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MADRAS
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
1938-39

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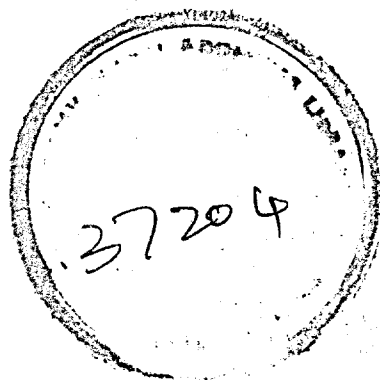
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PREFATORY NOTE

This volume corresponds to the former Part II (the detailed section) of the Presidency Administration Report and deals with the work of the various departments in the official year which last preceded the compilation of the volume. The former Part I (the General Summary) of the Presidency Administration Report dealing with the calendar year 1939 is published separately under the title "Madras in 1939, Outline of the Administration."

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MADRAS ADMINISTRATION REPORT 1938-39

CHAPTER I.—THE EXECUTIVE.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION (1938-39).

His Excellency the Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E., continued to hold office as Governor of the Presidency throughout the year.

The following members of the Council of Ministers continued to hold office throughout the year :—

Sri C. Rajagopalachariar (Public and Finance).

Sri T. Prakasam (Revenue).

Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur (Public Works).

Dr. P. Subbarayan.

Dr. T. S. S. Rajan (Public Health).

Sri V. I. Muniswami Pillai (Agriculture and Rural Development).

Sri V. V. Giri (Industries and Labour).

Sri S. Ramanathan (Administration Reports and Public Information).

Sri B. Gopala Reddi (Local Administration).

The Hon'ble Sri K. Raman Menon, Member of the Council of Ministers in charge of Courts and Prisons died on January 3rd, 1939. His Excellency the Governor appointed the Hon'ble Sri C. J. Varkey as a Member of the Council of Ministers on the 7th January 1939 and he continued to hold office during the rest of the year. On the same day the portfolio for Education was transferred to the Hon'ble Sri C. J. Varkey from the Hon'ble Dr. Subbarayan who as Minister in charge of Law took over the subjects formerly administered by the Hon'ble Sri K. Raman Menon.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S TOURS.

On the 4th August His Excellency journeyed from Ootacamund to Madras where he remained during the fourth session of both Houses of the Madras Legislature, and returned to Ootacamund on the 21st August. While in Madras, he also presided at the Convocation of the University of Madras on the 5th August.

His Excellency paid another short visit to Madras on the 29th and 30th September.

On the 23rd October His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Marjorie Erskine, proceeded on an official tour of the Madura and Trichinopoly Districts.

In the course of his tour of the Madura District, His Excellency visited Madura, Tirumangalam, Kodaikanal, Sholavandan and Dindigul, and received addresses from the citizens of Madura and of Dindigul and deputations from the Muslims of Madura and from the Kallars.

From Dindigul His Excellency proceeded to Trichinopoly where he received an address from the Trichinopoly Municipal Council and a deputation from the Trichinopoly District Agricultural Association, and opened the new staff buildings of the Trichinopoly-Srirangam Electric Supply Corporation on the 29th October. On the 31st October His Excellency received an address from the citizens of Srirangam and Tiruvanaikoil and opened the buildings and garden of the High School at Srirangam.

His Excellency left Trichinopoly for Chidambaram on the night of the 31st October, presided at the Convocation of the Annamalai University at Chidambaram on the morning of the 1st November, and returned to Madras on the afternoon of the same day.

On the invitation of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, His Excellency paid a visit to Calcutta in December 1938, leaving Madras on the 21st December and returning on the 1st January 1939. His Excellency also visited New Delhi via Bombay on the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy in February 1939, leaving Madras on the 10th and returning on the 21st.

On the 31st January His Excellency unveiled the Statue erected at Madras in commemoration of His Majesty King George V.

CHAPTER II.—THE LEGISLATURE.

STRENGTH OF PARTIES.

Council.—The distribution of parties in the Council on the 1st April 1938 was as follows:—

Congress	..	..	..	..	..	27
Justice	..	..	..	..	..	7
Independents	..	..	..	..	..	16
Muslim League	..	..	..	..	..	4
Total	..					54

There was one by-election during the year which did not affect the distribution of parties.

Assembly.—The strength of the parties in the Assembly on the 1st April 1938 was as follows:—

Congress	..	..	..	..	..	159
Justice	..	..	..	..	..	17
Independents	..	..	..	..	..	15
Muslim League	..	..	..	..	..	12
Europeans	..	..	..	..	..	7
Anglo-Indians	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	..					212*

There were fourteen by-elections during the year with a net result of one gain to the Muslim League and one loss to the Justice Party.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

The following Acts were passed during the year and became law:—

- (1) Act VI of 1938 [Madras Tolls and Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act] gives power to the Government to levy tolls where a bridge is constructed or repaired at the expense exclusively of a local body or bodies or partly of a local body or bodies and partly of the Provincial Government to recoup the expenditure actually incurred together with interest.

* Two seats remained vacant on 1st April 1938.

