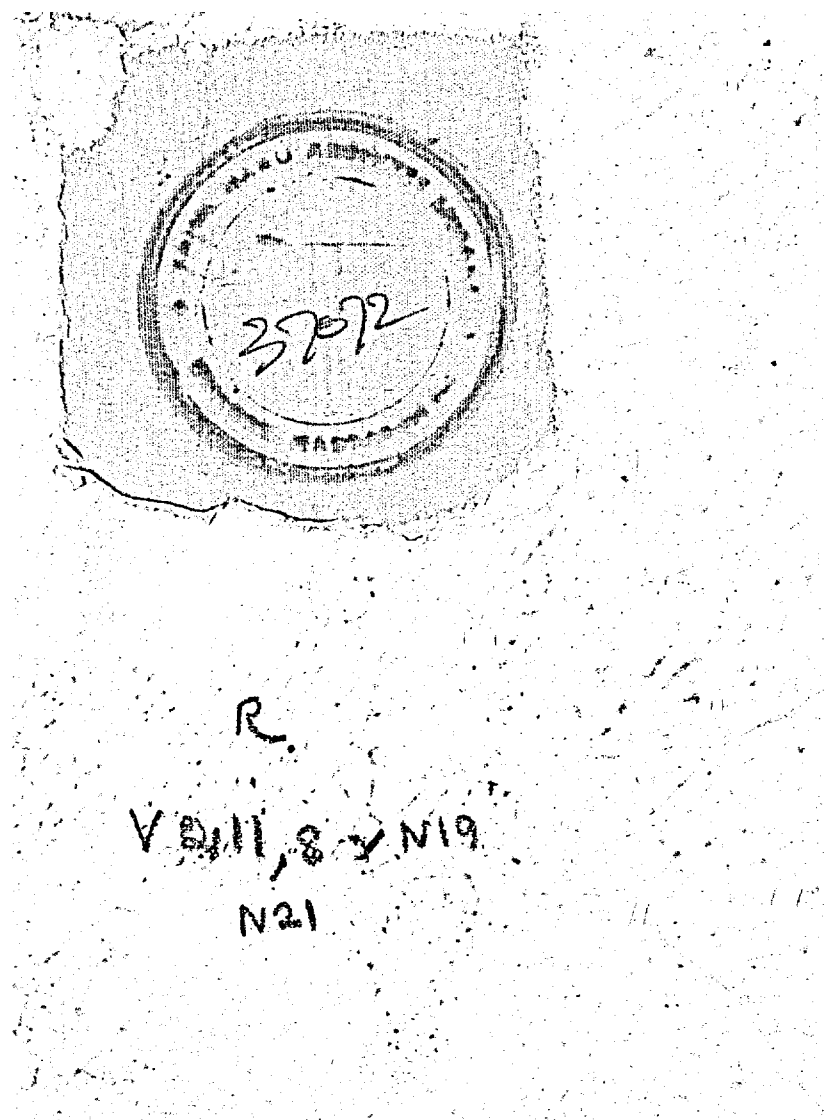
FOR THE YEAR

1919-20



MADRAS:
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1921.



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PREFATORY NOTE

IN compliance with the orders of the Government of India, Part I of this publication—the "General Summary"—deals with the calendar year 1920 and Part II—the main report—with the official year 1919-20.

PART I

GENERAL SUMMARY

Political situation.—1. The close of the year 1919 was signalized by the passing of the Reforms Act (the Government of India Act, 1919) and the publication of His Majesty the King's gracious message to the people of India. The appeal for co-operation made by His Majesty failed to elicit any response from the extreme Nationalists whose violent attacks on the Government continued unabated. The Moderate politicians, while expressing their appreciation of the new scheme, took few active steps to counteract the campaign carried on by the Nationalists. Vigorous propaganda on behalf of the non-co-operation and Khilafat movements succeeded during the latter part of the year in inducing or compelling a few persons to resign their titles or honorary offices, and, on the occasion of the elections for the new Council at the end of November, the special efforts made to dissuade electors from going to the poll were attended, especially in the Muhammadan constituency, with some slight success. But neither movement succeeded in evoking general enthusiasm in any considerable section of the people and the later and the more extreme phases of non-co-operation, which included boycotting of the courts by lawyers and of the schools by students, found very little favour in the Presidency. The relations between Brahmans and non-Brahmans showed no improvement. An attempt to obtain an agreement between them on the subject of the number of seats to be reserved for non-Brahmans in the Legislative Council proved a failure and the matter had to be referred to Lord Meston for decision.

The year was marked by a good deal of economic unrest principally confined to the City of Madras. Strikes and threats of strikes were the order of the day. Workers of almost every kind established unions, some of which had no clearly defined industrial or craft basis and many of which were either inaugurated by or included among their office-bearers well-known political agitators. A labour conference attended by about 3,000 labourers was held in Madras in March. A central Labour Board was established, to which it was intended that all labour unions in the Presidency should be affiliated. In June the employers of labour in Madras requested the Government to appoint a committee to inquire into the causes of labour unrest. The Government accepted the proposal and nominated Mr. Justice Kumaraswami Sastri, Judge of the High Court, as President. The Labour Board which was asked to nominate representatives of labour to serve on the committee declined to do so on the ground of Mr. Kumaraswami Sastri's supposed responsibility for the Rowlatt legislation. The proposed committee had therefore to be abandoned.

During March the City of Madras witnessed an occurrence which illustrated how easily a mob may be inflamed to violence. One of the bridges of the city was being rebuilt to accommodate the tramway, and a rumour was started that children were being decoyed away for sacrifice in connexion with the sinking of the piers. The scare originated on the 19th

March and spread like wildfire during the two following days. Suspicion was directed particularly against strangers from the north of India. Men were assaulted for no other reason than that they were seen talking to children or women or were accompanied by children in parts of the city where they were not known and, in some cases, merely because they "looked suspicious." One man was assaulted by an excited mob while taking his own child in a sidecar. At least four men who were perfectly harmless died of the injuries which they received. There was nothing to show that when the rumour started more children than usual were temporarily missing from their homes.

Constitutional changes.—2. The arrangements for holding the first election under the Reforms Act occupied the greater part of the year; but outside the City of Madras the preparations for the elections did not arouse any very great interest. In Madras City the breach between Brahmans and non-Brahmans was emphasised by the appeals of the latter to voters not to vote for any Brahman. The claim of the Brahmans that the reservation of seats for non-Brahmans was unnecessary was vindicated by the fact that in no single instance did a non-Brahman candidate have to take advantage of the privilege of reservation. So far as regards the filling of seats the non-co-operation movement was a signal failure. Candidates appeared for every seat in the Legislative Council as well as for all the seats allotted to the Presidency in the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. The percentage of electors who recorded their votes surpassed expectations. It was over 50 per cent in Madras City and in Chingleput and Bellary. In the southern districts heavy floods prevented easy access to the polls and greatly reduced the number of voters. So far as Hindus are concerned, it was only in two or three of the Telugu districts of the East Coast that any evidence appeared of non-co-operation on the part of the electors. Muhammadan feeling in connexion with the Khilafat movement did, however, reduce the polling in Muhammadan constituencies. The result of the elections was to return to the local Council a large majority of non-Brahmans, many of whom belonged to the "Justice" party. The leader of this party was sent for by His Excellency the Governor and a Ministry was eventually formed of three non-Brahman politicians, the office of the Advocate-General, which is closely connected with the Government, being assigned to a Brahman politician of the Moderate type. One member of the Executive Council went out of office on the introduction of the reforms, when the strength of the Council was raised to four, and the two vacancies were filled by the appointment of a Muhammadan and a Brahman.

Finance.—3. A better season helped to increase the collections under Land Revenue. The raising of the duty on country spirits with effect from the 1st April, though it reduced consumption by about 8 per cent, sent up the receipts under that head nearly 12 per cent. The toddy and opium revenue also showed an appreciable increase. Larger imports of cotton piece-goods, metals, motor vehicles, paper and pasteboard swelled the receipts under Customs. The revival of commercial activity led to a steady and continuous increase of revenue from stamps, while the collection of Excess Profits duty, which began to come in only from October 1919, augmented the receipts under Income-tax. Coincidentally with the

rise in receipts charges increased. The bulk of the increase was due to the additions, permanent or temporary, made to the pay of the subordinate Government services, including the police force and village officers, to meet the increased cost of living, and to the revision of salaries of the various Imperial and Provincial Service officers. Larger amounts were spent under Education in the grant of stipends to pupils of training schools, in the payment of subsidies to local bodies and in other grants-in-aid. The transfer of district headquarter hospitals to Government management and expenditure on the equipment of hospitals contributed to the increase in the charges under Medical. In the Public Works Department, a larger outlay was incurred on buildings and repairs and in the restocking of European stores needed by that department.

Agriculture.—4. Research work was pursued in various directions and successful demonstrations were given to the ryots, especially on the uses of manures. The chemical survey of the soils of the Godāvari delta was completed, while the Agricultural Chemist analysed 642 samples in his laboratory. The Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act was more widely applied to Cambodia cotton in Coimbatore, Salem, Trichinopoly and Madura districts, to the budrot of palmyras and coconuts in Godāvari and Kistna districts and to the water hyacinth in certain areas. Beneficial results were achieved by the Agricultural department joining hands with the Co-operative and the Veterinary departments. The Co-operative department in particular ably seconded the efforts of the Agricultural department in arranging for demonstrations and the purchase of implements, seed, manure, etc. The department procured fish manure from the West Coast and stocked it in various depots for sale. In the College of Agriculture an important change was effected by separating the course of studies for the certificate and the diploma. The diploma course was restricted to candidates who had passed the Intermediate examination of the University.

Fisheries.—5. Steady progress marked the work of the Fisheries department. The co-operative movement and the scheme for specialized elementary education for fishermen were both firmly established. The development of the industrial section proceeded on the same lines as in the previous year. Several schemes, such as the establishment of a fisheries college, the provision of a steam trawler and the expansion of the marine aquarium, were under consideration. The staff included a Director, a Marine Biologist, three Assistant Directors and nine Sub-Assistants.

Forests.—6. An extent of 59 square miles of unproductive forest was disafforested during the year, chiefly for purposes of cultivation. The shortage of officers and financial stringency hindered any striking progress in forest development, but some works were carried out to facilitate the transport of produce from timber and fuel coupes, a scheme was set on foot for the increased propagation of sandalwood and redsanders in several of the forests and arrangements were made for working the Chenat Nayar forests. The last-mentioned project is expected to produce an annual yield of 10,000 tons of timber. A research officer, who was appointed during the year, devoted his attention solely to silvicultural problems. Under the forest panchayat system, no less than 372 panchayats were in existence

and controlled the management of 543 square miles, mostly of grazing grounds, but the results were not encouraging and it was found necessary during the year to depute a special officer to study the working of the system and to suggest improvements. A private company was formed under the designation of the Carnatic Paper Company with the object of establishing a pulping mill at Rajahmundry to be fed with bamboo from the Bhadrachalam forests.

Trade.—7. The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade (including treasure) during the first nine months of the year was Rs. 5,426 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 216 lakhs, or 4 per cent, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The increase was brought about chiefly (1) by larger imports from foreign countries as a result of the larger tonnage available since the armistice, especially after April 1919, (2) by a considerable fall in freights and insurance charges, and (3) by a high exchange. The removal of nearly all the restrictions and prohibitions which were in force during the war also contributed towards the expansion, but the fall in prices owing to the accumulation of stocks and reduced purchasing power in foreign markets curtailed exports, notably since May 1920. Foreign trade, excluding Government transactions, improved by Rs. 28 lakhs, or 0.8 per cent. Imports expanded by Rs. 516 lakhs, or 55 per cent, while exports declined by Rs. 488 lakhs, or 19 per cent. The excess of exports over imports during the nine months amounted to Rs. 611 lakhs, while it was Rs. 1,615 lakhs for the corresponding period of last year. Coasting trade improved by Rs. 89 lakhs, made up of a decrease of Rs. 4 lakhs under imports and an increase of Rs. 93 lakhs under exports.

Industries.—8. The great awakening of interest in industrial development in Southern India was reflected in the considerable number of new companies floated in the early months of the year. Further evidence was afforded by the increased demands for assistance received by the Department of Industries. The development of industries was in many cases retarded by the inability to obtain machinery at a reasonable price and for delivery within a reasonable period, but this obstacle had at least the countervailing advantage of checking the tendency to multiply mere speculative undertakings such as had shown itself in connexion with certain classes of small mills and factories. Owing to the high cost of liquid fuel and the shortage of raw material a number of rice mills and groundnut mills were closed for a considerable part of the year. With the object of introducing improved methods and machinery amongst handloom weavers, the Government sanctioned the starting of ten additional peripatetic weaving parties, of which six actually began work. A notable development of the manufacture of finished leather goods, including foot-wear, was signalized by the establishment of three additional leather manufacturing firms in Madras. A company was newly formed for the manufacture of salt on improved methods and a movement was on foot to revive the glass-making industry which made an unsuccessful beginning in Madras a few years ago.

Co-operation.—9. The general public continued to be very cordial in its attitude towards the co-operative societies. Village societies enlarged their trade activities, purchasing and selling agricultural and domestic

produce, implements, etc. Shoemakers and locksmiths started special types of societies, while the officers working under the Labour Commissioner organized a number of societies solely for field labourers. The Madras Central Urban Bank was converted into a regular federation of all central banks except the Madras Christian Central Bank. The Government permitted the investment in central banks of the deposits of contractors of local bodies and municipalities and the jail department as well as security deposits of local fund and municipal employees. Owing to the stringency of the money market the inflow of deposits fell between January and June. The difficulty was partly met by paying higher rates of interest and partly by overdrafts obtained from the Bank of Madras.

Civil Supplies.—10. With the close of the year 1919 the difficulties which had previously arisen from the scarcity of food supplies disappeared. The importation of large quantities of Burma rice, good harvests and increased stocks rendered it possible to remove the restrictions on both inter-district and inter-provincial movements of rice early in the year. Generally speaking, this resulted in a fall in the selling price of rice. The demand for Burma rice decreased considerably by the middle of the year and continued to be comparatively dull up to the end of the year when the control over its export was removed. Although the inter-provincial restrictions on the export of food-grains had disappeared, the States of Mysore and Hyderabad continued to prohibit export from their territories. Under this anomalous condition of affairs there was free movement of grain from this Presidency to the two States, but not *vice versa*.

Public Works.—11. With the further relaxing of financial pressure, more money was available and consequently a larger programme of construction was drawn up, especially for water-supply and drainage works and medical and educational buildings. Progress was made with the Tanjore and Madura water-works schemes, and with the preliminary arrangements for the drainage works at Vellore and the water-supply at Tuticorin. New hospitals were under construction at Rayapuram, Vizagapatam and Kurnool. A bridge over the Hindri river costing about Rs. 2 lakhs was completed. In the city of Madras extensive additions and improvements were made to the Council Chamber in order to provide suitable accommodation for the new enlarged Council. The widening of two bridges in Madras in order to permit of the tramway lines being laid over them was begun. A special officer was appointed to prepare a scheme for the systematic re-arrangement of Government buildings in Madras City, including the provision of quarters for officials in Madras. Under irrigation, satisfactory progress was made on the Toludur project in the South Arcot district, the Mopad project in the Nellore district and the Kaniyampalayam project in the Coimbatore district. Water-power resources were investigated in the Vizagapatam and Madura districts. The estimates for the great Cauvery reservoir were, at the end of the year, still with the Government of India.

Police.—12. Owing doubtless to the fact that wages had to some extent adjusted themselves to high prices there was a diminution of crime against property. Grave crime generally was also less than in the previous year. A determined effort was made to tackle organized gang crime. Parties of

police were deputed to round up some of the gangs and the arrest of a number of notorious leaders broke up several of the organizations. Special action had to be taken in the case of the Chenchus, a predatory tribe in Kurnool, who had got completely out of hand and were committing crime with impunity. A party of 3 sergeants and 150 men under a Superintendent of Police in the course of 4½ months' hard and strenuous work succeeded in arresting 69 of the gang, thereby effectively terminating Chenchu crime. The Criminal Tribes Act was extended to four more criminal tribes and the provisions of section 10 (a) (requiring reports at fixed intervals) applied to one more. In the village of Perungavanallūr in the Madura district, on the 3rd April 1920, a large mob of Kallars opposed the arrest of those of their fraternity who had evaded registration under the Act. A serious riot ensued, in the course of which 11 Kallars were killed and 8 injured. Hindu-Muhammadan feeling in Nellore continued to be strained, while at Muttupet in the Tanjore district a Hindu marriage party was attacked by a body of Muhammadans, because the former carried a procession round a mosque. Labour trouble, though acute, exhibited itself only in strikes and lockouts both in Madras City and outside, and did not give rise to serious disturbances except on one occasion in Madras, on the 9th December 1920, when the police came into collision with the strikers. Persistent stone-throwing by the mob compelled the police to open fire, hitting 16 of the rioters, of whom two succumbed to their injuries. Several attempts were made to wreck trains. One of these was successful and caused a serious disaster near Arkonam on the 7th October 1920. Owing to the removal of a length of the rails the engine and a third-class carriage of the Bangalore Mail capsized and two third-class carriages telescoped. Thirteen passengers were killed and twenty-two injured. The miscreants were believed to be dismissed employees of the railway, but they were not discovered.

The grant of a temporary allowance on account of the high cost of living produced a good effect on recruitment and vacancies in the rank and file diminished appreciably. Rewards were more extensively distributed in most districts and greater co-operation secured from the village officers.

Civil and Criminal Justice.—13. The non-co-operation movement had no effect on the work coming before the courts. Litigation was pursued with great energy and litigants continued to exhibit their preference for the regular courts to the neglect of their local village tribunals. The increase in the number of original suits was particularly marked in the superior courts. Several temporary courts were established, but nevertheless there was a greater pendency of all classes of work except small causes. The new Small Cause Courts did excellent work. Cases in the Sessions Courts were as plentiful as in the previous year, but the reports of District Magistrates indicated a diminution in the number of grave offences.

Jails.—14. Useful work was done by the Borstal Institution, Tanjore, in training and reclaiming adolescents. The conversion of the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, into a jail for habituals of the Telugu districts, to be conducted on the model of the Salem Habitual Jail, was under consideration. Some spade work was done in connexion with the proposal to

inaugurate a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society in Madras with branches in the various districts. Several leading members of the various communities came forward with promises of assistance. The rates of sickness and mortality showed a considerable improvement on those of the previous year. Towards the end of the year influenza became epidemic in some of the jails though in a much less virulent form than in the previous year.

Public Health.—15. The birth-rate was below normal, though slightly higher than that of the previous year. The absence of influenza in a severe form caused a marked decrease in the total death-rate. Plague claimed a larger number of victims than in 1919, but under every other head of death causation there was a decline, especially under cholera and smallpox. Eight cholera parties were working in the Presidency. There was a decline in infant mortality. As in other parts of India the movement for the improvement of infant health and of maternity conditions attracted some interest among the educated classes, and the establishment in Madras of a private hospital for children, managed entirely by Indian doctors, was a tangible sign of this interest.

Medical.—16. The personnel of the Medical department continued to be inadequate and this rendered impossible the extension of medical relief in rural areas. Many officers remained absent from the Presidency on military duty. The headquarter hospitals at Calicut, Trichinopoly, Salem and Nellore were taken over by Government during the year, as also the Women and Children's Hospital, Calicut, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Ootacamund, and the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras. A new medical school was opened at Guntūr and the school at Rāyapuram was enlarged in order to meet the rapid increase in the number of students seeking admission. Proposals were under consideration for the construction of a new medical school at Rāyapuram and for the establishment of a medical college at Vizagapatam.

Legislation.—17. The legislative activity during the year was exceptional. The Legislative Council sat on twenty-five days and passed no less than thirteen Acts, the more important of them being the Children Act, the District Municipalities and Local Boards Acts, the Town Planning Act, the Elementary Education Act and the Village Panchayats Act. A private Bill to provide for the voluntary registration of Mussalman marriages and divorces did not get beyond the Select Committee stage and the introduction of another private Bill to restrict house rents was negatived by the Council.

The members of the Legislative Council as constituted by the Indian Councils Act of 1909 went out of office on the 17th December 1920, the date on which the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1919, in so far as they relate to the constitution of the Madras Legislative Council, were brought into force.

Education.—18. Under elementary education the work of the year consisted mainly in the consolidation and improvement of existing arrangements. No less than 543 elementary school buildings were constructed, and the Government distributed nearly 9 lakhs of rupees among local bodies to enable them to pay increased salaries to their teachers. An attempt to extend elementary education among Muhammadans by

introducing secular subjects into the curriculum of Muhammadan schools, where hitherto only the Koran was taught, was attended with some success. An Elementary Education Act was passed and the Educational Rules were amended so as to make compulsory the admission on half fees of poor pupils belonging to backward classes and communities. In most of the secondary schools, public as well as private, systematic medical inspection of children was undertaken. Female education continued to receive special attention. Four new secondary schools for girls were opened and an attempt to meet the rapidly growing demand for female teachers was met by the opening of three Government training schools and of preparatory classes in existing training schools, designed to give such a general education to Hindu women as would fit them for subsequent admission to training schools. A Provincial Educational Service for Women was constituted with a cadre of 15 posts. The Engineering College moved during the year into its new building at Guindy and a new school of engineering was opened temporarily at Trichinopoly.

Publicity Organization.—19. The Madras Publicity Bureau, which was established in July 1919, did useful work in bringing before the public the activities of the various departments and in explaining the policy of Government. The Bureau issued news slips to the English and Vernacular press and published leaflets on a large variety of subjects. Up to December 345 news slips and 82 leaflets (nearly 4 million copies) were issued. The information branch met the demands of inquirers for information on subjects dealt with by the various Government departments. Towards the end of the year a library and reading room were opened with the object of aiding Madras publicists and advanced students in their researches in social, administrative, political and economic problems.

General Conditions.—20. In spite of a rainfall which was irregular and generally below the average, agricultural conditions were not unfavourable. Prices remained high but with a tendency to fall. Wages readjusted themselves so as to give the labourer command of almost the same purchasing power as before the war. Except among certain sections of industrial labourers, whose complaints were to some extent prompted by political agitators, and from Government servants and others on fixed salaries, there was no general expression of discontent with the prevailing economic conditions. Over the greater part of the Presidency an observer would have found but few signs of economic change and little recognition of the political transformation which was impending.

PART II THE REPORT

CHAPTER I

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

PHYSICAL

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES

1. *Vide* pages 1 to 10 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1911-12.

POLITICAL

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

2. *Vide* pages 11 to 33 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1911-12.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION

3. *Vide* pages 34 to 54 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1911-12.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES

4. *Vide* pages 55 to 60 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1911-12.

SYSTEM OF SURVEY

5. *Vide* pages 61 to 72 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1911-12.

SYSTEM OF SETTLEMENTS

6. *Vide* pages 73 to 86 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1911-12.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE BRITISH TERRITORY

7. *Vide* pages 87 to 100 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1911-12.

DETAILS OF THE CENSUS OF 1911—TRIBES AND LANGUAGES

8. *Vide* pages 101 to 104 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1911-12.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION (1919-20)

9. The Right Hon'ble Sir Freeman Freeman-Thomas, *Baron Willingdon* of Ratton, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., assumed the office of Governor on the 10th April 1919. Thereon the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew, K.C.S.I., who was holding this office during the interregnum between the departure of Lord Pentland and the arrival of Lord Willingdon, resumed his office as an Ordinary Member of the Executive Council, and vacated it on the 15th April 1919 in order to take up special duty as Chairman of the Jails Committee; he was succeeded in the Council by the Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Todhunter, C.S.I., I.C.S. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habib-ullah Sahib Bahadur acted as Temporary Member of Council during the absence of the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., on leave for five months and twenty-two days from the 30th July 1919; and the Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Knapp, C.B.E., I.C.S., acted in the place of the Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson, C.S.I., I.C.S., on leave from the 4th November 1919 until after the close of the official year.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S TOURS.

10. On his return to the hills from Madras where he received an address of welcome from the Corporation and presided at a meeting of the citizens convened for the purpose of concerting measures to celebrate the formal declaration of peace, His Excellency the Governor halted at Tiruppur on the 14th June 1919 to lay the foundation stone of the new Holmes Cotton Market proposed to be constructed by the municipality of Tiruppur. He also distributed prizes at the Cattle Show held there and left for Ootacamund the same day. Later His Excellency accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visited the Cuddapah and Bellary districts. At Cuddapah Their Excellencies received addresses from the Municipal Council, the District Board, the Proddatur Municipal Council, the District Congress Committee and the Anjumani-Mufeedi Islam. Her Excellency received an address from the ladies of Cuddapah. On their way to Bellary Their Excellencies halted at Hagari, where His Excellency visited the agricultural farm and discussed the question of the Bellary water-works. At Bellary they received addresses from the Municipal Council, the District Board and the Adoni Municipal Council. Their Excellencies returned to Ootacamund on the 7th July. On the 14th idem His Excellency specially went to Madras to take part in the Peace Day celebrations. He also unveiled His Majesty the King's statue, the gift of M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Govindoss Chathurbhujadoss Garu to the City of Madras, and presided at the Durbar at which the terms of the Peace were read in English and the principal vernaculars of the Presidency. The next tour was to the Ganjam district where the scarcity conditions due to defective rainfall had rendered it necessary to open famine relief camps. Leaving Ootacamund on the 31st July His Excellency arrived at Berhampur on the 2nd August and in the course of about five days he covered over 300 miles by road and inspected 13 works employing 11,363 persons, and 16,304 persons in receipt of gratuitous relief of whom 1,359 were men, 5,761 women and 9,184 children. On the return journey His Excellency halted at Waltair on the 7th August and discussed the details of the proposed harbour

scheme with several railway and other departmental officials who had specially come down from Simla, Calcutta and Madras. His Excellency accompanied by Her Excellency next visited Coimbatore on the 16th, 17th and 18th September. The Coimbatore Municipal Council and the District Board presented addresses to His Excellency. He visited the Forest and Agricultural Colleges and laid the foundation stone of a Students' Club at the Forest College and of a medical school. En route to Madras in October His Excellency visited Malabar and South Kanara. He spent four days at Nilambur acquainting himself with the question of the development of forest resources in that part of the Presidency. He visited several forests in the neighbourhood and the well-known teak plantations. The proposal to improve the navigability of the Nilambur river for the transport of forest timber engaged the attention of His Excellency, who also inspected the line of the proposed forest tramway. From Nilambur His Excellency proceeded to Tanur, where Her Excellency joined him on the 6th October. The Government Fish Factory at that station was inspected and a deputation received from the Mappilla fisher communities of Ponnani and Ernad. Mangalore was the next camp, where the Municipal Council and the South Kanara District Board presented addresses. His Excellency received deputations from the South Kanara District Association, the Islamia Club and the fisher community, and attended the celebration of the College Day of the Government College. Their Excellencies then visited Cannanore, Tellicherry, Mahé, Calicut, Palghat and Kollengode. The Municipal Councils of Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut and Palghat and the District Board of Malabar presented addresses and six deputations from local bodies or associations, and three from different communities waited upon His Excellency. Their Excellencies reached Madras on the 15th October 1919. His Excellency visited the Nellore and Gōdāvari districts in December. At Nellore His Excellency received addresses from the Municipal Council and the District Board and deputations from the District Congress Committee, the ryots of the district and the Muhammadan Educational Association. His Excellency next proceeded to Kavali, where he inspected the Criminal Settlement and presided at the combined function of distributing prizes and laying the foundation stone of the new building of the Board High School. The next halt was made at Ongole, where His Excellency received an address from the Municipal Council, saw specimens of the famous Ongole breed of cattle, laid the tablet for the main building of the Clough Memorial Hospital, opened Mr. P. Ayyanna Chetti's choultry and attended the Missionary Conference dinner. From Ongole His Excellency proceeded to Rajahmundry where he received an address from the Municipal Council. He also visited the Dowlaishweram anicut. From Rajahmundry His Excellency motored to Samalkot and thence went by train to Pithāpuram and Cocanada. At Cocanada His Excellency received addresses from the Municipal Council and the Gōdāvari District Board and a deputation from the Gōdāvari District Association. He returned to Madras on the 23rd December. On the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy His Excellency Lord Willingdon proceeded to Delhi in January 1920 to attend the conference of Heads of Provinces. The next tour was to the North Arcot district. Their Excellencies stopped at Vellore on the 18th and 19th February 1920. At Vellore His Excellency received addresses from the Vellore Municipal Council, the North Arcot District Board, the Walajapet Municipal Council and the Gudiyattam Municipal Council, and deputations from the American Arcot Mission, the Muhammadan Educational Association, the Bar Association and the ryots of Tiruvannāmalai, Vellore and Gudiyattam taluks. His Excellency also opened the Anjuman Industrial School. On the 17th and 18th March 1920 Their Excellencies visited Chingleput, Conjeeveram and Gingee. At Chingleput His Excellency received addresses from the local Municipal Council and the District Board and deputations from the Co-operative Banking Union and the Mirasidars of the district, and at Conjeeveram His Excellency received an address from the Municipal Council.

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES

TRAVANCORE STATE

(M.E. 1094—16TH AUGUST 1918 TO 15TH AUGUST 1919)

[Report on the administration of the Travancore State for the year 1094 M.E., 1918-19 A.D.]

[The Maharaja, His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manne Sultan Maharaja Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., is a Kshatriya. His age is 63. He has a male heir. The area of the State is 7,625 square miles and the population, according to the census of 1911, is 3,428,975. The annual subsidy paid to the British Government is Rs. 8,10,652. The gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 1,81,83,432. The strength of the military force maintained during the year was 1,461]

General

11. His Highness the Maharaja was absent from the capital during the year on three occasions on short tours.

Revenue and
finance

12. The total revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 1·82 crores, a figure higher than in any previous year and Rs. 16 lakhs more than in the one immediately preceding. The receipts under "Land Revenue" rose by over Rs. 2 lakhs and those under "Forest" by over Rs. 1½ lakhs. The other principal heads which contributed to the increase were "Customs" and "Stamps." The expenditure fell from Rs. 170·26 lakhs to Rs. 161·32 lakhs, so that there was a net surplus of Rs. 20·51 lakhs which raised the Darbar's balance from Rs. 39·47 lakhs to nearly Rs. 60 lakhs.

Protection
and legis-
lation
Police

13. Four ordinary meetings and one extraordinary meeting of the Legislative Council were held during the year and eight Regulations were passed by the Council. The actual strength of the police force at the close of the year stood at 1,941 against a sanctioned strength of 1,977. The conduct and discipline of the force continued to be satisfactory. The State does not grow enough food to support the population and owing to high prices there was an increase under all the heads of grave crime except murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The number of courts that exercised criminal jurisdiction was 77 or one more than in the previous year. The number of offences reported rose from 21,590 to 21,844, of which 12,734 were offences under the Penal Code. There were increases under theft, dacoity, criminal breach of trust and contempt of the lawful authority of public servants. There was a remarkable rise, from 132 to 460, in the number of juvenile accused of whom 404 were brought to trial and 380 convicted. The file of the magistracy rose from 21,590 to 21,844 and the arrears from 997 to 1,295. The number of cases committed to Sessions Courts was 158. Inclusive of those ordered to be re-tried or transferred from one court to another, the total number for disposal was 167, of which 2 were left undisposed of as against 7 in the previous year. The number of appeals for disposal by Sessions Courts, inclusive of the arrears and those remanded or transferred, fell from 439 to 347. Of these, 305 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 42 at the close of the year, against 411 and 28, respectively, in M.E. 1093.

Prisons

In the High Court, the number of referred cases for disposal was sixteen, of which eleven were disposed of, and the number of appeals inclusive of arrears was 140 of which 104 were disposed of. The total prison population was 1,285. Eight hundred and thirty prisoners were discharged, leaving at the close of the year 455 prisoners as against 509 in the previous year. The year was marked by a considerable increase in the volume of original litigation throughout the State. While the number of courts dispensing civil justice remained the same, the institutions as compared with those of the previous year showed an increase of 6,865 original suits and 281 appeals. In Munsifs' Courts, the total institutions rose from 68,409 to 75,199, and the disposals, though 3,973 more than in the previous year, formed only 73 per cent of the total number for disposal. In District Courts, inclusive of arrears, the numbers for disposal were 1,820 ordinary suits and 87 small causes, of which 701 and 44, respectively, were disposed of. In regard to appellate work in District

Civil justice

Courts the disposals formed 51 per cent of the total number for disposal, as against 52 in the previous year. In the High Court the appellate work consisted of 458 first appeals and 644 second appeals, as against 437 and 651, respectively, in M.E. 1093. The total number for disposal inclusive of arrears was 2,075, of which 908 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,167. The total number of documents presented for registration rose from 241,048 to 293,719, which is the highest on record. Inclusive of 39 documents pending at the beginning of the year, the total number for registration was 293,758, of which 293,594 were registered, 102 were refused registration and 18 were returned unregistered to the parties. Of the remaining 44 documents pending disposal at the close of the year, 10 were under various stages of inquiry and 34 were under reference for adjudication of stamp-duty. The aggregate value of the transactions rose from Rs. 7·29 crores to Rs. 8·77 crores, while the average value per document fell from Rs. 303 to Rs. 299. As usual, 95 per cent of the documents registered related to immovable property.

Registration

14. The season was on the whole not unfavourable to agriculture. The prices of food-grains and the wages of labour were higher than in the previous year. The average rainfall was 90·23 inches, or 6·33 inches more than in the previous year. Manurial experiments on paddy and on coconut were conducted, as in previous years, on an extensive scale, in different parts of the State with very beneficial and interesting results. Attention was also devoted to a study of the varieties of coconuts and careful records were kept of the development of leaves, fruit spikes, yield, and other particulars concerning 44 apparently different varieties. Other experiments were undertaken with sugarcane, tapioca, banana, sweet potatoes, pepper and cholam. At the end of the year, there were 117 factories as against 108 in the previous year. The total volume of the external trade was Rs. 9·04 crores as against Rs. 8·20 crores. The value of the exports was Rs. 5·68 crores or 62·81 per cent and that of the imports was Rs. 3·36 crores or 37·19 per cent of the total volume of trade, the percentages in the previous year being 63·2 and 36·8, respectively. The total expenditure on Public Works amounted to Rs. 27·80 lakhs as against Rs. 26·31 lakhs in the previous year. In previous years the receipts of the Shencottah-Quilon line were not sufficient to pay the guaranteed interest and a deficit had to be met annually by the Darbar. But after the opening of the Quilon-Trivandrum extension for traffic from the 1st January 1918, the receipts of the entire line from Shencottah to Trivandrum developed to such an extent that there was during the year under report a net revenue of Rs. 1·61 lakhs after payment of the guaranteed interest on the capital raised for the construction of the Shencottah-Quilon line. The amount spent by the Darbar during the year on account of the Quilon-Trivandrum extension was Rs. 37,030, the total expenditure on the extension up to the end of year being Rs. 50·55 lakhs.

Production
and distri-
bution
Agriculture

Factories

Trade

Public
works
Railway

15. The total number of births registered was 66,683 and the total number of deaths was 74,739 as against 72,658 and 54,066, respectively, in the previous year. The birth and death rates were 19·4 and 21·8 per mille, respectively. Cholera prevailed in an epidemic form, and influenza added largely to the deaths from fevers. Owing to the subsidence of smallpox in the State, the total number of vaccinations performed fell from 266,909 to 215,243 and the number of infantile vaccinations from 14,476 to 12,104. Twenty-eight hospitals and 30 dispensaries, or one more hospital than in the previous year, were maintained during the year, and the number of in-patients in all the State institutions together, both general and special, was 19,620 against 18,336. The State ayurvedic department also is said to have done much useful work.

Vital
statistics
and medical
services
Diseases
Vaccination

Medical relief

16. English education made considerable headway. As many as 37 new schools were started and liberal contributions were made by the public towards providing additional accommodation and equipment in existing schools. The total number of recognized institutions rose from 2,828 to 2,845 but the strength fell from 375,448 to 365,868. The decrease is almost entirely confined to vernacular schools. Of the total population

Education

of the State, viz., 3,428,975 according to the census of 1911, 10.67 per cent were attending recognized schools as against 10.95 in the previous year. The percentage of pupils attending such schools to the total population of school-going age was 71.1 as against 72.8 in the previous year. The number of collegiate institutions affiliated to the Madras University was five with a strength of 1,090 as against 1,041 in M.E. 1093. The number of recognized English schools increased from 94 to 102 and the strength from 24,434 to 26,931.

COCHIN STATE

(M.E. 1094—16TH AUGUST 1918 TO 15TH AUGUST 1919)

[Report on the administration of the Cochin State for the year 1094 M.E.]

[The Raja, His Highness Sri Sri Rama Varma, G.C.I.E., is a Kshatriya. He is 61 years of age and has male heirs. He pays a tribute of Rs. 2,00,089 and maintains a military force of 290 men. According to the census of 1911 the population of the State was 918,110. The gross revenue was Rs. 53 lakhs. The Resident for Travancore is also Resident for Cochin]

General and
political

17. His Highness the Raja completed his sixtieth year on the 5th October 1918 and this event and the signing of the Peace Treaty with Germany were celebrated throughout the State with great rejoicings. His Highness was invested with the Insignia of G.C.I.E. on the 24th March 1919 at the Banqueting Hall, Madras. He left Madras on the 7th April 1919 for Coonoor where he spent the hot weather and returned to the State on the 15th June.

Revenue and
finance

18. There was a fall of Rs. 0.96 lakh in the year's revenue from all sources which amounted to Rs. 53.93 lakhs, while the expenditure, which was only Rs. 19,368 less than the receipts, exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 5.65 lakhs. The net assets at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 26.99 lakhs. The decrease in receipts was most noticeable under "Customs" (Rs. 1.90 lakhs), and this was due to the fact that the receipts of the previous year included two years' payment of the moiety of the net customs collections payable by the British Government to the Darbar under the Interportal Trade Convention. The largest increase in expenditure was under "Miscellaneous" (Rs. 2.01 lakhs) due mainly to contributions for war purposes. Noticeable increases occurred also under "Excise" (Rs. 1.12 lakhs), "Railway" (Rs. 1.03 lakhs), "Education" (Rs. 0.71 lakh) and "Public Works" (Rs. 0.95 lakh).

Protection
and legis-
lation
Police

19. Four Regulations were passed during the year and seven Proclamations were issued by His Highness the Raja. The strength of the police force and the ratio of effective police to population and area were the same as in the previous year. The total number of cases reported under the Penal Code and local and special laws was 1,181 against 1,038 in the previous year. Including the previous year's pendency there were 1,199 cases for police investigation against 1,059 in M.E. 1093, of which 96.6 per cent was disposed of. The percentage of conviction of cases charged before the courts fell from 88.49 to 87.4. The average cost of a policeman was Rs. 212.02 against Rs. 196.40 in the previous year. There was no appreciable change in the volume of work for disposal by magistrates or in the outturn. The percentage of conviction fell from 31.3 to 30.3. The percentage of appealable decisions of second-class magistrates appealed against was 27.9 against 27.2 in the previous year and in 44.2 per cent the original decisions were confirmed, against 38.3 per cent in M.E. 1093. Sessions Judges had for disposal 59 appeals against 73 in the previous year, of which 51 were disposed of. There were no noticeable variations in the work of the Chief Court. The number of prisons remained the same as in the previous year. The daily average number of prisoners was 185.80 as against 137.63 in the previous year. The number of village panchayat courts rose, by seven, to 19. Otherwise there was no change in the number of tribunals which exercised civil jurisdiction, original or

Criminal
justice

Prisons

Civil justice

appellate. The total number of suits instituted and of appeals filed in the year were 18,107 and 818, against 16,447 and 896, respectively, in the previous year, and 17,434 suits and 956 appeals were disposed of against 16,118 and 893 in M.E. 1093. In Munsifs' Courts the pendency increased further from 1,858 suits to 2,500 suits. Including arrears District Judges had 910 appeals for disposal and disposed of 669, leaving 241 at the close of the year, as against 388 in M.E. 1093. The Chief Court began the year with 164 appeals, received 296 and disposed of 287, leaving 173 at its close. The number of registration offices at the close of the year was 24 as against 22 at its beginning and the number of documents registered rose from 50,179 to 57,563. Eight Joint Stock Companies were registered during the year.

Registration

20. The total area under cultivation rose, by about 450 acres, to 502,230 acres. The total current demand for the year under Land Revenue proper rose from Rs. 10.61 lakhs to Rs. 10.78 lakhs, the increase being due to the fact that no remission of assessment was granted. The aggregate demand fell from Rs. 11.77 lakhs to Rs. 11.65 lakhs. Only 1 per cent of the current demand remained uncollected. At the Central Farm, experiments were continued in the rotation of dry crops and with different varieties of exotic paddy and trials were also made with cotton, Bengal gram, some exotic vegetables, potatoes and tapioca. The Agricultural Department continued its educative efforts and the measures to combat mahali disease of the arecanut trees and the coconut leaf disease. Twelve co-operative societies, or three less than in the previous year, were registered. As in the previous year most of the loans issued by agricultural societies were for productive and useful purposes and these amounted to Rs. 1.44 lakhs as against Rs. 0.83 lakh in M.E. 1093. The State forests continued to be worked generally on the contract system by departmental agency. The growth in the plantations of teak, sandalwood, camphor and other plants was generally good. There was no change in the total length of the permanent way opened up for traffic. The cost of maintenance amounted to Rs. 1.07 lakhs as against Rs. 1.04 lakhs in the previous year and the total expenditure of the department slightly exceeded that of the previous year. The expenditure on State works including establishment charges was Rs. 7.64 lakhs as against Rs. 6.68 lakhs in the previous year. The Special Engineer employed to investigate the various irrigation and drainage possibilities of the State has completed the work but the report had not been received before the year closed. The gross earnings of the State Railway amounted to Rs. 8.92 lakhs which is slightly in excess of the previous year's figure and the net earnings gave a return of 5.66 per cent on the capital outlay as against 6.36 per cent in the previous year.

Production
and distri-
butionLand
revenue
AgricultureCo-operative
societies

Forests

Tramway

Public works

Railway

Vital
statistics
and medical
services

Medical relief

Education

21. The total number of births registered during the year fell further, by 1,584, to 13,742 while the number of deaths rose, by 6,265, to 20,112. The ratios of births and deaths per mille of the population were 14.97 and 21.91, respectively, as against 16.69 and 15.08 in the previous year. Mortality from cholera and smallpox was again high. There was no change in the number of medical institutions in the State. Public health was not satisfactory and the total number of patients treated in these institutions rose, by 19,648, to 284,559. The number of in-patients treated rose, by over 800, to 6,770.

22. The total number of Sirkar schools rose from 145 to 163 and that of aided schools from 209 to 236; and the total number of pupils in both classes of institutions rose further, by 4,656, to 67,090. The number of High schools rose from 19 to 25, of which 18 were Sirkar institutions as against 12 in the previous year. There was no change in the number (7) of aided institutions. The total number of pupils who were given Upper Secondary education rose, by 240, to 2,214. The number of schools in which Lower Secondary instruction was imparted rose from 45 to 53, of which 31 were Sirkar and 22 aided, as against 25 and 20, respectively, in the previous year. Primary education was imparted in 953 schools against 914 in the previous year.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE

(FASLI 1329—1ST JULY 1919 TO 30TH JUNE 1920)

[Report on the administration of Pudukkottai for fasli 1329]

[The Raja, His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Sir Martanda Bhairava Tondaiman Bahadur, G.C.I.E., is a Kallar by caste and is 41 years of age. The population of the State, according to the census of 1911, is 411,878. The Raja pays no tribute and maintains a military force of 110 infantry and 19 cavalry. The Collector of Trichinopoly is ex-officio Political Agent for the State.]

General and
political

23. His Highness the Raja returned to India about the middle of September 1919, and proceeded to England some weeks later.

Revenue and
finance

Land revenue

24. The total receipts of the fasli amounted to Rs. 21.25 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 0.42 lakh over the figures of the previous year, contributed chiefly by Land Revenue and Stamps. The current demand under Land Revenue was Rs. 9.96 lakhs as against Rs. 9.85 lakhs in the previous year and the percentage of collection increased from 98.66 to 98.81. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 16.63 lakhs to Rs. 18.14 lakhs, increasing under almost all the principal heads. The transactions of the fasli thus resulted in a net surplus of Rs. 3.11 lakhs. The opening balance was Rs. 35.14 lakhs and the closing balance Rs. 38.25 lakhs. The surplus went to increase the State's investments in war bonds and fixed deposits in the Bank of Madras.

Production
and distri-
butionSeason and
crops

25. The season was, on the whole, fair from an agricultural point of view. The total rainfall was 50.96 inches as against 28.48 inches in the previous year and an average of 33.14 inches for the last five years. Some damage was done by excessive rainfall in December and January; the outturn was however generally fair and the harvest of dry crops was particularly good. The prices of the staple food-grains were abnormally high except in the case of cumbu and cholam. Pasture was available everywhere and fodder was available, but at high prices. The condition of cattle was good. A net area of 2,701 acres was added during the year to ryotwari holdings. Some useful work was done by the Agricultural Department and the ryots have begun to appreciate it; but the extension of new methods is very slow. Five new co-operative credit societies were registered during the year, thus increasing their total number to 35.

Protection
and legis-
lation

Police

Criminal
justice

Prisons

Civil justice

26. The Legislative Advisory Council met twice during the year and considered three draft Regulations. Four Regulations were passed during the fasli. The eighteenth session of the Representative Assembly met in February 1920 when 26 out of the 30 members were present. There were 333 interpellations and 14 suggestions. There was practically no change in the constitution of the State Police force which at the close of the fasli was 20 short of its full strength. The total number of offences of all kinds reported fell from 2,076 to 1,935. The percentage of detection fell further from 78 to 74. There was a fall, from 742 to 670, in the number of cases under the Penal Code. The total number of cases for disposal in magistrates' courts rose, by 523, to 4,787, of which 91.85 per cent were disposed of as against 94.54 per cent in the preceding fasli. The average duration of cases rose from 13.16 to 15.14 days. The work of the Sessions Court, the Chief Magistrate's Court and the Chief Court continued to be satisfactory. The total jail population including the year's admissions numbered 461, of which 362 were discharged, leaving at the close of the fasli 99 prisoners consisting of 75 convicts, 18 undertrial prisoners 5 civil prisoners and 1 lunatic. The health of the prisoners was good and the daily average of the sick fell from 1.91 to 1.77. There was a perceptible improvement in the discipline in the Central Jail. The volume of fresh litigation increased by 7.28 per cent. The total number of original suits for disposal including the previous year's pendency was 3,160 against 2,933 in the previous year. The percentage of disposal rose from 78.28 to 80.60 and a balance of 613 suits was left against 637 at the close of the previous fasli. There was also a slight improvement in the

percentage of disposal of small cause suits. In the case of regular appeals the percentage of disposal was higher, viz., 72.72 against 59.52.

27. Public health was generally good throughout the fasli, though cholera and smallpox were, as usual, prevalent sporadically. The total number of births registered during the year was 8,548 or 20.75 per mille of the population as against 20.85 per mille in the previous fasli. The total number of deaths was 8,923 or 21.66 per mille of population as against 29.88 in the previous fasli. The total number of patients who underwent treatment in all the medical institutions was 123,244 as against 127,425 in the previous fasli and there was no noticeable variation in the daily average attendance. The work of the Vaccination department continued to be unsatisfactory.

Vital
statistics
and medical
services

28. The number of the educational institutions at work in the State increased, by 28, to 480 and the number of pupils under instruction, by 467, to 24,263. There was one school for every 2.45 square miles and for every 858 of the population. Elementary education is free throughout the State except for boys at the capital. During the fasli under report, sufficient importance was not attached to the inspection of schools. In accordance with the wishes of the Representative Assembly members, a committee of officials and non-officials was formed in the latter half of the fasli to consider and report on the question of introducing free and compulsory education in the State and of the best method of promoting education among the rural masses. The report of the University Commission who inspected the college in 1918 was received in October and the defects pointed out by them have been remedied.