- (2) Act VII of 1938 [Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic (Amendment) Act] makes it an offence to live on the earnings of prostitution and shifts the burden of proof on to the accused if he is shown to be living with, or habitually in the company of a person living in prostitution, or directing her movements. This Act also makes offences under the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1930, cognizable by police officers of and above the rank of Inspector.
- (3) Act VIII of 1938 [Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act] enables the Government to curtail the term of office of the existing members and make the term of the newly elected members commence as soon as possible after their election.
- (4) Act IX of 1938 [Madras Famine Relief Fund (Amendment) Act] enables the amounts to the credit of the Fund not immediately required for expenditure on the relief of famine, to be invested not only in the securities of the Government of India but also in those of the Government of Madras, and charges on the revenues of the Province the payments to be made to the Famine Relief Fund under Section 7 of the Madras Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936.
- (5) Act X of 1938 [Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Act] extends the prohibition of advertisements of liquor to the advertising of medicated wines and the like except in medical journals or in notices and literature circulated exclusively to members of the medical profession.
- (6) Act XI of 1938 [Madras Borstal Schools (Amendment) Act] empowers Honorary Presidency Magistrates sitting singly to pass sentences under the Madras Borstal Schools Act, 1925, and enables a Presidency Magistrate not empowered to pass a sentence under the Act, to submit the proceedings in any case if need be, to the Chief Presidency Magistrate or to some other salaried Presidency Magistrate designated by him with a view to the passing by the latter of a sentence under the Act.
- (7) Act XII of 1938 [Madras Estates Land (Amendment) Act] extends by one year the period allowed to landholders to establish their kudivaram rights in inam villages.
- (8) Act XIII of 1938 (Madras Repealing and Amending Act) repeals those enactments in the Madras Code which were concerned merely with the making of textual alterations in previously existing Acts.
- (9) Act XIV of 1938 [Prisons and Indian Lunacy (Madras Amendment) Act] provides for a prisoner being sent to a hospital or asylum for treatment without the necessity of Government's having to pass special orders in each case under section 401 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.
- (10) Act XV of 1938 [Indian Lunacy (Madras Amendment) Act] enables the Superintendent of an asylum to discharge a lunatic temporarily when discharge is required in the interests of his health and makes it incumbent on the Court to make due allowance for the needs of a lunatic's family when ordering the recovery of the cost of his maintenance from his estate.
- (11) Act XVI of 1938 [Madras Medical Registration (Amendment) Act] makes the Madras Medical Council a predominantly elective body, throws open the presidency of the Council to election after a period of four years, abolishes distinctions between the different classes of registered practitioners and provides for a common register for all practitioners.
- (12) Act XVII of 1938 [Madras Prohibition (Second Amendment) Act] substitutes the system of permits by a system of authorities to persons and institutions for the possession and use of liquor for *bona fide* religious purposes.
- (13) Act XVIII of 1938 [Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act] empowers the Government to make rules to secure the ultimate control over electrical undertakings managed by municipal councils and local boards, to appoint, Municipal Electrical Engineers and Local Board Electrical Engineers and to appoint, if necessary, more than one District Board Engineer or more than one District Panchayat Officer for a district board.
- (14) Act XIX of 1938 (Madras Minor Ports Fund Act) provides that the balance standing on the 31st March 1939 to the credit of the Minor Ports

Fund in excess of twenty lakhs of rupees shall be credited to the revenues of the Province, and it also makes provision for crediting to the Provincial revenues such portion of the balance standing to the credit of the fund in subsequent years as the Government with the approval of the Legislative Assembly may determine.

- ✓ (15) Act XX of 1938 (Malabar Temple Entry Act) authorizes the throwing open of any temple in the Malabar District to Hindus of classes hitherto excluded if there is a majority in favour of allowing such entry among the Hindu voters other than those belonging to excluded classes on the electoral roll of the Madras Legislative Assembly for the general constituency of the revenue taluk (including municipal areas) in which the temple is situated.
- ✓ (16) Act XXI of 1938 (Removal of Civil Disabilities Act) provides that the civil disabilities imposed by social custom and usage on certain classes of Hindus known as Harijans, untouchables, etc., should no longer be recognized by law or otherwise enforced.
- (17) Act I of 1939 [Madras Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Act] amends section 19(1) of the principal Act so as to vest the power to order prosecutions in respect of offences punishable under that Act, in Deputy Tahsildars also.
- (18) Act II of 1939 [Madras Elementary Education (Amendment) Act] abolishes the *ad hoc* body known as the "District Educational Council" in each district and vests the power to grant recognition and aid to schools in departmental officers.
- (19) Act III of 1939 (Madras Public Health Act) makes provision for advancing the public health of the Province of Madras.
- (20) Act IV of 1939 [Madras Prevention of Adulteration (Amendment) Act] amends the proviso to section 19 of the principal Act so as to extend the time within which the warrantor may be prosecuted, to three months from the date on which the proceedings against the vendor were finally disposed of.

- (21) Act V of 1939 (Madras Electricity Duty Act) provides for the levy of a duty on certain sales of electrical energy effected by licensees in the Province of Madras.
- (22) Act VI of 1939 (Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act) provides for the levy of a tax on retail sales of motor spirit in the Province of Madras.
- (23) Act VII of 1939 [Canals and Public Ferries (Amendment) Act] vests the power of levying tolls in the local body itself and provides for the administration of the proceeds by it.

CHAPTER III.—LAND REVENUE AND EXCISE.

LAND REVENUE : SOURCES AND REALIZATION.

[*Fasli* 1347 (1937–1938).]

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The district administration charges excluding village establishments amounted to Rs. 105·50 lakhs. The village service charges including those of the proprietary estates were Rs. 116·95 lakhs. The total charges amounted to Rs. 222·45 lakhs or 27·1 per cent of the total land revenue and cesses collected. This expenditure does not represent merely the cost of collecting the land revenue. The Department performs multifarious duties of which the control and collection of land revenue is only one. The village establishment in particular serves all the departments of the Government.

RYOTWARI HOLDINGS.

Extent.—The total extent of ryotwari holdings during the fasli was 27,595,578 acres and exceeded that of the previous fasli by 22,708 acres. There was an increase in all districts except Nellore, the Nilgiris and Ramnad. The increase was marked in the districts of South Kanara, Anantapur, East Godavari, Chittoor, Malabar, North Arcot, Salem and South Arcot.

The total assessment on holdings rose from Rs. 602·48 lakhs to Rs. 602·88 lakhs. The increase of Rs. 40,916 was shared by all districts.

Cultivation.—The total area cultivated in ryotwari holdings was 20·96 million acres against 20·67 million acres in the previous fasli. There was a net increase of 273,083 acres under dry and of 15,477 acres under wet.

Water-rate and Second-crop Charges.—The revenue derived from these sources rose from Rs. 36·19 lakhs to Rs. 41·26 lakhs. There was a gross increase of Rs. 6·47 lakhs in some districts and a gross decrease of Rs. 1·40 lakhs

in others. The increase was considerable in North Arcot, Chingleput and South Arcot, and was chiefly due to an adequate supply of water received in the irrigation sources. The increase was also due to an extension of wet cultivation in Tanjore under the Cauvery-Mettur Project, in Trichinopoly under the Kattalai High Level Channel and in Guntur under the Kistna West High Level Channel. There was an appreciable decrease in Tinnevely caused by an inadequate supply of water.

Miscellaneous Revenue.—Miscellaneous revenue includes jodi and quit rent on minor inams, water rate and second crop charge on minor inam lands, water rate in estates, penal water rate for irregular irrigation, charges for the occupation of porambokes and lands not assigned. The revenue under these heads fell from Rs. 113·89 lakhs to Rs. 112·73 lakhs. There was an increase of Rs. 3·42 lakhs in some districts and a decrease of Rs. 4·58 lakhs in others resulting in a net decrease of Rs. 1·16 lakhs.

Remission and Suspension.—There was a total remission of Rs. 105·74 lakhs of which Rs. 34·34 lakhs related to season and other fixed remissions and Rs. 71·40 lakhs represented special remissions. There was an increase of Rs. 4·78 lakhs under season and other fixed remissions. The increase was marked in Bellary (Rs. 4·52 lakhs), Anantapur (Rs. 3·77 lakhs), and Kurnool (Rs. 1·73 lakhs) and was due to adverse seasonal conditions. Special remissions took the following forms: cancellation of percentage enhancements imposed at resettlement on dry, wet and garden lands in certain tracts resettled in recent years; a remission of 2 annas in the rupee of the wet assesment in the remaining areas of the province; a temporary reduction of water cess from Rs. 6–4–0 to Rs. 5–12–0 an acre for a first crop with corresponding reductions for other crops in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, and Kistna and in the deltaic tracts of the Guntur district. Owing to adverse seasonal conditions, remission of dry assessment was granted to the extent of Rs. 13·45 lakhs in parts of the districts of Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool.

SOURCES AND COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE.

The sources of land revenue are peshkash or revenue from permanently settled estates, shrotriyam jodi or quit rent levied on inam villages, assessment including

water-rate on lands held under ryotwari tenure and miscellaneous revenue. The current demand under land revenue and cesses was Rs. 904.11 lakhs of which 89.6 (92.4) per cent was collected within the fasli, 8.2 (6.4) per cent written off the accounts and 0.7 (0.03) per cent suspended or postponed. The percentage of collections to the collectable demand was therefore 98.4. The balance outstanding at the end of the fasli including both arrears and current was Rs. 23.62 lakhs against Rs. 22.39 lakhs in the previous fasli. The following table shows the current demand under the several heads for faslis 1346 and 1347 :—

	Fasli 1346.	Fasli 1347.	Increase + or decrease—.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Demand.</i> —(For the fasli)—			
(1) Peshkash	46,81,840	46,79,514	—2,326
(2) Cesses on permanently settled estates.	21,07,727	21,19,706	+11,979
(3) Shrotriyam jodi ..	7,34,802	7,36,508	+1,706
(4) Cesses on whole inam villages.	7,37,770	6,92,729	—45,041
(5) Ryotwari and miscellaneous.	7,18,86,414	7,31,36,515	+12,50,101
(6) Cesses on ryotwari and miscellaneous.	89,11,997	90,45,822	+1,33,825
Total Demand	8,90,60,550	9,04,10,794	+13,50,244
Collected	8,22,72,247	8,10,35,675	—12,36,572
Written off	56,92,423	74,40,532	+17,48,109
Collection postponed or suspended.	28,554	6,28,824	+6,00,270
Balance at the end of the fasli (including balance from previous faslis).	22,38,989	23,61,826	+1,22,837