Education

BANGANAPALLE STATE

[Administration Report of the Banganapalle State for the official year 1919-20]

[Nawab Saiyid Ghulam Ali Khan Bahadur, a Muhammadan of the Shiah sect, is the ruler of the State. He is 46 years old and has male heirs. He pays no tribute and maintains no military force. He holds a commission as a Lieutenant in His Majesty's land forces. The population of the State is 39,356 (1911 census). The Collector of Kurnool is Political Agent.]

29. The Nawab visited His Excellency Lord Willingdon at Government House, Madras, on the 27th February 1920 and earlier in the year had to go to Ajmere to see his son who was ill. His eldest son, Mir Fazle Ali Khan Bahadur, continued to make very good progress at the Mayo College, Ajmere. The second and third sons, Mir Inayath Ali Khan and Mir Fateh Ali Khan, who were also admitted last year in the same college, were well reported on. The crops were generally good and the high prices of food-grains that prevailed throughout the year were of immense advantage to the agriculturists. Cholam, the staple food-grain, was sold from 6 to 7½ seers per rupee. The rainfall was 30.85 inches as against 12.36 inches in the previous year, the average of the past five years being 30.92 inches.

30. The total receipts during the year were Rs. 2.65 lakhs as against Rs. 2.82 lakhs in the previous year. Decreases occurred principally under "Land Revenue and Miscellaneous" and "Abkari and Opium." Under the first-named head the fall was due to slow collections consequent on the dullness of the cotton market; under the latter head there was no real decrease; but under a new arrangement by which the British authorities manage the abkari revenue and hand over the net proceeds to the Darbar there is necessarily some delay in adjusting the accounts. The total expenditure fell slightly from Rs. 2.69 lakhs to Rs. 2.64 lakhs.

Revenue and
finance

31. The administration of the police continued to be efficient and, though detection was poor, preventive work was carried on efficiently. Highroad beats and beats to ghat villages were regular. There was a considerable fall in the value of property stolen, but the percentage of recovery fell from 25.57 to 15.7.

Protection
and legis-
lation

Vital
statistics
and medical
services

32. Public health was good throughout the year and there were no epidemic diseases. Eight hundred and fifty-five births were registered as against 591 in the previous year and the number of deaths fell from 2,970 to 865. The dispensary and hospital were freely resorted to by patients resident in the State as well as by people from the surrounding British villages. The average number of out-patients treated during the year was 85.13 and in-patients 9.01 making a total of 94.14 against 115.58 in the previous year.

Education

33. There was a slight rise in the total strength of the State schools and the results of the annual examination were encouraging, the percentage of passes being 72.3 as against 63.7 in the previous year. The results of the aided schools also showed improvement over last year. In addition to the two trained teachers entertained in the previous year for the Hindu Girls' school, one more highly qualified trained teacher was entertained for the Muslim Girls' school.

SANDUR STATE

[Administration Report of the Sandur State for the official year 1919-20]

[The Raja of Sandur, Raja Srimant Venkata Rao, Rao Sahib, Hindu Rao, Ghorapade Mamlu-katnadar, Senapati, is a Maharratta. He is 28 years of age. He pays no tribute and maintains no military force. The population of the State is 13,517 (1911 census). The Collector of Bellary is ex-officio Political Agent and exercises a general supervision over the administration.]

General and
political

34. The administration of the State remained in the hands of the Diwan subject to the control of the Political Agent until the 17th January 1920, when it was restored to the Jaghirdar. Since that date the Raja has taken direct control of certain subjects, has toured round the southern portion of the State and otherwise taken steps to acquaint himself with the methods of administration. There was a reorganization of the Police and Educational departments involving a small increase in the emoluments of the officers concerned.

Revenue and
finance

35. The receipts from all sources amounted to nearly a lakh and the expenditure slightly exceeded this amount, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 1.03 lakhs and Rs. 0.67 lakh. No revenue was derived from mines. A part of the Raja's private debts was paid from the State balances.

Protection

36. Out of 39 offences committed 18 were undetected and 8 were pending investigation at the end of the year. The value of the property lost during the year rose from Rs. 1,650 to Rs. 3,854 and the percentage of recovery fell from 12.20 to 5.38. The Diwan exercised first-class magisterial powers as usual, and under instructions of the Government, also the powers of Additional Sessions Judge. He dealt with 88 cases during the year against 137 in the previous year, the number of cases instituted on complaint by private persons being fewer owing to the unfavourable character of the season. Out of 219 persons involved 132 were convicted and 87 were acquitted or discharged. None were pending trial at the end of the year. As District Munsif the Diwan dealt with 66 cases as against 50 in the previous year and disposed of 52. Three appeals were dealt with in the Political Agent's Court. The expenditure on the maintenance of the State prison was Rs. 361 as against Rs. 405 in the previous year. The earnings of the prisoners amounted to Rs. 128 as against Rs. 292.

Courts

Jail

Production
and distri-
bution

37. The rainfall amounted to 43.98 inches against 24.86 inches in the previous year, the average for the five years preceding being 35.54; but though plentiful it was not seasonable and the average yield of cholam, which is the principal staple food in the State, was 8 to 12 annas. The labouring classes were mostly employed in agricultural operations and in grass and fuel cutting in forests and fairly moderate wages were earned by them. Since the closure of the manganese mines on the outbreak of the war, the labouring classes have depended entirely on grass

and fuel cutting in the non-agricultural season, though many add to their resources by helping in the paddy and sugarcane harvests in the adjoining Hospet taluk. The local supply of food-grains continued to be deficient and though the restrictions on export till then prevailing were removed in January 1920, they were afterwards reimposed. The total forest revenue amounted to Rs. 29,436 against Rs. 25,604 in the previous year.

38. The health of the people was on the whole good. The number of births and deaths during the year were 365 and 382 against 375 and 1,186 respectively in the previous year. The ratio of births and deaths per mille was 27 and 28 respectively against 28 and 87 in the previous year. In the State Dispensary at Sandur 9,474 persons received relief against 11,272 in the previous year, the average daily attendance of the old and new cases being 74.36 against 89.60. The diseases treated were mostly fever, respiratory affections and disorders of the digestive system. A midwife trained both in maternity and sick nursing was appointed and she conducted 35 labour cases against 97 in the previous year.

Vital
statistics
and medical
services

39. The number of children on the school rolls on the 31st March was 423 against 414 in the previous year. School fees were abolished in all village schools and education was made free with effect from 1st April. Maharratti was made a compulsory language in the Jubilee School at Sandur.

Education

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE

(FASLI 1329—1ST JULY 1919 TO 30TH JUNE 1920)

[Season and Crop Report for fasli 1329; Department of Statistics, India; Prices and wages in India]

40. In spite of the better season the supply of locally grown grain was generally low during the year and the price of food-grains remained at a high level in sympathy with world prices. The harvest prices of the principal food-grains were dearer than in the preceding fasli except those of rice in four districts, of cholam in five, of cumbu in two and of ragi in one. The shortage of rice was as in the previous year made good by imports from Burma and Bengal and there was a marked rise in the net imports of both paddy and rice, while a considerable fall occurred in the net export trade of cumbu and cholam. The continuance of the slump in the price of cotton was one of the chief features of the year. Under the stimulus of record prices the maximum area was devoted to the cultivation of this commercial crop in the preceding fasli. The inevitable reaction followed and during fasli 1329 there was a reduction of 25 per cent in this area. The price which went down from Rs. 580 per candy of 500 lb. in September 1918 to Rs. 320 in April 1919 fell still further to Rs. 280 in June 1920 and to Rs. 230 in October. The efforts to make up for the shortage of food grains and their high prices as contrasted with the declining prices of cotton tended still further to restrict the area under cotton. An additional reason was the enforcement of the Pest Act in respect of Cambodia cotton in Coimbatore district. In spite of the fall in price there was a slight increase in the export of cotton owing to the large quantities in stock, but ryots generally held up stocks in the hope of better prices with the result that in certain districts large stocks of old cotton remained unsold. Consequent on the removal of trade restrictions and a fall in freight the export of groundnut to foreign countries was resumed, but the quantity exported was only just over a third of the foreign export of this article before the war. The price per candy of 500 lb. varied with the demand and with the exchange: from Rs. 75 in April 1919 it rose to Rs. 108 in July and after fluctuations fell to Rs. 62 towards the end of the fasli. The demand for castor practically disappeared with the war. There was an increase of 30 per cent in the area under gingelly and exports nearly trebled in quantity. Owing to shortage

of water at the planting season the area under sugarcane fell by 25 per cent : and the abnormal rise in the price of Java sugar and the shortage in the supplies of European beet sugar sent up the price of cane jaggery from Rs. 30 per candy of 500 lb. in March 1919 to Rs. 90 in February 1920. Coconut oil was in larger demand for the soap factories on the West Coast. The price of coconuts was high and the trade in copra revived. Everywhere the process of readjustment to the altered conditions of life was going on. The conviction has been forced on the minds of men that the higher prices have come to stay and no one hopes for a sudden fall in prices to anything like the pre-war rates. The wages of labour have readjusted themselves so that the labourer commands almost the same purchasing power as before the war. All classes of the agricultural population participated in this change and were everywhere living in greater comfort than before.

POLITICAL PENSIONS (1919)

41. The political pensions in force on the 1st January 1919 amounted to Rs. 2,69,275-13-0 and were distributed among 467 pensioners. During the year pensions amounting to Rs. 23,772-13-0 were either newly sanctioned or were transferred from other provinces and pensions amounting to Rs. 24,879-10-0 either lapsed or were transferred to other provinces. Thirty-seven pensioners died during the year and 33 new pensioners were added to the list. The pensions of two pensioners were commuted in full, and those of two others were transferred to Hyderabad. The pensions in force on the 1st January 1920 amounted to Rs. 2,68,169-0-0 and were distributed among 459 pensioners. The payments made to Carnatic stipendiaries and to the Tanjore family aggregated Rs. 2,02,451-8-10 and Rs. 31,419-8-1, respectively. The former amount includes the commuted value of the pensions referred to above.

CHAPTER II

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND

REALIZATION OF LAND REVENUE

(FASLI 1328—1ST JULY 1918 TO 30TH JUNE 1919)

[Report on the settlement of Land Revenue for fasli 1328; Statistics of British India, Vol. II—Financial Statistics, Part II—Land Revenue]

42. The total current demand under Land Revenue and Cesses amounted to Rs. 761.13 lakhs as against Rs. 784.35 lakhs in the previous fasli, of which 97 per cent was collected within the fasli as against 98.3 per cent in the previous year. The revenue from peshkash amounted to Rs. 49.89 lakhs as against Rs. 49.92 lakhs in the previous fasli and that from shrotriyam jodi remained almost the same as in the previous year (Rs. 7.56 lakhs). The net ryotwari demand, excluding remissions but including water-rate, second crop charge and miscellaneous revenue, fell, by Rs. 23.19 lakhs, to Rs. 622.38 lakhs. The total extent of ryotwari holdings was 25.97 million acres, or about 78,000 acres more than in the previous year. The increase was contributed by all the districts excepting Cuddapah, Kurnool and Salem and was marked in South Arcot, and also in Anantapur and South Kanara as in previous years. The total assessment on holdings again rose, by Rs. 8.54 lakhs, to Rs. 531.14 lakhs, the increase having been contributed by all the districts excepting Cuddapah and Kurnool. The total area cropped on ryotwari holdings showed a further decrease of 978,397 acres under dry and 243,987 acres under wet. Including the area under "Miscellaneous cultivation" the total area cropped amounted to 19.96 million acres as against 21.53 million acres in the previous year. The revenue from water-rate and second-crop charge fell, by Rs. 8.48 lakhs, to Rs. 30.92 lakhs. There were increases under both "Season" and "Fixed" remissions and, also under "Beriz deductions," resulting in a total increase of Rs. 20.77 lakhs. The receipts under "Miscellaneous revenue" fell, by Rs. 2.48 lakhs, to Rs. 95.54 lakhs. The current demand under cesses was slightly in excess of Rs. 75 lakhs and was much the same as in the previous year. The total balance of land revenue and cesses outstanding at the end of the fasli including both arrears and current was Rs. 23.51 lakhs as against Rs. 13.40 lakhs in the previous fasli.

43. Up to the end of January 1920, Rs. 20.30 lakhs had been collected and the net recoverable balance on 1st February 1920 was Rs. 2.61 lakhs. The charges of district administration, including salaries and allowances of revenue inspectors but excluding those of village establishments, were Rs. 57.37 lakhs, or 7.8 per cent of the land revenue and cesses realized as against 6.8 per cent in the previous year. Including village service charges, which amounted to Rs. 70.09 lakhs, the total charges amounted to Rs. 127.47 lakhs, or 17.3 per cent of the collections of land revenue and cesses as against 13.9 per cent in the previous year.

44. There was a further decrease, by 52,625, to 964,133, in the number of coercive processes issued for the realization of Government dues. The number of distraints and attachments rose, by 17,927, to 89,868. There was a further increase, from 8.05 to 10.76, in the percentage borne by the number of distraints and attachments to that of demand notices. The number of defaulters whose immovable property was attached rose, by 6,081, to 16,833; but there was a very satisfactory rise, from 36.45 to 61.22,

Sources of
land
revenue

Peshkash

Shrotriyam
jodi

Ryotwari

Remissions
and beriz
deductions
Miscellaneous
revenue
Cesses

Collections

in the percentage of those who paid the arrears before the sale notices were issued and a fall in the number of defaulters whose property was actually sold. Immovable property of the estimated value of Rs. 2.40 lakhs was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting Rs. 0.49 lakh, and realized Rs. 0.85 lakh, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 1.52 lakhs, Rs. 0.37 lakh and Rs. 0.58 lakh. The total area of dry lands bought in by Government for want of bidders increased, by 3,475 acres, to 5,567 acres, but there was no appreciable change in the total area of wet lands so bought in which amounted to a little over 450 acres.

Transfer of
registration

45. Applications for transfer of revenue registration received through officers of the Registration Department increased, by 22,097, or 8.09 per cent, to 295,028: those presented direct to Revenue Officers numbered 54,501, or much the same figure as in the previous year: and the number of cases which Revenue Officers dealt with on their own initiative fell, by 1,750, to 11,375. The total number of applications for disposal including the previous year's pendency was 489,349, of which 154,200 were left pending at the close of the fasli as against 118,277 in the previous fasli. Of the number disposed of, 14,903, or 4.44 per cent, were rejected.

Loans and
advances

46. A sum of Rs. 10.39 lakhs was advanced, as against Rs. 8.25 lakhs in the previous fasli, under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Of the sums repayable during the year under these Acts on account of principal, 84.9 per cent under the former and 77.9 per cent under the latter were collected as against 88.5 and 83.3 per cent in the previous year. The aggregate amount of principal and interest repayable under both the Acts was Rs. 12.76 lakhs as against Rs. 11.49 lakhs in the previous fasli, of which 26.6 per cent was collected without resort to coercion and 48.3 per cent after the issue of demand, the percentages for the previous fasli being 30.1 and 50.6, respectively. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 2.42 lakhs as against Rs. 1.57 lakhs in the previous fasli. Towards the close of the fasli the general rules framed under the Loans Acts were revised so as to allow the grant of a consolidated loan or of more loans than one under the two Acts on a single security, provided the value of the security was sufficient to cover the whole loan.

SURVEYS (1919-20)

[Report on the administration of the Survey, Settlement and Land Records Departments for the year 1919-20 (G.O. No. 2794, Revenue, dated the 22nd November 1920)]

Operations

47. As in previous years, the strength of survey parties stood at six, No. II party continuing on estate surveys, and the rest on resurveys. No. I party was at work chiefly in Guntūr, Nos. III and V parties in South Arcot, No. IV party in Trichinopoly and Tanjore, and No. VI party in Tanjore. The town survey detachment of No. I party was as in preceding years employed in the Circars.

Parties
District
operations
No. I party

48. The cadastral section of No. I party completed the resurveys ordered in Guntūr district, crediting during the year 4 and 320 square miles, respectively, in Repalle and Bapatla taluks, and commenced preliminaries in the Razole taluk of the Gōdāvari district. In Guntūr, street survey was finished in 25 unions and was in progress in four others, and 57 linear miles of Local Fund roads were also surveyed. In Vizagapatam, the remaining 12 square miles in unsettled villages were surveyed. In Ganjām, the survey of 72 linear miles of Local Fund roads and of streets in ten unions was completed. The town survey section of the party completed the survey of the towns of Vizagapatam, Tenali, Narasaraopet, Bezvada and Poddāpur and was at work in Rajahmundry and Bimlipatam towns at the end of the year, having credited in all 7.74 square miles. No. II party completed the survey of Venkatagiri zamindari, crediting 146 square miles during the year, and surveyed 106 square miles

No. II party

in the Kangundi zamindari and 20.7 square miles of estates scattered in Chittoor and Kistna. One hundred and thirty-seven linear miles of Local Fund roads in Karvetnagar zamindari and Arni Jaghīr were also measured. No. III party completed Kallakurchi taluk, crediting 285 square miles in the year, and resurveyed 70 square miles in Vriddhachalam taluk of South Arcot district. Street surveys were also finished in five unions of the district. In Madura, the party carried out the survey of Kilmattur inam, 0.9 square mile in extent. No. IV party completed the resurvey of the remaining two square miles in Tiruvannāmalai taluk (North Arcot district) and 33 square miles in Lālgūdi (Trichinopoly) and 78 square miles in Arantāngi (Tanjore). The resurvey of Musiri (Trichinopoly) and Tirutturaippūdi (Tanjore) was then taken up, and 148 square miles in the former and 52 square miles in the latter were credited. Three square miles of disafforested blocks in the Trichinopoly district were also surveyed. The party carried out in Madura the block survey of whole inam villages aggregating 17 square miles, and in Rāmnād the cadastral survey of 1.6 square miles in three proprietary villages, besides the street surveys of seven unions in the latter district. In Tinnevely 781 subdivisions with an area of seven square miles were measured in Nambipuram and Magiladi inam villages. No. V party completed Tirukkōyilūr taluk crediting 86 square miles and resurveyed 230 square miles in Chidambaram taluk, South Arcot district. Nearly two square miles in Pillali estate in Cuddalore taluk were also surveyed. Street surveys in two unions of the district were completed, and were in progress in four others. The resurvey of Shiyāli taluk, Tanjore district, was also commenced at the end of the year, and one square mile credited. The operations of No. VI party were confined to the Tanjore district, wherein it completed the resurvey of Nannilam and Negapatam taluks, crediting 257 square miles in all. The resumed inam village of Kottaiyūr, 0.6 square mile, was also surveyed. Survey of streets was completed in four unions of the district.

No. III party

No. IV party

No. V party

No. VI party

49. The area for which village maps were printed during the year was 3,509 square miles (including 498 square miles of proprietary villages). The arrears of printing at the end of the year were 1,612 square miles as against 2,139 square miles in the previous year. Other maps printed during the year included revised touring maps (quinquennial issue) of Chingleput, North Arcot and Trichinopoly districts, reprints of two district touring maps and three taluk maps, all on the basis of the Survey of India one inch standard sheets, and reprints of six other taluk maps and street survey maps of 24 unions.

Central Office

50. The total field outturn for the year comprised the initial survey of 15.6 square miles of Government lands and 277.8 square miles of estates, the resurvey of 1,566 square miles of Government lands, the block survey of 17 square miles of whole inam villages and the special cadastral surveys of 7.74 square miles of municipal towns, besides the survey of streets in 53 unions and 266 linear miles of roads. Karnams' contribution to the year's outturn was insignificant, and their employment on surveys has since been given up.

Outturn

51. The gross expenditure was Rs. 13.66 lakhs as against Rs. 13.08 lakhs in the preceding year—of which Rs. 10.52 lakhs is chargeable to Government and Rs. 3.14 lakhs to proprietary estates, municipalities, and other sources, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 9.62 lakhs and Rs. 3.45 lakhs, respectively. The amount chargeable to outturn was Rs. 12.38 lakhs as against Rs. 11.86 lakhs in the previous year.

Finance

SETTLEMENTS (1919-20)

[G.O. No. 2794, Revenue, dated the 22nd November 1920]

Parties

Districts
Ganjām

Vizagapatam

Bellary

Anantapur

North Arcot

South Arcot

52. All the five settlement parties which were at work at the end of the previous year continued their operations during the year under report, party No. I in the Tanjore district, party No. II in the South Arcot district and in the Tiruvannāmalai taluk of the North Arcot district, party No. III in Bellary and Anantapur, party No. IV in Madura, Rāmnād and Trichinopoly and party No. V in Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Godāvāri and Kistna. The Special Settlement Officer employed in connexion with the resettlement of the Nilgiri and Malabar Wynaads continued to work throughout the year.

53. In Ganjām, the issue of rough pattas and the hearing of objections thereto were completed in the Pōndakhol mutta and the fair accounts handed over to the Revenue Department. The introduction of the new rates was, however, postponed till the ensuing year. Draft inam registers for the paiks' inams in the five villages of the Pāluru estate were made over to the Collector. The draft notification for the settlement of the resumed inam villages of Balajipuram was approved by Government and the work was completed. The village settlement register and memoir were submitted to the Board. The fair adangal relating to the Rūnkūhanūmantapuram reserve in the Chicacole taluk was prepared and supplied to the Collector. In Vizagapatam the work remaining to be done in connexion with the survey of subdivisions was completed. The draft notification for the resettlement of the three Government taluks of the district was approved by Government and published. Field inspection with reference to the miscellaneous accounts preliminary to the introduction of resettlement was completed in all the taluks. Rough pattas were prepared and issued for all the villages of the Palkonda and Sarvasiddhi taluks and for 68 of the 76 villages of the Golgōnda taluk. The hearing of objections to rough pattas was also completed in all the villages of the Palkonda and Sarvasiddhi taluks and in 60 villages of the Golgōnda taluk. The report on the introduction of settlement rates in the 772 whole inam villages in the Vizagapatam district was submitted to the Board. The survey and classification of the whole inam village of Sivaramapuram for the better assessment of land cess was completed during the year. In Bellary, the revision of adangals was completed in four shrotriyam villages in the Adoni taluk, 40 ryotwari and six shrotriyam villages in the Alūr taluk, 96 ryotwari and two shrotriyam villages in the Siruguppa taluk and 26 ryotwari and one shrotriyam village in the Bellary taluk. Subdivisions were measured in ten shrotriyam villages in the Adoni taluk, 52 ryotwari and four shrotriyam villages in the Alūr taluk and 41 ryotwari villages of the Siruguppa taluk. In the Anantapur district the revision of adangals was completed in 116 ryotwari and seven shrotriyam villages of the Gooty taluk and 13 ryotwari villages of the Tadpatri taluk. The scheme report for the resettlement of the taluks of Adoni and Alūr, Siruguppa and Bellary in the Bellary district and Gooty and Tadpatri in the Anantapur district was drawn up by the Special Settlement Officer. The collection of statistics required for the scheme report of the red soil taluks of the Bellary district was commenced in the year. In North Arcot the settlement of the Tenmalai Hill villages in the Tiruvannāmalai taluk was in progress. Inspection by officers preliminary to the introduction of resettlement was completed in 332 villages of the Tiruvannāmalai taluk. Rough pattas were issued and objections heard in 247 villages. The fair accounts of 110 villages were handed over to the Revenue Department. In South Arcot the revision of adangals was completed in 136 villages of the Vriddhachalam taluk and the records of 67 villages were handed over to the Survey Department. The final scrutiny of the survey records was completed in 170 villages of the Tirukkōyilūr taluk and 79 villages of the Kallakurchi taluk. Rough pattas were issued and objections heard in the remaining 129 villages of the Gingee taluk.

1919-20]

SETTLEMENTS

17

Fair accounts were furnished to the Revenue Department for the remaining villages of the Villupuram and Tindivanam taluks and for the whole of the Gingee taluk. Village settlement registers for 165 villages of the Cuddalore taluk, for all the villages of the Villupuram taluk, and 105 of 269 villages of the Tindivanam taluk were prepared during the year and those of 209 villages of the Cuddalore taluk and 191 villages of the Villupuram taluk were submitted to the Board. The report on the introduction of resettlement rates in the Cuddalore taluk was submitted to Government and the collection of statistics for a similar report for the taluks of Villupuram, Tindivanam and Gingee was in progress. In Tanjore the revision of adangals was completed in the remaining four and 26 villages of the Negapatam and Arantāngi taluks, respectively, in all the villages of the Tirutturaippūndi taluk, in 78 villages in each of the taluks of Shiyāli (North) and 19 villages of the Kumbakonam taluk. The final scrutiny of the survey records was carried out in ten villages left unfinished in the Mannārgudi taluk, in 38 villages of the Tanjore taluk (South), in eight villages of Pāpanāsam, in 145 villages of Nannilam, in 11 villages of Negapatam and in 23 villages of Arantāngi. The fair accounts of 123 villages in the Mannārgudi taluk, 33 in Tanjore (South) and two in Pāpanāsam were handed over to the Revenue Department. The fair accounts of one village of the Mannārgudi municipality, four villages of the Mayavaram municipality, eight of the Kumbakonam municipality and five of the Negapatam nopoly the revision of adangals started towards the close of last year in the Lālgudi taluk was completed in the year under review. Similar work was begun in the Musiri taluk and completed in two villages. In Madura, objections to rough pattas were heard in the remaining four villages of the Mēlūr taluk. The fair accounts were transmitted to the Revenue Department for the remaining 57, 52 and 81 villages, respectively, of the Madura, Mēlūr and Tirumangalam taluks. The number of villages for which settlement registers were prepared was 406, of which 387 were checked and 370 were submitted to the Board. Reports on the introduction of resettlement rates were submitted to Government in respect of the taluks of Periyakulam, Nilakkōttai and Tirumangalam. In Rāmnād, rough pattas were issued and objections heard in all the eight villages of the Aruppukkōttai taluk. The fair accounts of these villages were also transmitted to the Revenue Department and a report on the introduction of resettlement was submitted to Government. Village settlement registers were prepared and checked for all the eight villages of which the registers for seven villages were submitted to the Board. In the Nilgiri and Malabar Wynaads, the revision of the records of the desams already dealt with by the special staff and the additional field work begun last year were completed. Progress in the revision of adangals and classification work was continued in the Wynaad taluk. Field work was completed in 13 desams and record work was approaching completion towards the end of the year in ten desams. Proposals for the revision of ground-rents in the Nilgiris were submitted to Government.

54. During the year 747 manuscript registers were received, 461 were scrutinized, 243 were printed and 304 issued to Collectors. Registers

55. The total expenditure was Rs. 6.57 lakhs as against Rs. 5.75 lakhs in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 1.63 lakhs was spent on the controlling office as against Rs. 1.47 lakhs in 1918-19. The cost of printing and binding settlement registers increased from Rs. 0.05 lakh to Rs. 0.18 lakh and the expenditure on settlement parties rose from Rs. 4.23 lakhs to Rs. 4.76 lakhs. Finance.

LAND RECORDS (1919-20)

[G.O. No. 2794, Revenue, dated the 22nd November 1920]

General

56. Land Records staffs were working throughout the year in all the districts of the Presidency. They were mainly employed on regular maintenance except in the districts of South Arcot and Tanjore, in the Tiruvannamalai taluk of North Arcot and in the Tenali, Repalle and Bapatla taluks of Guntur. Some of the excepted areas were ready for the introduction of maintenance on completion of their resurvey, while in others resurvey operations were started or were in progress during the year.

Maintenance

57. There was a slight increase in the number of subdivisions sanctioned while a considerable increase occurred in the number remaining to be dealt with at the end of the year. The bulk of the pendency was with Revenue Inspectors for "check measurement." Firka Revenue Inspectors could not devote as much attention to this branch of the work as was necessary. The recent increase in their number and the consequent reduction in the size of the firkas would, it is hoped, permit them to pay better attention to subdivision work. There was an appreciable reduction in the balance of survey marks requiring attention at the end of the year. A number of towns were newly surveyed and the question of maintaining their surveys was receiving attention. The number of surveyed unions increased and maintenance of these surveys was newly started during the year.

Training of
staff

58. A school for the training of Land Records Tahsildars in survey and maintenance was held at Pallavaram in the Chingleput district. Schools for the training of Revenue subordinates and karnams were also held as usual in various districts.

WASTE LANDS

(FASLI 1329—1ST JULY 1919 TO 30TH JUNE 1920)

[Season and Crop Report for the agricultural year 1919-20]

59. The total area of the Presidency is 89,760 million acres as against 89,649 million acres in the previous year, of which a net extent of 33,105 million acres was under cultivation as against 31,770 million acres in the preceding fasli. The area classed as forest increased from 12,945 million acres to 13,155 million acres while 21,751 million acres, or 0.251 million acres less than in the previous year, were not available for cultivation. Of the remainder 9,876 million acres were fallow and 11,874 million acres formed culturable waste other than fallow as against 10,587 million acres and 12,346 million acres, respectively, in the previous fasli.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

60. There is nothing to record under this head.

WARDS' ESTATES

(FASLI 1328—1ST JULY 1918 TO 30TH JUNE 1919)

[Report on the administration of the estates under the Court of Wards in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1328 (1918-19)]

Estates
under
manage-
ment.

61. Twenty estates were under the Court's management at the end of fasli 1327. The Kangundi estate in North Arcot was handed over to its proprietor in December 1918 on his attaining majority. The Mannarkottai estate in Rāmnād was taken over in December 1918 and the

Rāmapatnam estate in Coimbatore in January 1919, the proprietors being minors. The number of estates under the Court's superintendence at the end of fasli 1328 was, therefore, twenty-one. The number of pupils in residence at Newington at the end of the fasli was nine.

62. Of the total current demand of Rs. 32.33 lakhs, Rs. 26.19 lakhs were collected and Rs. 0.31 lakh written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 5.83 lakhs at the close of the fasli. Deducting collections, remissions and amounts recommended to be written off, the net recoverable balance amounted to Rs. 4.66 lakhs, or 14.4 per cent of the demand, against 9.08 per cent in the previous year. In nine estates, the balance was less than 5 per cent of the demand; in three, it was between 5 and 10 per cent; and in four, between 10 and 25 per cent. The balance exceeded 25 per cent in the remaining five estates. The total arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 10.72 lakhs, of which Rs. 5.16 lakhs were outstanding at its close. There were no outstanding balances in four estates. The arrears exceeded Rs. 15,000 in five estates. The aggregate cash balance of all the estates (excluding Kangundi), at the beginning of the fasli, was Rs. 6.70 lakhs. The total cash receipts of the estates during the year amounted to Rs. 35.25 lakhs. The total assets of the fasli in cash were therefore Rs. 41.95 lakhs. The total expenditure during the fasli amounted to Rs. 33.79 lakhs, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 8.16 lakhs at its close. Including Government promissory notes and other securities and the estimated value of grain on hand, the total closing balance to the credit of the estates was Rs. 15.02 lakhs. The ordinary cash receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 27.61 lakhs and Rs. 20.38 lakhs against Rs. 20.78 lakhs and Rs. 15.63 lakhs in the preceding year. Surplus balances exceeding a lakh of rupees were at the end of the year held on behalf of Kallikōta-Atagāda, Sāptūr, Sivaganga, Urkkādu and Uttumalai. The two schemes for the construction of large reservoirs in Kallikōta-Atagāda, referred to in the previous year's report, were investigated. In Sāptūr, Sivaganga, Urkkādu and Uttumalai, the bulk of the balance was invested in the Indian War Loans. The remaining surplus in Sāptūr was reserved for the construction of wells in pannai lands, for the opening of an agricultural farm and for meeting the expenses of the marriage of the ward's youngest sister. The surplus in Sivaganga will be utilized in the survey of the estate, which has been recently sanctioned by Government. The average percentage for all the estates of the establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts rose further from 16.5 to 17.7. Taking the estates individually, the percentage exceeded the prescribed maximum of 12 in all the estates except three. In most of them it was not possible to curtail the establishment charges without impairing the efficiency of the administration. In six estates, however, the percentages were high, viz., Madugula (29.0), Madukkūr (34.0), Sāptūr (21.0), Bērikūr (24.37), Bāgalūr (20.8) and Zamorin's estate (22.4).

Finance
Demand,
collection and
balanceSurplus
balancesEstablish-
ment charges

63. Including the devastanam and chatram sections in estates in which these sections have separate endowments, the total allotment for maramat works in all the estates was Rs. 4.42 lakhs, of which Rs. 3.83 lakhs, or 86.7 per cent, were actually spent during the year. The aggregate value of work done but not paid for within the fasli was Rs. 0.39 lakh. The total value of the works executed during the year was therefore Rs. 4.22 lakhs, or 95.5 per cent of the allotment, against 98.2 per cent in the preceding year and 81.4 per cent in fasli 1326. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 1.96 lakhs were spent on irrigation works, Rs. 1.07 lakhs on buildings, Rs. 0.26 lakh on roads and other works and Rs. 0.54 lakh on establishment and contingencies. The aggregate outlay was 15.9 per cent of the ordinary charges of the year (including those of the devastanam and chatram sections) against 15 per cent in the previous year and 16 per cent in fasli 1326.

Works

64. The aggregate amount of debts due to the several estates in the year, excluding Kangundi which was handed over in the fasli, was Rs. 1.75 lakhs, of which Rs. 0.89 lakh was collected and Rs. 0.01

Debts
Debts due to
the estates

Debts due by
the estatesEncumbered
estatesMiscella-
neous

lakh written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 0.85 lakh appertaining to thirteen estates. The outstanding debts were large in Kallikōta-Atagāda (Rs. 0.33 lakh), Rāmapatnam (Rs. 0.20 lakh), Ūrkādū (Rs. 0.08 lakh) and Zamorin's estate (Rs. 0.08 lakh). Including the debts newly brought to account (Rs. 2.54 lakhs), and the interest and costs which accrued during the year (Rs. 0.82 lakh), the total liabilities amounted to Rs. 24.20 lakhs, of which Rs. 3.84 lakhs were repaid and Rs. 0.07 lakh struck off, leaving a balance of Rs. 20.29 lakhs at the end of the year, which was payable by fourteen estates. They were heaviest in Nawab's estate (Rs. 7.41 lakhs) and Arni (Rs. 5.29 lakhs) and exceeded one lakh in Rāmapatnam, Madukkūr, Zamorin's estate and Kadavūr. The estates to which section 45 of the Madras Court of Wards Act I of 1902 applied during the year were the Kadavūr, Arni and Nawab's estates. The proprietor of the Kadavūr estate, on whose application the Court first took it over in 1911, died in September 1918, and Government directed the Court in January 1919 to continue the superintendence of the estate on behalf of the present minor proprietor, who is the eldest son of the deceased zamindar. Of the total debts due by the estate (Rs. 1.60 lakhs), debts amounting to Rs. 0.33 lakh were paid off within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1.27 lakhs. It is hoped that the debts payable by the Arni estate will be paid off from the surplus income of the estate in about ten years. Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur died in February 1919. As it was found that the estate was hopelessly embarrassed and its funds were insufficient even for the ordinary expenses of its management, it has since been handed over to the Nawab's heirs.

65. Separate accounts were maintained for the religious and charitable institutions attached to Kallikōta-Atagāda, Madukkūr, Kadavūr, Sāptūr, Sivaganga, Ūttumalai, Ūrkādū, Talaiyankōttai and the Zamorin's estate. The administration of these institutions continued to be satisfactory and their financial condition (except in Ūttumalai) was generally sound. The second-grade college maintained by the Zamorin's estate did well at the public examinations, the results of the Intermediate examination being particularly good. The institution was regaining its old popularity and its discipline and tone were satisfactory. The Raja's High school, Sivaganga, continued to work satisfactorily, but the results of the School Final examination were not so good as in the previous year. A private gentleman made the handsome donation of Rs. 25,000 for the construction of a hostel.

REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES

(FASLI 1328—1ST JULY 1918 TO 30TH JUNE 1919)

[Report on the Settlement of Land Revenue for fasli 1328]

Revenue-
paying
classesRent-
paying
classes

66. The principal revenue-paying classes of the Presidency are zamindars, whole inamdars, minor inamdars and ryotwari pattādars. The last class predominated largely and contributed about 77.5 per cent of the land revenue. There was an increase of about 1.5 per cent in the total number of ryotwari holdings as compared with that of fasli 1327.

67. Tenants in zamindari and whole inam villages constitute the rent-paying classes. Subletting was chiefly resorted to by those engaged in professions other than agriculture or by large landholders. It was on the increase in the Kāvālī division of the Nellore district owing to the purchase of tank-bed delta wet lands by non-resident well-to-do persons, in the Madakasira taluk of the Anantapur district where most of the fertile lands are owned by Brahmans, a non-cultivating class, and in the tracts under the Tungabhadra channels in Bellary; and on the decrease in some other taluks of Nellore, in the Tirumangalam taluk of Madura, and in South Kanara.

CHAPTER III

PROTECTION

LEGISLATING AUTHORITY

68. *Vide* pages 128 to 131 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1911-12.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION (1919-20)

69. The term of office of all the additional members of the Legislative Council expired on the 31st July 1919 and the Council was re-constituted by fresh elections and nominations with effect from the 5th August. After the re-constitution, four official members resigned during the year, three on account of a change in their official position and the fourth on his ceasing to be the Advocate-General of the Presidency. An elected non-official member resigned his seat as he was proceeding to England. All these vacancies, except an official one, were duly filled up in the course of the year. Including 13 adjourned meetings, there were 19 meetings of the Council, the average attendance of additional members being 36.9 (9.7 official and 27.2 non-official).

70. Besides an Act to validate a marriage celebrated by a person not duly licensed under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, seven Acts were passed during the year, viz., (1) An Act to amend the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1885, taking power to levy fees on passengers who make use of ports for purposes of embarkation or disembarkation; (2) An Act amending the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, so as to do away with the petty and mechanical work of District and Sessions Judges in connexion with the supervision of the establishments of subordinate courts; (3) An Act to amend the Madras Forest Act, 1882, empowering the Governor in Council to delegate to the Chief Conservator of Forests or any other officer or authority the powers of the Board of Revenue in regard to forest matters; (4) An Act amending the Madras Village Courts Act, 1882, and authorizing the establishment of panchayat courts possessing civil and criminal jurisdiction and consisting of members appointed wholly by election; (5) An Act to amend the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1895, so as to remove certain restrictions in regard to the registration of the janmi and the tenant as joint pattādars; (6) The Madras Children Act providing for the custody, trial and punishment of youthful offenders and for the protection of children and young persons; and (7) The Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, consolidating and amending the law relating to district municipalities. The last-mentioned Act was the most important of the Acts passed during the year. It gives effect as far as possible to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization in regard to district municipalities and the views of the Secretary of State and the Government of India on them, and also to the Government of India's resolution of 1918 on local self-government.

A Town-planning Bill for the purpose of regulating the development of towns so as to secure to their inhabitants sanitary conditions, amenity and convenience and a Bill to make better provision for elementary education in the Presidency were also introduced. They were both referred to a select committee and were pending before the Council at the close of the year. A Muhammadan non-official member introduced a Bill "to provide for the voluntary registration of Mussalman marriages and divorces" which was also referred to a select committee. An amendment was made in the business rules of the Council so as to require that the business of the Council shall be conducted in English, subject to the proviso that the President may, in his discretion, permit any departure.

Government
of India

71. During the year no draft Bills were sent by the Local Government to the Government of India for introduction in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General.

POLICE (1919)

[Report on the administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency for the year 1919; Statistics of British India, Vol. IV, Administrative, Judicial, etc.—Police]

Adminis-
trative
changes

72. The experimental scheme of working without Circle Inspectors in the three districts of Trichinopoly, Kurnool and Coimbatore proved an entire failure and was abandoned, the status quo ante being restored in those districts. Transfers of district officers were more numerous than in the previous year and this was very largely due to the shortage of officers, and the uncertainty of the probable time of rejoining by officers on military service and on leave. For want of officers thirteen subdivisions were again left without a separate officer in charge for varying periods. At the close of the year the Superintendents of nineteen districts had the services of Personal Assistants. Out of nineteen officers on military duty at the beginning of the year fourteen were released from that duty during the year. The services of a Deputy Superintendent were placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment as Assistant Commissioner in Port Blair. During the year an Indian officer of the Imperial Service and two officers of the Provincial Service retired. A Deputy Superintendent was permanently promoted to the rank of District Superintendent of Police. A Deputy Superintendent was sanctioned for employment in the office of the Inspector-General of Police and the post of manager was abolished. With effect from the beginning of the year a time-scale of pay was sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the Imperial Police Service. This was subsequently modified by the conversion of the scale of pay into substantive pay plus overseas allowance to officers of non-Indian domicile. A revised rate of pay on time-scale was also sanctioned for Provincial Police officers.

The Police
force
Strength

73. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the last day of the year was 32,889 or 104 more than that of the previous year. The number of vacancies in the force at the end of the year was 1,004, or 547 less than in the previous year. The cessation of the war and the grant of a war allowance facilitated recruitment to some extent but only for a short time. The direct recruitment of head constables continued but the scheme proved very disappointing and was found to have had a bad effect on recruitment. Further enlistment of this kind was therefore stopped. The Naik scheme introduced in the Coimbatore district at the beginning of the year has proved a success. Its extension to other districts presents a much more favourable prospect of improving the calibre of the subordinate police. The health of the force improved slightly. Mortality showed a decrease (536 against 823), the percentage to the actual strength being 1.7 against 2.7 in the previous year. The

Health

Conduct

percentage of admissions to hospital fell from 168.7 to 162.7 and that of the daily sick rate from 3.4 to 3.0. The percentage of departmental punishments rose slightly (32.4 against 29.2). There was a slight fall in the percentage of punishments for absence without leave, while punishments for offences other than absence without leave showed an appreciable increase. Dismissals were more numerous than in the previous year (314 against 225), while the number of suspensions remained almost the same (444 against 442). The largest number of dismissals was in Madras City (28). The proportion of blackmarks awarded increased to 22.2 per cent from 20.2 per cent. The system of awarding deferred blackmarks was used freely. The number of police officers and men punished judicially rose from 169 to 207 of whom 122 were convicted of offences committed by them in their official capacity and the rest of offences committed in their private capacity, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 93 and 76 respectively. There was an increase both in the number of persons convicted under the Police Act and for negligently allowing prisoners to escape. Convictions for extortion were four more than in the previous year. Three officers and one constable were awarded the King's Police Medal. An officer of the Imperial Police was made a Member of the British Empire and three officers of the Provincial Service and an Inspector received Indian titles. For good recruiting work three Deputy Superintendents, six Inspectors, eleven Sub-Inspectors and a head constable were granted recruiting badges by Government and three Inspectors and three Sub-Inspectors received certificates. A further gratifying increase occurred in the number of police officers and private individuals who received money rewards, almost all districts contributing to it. The practice of granting liberal rewards for good work especially to village officers and private individuals and the presentation of the rewards in public at the annual district sports or other special ceremonial functions which has become a normal feature in most districts, has resulted in more spontaneous co-operation by the public. Out of 3,441 head constables and 26,363 constables who were in the force on the last day of the year, 23 head constables or 0.7 per cent and 2,620 constables or 9.9 per cent were classed as illiterate. The Provincial Training School, Vellore, did another year's efficient work. The probationary Deputy Superintendent who was in the school at the beginning of the year remained there until after the close of the year. A probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police joined the school in April. A change was introduced during the year in the system of admissions to the school, these being made twice, in June and in October. The object of the change is to accelerate the supply of trained Sub-Inspectors, the number of vacancies in districts having increased to a very great extent. The staff of the school was accordingly increased by two lecturers, one permanent and one temporary, and one drill instructor. The general standard of the cadets admitted for training was not as high as is desirable but the training and discipline in the school form their character and equip them with grit and smartness. The formation of a separate Shorthand Bureau of 24 Sub-Inspectors was sanctioned during the year but the Bureau could not be opened until after the close of the year. These Sub-Inspectors will hereafter be exclusively employed on shorthand work in different parts of the Presidency, as required by district officers and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, and when not on reporting work will be stationed in their depot at the school where they will receive practical instruction under the Shorthand Instructor. The Bureau appears to be popular among Sub-Inspectors and its formation appears to have really solved a most difficult problem—that of securing efficient reporters in constant practice. As usual, "First-aid to the injured," riding and Jiu Jitsu were taught in the school.

Education

74. The improvement in co-operation on the part of village magistrates was steadily maintained during the year. That such co-operation was promptly appreciated is evidenced by the fact that 955 village officers were

Village
police

granted rewards amounting to Rs. 8,843, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 941 and Rs. 7,758, respectively. Superior officers were doing their best to inculcate in the rural staff a proper sense of their duties and responsibilities and their endeavours have borne fruit here and there. Side by side with this record of good work towards detection of crime, it has to be noted that in regard to prevention the village police have been of little or no assistance. The work of ghat talaiyaris however was satisfactory in most districts. Their presence on roads has reduced grave crime in certain localities and rendered them safe for the travelling public, and many of them have received rewards for the prevention of crime and the arrest of offenders. In several districts the talaiyaris did not live at their ghats and orders were issued during the year making residence at ghats compulsory on pain of dismissal.

75. The reserves were generally maintained up to strength and in a state of efficiency. Drill and discipline were good. The emergency forces were kept up to their full numbers as far as possible. All armed reserves except that at Bellary were mobilized in accordance with orders. In some districts they were also specially mobilized, e.g., on the occasion of the Dasara-Muharram festivals, apprehended outbreaks of looting and His Excellency the Viceroy's tour. Parties of reserves from other districts were, as in the previous year, deputed to Cuddapah and Kurnool during the Hindu-Muhammadan festivals, and the Sivaratri festival in the latter district and to Madras during the Viceroy's visit.

76. The chief form of crime on the railway is theft which increased in the year. Six cases of murder were reported but in most of these the offence had been committed outside railway limits. Thefts from passenger trains showed a large increase which was due partly to restrictions in train service and consequent overcrowding. Systematic armed patrols over several parts of the South Indian Railway led to the detection of a number of these cases while the arrest and conviction of some habitual train thieves operating on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and the detailing of policemen in plain clothes in trains to watch the higher class compartments checked such thefts on this line. The joint checking of railway fittings by the railway servants and the Railway Police minimized thefts of railway materials in the South Indian Railway. In the other railway the binding over of receivers and the institution of special police patrols kept down thefts of tie-bars which were once rife. Insufficient lighting and watching arrangements at most stations on this railway were the cause of thefts from goods sheds and yards. The amount of property lost was larger but there was a satisfactory increase in the percentage recovered. Detection showed an appreciable improvement. Complaints of shortages rose but inquiries showed that many cases were reported on insufficient grounds. The independent seal-checking of wagons by the Railway Police, Madras, continued to be of value in localizing thefts from goods trains. Attempts to derail trains numbered three and cases of stone-throwing 30. Five of the latter ended in conviction. The Railway Police and the district police continued to work in harmony and the relations with the railway staff were generally cordial.