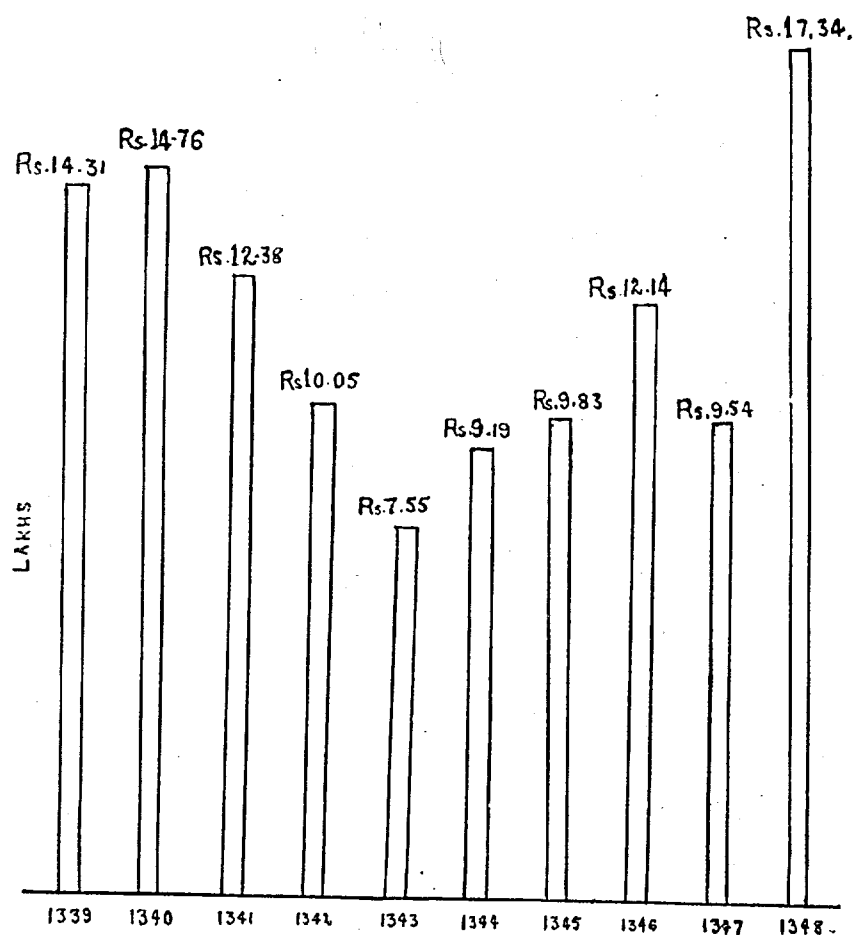
Coercive Processes.—The following statement shows the number of coercive processes of each kind issued during the last four faslis :—

Coercive processes.	Faslis.			
	1344.	1345.	1346.	1347.
Demand notices	1,527,296	1,382,465	1,157,992	1,323,452
Distrain or attachment notices.	135,479	125,473	95,659	103,984
Sale notices... ..	96,347	94,826	70,595	80,905
Sale (number of defaulters).	13,414	13,588	11,839	10,089

There was an increase in the number of all kinds of processes, but the number of defaulters whose properties

LOANS SANCTIONED UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS LOANS ACTS.

(FASLIS 1339-48.)



(personal or real) were sold decreased by over 14 per cent and represented 0.16 per cent of the total number of holdings. The number of sales was 12.47 (16.77) per cent of the total number of sale notices issued. The percentage of cases of attachment to the total number of demand notices fell from 10.07 to 9.45. Out of 125,054 defaulters whose properties were attached 35.30 per cent paid the arrears before sale notices were issued. The number of notices of sale was large in Tanjore (20,954), South Arcot (17,601) and Malabar (17,910). Immovable property estimated to be worth Rs. 5.32 lakhs was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 1.21 lakhs and Rs. 1.54 lakhs was realized. The extent of dry land sold fell from 6,969 acres to 5,513 acres and of wet land from 3,546 acres to 2,473 acres. The area of dry land bought in by Government for want of bidders decreased from 8,173 acres to 4,611 acres and that of wet land from 2,438 acres to 2,415 acres. The total area of land sold was 15,012 acres against the total holdings of 27,595,578 acres or one acre in every 1,838 acres. The price of land sold to private individuals bore a lower ratio to the assessment than in the previous year, being 3-9/10 against 6-1/7 for dry lands and 3-1/6 against 8-5/11 for wet lands.

LOANS AND ADVANCES.

The advances made under the Land Improvement Loans and the Agriculturists Loans Acts fell from Rs. 12.14 lakhs to Rs. 9.54 lakhs. The difference was the net result of an increase in 15 districts and a decrease in 9 districts. The amount advanced under the Agriculturists Loans (Madras Amendment) Act, 1935, for the relief of indebtedness was Rs. 7.41 lakhs. The amount of principal and interest repayable under the Land Improvement Loans and the Agriculturists Loans Acts (including the outstanding balance) was Rs. 15.13 lakhs of which Rs. 13.21 lakhs or 87 per cent was collected. This sum included Rs. 11,316 realized by the sale of movable property and Rs. 12,418 by the sale of immovable property. A sum of Rs. 6,950 was written off and the balance outstanding was Rs. 1.92 lakhs. The total amount of principal and interest repayable under the Amendment Act was Rs. 1.33 lakhs of which Rs. 1.30 lakhs were collected.

SURVEY.

PARTIES.

As in the previous year, two survey parties, with headquarters at Salem and Nellore, were at work in eighteen districts.

OPERATION.

The total outturn was 116.79 square miles of resurvey, 88.62 linear miles of street survey, 98.16 linear miles of road survey and 30.42 linear miles of boundary survey. The two parties also cleared the arrears of stone maintenance in an area of 877 square miles.

Ryotwari Areas.—Initial cadastral survey was made of scattered areas in six districts. The cadastral survey of military lands in the old Bellary cantonment area, the resurvey of subdivisions irrigated by the Uyyalakalava channel in Nellore and Potteripalem and the splitting up of fields above the 800 feet contour line in the villages of the Omalur taluk affected by the Stanley Reservoir were completed.

Estates.—The survey of lands under the Vempadu channel Project and the Kistna East Bank Canal scheme was completed. Other items of work included demarcation of the boundary between Bayyavaram, Kasimkota estate and Anakapalle taluk, and the survey of Mullipatti, Harur taluk, and Inam Tiruppani Chettikulam in Srivaikuntam taluk, Tinnevely district.

Town and Panchayat Surveys.—The survey of extensions in Vellore Municipality and of streets in the Villupuram, Saidapet and Tadpatri Municipalities was completed. A start was made in the survey of the Karur Municipal extension. Street surveys were conducted in five panchayat areas. Among miscellaneous items the verification of the Coimbatore-Travancore boundary was completed and it was ratified by both the Governments. Work was commenced on the survey of the Cuddapah-Anantapur district boundary.

CENTRAL SURVEY OFFICE.

Village maps relating to an area of 844 square miles of land were printed or reprinted. District and taluk maps, the Presidency Road Map and the map of main trunk

roads from Madras City, town survey, ward and street survey maps were also printed. The value of departmental maps published was Rs. 77,113. The amount realized by sales to the public was Rs. 7,778.

FINANCE.

The total expenditure on survey was Rs. 4,57,967 of which Rs. 4,12,649 was debitable to the Government, Rs. 2,784 to estates and the rest to local bodies. The expenditure on the Central Survey Office amounted to Rs. 2,27,673.

SETTLEMENT.

PARTIES.

The single settlement party at work during the year was disbanded on the 1st September 1938 and the pending scheme report files were transferred to the Collectors of the districts concerned to enable them to attend to the items of settlement work left over by the party.

OPERATIONS.

The scheme report for the initial settlement of the 103 Agency villages of the Palkonda taluk was published, representations were received and the final proposals were under consideration. The manuscript settlement records of 78 villages in the Vizagapatam district and 113 villages in the East Godavari District were sent for printing. The orders of the Government on the proposals for the settlement of the resumed whole inam village, Masjid Gollahalli of the Krishnagiri taluk and for the resettlement of the northern taluks of the Salem district, the Tiruppattur taluk of the North Arcot district excluding the four villages on the Javadi Hills, and the hill village of Kilvarai in the Salem district were received.

RECORD OF RIGHTS.

Work connected with Record of Rights and the settlement of rents was in progress in three districts.

REVENUE RECORDS AND REGISTRATION.

TRANSFER OF REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS.

The average percentage of applications for the transfer of registry disposed of was 91. The percentage of rejections to the total number of cases disposed of ranged from nil in Chittoor and Bellary to 8 per cent in the Nilgiris. The scheme for the maintenance of special registers which is designed to keep the revenue registers corrected in accordance with the facts of enjoyment was in operation throughout the Presidency. 57,364 cases of wrong registry were detected by Revenue Inspectors and 266,725 by village officers.

MAINTENANCE.

Regular maintenance work, which includes the repair and renewal of survey marks and the survey and mapping of new survey fields and of subdivisions in old ones, was in progress throughout the ryotwari areas of the Presidency, except in a few villages in the Salem and Malabar districts which were unsurveyed or were recently resurveyed. The experimental scheme for the reduction in the number of maintainable stones in areas surveyed on the system of simple triangles was extended to the Cuddapah, Bellary and Madura districts and the Karur taluk of the Trichinopoly district.

SURVEY MARKS.

Ryotwari Areas.—There were 30·74 million survey marks in the ryotwari areas of the Presidency of which 19·28 million were to be inspected in the year; 18·20 million were actually inspected by karnams, while 5·39 million were over checked by Revenue Inspectors and 0·37 million by Tahsildars. The number of stones requiring renewal or repair was 550,803 or 3·02 per cent of those inspected. Including the existing balance, the total number was 1,487,975, of which 385,875 were attended to by the Revenue staff and 150,814 by the ryots leaving a balance of 932,501, representing a decrease of 4,671 as compared with the previous year's balance.

Zamindari Areas.—The total number of survey marks in Zamindari areas was 1·11 million, of which 1·04 million had to be inspected and 0·88 million was inspected by

karnams during the year. Revenue Inspectors over-checked 150,596 and Tahsildars 26,169. 31,394 marks were found to require renewal or repair and including the existing balance the total number was 82,887. Of these, the staff attended to 21,136 and the ryots to 5,880 leaving a balance of 55,897 or 4,404 more than the previous year.

Subdivisions.—The number of subdivisions sanctioned fell by 31,367 to 127,228. The balance remaining for checkmeasurement at the end of the year was 25,533 (26,248). The arrears of subdivision to be mapped at the end of the year were 76,705 as against 73,924 in the previous year.

Special Operations.—Considerable extents of waste blocks, disafforested areas, railway lands, roads, fuel coupes, mining blocks and lands acquired under the Land Acquisition Act were surveyed by District Deputy Surveyors or special staff in several districts. In Bellary, a special staff investigated and rectified 657 survey errors.

TRAINING.