77. The effect of the bad season in 1918 made itself felt in the year under report and aggravated the severity of economic conditions. Crime increased correspondingly and its total volume was so great that for a parallel we must go so far back as the famine years of 1877-78. The number of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code excluding nuisances was 67,873 or 8,069 more than the figure for the previous year. Burglaries and thefts were the main heads of the increase. Ganjam, which was affected by famine, was the scene of a number of grain lootings. In the districts bordering on Hyderabad a large influx of criminals from across the frontier tended to an increase in crime. There were 26,585 serious offences against person and property as against 23,738 in the previous year, the ratio being one case to every 1,557 persons as against one case to 1,741 persons. Madras City, Godavari, Kistna, Guntur,

Tellore, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Madura and the Nilgiris were again the most criminal districts. There was an improvement in Ramanad. There were 7,798 more cases of grave crime in the year than in 1918. The increase occurred under every head and in the same districts as those showing an increase in the total cognizable crime. The bulk of the increase was under house-breakings, thefts and cattle-thefts and this was specially the case in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Trichopoly, South Malabar, North Arcot, Chittoor and Salem, in the last three of which the increase in cattle-thefts was marked. Murders numbered 82 and raised the previous year's record by 89; Coimbatore as usual again topping the list with the largest number of cases (138) and the largest increase (+45). Considerable unrest prevailed as a result of the economic situation and the police had to face a large amount of extra work of a trying nature in averting trouble. Commendable work was done by the police and the revenue authorities and private gentlemen in regulating the sale of rice to the poorer classes. There was no serious disturbance of the public tranquillity and the few stray minor cases of looting which occurred were promptly put down. The Dasara and Muharram festivals again synchronized and the same precautions were taken as in the previous year. The Indian Defence Force was mobilized and parties of reserve police were detailed to centres where trouble was apprehended. The two festivals passed off smoothly. The Government have recently appointed a committee to suggest measures for the removal of the causes of friction between the two communities during the celebration of their respective festivals in the Presidency, and it is hoped that a mutual rapprochement will be arrived at. There was an abnormal increase in the number of cattle-thefts, 5,583 against 3,891. Primarily the increase was due to the extraordinarily high price of hides. The number of true cases of coining dealt with in the year increased from 25 to 39 and 23 of these ended in conviction. An important organization of note forgers which had been working for three years in Godavari was unearthed in the course of the year. They obtained a printing press from Madras ostensibly for printing work and with the aid of a skilled engraver and printer from Madras began to manufacture currency notes of the denomination of Rs. 100. The first 2,000 notes had to be destroyed owing to an error in date. Subsequently another thousand were made and were put into circulation. Two of the accused were convicted of uttering the notes. The blocks could not be recovered.

78. The ratio of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code (omitting nuisances and cases in which investigation was refused) which ended in conviction to those disposed of in the year was 35 per cent as against 31.1 per cent in the preceding year. Most districts contributed to this improvement and, considering the exceptionally heavy and trying work to which the whole force was subjected by the unusual conditions prevailing, the progress that has been achieved was satisfactory. The power to refuse investigation under section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code, was again freely exercised, the percentage of cases so dealt with being 9.8 as against 9.2 in 1918. The number of references to the police by magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, was almost the same as in the previous year, 1,592 as against 1,600. The number of bad characters newly registered rose from 358 to 8,028. The increase in the number of suspects was considerable and the number of known depredators and receivers exceeded the figures of the previous year by 540 and 34 respectively. There was a proportionate increase (3,212 against 2,812) in the number of persons removed from the register on the ground that they were no longer addicted to crime. The total number of bad characters at large on the last day of the year was 174 against 23,871, and of these 2,132 or 8.5 per cent were out of view as against 7.7 per cent in the previous year. Temporary outposts were opened in a number of places to watch bad characters and criminals registered under the Criminal Tribes Act. A system of interchange of constables between Ramanad and Pudukkottai State introduced in the year

Armed
reservesRailway
policeStatistics
of crimeDetection
and preven-
tion of crimePreventive
work and
criminal
gangs

led to a number of arrests of criminals belonging to the State. A system of traffic control was introduced in some of the important towns and traffic conditions improved. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department continued to exercise general supervision over criminal settlements. Since the close of the year the control over settlements and the general working of the Act have been transferred to the Labour Commissioner. The Commissioner attended the All-India Conference held at Delhi in December 1919 to discuss the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in India. Eight tribes were proclaimed under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act and both parts of section 10 were extended to them. In addition section 10 (a) was applied to four tribes. "The East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited," Kulasekharapatnam, Tinnevely district, was declared a settlement under the Act for the Uppu Koravas and other Koravas of the Tinnevely district. As the Salvation Army desired to withdraw from the management of the Aziznagar settlement for Veppur Paraiyas in South Arcot, it was taken over by Government and an Inspector assisted by an officer of the Agricultural Department was placed in charge of it early in the year. The voluntary settlement for Kallas at Gudalur in the Madura district was temporarily abandoned on account of the unhealthiness of the locality. The other settlements continued to work more or less on the same lines as in previous years. The number of persons registered under the Criminal Tribes Act during the year was 3,536. The number of persons convicted under the Act was 3,076, of whom 26 were under section 23 and 87 under section 24. The number of children on the rolls of the schools in the various settlements on the last day of the year was 1,172 (666 boys and 506 girls). Supervision over registered members was fairly effective.

79. An additional gazetted Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General was sanctioned with effect from 1st December in place of the manager. The orders prohibiting the entry into British India of certain persons were cancelled by Government. There was no political crime of violence during the year. Labour troubles became prominent and there were several strikes. The officers of the department were employed on various confidential enquiries, the investigation of a case of forgery of 100-rupee currency notes, a sensational theft from a railway cash chest, a destructive fire in the railway workshops at Negapatam, cases of cotton fraud in Bombay and frauds in post offices and on enquiries relating to the circulation of counterfeit coins and traffic in firearms in the Bangana, palle State. The number of references made to the Finger-print Bureau regarding the previous history of suspected persons was 17,984 or 3,275 more than in the previous year; 4,129 were identified, the percentage being 23.0 against 21.6. The largest number of references again came from Madras City, Guntūr, Kistna, Nellore and Tanjore from within the Presidency and Mysore and Federated Malay States outside. During the year 21,986 finger-impression slips were received for record inclusive of 69 slips relating to the Excise Department as against 15,200 slips in the previous year, of which 52 came from the Excise Department. Eliminations numbered 5,778 and the number of slips on record at the end of the year was 204,035. The staff of the Bureau gave expert evidence on 476 occasions in civil and criminal courts.

80. Excluding the cost of criminal settlements (Rs. 2,12,589), the cost of the department for the official year 1919-20, worked out according to the information available up to date, was Rs. 1,19,72,324, or an increase of Rs. 17,07,787 over the provisional figure for the previous year.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE (1919)

[Statistics of Criminal Courts in the Madras Presidency for the year 1919; Statistics of British India, Vol. IV, Administrative, Judicial, etc.—Criminal Justice]

81. The number of courts which exercised criminal jurisdiction General during the year underwent variation. Additional Sessions Courts were increased by three to nine and the Courts of Assistant and Deputy Magistrates without divisional charges by seven to 26. The number of Additional District Magistrates' Courts was reduced by one, that of Tahsildar-Magistrates' Courts by 24 while that of other Subordinate Magistrates' Courts was increased by 23. Twelve new Benches of Magistrates, which increased the strength of these tribunals by 81, three new Special Magistrates' Courts and two Additional Honorary Magistrates' Courts were also established during the year. Two more Subordinate Judges exercised the powers of Assistant Sessions Judge, thus increasing the number of such judges to six. The other classes of criminal courts which exercised jurisdiction, except village magistrates' courts, remained the same as in the previous year. Ninety-three Honorary Magistrates, or six more than in the previous year, had seats on the four benches established for the City of Madras which continued to render useful work, although there was again a fall, by over 1,000 cases, in their total outturn. The number of village magistrates who exercised criminal jurisdiction increased by 44 to 3,852, but this is still below the average for the preceding five years (4,186). The total number of original cases instituted in all the criminal courts during the year was about 333,000 or about 53,000 more than in the previous year and the total number of appeals preferred rose from about 8,800 to about 9,300.

82. In village magistrates' courts there was a fall both in the total Original number of cases instituted and in the number of persons tried, but the cases percentage of conviction rose from 16.71 to 17.96. The number of cases Village courts instituted in regular magistrates' courts in the mufassal was 294,656, or Regular Magistrates' courts about 58,000 more than in the previous year, of which 5,763 or 884 more than in 1918 were pending at the end of the year. The average duration from the beginning to the end of trial of cases disposed of by these courts was 8.6 days against 8.1 in the previous year. Before Bench Courts the average duration was two days, before Special Magistrates three, before Sub-Magistrates 12, before Assistant Magistrates four, before Joint Magistrates 25, and before Deputy Magistrates 28. It is generally recognized that a frequent cause of delay is the failure of the magistrates to exercise proper discretion in granting adjournments or to control the examination of witnesses appearing before them. That these causes can be largely mitigated by due attention on the part of the superior magistracy is evidenced by the success attained by the District Magistrate, Kistna, in gradually reducing the average duration of cases in all the courts of the district from 11.12 days in 1916 to 5.4 days in the year under review. There was a slight rise in the total number of cases instituted in Presidency Magistrates' Courts. The number of cases The Presidency Magistrates' Courts committed to Sessions Courts in the mufassal was 1,943 against 1,459 in 1918. The total number of cases pending in all the courts at the end of the year was 202 against 96 at the end of 1918, to which North Arcot and Rāmnād contributed the largest number, viz., 22 each. The average duration of cases before Sessions Courts fell from 54 to 51 days. The number of cases committed to the High Court Sessions was 54 The High Court against 46 in the previous year. Six cases were pending at the end of the year.

83. Of the persons sentenced by second and third-class magistrates Appeals 13,083, or 756 more than in the previous year, appealed to first-class Magistrates' courts magistrates. The appeals of 725 persons were pending at the end of the year against 621 at the end of 1918. The average duration of an appeal in the courts of subdivisional magistrates was 17 days against 19 in the

Criminal
Investi-
gation
Depart-
mentFinger-
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Bureau

Finance

Sessions
courtsThe High
CourtReference
and revisionThe jury
systemMiscella-
neous

Punishments

previous year and there was a slight fall in the percentage of successful appellants. The number of persons who appealed to Sessions Court against the decisions of first-class magistrates rose by 375 to 2,688. The number of persons whose appeals were pending at the end of the year was 207 against 161 at the end of 1918. The average duration of an appeal rose from 29 days to 31 days. The percentage of successful appellants rose from 20.22 to 22.28. The number of appellants to the High Court rose further by 309 to 1,527. The Government appealed against the acquittal of 15 persons, the average for the preceding five years being 48. The decrease was due to the operation of the administrative order issued during the year at the instance of the Government of India to regulate the procedure to be adopted in connexion with such appeal. The appeals of 569 persons were rejected *in limine*, 99 convictions were reversed and six orders of acquittal were set aside on appeal by Government, and four accused were convicted. In the case of 378 persons the finding and sentence were maintained after notice and in 137 cases the sentences were reduced or otherwise altered. New trial or further inquiry was ordered in the case of four persons. The appeals of 328 persons were pending at the end of the year against 243 in 1918. The average duration of an appeal was 48 days against 54 in 1918.

84. The number of applications for revision presented in District Magistrates' Courts was 779 against 598 in 1918. The number of cases which these magistrates took up *suo motu* or on reports from their sub-divisional magistrates further fell from 18 to 11. In Sessions Courts 56 applications for revision were presented, or 135 more than in the previous year; and the number of cases taken up by them *suo motu* was 41 against 63 in 1918. The number of revision petitions received in the High Court was 890, an increase of 129 over the figure for 1918. Eighty cases were reported by District Magistrates and Sessions Judges and 48 were taken up by the High Court *suo motu*. Death sentences on 129 persons were referred to the High Court for confirmation under section 374 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The sentences on 60 persons were confirmed, those on 31 were commuted to transportation for life, those on 11 to rigorous imprisonment, and the sentences on 27 persons were reversed and acquittal ordered. Of the cases referred by Sessions Judges under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, on the ground that the verdicts were wrong, the verdicts on 37 persons were upheld, the verdict on one was modified and those on the remainder (23 of "guilty" and 26 of "not guilty") were reversed.

85. The number of persons tried by jury rose by 1,336 to 2,763 and in the case of 2,663 persons the Judges accepted their verdict. The number of persons tried with the aid of assessors was 2,196 as against 1,831 in the previous year. In the case of 1,414 persons the Judge agreed with all the assessors, in the case of 291 he differed from one or more of them, and in the case of 491 he differed from all the assessors. With few exceptions, the Sessions Judges expressed satisfaction with the working of the jury system during the year.

86. The number of witnesses detained for more than three days was again large in most classes of courts. The number of cases reported under the Indian Penal Code during the year rose, by 9,726, to 121,777. The increase was noticeable under the heads of theft, criminal force, assault, hurt, criminal trespass and mischief. The increase in the number of offences against property was due to the economic distress consequent on a bad agricultural season and inflated prices. There was a slight rise from 39.02 to 40.08, in the percentage of convictions in cases tried under the Indian Penal Code; also in that (14.45 to 15.11) of cases rejected under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. There was also a rise, by about 400 to 2,052, in the number of persons required to pay compensation under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code. The total number of sentences passed during the year rose by about 25,500 to 234,190. There was an increase also in the amount of fines imposed and in that of

compensation paid to complainants under section 545, Criminal Procedure Code. There was again an increase in the total number of young persons admitted to the prisons of the Presidency.

PRISONS (1919)

[Report on the administration of the Jails of the Madras Presidency, 1919; Statistics of British India, Vol. IV, Administrative, Judicial, etc.—Jails]

87. There was no change in the number of central and district jails, viz., nine and five respectively. The Civil Jail, Madras, was open throughout the year. At Kunnamangalam in the Malabar district, a new sub-jail was opened, and the sub-jail at Vayalpad in the Chittoor district, which was reported as closed during the previous year, remained open. The number of sub-jails in consequence was 320 at the end of the year as against 318 at the beginning. There was temporary overcrowding in individual jails, which was relieved by timely transfers to other jails, or by accommodating excess prisoners in tents and temporary sheds. The releases effected on the occasion of the Signature of Peace helped to reduce the overcrowding to some extent.

88. The year opened with a population of 15,249 prisoners of all classes: 140,262 were received and 139,160 were discharged, leaving 16,351 in confinement at the close of the year. The daily average number confined rose from 13,375.76 to 16,098.04. The number of under-trial prisoners dealt with, including those in confinement (4,057) at the beginning of the year, was 74,102. The daily average was 4,368.24 or 1,291.38 more than in the previous year. Of this number, 43 per cent were convicted and 56.62 per cent acquitted and released. There were 60 escapes and 90 deaths. The average period of detention of prisoners awaiting trial before Sessions Courts and Magistrates, rose from 31.52 to 44.11 and 12.80 to 17.60 days, respectively, a point to which the particular attention of District Magistrates was drawn with the request that effective supervision may be exercised over the subordinate magistracy so as to prevent the unnecessary protraction of judicial proceedings. The year opened with 391 civil prisoners in custody: 3,071 were admitted and 3,055 were released, eight prisoners died and 14 were transferred, leaving 385 in confinement at the end of the year. The daily average fell from 390.11 to 300.65. Four State prisoners remained at the close of the year as against five at the beginning.

89. The convict population on the 1st January 1919 stood at 10,567 males and 234 females, or 1,376 more than in the previous year: 30,410 males and 1,550 females were admitted by direct committal as compared with 23,180 and 1,016 respectively in the previous year. The total number of convicts received by transfer was also larger than in the previous year by 6,395. Of those discharged during the year, 2,534 were released on appeal, 23,468 on expiry of sentence, 2,651 under the remission rules and 2,351 by order of Government (including 1,515 set at liberty on the 19th July in commemoration of the signing of Peace). One hundred and seventeen were deported to the Andamans, 23 were transferred to Lunatic Asylums, 14 escaped, 58 were executed and 452 died. The daily average number of convicts was 11,429.15 or 1,520.36 more than in the previous year. The number remaining at the end of the year was 12,262 against 10,801 or 1,461 more than in the previous year. Of the 31,959 convicts admitted during the year, 2.70 per cent were Christians, 8.34 per cent Muhammadans and 88.96 per cent Hindus. The number of convicts admitted under the age of 16 years was 116 as compared with 107 in 1918. The number of youthful offenders, under the age of 15 was 52 boys and 4 girls against 36 and 4 respectively in 1918. Of the 52 juveniles, 41 were transferred to the Reformatory School, Chingleput, and one to a

previous year and there was a slight fall in the percentage of successful appellants. The number of persons who appealed to Sessions Courts against the decisions of first-class magistrates rose by 375 to 2,688. The number of persons whose appeals were pending at the end of the year was 207 against 161 at the end of 1918. The average duration of an appeal rose from 29 days to 31 days. The percentage of successful appellants rose from 20.22 to 22.28. The number of appellants to the High Court rose further by 309 to 1,527. The Government appealed against the acquittal of 15 persons, the average for the preceding five years being 48. The decrease was due to the operation of the administrative orders issued during the year at the instance of the Government of India to regulate the procedure to be adopted in connexion with such appeals. The appeals of 569 persons were rejected *in limine*; 99 convictions were reversed and six orders of acquittal were set aside on appeal by Government, and four accused were convicted. In the case of 378 persons the finding and sentence were maintained after notice and in 137 cases the sentences were reduced or otherwise altered. New trial or further inquiry was ordered in the case of four persons. The appeals of 328 persons were pending at the end of the year against 243 in 1918. The average duration of an appeal was 48 days against 54 in 1918.

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Salvation Army Home; one was released by order of Government, and the remaining five boys and four girls completed their sentences in jails. The designation "Tanjore District Jail" for adolescents was altered during the year to "Tanjore Borstal Institution." There were 212 adolescents in this institution at the beginning of the year, of whom 191 were between 16 and 21 years, and 21 were aged 21 years and over. The age limit for admission was raised to 23 years as a tentative measure. The usual Borstal course of developing the mind and body was adopted as in previous years. Regular lectures were given on moral, religious and other subjects by honorary lecturers specially appointed for the purpose and everything possible was done to educate the boys on sound lines and to develop their character. Four boys were conditionally released by Government to work under the care of selected honorary probation officers. Of these, one failed to comply with the conditions upon which he was released, though he did not revert to crime, and was recommitted to jail to undergo the unexpired portion of his sentence. Another boy working in the Rajah Mirasdar Hospital at Tanjore fell ill and was released unconditionally. The remaining two boys were leading an honest life. Of the five boys similarly released during the previous year, four were doing well and one was reported to have reverted to crime.

Conduct

90. There were twenty-four escapes during the year, of which ten were from central and district jails and fourteen from sub-jails. Ten of these were recaptured. The number of jail offences dealt with by Superintendents fell, by 656, to 7,606, and nine offences were dealt with by criminal courts. The total number of punishments in consequence declined from 8,364 to 7,732 as also the ratio to average strength which fell from 84.41 to 67.65. Corporal punishments were inflicted in only four cases as against nine in the previous year. Habituals formed 22.34 per cent of the convict population and were the recipients of 3,088 or 39.94 per cent of the total number of punishments and three out of four whippings. On the whole, the convicts were well behaved and amenable to discipline, the percentage of punishments, viz., 67.65, being the lowest on record for many years. There was no disturbance or plot against authority in any of the jails. The number of convicts released under the remission rules fell from 2,880 to 2,671. Special remission for continuous good conduct was awarded to 1,762 convicts. Extra remission for work turned out over and above the prescribed task was earned by 139 convicts, and gratuity in lieu of remission by 25. Convicts, as a rule, prefer remission to gratuity for increased outturn of work. Elementary education in all central and district jails was imparted by the paid teaching staff, and lectures on religious and moral subjects were delivered by honorary lecturers. Elementary health lectures on sanitation and the prevention of disease were imparted as a matter of routine in all jails by the medical staff.

Habituals

Remission

Education

Vital
statistics

Sanitation

91. The year was an unfortunate one as regards sickness and mortality, due to the prevalence of influenza, cholera and dysentery, coupled with unfavourable economic conditions. The admissions to hospital increased by 2,571 to 9,567 as also the daily average sick from 239.30 to 343.60. There were 550 deaths during the year as compared with 360 in 1918, influenza and cholera being responsible for no less than 164 and 48 deaths respectively. Dysentery caused 84 deaths. In central jails the death-rate per mille was 40.67, in district jails 16.74 and in subsidiary jails 26.95 as compared with 27.61, 15.97 and 30.27 respectively in the previous year. These figures go to show that the larger penal institutions are responsible for the increase in mortality. The bacteriological and chemical analysis of jail water-supplies, which was suspended for some years, was resumed during 1919. At Rajahmundry, Vellore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Madurai and Palamcottah, improvements to wells were carried out. At Vizagapatam, the mains from the municipal water-supply were enlarged. At Cuddalore, repairs to service pipes were carried out and a second bullock pump was provided for lifting water from the lake well. A scheme for linking up the District Jail, Berhampur, with the municipal pipe water-supply was placed before Government for sanction. At

Cannanore, the oil-engine was repaired and brought into use. As a precautionary measure, all drinking water was either boiled or chlorinated. Improvements were also carried out to the kitchens at Bellary, Vizagapatam, Palamcottah, Madurai and the Penitentiary. Fly proof latrines were constructed at Trichinopoly and the existing latrines at Vizagapatam and the general and hospital latrines at Madurai were rendered fly proof. Improvements to the latrines at Vellore and Tanjore were also carried out. A portable latrine was constructed at Berhampur. Septic tanks were erected at Rajahmundry, Salem and Madurai to deal with sewage. Incinerators were constructed for the disposal of night-soil at Cannanore, Bellary, Vizagapatam and Madurai. A tubercular shed and a female hospital were built at Rajahmundry. Several other minor improvements were carried out to improve lighting and ventilation in cells, wards and other buildings.

92. Excluding the outlay by the Public Works Department on buildings, the total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 25 lakhs, which is an increase of Rs. 4.93 lakhs over that of the preceding year, and is due to increased charges under all heads except travelling allowance of non-gazetted officers, contingencies and manufactures. The large increase in the prison population and the abnormal rise in the price of foodstuffs and other articles were mainly responsible for the great increase in expenditure during the year. The net cost of maintaining prisoners and the average net cost per head advanced from Rs. 9.08 lakhs and Rs. 67-14-0 to Rs. 15.72 lakhs and Rs. 99-8-0, respectively. There was a slight fall in the cash earnings of the year which amounted to Rs. 2.06 lakhs. The total expenditure on jail and sub-jail buildings amounted to Rs. 1.69 lakhs against Rs. 1.35 lakhs in 1918.

Finance

CIVIL JUSTICE (1919)

[Statistics of the Civil Courts in the Madras Presidency for the year 1919; Statistics of British India, Vol. IV, Administrative, Judicial, etc.—Civil Justice]

93. The permanent retention of eleven temporary Subordinate Judges' courts and 14 temporary District Munsifs' courts was sanctioned during the year, thus increasing the total number of such courts to 41 and 170, respectively. The permanent retention of the two Special Small Causes courts which had been working since 1916 was also sanctioned during the year. There was no change in the number of permanent courts of other classes. There were also 16 temporary Subordinate Judges' courts and 18 temporary District Munsifs' courts. In October, the Secretary of State signified his assent to the raising of the permanent strength of the High Court to twelve judges. In addition to the regular courts, 5,029 Village courts, or about 50 more than in the previous year, exercised civil jurisdiction.

General

94. The total number of suits instituted in the Presidency during the year was 511,029 or 22,163 more than in 1918. For the Presidency as a whole, one suit was instituted for every 81 persons of the population against one for every 85 persons in 1918, and the ratio for the Presidency town was one for every 33 persons against 35 in the previous year. The figures of institutions were still below those of 1916 and 1917. The number of suits instituted for money or movable property formed 87.7 per cent of the total as against 88.8 per cent in 1918. The number of suits for immovable property, other than mortgage suits, rose, by 4,229, to 26,014, while those for specific relief rose, by 419, to 5,383. The total value of suits instituted in courts other than Village and Revenue courts and unpaid tribunals was Rs. 1,070.54 lakhs or Rs. 26.81 lakhs more than in the previous year. The average value of a suit was Rs. 271 against Rs. 289 in the previous year. Apart from Revenue courts, 30.51 per cent of

Litigation
Number,
nature and
value of suits

the suits instituted were of the value of Rs. 20 and less against 34.32 per cent in the previous year, and 63.47 per cent of the suits were between the values of Rs. 20 and Rs. 500. The number of suits above Rs. 500 in value was 28,729 or 4,223 more than in 1918. The number of suits triable by Village courts which were filed before the higher tribunals was 48,345, an increase of 237 over the figure of the previous year. The percentage of suits in which plaintiffs succeeded in obtaining decrees for the whole or part of the relief claimed by them fell from 78.21 to 76.77. In 71.42 per cent of contested cases they were found to possess a well-grounded cause of action. The total number of appeals preferred was 16,720 or 1,207 more than in the previous year.

Courts of
original
jurisdictionVillage courts
Revenue
courtsAgency
courtsDistrict
Munsifs
courtsSubordinate
Judges'
courtsDistrict
courtsCourt of
Small CausesMadras City
Civil CourtThe High
Court

95. The total number of suits instituted in Village courts again fell, by 11,317, to 96,124. The number of suits disposed of by village munsifs sitting alone fell further by 18,385 to 74,707, but there was again a rise by 5,768 to 21,365 in the number disposed of by Benches. The total number of suits filed in Revenue courts, other than in Agency tracts, was practically the same as in the previous year. The average duration of contested suits rose from 192 days to 264 days but that for uncontested suits fell from 106 days to 88 days. The percentage of appeals preferred against the decisions of Revenue courts to the appealable decrees passed by them rose from 12.41 to 20.53. The percentage of appeals in which original decrees were confirmed was 40.14 against 45.83 in 1918. There was a slight rise in institutions in Agency courts but the pendency was reduced from 607 to 452. The average duration of contested suits rose from 161 days to 172 days while that of uncontested suits fell from 111 days to 83 days. In District Munsifs' courts, other than those for the Agency tracts, 123,164 ordinary suits were instituted or 15,871 more than in the previous year. The number of small cause suits instituted also rose by 13,400 to 214,133. The average total disposal of each court was 2,070 against 1,975 in 1918 and the arrears under both classes of suits rose from 76,909 to 84,814. This increase is solely attributable to the rise in institutions. The average duration of contested ordinary suits was 315 days as in the previous year; while that of uncontested ordinary suits rose from 60 days to 63 days. In Subordinate Judges' courts, other than those for the Agency tracts, 2,754 ordinary suits, or 590 more than in the previous year, and 22,864 small cause suits or 2,306 more than in 1918 were instituted. The average disposal of ordinary suits in all the Subordinate Judges' courts was very little higher than in 1918 (59 against 58.77). The average duration of contested ordinary suits fell from 509 days to 490 days, while that of uncontested suits rose from 67 days to 96 days. In District courts, other than those for the Agency tracts, 572 ordinary suits were instituted against 486 in 1918. The number of ordinary suits disposed of was 270 against 336 in 1918, and the arrears rose from 447 to 523. In the Special Small Cause courts, 14,057 small cause suits were filed during the year against 13,817 in the previous year and 1,848 were left pending as against 1,925 at the end of 1918. The average duration of contested suits fell from 118 days to 100 days, while there was no change in that of uncontested suits. In the Presidency Court of Small Causes there was a rise both in institutions and disposals and the arrears fell from 1,924 to 1,498. The average duration of contested suits rose from 52 days to 70 days and that for uncontested suits from 32 days to 37 days. In the Madras City Civil Court 448 suits were instituted against 510 in 1918. The Judge disposed of 417 suits, of which 267 were contested. The arrears rose from 318 suits to 356 suits and the average duration from 310 days to 311 days for contested suits, and from 46 days to 57 days for uncontested suits. In the High Court the number of suits instituted or received by transfer was 915 against 699 in 1918 and the number of suits disposed of was 680 against 455. The arrears increased from 587 to 838. The average duration of contested suits was 350 days and of uncontested suits 140 days against 474 days and 173 days, respectively, in 1918.

96. The number of regular appeals filed in the Agency tracts fell from 107 to 95. The number of appeals disposed of was 106 and 19 were left pending at the end of the year. The average duration fell from 78 days to 65 days. In District and Subordinate Judges' courts the number of appeals filed was 13,598 or 1,369 more than in 1918 and the arrears in the latter rose from 2,922 to 3,112 and in the former from 6,022 to 8,006. In Subordinate Judges' courts the average duration of appeals disposed of was 232 days in the case of uncontested appeals and 337 days in the case of contested appeals, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 437 days and 322 days respectively. In District courts the average duration of appeals disposed of was 187 days for uncontested and 306 days for contested appeals, the figures for the previous year being 161 days and 257 days respectively. The number of appeals from original decrees of the mufassal courts filed in the High Court was 392 against 441 in 1918. The number disposed of was 419 against 465 in the previous year and the arrears fell from 606 to 582. The average duration of appeals disposed of during the year was 424 days against 418 days in 1918. The number of Letters Patent appeals (other than Original Side appeals) filed was 86 against 110 in 1918. The number disposed of was 120 against 128 in the previous year and the arrears fell from 61 to 28. The number of appeals received against appellate decrees was 1,930 against 2,173 in 1918. The number disposed of was 2,284 against 2,400 in the previous year and the arrears fell from 2,121 to 1,775. The percentage of appeals dismissed was, first appeals from District courts 65.00, from the City Civil Court 82.35, and from Subordinate Judges' courts 55.43. Original Side appeals 74.47, appeals against appellate decisions 69.9 and Letters Patent appeals 82.07. The number of revision petitions filed in the High Court was 1,139, of which 534 were for the revision of decisions in small cause suits against 1,381 and 572, respectively, in 1918. The number of petitions disposed of was 937 against 1,156 in 1918, and the arrears rose from 1,231 to 1,435, of which 814 were pending for more than six months. The number of cases referred by the lower courts to the High Court was 11, the average for the preceding five years being 12. Four cases were left pending at the end of 1918, and of the total of 15 cases for disposal 8 were disposed of.

Appellate
courtsDistrict and
Subordinate
Judges'
courtsThe High
CourtReference
and revision

97. The number of insolvency petitions presented to mufassal courts showed a slight increase but the number pending at the end of the year was almost the same as in the previous year (1,112 against 1,007). The number of petitions granted rose from 1,638 to 1,707 and the total amount of creditors' claims admitted increased from Rs. 12.74 lakhs to Rs. 15.06 lakhs. The total amount of assets distributed fell however from Rs. 4.83 lakhs to Rs. 3.60 lakhs. The number of insolvents discharged was five. The number of insolvency petitions presented in the High Court during the year was 215 against 230 in 1918. The number of petitions disposed of was 264 against 244 and the arrears decreased from 981 to 938. The total amount of claims admitted during the year was Rs. 5.20 lakhs and the amount paid as dividends to creditors was Rs. 1.92 lakhs.

Insolvency
Mufassal
courtsThe High
Court

98. The total number of applications for execution received in all the courts in the mufassal taken together, except Village courts, rose by about 14,000 to 354,607. Satisfaction was obtained in full in 16.98 per cent of the applications disposed of against 16.31 per cent in the previous year. Satisfaction was obtained in part in 7.17 per cent of the applications disposed of against 7.83 per cent in 1918 and the number of wholly infructuous applications rose by 7,514 to 266,319. The number of debtors imprisoned in execution fell from 2,771 to 2,539.

Miscella-
neous
Execution

99. The total receipts of civil and criminal courts amounted to Rs. 122.47 lakhs as against Rs. 109.17 lakhs in the previous year and the charges rose from Rs. 89.52 lakhs to Rs. 99.52 lakhs leaving a surplus of Rs. 22.95 lakhs.

Finance

REGISTRATION (1919) AND COMPANIES (1919-20)

[G.Os. No. 1379, Home (Judicial), dated the 4th June 1920, and No. 1648, Home (Judicial), dated the 6th July 1920.; Statistics of British India, Part VI, Commercial, and Part IV, Administrative and Judicial, etc.—Registration—Indian Companies Act]

Registration
Offices

100. With effect from April 1919, District Registrars were placed on a time scale of Rs. 250—25—500, with two selection posts on Rs. 700 and Rs. 600, and existing incumbents were allowed to count increments as if the scale had been in force on the date of their appointment as District Registrar. The registration district of Bellary with which had always been combined the revenue district of Anantapur was from the 1st September 1919 split up into the two registration districts of Bellary and Anantapur South Malabar, which was overweighted both as regards the number of sub-offices and the volume of work, was divided on the 1st July 1919 into two separate registration districts under the designations of Calicut and Palghat, the district of North Malabar being re-named Tellicherry. The number of district charges thus rose from 23 to 25 and of District Registrars from 26 to 28. With the cessation of hostilities and the relaxation of financial pressure the relief of the heavier sub-districts which had long been pressing was taken in hand and ten new offices were established in 1919 and an additional Sub-Registrar was appointed to each of the headquarters sub-districts of Calicut and Madras-Chingleput. The sub-office established at Pugalur (Trichinopoly) in 1912 not having proved successful owing to its situation and the public having requested its removal was amalgamated with that of Karur, the latter being converted into a joint office presided over by two Sub-Registrars. The arrangement under which the original registration falling to the headquarters sub-district of Madura was distributed between the Registrar's office and four Joint Sub-Registrars, each with distinct jurisdiction and located at no great distance from each other in different parts of the town, was modified at the end of 1919 by transferring three Joint Sub-Registrars to the same building as that in which the Registrar is located. The number of separate sub-offices thus rose from 490 to 493 and of Sub-Registrars from 517 to 529. The adjustment of national interests in the world at large subsequent to the cessation of hostilities tended to drag India out of its seclusion and to render it more amenable to world factors in the matter of prices and cost of labour and the general rise in the former in the principal European countries reacted on India notwithstanding the protection afforded by restrictions on exports. As a result the poorer classes were compelled to sell or mortgage their property in order to tide over their difficulties. This effect was neutralized to some extent by the increasing wealth that flowed into the country during the war: a portion of which passed into the hands of the producer, and the enhanced realizations of the latter as well as the war profits naturally stimulated transactions in land and speculative investments. In 1919 registrations accordingly reached the unprecedented figure of 1,666,358, or an increase of nearly 298,000 over the previous year's figure. Taking the three years ending 1919, registrations numbered 4,394,570 against 3,984,996 in the preceding triennium, or an increase of 10.28 per cent. There was an increase in all districts with the exception of Godāvāri where the recovery in 1919 consequent on the revival of the trade in coconuts, a staple produce of the delta tracts, did not neutralize the set-back produced by the war on trade and on the money market in the preceding two years. The special local cause which operated in other districts were in Madura and Tinnevely the partial revival of the cotton trade; in Madras the increased demand for land and the rise in value of house property; in Rāmnād the diversion owing to the war of the capital of the Nattukkottai Chettis from foreign countries to investments within the district; the partial recovery of the groundnut trade in South Arcot and of the industry in silk and cotton weaving in Trichinopoly; the investment in land of their savings by a large number of demobilized men in Salem; and the fact that in the West Coast

Registrations

districts the retardation of the export of the staple products of copra, coir, pepper and ginger owing to the shortage of tonnage was felt in a marked degree in 1917 and 1919. During the triennium ending 1919, all the important classes of documents showed an increase except leases which declined by 3.32 per cent owing to the absence of renewals which generally take place at fixed intervals. Sales and mortgages, which form the bulk of the registrations, were higher by 16.87 per cent and 7.50 per cent, respectively. The difference in these two percentages indicates that with the rise in the value of land the ryot found it more advantageous to sell outright portions of his holding instead of burdening himself with loans to meet requirements. Concurrently with the increase in registrations the value of registered documents rose from Rs. 127.36 crores to Rs. 157.11 crores or by 23.36 per cent. The aggregate value of transactions relating to immovable property was 24.25 per cent higher, being Rs. 149.20 crores as against Rs. 120.08 crores, the compulsory class contributing to the increase Rs. 28.26 crores and the optional Rs. 0.86 crore. The value of transactions not affecting immovable property rose from Rs. 7.28 crores to Rs. 7.91 crores, the average value of a registered document from Rs. 322 to Rs. 360 and the average registration fee from Rs. 1-7-6 to Rs. 1-8-10. In consequence of the lowering by the High Court, with effect from the commencement of 1919, from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100 of the limit of the value of property in respect of which the production of an encumbrance certificate is compulsory in connexion with court sales, applications for such certificates rose in that year to 48,641 from 27,064 in 1918. The total for the triennium was 102,439 as against 68,597. The increasing and at the same time gratuitous assistance afforded to the co-operative movement by the Registration Department is evidenced by the fact that 54,827 documents were registered and 6,871 searches were made as against 33,561 and 962, respectively, representing a fee income of Rs. 1,35,985 as against Rs. 80,579 which was leviable but foregone. The prosecutions instituted by private parties showed a further fall from fourteen to twelve. Including the five cases pending from the immediately preceding triennium convictions were obtained in seven, three were acquitted and seven were pending. There were 33 prosecutions instituted by the department and four were pending at the commencement of the triennium. Conviction was obtained in 24 cases, in ten the accused were acquitted and three cases remained pending. As usual, thumb impressions were of great service in securing convictions in cases of false personation. With the abnormal increase in registrations and searches the total income for the triennium rose from Rs. 70.18 lakhs to Rs. 82.99 lakhs or by 18 per cent. Excluding the cost of stationery and paper for books and forms, the total expenditure was Rs. 46.53 lakhs against Rs. 41.24 lakhs.

Prosecutions

Finance

101. The number of Assistant Registrars of Joint Stock Companies increased from 25 to 27 owing to the formation on the 1st July 1919 of an additional registration district in Malabar with headquarters at Palghat and on the 1st September 1919 of Anantapur as a separate registration district. The repeal with effect from the 24th September 1919 of the Indian Companies Restriction Act, 1918, coupled with the industrial awakening of the country and the flow of war profits into speculative investments on the conclusion of peace, stimulated flotations and the number of companies increased from 416 (368 public and 48 private) to 86 (414 public and 72 private) classified as 223 banking and loan, 2 insurance, 123 trading, 56 mills and presses, 18 planting, 3 mining and quarrying, one land and building, 2 breweries, one sugar manufacturing and 57 miscellaneous. Of these 435 have share capital. New registrations, which numbered 86 (63 public and 23 private) against 38 (24 public and 4 private) in the previous year, comprised a large number of trading concerns and with the exception of a dozen all were purely Indian—both of satisfactory features. The largest flotations were (i) Binny and Company (Madras), Limited, with an authorized capital of Rs. 50 lakhs and with the object of acquiring the business hitherto carried on by Binny and Company, Limited, incorporated in England and (ii) the Willingdon Spinning

Registered
companies

and Weaving Mill Company, Limited (Madras), a cotton mill with a registered capital of Rs. 50 lakhs. Ten "not-for-profit" associations with the object of promoting education and the interests of the trading class obtained licences under section 26 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913. The eleven companies that ceased to exist comprised four nidhis and chit associations, one insurance company, three trading concerns and three planting companies. With the exception of two planting companies the others were Indian. The aggregate authorized and paid up capital of all companies increased from Rs. 11.64 crores and Rs. 6.63 crores to Rs. 14.81 crores and Rs. 7.09 crores, respectively, and the average paid up capital was Rs. 1.63 lakhs against Rs. 1.78 lakhs. The number of companies incorporated outside British India having a place of business in the Madras Presidency rose to 140. Of the five cases of non-compliance with the provisions of the Act, three ended in conviction, one was withdrawn as the company concerned went into liquidation and the fifth was pending disposal. The receipts and expenditure were Rs. 26,462 and Rs. 14,031 against Rs. 10,968 and Rs. 11,786 respectively. The number of certificated auditors at the close of the year was 36, comprising four unrestricted permanent, one unrestricted temporary, nine restricted permanent and 22 restricted temporary. With the object of creating a class of independent and full-time auditors the certificates of such of the auditors who took to auditing only as a subsidiary occupation were not renewed and the grant of the certificate will for the future be ordinarily restricted to the holders of the Bombay Government Diploma in Accountancy. No society was registered under the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912; one society went into liquidation leaving twelve at work at the close of the year. The six life assurance companies continued to work. Revised rules under the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, were issued by the Government of India in January 1920.

Provident
Insurance
Societies Act,
1912Notaries
Public
(1919-20)

102. The number of notarial stations (141) remained unchanged but that of registering officers exercising the functions of Notaries Public rose from 185 to 187 in consequence of the constitution of two new registration districts (Palghat and Anantapur), the Registrars of which were appointed Notaries Public. The operations related to 19 stations as against 17 in the previous year. A slight increase occurred under promissory notes and there was a fall under all the other items. In Udipi (South Kanara district) there was an increase in the number of bills of exchange dealt with owing to the fact that the Kanara Banking Corporation, Udipi, issued these instruments in preference to obtaining promissory notes executed in favour of the bank. The fall in the total number of instruments dealt with was due to the stringency of the money market, dullness of trade and restrictions on exports and imports coupled with high prices of articles. The scope for the issue of bills of exchange or promissory notes was thus limited, agents arranging for direct cash payments. Consequent on the fall in the number of operations the aggregate value of transactions dropped from Rs. 1.78 lakhs to Rs. 1.39 lakhs. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 291-10-0 against Rs. 378-8-0 in 1918-19 and a sum of Rs. 20-13-0 was expended by the Notaries Public against Rs. 52-14-6. The balance of Rs. 270-13-0 was remitted into the treasury. No office of a Notary Public was inspected during the year by the District Judge under rule 1 of the Notarial Rules.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

(FASLI 1329—1ST JULY 1919 TO 30TH JUNE 1920)

[Report on the working of the Co-operative Societies Act for the year 1919-20; Statistics of British India, Vol. II, Financial Statistics, Part I, Co-operative Societies]

103. The most important event of the year was the sanction accorded by Government to a scheme of development of the co-operative movement under which there will be an Assistant Registrar for almost every district of the Presidency so as to render the extension of the movement possible within the next few years to the very large area which still remains untouched. Thirty-five administrative unions were added during the year bringing the total of such unions to 138. The number of primary societies under the control of local unions for purposes of supervision was 3,540 as against 2,826 in the previous year. The number of societies of all kinds registered during the year was 1,365; the registration of 14 was cancelled; the total number of societies thus increased from 3,676 to 5,027. On the last day of the year there were 329,886 members in 4,889 societies (excluding unions) as against 241,297 in the previous year, giving an average of 67 members to a society, or one less than in the previous year. The number of Panchamas admitted into agricultural societies rose, by 7,634, to 17,684, the large increase being due to the special efforts made by the labour department and by the Y.M.C.A. The total working capital of all societies increased from Rs. 305.21 lakhs to Rs. 394.25 lakhs, their paid-up share capital from Rs. 34.69 lakhs to Rs. 50.24 lakhs and their reserve funds from Rs. 14.65 lakhs to Rs. 17.42 lakhs. Loans from central banks and other societies to primary societies increased from Rs. 100.97 lakhs to Rs. 131.66 lakhs. The total cost of working the Act to Government was Rs. 3.09 lakhs which was equivalent to 0.785 per cent of the working capital of societies as against 0.740 per cent in the previous year.

General

104. The proposal to convert the Madras Central Urban Bank, Limited, into a federation of central banks took definite shape during the year and the by-laws were suitably amended. According to the new constitution only the central banks are permitted to take shares in the provincial bank, each being allowed a seat in the Directorate, and the primary societies which had already taken shares in it have been allowed to transfer their shares to the central banks to which they are affiliated. Before the close of the year, the central banks had invested as share capital Rs. 1.44 lakhs in the Provincial Bank. The net profit of the bank amounted to Rs. 0.70 lakh as against Rs. 0.64 lakh in the previous year, but the sum available for distribution was only Rs. 0.45 lakh, the balance, which was written off in the year, representing the depreciation in the value of the Government promissory notes held by the bank. Four new central banks were started during the year. The share capital of all the financing banks in the Presidency rose from Rs. 11.29 lakhs to Rs. 17.32 lakhs and their reserve funds from Rs. 3.07 lakhs to Rs. 3.67 lakhs. Their owned capital thus amounted to Rs. 21 lakhs which represents 19.82 per cent of the total amount borrowed from outside the movement, as against 17 per cent in the previous year. The total amount so borrowed by banking unions was Rs. 105.90 lakhs as against Rs. 84.49 lakhs in the previous year. There was a very slight fall in the percentage of overdue in arrear interest and a slight increase in current interest. The percentage of balance to demand was 10.30 principal, 13.36 arrear interest and 5.27 current interest as against 14.16, 13.75 and 4.59, respectively, in the previous year. There were 4,156 agricultural credit societies at the end of the year, or 1,108 more than in the previous year, of which eight continued to work on a limited liability basis. There was some improvement in the admission of poor villagers as members of societies. The number of tenants increased from 16,853 to 24,412 while that of field labourers rose from 4,111 to 10,324. This result, though not very satisfactory, indicates that a change is gradually taking place in the attitude of the land-owning

Working of
societies
Provincial
and District
banksAgricultural
societies

Non-agricul-
tural societiesMiscella-
neous

classes. The total working capital of these societies increased from Rs. 122.95 lakhs to Rs. 156.86 lakhs and their paid-up share capital from Rs. 9.91 lakhs to Rs. 14.07 lakhs. The deposits taken from individuals rose from Rs. 10.65 lakhs to Rs. 12.90 lakhs and the loans from financing banks outstanding against the societies rose from Rs. 94.56 lakhs to Rs. 121.13 lakhs. The net profits earned by the societies after recouping the losses of the previous years amounted to Rs. 2.09 lakhs as against Rs. 1.72 lakhs in the previous year. The total number of agricultural societies and unions which were engaged in work other than credit rose by 27 to 58. Besides the activities of trading unions and stores, the joint purchase by some societies of the requirements of members of ordinary credit societies was considerably stimulated by the prevailing high prices of almost all the necessaries of life. In the case of Burma rice and some other foodstuffs the societies arranged for sale to non-members also. Some societies were able to do some work in the joint sale of the produce of their members. Besides these there were other institutions designed for specific purposes which were engaged in other kinds of activities. The number of non-agricultural credit societies rose from 361 to 478 of which 360 were on the limited liability basis and 118 on the unlimited liability basis as against 266 and 95 in the previous year. Their total working capital increased from Rs. 40.27 lakhs to Rs. 53.10 lakhs and the net profits from Rs. 1.17 lakhs to Rs. 1.68 lakhs. The percentages of balance to demand under principal, overdue interest and current interest were 11.01 (principal), 39.34 (arrear interest) and 9.98 (current interest) as against 11.11, 39.67 and 11.02, respectively, in the previous year. The share capital of these societies rose from Rs. 11.04 lakhs to Rs. 14.70 lakhs; their deposits from Rs. 23.12 lakhs to Rs. 29.35 lakhs; and their borrowings from central and other societies from Rs. 4.18 lakhs to Rs. 6.66 lakhs. The reserve fund amounted to Rs. 2.39 lakhs as against Rs. 1.93 lakhs in the previous year. As in the previous year many societies worked for the exclusive benefit of particular classes. The number of weavers' societies amounted to 21 and there was an equal number of other forms of societies as against 12 in the previous year under each category. The latter comprised 14 building societies, two societies for printing, two for supply of labour and one each for managing a students' hostel, for supply of stationery and other articles to students and a conveyance society. Good progress was made during the year in the formation of societies exclusively for the benefit of the backward classes. The number of societies registered during the year exclusively for Panchamas was 175. For municipal sweepers and scavengers four were registered, thus increasing the number of such societies to 42. On the Nilgiris nine societies were organized for the Badagas, one for the Kotas and one for the Todas and at the end of the year there were 54, three and two societies, respectively, for these tribes. A society was started for the benefit of the Savaras and that for Malayalis on the Kollimalais worked well during the year.

105. The total number of local unions rose from 103 to 136 and 3,540 societies were affiliated to them as against 2,568 in the previous year. There were 889 agricultural societies not affiliated to any of the local unions as against 410 in the previous year. All the central banks in the Presidency made the usual contribution to the supervision fund. The arrangement for supervision by non-official agency in union areas was complete by itself. There was a fall both in the number of suits filed in civil courts and before arbitrators. The arbitration rules were availed of very largely. The annual Provincial Conference was held in Madras in December 1919. There were also many district conferences most of which were attended by the Registrar and a large number of union and taluk conferences attended by Assistant Registrars. In April 1920 a conference of representatives of central banks and Assistant Registrars was held at which important questions connected with the federation of central banks were discussed. The attitude of the general public towards the movement continued to be very cordial and the department was assisted by many public-spirited gentlemen of all classes.