Special courses were held for training 9 Assistant Collectors in survey in the Chingleput district and 6 Co-operative Sub-Registrars in the South Arcot district. Inspecting Tahsildars held schools in 15 districts at which 349 candidates were trained in the survey duties of Revenue Inspectors. Seventy schools for the training of karnams were held for a period of six weeks in all the districts except Madras. Of 1,615 persons trained 898 were private candidates. The work done at these schools helped to reduce the arrears of stone maintenance. Six candidates were trained in the use of the circumferencer and in traverse computation at a school held in the Nilgiri district.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL STATIONS.

The condition of the Great Trigonometrical Stations and Bench Marks was generally satisfactory. Necessary repairs were carried out to a number of stations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The equipment of all the karnams in 19 districts (excluding Madras) and of most of the karnams in the

Nellore, Kurnool, Anantapur, Ramnad and South Kanara districts was inspected by Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildars.

REVENUE AND RENT PAYING CLASSES.

The principal revenue paying classes are the zamindars, inamdars and ryotwari holders, the last class paying the bulk of the land revenue. The rent paying classes are the tenants of the above. The relation between ryotwari landholders and their tenants is not controlled by statute except in the case of Malabar where the Malabar Tenancy Act is in force. The relations between zamindars and inamdars and their tenants are governed by the provisions of the Madras Estates Land Act.

The two Acts affecting the general condition of the revenue and rent paying classes which were introduced in the year 1937-38, viz., the Agriculturists Relief Act and the Prohibition Act, continued in force. The provisions of the former Act relating to the cancellation of old arrears of rent benefited such of the rent paying classes in proprietary areas and in Malabar as were able to take advantage of the concessions. The Prohibition Act which in the previous year had applied only to the Salem district was extended to the districts of Chittoor and Cuddapah on the 1st October 1938. The effect of this Act in all the districts in which it is in operation is to improve the economic condition of that part of the population that was previously addicted to drink.

The number of suits under the Estates Land Act filed in fasli 1348 more than doubled while there was a fall in the number of applications. The increase in the number of suits is attributed to the Agriculturists Relief Act. The decrease in the number of applications is ascribed to the reluctance of landholders to resort to the expensive and elaborate procedure for the sale of ryots' holdings. The time for lodging applications under section 185-A(1) of the Act was extended to 31st October 1939. It cannot yet be said therefore whether the new Act has helped to confer occupancy rights on the tenants of inamdars. There was no general tendency on the part of ryots to alienate their lands to non-cultivating classes.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

Nil.

WARDS' ESTATES.

(*Court of Wards.*)

ESTATES UNDER MANAGEMENT.

There were twelve estates under the Court's management at the beginning of fasli 1347. The Poravipalayam and Arni estates were handed over to their proprietors during the fasli. Two more estates came under the Court's management, thus leaving the total number unchanged at the end of fasli 1347.

Cultivation and holdings.—The percentage of cultivation to holdings in all the estates was 85 (88·3). The percentages were above 70 in 7 estates and below 70 in Mandasa (67·7), Pappanad (66), Marungapuri (66) and Singampatti (58).

FINANCE.

Demand.—The gross demand of all the estates in the fasli amounted to Rs. 48·08 lakhs, and the net demand to Rs. 47·80 lakhs, the remission under all the heads being Rs. 0·28 lakh. The increase in the gross demand of the fasli was largely due to the inclusion of the figures relating to the joint family property in the Vizianagram estate. Among the estates that were under the Court's management both in faslis 1346 and 1347 there was an increase of Rs. 2·76 lakhs in the net demand of fasli 1347 which is the net result of increases in 7 estates and decreases in the remaining 3 estates.

Collection—Current demand.—Out of the net demand of Rs. 47·80 lakhs, Rs. 28·86 lakhs were collected and Rs. 0·08 lakh written off. Excluding the subsequent collections and remissions and the amount recommended to be written off after the close of the fasli, the net recoverable balance on the 1st October 1938 was Rs. 16·16 lakhs, or 33·8 per cent of the demand. The balance was above 10 per cent in 7 estates, Mandasa, Vizianagram, Kurupam, Pappanad, Kudapalli, Ramnad and Singampatti.

Collection—Arrear demand.—The arrear demand was Rs. 49·78 lakhs at the beginning of the fasli and Rs. 37·81 lakhs at its close. The arrear balance was nil in Kadambur, Rs. 2,494 in Kudapalli, Rs. 3,391 in Bagalur and Rs. 4,427 in Singampatti. The arrears were large in

Vizianagram, Mandasa, Kurupam, South Valluru Part I, Pappanad, Marungapuri and Ramnad. In Marungapuri and Ramnad the bulk of the arrears fell due before the estates came under the management of the Court of Wards.

Financial Condition.—The aggregate cash balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 11·96 lakhs; the total cash receipts were Rs. 50·37 lakhs, the total cash expenditure Rs. 56·37 lakhs, and the cash balance at the close of the fasli Rs. 5·96 lakhs. Including Government promissory notes, other securities and fixed deposits of the total value of Rs. 0·75 lakh, and the estimated value of grain at the end of the fasli, the aggregate closing balance at the credit of the estates was Rs. 8·36 lakhs. The closing balance was over Rs. 5 lakhs in Ramnad and over Rs. 1·5 lakhs in Vizianagram.

Establishment Charges.—The average percentage of the establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts rose from 17·3 to 21·3. It exceeded 20 per cent in Kurupam and Ramnad, which are unsurveyed, Mandasa and Pappanad.

DEBTS.