LOCAL BOARD ADMINISTRATION (1919-20)

[Statistics of British India, Vol. IV, Local Self-Government—District and Sub-District Boards]

106. The number of district boards in the Presidency continued to be 25. The maximum strength of two of these was increased and as a result there was an addition of five members bringing their total strength to 862. At the end of the year 803 members, or 32 more than in 1918-19, took part in the deliberations of the district boards in the Presidency. Of these 125 were ex-officio, 195 nominated by Government, and the remaining 483 elected by taluk boards, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 126, 260 and 385, respectively. Three hundred and two meetings, or 11 more than in 1918-19, were held by district boards. The number of taluk boards continued to be 97. The number of boards which elected their own presidents increased from 10 to 13 and 50 others, or six more than in the previous year, had non-official presidents. The sanctioned strength of taluk boards increased, by 61, to 1,808 and in consequence the actual number of members at the end of the year rose, by 38, to 1,603, of whom 264 were officials and 1,339 non-officials as against 331 and 1,234, respectively, in the previous year. Of the 451 seats open to election in the year, 420 were actually so filled, and in the case of 207 elections which were contested, 47.8 per cent of the registered voters came to the poll as against 45.5 per cent in 1918-19. The number of seats which had to be filled up by presidents of district boards by nomination, because no candidates were proposed, increased from 22 to 28. One thousand two hundred and seventy meetings, or 28 less than in the previous year, were held by taluk boards. The number of union panchayats which assisted in the administration of local affairs in important villages rose, by 42, to 577, and there was no change in their functions. The number of panchayatdars rose, by 193, to 4,934, of whom 1,007 were village headmen, 2,996 were nominated and 931 elected.

107. The land cess was levied at As. 2 on every rupee of the land receipts assessment on the Nilgiris, at rates varying from As. 1-6 to As. 2 in Malabar, at As. 1-6 in South Kanara and at one anna in the remaining districts. In addition to that cess a special cess of three pies in the rupee on the annual rent value of all occupied lands was levied in sixteen districts for the construction of railways. Tolls upon carriages, carts and animals were collected in all districts. House-tax was levied in all unions excepting eight which were constituted late in the year; the tax was levied in the Villupuram and Palacole unions up to 1st September and 1st December 1919, respectively; the maximum rates were in force in 530 cases; three-fourths in 23, three-fifths in one and half rates in the remaining 17. Excluding the transactions under debt heads, the year opened with a balance of Rs. 247.33 lakhs, or Rs. 38.40 lakhs more than in 1918-19. The receipts fell by Rs. 11.04 lakhs, to Rs. 228.61 lakhs. Including the receipts from the special railway cess, the revenue from rates and taxes rose, by Rs. 4.38 lakhs, to Rs. 112.42 lakhs. Increases occurred under all heads. There was a rise under land and railway cesses in 18 districts and a fall in 7 districts. The income from tolls showed an improvement in 15 districts, noticeable increases occurring in Trichinopoly, Kistna, Malabar, Ramanad and Salem. The grants received from Provincial funds amounted to Rs. 65.81 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 17.28 lakhs was granted in aid of the general resources of local boards, but a sum of only Rs. 13.21 lakhs was disbursed in the year; Rs. 32.90 lakhs were granted for education; Rs. 11.34 lakhs for roads and bridges, Rs. 0.96 lakh for hospitals and dispensaries, Rs. 1.95 lakhs for medical buildings, Rs. 2.99 lakhs for minor sanitary works, Rs. 0.50 lakh for water supply and drainage schemes, Rs. 0.21 lakh for the improvement of pilgrim centres, Rs. 1.00 lakh for house-sites for depressed classes and Rs. 0.32 lakh for choultries. The grants for public works were paid as usual to the District Boards of the Nilgiris (Rs. 1.08 lakhs) and Koraput (Rs. 0.24 lakh) in consideration of the smallness of their revenues.

The contributions to the general resources of local boards included lump assignments intended to enable them to equip and maintain their own elementary schools adequately. The grants towards hospitals and dispensaries were intended to meet the provincial share of the pay and allowances of medical subordinates employed by local boards and half the cost of the maintenance and equipment of hospitals and dispensaries opened after 1915, and the grants for choultries consisted mainly of lump payments made in lieu of the income from lands originally endowed therefor by their founders but subsequently resumed by Government.

Expenditure

108. Excluding the charges relating to debt heads and contributions from one district board to another and an expenditure of Rs. 0.38 lakh which though debited to service heads was met from loans credited to debt heads, and adding repayments of loans amounting to Rs. 3.02 lakhs, the total expenditure of local boards rose, by Rs. 17.78 lakhs, to Rs. 221.17 lakhs, and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 254.77 lakhs.

Public works

The outlay on public works rose, by Rs. 12.09 lakhs, to Rs. 103.53 lakhs; Rs. 31.45 lakhs were spent on the construction of roads, bridges, school-houses, dispensaries, markets and other miscellaneous public improvements and the remainder on repairs to existing works. The length of the new roads constructed was 158 miles against 231 miles in the previous year; the expenditure on this account was Rs. 2.78 lakhs against Rs. 2.32 lakhs. A length of 13,739 miles of road was repaired as against 13,690 miles in the previous year and the outlay thereon increased from Rs. 49.51 lakhs to Rs. 51.77 lakhs. At the close of the year local boards maintained 38 sessional schools for the training of teachers, one Sanskrit college, 121 secondary schools and 8,240 elementary schools. In the sessional schools 854 students received instruction and the attendance at all schools rose, by 35,758 pupils, to 465,290 pupils. The total expenditure of local boards on education was Rs. 46.80 lakhs as against Rs. 37.33 lakhs in the previous year towards which fees contributed Rs. 5.35 lakhs while contributions from municipal councils and private individuals and other miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 0.51 lakh. A sum of Rs. 26.75 lakhs was spent out of provincial grants and the net local fund outlay was thus Rs. 14.19 lakhs or 16.5 per cent of the total ordinary income of local boards as against Rs. 11.20 lakhs and 13.2 per cent in the previous year. The number of hospitals maintained by local boards increased by two to 118 and the number of dispensaries by three to 301. The cost of maintenance increased, by Rs. 4.81 lakhs, to Rs. 15.64 lakhs, but the number of patients treated in them fell further, by 133,315, to 4,337,242.

Education

The number of vaccinators including probationers employed by district boards was 479 or 17 less than in the previous year. The average cost of each successful operation rose from As. 6-2 to As. 6-10. The expenditure on sanitation increased by Rs. 2.71 lakhs to Rs. 14.06 lakhs; special attention was paid to rural water-supply as in the previous year.

Medical institutions

Vaccination

Sanitation

Railways

109. The District Boards of Coimbatore, Tanjore, Guntur, Kistna and Salem possess open railways. The balance in Government securities in favour of the railway fund of the Tanjore District Board at the beginning of the year was Rs. 30.73 lakhs; there was besides a balance of Rs. 1.39 lakhs in cash. The gross traffic earnings increased, by Rs. 2.15 lakhs, to Rs. 10.99 lakhs, and the working expenses also rose, by Rs. 2.13 lakhs, to Rs. 6.76 lakhs. The district board repaid Rs. 0.71 lakh to provincial funds towards the recoupment of the Government share in the railway, which is treated as a loan and paid Rs. 0.23 lakh to debenture holders as interest and Rs. 0.56 lakh to the sinking fund towards the liquidation of the debenture loan. The profit derived from the working of the railway was Rs. 4.23 lakhs or 7.8 per cent of the capital outlay or a little more than in 1918-19, and at the end of the year the balance in favour of the fund after taking into account all charges and receipts was Rs. 33.74 lakhs in Government securities and Rs. 1.87 lakhs in cash. The sinking fund for the repayment of the debenture loan amounted to Rs. 6.93 lakhs invested in Government securities. In Kistna the opening balance of the railway-

cess fund was Rs. 23 lakhs in Government securities and Rs. 1.23 lakhs in cash; the gross earnings of the railway increased, by Rs. 0.99 lakh, to Rs. 4.79 lakhs, and the working expenses, by Rs. 0.45 lakh, to Rs. 2.16 lakhs. The district board repaid a sum of Rs. 0.96 lakh to provincial funds towards the Government loan taken for the construction of the line. The profit on the working of the railway was Rs. 2.63 lakhs or 11.7 per cent of the capital outlay as against 9.3 per cent in the previous year, and the closing balance in favour of the fund was Rs. 2.3 lakhs in Government securities and Rs. 1.23 lakhs in cash. The opening balance of the railway-cess fund in Coimbatore was a little over Rs. 6 lakhs in Government securities with a cash balance of Rs. 0.43 lakh. The gross earnings of the railway were Rs. 2.51 lakhs and the working expenses Rs. 1.18 lakhs. The district board paid Rs. 0.23 lakh as interest on the loan borrowed from the public. The profit on the working of the railway was Rs. 1.33 lakhs or 11.7 per cent of the capital outlay as against 8.9 per cent in the previous year and at the end of the year the balance in favour of the fund was a little over Rs. 6 lakhs in Government securities and Rs. 2.29 lakhs in cash. The opening balance of the railway-cess fund in Guntur amounted to Rs. 3.76 lakhs in Government securities and Rs. 0.11 lakh in cash. The gross earnings of the railway amounted to Rs. 1.20 lakhs and deducting 50 per cent thereof for working expenses the net earnings amounted to Rs. 0.60 lakh or 4 per cent on the capital outlay as against 3.4 per cent in the previous year. The closing balance of the railway-cess fund was Rs. 3.97 lakhs in Government securities and Rs. 1.47 lakhs in cash. In Salem the railway-cess fund opened with a sum of Rs. 7.15 lakhs invested in Government securities and Rs. 0.12 lakh in cash. The net earnings of the railway amounted to Rs. 0.31 lakh or 6.54 per cent of the capital outlay as against 2.6 per cent in the preceding year. The closing balance of the railway-cess fund amounted to Rs. 7.15 lakhs in Government securities and Rs. 0.13 lakh in cash. No new lines were constructed during the year. The Tirutturaippundi-Vedaranniyam Railway in the Tanjore district (23.12 miles), completed in December 1916 and kept closed on account of war conditions, was opened for traffic on the 15th May 1919.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MUFASSAL (1919-20)

[Statistics of British India, Vol. IV, Local Self-Government—Municipalities]

110. The total number of municipal councils rose from 72 to 73. Villupuram was constituted a municipality from 1st September 1919. Palacole and Chirala were also constituted into municipalities with effect from 1st December 1919 and 1st January 1920, respectively, but began actual work only on 1st April 1920. The number of councillors was raised from 1,196 to 1,228. The actual number at the end of the year was 1,082 of whom 98 were ex-officio, 316 nominated by the Government and the remaining 668 elected by the rate-payers. The system of appointing councillors by election was in force in 69 municipalities. The proportion of Indian to European and Eurasian members increased further and 41 councils consisted entirely of Indian members as against 32 in the previous year. The councils held 2,020 meetings, or 120 more than in the previous year. One hundred and sixteen meetings were adjourned for want of a quorum. The average attendance of councillors at each meeting was 59.5 per cent of the total strength as against 58.69 per cent in 1918-19.

111. As regards the financial position, the opening balance was Rs. 33.27 lakhs as against Rs. 34.02 lakhs in 1918-19. Current receipts increased by Rs. 15.55 lakhs, the total being Rs. 110.18 lakhs. Increases occurred mainly under "Grants from Government" and "Advances" recovered from sale of rice. There were also increases in the income derived from the following taxes: buildings and lands, from Rs. 18.66 lakhs to Rs. 19.66 lakhs;

water and drainage tax, Rs. 8.94 lakhs to Rs. 9.37 lakhs; tax on arts and professions, Rs. 3.33 lakhs to Rs. 3.62 lakhs; tolls, Rs. 9.35 lakhs to Rs. 9.84 lakhs; on the other hand there was a decline under sale-proceeds of land and produce of land from Rs. 3.06 lakhs to Rs. 1.38 lakhs. The average incidence of taxation per head of the population rose from Rs. 1-15-0 to Rs. 2-0-3. It was as usual relatively high, and higher than in the previous year, in the hill municipalities where it ranged from Rs. 5-11-11 to Rs. 10-9-11; in the plains it ranged from Rs. 7-3 to Rs. 4-10-9. There was an increase of Rs. 4.74 lakhs in the grants and contributions paid by Government. The total grants, which amounted to Rs. 18.22 lakhs, were utilized for general purposes (Rs. 10.38 lakhs), education (Rs. 6.72 lakhs) and medical relief (Rs. 1.12 lakhs). Loans amounting to Rs. 4.50 lakhs were advanced to municipal councils by Government as against Rs. 3.15 lakhs in the previous year. The Madras Municipal Council took loans aggregating Rs. 3.05 lakhs for drainage works and for the Madichiyam town extension scheme.

Loans

Expenditure

Public works

Medical

Education

Sanitation

Debt

112. The expenditure rose, by about Rs. 10.98 lakhs, to Rs. 104.58 lakhs. Expenditure on Public Works amounted to Rs. 27.78 lakhs, or about 26.5 per cent of the total charges, of which Rs. 8.85 lakhs were spent on communications. The Public Works Department had under execution water-works in five municipal towns, two of which, in Ellore and Erode, were completed and opened during the year. Improvements and extensions to the existing water-works in seven other municipalities and drainage schemes for two towns were also under execution. Two water-supply schemes (partial) and four schemes of improvements to existing water-works were sanctioned for execution. Twenty-one water-supply schemes, four schemes for improving existing works, twenty-one drainage schemes and three schemes of improvements to existing drainage works were under consideration. The Government took over the management from municipalities of the hospitals at two district headquarter stations (Mangalore and Kurnool) in addition to the fourteen taken over in the previous year. One branch dispensary was opened at Waltair (Vizagapatnam). The arrangements for medical relief to the public in the other municipalities continued to be the same as in the previous year. The number of in-patients treated fell, by 867, to 35,478. There was also a decrease in the number of out-patients, by 48,283, to 2,023,004. The cost of maintenance, however, rose, by Rs. 0.61 lakh, to Rs. 7.97 lakhs. There were 895 educational institutions maintained by municipal councils, or 82 more than in the previous year. Two colleges and three secondary schools were taken over by Government, while two private institutions were taken over by municipal councils. The number of colleges and secondary schools maintained by councils thus declined from 32 to 29. The number of elementary schools, however, increased, by 85, to 866. The number of elementary schools which the councils aided with teaching grants also rose from 189 to 211. The net educational charges amounted to 5.85 per cent of the income from general taxation. The expenditure on conservancy was Rs. 17.45 lakhs and that on lighting Rs. 4.05 lakhs as against Rs. 14.80 lakhs and Rs. 3.82 lakhs, respectively, in the previous year. The closing balance of the year was Rs. 38.87 lakhs.

113. The public debt outstanding against municipalities rose from Rs. 31.37 lakhs to Rs. 33.61 lakhs. Sinking funds amounted to Rs. 1.33 lakhs.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—CITY OF MADRAS (1919-20)

[Statistics of British India, Vol. IV, Local Self-Government—Municipalities]

114. The total receipts of the Corporation inclusive of the opening balance amounted to Rs. 58.29 lakhs as against Rs. 55.62 lakhs in the previous year and the expenditure was Rs. 52.56 lakhs against Rs. 44.73 lakhs. The income from municipal rates and taxes was Rs. 26.94 lakhs or Rs. 1.98 lakhs more than in the previous year. This increase was due to the revised scale of taxes levied under the new Act during the second half year and to revision of assessments on buildings and lands. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Rs. 5-3-1 against Rs. 4-12-11 in 1918-19. The revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation, was Rs. 5.45 lakhs or Rs. 0.09 lakh less than in the previous year. The grants and contributions from Government and private individuals amounted to Rs. 6.42 lakhs as against Rs. 1.60 lakhs in 1918-19 and were made up of a contribution of Rs. 0.40 lakh, a special grant of Rs. 6 lakhs for the improvement of water-supply and drainage works and for sanitary works and a grant of Rs. 2,000 from a private gentleman for constructing a Free Public Reading Room in the model playground at Egmore. Miscellaneous receipts rose from Rs. 3.86 lakhs to Rs. 7.71 lakhs. This increase was due to the sale-proceeds of the Royapettah hospital buildings realized from Government, to the enhancement of the rate for water for non-domestic purposes and to the reduction of the free allowance of water to houses. The debt at the close of the year was Rs. 106.82 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 1.44 lakhs was paid towards the repayment of Government instalment loans amounting to Rs. 29 lakhs and Rs. 4.72 lakhs for interest on all loans. The sinking funds at the end of the year on account of the several loans, exclusive of the Government instalment loans, amounted to Rs. 28.93 lakhs in Government promissory notes, stock-certificates and Madras Municipal debentures and Rs. 3,767 in cash.

Finance

115. The expenditure on works amounted in all to Rs. 20.56 lakhs or 39.1 per cent of the total expenditure as against Rs. 20.20 lakhs in the previous year. Of this sum Rs. 5.68 lakhs or 10.8 per cent were spent on new works, Rs. 13.67 lakhs or 26.0 per cent on repairs and Rs. 1.21 lakhs or 2.3 per cent on establishment, tools and plant. A sum of Rs. 0.47 lakh was spent on new works, such as the acquisition of lands and buildings for widening roads and rounding off corners, the construction of culverts and footpaths and the widening of bridges for laying new tram lines. The amount spent on repairs was Rs. 4.48 lakhs as against Rs. 3.73 lakhs in the previous year. During the year 35.83 miles of road were reformed against 41.61 miles in 1918-19. Over two miles of unmetalled roads were metalled for the first time and nearly the same length of roads was tarred. In addition 4 miles 2 furlongs and 204 yards of roads were retarred. Repairing of bridges and culverts was also carried out. The expenditure on new works was Rs. 0.96 lakh and that on repairs Rs. 0.49 lakh. Two schools which were in progress in the previous year were completed during the year and the construction of two more schools was in progress. A manual training class shed was also constructed in one of the model schools. Flush-out latrines were constructed at several places and the construction of a lorry loading station and of a laboratory was in progress. The dhobikhana buildings, which were under progress in the previous year, were completed during the year and the construction of dwelling-houses for scavengers was in progress. A bathing fountain with six taps was erected and the quarters for filter-bed overseers were in progress during the year. The amount spent on drainage works was Rs. 4.27 lakhs and on maintenance Rs. 6.21 lakhs. Owing to the difficulties of labour, scarcity of fuel, and the large demand for the home market the firms in England were not in a position to supply materials and only such works as could be done with materials obtainable in India were

Works

Communica-
tions

Buildings

Drainage

Water-supply

executed. The principal works under construction were the pumping stations at Ice House Road, Napier Park and Purasawakam; Napier Park Gravitation main; sewer laying in Triplicane, Georgetown and Purasawakam; pumping main and anti-malaria drainage channel in Purasawakam and storm-water drainage in Basin Bridge Road, Triplicane High Road and Ice House Road. The principal works completed were storm-water drainage in South Triplicane, Egmore and Salt Depot, 24-in. gravitation main along China Bazaar Road and out-fall channel at the sewage farm. A storm-water separator and 6-in. open masonry drains were also constructed. The expenditure on water-supply works was Rs. 0.23 lakh and that on maintenance Rs. 2.47 lakhs. The quantity of water supplied during the year was 5,110.1 million gallons, which was equivalent to 26.6 gallons per head per day. The maximum average daily consumption per head in any month was 30.35 gallons and the minimum 23 gallons. During the year 15,935 houses were inspected and 1,869 defects in the services were brought to notice. Four hundred and thirty-six new services were laid by licensed plumbers and 3,475 were repaired, cleaned, altered or extended. The total number of house service connexions in the city on 31st March 1920 was 30,263. The length of pipes removed, cleaned and relaid was 3,433 feet and that for new mains laid 6,686 feet. Eleven valves, 38 stop cocks, 11 hydrants and 96 meters were fixed. There were at the close of the year 1,484 fountains, 74 cattle troughs and 11 bathing fountains. The quantity of water supplied to the city as measured at Red Hills was 870,492,590 c.ft., or 21,690,836 c.ft. more than in the previous year.

Education

116. The expenditure on education was Rs. 0.71 lakh as against Rs. 0.53 lakh in the previous year. The total number of schools at the close of the year was 27, and there were 3,587 boys and 568 girls on their rolls on 31st March 1920. There were 154 teachers in the Corporation schools and all are professionally qualified. Twenty-two of the schools engaged the pupils in wood-work as a part of manual training and a beginning was made in one of the schools in imparting vocational training to the pupils by the institution of tailoring as a handicraft. In addition attention was paid to manual training and gardening by the pupils in all the schools. The opening of a communal playground in Egmore has thrown open a splendid opportunity for physical recreation.

Sanitation
and medical
serviceHospitals and
dispensariesVaccination
and registra-
tion of births
and deaths

Plague

Anti-malarial
operations

117. A sum of Rs. 8.05 lakhs or 15.3 per cent of the total expenditure was spent on sanitation and conservancy during the year as against Rs. 6.08 lakhs in the previous year. The cost of maintenance of the Corporation hospitals and dispensaries amounted to Rs. 0.95 lakh as against Rs. 0.94 lakh in 1918-19. The total number of patients treated in them was 179,275 against 172,378 in the previous year. The usual contributions of Rs. 0.20 lakh to Government on account of hospitals and of Rs. 0.16 lakh to other medical institutions were paid. The amount spent on vaccination and registration of births and deaths was practically the same as in the previous year, namely, Rs. 0.38 lakh. The total number of cases vaccinated in the city in the calendar year 1919 was 32,231 and the percentages of success in primary vaccination and re-vaccination cases were 95.77 and 46.07, respectively, as against 97.79 and 55.24 in 1918. The number of children under one year vaccinated was 15,036. The number of births and deaths registered in 1919 was 18,936 and 27,187, respectively, as against 19,897 and 31,262 in 1918. The birth and death rates were respectively 36.5 and 52.4 per mille as against 38.4 and 60.3 per mille in 1918. The number of attacks and deaths from plague was 15 and 14, respectively. The number of rats caught and destroyed was 161,194 making a total of 2,576,501 since the beginning of the operations in July 1898. The number of tanks cleaned and re-cleaned was 544; 6,056 pits and cess-pools, 165 tanks, 1,058 ponds, 33 low lands and 30 wells were also petrolized every week. Three thousand six hundred and forty-eight wells were examined to ascertain whether the fish that had been introduced in them were alive and in 2,120 or 58.1 per cent the wells were

found fishless. Malaria accounted for 2.7 per cent of the total deaths as against 2.8 per cent in 1918, which gives a death-rate of 1.4 per mille.

118. A sum of Rs. 2.79 lakhs was spent on lighting and the cost of maintenance alone amounted to Rs. 0.84 lakh. During the year 687 new electric lights were installed and 9 removed. The number of electric lights on 31st March 1920 was 3,708. There were also 3,176 oil lamps. The public parks were maintained at a cost of Rs. 50,865 as against Rs. 43,921 in the previous year. The cost of the maintenance of fire-engines was Rs. 24,439 against Rs. 17,133 in 1918-19. These engines were requisitioned on 54 occasions but they worked in only 19 cases.

Miscella-
neous

MARINE (1919-20)

[Reports of the Madras Port Trust and the Madras Port Department for 1919-20; Statistics of British India, Vol. IV, Local Self-Government—Port Trusts. Accounts relating to the Sea-Borne Trade of British India. Annual Statement of the Foreign Sea-Borne Trade and Navigation of British India]

119. During the year the receipts of the Port Trust on revenue account from all sources were Rs. 25.50 lakhs as against Rs. 19.48 lakhs in 1918-19, an increase of about 30.88 per cent. But a sum of Rs. 7.37 lakhs of the receipts is ascribable to the imposition of 75 per cent super dues on imports and exports. If contributions made by revenue to capital which amounted to Rs. 5.08 lakhs be not counted, the gross expenditure was Rs. 16.76 lakhs or 65.72 per cent of the gross receipts. Excluding from working expenses the interest on loans which amounted to Rs. 5.61 lakhs actual working expenses came to about 43.73 per cent of harbour earnings against 43.69 per cent in 1918-19. The harbour dues alone excluding charges for specific purposes, such as cranage and storage, came to Rs. 17.21 lakhs. The new Municipal Act came into force on the 1st October 1919. Under it the Port Trust is liable to taxation up to a maximum of 4 per cent of the Trust's gross receipts. The first payment on this account was made during the year under review.

Madras Port
Trust
Finance

120. A large quantity of material hung up in the manufacturers' yards in England on account of the war was received during the year; the chief items being a third hydraulic engine for the powerhouse and four travelling hydraulic luffing cranes, 50 feet maximum radius, three of them having a lifting capacity of 35 cwt. and one of five tons. These cranes were installed on the west quay and work direct from ship's holds to the quay or railway wagons. The semi-permanent head of the cyclone restoration work composed of horizontal block work, was completed to 10 feet above water during the year. This added a length of 67 feet to the rebuilt portion of the breakwater making the present sheltering arm 1,600 feet. In this work 181,146 cubic feet of block work were used, making a total of 440,009 cubic feet of block work built into position since the commencement of the rebuilding. During the year 154 blocks, 64,072 cubic feet in volume, were manufactured. The steel work for the 48' diameter well caisson, which is to form the permanent head to the sheltering arm, did not arrive till November; the pumps for use in sinking it, expected in November, were held up on account of the moulders' strike. The cutting edge and four strakes of the caisson, a total height of 25 feet, were erected on the slipway and launched shortly after the close of the year under review. The work of replacing the timber struts with 6-inch diameter steel struts in the south quay was completed. The renewing of the oil-pipe lines on north pier was completed

Works

during the year. The erection of 'Z' warehouse, 500 feet x 120 feet double storey, was in progress. The suction dredger "Madras" worked for 59½ days outside the new entrance, deepening the approach channel and for 91½ days inside the harbour chiefly in the south-east corner. The material in the entrance channel is a fine silt very difficult to deal with as it settles very slowly in the hoppers and the quantity dredged was consequently considerably below the average. This dredger was sent to Calcutta on 19th January 1920 for overhaul and returned to Madras on 10th March 1920. The bucket dredger "Triton" worked throughout the year inside the harbour deepening berths. She was laid up for a total of 53 days during the year while undergoing minor repairs.

Trade

121. The total tonnage of goods which passed through the port in the year amounted to 878,441 tons, or an increase of 268,961 tons over that of the previous year. The total tonnage of imports and exports by sea was 739,756 tons against 543,714 tons in 1918-19. The outstanding feature of the year was the heavy import of food-grains totalling over 300,000 tons. In the four months, June to September 1919, 141,025 tons of rice and other food-grains were landed and 130,415 tons despatched; the best day's landing was 2,820 tons and despatch 2,520 tons. Valuable experience was gained during this rush of traffic and it is now clear that given grain cargoes with a reasonable number of marks and an adequate wagon supply, some 50,000 tons of food-grains a month can be comfortably dealt with, without interfering with the ordinary traffic of the port. The import of mineral oil was again a record amounting to 129,100 tons. At present much of the petrol for the Bombay Presidency is landed at Madras in bulk and railed over to Bombay. There was some improvement in the shipment of groundnuts but the total quantity exported was still below the pre-war figure. In hides and skins there was a fall of 2,545 tons, the quantity exported being 22,658 tons. The shipment of cotton manufactures was double that of the previous year amounting to 4,693 tons; though not up to the pre-war figure it is interesting to note that the tonnage of piece-goods exported exceeded, for the first time, the tonnage of piece goods imported which was the lowest on record. The value of the private trade in foreign merchandise from foreign ports amounted to Rs. 1,065 lakhs as against Rs. 938 lakhs in the previous year. In Indian merchandise from Indian ports the trade rose from Rs. 392 lakhs to Rs. 588 lakhs showing an increase of 50 per cent. There was a considerable increase in the value of trade of Indian merchandise to foreign ports amounting to Rs. 1,712 lakhs as against Rs. 1,123 lakhs in the previous year. The value of Indian merchandise to Indian ports was Rs. 185 lakhs as against Rs. 110 lakhs in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 75 lakhs.

Minor ports
Finance

122. The release in increasing numbers of steam tonnage used for war purposes and the provision of new tonnage contributed to the general revival of trade as also to the increase in the total tonnage that entered the minor ports with a corresponding rise in the port and coast light dues. There was however a considerable falling off in the number of vessels entering the ports apparently due to lack of freight for wooden tonnage. The receipts of Port, Marine and Coast Light Funds amounted to Rs. 10.15 lakhs and the expenditure to Rs. 8.49 lakhs. The closing balance consisted of Rs. 5.21 lakhs in cash and Rs. 14.36 lakhs in Government securities. The port dues collections amounted to Rs. 2.24 lakhs as against Rs. 1.27 lakhs in the preceding year and the collections realized under coast light dues amounted to Rs. 1.76 lakhs as against Rs. 0.78 lakh in 1918-19. The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade on private account at the outports was Rs. 34.61 crores as against Rs. 28.02 crores in the previous year. The port of Tuticorin continued to have the largest trade both in exports and in imports. The number and tonnage of vessels that entered the outports during the year were respectively 18,852 and 2,937,998 tons as against 20,986 and 2,147,621 tons in 1918-19. The total number of

passengers that arrived at and sailed from the various outports increased by nearly two lakhs to 490,408. This large increase was chiefly due to the resumption of the bi-weekly service of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's steamers on the west coast. The largest traffic continued to be at Dhanushkodi. A sum of Rs. 20.08 lakhs was spent on public works during the year.

123. Lieut.-Col. Ducane, a representative of Messrs. Wolfe Barry Lyster and partners, Harbour Experts, London, visited the ports of Cocanada, Negapatam, Tuticorin, Mangalore and Malpe for the investigation of harbour improvement schemes of those ports. The year was marked by a considerable falling off of the country sailing craft tonnage apparently due to the revival of steam tonnage. Dredging operations for the maintenance of boat channels were conducted at Cocanada, Cuddalore, Negapatam and Mangalore. Thirty-one shipping casualties occurred during the year as against 33 in the previous year, of which only one was attended with the loss of life of one person. Coast lights were exhibited throughout the year without interruption in spite of a great deal of sickness among the light-keepers. All the port lights were also exhibited throughout the year. The acetylene automatic unattended light at Gopālpur continued to work satisfactorily. The working of the port rules and regulations was satisfactory. The boat supply at the several ports was also up to the requirements. In order to secure greater efficiency in the administration of the minor ports some of the enactments appertaining to the administration of these ports, and the rules framed thereunder were amended. A few of the ports to which certain of these Acts were not applicable so far, were also brought within the scope of these Acts during the year.

General

MORTALITY FROM WILD ANIMALS AND SNAKES (1919)

[Report on the mortality caused by wild animals and snakes and the measures adopted for the destruction of wild animals during the year 1919; Statistics of British India, Vol. III, Public Health, Deaths from and destruction of wild animals]

124. The number of persons killed by wild animals was 568 and by snakes 1,263 as against 560 and 1,275, respectively, in the previous year. The mortality from wild animals was, as usual, highest in Ganjam and Vizagapatam and, as in previous years, was caused mostly by tigers. More than 100 deaths from snake-bite occurred in each of the districts of Vizagapatam, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Salem and Malabar. Chingleput, South Arcot and Coimbatore also returned high numbers.

Mortality

Wild animals

Snakes

125. A total sum of Rs. 16,142 was disbursed in rewards for the destruction of wild animals.

Rewards

MISCELLANEOUS (1919)

[Reports on the working of the Indian Arms and Explosives Acts; Return of sulphur licences in force during the year 1919]

Arms,
explosives
and sulphur

126. The total number of licences issued under the Indian Arms Act increased by 3,579 to 51,712. The bulk of the increase (2,051) which was shared by almost all the districts occurred under licences to possess arms for sport, protection or display (35,068). This was apparently due to the change of policy announced by the Government of India in the administration of the Act. Licences for the destruction of wild animals doing injury to crops or cattle (15,342) which have been steadily on the increase from year to year rose during the last quinquennium by nearly 50 per cent. The number of breech-loading weapons licensed increased by 1,730 to 9,300. There was a decrease of 19 in the number of revolvers licensed. The total number of licences under the Indian Explosives Act decreased by a little over 500 to 10,720. The number of prosecutions under the Arms and Explosives Acts and the percentage of conviction were both slightly lower as compared with the previous year. There was a slight decrease in the number of sulphur licences granted, but the quantity for which licences were obtained increased from 464 tons to 554 tons.

CHAPTER IV

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

AGRICULTURE (1919-20)

[Report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture and the Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Madras Presidency, for the year 1919-20 (G.Os. No. 1853, Revenue (Special), dated the 22nd October 1920, and No. 2946, Revenue, dated the 10th December 1920); Agricultural Statistics of India, Vol. I, British India]

127. In spite of the conclusion of peace, the state of depletion of the superior staff in both the agricultural and scientific branches continued with little or no abatement. One Deputy Director was away in Mesopotamia. Another went on deputation to Cochin-China to study the Cambodia cotton in its natural habitat. The Deputy Director of Agriculture, Live-stock, resigned the service during the year. One additional Assistant Director was appointed and posted to the fourth circle. A Sericultural Expert was entertained for a term of three years with headquarters at Kollegal in the Coimbatore district. The Indian Sugar Committee toured in this Presidency between February and March 1920. The Acting Government Sugarcane Expert toured for six weeks in the various parts of Northern India, studying the behaviour of the seedlings distributed to the different farms. The Professor of Agriculture visited the Agricultural Institutes at Pusa, Nagpur and Poona. No new agricultural station was opened but considerable work was done by way of developing stations already in existence. Much preliminary work was done on the Cambodia station in the Coimbatore district in laying out an area of 40 acres into fields, in levelling them, and in constructing wells and erecting buildings. Similar work was also carried out on the Chintaladevi cattle farm, where the Public Works Department commenced the construction of permanent buildings. Three of the four experimental stations in the planting districts were completed during the year and work was started upon them. The Tenmalai rubber station was in course of construction. The construction of farm buildings was completed on the Gudiyattam Demonstration Farm. A Committee was appointed during the year to consider and report on the means whereby the standard of the diploma and certificate examinations of the Agricultural College could be raised. Its report was submitted to Government in December 1919. The examinations for the diploma course were postponed from December 1919 to February 1920 as the students had spent some time on special duty in a campaign for an increase of food production. A class of ten students appeared for the diploma examination and all passed, two securing first-class diplomas. For the certificate examination 42 appeared and 38 passed. The subject of agricultural middle schools was discussed a good deal in the Legislative Council. One such school was sanctioned during the year at Taliparamba on the West Coast, and proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act were in progress in order to secure a site for the school. To work the institution two diplomates in Agriculture were trained at the Teachers' College, Saidapet. The Farm schools opened for the benefit of juvenile agricultural labourers at Palur, Anakapalle and Coimbatore continued to be maintained on the lines laid down by Government.

128. The season was on the whole favourable and a contrast to that of the previous year. The rainfall was above the average in the greater

General
Agricultural
research and
experiments

Sugarcane

Paddy

Cotton

Dry grains

Fodder crops
and grasses

Coconut

Potato

Miscellaneous
crops

Live-stock

part of the Presidency. In the Deccan, however, the distribution of the rainfall was somewhat abnormal and the crops were below the average. Co.I, a seedling cane from the Sugarcane Breeding Station, proved to be the best of the varieties grown on the Central Farm both in point of yield and in the excellence of its jaggery; an additional point in its favour was that it received no attention from jackals. All the Barbadoes varieties tried at Taliparamba gave excellent jaggery. Comparative trials of fish guano and castor cake as manure for sugarcane were instituted at Samalkota but yielded no conclusive results. The department's knowledge of the varieties of paddy being by no means commensurate with its importance, the study of that cereal was continued. In the varietal tests at Coimbatore, Poombalai yielded better than sadai samba. The Government Economic Botanist's Nos. 24 and 1303 were grown on a larger scale and yielded very well, the latter better than the former. Puttu (glutinous) paddy was introduced for the first time and grew well. Manurial experiments were continued at Coimbatore and Manganallur. Bonemeal and Trichinopoly phosphate were both compared with superphosphate. The experiments showed that both bonemeal and Trichinopoly phosphate had a slightly less effect than superphosphate in the first year, that there was very little difference in the yields in the second year and that it is advantageous to supplement oil cakes in this way with phosphatic manures. It was also found that the less concentrated manures like basic slag and basic phosphates showed more manurial residue than the corresponding concentrated manures. Composting experiments at Manganallur yielded successful results. Nitrogen applied in the form of ammonium sulphate was also found to be of greater value than that supplied as Nitrolin. Work on cotton continued on the same lines as in previous years. At Hagari, H. 25 was found to be an even better yielder than No. 14 which was favourably reported on by the Indian Cotton Committee. Varietal tests at Coimbatore included Cambodia, Saigon, Uppam and Karunganni. Cambodia No. 11 came out best, Saigon coming next. The fineness of the Saigon cotton lint was favourably reported on by Messrs. Stanes & Co. The cotton rotation experiments at Nandyal were brought to an end as the results were considered satisfactorily established. Experiments in the irrigation of sorghum and ragi were continued. The rotation experiments with sorghum at Coimbatore showed that a leguminous crop entering into rotation exercised considerable influence on the yield of the subsequent cereal crop. At Coimbatore the use of estate sullage for irrigating fodder crops was continued, guinea grass being one of the best crops for the disposal of sullage. Elephant and Soudan grasses were also tried at that station. Guinea grass was tried at Palur, Gudiyattam and Samalkota. Teff grass, an emergency food and fodder crop, continued to be cultivated at Palur. Fodder cholam was as usual raised at the Central Farm, Coimbatore. Considerable progress was made in the study of the coconut. An interesting series of soil moisture determinations were made, showing the value of cultivation in conserving soil moisture, the rate of penetration of rain water under different conditions in the same kind of soil and also the way a crop of coconuts affects the moisture content of the soil. Five tons of Australian seed potatoes were planted on the potato farm at Nanjanad in the Ootacamund taluk. Fish manure was tried and found very effective in promoting the growth of potatoes. In the groundnut varietal tests at Palur, local Mauritius yielded best. The yield of pepper at Taliparamba was better than normal though inferior to that of the previous year. Manurial experiments showed that fish manure, leaf mould, lime and soil-mulch were beneficial to pepper. Henbane did not thrive well at Kovilpatti owing to rains in January. Arrangements were made with the authorities of the Military Dairy farm at Bangalore for conducting breeding and feeding experiments with cross bred cattle. Four Ayrshire bulls were imported for the improvement of the Madras dairy trade. They arrived in February

1920 and were stationed temporarily in the Government House stables at Guindy. The College Dairy at Coimbatore was less of a commercial success than in previous years owing to the great increase in the cost of all dairy produce. The rearing of selected young buffaloes for breeding at Samalkota was continued. Frequent attacks of pneumonia played havoc among the sheep on the Bantanahial farm. The number of eggs collected in the poultry farm at Coimbatore was over double that of the previous year. Six medals were won by the poultry at the Ootacamund show. Fresh strains were obtained by purchase from the Principal, Veterinary College, Madras.

129. There was a further increase of routine work in the Chemical section, the number of samples analysed being 642 as against 485 in the previous year. The analytical work of the United Planters' Association, Southern India, was carried out in the Government Agricultural Chemist's Laboratory. The chemical survey of the soils of the Gōdāvari delta was completed; it was found that there was a deficiency of nitrogen in 40 per cent of the soils and of phosphoric acid in about 25 per cent indicating that manures, such as fish guano, rich both in nitrogen and in phosphoric acid should give good results. Composting experiments with mineral phosphate and green manures were conducted both in the laboratory and in the field. An investigation was commenced of the chemical changes taking place in the germination of the coconut. The Economic Botanist practically confined his attention to discovering and propagating better yielding strains of paddy. The Government Entomologist initiated experiments to control *Schoenobius bipunctifer* in the Kistna district and organized a campaign against *Spodoptera mauritia*, the swarming caterpillar, in the Malabar district. A scheme for opening Sericultural farms at Kollegal, Coonoor and elsewhere was submitted to Government but held over for want of funds. The Sericultural Expert was engaged meanwhile in demonstrating improved methods of sericulture in and near Kollegal. The palm disease operations in the Kistna and Gōdāvari districts claimed a leading share in the attention of the Mycologist. The blast of paddy, *Piricularia oryzae*, was under observation in Coimbatore, Malabar, North Arcot, Chittoor and Tanjore districts. Similar diseases were found on ragi, tenai and wheat. The spraying of grape vines against mildew was taken up in Michaelpatti in Madura district and carried out with remarkable success. The bleeding disease of coconut was operated on in certain places and the trees were subsequently found to be free from the disease. The season was more propitious than that of the previous year for flowering canes. Breeding was confined to ascertained parents known to give rise to seedlings of the right kind.

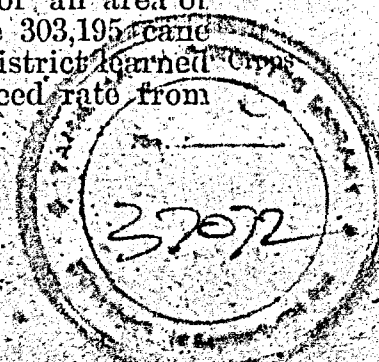
130. The department continued to advise and help the special staff engaged in the operations against palm disease in the Kistna and Gōdāvari districts. A Special Deputy Collector took charge of the special staff in October 1919 and was employed in advertising the Pest Act and in propagandist work. The enforcement of the Act commenced in April 1920. It was applied to Cambodia cotton in the Coimbatore district with a view to minimise the damage caused by the insect pests, the stem weevil and the pink boll-worm. The measure fully justified itself as the subsequent crop was remarkably free from damage by the boll-worm. It was also enforced in respect of the water hyacinth in the taluks of Surada and Berhampur in the Ganjam district, in the municipalities of Vizianagram and Cuddalore and in the villages of Malabar, south of the Ponnani river. The Mahali disease on arecanut was less virulent than usual and only 6,000 trees were sprayed during the year. A note on the symptoms and control methods of the disease was published and distributed broadcast in the affected area. The operations against smut or Sorghum in the Ceded districts were restricted owing to paucity of staff and seed sufficient for an area of 32,278 acres only was treated with copper sulphate. Some 303,195 cane setts were sold to ryots. Many ryots in the South Arcot district learned to grow cane 3½ to 4 feet apart in trenches, lessening the seed rate from

Scientific
research and
experimentsEconomic
botany

Entomology

Sericulture

Mycology

Sugarcane
breeding
stationAid to the
public
Operations
against
disease

**Chapter IV
PRODUC-
TION AND
DISTRIBU-
TION**

20,000 to 15,000 per acre. Improved sugarcane furnaces were constructed in the principal sugarcane areas. The process of manufacturing jaggery was taught to several ryots in the South Arcot district and the method of making brown sugar was demonstrated at Kampli in the Bellary district. Sugarcane cultivation continued to spread in South Kanara; the fall in the price of iron enabled a number of large pans to be purchased by cane growers in that district. With the rapid extension of Company cotton in the southern districts, the work of seed unions became increasingly difficult, and only a third of the expected quantity of seed was supplied by them. A system of paying a bonus of Rs. 3 on every *pothi* of 250 lb. was introduced, and a sum of about Rs. 2,000 was distributed to the seed unions. Over 185,000 lb. of selected paddy seed were sold from Government farms. The most successful work was in regard to manures. Green manure, fish guano, fish manure, bonemeal and phosphate, all received rapid attention according to the needs of each tract, as disclosed by soil analyses, and in the case of the last two manures, experience demonstrated the urgent need for bringing them more within reach of ryots both as regards accessibility and as regards prices. The use of fish guano and fish manure was also pushed vigorously, 1,357 tons of fish guano and 104 tons of sardines having been purchased on the West Coast and distributed throughout the Presidency. A special manure mixture was introduced into Tanjore district and 227 tons of this were sold to ryots in Tanjore and Madura.

**Agricultural
machinery** 131. Four motor tractors were in use in the department. One was tried on the Bantanahal Sheep Farm, one, a Cleveland, was tried on the Guindy racecourse and subsequently lent for trial at the Kavali Criminal Settlement, Nellore district, one (Fordson) was in use on the Kovilpatti Farm and the fourth (also a Fordson) was in use on the Coimbatore Central Farm.

**Agricultural
associations,
shows and
fairs** 132. The Eleventh Pony and Cattle Show was held at Tiruppur in June 1919. Agricultural exhibitions were held at Madurantakam (Chingleput district) in November 1919 and at Tiruvannamalai (North Arcot district) in December 1919 during the Kartigai festival. A conference between the Co-operative and Agricultural Departments was held at Coimbatore in December 1919 at which it was resolved to issue the Agricultural Calendar in future with the joint collaboration of the Agricultural, Co-operative and Veterinary Departments, to promote the joint sale of agricultural produce and to collaborate for the organization of societies for preparing agricultural produce for the market. Co-operative societies rendered good service in the distribution to members of fish guano from the West Coast. Other societies co-operated with the department in the demonstration of improved implements, joint purchase of cattle food, seed and manure and in the cultivation of sugarcane according to improved methods.

**Agricultural
engineering** 133. In the Agricultural Engineering section, progress was hampered by the continued difficulty experienced by ryots in procuring capital and machinery. Eighteen plants were completed during the year, twelve of which were erected with second-hand machinery. There was a satisfactory increase in the number of applications for advice under pumping and boring. The Sugarcane Factory at Chittavadigai in the Bellary district was closed during the year and the factory at Pallapalayam in the Coimbatore district continued to do satisfactory work.

Finance 134. The receipts and expenditure of the department rose respectively from Rs. 2.2 lakhs and Rs. 10.1 lakhs to Rs. 3.3 lakhs and Rs. 13.2 lakhs.

**Civil
Veterinary
Department** 135. The administrative and executive staff of the Civil Veterinary Department remained the same as in the previous year, except that the number of Inspectors decreased from 16 to 15 and that of assistants from 124 to 121. No new graduates were entertained in the year. The Inspector who had been on military duty in Mesopotamia reverted to the department in the course of the year. The total number of students on the rolls of the Veterinary College in March 1920 was 88. Thirty-one

Madras
Veterinary
College

students appeared for the final examination and 19 graduated giving a percentage of 61.2 as against 73.0 in the previous year. The Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department was in charge of the office of the Principal of the Veterinary College in addition to his own duties during the latter's absence on furlough. Seven new hospitals and dispensaries were opened during the year at stations along the borders of the Hyderabad State. In addition a private hospital was opened at Virakeralampudur in the Uttumalai estate in November 1919. At the close of the year there were 50 veterinary institutions excluding the Madras Veterinary College hospital and the hospital attached to the Coimbatore Agricultural Farm as against 42 in the previous year. In 13 institutions a fall in the number of admissions occurred. The introduction of fees was the chief cause of the decline in five of them and in others it was due to the prevalence of rinderpest, scarcity of fodder, and the replacement of animal-drawn carriages by motor cars. The total number of castrations performed at veterinary institutions rose from 1,990 to 2,246. There was a satisfactory decrease from 76,114 to 59,297 in cattle mortality from contagious diseases, of which rinderpest accounted for 31,237 as against 44,164 in the previous year. The disease continued to be severe in much the same parts of the Presidency as in the previous year and additional Veterinary Assistants were deputed to those areas to arrest its spread. During the year a beginning was made with serum simultaneous inoculations against rinderpest. Sixty-nine animals belonging to the Government Agricultural Farm at Coimbatore were subjected to the process with no fatalities and it is believed that all these now enjoy permanent immunity from the disease. There was a further decline in the number of deaths from *hemorrhagic septicaemia*, *black-quarter* and foot and mouth disease, but anthrax claimed 3,817 victims or 104 more than in the previous year. A heavy mortality amongst the sheep and lambs of the Agricultural Farms at Hagari and Bantanahal in Bellary district occurred during the year and many of the cases showed pneumonic lesions. Village officers were more slack than usual in reporting outbreaks of contagious disease among cattle. The cattle and pony show at Tiruppur was held in June 1919 and two gold medals were awarded by Government for the best bull and the best cow in the shows. Owing to the continued prevalence of rinderpest in some districts many of the annual and weekly cattle-fairs were ordered to be closed. A leaflet on "Rinderpest" was distributed during the year by the Publicity Bureau. Four numbers of the *Madras Veterinary Journal* were issued during the year. The enormous increase in the amount of work appertaining to the department necessitated the creation of two more posts of Superintendents borne on the Imperial cadre: and the Government are considering proposals for the appointment of a Director to take charge of the whole of the veterinary work in the Presidency.

Hospitals and
dispensaries

Diseases

Miscellaneous

WEATHER AND CROPS

(FASLI 1329—1ST JULY 1919 TO 30TH JUNE 1920)

[Season and Crop Report for fasli 1329; Agricultural Statistics of India; Estimates of Area and Yield of certain principal Crops in India]

136. The south-west monsoon burst early in June with heavy rains on the West Coast and fairly good showers in the Circars, Deccan, the Hills and in parts of the Carnatic, the South and the Central group of districts and gave a good start to the sowings of early crops. The rainfall up to the end of July was copious and well distributed and it exceeded the average in all the districts except Guntur, Madura, Tinnevely, the West Coast and the Hills. The rains during August and the early part of September, however, proved disappointing, particularly in the Deccan, Gōdāvari, Guntur, Chittoor and Salem, and considerable anxiety was

Rainfall

felt, but the sudden and copious rains in the latter half of September changed the situation. On the whole, the total rainfall during the period, June to September, exceeded the average everywhere except in Vizagapatam, Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, South Arcot, Tanjore, the West Coast and the Hills. The effect of the timely and well distributed rains in the early part of the season was reflected in the expansion of the area under cultivation as compared with the average of the previous five years. There were, however, slight decreases under first crop dry in parts of the South, the Deccan, and the Carnatic and under first crop wet on the West Coast. The north-east monsoon commenced as usual early in October and though the fall in that month was below the average in many districts, the deficiency was made good by the copious fall in November. In Kistna, in particular, the fall was exceptionally heavy and the low-lying lands in the Kolluru side villages were inundated and the paddy crop damaged. The first fortnight of December witnessed fairly good showers in all the tracts except the Circars and the Deccan; while during the third week there were light showers in all the districts. Thereafter a break in the monsoon ensued but about the close of December and the beginning of January there were heavy rains which affected the harvests in Bellary, Chittoor, Salem, Trichinopoly and in parts of Madura and Rāmnād. The total rainfall during the period October to December exceeded the average almost throughout the Presidency. The heavy rain in the first week of January was followed by a spell of fine weather which lasted with slight interruptions to the end of March when it changed bringing fair or light showers which continued with varying strength to the end of May.

Crops

137. The season was on the whole favourable from an agricultural point of view. Relief operations under the Famine Code were continued in the districts of Kistna and Ganjām. In Kistna the distress was slight and was confined to a portion of one taluk and relief did not pass the stage of test; the test works were closed by September on the commencement of the harvesting of cumbu and green gram. In Ganjām where the distress was severe and covered an area of more than a thousand square miles, the regular famine works opened about the end of the previous fasli had to be expanded and by the 11th of October the daily numbers relieved rose to over 150,000. From that date there was a gradual fall and with the commencement of harvests in the middle of November, the numbers relieved fell below 100,000 and works were eventually closed in December. For want of timely rains and on account of the insufficient supply of delta water in parts of Gōdāvari and as a result of the submersion of the paddy crops in the Kaikalur taluk of the Kistna district, seasonal remissions on a somewhat large scale had to be granted. The postponement of the collection of kists beyond the fasli was, however, not found necessary anywhere. The area under cultivation in the Presidency fell short of the normal by 3.5 per cent. The extents under paddy, cholam, gingelly, cotton and tobacco showed an increase and those under cumbu, ragi, groundnut, castors, sugarcane and indigo a decrease. The outturn was generally below the normal.

HORTICULTURE (1919-20)

[G.O. No. 1365, Revenue (Special), dated the 26th July 1920; Report of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras for 1919-20; and G.O. No. 2722, Revenue, dated the 13th November 1920]

138. The season and rainfall were favourable in all the gardens. At Ootacamund the rainfall was 17 inches more than in the previous year and there was therefore no serious shortage of water during the dry months. Frosts were not severe and did little damage to plant life. At Burliar and Kullar the rainfall was less than in the previous year but no serious drought occurred. The general condition of the Botanic Gardens at Ootacamund compared favourably with that of the preceding year and the flower beds showed a distinct improvement. The nursery glass houses were maintained in their usual order and the propagation of plants for furnishing the conservatories was satisfactorily carried out. The results obtained from the growing of medicinal plants were disappointing. A great deal of improvement was effected during the year in the Government House gardens. At Sim's Park, Coonoor, the work of improving the turf was continued and several new trees and shrubs were planted. In the orchard the varieties of Japanese plums, "Wrights date," "Satsuma" and "Kelsey" fruited well, especially the last which bore an excellent crop of fruit. The grafting of different varieties of plums on to peach stocks was being carried out as fast as stocks became available. Tomatoes raised from English seeds were fruiting very well and all the fruits were being used for seed purposes for distribution to the local ryots to replace their own much deteriorated varieties. With a similar object six hundred plants of *Physalis peruviana* (Cape gooseberry), a much appreciated preserve fruit, were planted during the year. Thirty plants of a species of guava which makes excellent jam were raised from suckers and six plants of another species from seeds received from the Ministry of Agriculture, Egypt. At the Burliar experimental garden the fruit trees were all thriving. The pine apples fruited but a great deal of damage was done to them by wild pigs. The mangosteen crop was a failure. At the Kullar experimental garden the orange plantation has been unsatisfactory of late and experiments were tried to induce the trees to bear fruit. A number of Para rubber trees were cut down and the land was replanted with grafted mangoes, limes, Avacado pears, citrons and plantains; and a large number of seedling oranges, guavas, mangoes and custard apples were raised and placed in pots for grafting purposes. The plants of *Acras Sapota* (Sapodilla plum) fruited freely. At Benhope the coffee plants were growing fairly well. The Gardens and Parks on the Nilgiris will in future be under the Agricultural Department.

Government
Botanic
Gardens and
Parks, the
Nilgiris

139. In the Agri-Horticultural Society's garden at Madras there was no rain from February to May. Much pipe water had to be taken in April and May as the water in the Society's wells was low. As usual, several thousands of seedlings of annuals were raised and distributed among members and sold to non-members. The *Rosarium* in the Nursery Gardens was maintained in good condition, but the rose bushes have been exhausted by keeping them continually in flower and will have to be replaced. Many of the fruit trees were growing fairly, but had not come into fruit. The income of the Society from all sources excluding the Government grants was Rs. 14,629 or Rs. 1,231 more than that realized during the previous year. The Government grants amounted to Rs. 7,000. The expenditure was Rs. 19,794, and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 2,817 against an opening balance of Rs. 982. The eighty-first annual exhibition of flowers, vegetables and fruit was held in the Nursery Gardens of the Society on the 28th February 1920. In conjunction with it, the third All-India Poultry Show was also held. The former was a success and the general opinion with regard to the latter was that it was good right through and that the grounds, staging and penning and all arrangements were such as to command universal satisfaction.

The Agri-
Horticultu-
ral Society,
Madras
(1919-20)

Government
cinchona
plantationsQuinine
factory

Finance

140. On the Naduvattam plantation the rainfall registered was 95.38 inches against an average of about 100 inches, at Hooker 90.26 inches were registered, while the fall at Dodabetta was 61.48 inches. The total area under cultivation at the end of the year was 1,590 acres as against 1,348 acres at its beginning, the increase occurring entirely in the Naduvattam plantation. Considerable difficulty was experienced in keeping the labour force up to full strength because of the competitive claims of large undertakings near the recruiting centres. The scheme of reforestation referred to in the previous year was continued, but the result was not up to expectations as many of the plants died out on account of an untimely drought. The planting of forest trees on the grass-hills was continued. Owing to difficulties in the provision of a temporary structure till the restoration of the Quinine factory which was destroyed by fire in the previous year work was done only for six months during the year. The quantity of bark worked up was 425,022 lb. of an average analysis of 4.28 per cent as against 3.66 per cent in the previous year. From this 17,318 lb. of quinine sulphate were obtained showing a factory efficiency of about 95 per cent as against 91 per cent in the previous year. As only purchased bark was employed, there was an increase of Rs. 3.8 per lb. in the cost of quinine in bark form. The cost of extraction was Rs. 4.7 per lb. of quinine as against Rs. 4.9 in the previous year. In all 29,786 lb. of factory products were sold during the year. The receipts for the year were Rs. 10.92 lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 5.09 lakhs. Negotiations were still in progress during the year regarding the amalgamation of the Madras Cinchona Department with that of the Cinchona Department of Bengal under the central control of the Government of India. The close of the year marked the disassociation from the department of the piece packet system. These packets of 10 grains of quinine sulphate will in future be prepared and distributed by the Superintendent of the Penitentiary, Madras. During the thirty years that have elapsed since the system was inaugurated, countless millions of packets have been disposed of at a popular price, thus bringing the only established cure for malaria within reach of the poorest classes.

FISHERIES

(1ST JULY 1919 TO 30TH JUNE 1920)

[Report of the Fisheries Department for 1919-20; G.O. No. 2278, Revenue (Special), dated the 23rd December 1920]

General

141. Sir Frederick Nicholson, to whose disinterested labours extending over a period of nearly fifteen years the Department of Fisheries entirely owes its success, continued in charge of the West Coast stations until the 1st February 1920, when he finally severed his official connexion with the department, but he was still assisting the department with advice and by the writing of bulletins on special subjects connected with fisheries. The designations of the officers comprising the technical staff were altered during the year so as to indicate generally the different spheres of their work. There are now three Assistant Directors, one in charge of the marine section who is mainly concerned with sea fisheries including the pearl and chank fisheries and the maintenance of the fish farm at Tuticorin, another in charge of the inland section who deals with problems regarding fresh-water fish, including the breeding and distribution of larvicidal fish in connexion with anti-malarial operations and a third in charge of the coast section who deals generally with fish after it is landed (fish-curing, the manufacture of fish-oil and guano and measures to be adopted for marketing the fish). The last also deals with fishermen, and especially carries on socio-economic, temperance and educational work amongst them. The Marine Biologist is concerned with the identification of marine fauna and the supply of marine biological specimens to educational institutions and museums. In July 1919 the Government appointed a committee to consider the question of constructing a

team-trawler which could be used for the purposes of pioneering steam-trawling, for visits to the Laccadives and for the inspection of light-houses and ports. The committee's report was under the consideration of Government during the year. Proposals for the establishment of a fisheries college were also under consideration.

142. At Tanur the season was poor as regards the supply of the larger kinds of fish, but sardines were plentiful for several weeks and prawns were available in fairly large quantities; no mackerels were available at all. Altogether 127,476 lb. of fish were cured and sold. In the oil and guano operations 260 tons of sardines were treated and yielded 585 gallons of oil and 44½ tons of guano. An experiment in the sharp freezing and hilling of fish was tried, but it was not a commercial success. Samples of fish oil were sent to the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for experiments with a view to find out the simplest and the least expensive methods of reducing their acidity. As inquiries were made for fish meal or feeding cattle, pigs and dogs, experiments were made in its preparation and the samples prepared were favourably reported on as regards their quality. The oil and guano industry continued to make rapid progress. The number of private factories increased from 358 to 563 and 24,000 tons of guano were manufactured during the season. The value of oil manufactured was about Rs. 3.75 lakhs. Adulteration of guano with sand or mud has become an almost universal practice and the remedy for this must for the present be in the hands of buyers. During the year 24,557 gallons of various grades of fish oil were purchased and supplied to the Board of Munitions. In the seven fish-curing yards on the West Coast taken over from the Salt Department 204,117 maunds of salt fish were cured during the year.

Coast
section

143. Fresh-water pisciculture was being extended district by district. At Sunkesula carp and *etropplus* were bred in the farm and distributed to the Cuddapah-Kurnool canal and to the selected tanks in the Ceded districts. In the fish market at Kurnool, 509 lb. of murrel and 1,826 lb. of carp reared in the Sunkesula farm were sold. The *etropplus* introduced last year into the farm at Ippur in Nellore district bred on a large scale and it was possible for the first time to distribute the fry of this non-indigenous fish to the tanks served by this farm. The tanks were also supplied with mullets. About 12,600 larvicidal fish were supplied to local boards and private persons. The general work of the powder factory farm at Madras was satisfactory and about 800 *etropplus* and 760 mullets were distributed from the farm to the twelve tanks in the Presidency. The new larvicidal fish-farm at Praema in Kurnool district was brought into working during the year. Gourami bred twice in Sunkesula and in the ponds of the powder factory, Perambur. *Etropplus suratensis* also bred prolifically in the artificial nests designed for them at both these places; they bred for the first time at Ippur. It will now be possible to distribute to fresh-water lakes and tanks this valuable estuarine food-fish which is usually confined to tidal waters along the coast. The tench and English carp under observation in Sunkesula continued to do well but had not yet bred. A large stock of fry of *mugil troscheli* and other allied mullets were transferred to tanks and reports on water stocked last year and fished this hot weather show that success attended these experiments. Mullet fry ranging in size from 2 inches to 5½ inches have grown to 9 inches and 11 inches within a period of ten months in the Ippur fish farm. One of the largest of the indigenous carp is *catla catla*, which is very numerous in the Kistna, the Godavari and rivers further north and is regarded as one of the valuable food fishes of these rivers. Half a century ago it was unknown in waters south of the Kistna. Since the opening of the Cuddapah-Kurnool canal and the stocking of that canal by the Fisheries department with this species, this fish has found its way into the Pennar river and is now very common in tanks fed by the Pennar in Nellore district where it is known as Kistna botcha or Kistna carp. Last year a consignment of this carp was introduced into the Madurantakam tank and it is proposed to extend this fish further south.

Inland
fisheries

Marine
work

A preliminary survey of the streams and lakes in the Kodaikānal plateau to determine their suitability for trout was undertaken during the year.

144. The returns from the chank fisheries were not as satisfactory as in the previous season. The labour problems presented difficulties and the weather was more unfavourable. The divers of Tuticorin with the assistance of local capitalists who wished to employ them at the Ceylon chank fishery in February struck work in October, and demanded increased rates of payment for chank. The demands were refused and divers were brought from Kilakarai. The total catch of Tinnevely fisheries amounted to 158,941 full-sized chanks as against 148,285 in the previous year. In the Rāmnād chank fishery the season was poor, the total shells taken being 180,894 as against 286,977 in the previous year. The poor results were also due to the shortage of the labour supply, as the Kilakarai merchants took all the available divers to Ceylon to work in the chank fishery there. The maximum number of divers who worked in the fishery was 200 as against 400 in the previous year. No expedition was sent to Ceylon during the year.

Fishing
experiments

145. The bêche-de-mer fishery which was carried on at Tirupalakud in Rāmnād district resulted in 6,245½ lb. of a cured product as against 3,038 lb. in the previous year. The Tholayiram and Athombathu bars were inspected in February. The former is the largest pearl bank in Tinnevely district. There were a few young oysters of 2" diameter on the average, their age being approximately two years. Those taken were found to be healthy, but there were no pearls in those opened. The Marine Biologist carried on work in Tuticorin where accommodation for his office and laboratory has been rented. Specimens of fishes were identified and kept as a beginning of a type-collection. The difficult question of ascertaining the species of mullet found at Tuticorin was taken up and much work was accomplished. The work of supplying Zoological specimens to educational institutions was extending rapidly. Specimens were supplied not only to colleges in all parts of India but also to the University of Aberdeen. The number of visitors to the Marine Aquarium was 163,517 as against 96,957 in the previous year. The attendance and the admission money collected were far in excess of the figures in any previous year and the institution has been much more highly appreciated by the public and of more use for educational purposes than before. A certain amount of research work is carried on in the aquarium. Detailed notes on the habits of fishes, crustaceans, etc., are recorded as well as data regarding the rate of growth, the spawning seasons and other matters. The systematic identification of crabs at Madras and at Tuticorin has been undertaken. The causes of the death of fish in captivity were under investigation. In the Pulicat Oyster Park the season was affected by rain which reduced the salinity of the water in the lake and only 133,450 oysters were supplied as against 404,850 in the previous year. Experiments to determine the biological conditions conducive to the healthy life of oysters were made in the aquarium, and others to ascertain the period of spatfall, the rate of growth, etc., were in progress at Pulicat.

Socio-
economic
work

146. The number of fishermen's co-operative societies rose from 31 to 47, the membership from 1,900 to 2,827 and the number of shares and the paid-up share capital from 2,438 and Rs. 25,388 to 3,832 and Rs. 49,231 respectively. The loans disbursed amounted to Rs. 1,17,520 as against Rs. 40,511 in the previous year. The societies have on the whole worked satisfactorily, if due allowance is made for the inexperience and illiteracy of the great majority of the members. The movement was spreading itself to the fresh-water fishermen of the Cauvery river and the large communities of Oriya fishermen in Ganjam. The Government fisheries training institute was opened in July 1919 at Calicut with the object of training men to teach in elementary schools for fisherfolk. Arrangements were also made to familiarise the pupil teachers with technical work carried in the fisheries stations at Tanur and Chaliyam. At the beginning of the year the Government sanctioned the opening of eight elementary

schools for fisherfolk on the West Coast. At the end of the year ten day and ten night schools were maintained on the West Coast by the department. In some cases the schools were started by the villagers themselves and handed over to the department after they had worked them two or three months and proved the need for such schools in their villages. Temperance work and propaganda continued to be carried on amongst the fisherfolk with much success.

FORESTS

(FASLI 1329—1ST JULY 1919 TO 30TH JUNE 1920).

[Annual Administration Report of the Forest Department of the Madras Presidency for the year ending the 30th June 1920; Statistics of British India, Vol. II, Financial Statistics, Part II, Forests]

147. The area of reserved forests rose by 82 square miles to 18,794 square miles, while the extent of reserved lands fell by 117 square miles to 565 square miles. The important changes were that an extent of about 140 square miles of reserves, chiefly in Upper Gōdāvari division, Salem North division, the Nilgiris and Cuddapah divisions, were finally settled under the Forest Act. About 57 square miles, chiefly in Bellary division, Guntūr division, North Vellore and Tinnevely divisions, and South Arcot division, were disafforested and assigned for cultivation and there was a reduction of about 3 square miles in Vizagapatam owing to the rectification of areas. As for reserved lands, about 19 square miles were notified under section 4 in South Salem division, and 5 square miles were added by the rectification of area in Lower Gōdāvari division. Forest settlement work was as usual carried on by Revenue Divisional Officers. Out of a total area of about 577 square miles awaiting settlement at the close of the year, the Northern Circle alone contributed an area of nearly 400 square miles. In the Southern Circle about 61 square miles of hill forests in the two Salem divisions remain to be finally settled. In the Western Circle the Mudumalai forests were taken up for settlement during the year. The Deputy Collector appointed for the selection of blocks for final reservation in the Attūr taluk was on special duty throughout the year and his term has been extended up to 5th December 1920. About 86 square miles of forest boundaries were newly demarcated during the year chiefly in the divisions of Kurnool East, Trichinopoly, Madura, Kollegal and North Coimbatore. At the close of the year 484 miles remained to be demarcated chiefly in the districts of Trichinopoly, South Mangalore, Kollegal and North Coimbatore. The length of old boundaries repaired during the year was 20,431 miles against 17,368 miles in the previous year, of which 11,127 miles were cleared by Forest subordinates in the Northern, Central and Western Circles. The Survey of India Party continued its operations in the Tinnevely district and surveyed about 2.9 square miles on the 2-inch scale. Working plans covering an area of 73 square miles were sanctioned during the year against 191 square miles in the previous year. The total area under working plans sanctioned by the Board of Revenue and the Chief Conservator up to the end of the year was 8,309 square miles. Working plans covering an area of 1,784 square miles were under preparation by District Forest Officers and a working plan for the Ganjam Sal Forests was completed during the year. Revision of temporary working plans in several districts was carried out by District Forest Officers under the advice of the Conservators of Forests concerned.

148. The outlay on roads and bridges increased from Rs. 1.47 lakhs to Rs. 2.39 lakhs and that on buildings from Rs. 1.34 lakhs to Rs. 1.55 lakhs. Twenty-two miles of road works on the Javadis in the North Arcot district were under construction by the Forest Engineer at a total cost of Rs. 0.89 lakh. In the Central Coimbatore division the construction of the Dhoni-Olavakode road was begun in connexion with the exploitation of the Chenat Nayar forest. The proposal for the construction of a steam

tramway in the Telkkadi forests was abandoned in favour of a scheme of a metalled road. The Forest Engineer has since carried out the investigation of the road work, but no actual construction has yet begun. Plans and estimates are under preparation by District Forest Officers for roads and buildings on the Nallamalais. The bullock tramway in the South Coimbatore division was utilized during the year, but owing to the bad state of the line and the prevalence of disease among cattle its usefulness was limited. It is at present the only means of communication between the coupes worked and the plains.

Protection of
forests
Offences

149. The total new cases of the year increased by about 1,380 to 27,537, and this increase is ascribed to the recent strengthening of the protective establishments. Unauthorized felling as usual formed the largest head of forest crime in all the circles and was 67 per cent of the total number of offences. Unauthorized grazing cases also increased in all the circles except the Northern. Of 25,623 cases disposed of during the year (including cases of the previous year) 7,554 cases were dealt with by Magistrates, 16,577 cases were compounded and 1,492 were withdrawn. Of the cases disposed of by Magistrates 6,962 ended in conviction and 592 in acquittal. The amount of compensation fees realized during the year was Rs. 2.05 lakhs which works out to Rs. 12-5-10 per case as against Rs. 10-12-3 in the previous year. The percentage of failure in the cases brought to trial was 8.50 against 7.50. The fact that conviction was obtained in the majority of cases is satisfactory. The system of fire protection adopted in most districts continued to be the same as in the previous year except in portions of the Nallamalais in Kurnool where the system of early burning was introduced. This was found to be satisfactory. Out of 277 square miles treated in this way only a negligible area of 428 acres was again burnt. This system is reported to have proved useful in preventing the further destruction of the valuable Nallamalai teak plantations which were subject to wholesale fires in previous years. The total area over which special protection was attempted was 6,386 square miles against 7,207 square miles in the previous year, of which 786 square miles were burnt, the percentage of failure rising from 7.4 to 12.3. Fires were particularly disastrous in portions of Kurnool, Cuddapah, North Malabar and the Nilgiris. The co-operation of the hill tribes was as usual enlisted in protecting the forests from fire. The Chenchus were again responsible for a large number of fires in Kurnool. The Koyas and Reddis in the Upper Gōdāvari division, on the other hand, assisted the department in various ways. In Vizagapatam, the blame is laid at the door of the lower subordinate staff who were not tactful in their dealings with the hill tribe. The Malayalees of the Chitteri forests of South Salem and of the Javadi hills of South Vellore discharged their obligations satisfactorily in protecting the forests. In addition to the area specially protected, ordinary protection was extended over 8,727 square miles all of which except 264 square miles were successfully protected. Nineteen per cent of the total area of forests in the Presidency were closed to grazing either wholly or for part of the year as against 25 per cent in the previous year. To the open area of nearly 15,000 square miles permits were issued for the grazing of 2,045,678 animals against 2,117,523 in the previous year, yielding an incidence of 4.69 acres per animal against 4.25 acres in the previous year. The figure of average incidence however can only be considered as a rough guide, as the area quoted as open to grazing contains forests in which there is normally no grazing. The actual incidence in some forests was still extremely high. The policy of gradually raising grazing fees with a view to reduce excessive grazing was continued during the year. The rates of grazing fees were enhanced in Kurnool, South Arcot, Madura, North Salem and parts of Vizagapatam. The grazing revenue realized during the year was Rs. 8.53 lakhs, which is the highest on record for the past ten years. The Nellore kancha system was extended to parts of the Chingleput district and in other districts attempts were made to persuade the villagers to keep their cattle from the grazing blocks until the grass had time to grow.

Fire
protection

Grazing

Sylviculture

150. To the area of 83,957 acres under sylvicultural treatment 13,809 acres were added during the year. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the year's work was the increased propagation of sandalwood in many forests of the Presidency. It has now been successfully established in the forests of the Upper Gōdāvari division, in some of the evergreen forests of the Lower Gōdāvari division, in Kistna and in Cuddapah; and it is being widely spread in other districts where previous sowings have proved successful. Similar work has also been carried out with the Red Sanders (*Pterocarpus santalinus*) which is found to yield excellent timber in localities so widely different from its native habitat, as the coast line of the Northern Circars. Taungya cultivation, a system adapted particularly to hill forests, also received more attention. The old methods of regenerating timber forests based on European practice are rapidly giving place to new.

151. There was an increase of 7,000 tons in the output of timber as compared with the previous year. Specimens of important Madras timbers were sent to the British Empire Timber Exhibition held in London during July 1920. The output of fuel rose to 549,700 tons, the highest figure on record except in 1917-18, the increase being due to special efforts made by the department to cope with the shortage of supplies. Coupes in arrears of felling were sold and in some urgent cases, coupes were felled in advance of the time prescribed in the working plans. In spite of a steady increase in the supply of fuel, the complaint still remains that the supply is inadequate. There is no doubt that a serious shortage of fuel is felt in the neighbourhood of some big towns which it is beyond the power of the department to remove. The destruction of waste land and private forests and the want of enterprise of private land-owners are all important factors in the shortage. In the auction sales held at Satyamangalam in November 1919, 217 tons of sandalwood were sold for Rs. 3.22 lakhs while in the sales held at Tirupattūr and Vellore in December following 280 tons were sold for Rs. 3.94 lakhs. The total average price per ton obtained was Rs. 1,439 against Rs. 1,349 in the preceding year. Bamboos are becoming more and more an important source of revenue. During the year the value of bamboos sold was Rs. 3.14 lakhs against Rs. 3.16 lakhs in the previous year. The chief centres of departmental extraction were as in the previous year Kurnool West to provide employment for the Chenchus and South Malabar for departmental timber operations. There was an increased demand for bamboos in the Northern circle for sugarcane props. The Military Department removed 5,094 tons of hay during 1919-20 from the forests. In addition to this about 1,800 tons were supplied departmentally. The departmental exploitation of hay has since been abandoned. Unprecedentedly high prices were obtained for bark leases owing to the withdrawal of Government control over prices. Later, the market price fell considerably owing to the withdrawal of the prohibition against the exportation of raw hides and to the sale of Australian and African wattle bark in the Indian markets. The *tangedu* contractors having speculated and lost heavily applied for concessions to free themselves from serious embarrassments. With a view not to handicap the industry unduly they were granted a rebate of 15 per cent on the sale amounts. The total lease amount received by the department for the right to collect bark amounted to Rs. 7.61 lakhs as against Rs. 5.72 lakhs in the previous year.

Exploitation
Timber

Fuel

Sandalwood

Bamboos

Hay

Tanning bark

Finance

152. The receipts from timber and other produce removed from the forest by Government agency and by purchasers increased by Rs. 4.13 lakhs and Rs. 6.30 lakhs respectively. The grazing revenue amounted to Rs. 8.54 lakhs against Rs. 8.24 lakhs in the previous year. The total gross revenue increased by Rs. 10.28 lakhs. The increase was spread over all the circles. In the Northern, Central and Southern circles it was due to high prices realized from *tangedu* sales, while in the Northern circle it was due to large increase in the quantity of timber sold under advancing prices. The total expenditure under Conservancy and Works increased in all the circles except the Northern. In the Southern circle the increase

Research
and experi-
ments

was due to the extension of operations by the Forest Engineer and to payment of compensation for acquisition of the Tirumalayadi Mitta forests in the South Salem division, while in the Western circle the exploitation of the Chenat Nayar scheme accounted for the main expenditure. The expenditure under Establishments increased from Rs. 17.01 lakhs to Rs. 19.46 lakhs chiefly on account of war allowances paid to forest subordinates. The net surplus amounted to Rs. 24.28 lakhs against Rs. 17.85 lakhs in the previous year.

153. A Sylvicultural Research Officer was appointed during the year to deal with the future treatment of the moist evergreen forests and the study of the regeneration of valuable timber trees of whose habits of growth little or nothing is known. He confined his attention to seven only of the most commercially valuable timber trees and was studying their habits of seeding, germination and growth of all stages on selected localities on the West Coast. In other parts of the Presidency a great deal of research work was also carried out by district officers, of which mention may be made of timber-seasoning experiments and experiments in regenerating sal carried out in Ganjam. Special observation areas for the study of sandalwood spike disease were organized in Salem and in the Central circle an experimental farm for the study of the growth of the valuable tannin yielding plant *Cassia auriculata* was maintained under a special officer.

Miscella-
neous

154. Proposals were made during the year to increase the number of circles from four to six as the existing Conservators' charges are so large and unwieldy that Conservators have neither time nor opportunity to exercise control or to give the help and encouragement to young and inexperienced officers in charge of forest divisions which the present state of the department makes so desirable. The reorganization of the Imperial Forest Service with reference to the proposals of the Public Services Commission was sanctioned in November 1919 and the scheme was subsequently modified with regard to the introduction of oversea allowances towards the end of the year. Orders on the reorganization of the Provincial Forest Service were also received from the Government of India. A scheme for the reorganization of the subordinate service was also sanctioned by the Secretary of State and was given effect to from 1st October 1919. It resulted in an increase in the permanent staff of 37 rangers, 257 foresters and 770 forest guards, the post of deputy ranger being abolished and merged in the class of forester.

Forest
College,
Coimbatore

155. The senior students who passed from the Forest College at the end of the year were one of the best classes turned out by the institution. There has been a marked and a steady improvement in the quality of rangers since the institution of the College at Coimbatore and in the work and conduct of the subordinate establishment as the result of the institution of vernacular training schools which are recognized by Government as permanent institutions.

MINES (1919)

[G.O. No. 1017, Revenue (Special), dated the 31st May 1920; Statistics of British India, Vol. I, Commercial Statistics—Mineral Production]

156. As in the previous year, mining was carried on only in the five districts of Anantapur, Kurnool, Nellore, Salem and Vizagapatam and the minerals raised consisted of gold, manganese, magnesite, mica, steatite and barytes. The quantity of steatite raised fell from 10 to 4 tons and that of barytes from 1,200 to 232 tons. The improvement of the market consequent on the cessation of the War gave an impetus to the output of the other minerals generally, manganese and mica increasing, by 548 and 81 tons, to 2,778 and 402 tons, respectively. The quantity of magnesite extracted rose from 5,773 to 13,012 tons. The output of gold, however, showed a further reduction due largely to the suspension of mining operations in two mines in Anantapur, one of which was closed during the year owing to the high cost of chemicals. From a total quantity of 11,400 tons of quartz raised during the year, 11,018 ounces (troy) of gold and 753 ounces (troy) of silver were extracted. The decrease in the total output of both the minerals was 7,229 ounces as compared with that of the previous year.

157. Vizagapatam, Kurnool and Salem continued to remain immune from epidemics. In Nellore fifty children were found to be ill with malaria and thirty of them had enlarged spleens. There were four fatal cases of cholera and ten of influenza amongst the mining population of the district. Two cases of smallpox occurred in Anantapur of which one proved fatal. The general health of the employees elsewhere continued to be good. The rates of wages paid to labourers in Anantapur continued to be the same as in 1918, but in Nellore and Salem there was a slight rise in the wages paid to men, women and children. Except for a slight shortage of labour in parts of Nellore, the supply of labour continued to be sufficient. Neither women nor children were employed below ground in Anantapur or in the mica mines of Salem. The steatite mines in Kurnool continued to employ women below ground and children were so employed in the barytes mine in the same district. Both women and children were employed below ground in Vizagapatam, Nellore and the magnesite mines in Salem. Two accidents involving the death of two persons and serious injury to three persons were reported in Nellore. Three accidents, one in the magnesite mine in Salem and two in the gold mine in Anantapur, resulted in serious injuries to five persons. There were no accidents in Vizagapatam and Kurnool.

MANUFACTURES (1919-20)

[G.Os. No. 1111, Revenue (Special), dated the 15th June 1920, and No. 829, Revenue (Special), dated the 29th April 1920; Report of the Department of Industries, Madras, for 1919-20; G.O. No. 1206, Revenue (Special), dated the 2nd July 1920; Statistics of British India, Vol. I, Commercial Statistics]

158. The number of cotton mills which worked in the Presidency during the year was 20, or one more than in the previous year, of which four were in the French Settlement of Pondicherry and one in the Cochin State. These had nearly 4,400 power looms and 495,000 spindles at work and gave employment to about 30,000 operatives. As in the previous year all except two of these concerns were worked as Joint Stock companies. The number of spinning and weaving concerns which were not worked by mechanical power and were therefore not classed as mills decreased by two to four. Handloom weaving is an important cottage industry in the Presidency and the Department of Industries endeavoured as usual to introduce improved methods and machinery amongst the weavers. An

Jute mills
LeatherCotton
ginningOther manu-
factures
Factories
(1919)

investigation was also undertaken into the condition of the industry in its technical aspects and into the social and economic condition of the weavers. The three jute mills in the Northern Circars continued to work during the year. Owing to the boom in the leather trade the number of tanneries increased from 24 to 46 of which three, together with the two leather works which worked as in the previous year, came under the Factories Act. Three additional leather manufacturing firms have recently been established in Madras City; and it is probable that the manufacture of finished leather goods will develop considerably in Madras during the next few years and that an export trade in foot-ware may be developed, especially to South Africa where there is a large market for this class of leather goods. The prohibition on the tanning of sheep and goat skins by the Madras tanners, which had been in force during the greater part of 1917-18 and 1918-19 was removed early in 1919 with the result that certain tanners immediately stopped the input of hides and turned their attention to skins, but, owing to the exceedingly high price of raw skins, many continued tanning hides so long as they could dispose of them to Government under the scheme of control. An important event of the year in connexion with the trade in hides and skins was the passing of an Act by the Government of India imposing a tax of 15 per cent on all hides and skins exported from India but providing for a rebate of 10 per cent on such hides and skins as are exported within the British Empire. The coir industry was represented by 22 concerns as against 18 in the previous year. The number of cotton ginning and pressing factories remained almost the same as in the previous year. For some time past attention has been devoted to the question of controlling and licensing cotton gins and presses in order to reduce the damage to the lint which results from the bad condition of the small ginneries and to prevent the mixture of short and long staple cotton. In their report, received during the year, the Indian Cotton Committee recommend that all ginning and pressing factories should be required to take out licences and lay down a series of conditions to which such factories should be required to conform. The Government of India have accepted the committee's recommendations which taken in conjunction with their other proposals should do much to enhance the reputation of Indian cotton. There were no appreciable changes in the number of concerns which were engaged in other manufactures.

159. Ten factories were removed from the register during the year and an equal number comprising eight ginning or pressing factories and two rice mills was brought on to the list. In accordance with the terms of section 53 of the Factories Act, a factory in the Malabar district was declared as constituting two separate factories (textile and non-textile). There were thus 483 factories as against 482 in the previous year. The average daily number of operatives employed was 98,102 or 957 less than in the previous year, of whom 24,910 were employed in cotton spinning and weaving mills and 2,833 in jute spinning and weaving mills. There was an increasing demand for female and child labour probably due to its cheapness as compared with male labour; the number of women employed rose by over 600 to 16,450 and that of children (both males and females) by over 250 to nearly 8,000. In parts of factories where mechanical power was used special arrangements were made for the certification of children as to age and physical fitness. The health of the operatives was generally good. Several of the larger factories employed medical men, established dispensaries and provided free treatment for all cases of accidents and ailments, a measure which has been greatly appreciated by the labourers. In addition to those mentioned in the previous year a few more factories provided free housing accommodation for their operatives. Schools for the children of factory workpeople where instruction was given free were also provided at five factories. The total average attendance (which is not compulsory) at these institutions was nearly 1,000. There was an all-round increase in the wages paid to labourers during the year which was due to the rise in the price of foodstuffs. Factory labour has been in a very unsettled state

and in sixteen cases strikes were resorted to by the workmen to enforce their demands for increased wages and other concessions. Of these, thirteen occurred in factories situated in Madras—one in a textile factory, six in printing works, three in iron works and foundries and one each in cement works, tramway workshops and aluminium works. Three strikes were declared in the mufassal—one each in a sugar factory in the Tinnevely and the South Arcot districts and the other in a textile factory in the Coimbatore district. The demands made by the workmen were chiefly in regard to an increase in wages, grant of bonus, rice allowance, reduction in working hours and additional holidays. In nine cases the demand for higher wages was acceded to and the men resumed duty; in three the strikers were replaced by new employees, in four the strike collapsed after a few days. Eight fires occurred during the year in seven factories and the loss was considerable. No lives were however lost in any of these. In 413 factories or five more than in the previous year, an interval of half an hour's rest was allowed after every six hours' work and thirty-one factories, or two less than in 1918, worked by a system of shifts. In the case of the latter steps were taken, prior to the grant of the necessary permission, to ascertain that the provisions of the Factories Act in regard to the sufficiency of lighting, and the employment of women and children had been complied with. The number of accidents rose, by no less than 247, to 656, although only seven of them proved fatal as against nine in the previous year. A good number of these was caused by machinery although dangerous machinery was fenced in an efficient manner in all factories except four. All these accidents were due to carelessness on the part of the labourers and their inability to recognize the necessity for exercising a little precaution, care and commonsense while on duty.

160. The most important event of the year was the receipt of the Secretary of State's despatch signifying his general assent to the recommendations of the Indian Industrial Commission and accepting the two fundamental principles underlying those recommendations, viz., that in future the Government should play an active part in the industrial development of the country and that for this purpose, it should provide itself with adequate administrative equipment and reliable scientific and technical advice. The publication of the Commission's report and of the despatches of the Government of India and the Secretary of State thereon led to a great awakening of interest in such development as was evidenced during the year in the considerable number of new companies floated. Fifty industrial and banking concerns were formed with a capital of Rs. 119 lakhs. The more important of the engineering and leather manufacturing firms having completed their war contracts turned their attention to supplying the normal peace requirements of Government departments and the civilian trade. Among new developments may be mentioned the manufacture by a large engineering firm of centrifugal pumps, disintegrators, water cocks and a wide range of spares for Hornsby oil-engines, which prior to the war were invariably imported from England. The same firm also successfully established the manufacture of stocks, dies and taps as well as lathes, milling cutters and metal spinning machinery. The possibility of developing certain industries was under the consideration of important financial syndicates during the year. Of these mention may be made of the exploitation of the oil-seed industry and the establishment at Bezwada of a factory for the production of cement on a large scale. The possibility of finding coal in the Godavari valley has been under investigation for some time and during the year an officer of the Geological Survey of India submitted a report on the sites suitable for boring in the Beddadanole coal field. In view of the impetus which the discovery of coal in paying quantities within a reasonable distance of Madras would give to industrial development in the Presidency, endeavours were being made to induce private companies to put down borings at the sites selected and to interest firms and syndicates

in the exploitation and development of the field. A collection of samples of aromatic gums and oleo resins, available in commercial quantities in Madras forests, was made during the year for a large London firm of manufacturing chemists who have promised to consider the question of establishing a factory in Southern India for the manufacture of drugs and essential oils. Research on glue was continued and the construction of an experimental factory was begun. Experiments in fruit preservation were undertaken during the year in Coonoor by Sir Frederick Nicholson. The plant was domestic in character and some 160 experiments were made with about 18 different sorts of fruits. About 1,300 lb. of jams, butters, cheeses and jellies were made and sold. Forty recipes were found successful and 36 different varieties of jams and jellies were shown at the Women's Work Exhibition in Madras in November 1919. Proposals were considered for the opening of a factory with the double object of establishing the industry on the Nilgiris and developing systematized fruit culture. A useful experiment outside these operations was successfully effected in the drying of ripe bananas. The minor industries laboratory was opened by Sir Frederick Nicholson at Coonoor with the object of investigating the manufacture of inks, adhesives and vinegar. Inks were mainly dealt with during the year and many interesting experiments made. The Government Soap Works at Calicut accomplished another year's successful work.

SEA-BORNE TRADE (1919-20)

[Review of the Sea-Borne Trade of the Madras Presidency for the year 1919-20; Annual Volume of the Sea-Borne Trade and Navigation of the Madras Presidency; Statistics of British India, Vol. I, Commercial Statistics—Foreign Trade and Shipping; Review of the Trade of India. Accounts relating to the Sea-Borne Trade of British India. Annual Statement of the Foreign Sea-Borne Trade and Navigation of British India, 2 Vols. Annual Statement of the Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India]

General
summary

161. The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency was Rs. 7,216 lakhs (the highest on record), showing an increase of Rs. 1,645 lakhs, or nearly 30 per cent as compared with that of the preceding year, and of Rs. 1,400 lakhs, or 24 per cent, as compared with 1913-14. The year may be said to mark the beginning of a new era in the development of trade and commerce, which in the quinquennium ending 1918-19 were affected by abnormal conditions arising from the war. During this period, the shortage of freight was the principal factor which largely arrested both the import and export trade and this continued to be felt for a few months after the signing of the armistice in November 1918; but a great improvement in the situation was effected after April 1919 by the release in increasing numbers of vessels used for war purposes and by the provision of new tonnage. The additional tonnage available, and the considerable fall in freights, and insurance charges, were among the principal causes which led to a general revival in trade during the year. The removal of nearly all the restrictions and prohibitions in force during the war, also contributed in no small degree towards the great expansion which took place. Foreign trade including Government transactions improved by Rs. 1,258 lakhs, or 34 per cent, and coasting trade by Rs. 387 lakhs or 21 per cent. Under foreign trade, imports expanded by Rs. 84.64 lakhs or 6 per cent, and exports by Rs. 1,17,321 lakhs or 48 per cent. Under coasting trade imports of private merchandise advanced from Rs. 952.06 lakhs to Rs. 1,450.67 lakhs while exports receded from Rs. 858.06 lakhs to Rs. 752.17 lakhs. The excess of exports over imports was Rs. 2,203 lakhs as against Rs. 1,120 lakhs in the previous year.

Balance of
trade

162. The total gross customs revenue was Rs. 110.52 lakhs, an increase over the previous year of Rs. 14.43 lakhs, or 15 per cent. The amount of import duty realized increased from Rs. 88.85 lakhs to Rs. 103.19 lakhs, or by 16 per cent.

163. The total value of foreign imports under food, drink and tobacco decreased from Rs. 246.48 lakhs to Rs. 168.87 lakhs. The total imports of liquors increased by 22 per cent in gallonage and 16 per cent in value. The trade in ale, beer and porter in bulk revived and showed an expansion from 520 gallons in 1918-19 to 18,720 gallons, while the imports in bottles further declined from 77,750 gallons to 59,455 gallons. Supplies from the United Kingdom improved from 35,850 gallons to 48,917 gallons, but the trade in Japanese bottled beer receded from 40,820 to 13,801 gallons. Imports of ale and beer from Australia and Holland amounted to 9,059 and 5,086 gallons, respectively, against none in the previous year. Under spirits, the imports expanded by 23 per cent in quantity and 4 per cent in value. The value of imports of provisions and oilman's stores totalled Rs. 27.54 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 5.59 lakhs, or 26 per cent. Biscuit showed an increase from Rs. 0.62 lakh to Rs. 3.12 lakhs and condensed milk from Rs. 1.96 lakhs to Rs. 3.71 lakhs. Imports of spices declined from Rs. 62.15 lakhs to Rs. 49.36 lakhs. Betelnuts formed as usual the bulk of the imports under this head and amounted to 237,461 cwt. valued at Rs. 47.35 lakhs, against 315,881 cwt. valued at Rs. 59.43 lakhs, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements supplying 47 and 53 per cent of the quantity. The imports of refined sugar amounted to 153,707 cwt. valued at Rs. 44.07 lakhs, a decrease of 80 per cent in quantity and 62 per cent in value. Imports of unrefined sugar were only 94 cwt. High prices of country jaggery induced larger imports of cheap molasses for distillery purposes, as imports had been restricted during previous years on account of the war. The total imports of tobacco were 356,493 lb. valued at Rs. 11.37 lakhs against 587,640 lb. valued at Rs. 18.87 lakhs, a decrease of 40 per cent both in quantity and value. The total value of raw materials and unmanufactured articles improved from Rs. 63.18 lakhs to Rs. 180.53 lakhs. The effect of the additional tonnage provided by the release of a large number of oil-carrying vessels from war service, and the removal of the restrictions on exports from the United States of America, was manifest in the marked improvement in the receipts of mineral oils from 3,436,805 gallons valued at Rs. 12.59 lakhs in 1918-19 to 18,545,102 gallons valued at Rs. 127.93 lakhs. There was a further decline in the imports of seeds, which receded in value from Rs. 21.42 lakhs to Rs. 6.53 lakhs. Imports of raw silk from China again expanded from 126,316 lb. to 233,869 lb. in quantity, and from Rs. 11.65 lakhs to Rs. 18.67 lakhs in value. Imports of teakwood from Siam improved from Rs. 0.18 lakh to Rs. 5.39 lakhs, while those from Ceylon declined from Rs. 1.35 lakhs to Rs. 0.13 lakh. The total value of imports of manufactured articles increased from Rs. 825 lakhs to Rs. 949.91 lakhs. Imports under the main head "Apparel" declined in value by Rs. 3.33 lakhs. The effect of the withdrawal in December 1918 of the prohibition on the import of motor-cars and motor-cycles was very noticeable in the great expansion in imports which took place during the year under review. The value of motor-vehicles and accessories rose from Rs. 2.77 lakhs to Rs. 37.38 lakhs. Nine hundred and sixty-six motor-cars (874* from the United States of America, 50 from the United Kingdom and 42 from other countries) and 471 motor-cycles (330 from the United Kingdom, 104 from the United States of America and 37 from other countries) were imported as compared with six cars and 77 cycles received in the previous year. It is also interesting to note, as indicative of an improvement in road transport, that the number of motor-wagons imported was 107, of which 76 came from the United States. Imports of cycles and accessories improved from Rs. 2.90 lakhs to Rs. 5.44 lakhs, owing to larger receipts from the United Kingdom. The value of carriages and carts imported

* This number included 397 cars shipped from New York but made in Canada.