Debts due to the Estates.—The debts due to the estates at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 31·69 lakhs. Including the debts newly brought to account, Rs. 0·08 lakh, and interest and costs, Rs. 0·04 lakh, the aggregate amount due was Rs. 31·81 lakhs. Of this Rs. 2·64 lakhs were collected and Rs. 0·09 lakh written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 29·08 lakhs. The outstanding balances were large in Vizianagram (Rs. 19·89 lakhs), South Valluru Part I (Rs. 6·67 lakhs), Pappanad (Rs. 1·39 lakhs), and Ramnad (Rs. 0·70 lakh). The debts due to the Kurupam estate were covered by instalment bonds and decrees. The determination and settlement of debts in the Ramnad estate was in progress.

Debts due by the Estates.—The liabilities of the estates including new debts, interest, and costs amounted to Rs. 90·93 lakhs of which Rs. 19·70 lakhs were repaid and Rs. 0·13 lakh written off leaving a balance of Rs. 71·10 lakhs at the end of the fasli. Marungapuri and Kadambur had no debts. The debt exceeded a lakh in Mandasa and

Singampatti and was over Rs. 35 lakhs in Vizianagram and Rs. 30 lakhs in Ramnad.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES.

The provisions of section 45 of the Madras Court of Wards Act continued to be in force in the estates of Mandasa, Kurupam, South Valluru Part I, Ramnad, Singampatti and Bagalur. The Ramnad estate was the most heavily encumbered, the figures for it being, liabilities Rs. 31·90 lakhs, repaid, Rs. 1·04 lakhs and struck off, Rs. 0·11 lakh. The liabilities of the remaining estates amounted to Rs. 5·84 lakhs, of which Rs. 1·75 lakhs were repaid and Rs. 0·01 lakh struck off.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Stud bulls maintained at various centres in the Vizianagram estate were made use of by the ryots of neighbouring villages for improving the breed of their cattle. Four Agricultural farms were maintained in that estate.

MARAMAT WORKS.

The maramat expenditure amounted to Rs. 7·63 lakhs or 13·9 per cent of the total ordinary charges of Rs. 54·65 lakhs.

EDUCATION OF WARDS.

The wards of school-going age studied mostly in local schools and colleges. The Vizianagram ward and his brother continued their studies in the St. Aloysius European High School, Vizagapatam. The Kurupam wards continued their studies in the Rajkumar College, Raipur. The Bagalur Poligar's son was promoted to the second year University Class. The South Valluru ward studied in the Sixth Form. The Pappanad ward was admitted in the First Form in St. Anthony's High School, Tanjore.

The health and conduct of all the wards were generally satisfactory.

INSTITUTIONS ATTACHED TO THE ESTATES.

Religious and charitable institutions were run in Mandasa, Vizianagram, Kurupam, Kudapalli, Marungapuri, Ramnad and Singampatti. Their administration was satisfactory and their financial condition generally good. The Vizianagram estate maintained a first grade Arts College, a High School, a Sanskrit college, a Music college, the Maharaja's Hospital with a leprosy clinic, a Gosha hospital and a Veterinary hospital. The Ramnad estate maintained the Raja's High School, Ramnad. Four schools and a dispensary were maintained by the Mandasa estate.

FIELD SURVEY WORK.

A Special Revenue Inspector appointed for maintenance work in the South Valluru Part I estate attended to the maintenance in the Koppaka Tana villages. The Kurupam estate, which is unsurveyed, cannot spare funds for a survey. The Marungapuri estate was surveyed under Act XXVIII of 1861 and it cannot afford a resurvey.

FORESTS.

The forests in the Vizianagram estate were worked in accordance with the rules framed under sections 26 and 32 of the Madras Forest Act and those in Kurupam and Marungapuri in accordance with the rules under section 26 of the Act. The forests in Kurupam estate were divided into reserves and unreserves. The Agency and the Plains forests of the Mandasa estate were worked departmentally by the Manager at the request of the Orissa Court of Wards. The Vizianagram estate has extensive forests covering an area of 400 square miles, of which 231.5 square miles are governed by the provisions of the Madras Forest Act. A Government Forest Ranger appointed as Forest Superintendent took steps to reorganize the forest establishment. Singampatti has forests covering an area of 87.65 square miles. The working plan drawn up by the Special Officer was brought into operation on 1st April 1938 and the District Forest Officer assumed control of the forests.

INAM ALIENATIONS.

In Kurupam three grants were resumed and fully assessed. In the case of one grant in Ramnad estate orders

were passed sanctioning separate registry and apportionment of peshkash.

GENERAL.

The general economic situation continued to affect the finances of the estates and the well-being and prosperity of the ryots. The financial stability of the estates was however maintained; the cost of administration was reduced, and progress was made in the repayment of debts. There was an increase of Rs. 13,053 in the value of Government securities.

EXCISE AND OPIUM.

GENERAL.

During the year 1938-39 there was a decrease in the consumption of country spirits, opium, hemp drugs, foreign liquor and toddy, mainly due to the extension of prohibition to the districts of Chittoor and Cuddapah from 1st October 1938, economic depression and famine. Illicit distillation continued to be rife in some parts despite the efforts of the local staff and the deterrent punishments awarded by the Magistracy.

There was no stock of cashew arrack for sale in the South Kanara district in the year. The system of sale of molasses arrack in sealed bottles in Mangalore town was continued during the year.

The experiment of closing arrack shops in toddy drinking areas continued to be in force in the Shiyali and Thiruthuraipundi taluks of the Tanjore district and the Tiruvadanai and Paramakudi taluks of the Ramnad district. No grave crime was noticed in these areas.