**Chapter IV
PRODUCTION AND
DISTRIBUTION**

Chemicals, drugs and medicines

Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments

Dyes and colours

Glassware and earthenware

Machinery

METALS

Iron and steel

Other metals

Paper, pasteboard and stationery

Railway plant and rolling stock

Yarns and textile fabrics

Cotton goods

also increased from Rs. 0.70 lakh to Rs. 2.13 lakhs. Chemicals showed a further contraction from Rs. 22.73 lakhs to Rs. 10.44 lakhs. Imports of drugs and medicines totalled Rs. 12.57 lakhs against Rs. 9 lakhs. Imports of camphor amounted to 59,330 lb. valued at Rs. 2.65 lakhs, against 109,474 lb. valued at Rs. 2.50 lakhs. Proprietary and patent medicines improved from Rs. 1.58 lakhs to Rs. 2.57 lakhs. There was a marked increase in the case of imports of hardware, the value of which rose from Rs. 14.60 lakhs to Rs. 37.66 lakhs, or by 158 per cent. An appreciable improvement was also recorded in the imports of instruments and apparatus which rose in value from Rs. 8.85 lakhs to Rs. 17.23 lakhs. Imports of cutlery were valued at Rs. 1.57 lakhs as compared with Rs. 0.69 lakh in the previous year. A very satisfactory feature of trade during the year was the continued expansion of imports under this head by Rs. 3.72 lakhs to Rs. 15.72 lakhs. Imports of alizarine dyes, which came, as in the previous year, entirely from the United Kingdom, advanced in quantity from 405,862 lb. to 761,979 lb., or by 88 per cent, and in value from Rs. 8.05 lakhs to Rs. 9.04 lakhs, or by 12 per cent. Imports of aniline dyes amounted to 98,619 lb. valued at Rs. 2.50 lakhs against 11,984 lb. valued at Rs. 0.84 lakh. Imports of wattle bark from Natal continued to increase, the figures showing a rise from 20,731 cwt. valued at Rs. 1.52 lakhs to 54,268 cwt. valued at Rs. 3.22 lakhs. The value of imports of glassware increased from Rs. 4.13 lakhs to Rs. 7.97 lakhs, or 93 per cent. The imports of earthenware amounted to Rs. 2.10 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1.49 lakhs in 1918-19. Greater shipping facilities and heavy demands resulting from various industrial developments in the Presidency led to a large increase in the imports of machinery, the value rising by Rs. 38.94 lakhs to Rs. 68.63 lakhs, or by 131 per cent. Imports of iron and steel which had declined so considerably during the war, amounted to 20,804 tons, valued at Rs. 89.40 lakhs, representing a notable advance of 82 per cent in quantity and 34 per cent in value. Imports of yellow metal sheets showed a remarkable increase from 1,268 cwt. to 14,721 cwt. Imports of tin rose by 117 per cent in quantity. Larger receipts of tiles, ingots, etc., improved the trade under copper, and increased imports of aluminium were also recorded. The total value of imports of paper and pasteboard declined from Rs. 53.36 lakhs to Rs. 24.35 lakhs, or by 54 per cent. Imports of printing paper, which is the most important item under this head, were reduced in quantity from 49,016 cwt. to 11,996 cwt. and in value from Rs. 23.44 lakhs to Rs. 4.10 lakhs. The other items showing decreases were writing paper and envelopes from Rs. 8.99 lakhs to Rs. 7.55 lakhs, other kinds of paper from Rs. 9.20 lakhs to Rs. 7.41 lakhs, paper manufactures from Rs. 6.05 lakhs to Rs. 1.34 lakhs and pasteboard and millboard from Rs. 5.68 lakhs to Rs. 3.94 lakhs. The imports of railway plant and rolling stock exhibited an increase of nearly Rs. 30 lakhs in value. Carriages and wagons improved from Rs. 4.54 lakhs to Rs. 15.80 lakhs, locomotive engines from Rs. 5.25 lakhs to Rs. 7.32 lakhs and materials for construction from Rs. 0.18 lakh to Rs. 16.76 lakhs. The total value of imports of yarns and textile fabrics declined from Rs. 452.91 lakhs to Rs. 397.07 lakhs. The total value of the imports of cotton goods, representing 28 per cent of the total foreign imports, decreased by 12 per cent. The increased value of Rs. 15.69 lakhs, or 17 per cent, under grey goods was brought about by larger receipts of dhutis, saris and scarves Rs. 12.47 lakhs, long cloths and shirtings Rs. 7.31 lakhs, while jaconets including madapollams, mulls, etc., declined by Rs. 4.76 lakhs. Larger arrivals of nainsooks to the extent of Rs. 7.71 lakhs, mulls Rs. 6.41 lakhs, long cloths and shirtings Rs. 1.88 lakhs, dhutis, saris and scarves Rs. 1.85 lakhs and of jaconets including madapollams Rs. 1.10 lakhs accounted for an increase of Rs. 18.26 lakhs, or 34 per cent, under white piece goods. Under coloured goods, which fell by Rs. 13.50 lakhs or 17 per cent, prints and chintz showed a decline of Rs. 11.26 lakhs, saris and scarves of Rs. 6.34 lakhs, while shirtings improved by Rs. 2.14 lakhs. Imports of cotton twist and yarn declined by 36 per cent both in quantity and value. Grey yarns declined by five per cent in quantity and coloured yarns and unspecified descriptions by 16 and 77 per cent. Under

grey yarns, the common counts 31 to 40 further declined from 353,200 to 154,012 lb. or by 56 per cent, owing to high prices at home and to the competition of cheap yarn from Indian mills, and Japanese yarn imported by rail from Bombay and other places. Counts above 50 showed an increase of 79 per cent. Imports of arms, ammunition and military stores declined from Rs. 11.64 lakhs to Rs. 7.35 lakhs. The total value of imports of miscellaneous and unclassified articles fell from Rs. 42.27 lakhs to Rs. 38.58 lakhs. The value of articles imported by post amounted to Rs. 37.77 lakhs against Rs. 34.56 lakhs in the previous year.

164. The total value of exports of food, drink and tobacco declined from Rs. 591.44 lakhs to Rs. 578.55 lakhs, or 2 per cent. The exports of grain and pulse declined by 1,884,446 cwt. in quantity and Rs. 159.03 lakhs in value. Exports of spices improved by 5 per cent in quantity and 30 per cent in value. The exports of unrefined sugar, which accounted for 95 per cent of the total exports under sugar, amounted to 248,577 cwt. valued at Rs. 33 lakhs against 80,493 cwt. valued at Rs. 7.19 lakhs. A satisfactory increase in the acreage and production of tea was followed by an expansion of 9 per cent both in the quantity and value of exports from 27.06 million lb. valued at Rs. 185.23 lakhs to 29.45 million lb. valued at Rs. 202.74 lakhs. An interesting feature of the trade in coffee during the year was that, although the production was 50 per cent less than in the previous season, exports rose from 155,980 cwt. to 233,479 cwt., or by 50 per cent in quantity and from Rs. 83.40 lakhs to Rs. 146.72 lakhs, or by 76 per cent in value. The total exports of tobacco expanded by 3.06 million lb. to 7.02 million lb., the value rising by Rs. 17 lakhs to Rs. 29.16 lakhs. The total value of exports of raw materials increased from Rs. 651 lakhs to Rs. 1,308 lakhs, or by 100 per cent. As usual the share of this Presidency in the exports of raw hides has been trifling, the total exports amounting to only 1,352 cwt. valued at Rs. 0.58 lakh. Exports of raw skins, which amounted in the pre-war year to only 27,932 cwt., improved from 75,844 cwt. in 1918-19 to 81,161 cwt. in 1919-20, or by 7 per cent in quantity and from Rs. 110.16 lakhs to Rs. 192.72 lakhs, or 75 per cent in value. Shipments of goat skins amounted to 66,735 cwt. valued at Rs. 175.10 lakhs, and of sheep skins to 14,425 cwt. valued at Rs. 17.63 lakhs. The progressive increase in the exports of oils noticeable during recent years was maintained in 1919-20, the total value amounting to Rs. 100.10 lakhs. Animal oils (principally fish oil) improved from 124,542 gallons valued at Rs. 0.99 lakh to 202,315 gallons valued at Rs. 1.36 lakhs. Under essential oils, exports of lemon grass oil from South Malabar showed a remarkable recovery from 13,380 gallons valued at Rs. 2.36 lakhs to 29,803 gallons valued at Rs. 9.20 lakhs. Exports of sandalwood oil declined from 225 gallons to 157 gallons. Under vegetable oils exports of coconut oil, representing 90 per cent of the total, amounted to 3.01 million gallons valued at Rs. 85.95 lakhs against 3.89 million gallons valued at Rs. 69.70 lakhs, a decline in quantity and a rise in value of 23 per cent. With the elimination of shipments to the United Kingdom for the Air Ministry, there was a considerable falling off in the export of castor oil which amounted to only 28,884 gallons valued at Rs. 1.12 lakhs as compared with 559,881 gallons valued at Rs. 13.40 lakhs in 1918-19. Shipments of groundnut oil amounted to 22,730 gallons, or about 1/12th of the exports of the previous year. The general revival of trade was most marked in the case of exports of seeds which advanced in quantity from 24,008 tons in 1918-19 to 88,595 tons, and in value from Rs. 53.74 lakhs to Rs. 301.21 lakhs. About 80 per cent of the total trade in seeds consisted of groundnuts amounting in quantity to 70,431 tons valued at Rs. 241.47 lakhs as compared with 8,429 tons valued at Rs. 11.87 lakhs in the previous year. Exports of copra, which in 1918-19, owing to the difficulty of securing freight, consisted of a single shipment of 13 cwt. to the Bahrein Islands, amounted in the year under review to 7,344 tons. The total value of textile materials improved from Rs. 128.22 lakhs to Rs. 457.93 lakhs. Exports of raw rubber declined by 27 per cent in volume and 39 per cent in value and amounted to 68,312 cwt. valued at Rs. 122.20 lakhs.

of Rs. 293.56 lakhs in the trade with Asiatic ports. The trade with Africa, excluding Egypt did not show much variation and amounted to only Rs. 0.51 lakh. Interchanges with America, which were practically confined to the United States, expanded by Rs. 347.83 lakhs or 186 per cent.

168. The total value of coasting trade excluding Government transactions improved by Rs. 393 lakhs or 22 per cent. Imports advanced by Rs. 498.61 lakhs or 52 per cent as a result of larger arrivals of grain and pulse, mineral oils and sugar, while exports receded by Rs. 105.89 lakhs or 12 per cent in consequence of smaller shipments of raw cotton, pepper, coffee and rice, partly set off by larger shipments of cotton goods and groundnuts.

169. The relative importance of the trade of the outports remained much the same as in the previous year except that Dhanushkodi and Calicut, which held the fourth and sixth rank, have changed places. All the ports except Dhanushkodi and Negapatam showed increased trade. The value of the sea-borne trade on private account at the Port of Madras, representing 51 per cent of the trade of the whole Presidency compared with 48 per cent in the previous year and 41 per cent in 1913-14, amounted to Rs. 3,654.25 lakhs against Rs. 2,609.06 lakhs in 1918-19, an increase of Rs. 1,045.19 lakhs, or 40 per cent.

170. The total revenue receipts for the Presidency rose from Rs. 1,08,30,799 to Rs. 1,27,82,256, or by 18 per cent. The total disbursements on account of customs for the whole Presidency were Rs. 7,72,311 as compared with Rs. 6,97,012 in 1918-19. The number of cases dealt with under the Sea Customs Act during the year was 1,186 against 1,177 in the previous year. Seven hundred and nine cases occurred at Madras and 477 at the outports. Penalties realized Rs. 3,84,610 against Rs. 28,250 in 1918-19, the increase being mainly due to the heavy penalties imposed for infringements of the prohibition on the importation of gold. These infringements related chiefly to the smuggling of gold by passengers from the Straits and Ceylon. Eighty-one cases of smuggling were detected at the chief port, the acquisition value of the gold seized amounting to Rs. 7,23,000. There were also 16 cases at Dhanushkodi, 11 at Tuticorin, and 5, 3 and 1 at Pamban, Negapatam and Cuddalore, respectively, the aggregate value in the 36 cases being about Rs. 1.25 lakhs. Heavy penalties were imposed in the majority of these cases, and the gold was taken over on behalf of Government under the Gold (Import) Act XXII of 1917. A certain amount of gold was also declared by passengers, payments for which at the prescribed acquisition rates amounted to about Rs. 2,38,000. Orders on a large number of cases of gold smuggling across the frontiers of Pondicherry and Karikal were pending at the close of the year.

171. There was no change in the permanent strength of the Engineer establishment. A revised scale of pay was sanctioned by the Government of India for the Imperial and Provincial services of that establishment with effect from the 30th August 1919, each comprising a junior and a senior scale, the former to be drawn by officers holding charges of less importance than a division and the latter by those holding divisional and other important charges. It was further re-organized by the amalgamation of the Imperial and Provincial services into one service designated "The Indian Service of Engineers." The strength of the upper subordinate

Coasting
trade

Ports

Miscella-
neousAdministra-
tive changes

PUBLIC WORKS

GENERAL (1919-20)

[Administration report of the Public Works Department, Madras
Presidency, for the year 1919-20]

166. The effect of the release of considerable tonnage from employment on military transport is to be seen in the increase of 43 per cent in the total amount of tonnage (2.15 million tons) available during the year for the carriage of ordinary merchandise, but there was a reduction in the total number of vessels entered and cleared from 3,062 in 1918-19 to 2,588 in the year under review. The average tonnage per vessel accordingly advanced from 491 to 830 tons. The number of vessels (excluding native craft) under the British flag which entered and cleared was 1,832, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,924,286 against 2,113 of 1,362,402 tons. The number of vessels under foreign colours was 73 with a tonnage of 163,470 against 25 of 65,133 tons. The number of vessels in the coasting trade declined from 33,533 to 32,229 but their tonnage rose from 3,892,086 to 5,920,063. The freight position in regard to shipments to the United Kingdom was on the whole much easier than in the preceding year.

167. The trade with the United Kingdom represented 48 per cent of the total trade, compared with the 53 per cent in 1918-19, and expanded by Rs. 446 lakhs or 23 per cent. The trade with the British Empire representing 68 per cent of the aggregate trade of the Presidency improved by Rs. 263.05 lakhs or 9 per cent. The trade with the continent of Europe showed an increase by Rs. 397.75 lakhs, or more than 500 per cent, and the increase occurs mainly in the trade with France, Italy and Belgium. Larger business with Japan and China mainly contributed to the increase

establishment was increased by five to provide for the recruitment of the staff required for Forest Engineering works. The services of two upper subordinates were placed at the disposal of the Army Department for military duty during the year. Twenty-one officers and subordinates returned from military duty and one subordinate obtained the meritorious service medal for valuable services with the British Forces in Mesopotamia. In the I Circle a new subdivision (the Indravati subdivision) was formed in the Koraput division as the jurisdiction of each of the existing subdivisions was too extensive to be managed by a single subdivisional officer. The period of continuance of the temporary Koraput division was extended by one year. The Kalingiya subdivision of the Ganjam district was closed and incorporated in the Russellkonda subdivision. The famine operations in Ganjam were continued up to 31st December 1919 when the two famine subdivisions of Russellkonda and Kallikota were closed. Of the two temporary subdivisions in the III Circle, the Hindri bridge subdivision continued to work throughout the year while the temporary Penner Anicut subdivision was reconstituted for only part of the year. In the V Circle a temporary subdivision was constituted in the South Presidency division for the widening of the Government House and the Penitentiary bridges, Madras. There was no change in the VI Circle except that the work connected with the Tuticorin water-supply scheme was transferred from the charge of the Executive Engineer, Tinnevely division, to that of the Executive Engineer, Madura Drainage division, and a temporary subdivision known as the "Tuticorin water-supply scheme subdivision" with headquarters at Palamcottah was formed.

Chief Engineer's office
Technical section

Consulting Architect's section

Electrical schemes and works

172. Seventy-five estimates of the aggregate value of Rs. 165.53 lakhs were scrutinized during the year. Twenty-three of these totalling Rs. 121.07 lakhs related to water-supply, seven aggregating Rs. 10.72 lakhs to drainage and 32 totalling Rs. 28.44 lakhs to roads and bridges. The balance of Rs. 5.30 lakhs related to 13 miscellaneous schemes. The more important of the schemes dealt with were the Bellary water-supply scheme (revised estimate fifteen-gallon-scheme Rs. 17.54 lakhs, ten-gallon scheme Rs. 16.36 lakhs), the Coimbatore water-supply scheme (Rs. 33.00 lakhs) and the Cuddalore water-supply scheme (Rs. 14.60 lakhs—alter native estimate Rs. 15.42 lakhs). The Consulting Architect prepared about 279 drawings for various buildings, and specifications and schedules of quantities for most of them. One hundred and ninety-eight estimates in all of the total value of Rs. 87.82 lakhs, were scrutinized during the year. Of these 20 works cost above one lakh each, 33 above half a lakh each and the remaining below half a lakh each. The year witnessed a further advance in the supply of electricity for public and private consumption. The number of consumers in Madras City, apart from the 69 power consumers, rose to 3,130 and the consumption to 6,584,903 units. This increased use of electricity has necessitated the complete renewals of practically the whole of the generating and sub-station plant and the erection of additional sub-stations in several parts of the city. In the mufassal the increasing popularity of electricity was evidenced by the large number of applications for licences to put down plant and mains for the supply of electric energy. The number of private plants in use at the end of the year was 149. To increase the standard of electric wiring work and to enable the public to secure the services of qualified men the Government have instituted examinations in the subject which are held twice each year and certificates of competency issued. Two such examinations were held during the year and certificates conferred on eleven persons. The Electrical Engineer to Government scrutinized during the year 16 estimates of the aggregate value of Rs. 2.87 lakhs. The more important of these schemes relate to the provision of fans and lights in the Rayapuram Hospital and additions and alterations to the electric installation in Government House, Madras. The number of installations under Public Works Department's maintenance throughout the Presidency was 12 as against 95 in the previous year. Among the more important of

new installations mention may be made of those at the Royapettah Hospital, Victoria Buildings, and Marine Aquarium. The aggregate capital cost of the installations under P.W.D. maintenance is Rs. 13.29 lakhs. The amount spent on their maintenance apart from the actual current consumption charges was Rs. 1.14 lakhs as against Rs. 0.75 lakh in the previous year. The total number of fans working was 2,747, lights 8,725 and motors other than fans 45.

CIVIL WORKS (1919-20)

173. The total expenditure for the year on civil works including expenditure from contributions, minor works and repairs was Rs. 65.10 lakhs as against Rs. 50.94 lakhs in the previous year. Good progress was made during the year on the new civil hospital at Vizagapatam, the expenditure being Rs. 1.19 lakhs which brings the total outlay to Rs. 3.26 lakhs against the estimated cost of Rs. 4.98 lakhs. In the case of the new hospital at Kurnool the expenditure during the year was Rs. 0.31 lakh which brings the total outlay to Rs. 1.02 lakhs against the estimated cost of Rs. 1.48 lakhs. The work of constructing a pier at Tellicherry which was in abeyance for some time was resumed during the year and a sum of Rs. 0.57 lakh was spent bringing the total outlay up to date to Rs. 2.25 lakhs against the estimated cost of Rs. 3.42 lakhs. Very good progress was made on the new Engineering College, Guindy. The year's expenditure was Rs. 2.01 lakhs and the total outlay to end of the year, Rs. 11.77 lakhs, while the estimated cost of the work is Rs. 15.84 lakhs. The construction of a central block to the Queen Mary's College at Madras was in progress during the year and a sum of Rs. 0.45 lakh was spent against the estimated cost of Rs. 2.40 lakhs. The construction of Bi and Bii Police stations in the city was nearing completion at the end of the year, the total expenditure amounting to Rs. 3.17 lakhs of which Rs. 0.32 lakh represented the year's outlay. An expenditure of Rs. 1.39 lakhs was incurred on the new Rayapuram hospital bringing the total outlay on the work to Rs. 7.58 lakhs against the estimated cost of Rs. 11.96 lakhs. The expenditure on the Technical Institute, Madura, was Rs. 0.26 lakh during the year, the total outlay to end of the year being Rs. 2.67 lakhs against the estimated cost of Rs. 3.11 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 1.18 lakhs was incurred during the year on the construction of the new medical school, Tanjore. The total outlay so far comes to Rs. 1.63 lakhs against the estimated cost of Rs. 2.47 lakhs. The work of improving the customs accommodation at Cochin which was commenced in May 1913 is expected to be completed during the course of 1920-21. Sanction to a revised estimate for the work is awaited. The outlay so far comes to Rs. 1.40 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 9,151 having been incurred during the year. The construction of a new Kalingiya Ghat road was completed during the year. An outlay of Rs. 0.17 lakh was incurred on the work bringing the total expenditure to Rs. 1.92 lakhs. The work of forming a road between Kunavaram and Ippur was also in progress. An expenditure of Rs. 16,811 was incurred raising the total outlay to Rs. 26,822 against the estimated cost of Rs. 1.08 lakhs. Good progress was made on the construction of a bridge across the Hindri river in Kurnool, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 0.95 lakh thus bringing the total outlay on the work to Rs. 1.67 lakhs, against the estimated cost of Rs. 1.98 lakhs. The girder bridge over the Aliyar river at Yakkara was opened for traffic during the year. The work of widening the Government House and Penitentiary bridges, Madras, was started and an expenditure of Rs. 0.40 lakh incurred on the works against the estimated cost of Rs. 5.71 lakhs. The Ellore water-supply works was completed during the year and handed over to the municipality. The total outlay was Rs. 5.26 lakhs against the estimated cost of Rs. 5.34 lakhs. The Erode water

Works in progress
Buildings

Imperial works

Communications

Water-supply and drainage

works also were completed during the year and handed over to the municipality. The total outlay was Rs. 3.41 lakhs. Work on the Chingleput water supply scheme was in progress, the total outlay to end of the year being Rs. 0.46 lakh against the estimated cost of Rs. 2.05 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 0.32 lakh was incurred on improvements to Madura water works bringing the total outlay up to date to Rs. 5.82 lakhs. The estimated cost of the scheme was Rs. 6.02 lakhs. Work on the Rameswaram water supply scheme was also in progress. The outlay during the year was Rs. 0.46 lakh, the total outlay being Rs. 1.74 lakhs against the estimated cost of Rs. 2.04 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 1.20 lakhs was incurred on the Madura drainage scheme bringing the total outlay to Rs. 14.92 lakhs against the estimated cost of Rs. 23.86 lakhs. Some progress was made on the Vellore drainage scheme, the total expenditure hitherto incurred amounting to Rs. 2.24 lakhs. The cost of the scheme was estimated at Rs. 4.37 lakhs. Other major works of water supply and drainage were also in progress during the year.

Workshops

174. The value of work done during the year under all heads in the Dowlaishwaram workshops amounted to Rs. 2.36 lakhs as against Rs. 1.67 lakhs in the previous year. In the Bezwada workshops the value of work turned out was Rs. 1.02 lakhs as against Rs. 0.77 lakh in the previous year. The value of work done in the Public Works Workshops at Madras has after the fall noticed last year shown an increase of Rs. 0.70 lakh over and above the value of the outturn in the previous year.

RAILWAYS (1919-20)

[Administration report of the Public Works Department, Madras Presidency, for the year 1919-20; Statistics of British India, Vol. I, Commercial Statistics—Railways]

Development

175. The open mileage at the beginning of the year was 1,700 miles broad gauge, 2,002 miles metre gauge, and 123 miles narrow gauge. Besides this, there were 214 miles of railway owned by the District Boards of Tanjore, Kistna, Coimbatore, Guntūr and Salem. During the year there was an addition of about 23 miles to the open mileage of the Tanjore District Board Railway. The Tirutturai-pūndi-Vedāranniyam line (about 23 miles in length), which was completed in December 1916 but could not be opened for public traffic for want of rolling stock, was opened on the 15th May 1919. The work on the construction of the Tinnevely-Tiruchendūr Railway was not resumed on account of circumstances caused by the war. The Guntūr-Tenali line which was dismantled during 1917-18 was also not restored. The survey of the Shoranūr-Manāntoddy line which was begun during 1917-18 was in progress. No fresh surveys were undertaken during the year.

Accidents

176. There was no appreciable decrease in the number of accidents during the year, but there were no serious accidents calling for notice.

Miscellaneous

177. The orders of the Railway Board were received on the suggestions made by the Railway administrations in connexion with the draft model agreement for working District Board railways and these were communicated to the Railway administrations for acceptance. The necessity for providing increased railway facilities in Southern India engaged the attention of the Government during the year and, as a first step, the Railway Board were addressed to arrange for a reconnaissance or preliminary survey for a line of railway between Madras and Rāmānāth via Arkōnam and Trichinopoly on the broad gauge. Improved train services were introduced during the year but restrictions on traffic still continued.

TRAMWAYS (1919-20)

178. The route mileage operated upon by the Madras Electric Tramway system in Madras City was 14 miles, 6 furlongs and 107 yards, of which 5 miles, 1 furlong and 76 yards were double track. One mile, 3 furlongs and 96 yards of double track was under construction. There was at the power station one Belliss & Morcom Engine of 525 B.H.P. coupled to the Electric Generator manufactured by the Electric Construction Company, Limited. Current was as usual obtained from the Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, the plant being used as a standby. Two bogie cars and four trailers were constructed during the year. The rolling stock consisted of 80 motor cars, 20 trailers, one bond testing car, one road metal carrying car and one watering car, and the average daily service was 67 cars as against 65 in the previous year. The line equipment is overhead trolley system throughout, suspended by side or centre poles. While there was an increase of over 63,000 miles in the car mileage which stood at 1,463,721 miles, the number of passengers carried fell from 22,843,349 to 21,746,621.

CANALS (1919-20)

179. Navigation was carried on as usual on the Chilka lake canal, the Dumagudem, Gōdāvari, Kistna, Kurnool-Cuddapah, Buckingham, West Coast and Vedāranniyam canals. Excluding the Chilka lake canal and the West Coast canals, for which figures are not available, the total receipts amounted to Rs. 2.77 lakhs or Rs. 0.09 lakh less than in the previous year. The decrease occurred chiefly under the Gōdāvari and the Buckingham canals and was caused by the removal of restrictions in railway traffic imposed previously on account of the war.

IRRIGATION (1919-20)

[Statistics of British India, Vol. I, Commercial Statistics—Irrigation]

180. The expenditure incurred on irrigation works fell by Rs. 3.37 lakhs to Rs. 76.72 lakhs, but the revenue derived therefrom rose from Rs. 251.50 lakhs to Rs. 285.72 lakhs. The area charged as irrigated was 7,692,530 acres or 854,857 more than in 1918-19.

Gross
expenditure
and revenue

181. As in the previous year there were four works sanctioned under "Major Protective works." Of these the Rushikulya system and the Venkatapuram and Bhavanasi tanks were in operation and the Mopad reservoir project was still under construction. The capital outlay was Rs. 1.52 lakhs (direct and indirect) as against Rs. 2.14 lakhs in the previous year, and the bulk of this expenditure was incurred on the Mopad reservoir project. The area irrigated under the Rushikulya system fell by 532 acres to 105,317 acres under first crop, but under second crop it rose by 1,206 acres to 3,202 acres. The gross revenue including old irrigation revenue fell from Rs. 2.44 lakhs to Rs. 2.42 lakhs and the working expenses from Rs. 0.75 lakh to Rs. 0.66 lakh. The net revenue after deducting interest charges showed a deficit of Rs. 1.48 lakhs against Rs. 1.41 lakhs in the previous year. The capital outlay on productive works (direct and indirect) fell from Rs. 7.83 lakhs to Rs. 7.12 lakhs and was incurred mainly on the Gōdāvari delta system, the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and the Toludur project, the last of which continued to be the only work of this class under construction. In the Gōdāvari delta system, the remodelling of the Chinchinada channel and the construction of a lock and regulator on the Kakaraparru canal were completed, while the improvements to the Kovvur-Manjair junction canal, the remodelling of the Tossipudi north side channel and the improvements to the Ainapur drain were in progress. In the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal system the Chepad project was the only work of importance in progress. The total area charged as irrigated rose by 82,184 acres to 3,026,790 acres under first crop and by 157,312 acres to 690,690 acres under second crop. The gross revenue and

Class I,
Major
works
Protective
worksProductive
works

Revenue

working expenses inclusive of old irrigation revenue and old maintenance charges amounted to Rs. 168.11 lakhs and Rs. 30.23 lakhs respectively against Rs. 158.00 lakhs and Rs. 29.31 lakhs in the previous year. The net revenue due to improvements was Rs. 95.40 lakhs against Rs. 86.21 lakhs in the previous year, representing a return of 10.75 per cent on the capital outlay of Rs. 8.87 crores as against 9.79 per cent in 1918-19. After deducting interest charges the profit for the year was Rs. 66.65 lakhs against Rs. 57.51 lakhs in the previous year and accumulated profits to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 18 crores. Compared with the previous year, the gross revenue showed an increase of Rs. 10.11 lakhs which occurred chiefly under the Godavari, the Kistna and the Cauvery delta systems, owing to the favourable character of the season. There was an increase of Rs. 0.92 lakh under "Working expenses." The remissions granted under "Protective" and "Productive works" were Rs. 2,518 and Rs. 2,27,298 respectively against Rs. 4,099 and Rs. 6,55,111 in the previous year. They were mostly granted in the Godavari and the Kistna delta systems.

Expenditure
under Rev-
enue account

Remissions

Class II,
Minor works
and naviga-
tion

182. The capital outlay (direct and indirect) on Minor works and Navigation was Rs. 0.65 lakh, which was incurred chiefly on the Kaniyam-palayam anicut project in the Coimbatore district, the Panjapatti project in the Trichinopoly district and the Buckingham canal. The area charged as irrigated rose by 15,466 acres to 273,410 acres under first crop and by 28,229 acres to 93,068 acres under second crop. The gross revenue and working expenses inclusive of old irrigation revenue and old maintenance charges amounted to Rs. 14.88 lakhs and Rs. 5.08 lakhs respectively against Rs. 13.22 lakhs and Rs. 4.86 lakhs in the previous year. The net revenue due to improvements rose by Rs. 1.45 lakhs. The remissions fell from Rs. 1,44,639 to Rs. 10,866, and these were granted chiefly under the Cumbum tank.

Class III
worksTank Resto-
ration
Scheme

183. The outlay on Class III works including that incurred by Civil Officers and accounted for by the Civil Department was Rs. 28.48 lakhs as against Rs. 29.24 lakhs in the previous year. The area charged as irrigated rose from 2,929,061 acres to 3,500,053 acres and the revenue inclusive of the amount collected in the Public Works Department was Rs. 99.21 lakhs against Rs. 76.92 lakhs in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 3.70 lakhs was remitted as against Rs. 16.80 lakhs in the previous year. The total area coming within the scope of Tank Restoration Scheme investigation was 103,750 square miles. An area of 84,819 square miles of minor basins had been entered upon by the beginning of the year under review, of which 78,980 square miles had been investigated. During the year an area of 453 square miles was entered upon and 1,062 square miles investigated. Works were completed for 73,768 square miles of the area investigated, were in progress for 5,443 square miles, and were not commenced in the balance of 831 square miles. Estimates amounting to Rs. 4,69,624, or Rs. 77,496 more than in the previous year, were sanctioned for Government works. The total amount sanctioned under this head from the beginning of the operations up to the end of the year was Rs. 1,49.36 lakhs. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 4.16 lakhs or Rs. 6.17 lakhs including percentage charges.

Class IV,
Agricul-
tural worksInvestiga-
tion of
projects
Small
projects

184. The outlay incurred on Agricultural works fell from Rs. 8.31 lakhs to Rs. 6.58 lakhs, but the revenue increased from Rs. 0.92 lakh to Rs. 1.10 lakhs.

185. The estimate for the Cauvery reservoir project was still under the consideration of the Government of India. The Vengalapuram project in the Nellore district, the Velgode project in the Kurnool district, and the improvements to the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal were still under consideration. The revenue aspect of the Girisola channel in the Ganjam district was under examination by the local officers and improvements to the Jayamangalam channel and the Koratholi Tampara were being investigated. The further investigation of the Vamsadhara project was ordered to be deferred. In the Godavari district the estimates for the

extension of irrigation to the Coringa island were received from the Superintending Engineer, while those for the Polavaram island were awaited. The plans and estimates for (1) the distribution system of the Pratur pumping scheme in the Guntur district, (2) improvements to the Veeranam tank and Vadavar, (3) making the Nilambur river navigable for forest produce were under the consideration of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. For re-slucing the Amaravati channels in the Coimbatore district instructions were given to the Superintending Engineer. Plans and estimates for a reservoir project on the Amaravati were prepared. The readings of gauges in connexion with the Meengarai and Malapuzha projects in the Malabar district were continued. In connexion with straightening the Uppanar certain proposed alterations in the alignment of the straight cut were being investigated.

186. No exceptional floods occurred during the year, nor were there any serious breaches or accidents.

187. The ayacut maps for the Kistna delta were nearing completion, while those for the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal were completed.

188. A concession for the utilization of the water-power from the Periyar lake in the Madura district was granted to Mr. A. H. Garrett in November 1919. Another to Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, Bombay, for the generation of power from the Kundali river in the Nilgiris for the supply of electrical energy to the Municipalities of Coonoor, Ootacamund and Coimbatore and also to the cantonment of Wellington was under consideration. With reference to the resolution of the Government of India urging the investigation of the possible water-power resources of the country, a special officer with the requisite staff was employed for carrying out the necessary reconnaissance in respect of possible sites in the Presidency. The most promising sites were reported to be Bagra on the Kolab and Duduma on the Machkand in the Koraput and Jeypore Agencies respectively.

Miscella-
neousAyacut
mapsHydro-elec-
tric survey

CHAPTER V

REVENUE AND FINANCE (1919-20)

[Statistics of British India, Vol. II, Financial Statistics]

REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL

(a) GROSS REVENUE

189. The following statements give the figures during each of the past two years of the Imperial and Provincial revenue and expenditure as well as the capital expenditure on State Railways and Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue:—

A.—Imperial and Provincial Funds—Receipts

Heads of account	Imperial		Provincial		Total	
	1918-19	1919-20	1918-19	1919-20	1918-19	1919-20
<i>Principal heads of revenue</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. Land Revenue	3,45,50,334	3,56,30,800	3,15,50,333	3,56,30,800	6,61,19,678	7,12,79,600
II. Opium	6,03,159	6,07,115	...	...	6,03,159	6,07,115
III. Salt	1,77,72,809	1,51,53,332	...	...	1,77,72,809	1,51,53,332
IV. Stamps	82,20,055	94,04,020	82,20,044	91,08,020	1,64,40,183	1,85,16,040
V. Excise	2,32,22,405	2,64,07,425	2,32,22,404	2,64,07,424	4,64,44,809	5,28,14,849
VII. Customs	1,04,50,000	1,23,25,916	...	...	1,04,50,000	1,23,25,916
VIII. Income-tax	64,92,333	1,03,81,278	40,25,017	53,53,692	1,05,17,550	1,57,34,970
IX. Forest	...	...	47,91,400	62,34,149	47,91,400	62,34,149
X. Registration	...	...	27,34,200	33,24,153	27,34,200	33,24,153
XI. Tributes from Indian States	14,88,519	44,90,519	...	...	14,88,519	44,90,519
XII. Interest	815,706	824,800	4,90,071	4,91,519	13,05,777	13,27,319
<i>Receipts by Civil Departments</i>						
XVI. Law and Justice—						
A. Courts of Law	...	...	10,53,903	11,94,474	10,53,903	11,94,474
B. Jails	...	...	10,66,026	6,31,450	10,66,026	6,31,450
XVII. Police	...	...	5,50,620	5,81,354	5,50,620	5,81,354
XVIII. Ports and Pilotage	...	...	124	216	124	216
XIX. Education	...	...	3,78,834	6,06,546	3,78,834	6,06,546
XX-A. Medical	...	...	3,35,042	8,17,320	3,35,042	8,17,320
XX-B. Sanitation	...	...	45,787	20,953	45,787	20,953
XXI-A. Agriculture	...	...	2,49,803	3,63,309	2,49,803	3,63,309
XXI-B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	...	...	15,60,120	19,45,918	15,60,120	19,45,918
<i>Miscellaneous</i>						
XXII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1,11,154	90,374	1,80,222	1,98,285	2,91,376	2,88,659
XXIII. Stationery and Printing	73,765	23,335	1,54,270	1,46,189	1,62,035	1,69,524
XXV. Miscellaneous	12,34,594	12,61,900	2,63,429	4,45,911	14,97,933	17,07,711
XXVI. State Railways (gross receipts)	9,64,14,746	10,42,48,959	...	...	9,64,14,746	10,42,48,959
State Railways (District working expenses)	5,43,14,275	6,53,31,812	...	...	5,43,14,275	6,53,31,812
Net Receipts	4,25,00,471	3,89,17,167	...	...	4,25,00,471	3,89,17,167
XXVIII. Subsidized Companies—Repayment of advance of interest	1,271	12,137	...	...	1,271	12,137
<i>Revenue from Productive Public Works</i>						
XXIX. Irrigation—Major Works—						
Direct Receipts	1,64,757	1,70,857	1,63,756	1,70,857	3,27,513	3,41,714
XXX. Minor Works and Navigation in charge of—						
Civil Officers	...	...	22,622	39,823	22,622	39,823
Public Works Officers	...	...	2,70,000	2,86,580	2,70,000	2,86,580
XXXI. Civil Works in charge of—						
Civil Officers	...	...	99,061	16,915	99,061	16,915
Public Works Officers	4,516	8,477	4,20,134	5,05,287	4,24,650	5,13,864
Total	15,10,67,373	15,68,32,652	8,48,81,921	9,47,70,580	23,59,49,794	25,14,03,332
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues	— 25,3,008	— 27,60,233	+ 25,3,008	+ 27,60,233	...	...
Grand Total	14,84,48,365	15,33,72,419	8,74,64,929	9,75,30,813	23,59,49,794	25,14,03,332

B.—Imperial and Provincial Funds—Charges

Heads of account	Imperial		Provincial		Total	
	1918-19	1919-20	1918-19	1919-20	1918-19	1919-20
<i>EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Refunds and drawbacks	8,67,942	18,62,425	4,03,548	8,97,110	12,71,490	27,59,535
2. Assignments and compensations	8,37,632	9,58,814	1,29,819	2,92,880	12,66,801	12,51,704
3. Land Revenue	...	...	1,29,819	1,35,85,711	1,29,819	1,35,85,711
4. Salt	2,72,432	2,29,778	...	...	2,72,432	2,29,778
5. Stamps	2,41,624	2,49,542	...	...	2,41,624	2,49,542
6. Excise	10,52,806	11,28,123	10,52,806	11,23,124	21,05,612	22,51,246
7. Customs	4,49,589	5,09,521	...	...	4,49,589	5,09,521
10. Income-tax	44,932	74,070	...	...	44,932	74,070
11. Forest	...	...	31,82,521	36,93,348	31,82,521	36,93,348
12. Registration	...	...	15,19,667	16,78,871	15,19,667	16,78,871
13. Interest	2,75,924	4,05,318	...	...	2,75,924	4,05,318
14. Interest on other obligations	6,35,171	5,78,475	16,70,963	19,57,846	23,06,134	25,31,321
18. Law and Justice—						
A. Courts of Law	...	...	19,03,341	1,00,30,654	19,03,341	1,00,30,654
B. Jails	...	...	21,03,524	26,65,713	21,03,524	26,65,713
20. Police	...	...	1,41,49,519	1,41,49,519	1,41,49,519	1,41,49,519
21. Ports and Pilotage	...	...	1,11,121	1,11,121	1,11,121	1,11,121
22. Education	...	...	1,10,30,677	1,22,37,361	1,10,30,677	1,22,37,361
23. Ecclesiastical	3,50,673	3,44,569	...	...	3,50,673	3,44,569
24-A. Medical	...	...	2,691,332	3,572,018	2,691,332	3,572,018
24-B. Sanitation	...	...	1,561,687	2,161,179	1,561,687	2,161,179
25. Political	97,218	1,34,645	...	...	97,218	1,34,645
26-A. Agriculture	...	...	18,66,316	15,66,316	18,66,316	15,66,316
26-B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	...	...	17,53,460	19,42,317	17,53,460	19,42,317
27. Territorial and political pensions	2,75,777	2,91,709	...	...	2,75,777	2,91,709
28. Civil furlough and absentee allowances	21,791	33,810	...	...	21,791	33,810
29. Superannuation and retired allowances	33,929	41,120	36,14,423	36,91,107	36,48,352	37,32,227
30. Stationery and printing	8,42,705	3,88,771	13,32,509	19,51,029	21,75,214	23,39,799
32. Miscellaneous	2,13,153	1,67,742	4,90,800	7,66,652	7,03,953	9,34,394
33. Famine relief in charge of Civil Officers	33,631	11,68,972	11,211	3,82,324	44,842	15,51,296
Do. Do. P.W. Officers	36,311	17,05,783	12,103	5,87,927	52,414	23,93,710
34. Construction of protective railways	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Do. irrigation works	2,13,652	1,53,250	...	...	2,13,652	1,53,250
35. Guaranteed companies	1,732	719	...	...	1,732	719
36. Subsidized companies	32,796	34,956	...	...	32,796	34,956
42. Irrigation (major works)—						
Public Works Officers (Working expenses)	10,32,334	10,43,354	10,32,333	10,45,353	20,64,667	20,88,707
Public Works Officers (Interest on debt)	15,00,305	15,70,422	15,00,306	15,70,423	30,00,611	31,40,845
43. Irrigation (minor works)—						
In charge of Civil Officers	...	...	7,53,066	7,41,823	7,53,066	7,41,823
Do. Do. Public Works Officers	...	...	3,50,542	3,50,542	3,50,542	3,50,542
45. Civil works—						
In charge of Public Works Officers	1,31,110	2,32,005	54,00,426	77,39,173	55,31,536	79,71,078
Do. Do. Civil Officers	...	...	31,32,643	48,61,314	31,32,643	48,61,314
Total expenditure charged to Revenue	1,19,85,995	1,56,81,639	8,65,44,803	9,81,00,705	9,85,30,808	11,37,45,314
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	+ 13,64,93,870	+ 13,82,88,075	+ 9,29,121	+ 6,30,937	+ 13,74,14,991	+ 13,76,57,988
Grand Total	14,34,84,865	15,34,72,714	8,74,64,929	9,75,30,616	23,59,49,794	25,14,03,332
<i>CAPITAL OUTLAY ON RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION WORKS NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE</i>						
48. State Railways	4,34,879	13,40,887	...	...	4,34,879	13,40,887
49. Irrigation works	5,29,536	5,29,896	...	...	5,29,536	5,29,896
Total, Capital outlay	1,30,477	18,70,783	...	...	1,30,477	18,70,783
Grand Total (Disbursements)	121,16,472	1,74,55,422	8,65,44,803	9,81,00,705	9,86,61,280	11,56,16,127

Including the receipts and charges of the Civil and Public Works departments, but excluding the figures relating to the Army, the Post Office and Telegraph department, and the Home accounts, as well as those relating to capital outlay and debt and remittance transactions, the gross revenue amounted to Rs. 25,14,03,332, or Rs. 1,54,53,538 more than that of the previous year; the gross expenditure charged to revenue rose, by Rs. 1,52,14,541, to Rs. 11,37,45,344; these figures are, however, subject to alteration until the Finance and Revenue accounts of the Government of India are finally made up by the Comptroller-General.

190. The surplus amounted to Rs. 13,76,57,988, or an increase of Rs. 2,38,997 over that of 1918-19.

191. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 417 lakhs in the Cash reserve treasury, the revenue treasuries and the Bank of Madras and its branches; the closing balance was Rs. 395 lakhs.

(b) IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE

General

192. The receipts on account of Imperial Revenue exceeded those of 1918-19 by Rs. 55,65,079. The improvement was chiefly under Income-tax (Rs. 43,88,745), Excise (Rs. 35,85,020), Customs (Rs. 19,95,116), Stamps (Rs. 11,87,935) and Land Revenue (Rs. 10,80,462), partly counterbalanced by decreases under net State Railway earnings (Rs. 40,83,304) and Salt (Rs. 26,18,967). The net transfer from Imperial to Provincial Revenues was Rs. 1,77,230 more than in the previous year. The Imperial expenditure charged to Revenue also exceeded that of 1918-19 by Rs. 35,98,644, chiefly under Famine relief (Rs. 28,40,813) and Refunds and Drawbacks (Rs. 9,94,483). The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Rs. 4-7-6 against Rs. 4-0-0-3 in 1918-19.

Land
revenue

193. The receipts from Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 3,56,39,800, or Rs. 10,80,462 more than those of 1918-19. The more important increases in the district collections were in Salem (+Rs. 2-22 lakhs), Tanjore (+Rs. 1-86 lakhs), North Arcot (+Rs. 1-60 lakhs), Vizagapatam (+Rs. 1-44 lakhs), Kistna (+Rs. 1-30 lakhs), Ganjam (+Rs. 1-13 lakhs), Chittoor (Rs. 1-09 lakhs) and South Arcot (Rs. 89 lakh). The increases in the districts of Vizagapatam and Kistna were due to heavy receipts from the sale of waste lands in the Divitaluk and under the Nagavalli project, while those in other districts were due mainly to the more favourable character of the season. The incidence of taxation per head of the population amounted to Rs. 1-11-6 as against Rs. 1-10-8 in 1918-19 and was highest in the district of Kistna and lowest in Vizagapatam. The expenditure under Land Revenue being entirely Provincial is dealt with in the Provincial Section.

Customs

194. The revenue under Customs is subdivided into Sea Customs and Land Customs. The receipts under Sea Customs exclusive of import duty on salt which was credited to salt, amounted to Rs. 1,23,13,886 as against Rs. 1,04,79,067 in 1918-19. The increase of Rs. 18-35 lakhs was chiefly made up of Rs. 14-64 lakhs under import duty, Rs. 4-73 lakhs being export duty on raw hides and skins levied from 10th September 1919 and Rs. 3-31 lakhs under miscellaneous revenue due to penalties collected on gold imported in contravention of the prohibitions imposed on the import of gold into British India partly counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 4-77 lakhs under export duty on rice owing to the prohibition of export of rice to foreign countries. The improvement under import duty was the result of larger collections under petroleum, liquors, metals and manufactures of metals, partly counterbalanced by smaller receipts under sugar, tobacco and articles of food and drink. The receipts under Land Customs rose from Rs. 3,51,733 to Rs. 5,12,030 owing to larger imports of cotton piece-goods and iron bars at the Pondicherry frontier and of kerosene oil at the Karikal frontier. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was As. 4-11 against As. 4-2 in 1918-19. The charges amounted to Rs. 5,09,521 as against Rs. 4,49,589 in the previous year, the grant of increased local allowances for high prices to subordinate establishments contributing in part to the increase.

Opium*

195. For information about Opium revenue, see infra under EXCISE ADMINISTRATION.

Salt

196. The number of salt factories at the commencement of the year was 85, and one of them, viz., the factory at Kuttanguli, was closed from 1st January 1920 as it was found to be expensive and unnecessary. During the seasons of 1917 and 1918, every endeavour was made to increase the output of salt so as not only to make good the shortage within the Presidency, but also to supply other Provinces. Owing to conditions connected with the war, there was at one time a prospect of securing in

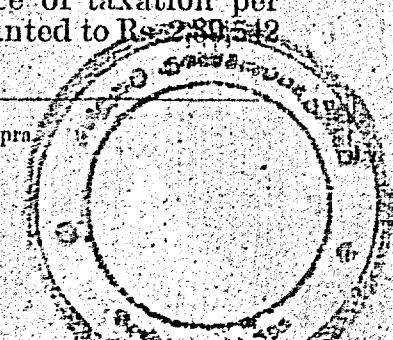
* The receipts from Land Revenue and the receipts and charges under Stamps, Excise (including the realizations of Opium revenue by the Excise Department) and Income-tax (excluding Super-tax and Excess profits duty) are shared equally between Imperial and Provincial. The comparison made here is in respect of the Imperial share. But the incidence of taxation has been calculated with reference to the total receipts.

Bengal a new market for Madras salt. But the cessation of hostilities, the record manufacture in 1918, the opening up of new salt works in Bombay and in Northern India, and the extension of manufacture in Burma and Ceylon soon changed the position: and at the same time, the import of foreign salt into Bengal was resumed. The stock of salt in this Presidency became in consequence in excess of the demand, and in spite of the fact that the sales in 1918-19 exceeded those of the previous year by 950,000 maunds, the stocks on the 31st March 1919 were abnormally large. The difficulties in the way of disposing of these large stocks at a profit caused a great disappointment among the licensees and naturally reacted on the manufacturing activities of the season of 1919. Generally speaking, in all factories of the Presidency, manufacturing operations commenced later, and scraping closed a month earlier than usual with the result that the quantity produced in the season of 1919 was 1,200,000 maunds less than in the previous season. To encourage the licensees to push on manufacture more vigorously, special bonuses were granted, but several licensees did not take advantage of this concession. The existence of large stocks and a fall in the demand for Madras salt from places outside the Presidency tended to reduce wholesale prices, and retail prices also fell in sympathy with them. It was no longer necessary to control prices by the issue of salt at fixed rates to municipalities, unions and co-operative societies for sale to the public or by the sale of salt at Government depots on market days as was done in the previous year and these measures were accordingly discontinued by October 1919. The total quantity of salt manufactured during the year amounted to 14,470,545 maunds of which 4,595,484 maunds were Government salt and 9,875,061 maunds were excise salt as against 6,100,616 maunds and 10,519,818 maunds, respectively, in the previous year. The quantity of duty-paid salt imported by sea from the Bombay Presidency rose from 1,372,647 maunds to 1,399,252 maunds and that imported by rail from Bombay and Goa was 303,511 maunds as against 306,572 maunds in the previous year. The issues for home and inland consumption of locally-manufactured and imported salt slightly fell from 12,743,169 maunds to 12,679,785 maunds. The quantity issued for export by sea was 65,278 maunds. The quantities issued to the French Government and to the Travancore and Cochin Darbars were 58,474,247,086 and 17,700 maunds, respectively. The issues to Bengal decreased from 196,607 maunds to 68,465 maunds owing to the renewed imports of foreign salt into Calcutta. The available stock of Government and excise salt at the end of the year was 10,000,467 maunds as against 7,683,252 maunds in the previous year. The year's revenue amounted to Rs. 1,51,53,932 against Rs. 1,77,72,899 in 1918-19 and the decrease was mainly due to the lesser demand from other Provinces for Madras salt and the discontinuance of the auction system of sale of Government salt which fetched high prices in the previous year. The incidence of taxation which is calculated with reference to the rate of inland consumption was As. 4-10-9 as against As. 4-11-7 in 1918-19. The charges fell from Rs. 25,72,432 to Rs. 22,36,778 owing chiefly to the purchase of a smaller quantity of salt by Government from manufacturers than in the previous year and the closure of all the inland depots opened for the sale of Government salt in order to control the high prices then prevailing.

197. For information about Excise revenue, see infra under EXCISE ADMINISTRATION. Excise* (Abkari)

198. The revenue from stamps improved from Rs. 82,20,085 to Rs. 94,08,020 owing to the large profits made in business after the war, increased investments in landed property the value of which has risen considerably, and growth in litigation. The incidence of taxation per head rose from As. 6-4-2 to As. 7-3-2. The charges amounted to Rs. 2,89,542 against Rs. 2,41,624 in the previous year. Stamps*

* Vide footnote under "Land Revenue" on page 80 supra.



Income-tax
(excluding
super-tax
and excess
profits
duty)

199. The receipts under income-tax (ordinary) amounted to Rs. 53,53,691 against Rs. 40,25,017 in 1918-19. The increase was chiefly due to the collection of large arrears outstanding at the commencement of the year which obscured the decrease caused by the raising of the taxable minimum from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 with effect from 1st April 1919. The incidence of taxation was As. 3-11-9 per head against As. 3-1-3 per head in the previous year. The charges rose from Rs. 44,952 to Rs. 74,670 owing to the revision of Income-tax establishments in the Madras City and the mufassal districts including the appointment of a Special Officer under the Chief Commissioner of Income-tax.

Super-tax

200. The collections from super-tax rose from Rs. 24,67,516 in 1918-19 to Rs. 33,89,811 in 1919-20. Though the demand for the year was much less than that of the previous year owing to the alternative levy of excess profits duty, the collection of large arrears outstanding at the commencement of the year brought about the increase of about Rs. 10 lakhs. The incidence of taxation per head was As. 1-3-7 against 11-4 pies in 1918-19. No special staff was employed during the year for the collection of super-tax.

Excess pro-
fits duty

201. In September 1918, a resolution was adopted by the Indian Legislative Council declaring that the prolongation of the war justified India's taking a larger share of the cost of the military forces raised in this country. In order to provide the funds necessary for giving effect to the resolution, the imposition of an excess profits duty was decided upon. The change which came over the military situation since the adoption of the above resolution made it possible for the duty to be imposed on the profits of a single year. The Excess Profits Duty Act X of 1919 was thereupon passed levying a duty of fifty per cent of the excess of the profits made in 1918-19 over a certain standard of profits prescribed by the Act. Business assessed for excess profits duty was not liable to super-tax and a rebate was admissible for the purposes of income-tax in respect of amounts paid as excess profits duty. The new Act came into force on 1st April 1919 and though the demand was over a crore, the actual collections in 1919-20 amounted to Rs. 21,37,776 only. The low collections were due to late assessments, the grant of extension of time for payment of the duty, and the stay of collection pending the disposal of appeals to the Board of Revenue. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was 9-9 pies. No special staff was employed during the year for the collection of excess profits duty.

Other
Imperial
receipts

202. Imperial revenue from other sources amounted to Rs. 4,53,09,466 or a decrease of Rs. 40,57,197 as compared with the previous year, which occurred almost entirely under net State Railway receipts (Rs. 40,83,304). There was an increase of about Rs. 115 lakhs in working expenses both in the South Indian Railway and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway systems partly counterbalanced by larger traffic receipts, and it was caused chiefly by a relaxation of the economies necessitated by the war in the expenditure on maintenance of permanent ways, etc., and on locomotive carriage and wagon expenses.

Transfers
between
Imperial
and Pro-
vincial

203. The important variations under the head "Transfers between Imperial and Provincial" were (a) the grant of a recurring assignment of Rs. 6,05,000 to Provincial Revenues to compensate for the loss in the provincial share of income-tax necessitated by the raising of the assessable minimum from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000, (b) the grant of non-recurring assignments of Rs. 1,00,000 for the construction and equipment of the Madras Trades School and of Rs. 2,00,000 towards the expansion and equipment of the Agricultural College at Coimbatore, and (c) the payment of Rs. 9,08,000 from Provincial to Imperial Revenues in addition to Rs. 6,25,000 paid in 1918-19 on account of the revenue realized in Madras in that year from the enhancement of the rates of income-tax as against Rs. 6,32,000 likewise paid in 1918-19 for 1917-18.

* Vide footnote under "Land Revenue" on page 80 supra.

Expenditure
on famine
relief*

204. Owing to the failure of the monsoon in 1918-19, relief operations under the Famine Code were found necessary in the districts of Ganjam and Kistna in the closing months of that year. In Kistna, the distress was slight and relief did not pass the stage of test. In Ganjam, the distress was severe and covered an area of more than a thousand square miles in the northern part of the district. The south-west monsoon commenced well in June 1919 and gave a good start to the sowings of the early crops. The north-east monsoon commenced about the beginning of October 1919, and though the total fall in that month was below the average, the deficiency was made good by the copious fall in November 1919. With the commencement of the harvest in the middle of November 1919, it was found possible to close the famine relief works in the Ganjam district by about the end of December 1919. The expenditure on famine relief measures incurred in 1919-20 amounted to Rs. 29,10,755 as against Rs. 69,942 in 1918-19.

205. The remaining Imperial expenditure amounted to Rs. 84,35,245 against Rs. 75,54,650 in 1918-19. The increase occurred chiefly under Refunds and Drawbacks (Rs. 9-94 lakhs), Interest on Provident Funds, etc. (Rs. 1-29 lakhs) and Civil Works in charge of Public Works officers (Rs. 1-02 lakhs), partly counterbalanced by a decrease under Cost of stationery purchased for central stores (Rs. 2-57 lakhs). The increase under Refunds and Drawbacks was mainly due to heavy refunds of income-tax and super-tax collections made on a large number of revision petitions relating to the years 1917-18 and 1918-19 disposed of in 1919-20 and that under Interest to the raising, with effect from 1st April 1919, of the rate of interest allowed on subscriptions to the General Provident Fund and other similar funds from 4 to 5½ per cent. The acquisition of a building for the Post Office at Madura accounts mostly for the increase under Civil Works.

Other
Imperial
expenditure

206. The capital outlay on Irrigation works not charged to revenue amounted to Rs. 5,29,896 against Rs. 5,69,356 in 1918-19 and that on State railways was Rs. 13,40,887 against Rs. 4,38,879. The increase occurred almost wholly under South Indian Railway and it was caused mostly by larger outlay on carriages and wagons and on London stores.

Capital
outlay on
State
railways
and Irri-
gation works
not charged
to revenue

207. The opening balance under Imperial loans on the 1st April 1919 was Rs. 1,88,61,476. A sum of Rs. 3,00,000 was advanced to the Madras Port Trust. The repayments amounted to Rs. 3,75,786, the chief items being Rs. 1,43,808 by the Madras Corporation, Rs. 1,87,673 by the Madras Port Trust and Rs. 39,648 by the Tanjore District Board Railway. The closing balance of the year was Rs. 1,87,85,690. For the repayment of the old loan of Rs. 14,30,000 taken by the Madras Corporation, a sinking fund has been constituted and the instalment due to the fund during the year, viz., Rs. 28,600, was duly paid. On the 31st March 1920 this sinking fund held Government securities of the face value of Rs. 14,69,600.

Imperial
loans

(c) REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

208. The Provincial accounts opened with a balance of Rs. 2,10,28,558 on the 1st April 1919 and closed with a balance of Rs. 2,03,98,471 on the 31st March 1920. The transactions of the year resulted in a deficit of Rs. 6,30,087, which was the net result of an aggregate revenue of Rs. 9,75,30,618 and an expenditure of Rs. 9,81,60,705.

Provincial
revenues

209. The receipts from Land revenue amounted to Rs. 3,56,39,800 and were more than those of 1918-19 by Rs. 10,80,462. The charges were

Land
revenue†

* The charges under this head are shared in the proportion of three-fourths and one-fourth between Imperial and Provincial. The amount of expenditure mentioned here is the Imperial share.

† The receipts from Land Revenue and the receipts and charges under Stamps, Excise (including the realization of opium revenue by the Excise Department) and Income-tax (excluding Super-tax and Excess profits duty) are shared equally between Imperial and Provincial. The comparison made here is in respect of the Provincial share. But the incidence of taxation has been calculated with reference to the total receipts and is mentioned in the Imperial section.

Rs. 1,35,85,711 against Rs. 1,29,89,162 in the previous year, the excess being due chiefly to the grant of increased local allowances for high prices and to larger expenditure on survey and settlement parties.

Stamps,
Excise and
Income-tax

210. The receipts from Stamps, Excise and Income-tax amounted respectively to Rs. 94,08,020, Rs. 2,68,07,424† and Rs. 53,53,692 as against Rs. 82,20,084, Rs. 2,32,22,404 and Rs. 40,25,017 in the previous year. The corresponding charges were Rs. 2,89,541, Rs. 11,28,128‡ and Rs. 74,671 as against Rs. 2,41,624, Rs. 10,52,806 and Rs. 44,953 respectively in the previous year.

Forests

211. The revenue from Forests amounted to Rs. 62,34,149 against Rs. 47,91,460 in the previous year. The increase was mostly under "Timber and other produce removed from forests by Government agency" owing to the extraction and sale of a larger quantity of timber (including sandalwood) and under "Other minor produce" removed from forests by consumers or purchasers owing to the withdrawal of control over tanning materials by the Munitions Board and the consequent realization of high prices for them in the open market. The charges rose from Rs. 31,82,521 to Rs. 36,93,348 and the excess was caused chiefly by larger outlay on live-stock and roads and bridges and by the grant of increased local allowances for high prices as well as the reorganization of the executive and protective staff of the department.

Registra-
tion

212. The receipts under Registration were Rs. 33,24,153 against Rs. 27,38,200 in the preceding year, the improvement of Rs. 5,86 lakhs occurring mostly under Registration fees owing to an unprecedented increase in the number of registrations mainly as a result of the prevailing high prices. The charges of the department amounted to Rs. 16,78,874 or Rs. 1,68,707 more than in the foregoing year.

Canal
revenue

213. The canal revenue collected during the year amounted to Rs. 2,76,790 or Rs. 8,955 less than in the previous year.

Other
Provincial
receipts §

214. The Provincial receipts under the remaining heads amounted to Rs. 80,03,142 and were higher than those of the previous year by Rs. 6,77,724. There were increases under twelve heads (+ Rs. 11,95,537) and decreases under four heads (- Rs. 5,17,813). The increases were chiefly under Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments (+ Rs. 3,85 lakhs), Education (+ Rs. 2,27 lakhs), Miscellaneous Revenue (+ Rs. 1,82 lakhs), Courts of Law (+ Rs. 1,61 lakhs) and Agriculture (+ Rs. 1,43 lakhs) and the decrease was mainly under Jails (Rs. 4,62 lakhs). An increase of Rs. 1,30 lakhs under Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments, was only nominal as it represented refund of unspent balance of funds drawn from the treasury for expenditure in the previous year and the rest of the increase under the head was due to large sales of quinine. Fee receipts of certain private institutions taken over under Government management during the year and unspent balances of Provincial contributions refunded by certain private schools explain mostly the increase under Education. That under Miscellaneous revenue was chiefly brought about by larger adjustments on account of lapsed deposits credited to Government. The improvement under Courts of Law was caused chiefly by larger receipts from magisterial fines and from the fees realized by the High Court for translation and printing work done for suitors. Better yields and prices of produce on the district experimental farms and the sale of fish manure and Cambodia cotton seeds on a larger scale contributed to the increase under Agriculture. The fall under Jail receipts was mainly the result of the lack of orders for jail-made goods from the Military Department on the termination of the war.

* Vide footnote under "Land Revenue" on page 83 supra.

† Includes the share of Opium revenue credited to this head.

‡ Includes expenditure relating to Opium charged to this head.

§ Excludes net amount transferred from Imperial to Provincial which has been dealt with in the section.

215. The expenditure incurred on famine relief measures was Rs. 9,70,251 against Rs. 23,314.

Expenditur
on famine
relief.*

Other
Provincial
expenditur

216. The expenditure in the Provincial section under the heads other than those already dealt with amounted to Rs. 7,67,40,181 and was more than that of the previous year by Rs. 92,39,920. Increases amounting in all to Rs. 1,10,07,628 appeared under eighteen heads slightly counter-balanced by decreases amounting to Rs. 17,67,708 which appeared under five heads. The more important increases occurred under Civil Works in charge of Public Works officers (+ Rs. 22,70 lakhs), Police (+ Rs. 20,32 lakhs), Education (+ Rs. 12,17 lakhs), Courts of Law (+ Rs. 10,27 lakhs), Medical (+ Rs. 8,81 lakhs), Stationery and Printing (+ Rs. 6,19 lakhs), Sanitation (+ Rs. 6,02 lakhs), Jails (+ Rs. 5,55 lakhs), Refunds and Drawbacks (+ Rs. 4,89 lakhs) and Agriculture (+ Rs. 4,00 lakhs). The increase under Civil Works in charge of Public Works officers appeared mostly under "Civil Buildings" chiefly on account of value paid for the site and building of the Royapettah hospital taken over under Government management during the year as well as for certain other buildings acquired for the use of Government departments and under Public Works Stores owing to heavy outlay on London stores. The increase under Police was caused by the grant of enhanced local allowances for high prices and by a change introduced in the system of apportionment of the cost of Railway Police between the Railway Companies and Government. Under the new system Government should meet the entire cost of the "crime and order" police, while the Railway Companies should meet the cost of the "watch and ward" police and pay to Government in addition a fixed contribution instead of both classes of expenditure being shared by Government and Railway Companies in the proportion of three-tenths and seven-tenths as heretofore. The payment of a grant for University buildings, the taking over under Government management of certain municipal colleges, increased expenditure under stipends to pupils of training schools and larger payments of subsidies to local bodies and grants-in-aid account for the increase under Education. The increase under Courts of Law resulted for the most part from the grant of enhanced local allowance for high prices, the opening of additional civil courts accompanied by the regrading of Sub-Judges and District Munsifs and the revision of pay of clerical establishments of mufassal courts. The bulk of the increase under Medical was due to the further transfer of district headquarter hospitals to Government management and to larger expenditure incurred on equipment. The postponement to the year 1919-20 of supplies to certain departments which would ordinarily have been made in 1918-19 and the further rise in the price of paper explain the increase under Stationery and Printing, while a grant of Rs. 5 lakhs paid to the Madras Corporation for water-supply and drainage schemes was mainly responsible for the increase under Sanitation. The excess under Jails appeared chiefly under Dietary charges owing to a large increase in the prison population and the abnormal rise in prices of foodstuffs. Heavy refunds of Income-tax contributed to the increase under Refunds and Drawbacks, and that under Agriculture was brought about by the increased activities of the department such as the preparation of fish and other forms of manure for sale to ryots, the extension of the area of cotton-seed farms, the opening of planting stations and the like. The decrease in expenditure was mostly under Civil works in charge of Civil officers (Rs. 14,29 lakhs), and it was due to the fact that out of a special grant of Rs. 26 lakhs allotted for payment to District Boards for improvements to important roads, Rs. 20 lakhs were paid in 1918-19 and Rs. 6 lakhs in 1919-20.

217. The Provincial advance and loan account (including loans to local Provincial bodies for railway construction) opened with a balance of Rs. 96,10,261 on loans

* The charges under this head are shared in the proportion of three-fourths and one-fourth between Imperial and Provincial. The amount of expenditure mentioned here is the Provincial share.

the 1st April 1919 and closed with a balance of Rs. 1,04,79,956 on the 31st March 1920; advances amounted to Rs. 20,66,853 and repayments to Rs. 11,97,158. Ryots received advances to the extent of Rs. 15,82,896 against Rs. 7,70,775 in the previous year. The demands for these advances were unusually large during the year 1919-20, owing partly to the state of the season and partly to the employment of special staff for the popularization of these advances. The largest advances were received in the districts of Ganjam, Tanjore, North Arcot, Chittoor and Madura. A loan of Rs. 38,000 was granted to the Trichinopoly District Board for the construction of bridges. The Madura Municipality borrowed Rs. 3,05,000 for water-works and drainage. Sums amounting to Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 2,500 were advanced respectively to the Cocanada and Parlakimedi Municipal Councils for town surveys. Advances of Rs. 28,000 and Rs. 20,160 respectively were made to the Cuddapah and Tanjore Municipal Councils for improvements to water-works. The Ootacamund Municipality took a loan of Rs. 28,540 for the construction of model buildings for the poor; the Coimbatore Municipality Rs. 12,500 for making advances to the Othechekkars Building Society; Karur Rs. 12,000 for the construction of High School buildings; Ongole Rs. 10,000 for the construction of a Municipal Office; and Anakapalle Rs. 8,000 for the extension of the market. No loans were granted to co-operative societies during the year.

Local Funds

218. The following paragraphs deal with funds raised from special sources and devoted to special objects and not to general purposes of the administration (Imperial and Provincial). The funds comprised under the head "Local Funds" are local funds constituted under Act V of 1884, the Irrigation Cess Fund, Port and Marine Funds, and other funds which are mentioned below seriatim:—

Local Funds

Act V of 1884

Bhadrachalam-Nugur

Special Fund

(1) For information about Local Funds constituted under Act V of 1884, see supra Chapter III, LOCAL BOARDS ADMINISTRATION.

(2) The receipts and charges of the Bhadrachalam-Nugur Special Fund amounted to Rs. 11,529 and Rs. 7,561, respectively, against Rs. 4,263 and Rs. 9,253 in the previous year and the fund closed with a credit balance of Rs. 14,614. The increase under receipts was due to arrear collections relating to the previous fasli.

Irrigation
Cess Fund

(3) The Irrigation Cess Fund which exists in the districts of Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Salem, Madura and Coimbatore opened with a balance of Rs. 67,664. The receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 48,965 and Rs. 52,788, respectively, against Rs. 38,422 and Rs. 53,420 in the previous year. The closing balance was Rs. 63,841.

Port and
Marine
Funds

The Madras

Port Fund

The Minor

Ports Fund

(4) The Madras Port Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 17,112 and closed with a balance of Rs. 21,762. The income of the fund amounted to Rs. 1,38,074 and its expenditure to Rs. 1,33,424. Government securities of the face value of Rs. 24,200 were purchased by the fund during the year. The Minor Ports Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 81,252 and closed with a balance of Rs. 65,044; the receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 3,63,512 and Rs. 3,79,720, respectively. The fund advanced a loan of Rs. 82,881 and Rs. 10,000, respectively, to the Tellicherry and Calicut Landing and Shipping Funds. A sum of Rs. 41,107 in all was repaid towards the principal of the loans taken in previous years by the Madras Coast Lights Fund and the Landing and Shipping Funds of Tuticorin, Negapatam, Cocanada, Cochin, Calicut and Adirampatnam. The total security balance of the fund on the 31st March 1920 was Rs. 7,26,700 (face value) exclusive of securities for Rs. 80,000 pledged with the Bank of Madras in 1918-19. The income and expenditure of Pilotage Funds (outports) amounted to Rs. 12,151 and Rs. 13,944, respectively. The opening and closing balances were Rs. 6,655 and Rs. 4,872, respectively. The invested balance at credit of the funds on 31st March 1920 was Rs. 1,80,300 (face value). The opening balance of the Landing and Shipping Funds amounted to Rs. 3,32,630, the receipts and charges to Rs. 4,59,135 and Rs. 4,06,620 and the closing balance to Rs. 3,85,145. The

Pilotage
Funds (out-
ports)Landing and
Shipping
Funds

invested balance to the credit of the funds was Rs. 4,48,800 (face value). The Madras Coast Lights Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 10,522 and closed with a balance of Rs. 66,322; the receipts and charges of the year were Rs. 1,78,207 and Rs. 1,22,407, respectively.

(5) The receipts and charges of the Cantonment Funds amounted to Rs. 8,25,759 and Rs. 7,38,097, the result being a surplus of Rs. 87,662 which raised the balance from Rs. 31,518 to Rs. 1,19,180.

(6) The Cantonment Hospital Fund, Secunderabad, opened with a balance of Rs. 242 and closed with a balance of Rs. 746. The receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 10,267 and Rs. 9,763, respectively.

(7) The Civil Hospital Fund, Secunderabad, opened with a balance of Rs. 3,890. The receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 92,981 and Rs. 95,427, respectively. The closing balance was Rs. 1,444.

(8) The opening and closing balances of the University Fee Fund were Rs. 1,07,151 and Rs. 41,206, respectively. The receipts and charges amounted respectively to Rs. 4,95,991 and Rs. 5,61,936. The invested balance at credit of the fund was Rs. 7,96,800 (face value) in Government securities, Rs. 1,25,000 (face value) in Indian Treasury Bills, and Rs. 1,40,000 in fixed deposits with the Bank of Madras.

(9) The receipts and charges of the Kumbakonam College Hostel Fund amounted to Rs. 6,994 and Rs. 6,899, respectively, and the cash balance at credit of the fund was raised from Rs. 473 to Rs. 568.

(10) The opening and closing balances of Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rao's College Fund were Rs. 14,830 and Rs. 13,730. The receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 32,504 and Rs. 33,604, respectively. There was an invested balance of Rs. 1,00,000 (face value) to the credit of the fund at the close of the year.

(11) The receipts and charges of the Hyderabad Residency Bazaar Fund amounted to Rs. 2,34,672 and Rs. 2,16,408, respectively, and the balance was thus raised from Rs. 1,48,176 to Rs. 1,66,440.

(12) The opening balance of the Secunderabad Local (Abkari) Fund was Rs. 3,21,421. The receipts and expenditure were Rs. 8,66,917 and Rs. 11,20,183, respectively, thus reducing the closing balance to Rs. 68,155.

MUNICIPAL REVENUES

219. See supra Chapter III, MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MUFASSAL, and MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—CITY OF MADRAS.

EXCISE ADMINISTRATION

[Report on the administration of Abkari Revenue for 1919-20]

220. The Agency tracts continued to receive special attention in the matter of excise administration. In order to check the excessive drunkenness among the Khonds of the Ganjam Agency, it was decided to attempt to enforce the prohibition of distillation for sale by the appointment of an excise staff and to regulate distillation for general personal consumption and for consumption on public festivals and private ceremonies by a system of licences. A preventive staff was sanctioned for the purpose for a period of two years. The question of improving the excise administration in the Vizagapatam Agency was also under the consideration of Government. In the Godavari Agency, the nominal fee and the outstill systems were abolished with effect from 1st October 1919. Five central distilleries with four wholesale depots were opened in the Nuzvid taluk and in the major portion of the Bhadrachalam taluk for the manufacture and supply

to shops of *mahua* arrack of 60° under-proof at a rate of duty of 4 annas per gallon. The contract distillery system was extended to the whole of the Polayaram, Chēdavaram and Yellayaram divisions with the exception of 20 villages in Polayaram. Free distillation by Koyas was allowed in these villages and in the portions of the Bhadrāchalam taluk not brought under the central distillery system. The whole of this Agency was constituted into a circle and the staff worked directly under the control of the Special Assistant Agents.

Licensing
Board and
Advisory
Committees

221. The Excise Licensing Board appointed for the City of Madras, with power to determine the number and location of shops for the sale of intoxicants of all kinds met four times during the year. It closed seven shops and altered the site of one. Because of their proximity to mills and factories, one arrack shop and five toddy shops were ordered to remain closed on week days from 11-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. on the afternoon of pay days and on Sundays except between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. In addition to the Excise Advisory Committees already existing, committees were formed in 30 unions during the year. They recommended the closure of 72 shops and the change of sites of 134, and their recommendations were given effect to in 59 and 127 cases, respectively. One thousand one hundred and nineteen shops were also closed in municipalities, unions and other areas by Collectors independently of the recommendations of the Committee, either on their own initiative or on complaints of the Police, Land Revenue, Abkārī and other departments or of the Railway authorities and local boards.

Temperance
measures

222. The general issue strength of arrack throughout the Presidency remained at 35° under-proof as in the previous year, but the experiment of encouraging the sale of weaker liquor of 60° under-proof was extended during the year by the opening of 53 additional shops in 11 more districts for its exclusive sale with a preferential rate of duty. There were in the Presidency 88 such shops in 18 districts. Arrack at 40° under-proof was supplied to the tracts round Pondicherry and to the Attapadi Valley. Other measures to check intemperance were also continued. An experiment in practical prohibition of arrack in areas where toddy was the chief drink, was on trial in certain areas in the Tanjore, Rāmnād, Tinnevely and Salem districts. There were isolated temperance propaganda among small sections of the drinking classes. On the representation of a temperance society at Chicacole, two arrack and two toddy shops were closed. Seven arrack shops were temporarily closed for want of bids in the Ellore taluk owing to a local temperance crusade. The licence for the toddy shop at Seelayampatti in the Madura district was revoked during the currency of the lease at the request of the villagers. The renters of arrack and beer shops at Ootacamund were fined Rs. 50 each for breaches of the conditions of their licences as a result of information laid by temperance workers. A temperance society at Vizagapatam known as the "Service League," affiliated to the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association in London, preached in the streets and in the Panchama schools under its control and gave lectures on intemperance. The "Band of Hope" in Tuticorin was organizing tea shops and reading rooms as a counter-attraction to intemperance. The temperance society among the fishermen in Mangalore continued to do good work. A Coolies' Canteen was opened at the Salt Cotan's Depot in Madras City, with a Government subsidy and was managed by the Young Men's Christian Association. The Educational Department continued to carry out propaganda in the interest of temperance in schools.

Country
spirits

223. With the exception of certain Agency tracts, the whole of the Presidency was under the contract distillery supply system. There was no change in the rates of duty on country spirits during the year. The number of shops was reduced from 6,352 to 6,046. The consumption increased during the year by 316,196 proof gallons to 1,988,688 proof gallons and was 0.049 proof gallon per head of the population. The total

revenue from country spirits rose by Rs. 31.77 lakhs to Rs. 220.69 lakhs. The increase occurred under both excise duty and rentals. The proportion of still-head duty to total revenue was 72.2 per cent.

224. There was no change in the rates of tree-tax for 1919-20. The system was extended to certain villages in the Gōdāvari Agency with effect from 1st October 1919 and a reduced rate of tree-tax was introduced in these and the other villages in the Agency already under the tree-tax system. The number of toddy shops was reduced from 11,034 to 10,727. The total revenue under toddy rose from Rs. 215.84 lakhs to Rs. 249.17 lakhs. The increase occurred under both vend rents and tree-tax, the vend rents forming 55.8 per cent of the total revenue. The number of trees tapped expressed in terms of coconuts was 25.21 lakhs as compared with 23.28 lakhs in 1918-19 and the consumption per head rose, roughly, from 2.73 gallons to 2.97 gallons. The sweet juice rules were extended during the year to the Rēpalli and Bāpatla taluks of the Guntūr district.

Toddy

225. From 1st April 1919, the fee for the retail "off" licences issued on the upper plateau of the Nilgiris was increased from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500. The quantity of foreign liquor imported by sea during the year showed an increase of 48,279 gallons. The quantity of foreign spirits locally manufactured was 27,865 proof gallons, while it was 28,120 in 1918-19. The total issues of beer from the local breweries amounted to 1,323,242 gallons and the imports from Bangalore to 88,844 gallons. Out of the former quantity, 483,416 gallons were exported to places beyond the Presidency.

Foreign
liquor

226. The duty on ganja was increased from Rs. 15 to Rs. 17-8-0 a seer. The contract system of supply of ganja at Vetapalem had to be abandoned, as the results of its working were far from satisfactory. It fostered a tendency on the part of growers and contractors to devote all their attention to quantity at the expense of quality and created discontent among the ryots who could not get favourable terms from the contractors. The quantity of hemp drugs consumed rose from 45,052 seers in 1918-19 to 48,344 seers in 1919-20 and the number of retail licences fell from 413 to 408. The total revenue from hemp drugs was Rs. 15.46 lakhs, while it was Rs. 14.05 lakhs in 1918-19. The average consumption per head of population was 0.092 tola of hemp drugs. The number of licences for possession and sale of cocaine and allied drugs rose from 136 to 142 and the quantity consumed from 68 ounces 394 grains to 71 ounces 251 grains.

Intoxicating
drugs

227. The total abkārī revenue rose from Rs. 220.36 lakhs to Rs. 255.09 lakhs. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Rs. 1-3-9.8 against Rs. 1-0-11.8 in the previous year. The charges amounted to Rs. 11.27 lakhs in 1919-20 as compared with Rs. 10.52 lakhs in 1918-19.

Finance

228. The issue price of opium was raised from Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 a seer. The rule requiring opium shop-keepers to record in their account books full details of every sale of opium was found ineffective and was abolished. As the result of the issue of revised rules for the regulation of transactions in morphia and allied drugs and in opium for medicinal purposes, the licences for the former were separated during the year from those for the latter. Both licences were issued free of fee to wholesale dealers in opium and morphia and to chemists. The total issues of opium within the Presidency were 35,648 seers as compared with 36,964 seers in 1918-19. The number of shops fell from 638 to 609. While the cost price of opium creditable to opium revenue was Rs. 13 per seer as in the previous year, the share of the issue price creditable to excise revenue was raised from Rs. 32 to Rs. 37 per seer with effect from 1st April 1919. The revenue credited to "Opium" and the gain on sale-proceeds credited to "Excise" amounted, respectively, to Rs. 6.07 lakhs and Rs. 8.21 lakhs against Rs. 6.03 lakhs and Rs. 7.01 lakhs in the previous year. The amount of shop rentals and miscellaneous revenue

Opium

credited to "Excise" was Rs. 4.77 lakhs against Rs. 4.85 lakhs in 1918-19. The total opium revenue thus realized by the Excise Department increased from Rs. 17.89 lakhs to Rs. 19.05 lakhs. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was As. 1-0-2 against 9-9 pies in the previous year. The charges amounted to Rs. 692 and were less than those of the previous year by Rs. 268. The licence fees amounted to Rs. 9.44 lakhs as compared with Rs. 9.67 lakhs in 1918-19. The average consumption per head was 0.068 tola of opium.

Offences

229. The number of offences against the Abkari law rose from 14,973 cases to 15,648 cases. This increase was partly due to improved detection by officers of the department, and partly also to the fact that the extensive closure of shops and the enhanced duty contributed to a real increase in crime. Illicit traffic in opium and ganja continued. During the year several cases of smuggling from Mysore and Bangalore were brought to notice. A certain amount of smuggling by Chinese from Bengal to China via Madras and Singapore was in evidence. Steamers touching Madras were closely watched and many seizures were made.

CHAPTER VI

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES

DETAILS OF CENSUS

230. *Vide* pages 213 to 228 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1912-13.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS (1919)

[*The fifty-sixth annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, 1919; Report on the working of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act of 1886 in the Madras Presidency during 1919-20; Statistics of British India, Vol. III, Public Health—Vital Statistics*]

231. Excluding the Hill tribes of Ganjam and Vizagapatam and the inhabitants of the Laccadive islands and of the Banganapalle and Pudukkottai States the estimated population of the year was 44,882,056. The actual figure at the end of the year was, however, 43,566,421 or 68,616 less than in the previous year. Emigration was confined to the Straits Settlements, Burma and Ceylon as in the previous year and the number of emigrants exceeded that of the immigrants by 116,109.

232. Registration of births and deaths was compulsory in much the same area as in the previous year. The total number of births registered in the Presidency was 1,021,213 or 134,991 less than in the previous year giving a birth-rate of 25.5 per mille as against 28.9 per mille for 1918. The recorded birth-rate was less than that of the decennial average by 6.4 per mille. The lowest rates were returned by Nellore and South Arcot. Compared with the decennial average, all the districts without a single exception showed decreased birth-rates, South Arcot showing the largest deficit of 11.1 per mille, and all communities shared it. The birth-rates in compulsory and non-compulsory rural areas were 25.7 and 24.9 per mille as against 29.2 and 28.4 per mille, respectively, in the previous year. In municipalities the birth-rate fell further from 34.4 per mille to 32.5 per mille. Compared with the birth-rate of the rural areas, the rate in municipal towns showed an excess of 7.2 per mille, due probably to better arrangements for the registration of vital statistics. The number of deaths registered during the year fell, by 632,174, to 1,089,829, the death-rate being 15.8 per mille below that of the previous year and 1.9 per mille over that of the decennial average. Here, too, the lowest rates were returned by Nellore and South Arcot. Excepting under "Injuries" a general decrease in the average death-rate of the Presidency occurred during the year under every other head of death causation. Deaths among males were larger during the year than among females, the proportion being 102.1 to 100. Racially considered, the death-rate among Muhammadans was the highest being 33.3 per mille. The infantile death-rate for the districts was 192.9 per mille of registered births against 230.2 per mille in the previous year. The incidence of mortality was the heaviest in Madras as in several previous years. In municipal towns the number of deaths fell, by 30,801, to 109,464 (including the deaths returned by a newly-formed municipality) representing a fall from 50.6 per mille to 39.3 per mille. The total infantile mortality in municipalities averaged 246.2 per mille of the registered births

VITAL
STATISTICS
AND
MEDICAL
SERVICESChief
diseases

Cholera

against 282.1 per mille in the previous year, the quinquennial average being 252.0 per mille. The infantile mortality, though lower than in the previous year, still continued to be heavy.

Smallpox

Plague

Fever

Malaria

Dysentery
and
diarrhoea

Other diseases

Europeans
and
Eurasians
(1919-20)

233. Cholera was prevalent in every district of the Presidency and existed throughout the year in all the districts, except the Ceded districts, the Nilgiris and South Arcot. The total number of deaths from this cause in districts was 93,262 or about 29,000 less than in the previous year representing an annual ratio of 2.3 per mille against 3.0 per mille in 1918. The incidence of mortality throughout the Presidency was heaviest in the months of January and July. The rules issued by Government for combating epidemics of cholera continued to be in operation in all municipal towns and their working was satisfactory. There were few cases in which the local authorities were not prompt in giving effect to these rules immediately after the occurrence of first cases of cholera. Two additional cholera parties were sanctioned during the year bringing the total number of parties at work in the Presidency to eight. The usual measures were adopted by the parties for combating the spread of the disease; and those were, on the whole, viewed favourably by the people at large. Deaths from smallpox numbered 41,732 or about 17,000 less than in 1918 representing an annual ratio of 1.0 per mille as against 1.5 per mille in the previous year. No district escaped the disease; and in all of them it was present throughout the year. Of the deaths registered under this head 12,311 were under one year of age and 3,538 from one to ten years of age or 29.5 and 32.4 per cent, respectively, of the total mortality from this cause against 32.3 and 34.2 per cent in 1918. The incidence of mortality was as usual heaviest between January and June. Deaths from plague fell from 12,859 or 0.3 per mille to 5,645 or 0.1 per mille, the quinquennial average being 0.3 per mille. Only four districts were completely free from the disease during the year. Under fevers 403,499 deaths were registered or 492,589 less than in 1918, representing an annual ratio of 10.1 against 22.4 per mille in the previous year. The large falling off in the number of deaths from this cause as compared with 1918 was due to the absence of influenza that was so widely prevalent during the previous year and the consequent low death-rate. The largest number of deaths was recorded in the month of January. The Malaria Board of the Presidency existed only in name, there being no executive officer to work under them. No malaria investigations were therefore undertaken during the year under their direct control nor were anti-malarial measures carried out on a large scale, except in Madras City and Ennore and its surroundings in the Chingleput district. Deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea totalled 74,074 or 5,767 less than in 1918 representing an annual ratio of 1.9 per mille as against 2.0 per mille in the previous year. The largest number of deaths under the head was registered as usual in Madras which had a mortality rate of 11.4 per mille as against 10.9 per mille in the previous year. Mortality from respiratory diseases fell, by 14,215, to 48,984 representing an annual ratio of 1.2 per mille as against 1.6 per mille in the previous year. As in previous years, Madras headed the list with a mortality rate of 10.2 per mille. Deaths from all other causes also fell, by 66,408, to 414,188, the mortality rate being 10.4 per mille as against 12.0 per mille in the previous year.

234. Amongst Europeans and Eurasians there were 255 births, 109 in Madras City and 146 in the mufassal, and 185 deaths, of which 72 were registered in Madras and 113 in the mufassal. The highest mortality was from fever. Pneumonia, diseases of the heart, diarrhoea and dysentery also claimed many victims. The number of baptisms and burials for which returns were received by the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages was 1,202 and 929, respectively, as against 1,311 and 1,123 in the previous year. The number of licences in force under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, was 734, or four more than in the previous year, and the number of marriages contracted by European Christians rose from 391 to 419.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION (1919)

[G.O. No. 941, Revenue (Special), dated the 18th May 1920; Statistics of British India, Vol. IV, Administrative, etc.—Emigration]

235. No indentured emigration took place during the year to the West Indies and Fiji, as the prohibition imposed by Government in 1917 remained in force. One thousand three hundred and sixty-eight emigrants returned from Natal in three ships. There was no emigration to the French Colonies.

236. The number of passengers to the Straits Settlements increased by 39,055 to 106,509. The increase was due to increased demand for labour on the rubber plantations in the Malay States and to the higher wages obtainable there. The number of passengers to Burma and Ceylon showed, respectively, an increase of 1,378 and 66,249; but it is impossible to distinguish emigrants who go to stay from other passengers who come and go frequently. The increase in the number of passengers to Ceylon was due to the increased rate of wages which the labourers got in Ceylon, to the exemption from the passport rules accorded to the Ceylon passengers and to the facilities for travelling by railway on the Dhanushkodi-Mannar route. The number of persons recorded as having taken passages to ports outside the Presidency but within British India was 11,192 as against 7,481 in the previous year. The great majority of these consisted as usual of passengers from South Kanara to Bombay coast ports. The number of persons who returned from Burma was practically the same. The arrivals from Ceylon increased, by 19,192, to 132,550. This was due to the increase in emigration to that colony and to the abnormal rise in the selling price of rice in Ceylon which at one period led to the return of a number of coolies to their homes in Southern India. In the case of the Straits Settlements the inducements offered induced many of the coolies to remain.

MEDICAL RELIEF (1919)

[Annual Returns of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency for the year 1919; Statistics of British India, Vol. III, Public Health—Hospitals]

237. The number of medical institutions open to the public at the end of the year was 730, or nine more than in the previous year, of which 40, or two less than in 1918, were for women and children. The State maintained 36 public hospitals, or four more than in the previous year, of which one continued to serve women and children. Local Funds maintained 512 dispensaries, or one less than in 1918, of which 19 were for women and children as against 22 in the previous year. Private agencies maintained 80 institutions, as against 76 in 1918, of which 30, or one more than in the previous year, received State aid, 19 continued to be women and children institutions, four being State-aided. The number of railway hospitals continued to be 47, while the number of State institutions maintained for the benefit of special departments increased from 53 to 55. Two more headquarter hospitals were taken over by Government during the year, as also the Royapetta hospital hitherto maintained by the Corporation of Madras.

238. The total number of patients treated in the State-public, Local Relief Fund and private-aided dispensaries was 7,543,567, or much the same number as in the previous year; but the number of in-patients treated rose by nearly 8,900 to 121,050. Of these there were 17,382 patients in the hospitals for women and children, or 1,598 in excess of the previous year's figure. The number of beds available were 3,930 for men and 3,070 for women, an increase of 146 and 58, respectively. The daily average number of in-patients treated was 5,177.91 as against 4,794.64 in the

previous year. The percentage of in-patients returned as cured remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 61.63, and the death-rate fell from 5.90 per cent to 5.66 per cent. There has been a steady decrease in the number of out-patients treated due to the closure of certain dispensaries in the mufassal for want of subordinates. The number of operations performed on 293,610 patients was 297,933, or 11,000 less than in the previous year. The large fall was due to certain kinds of operations having been omitted from the returns. The in-patient operations which need greater skill and better nursing were 34,561 with 792 deaths as against 37,402 with 737 deaths in the previous year. The fall was in some measure due to the increase of private practitioners in Madras and all large towns. The percentage of mortality in in-patient operations increased from 1.97 to 2.29; taking out-patients also into account, it was only 0.28 per cent as against 0.27 per cent in the previous year. The percentage of cures rose from 95.95 to 97.11. The commonest diseases treated vary but little from year to year. The "Other diseases of the skin" form always the largest number. In 1919 they fell, by 71,454, to 1,277,891. Next in frequency come "All other diseases of the digestive system," which rose during the year, by 36,188, to 1,182,241. Eye diseases come next, the number of admissions during 1919 being 506,755, or 78,079 more than in the previous year. Next in order come malaria, injuries, diseases of the generative system and venereal affections. The unpopularity of hospital treatment among patients suffering from infectious diseases continued as before. The number of patients treated for malaria (428,179) went down by 28,395 during the year, but it was still high. The number returned under tubercle of the lungs was 14,212 as against 12,560 in the previous year. As a matter of fact, however, this dire disease was prevalent to a much larger extent and was on the increase in all the larger towns. Hookworm produced a considerable mortality and a much more widespread physical inefficiency and the problem of how to deal with it was engaging attention.

239. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 0.32 lakh as against Rs. 0.31 lakh in 1918. Under receipts the Government contributed Rs. 18.20 lakhs, or Rs. 6.08 lakhs more than in the previous year; the contributions from Local Funds increased, by Rs. 1.66 lakhs, to Rs. 13.95 lakhs and those from municipalities, by Rs. 0.15 lakh, to Rs. 6.81 lakhs. Public subscriptions on the other hand fell by Rs. 0.56 lakh to Rs. 1.75 lakhs, while under miscellaneous receipts there was a rise by Rs. 0.46 lakh to Rs. 1.96 lakhs. The total receipts thus amounted to Rs. 43.55 lakhs, or Rs. 7.89 lakhs more than in the previous year. The total expenditure which occurred under all the heads increased by Rs. 8.02 lakhs to Rs. 43.38 lakhs. Excluding the expenditure on buildings, diet and investment, the cost per patient treated was Rs. 6-8 against Rs. 5-8 in the previous year. The daily average cost for diet for each patient was Rs. 5-3 as against Rs. 3-8 in 1918.

240. The eighty-fifth session of the Madras Medical College commenced on the 2nd July 1919 and terminated on the 31st March 1920. There were 523 students on the rolls of the institution as against 496 in the previous year. The number of students who were attending the University classes was 341, or 31 more than in the previous year, of whom 21, or four more than in the previous year, were women students. There was a further fall from 50.1 to 48 in the percentage of passes at all the University examinations. At the final examinations 32.8 per cent passed as against 46.9 in the previous year. As compared with the previous year there was a rise in the percentage of failures in medicine, surgery and midwifery. Out of four women students who appeared for the final M.B., B.S. during the year, two qualified for M.B., B.S. and two for L.M.S. In the apothecary department there were 105 students under training, or one more than in the previous year, of whom 26 were women students. Of the 47 women students in the college and apothecary departments 13 were Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 26 were Indian Christians, two were Brahmans and six were non-Brahman Hindus: 42

held Dufferin stipends granted by the Government of Madras, one held the Government European Scholarship and two were stipended by the Cochin State. A dental surgery course was started during the year with four Civil Assistant Surgeons and one senior grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

241. There were 1,091 students on the rolls of the Medical Schools, Rayapuram, Tanjore, Vizagapatam, Calicut and Madura, during the year as against 850 in the previous year, of whom private pupils totalled 534 as against 388. For the final Board examinations for the diploma of L.M.P. 181 students appeared from the four Medical Schools, Rayapuram, Tanjore, Vizagapatam and Madura, as against 104 in the previous year, of whom 80, or three more than in the previous year, passed. There were no final year students in the Calicut Medical School. The rapid increase in the number of students seeking admission to medical schools necessitated the enlargement of the Medical School, Rayapuram. Plans and an approximate estimate for Rs. 10½ lakhs for constructing a new medical school to accommodate about 800 pupils on the site of the old Leper Hospital buildings were under scrutiny. One hostel block of 36 rooms in the Medical School, Rayapuram, was completed and occupied during the year. The new medical school buildings at Tanjore were almost completed with the exception of the sanitary fittings and water-supply arrangements. As in the previous year, the passed third year students of Calicut were transferred to Madura for training in their final year of study. The design to which reference was made in the previous year for the proposed Medical School for Women in Madras was still under consideration. A conference of superintendents of medical schools was held in March to consider the question of improving medical education in the schools and their recommendations were under consideration. The receipts of the five medical schools amounted to Rs. 0.36 lakh and the expenditure to Rs. 3.20 lakhs as against Rs. 0.25 lakh and Rs. 2.15 lakhs, respectively, in the previous year.

Medical
schools
(1919-20)

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE, COONOR

(1st MARCH 1919 TO 29th FEBRUARY 1920)

[The Annual Report of the Director of the Pasteur Institute of Southern India, Coonor, 1920]

242. The number of patients who underwent a full course of treatment during the year was 3,172, or an increase of 347 over the previous year. This increase was entirely among Asiatics. Six patients died during the course of treatment from hydrophobia, and one from septicæmia; eight died less than fifteen days from the date of completion of treatment, and 24 more than 15 days after the completion of treatment. The last, classed as failures, formed 0.75 per cent, as against 0.74 in the previous year. There were in addition 60 patients, who for various reasons did not complete the full course of treatment. At the close of the year 125 patients remained under treatment. Two hundred and thirty-three persons were given advice but not treated, as they were found to have run no risk of infection. The virus was in its 703rd passage on February 29th, 1920. The net receipts excluding refunds of advances and sales of securities amounted to Rs. 37,458 and the net payments to Rs. 46,522. The expenditure during the year exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 13,113, and the excess was chiefly due to payments made for stores from Europe and for constructing quarters for indigent patients. The increase in the number of patients which has been progressive from year to year involved additional staff and excess of expenditure over the previous years. Appeals for funds were, therefore, sent to all municipalities and district boards in the Presidency. The majority of the local bodies responded by increasing their annual contribution in proportion to their population.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS (1919)

[G.O. No. 245, Local and Municipal (Medical), Dated the 23rd May 1920; Statistics of British India, Vol. III, Public Health—Lunatic Asylums]

243. There was accommodation for 1,026 insanes in the three asylums at Madras, Calicut and Vizagapatam as against 1,010 in the previous year. The increase was secured by releasing for the use of the inmates of the Asylum in Madras the building in which the office of the Superintendent was located. The total population in all the three asylums at the end of the year was 875 and the daily average strength 906, of which females numbered nearly a fourth. The year's admissions including re-admissions numbered 325 as against 366 in 1918. Three voluntary boarders were admitted during the year, thus bringing the total number of such boarders to six. At the close of the year, however, only two remained. Forty-five criminal insanes were admitted during the year as against 36 in the previous year. Three criminals were discharged to stand trial as against ten in 1918. The daily average sick for the three asylums fell from 99 to 81. The total number of deaths, however, further increased from 119 to 127. The percentage of cured to daily average strength rose from 13.57 to 14.90. Tubercle claimed the largest number of deaths, dysentery coming next. Regular inspections of the asylums were made by both officials and non-officials. The receipts from paying patients showed a considerable increase from Rs. 20,975 to Rs. 25,510. Excluding remittance to the treasury and the value of stores on hand, the total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2.34 lakhs as against Rs. 1.92 lakhs in the previous year.

SANITATION (1919)

[Annual Reports of the Sanitary Board, Sanitary Commissioner and Sanitary Engineer for 1919]

Sanitary
Board

244. The constitution and functions of the Sanitary Board remained the same as in the previous year, but its powers of final approval were raised from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000 in respect of the maximum limit of the estimated cost of schemes. During the year the Board recommended to Government a revised programme of major sanitary schemes showing the order of urgency and this was approved. It issued for adoption by local bodies type-designs for flush latrines, for engine drivers' quarters, rat-proof grain godowns and temporary post mortem sheds. It received 13 schemes estimated to cost Rs. 73.98 lakhs, of which nine estimated to cost Rs. 3.92 lakhs were finally examined. The remaining four were after preliminary examination referred to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, for technical scrutiny. Eleven of these schemes related to municipalities and two to local boards. The total number of schemes approved by the Board during the year was seven estimated to cost Rs. 3.39 lakhs. Two of these were within its powers of final approval, one of which could not be taken up for execution during the year for want of funds. Five schemes were recommended to Government for sanction, three of which related to town extensions. Of these five schemes one had been completed and two were in progress at the close of the year.

Sanitary
Commis-
sioner
Municipalities

245. Two towns, Ellore and Erode, were provided with a piped water-supply during the year, thus bringing the total number of municipal towns which had the benefit of such a system to 29. Ootacamund continued to be the only municipality possessing a completed drainage scheme. The scheme of employing health officers

to supervise sanitation made no progress during the year. Similarly considerable difficulty was experienced in recruiting sanitary inspectors. Although the sanitary staff employed was larger than in the previous year, the inadequacy of both the supervising and menial staff was still apparent among individual municipalities. In most towns the plant employed for the removal of night soil and rubbish was not only inadequate but was of the most primitive description and much the worse for wear. Some activity was noticeable in providing improved public latrine accommodation of an approved type. The number of insanitary latrines was however still large, but these were being gradually replaced by type-design latrines. There was also an increase, by over 2,000, to about 161,500 in the number of private latrines, of which no less than 89.6 per cent were conserved by municipal agency under the private scavenging system. Municipal councils were however not sufficiently energetic in insisting on private latrine accommodation in houses assessed to the tax on buildings, as over 60 per cent of such houses had not that necessary provision. The conservancy arrangements in vogue were on the usual lines and little progress was made in sewage farming. The aggregate allotment for sanitation for the nine months ending December 1919 was Rs. 32.64 lakhs as against Rs. 29.88 lakhs in the previous year and the expenditure Rs. 22.08 lakhs as against Rs. 20.85 lakhs. Of the total allotment Rs. 4.92 lakhs, or one lakh more than in the previous year, was set apart for the improvement of water-supply. In rural areas no material progress was noticeable in respect of water-supply and drainage, the chief difficulty as usual being lack of funds. Conservancy was no better, as only 2.5 per cent of the number of unions and other villages in the Presidency were conserved. Two District Boards dispensed with the services of their sanitary assistants during the year and subordinates of that class were employed only by two others. The total assignment for sanitation was Rs. 17.75 lakhs as against Rs. 13.07 lakhs in the previous year and the expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 8.12 lakhs, was 45.7 per cent of the allotment as against 50.5 per cent in the previous year. The largest assignment was made for the improvement of water-supply, viz., Rs. 6.63 lakhs, as against Rs. 3.35 lakhs in the previous year.

District
boards

246. In addition to the four works mentioned in the previous year, improvements to the water-works at Guntur were under execution by the Sanitary Engineer. Detailed plans and estimates for eleven water-supply and drainage schemes estimated to cost Rs. 74.36 lakhs were drawn up by him and forwarded to Government for sanction. Plans and estimates submitted by Deputy Sanitary Engineers for four drainage schemes and two water-works were either under scrutiny by the Sanitary Engineer or were returned for revision and four water-supply and three drainage schemes were under preparation by the former. Investigation was completed by Deputy Sanitary Engineers of ten drainage and eight water-supply schemes; and eighteen other schemes, of which sixteen related to water-supply, were still under investigation. Preliminary reports received from Deputy Sanitary Engineers on six other sundry works were under scrutiny. The Sanitary Engineer sanctioned during the year 206 estimates for minor sanitary works aggregating Rs. 17.38 lakhs and forwarded to the Sanitary Board after scrutiny seven estimates aggregating Rs. 2.59 lakhs. The Chief Inspector of Boilers had water-works machinery dismantled and repaired in six municipalities so as to increase their efficiency and attended to the improvements of the pumping and other plant in various other stations.

Sanitary
Engineer

VACCINATION (1919-20)

[Annual Report on Vaccination in the Madras Presidency and on the work of the Vaccine Section of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, for the year 1919-20; Statistics of British India, Vol. III, Public Health—Vaccination]

247. As usual the bulk of the vaccine issued during the year was lanolinated vaccine. Glycerinated lymph was supplied to Madras City and Colombo. The total number of vaccine operations performed decreased further by 20,216 to 1,613,617, the fall occurring under revaccination. The absence of smallpox in most of the districts or its prevalence in a mild form in others was mostly responsible for this decrease. There was an improvement both in quantity and quality in primary as well as secondary vaccinations as compared with the previous year. The increase of 0.3 in the percentage of success under primary vaccination though an improvement over that of last year was still very low. There was a further decline by 5.2 in the percentage of success under revaccination. With a view to investigate the causes of these poor results with lanoline lymph, a series of vaccination experiments were conducted at the King Institute, Guindy. The results showed that the efficiency of vaccine lymph and the percentage of success varied inversely with the period of storage, that chloroformed glycerinated lymph was the best material for use and stood weather conditions much better than either unchloroformed lymph or lanolinated lymph, that unchloroformed lymph, especially the one prepared at the Institute by ordinary hand grinding, was almost as efficacious as the above to start with, but rapidly deteriorated by exposure to atmospheric heat in a tropical climate like that of Madras and that lanolinated lymph even when freshly prepared was only about 60 per cent as efficacious as glycerinated lymph and deteriorated fast by keeping even in the cold store and much more rapidly at atmospheric temperature. There was an increase of 1,925 in the number of children successfully vaccinated under one year of age. The total cost of the department increased from Rs. 4.05 lakhs to Rs. 4.80 lakhs and the average cost of each successful case from As. 6-1 to As. 7-4.

CHAPTER VII

INSTRUCTION

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

248. *Vide* pages 213 to 228 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1911-12.

EDUCATION (1919-20)

[Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the year 1919-20; Statistics of British India, Part VII, Educational]

249. The Madras Presidency, which has throughout been ahead in girls' education, continued to lead by appointing the first Deputy Directress of Public Instruction temporarily for two years in January 1920. An additional Inspectress's Circle was formed and an additional officer appointed, designated "Chief Inspectress." This reduced to some extent the large areas over which the inspectresses had jurisdiction, and thus enabled them to devote more time to the consideration of the particular educational needs of their respective circles. The Indian Educational Service (for men and women) and the Provincial Educational Service were reorganized with effect from the 1st December 1919. The minimum pay of trained teachers in elementary schools for boys and of women teachers in elementary schools for girls was raised during the year. The system of appropriation of fees by headmasters of elementary schools under public management having no standard higher than the fourth was abolished and to compensate for the loss a personal allowance was sanctioned for all headmasters affected by the abolition. The Government approved the recommendation of the Educational Conference, 1916, that capitation allowances and grants might be abolished in elementary schools, and to compensate the managers of aided elementary schools for the loss on account of the abolition of capitation grants for pupils the teaching grants for teachers in aided elementary schools were raised with effect from 1st April 1919.

250. The number of public institutions increased during the year by 1,409 to 34,288 and their strength by 43,000 to 1,626,000, the increases representing 4.3 per cent and 2.7 per cent, respectively, as compared with 1.1 per cent and 0.2 per cent in the previous year. The increase was specially noticeable in the case of elementary schools owing to the opening by local bodies of over 1,000 elementary schools with subsidies paid from public funds. Private institutions, on the other hand, continued to fall in number and in strength. Taking the institutions of all classes and grades together, there was an accession of 1,173 to their number and 37,089 to their strength. The percentage of those under instruction to the whole population was slightly higher than in the previous year, 4.2 against 4.1, the increase occurring entirely in the case of boys, 6.7 against 6.6.

251. The Senate's resolutions to lighten the English course for the B.A. Degree examination were approved by Government during the year. The University Professor of Indian History and Archaeology was

Administrative events of the year

General statistics

University and collegiate education

Colleges.

reappointed for another term of five years, and in order to develop fully the Diploma courses in Economics three posts, one Assistant Professor of Indian Economics and two Readers, were created. In October 1919 the Senate appointed a committee of 44 Fellows to consider and report on the changes desirable in the University Acts and Regulations in view of the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission. Owing to the opening of the National College, Trichinopoly, the number of arts colleges increased by one. The Government also sanctioned the affiliation of the Venkatagiri Raja's College, Nellore, in all the groups of the intermediate course. The disaffiliation of the Doveton Protestant College, Madras, was sanctioned during the year on the recommendation of the Senate. The total number of students in all the colleges for men and women was 8,230 as against 7,972 in the previous year. Of these, 6,086, or 27 more than in the previous year, were in first grade colleges for men; and 2,930 were reading for the intermediate examination. There were in all 391 honours students as against 375 in the previous year. There were 19 second-grade colleges, or one more than in the previous year, and the total number of students reading in them rose by about 200 to 1,900. The three colleges for women continued their steady progress and their strength rose from 208 to 241. The number of women students reading in men's colleges rose from 20 to 29. In the four professional colleges under the control of the department, viz., the Law College, the College of Engineering, the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and the Training College, Rajahmundry, the strength fell from 1,339 to 1,292.

Secondary
education

252. The number of public secondary schools for Indian boys rose from 418 to 427, of which 215 were high schools as against 203 in the previous year. The total strength of all these schools rose by 5,645 to 148,922, the percentage of increase being 3.9 as against 2.1 in the previous year. Of this number 1,773 were girls as against 1,618. The number of teachers employed advanced from 6,380 to 6,576, or by 3.1 per cent as against 9.4 per cent in the previous year. There was a further increase in the number of candidates for the public examination under the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Scheme. The total direct expenditure on secondary schools for Indian boys increased by Rs. 3½ lakhs to Rs. 45½ lakhs, to which public funds contributed 16 per cent, fees 71 per cent and other sources 13 per cent, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 13, 72 and 15, respectively. The average cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 30.1 as against Rs. 29.2 and each pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 22 or one rupee more than in the previous year.

Elementary
education

253. The number of public elementary schools for Indian boys increased by 1,051, or 3.5 per cent, to 30,989 and their strength by 19,087, or 1.5 per cent, to 1,269,013. The percentage of male pupils to the male population rose slightly from 5.3 to 5.4. There was a decrease in the number of aided schools which was mainly due to the continuance of the policy of taking them over under public management for various reasons. The total number of teachers employed in public schools increased by 2,622, or 5.1 per cent, to 53,902 and the number of trained teachers by 1,074, or 5.8 per cent, to 19,409. The percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers employed remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 36. During the year 543 buildings were constructed for the accommodation of public elementary schools for boys. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 66 lakhs to Rs. 74 lakhs, towards which the percentages of contributions from public funds, fees and other sources remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 74, 10 and 16, respectively. A sum of nearly Rs. 4½ lakhs was placed at the disposal of local bodies for the construction of elementary school buildings. The average cost per pupil rose further from Rs. 5-9-0 to Rs. 5-15-3.

Special
education
Training
school

254. The number of Government training schools for masters rose from 47 to 55, but their strength fell from 4,554 to 4,251. The number of training schools for mistresses rose from 24 to 26 and their strength from 925 to 1,127. There were 5,565 students receiving education of a technical

character as compared with 4,699 in the previous year. Of these, 1,283 were pursuing art education, 998 technical education in engineering subjects and telegraphy, 1,637 industrial education, including agriculture and 1,647 commercial education.

Technical
and indus-
trial schools

255. The total number of schools solely intended for Indian girls rose from 2,277 to 2,563 and their strength by 13,621 or 3.9 per cent to 360,743. The number of public secondary schools for girls rose by 4 to 44 and their strength by 1,213 or 17.7 per cent to 8,082. The number of girls in secondary schools for boys was 1,773 as against 1,618 in the previous year, or a slight increase of 155, thus making a grand total of 9,420 girls receiving secondary education. The number of public elementary schools for girls rose by 319, to 2,367, and their strength, by 13,499 or 9.5 per cent, to 155,289. As many as 728 women underwent higher elementary training, while 336 attended the lower elementary course. The results of the examinations both for the elementary and secondary grades, respectively, during 1918-19 were distinctly gratifying as 88 per cent, 72 per cent and 63 per cent of those presented for the secondary, elementary higher and elementary lower grades passed the Training School-Leaving Certificate examination. There was an increase of Rs. 3.5 lakhs in the total expenditure on girls' schools as against Rs. 2.3 lakhs in the previous year. To this additional cost, public funds contributed 70 per cent, and fees and other sources 30 per cent.

Female
education

256. The total number of European institutions remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 92, but one of the two industrial schools previously under the Director of Industries was transferred to the control of the department during the year. The total strength rose, by 221, to 9,106, and the total number of teachers, by 18, to 693. Of the latter 508 held professional certificates as against 501 in the previous year. More than 50 per cent of the candidates were successful in the Middle School examination while in the High School examination the percentage of passes was 42 for both boys and girls and in the Primary Scholarship examination 38 and 23 for boys and girls, respectively. English and Mathematics accounted for the large majority of failures in the High School examination. The total expenditure fell by Rs. 0.93 lakh to Rs. 16.68 lakhs. The decrease was mainly due to the surrender of a part of the building grant allotment and the utilization of a further part of it for other purposes by re-appropriation. Towards the total expenditure, public funds contributed 35 per cent, fees 18 per cent and other sources 47 per cent, the corresponding percentages in the previous year being 40, 14 and 46, respectively.

European
education

257. The number of public institutions chiefly intended for Muhammadans rose by 133, to 1,983, and their strength, by 7,821, to 118,434. This was chiefly due to the increase in the number of public elementary schools for boys and girls. One aided secondary school was taken over by Government during the year and a training school for masters and another for mistresses were opened. Of the public schools intended for Muhammadans, 214, or 25 more than in the previous year, were elementary schools for girls attended by 11,583 pupils or 556 more than in 1918-19. In the eight training schools for masters and the three for mistresses, 322 and 63 students, respectively, were under training towards the close of the year showing an increase of 28 masters and 24 mistresses. In Arts colleges there were 162 Muhammadan students, or eight less than in the previous year, while the number of Muhammadan pupils in secondary schools for Indians rose, by 391, to 7,973. The total number of public schools intended for Mappillas rose from 534 to 558. The expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools rose from Rs. 9.66 lakhs to Rs. 9.91 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed 73 per cent, fees 7 per cent, and other sources 20 per cent, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 72, 7 and 21, respectively.

Education
of Muham-
madans

258. The number of public institutions chiefly intended for Panchamas rose, by 480, to 6,438, and their strength, by 9,776, to 174,782. The total

Education of
backward
classes and
others

number of Panchama scholars in public schools in the different stages of instruction rose by 3,805 boys and 2,206 girls. The increase was particularly noticeable in elementary schools for boys and girls and in training schools for masters. The number of schools chiefly intended for aboriginal and hill tribes in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari Agencies decreased from 289 to 276, but the strength in them increased from 9,813 to 10,332. Of this number, 4,626 belonged to hill tribes. In the three Agencies the total number of aboriginal pupils in all classes of schools rose from 6,127 to 6,259. There were 13 Government schools exclusively working for the benefit of the Chenchus in the Kurnool district, 50 institutions chiefly intended for the aboriginal and hill tribes in the Nilgiris and 3 schools for Saliyas and other backward classes in the Malabar district. In the Presidency, as a whole, the total number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal classes was 9,096 (8,186 boys and 910 girls) as against 8,755 (7,774 boys and 981 girls) in the previous year. The scholarships and fee remissions sanctioned by Government for the benefit of Panchamas and other boys belonging to the aboriginal and criminal tribes studying in secondary schools were fully utilized. The institutions for blind and deaf mutes at Palamcottah, Mylapore and Rentachintala continued to do good work.

259. The total expenditure on education rose from Rs. 248 lakhs to Rs. 266.69 lakhs, representing an increase of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent as against 10 per cent in the previous year. To this increase public funds contributed 55 per cent and private funds 45 per cent as against 53 and 47, respectively, in 1918-19. The total direct expenditure rose, by over Rs. 20 lakhs, to Rs. 192.8 lakhs, while indirect expenditure decreased from Rs. 76 lakhs to Rs. 74 lakhs. The fall was chiefly due to the low expenditure under "Buildings." There was, however, additional expenditure amounting to Rs. 3 lakhs on hostels (boarding charges). The recurring Imperial assignments aggregating Rs. 27.20 lakhs which were available during the year were almost entirely spent. A further recurring grant of Rs. 0.50 lakh (Rs. 0.25 lakh for the reorganization of the College of Engineering, Guindy, and Rs. 0.25 lakh for the opening of agricultural middle schools) was made available. The grant relating to the former was fully utilized for equipment. There was no expenditure under the latter head as the scheme did not mature. Out of the unspent balance in the Imperial non-recurring grant of Rs. 49 lakhs made in 1912-13 for education in general, a sum of Rs. 0.91 lakh was spent on Government educational buildings.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL, CHINGLEPUT (1919)

[Statistics of British India, Part VI, Administrative and Judicial—Jails]

260. The average strength of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, including eight boys under licence, was 247 as against 258 in the previous year. Seventy-six pupils, or two more than in the previous year, were admitted, of whom 45 were casual offenders without proper guardians, 25 had one previous conviction, 5 had two previous convictions and one three previous convictions. Fifty-five boys were discharged after their due periods of detention. There were six cases of boys specially discharged, two on appeal, two on account of overage and two owing to contagious diseases under the orders of Government. There were nine escapes during the year, of whom five were recaptured. The sanitation of the school and its premises was carefully attended to but the general health of the boys was however not quite satisfactory and this was partly due to the fact that they came mostly from the poorer classes and were not properly cared for in their younger days. Two hundred and thirty boys were treated as in-patients in the hospital as against 154 in the previous year. The conduct of the boys was generally satisfactory. The monitorial system, though helpful in maintaining discipline

was found to have some defects. The number of monitors was therefore reduced to a minimum. The total earnings of the boys during the year was Rs. 1,139 or much the same as in the previous year. Religious and moral instruction continued to be imparted in the school on the usual lines. Considerable attention was paid to physical training and recreation. Fourteen boys were sent up for the Elementary School-leaving Certificate examination of whom 13 secured "good" certificates and one a "fair" certificate. For the Government Technical examinations 29 candidates in all appeared, 23 for the Elementary and 6 for the Intermediate, and 14 passed. Considering the number of boys in the several sections of the industrial classes the number sent up for the examination was small. The supervision and after-care of discharged pupils received as usual the attention of the authorities. There were eight boys under licence at the beginning of the year, two were returned from licence during the year and sixteen boys were sent out on licence, the majority of them to the Military Department. Deducting the sale-proceeds, the net expenditure was Rs. 0.50 lakh as against Rs. 0.47 lakh in the previous year.

MISCELLANEOUS (1919-20)

261. With the exception of the examination for the recruitment of candidates for the Madras-Burma Sub-Assistant Surgeon grade, all the usual examinations were held during the year. The special examination under the Secondary School-leaving Certificate Board for the benefit of teachers who failed in the Matriculation or the Upper Secondary examination and were desirous of being admitted for secondary grade training was held at 44 centres. Sixty-nine candidates including two women appeared. The Training School-leaving Certificate examination was held in 68 centres. 869 candidates appeared for the secondary grade, 1,461 for the elementary higher and 2,171 for the elementary lower. The number of successful candidates in the three grades were 565, 883 and 1,253, respectively. Eighty-eight candidates registered their names for the public examination at the end of the advanced course of studies in Sanskrit, which was held in eight centres. Thirty-seven became eligible for admission to the University course of study for the Siromani title, three for admission to the course for the Vidvan title and four for admission to either course. The total number of individual candidates registered for the three grades of technical examinations was 10,163 as against 10,429 in 1918. The total number of subject candidates examined was 11,827 of whom 5,408 were successful. Five of the subject candidates for the advanced, 143 for the intermediate and 362 for the elementary grade were women, of whom 3, 81 and 188, respectively, were successful. For the 100 vacancies thrown open to competition for the grade of Civil Medical pupil, 498 candidates presented themselves, almost all of whom were holders of secondary school-leaving certificates. There were twenty vacancies for the grade of Indian Military pupil and 36 candidates, all holders of secondary school-leaving certificates, applied for admission to the competitive examination for that grade. Two further changes in the scheme of the Special Test examinations were given effect to during the year, namely, the abolition of the distinction between the higher and lower grades in the Translation Test examinations and their replacement by a single test, and the reduction in the number of subjects for the Civil Judicial Test from six to three. For the several tests 2,919 candidates in all registered their names, 2,270 presented themselves for examination and 1,301 passed. The percentage of passed candidates to those examined slightly increased from 57.05 to 57.31. The receipts amounted to Rs. 2.16 lakhs and the expenditure to Rs. 1.98 lakhs.

262. The number (165) of pupils on the rolls of the Lawrence Memorial School and the number (27) of day scholars remained about the same as in the previous year. There were 286 children awaiting admission

Government
examina-
tions

Special tests

Finance

Lawrence
Memorial
School
(1919)

Finance

School of
Arts,
Madras

(154 boys and 132 girls), of whom 229 were children of British officers and soldiers who were serving or had served in India; 53 of these were orphans. The results of the public examination held in November 1919 were satisfactory. The Inspector of European and Training Schools visited the school in May-June 1919 and recorded the opinion that its general condition and tone continued to be very good, that it was in a flourishing condition and that with the further improvements contemplated its efficiency would be increased. Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India visited the institution during the year. Including the opening balance of the previous year, the receipts amounted to Rs. 3.33 lakhs and the expenditure to Rs. 2.65 lakhs.

263. The number of pupils on the rolls of the Madras School of Arts on the 31st March 1920 was 222, or 50 less than in the previous year, of whom 22 were females. The average attendance during the year was 154. The decline in strength was due to the continued prevalence of epidemics and famine during the year. After a few months' training the pupils were able to get daily wages of three to four annas in any business and the costliness of living tempted many parents to withdraw their children from the school in order that they may supplement the family income by their earnings. The percentage of artisan pupils increased from 51.1 to 65.5. The number of scholarships tenable in the school and the work done by the various classes was much the same as in the previous year. Sixty-one new books were added to the school library during the year. The museum was maintained in good order. One hundred and sixty-eight pupils went up for the technical examinations, of whom 134 were successful.

LITERARY SOCIETIES

264. *Vide* pages 239 to 241 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1911-12.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS (1919-20)

[Statistics of British India, Vol. IV, Administrative, etc.—Press and Publications]

Public
librariesConnemara
Public
LibraryUniversity
LibraryThe Oriental
Manuscripts
Library

265. The total number of readers during the year at the Connemara Public Library was 19,747, or about 300 more than in the previous year. The number of standard works added to the library was 350, or 69 less than in the previous year, of which 282 were purchased and the rest presented. Very good use was made of the library during the year, the total volumes consulted (72,588 as against 30,603) having been the highest on record. At the University Library there was a further rise by about 100 to 10,500, in the total number of readers, but the number of volumes consulted fell, by 175, to 15,347. There was a slight rise, by 18, to 229 in the number of readers who claimed the privilege of taking books on loan against a deposit of Rs. 20 and the number of volumes consulted by them increased from 4,893 to 5,030. The number of manuscripts acquired or copied for the Oriental Manuscripts Library was 636, or 191 more than in the previous year. The temporary search party organized in 1914 for acquiring manuscripts in private hands continued to work in two sections, one in Malabar and the other in the Northern Circars. The number of visitors to the library increased, by 465, to 2,218, and the number of books consulted, by 621, to 4,115.

266. The collection of records relating to the old Coast Army which was received from the Imperial Record Office in the previous year was amalgamated with other available records on the subject belonging to the old Military Secretariat. All surviving records of the old Madras Army have thus been brought together and have been catalogued. A consolidated catalogue of the District records was passing through the press and the printing of the Calendar of the Madras Despatches, 1743-44 to 1753-54, was completed. The latter was awaiting the preparation of an introduction. The publications issued during the year were (1) Records of Fort St. George, Public Consultations, 1695, Letters to Fort St. George, 1686-87 and 1693-94, and Letters from Fort St. George, 1697 and 1699; (2) Baramahal Records—the Volume on Imposts; and (3) The Diary of Ananda Ranga Pillai, Volume VII. There were four applications for the examination of papers relating to the history of (1) the 26th Light Cavalry, (2) the Banqueting Hall, Pulicat and Gingee, (3) Mysore, and (4) Rāmnād. In the first case the applicant was throughout the year engaged in collecting information. The other applications were also complied with.

267. There were 223 newspapers in existence at the end of 1919 as against 199 at the close of the previous year. The circulation of the *Hindu* rose from 7,200 to 9,700 while that of *New India* fell from 9,000 to 4,200. The *Madras Times* owing to general improvement in management and a reduction in price was able to increase its circulation, by 4,500, to 8,000. The tone of the press during the year showed no signs of improvement. Owing to the demand of security three printing presses did not open and seven newspapers did not begin publication. There were two cases of forfeiture of security; enhanced security was demanded and deposited in the one case and in the other case no application was made for a fresh declaration, and the publication of the newspaper ceased. There were six proscriptions under section 12 of the Indian Press Act, 1910. The Government took up for consideration during the year the question of the possibility of making less use of the Press Act and the substitution of a policy of counter-propaganda and a Publicity Bureau was established in July and has been doing good work. An inquiry was also started with the object of seeing whether it was not possible to relax the orders of security imposed in 1919 and in previous years so that a fresh start might be made. The Royal Proclamation of 24th December 1919 gave an opportunity, and consistently with the spirit of that proclamation all papers and presses that had been called on to deposit security under sections 3 and 8 of the Press Act were, on the advice of the Government, released from security in the early part of 1920.

268. There was an increase in the volume of the year's literary activity in respect to books, the number registered rising by 150 to 2,549. The number of periodicals registered fell, by 16, to 674 although the number (1,921) of separate issues comprised in these exceeded the corresponding figure of the previous year by 64. There was a further rise in the number of English publications but a fall in that of original works published in the vernaculars, in Indian classical languages and in more than one language. The largest number of publications was as usual in Tamil and there was a further decline in the number of Telugu publications. There was a noticeable increase in productions of a purely educational nature which formed 18 per cent of the total literary output. Two publications, one in Tamil and the other in Telugu, deserve mention. "Karnarpadu," a pastoral poem of the *sangam* period published many years ago with an incomplete commentary, was republished during the year with a complete commentary. The editor has in the preface reviewed the work of the three *sangams* of Madura and has also given a brief exposition of the erotic sentiment which Tamil poems of the classical era give expression to. The Telugu play "Padmavyuhamu," which describes the thirteenth-day battle of the Mahabharata war, is remarkable for its forcible and perspicuous style. The author decries the fascination for foreign customs and habits and condemns foreign modes

Registration
of books
(1919)

of dressing and living as denationalizing. The moral tone of the publications continued to be generally satisfactory.

ARTS AND SCIENCES (1919-20)

Government
Museum

Visitors

Buildings

Demonstra-
tionsArchaeology
and art

Numismatics

Economic and
botanical

Meteorology

Astronomy
(1919)Kodaikanal
Observatory

269. The total number of visitors to the museum increased by nearly 220,000 to 732,250. Excluding two Hindu festival days, which usually attract a large number of visitors, the attendance during the year exceeded the previous year's figure by over 90,000 and was nearly 27,500 over an above the average for the preceding five years. The extension to the south wing of the old building for providing additional accommodation to the Natural History section was approaching completion and the reflooring of the stuffing room block was completed. A flagstaff was erected in the compound in front of the new building. The usual demonstrations to pupils and teachers in Madras schools were given during the year: but there was a further fall in the attendance at these demonstrations. A number of wood-carvings which have long been stored in the temporary shed were examined during the year and the best of them were selected and cleaned for exhibition. Some interesting sculptures and a very large number of copper-plate grants were acquired for the museum during the year. Among the latter mention may be made of a set of 31 plates (the highest on record) found in an underground chamber in the temple of Tiruvelangadu, Chittoor district. They record the gift to the temple of a village by Rajendra Chola I and contain also valuable information about the Chola genealogy and the history of different Chola Kings. The manuscript of a catalogue of the coins of Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan was passing through the press during the year and arrangements were being made for the preparation of the necessary plates. In both the economic and botanical galleries a large number of old labels were replaced and an attempt was being made to give the names of specimens in the four Dravidian languages and also in Hindi.

270. As in previous years, the chief work of the Madras Meteorological Office was the publication of the Madras Daily Weather Report, and the publication of the Presidency rainfall tables. Of the 25 observatories which were under the Meteorologist, Madras, all except those at Anantapur, Guntur, Koraput and Vellore were, during the year, taken under the immediate control of the Director-General of Observatories, Simla. The Madras Daily Weather Report was issued to 56 Government and other officials in Madras, 100 in the mufassal and 22 paying subscribers. Including Meteorological Observatories there were on the 31st March 1919, 49 rain recording stations furnishing rainfall reports for publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. The rain gauges at the Taluk office, Vizagapatam and at the Variyur Salt Factory in Travancore were closed during the year, so that there were 493 rain recording stations on the 31st March 1920. Of these 393 are in the Madras Presidency and 391 or nearly 99.5 per cent were inspected during the year. The system of inspecting rain gauges was set on foot in Travancore in December 1918 and all the stations have been inspected since. The expenditure of the Madras Meteorological Office during the year was Rs. 9,978-0-7.

271. At Kodaikanal the record of solar activity was maintained as in former years. Spectroheliograms of the sun's disc in calcium light were obtained on 329 days and of prominences at the limb on 248 days. Photographs of the disc in hydrogen light were secured on 257 days, and direct solar photographs on a scale of 8 inches to the diameter on 333 days. Compared with the previous year there was a general decrease in spot activity amounting to 29 per cent in the case of new groups. The decrease was much greater for the northern hemisphere than for the southern and there resulted a considerable preponderance of activity in the south. The approximate mean latitude of the spots was 10.4° in the northern and 12.5° in the southern hemisphere, a decline of 1.4° and 2.1° respectively

as compared with the figures for 1918. There was a slight decrease in prominence areas and a considerable reduction in numbers. The large grating spectrograph was employed in investigating the variability of the wavelengths of arc and solar lines, the displacements of solar lines in relation to Einstein's prediction and the displacements in the Venus spectrum. A continuous registration of earthquake disturbances was made by a Milne seismograph and 90 earthquakes were recorded during the year. Twenty-six "great" and 176 "moderate" magnetic storms were registered in the Magnetic Observatory during the year. At Madras the only astronomical observations made were those for the maintenance of an accurate time service for the whole of India. The time gun at Fort St. George failed on eleven occasions out of 731, giving a percentage of success of 98.5. Of these failures one was due to a fault at the Observatory. The gun was fired at 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. instead of at 12 noon on November 11 on account of the anniversary of the Armistice. The time ball at the Harbour failed altogether on one day. On four other days it failed at 1 p.m. but dropped correctly at 2 p.m. The 4 p.m. roll of signals was sent to the Central Telegraph office on every day and was received there correctly.

Madras
Observatory

CHAPTER VIII

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY (1919-20)

[Annual Report of the Archaeological Department, Southern Circle, Madras, for the year 1919-20. Progress Report of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, for the year 1919-20]

Archæology

272. Five new monuments were added to the standard list of ancient monuments, and one was deleted from the list during the year. One hundred and forty-five photo-negatives were prepared illustrative of ancient art and architecture. Eighteen applications for photographs were received from the public and 300 were supplied. The only case of treasure trove of real importance brought to notice during the year was from a village in the Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district. The finds consisted of fourteen small metal images of Hindu deities and fifteen *puga* utensils of which twelve of the former and two of the latter were acquired for the Madras Museum. Twelve new drawings, mostly plans and sections, were prepared during the year to serve as illustrations for the Superintendent's special work on South Indian Architecture. In order to collect material for that work, the first portion of which deals with Pallava architecture, the Superintendent inspected certain Pallava monuments in Chingleput, South Arcot, Kistna and Guntur districts. The oldest and most interesting of these are the small rock-cut Hindu temples excavated in the eastern face of the Indrakila hill at Bezvada and those in the neighbouring modern hamlet of Mogalrajapuram. There are also similar remains at Undavalli on the south side of the Kistna river, the large rock-cut temple being of particular value and interest. The origin of these monuments which are cut out of the natural rock instead of being built with brick and mortar is shrouded in obscurity. They are probably the first attempts of the Pallavas at a style of architecture which became famous under their King Mahendravarman I who introduced it into the Tamil country after they were driven south by the Chalukyas in the early part of the seventh century A.D. A preliminary excavation of the Buddhist remains at Salihurdam on the south bank of the Vamsadhara river in the Chicacole taluk of the Ganjam district was undertaken during February and March 1920 with a view to its future excavation and survey. These consist of ruins of brick buildings and stupas on the summit and eastern slope of one of two hills and a number of very interesting sculptures in the village, all belonging to the later Buddhist period. The ruined monuments cannot be later than 700 A.D. and probably are very much earlier, while the stone images, which belong to the Mahayana school of Buddhism and represent the last stage of that religion in Southern India, may be attributed to the ninth century A.D. The allotment for the year was Rs. 33,000 as against Rs. 25,000 in the previous year and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 37,820 as against Rs. 19,887. The excess expenditure was due to the execution of urgent repairs to the roads and pathways at the Seven Pagodas in anticipation of His Excellency the Viceroy's proposed visit to Mahabalipuram in November and of special repairs to the palaces at Chandragiri. The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 20,745 as against Rs. 19,471 in the previous year.

Epigraphy

273. The Assistant Superintendent was on tour in the Guntur and Gōdāvari districts for nearly three months—January to April 1920—in

connexion particularly with publication work. Bhadrāchalam, the well-known place of pilgrimage on the Upper Gōdāvari, was one of the places visited in the hope that it would yield interesting documentary finds of the time of Gopanna Ramdas (a nephew of the famous Golconda ministers Akkanna and Madanna of the seventeenth century A.D.) whose unswerving piety and devotion as recorded in popular legend and song have lent added celebrity to the place. The visit was devoid of any discovery worth the name. This disappointment was, however, more than compensated for by the discovery of about twelve new inscriptions at Pattisam and Mahanandi, two island temples picturesquely situated on the bed of the Gōdāvari near Polavaram. These records belong to the period between the twelfth and fifteenth centuries A.D. and bring to light the name of a fresh dynasty of Kings of the Māliya (Malaya-Mandala). More than a month and a half was spent at Simhāchalam where imperfect transcripts of 125 inscriptions made in the past were checked with the original stones and completed and 363 fresh inscriptions were discovered, copied and transcribed. The activities of the Assistants in the search for and the collection of fresh epigraphical material were satisfactory. The talukwar survey of Alūr (Bellary district), Dhārāpuram (Coimbatore district) and Tenali (Guntur district) was finished. About 150 villages in all (excepting those of the Tenali taluk) were visited and, including the Simhāchalam inscriptions referred to above, 1,084 fresh inscriptions, the highest on record, were copied and transcribed. Part III of Volume III of *South Indian Inscriptions* was issued during the year and some progress was made with Volumes IV and V. Fourteen copper-plate inscriptions which are interesting and valuable from a historical point of view were examined during the year. The photographer toured for more than two months in the Madura and Tinnevely districts and the Pudukkōttai State taking photographs of all the natural caverns with Brahmi inscriptions so far discovered and noting down full particulars about them. Many records of the time of the early and medieval Cholas were secured during the year from the ancient Siva temples of Tiruvavur in the Tanjore district and Tirumalavadi in the Trichinopoly district. The temple of Airavatēsvara at Darasuram near Kumbakōnam which was constructed by Kulottunga III contains a belt of sculptures representing scenes from the lives of the Saiva devotees as related in the *Periyapurānam*. Sketches of these scenic representations of the thirteenth century were reproduced during the year and detailed descriptions were published. Dhārāpuram, which is believed to be the Virātapuram of the *Mahabharata* and which is claimed to have been the *quondam* capital of the Kings of Kongu for some time, yielded 108 inscriptions, but these have not helped to dispel the obscurity in which the history of these Kings is enveloped with their puzzling maze of Chola and Pandiya names. At Conjeeveram, the queen-city of the south which has passed through many vicissitudes, over 300 inscriptions were copied in the Varadarajaswami temple. More than 50 per cent belong to the Vijayanagara Kings and a pretty fair proportion are records of the later Cholas and their feudatories Gandagopala and Vijayagandagopala. The former, though not important from a historical point of view, are of interest as containing references to influential Srivaishnava families which survive to the present day such as the Tatacharyas and those bearing the distinguishing prefixes of "Kandadai" and "Paravastu." In some of the inscriptions mention is made of one Ettur Tirumalai Kumara Tatacharya, the manager-general of temple affairs in the time of Venkatapati I, who lived in kingly splendour, made many valuable gifts to the temple, founded *agharas* and dug the tank Tatasamudram now known as Ayyankulam. The expenditure of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 26,427, or about Rs. 500 less than in the previous year.

CHAPTER IX

MISCELLANEOUS

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION

274. *Vide* pages 244 to 246 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1911-12.

ECCLESIASTICAL (1919-20)

Church of
England

275. The Bishop of Madras continued to exercise episcopal jurisdiction and functions relating to the see of Calcutta and the Metropolitan office till 31st July 1919, when he made over charge of the diocese to the new Metropolitan, the Most Reverend F. Westcott, D.D. He went on furlough for six months on the 2nd March 1920. His Commissary, the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras, took charge of the diocese on the afternoon of the 1st March 1920. The Bishop was summoned by the Government of India, Army department, to Delhi in February to give evidence as a representative of the Bishops in India before Lord Esher's Commission, and by the Metropolitan to Calcutta also in February on provincial business. On the 31st March 1920 there were in all 290 clerks in Holy Orders officiating under the licence of the Bishop of Madras, including 119 who were officiating in the revenue districts of Tinnevely and Madura which are under the episcopal charge of the Bishop in Tinnevely and Madura. Seven chaplains were granted leave out of India during the course of the year. One senior chaplain died in October and another retired in November. The former vacancy was filled up while the latter remained unfilled during the year. The services of a junior chaplain were placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Army department and he left the diocese early in March, and one Indian clergyman was absent from the diocese on service in Mesopotamia throughout the year. During the year the Bishop in Tinnevely and Madura ordained fifteen Indian deacons and nine Indian priests, while the Bishop of Dornakal ordained on behalf of the Bishop of Madras two deacons and seven priests, all of whom were Indians. Ten clergymen received licences to officiate in the diocese of Madras either as chaplains, missionaries or Indian pastors. Fourteen licences were issued by the Bishop in Tinnevely and Madura. The new railway church at Podanur was dedicated by the Bishop of Madras on 23rd July 1919, and the addi-

STATIONERY (1919-20)

276. The value of the stock with the Superintendent of Stationery at the beginning of the year was Rs. 15.30 lakhs (English stores Rs. 5.3 lakhs and Indian stores Rs. 9.96 lakhs) as against Rs. 10.59 lakhs (English stores Rs. 4.93 lakhs and Indian stores Rs. 5.66 lakhs) in 1918-19. The increase was due to the abnormal rise in the price of articles of both European and Indian manufacture. The total value of stores received during the year amounted to Rs. 6.22 lakhs (English stores Rs. 2.14 lakhs and Indian stores Rs. 4.07 lakhs) as against Rs. 13.79 lakhs (English stores Rs. 3.07 lakhs and Indian stores Rs. 10.71 lakhs) in 1918-19. The total value of issues amounted to Rs. 13.80 lakhs (English stores Rs. 4.59 lakhs and Indian stores Rs. 9.22 lakhs) as against Rs. 9.08 lakhs (English stores Rs. 2.66 lakhs and Indian stores Rs. 6.42 lakhs) in the previous year. The value of stationery debited to Local and other funds and of stationery issued on payment amounted to Rs. 0.31 lakh as against Rs. 0.39 lakh in 1918-19. The value of the closing balance of stores for the year was Rs. 7.71 lakhs (English stores Rs. 2.90 lakhs and Indian stores Rs. 4.82 lakhs) as against Rs. 15.3 lakhs (English stores Rs. 5.34 lakhs and Indian stores Rs. 9.96 lakhs) in 1918-19. The decrease was due to the increase under issues and the fall in receipts.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESS (1919-20)

277. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 1.02 lakhs against Rs. 1.15 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease was due to the absence of sales of district press materials during the year. The total expenditure was Rs. 5.05 lakhs against Rs. 4.22 lakhs.

278. A sum of Rs. 0.59 lakh, as against Rs. 0.54 lakh in the previous year, was realized by the sales of Acts and books including Gazettes, Law Reports and E.T. papers, while the sales by Agents amounted to Rs. 6,810. Acts and books to the value of Rs. 0.49 lakh were issued free against Rs. 0.47 lakh in the previous year.

279. The total number of standard pages printed during the year including the pages set on the Linotype machines was 239,433 against 200,555 in the previous year, and the cost per page in the Central Press fell from Rs. 1-6-1 to Rs. 1-5-4. There was a small decrease in the cost per page in the Mount Road and Ootacamund Branch Presses also, while there was an increase in the case of the Penitentiary Branch Press. The total number of impressions was 110,736,135 against 90,176,059 in 1918-19. The cost per 1,000 impressions in the Central Press fell from Rs. 1-6-3 to Rs. 1-5-4 and there was a slight decrease also in the Mount Road and Penitentiary Branches. The total debit against binding for all the Presses amounted to Rs. 1.21 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 22,973 due chiefly to higher prices of materials and larger outturn.

280. An expenditure of Rs. 0.78 lakh was incurred on additions to plant. The output of the Type Foundry was 69,166 lb. of type, 16,728 lb. of stereotypes and electros, 77 punches and 213 matrices, while the expenditure was Rs. 0.67 lakh against Rs. 0.39 lakh in the previous year, due chiefly to larger quantities of vernacular types cast for electoral rolls and to the higher prices of raw materials. The number of standardized and non-standardized forms despatched during the year was 118 millions or 20 millions more than in 1918-19. There was an unusual increase in the issue of Gazettes Extraordinary during the year.

THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT (1919)

[G.O. No. 225, Local and Municipal (Medical), dated the 8th May 1920; Statistics of British India, Vol. VI, Administrative, etc.—Medico-legal investigations]

Medico-legal
investigations
Poisoning

281. The total number of cases investigated by the Chemical Examiner during the year was 1,425 as against 1,413 in the previous year and the number of articles examined 3,756 as against 3,202. Of the former, 199 were cases of suspected human poisoning, 89 of suspected animal poisoning, 342 related to suspected stains and 29 to miscellaneous medico-legal cases. The remaining 766 were cases of general analyses undertaken for various Government departments and private parties. Poison was detected in 33.2 per cent of the cases of suspected human poisoning and in 38.2 per cent of suspected animal poisoning as against 43.2 and 62.8 respectively in 1918. Of the 342 cases of suspected stains 312 were examined for blood and 30 for blood, semen and other stains. The percentage of detection was 80.4 as against 79.4 in the previous year. Seven hundred and fifteen specimens of stains were sent to the Imperial Serologist, Calcutta. Of these, 630 were found to contain human blood, five human and ruminant blood, three blood of sheep or goat, five blood of ruminant, one non-mammalian blood and one pig's blood. Fifty-two specimens were so much disintegrated or decomposed that their origin could not be determined, and the remaining eighteen specimens contained no blood. The principal inorganic poisons detected were compounds of arsenic and mercury while the principal organic poisons were aconitine, atropine, neriium odorum and cerbera thevetia. Fifty-nine miscellaneous articles comprising human bones for identification, foods for adulterants, poisons under the Poisons Act, kerosene oil under the Petroleum Act, opium under the Excise Act, and counterfeit coining articles were also examined. The principal miscellaneous articles examined were ghee for the Commissariat department, fish oil and bees-wax for the Munitions department; turpentine, kerosene oil, explosives, matches, liquid fuel and dye stuffs for the Customs department; pharmaceutical preparations, stomach washings, stationery articles, water, hides and explosives for other Government departments; indigo, water for industrial purposes, fish guano, ghee, urine, wine and rice for private parties and municipalities.

Stains

General
analyses

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS (1919-20)

General
statistics

282. Excluding dispensaries, there were during the year 3,030 charitable institutions in the Presidency with an income of Rs. 16.83 lakhs, 300 muras of rice and 67 garces of paddy. Of these institutions, 2,036 were maintained entirely by subscriptions and donations from the general public and by endowments in land and money, the total receipts from all these sources amounting to Rs. 9.71 lakhs. Three hundred and two institutions were maintained by Government at a cost of Rs. 1.81 lakhs and 104 were supported partly by Government and partly by the public at a cost of Rs. 2.35 lakhs. The maintenance of the remaining 588 institutions costing about Rs. 2.96 lakhs devolved wholly or in part on local bodies. The funds of the institutions were devoted to various objects. In all 1,831 institutions were intended to provide travellers with accommodation, cooked food and other supplies. Of these 1,062 were exclusively for Hindus, 42 for Muhammadans and one for Europeans and Anglo-Indians; the remaining 726 were not restricted to any particular class. For the relief of paupers 451 institutions were maintained of which 197 were restricted to Hindus, 39 to Muhammadans and one to Europeans and Anglo-Indians; the remaining 214 were open to members of all classes and creeds. There were 647 institutions exclusively devoted to giving help to Brahmans and Byragis. There were also six institutions for orphans, 3 for Rajput boys and girls and 4 for the support of the

blind, the deaf and lepers. The total number of persons reported to have been aided during the year at all the charitable institutions was 13,002,698 or 1,205,293 more than in the previous year. The average daily number of inmates in the Monegar Choultry was 70.76 as against 60.80 in the previous year and the daily average cost of diet per pauper was As. 4-4 against As. 3-2. The chronic wards which formed part of this institution were taken over by Government as part of the Rāyapuram Hospital, with effect from the 1st April 1919. The balance to the credit of the charity on the 31st March 1920 was Rs. 3,017. The daily average number of in-door paupers in the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry was 9.36 and of out-door paupers 95.58. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 9.82 and 98.42. The daily average cost of diet of an in-door pauper was As. 4-6 and of an out-door pauper As. 1-6 as against As. 3-4 and As. 1-1 in the previous year. The receipts of the Triplicane Langarkhana including an opening balance of Rs. 167-15-6 amounted to Rs. 5,527-15-6. The daily average number of paupers who received help from the institution was 165 or eleven less than in the preceding year.

Monegar
ChoultryThe Raja of
Venkatagiri's
ChoultryTriplicane
Langarkhana

MUHAMMADANS IN THE SERVICE OF GOVERNMENT (1919-20)

283. There were 8,553 Muhammadans in the superior service of Government on the 1st April 1920, or 614 more than in the previous year. The number admitted into the service during the year, excluding those who enlisted as police constables (640), was 47. Nine of these found entry into the Education department and twelve in the clerical ranks of the Registration and Land Revenue departments. Fifteen persons held posts with an annual salary of Rs. 5,000 and above, 39 were in receipt of salaries ranging from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 5,000, 121 from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,500, 267 from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 and 914 from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500. The number earning from Rs. 120 to Rs. 250 rose from 7,057 to 7,170 and 27 drew Rs. 120 and less as against five in the previous year. There were 6,585 Muhammadans employed in the Police department, 481 in Courts of Law, 341 in the Land Revenue, 290 in the Education, 303 in the Forest, 143 in the Registration, and 133 in the Salt departments. Other departments employed less than a hundred each. The percentage of Muhammadans to the total population of the Presidency was only 6.6, but 13.64 per cent of the posts in the superior service were held by them.

R
Vall, 27.4.19
M.S.