The orders prohibiting the sale of liquor of any kind to members of the hill tribes in the Nilgiris, except on a medical certificate, continued to be in force during the year.

The abkari and opium revenues of the villages of Anjengo and Tangasserri continued to be administered by the Madras Government.

The Excise Licensing Boards and Excise Advisory Committees continued to function during the year.

TODDY.

There was no change in the rates of tree-tax for the year 1938-39. There was no change in the limit of private possession of toddy. During the first ten months of the toddy lease 1938-39, 822,281 coconut trees, 559,597 palmyras, 590,317 dates and 2,888 sagos were licensed for tapping. The total in terms of coconut trees fell from 1,694,720 to 1,594,666. The number of shops sold for the toddy lease was 9,254 (9,865). There was a fall in the total revenue from toddy during the official year from Rs. 2,13,37,682 to Rs. 1,99,13,567.

In order to minimise the admixture of fermented toddy with sweet toddy and to safeguard revenue a special scheme was introduced from 1st October 1937 for the working of toddy shops in Tinnevely district and in parts of the Ramnad district. Under this scheme, shops were sold subject to the condition that renters should pay, in addition to rentals, a fixed amount of tree-tax at the prescribed rate on 125 per cent of the average number of palmyras marked for the shops in the previous five normal years. The renters were allowed to mark, in addition, up to 75 per cent of the average number of palmyras free of tree-tax. This scheme worked satisfactorily during the year.

Agency Tracts.—During the year the tree-tax system was in force in 13 villages of the Gudem taluk and in 26 villages of the Golconda taluk of the Vizagapatam Agency. In the East Godavari Agency, it was in force in the whole of the Polavaram taluk, 121 villages of Chodavaram, 147 villages of Yellavaram, 45 villages of Bhadrachalam and 16 villages of Nugur Taluk.

Sweet juice.—The sweet juice rules were in force in the East Godavari (ordinary areas and the tree-tax areas of the Agency) and West Godavari districts, in the Repalle and Bapatla taluks of the Guntur district and in the Kavali, Atmakur, Nellore and Kovur taluks of the Nellore district. In the rest of the Province, tapping for sweet juice was not under control.

Trees tapped in British Territory for Indian States and vice versa.—The arrangements for the tapping of trees in Mysore State for shops in Salem, Cuddapah and Chittoor districts and vice versa were terminated on the introduction of Prohibition.

Offences.—There was a fall in the number of cases of illicit manufacture of toddy reported during the year from 6,272 to 5,808.

ARRACK.

There was no change in the areas for the contract supply of arrack during the year except in the Chittoor and Cuddapah districts.

On the introduction of Prohibition in the Chittoor and Cuddapah districts from 1st October 1938, the contract for the supply of arrack to those districts held by Messrs. Parry & Co., was terminated. The distillery at Renigunta in the Chittoor district was closed and a new distillery was opened at Vyāsarpadi to supply Madras City and Saidapet taluk.

The following licence fees which were introduced from 1st April 1937 were continued during the year :—

- (1) A fee for the arrack supply contract licence of 3 pies per bulk gallon of arrack to be collected quarterly in arrears on every gallon issued from the distillery or warehouse to depots and shops.
- (2) A fee of Rs. 50 per annum for each warehouse licence.
- (3) A fee of Rs. 15 per annum for each depot licence.

The rates of duty on arrack continued to be Rs. 8 per proof gallon in 8 districts and Rs. 6-8-0 per proof gallon in the remaining districts except in special tracts. The issue strength of arrack continued to be 35° U.P. throughout the Presidency except in the Agency tracts where it was 60° U.P. and in the British enclave villages of Anjengo and Tangasserri where it was 25° U.P. The issue strength of ippa arrack for sale in the Chicacole circle of the Vizagapatam district was fixed at 60° U.P. There was no change in the limits of private possession of arrack without a licence. The number of shops licensed for the retail vend of country spirits in the areas under the Contract Distillery System was 5,511 (5,879). The consumption of country spirits decreased from 1,095,127 proof gallons to 1,004,492 proof gallons. The total revenue derived from country spirits fell to Rs. 116.85 (128.34) lakhs.

Agency Tracts.—There was no change in the system in which liquor was supplied in the Agency tracts. In the

Vizagapatam Agency, the Central Distillery System was in force in the Gummalakshmipuram range in Parvatipur taluk. Eight shops were working under this system and they were supplied with mohwa arrack of 60° U.P. by the Vizagapatam Sugars and Refinery, Ltd., through a depot at Elwinpeta. Under the outstill system which is in force in certain parts of the Agency tracts of the Vizagapatam district, six combined shops and still licences were granted. In the Nugur and Bhadrachalam taluks of the East Godavari Agency the Central Distillery System continued. The total consumption in all the areas under the Central Distillery System was 86,479 gallons of 60° U.P. ippa arrack.

The number of cases of illicit distillation and cognate offences reported fell to 2,607 (3,880).

FOREIGN LIQUOR.

The rates of duty on Indian-made 'foreign spirits,' Indian-made rectified spirits, coconut toddy arrack, imported spirits and beer brewed in India remained unaltered. On imported beer, the standard rate of Re. 1-2-0 per gallon and the preferential rate of 14 annas per gallon introduced in consequence of the Indian Tariff (Ottawa Trade Agreement) Amendment Act, 1932, continued during the year. There was no change in the number of licences granted for the sale of foreign liquor for consumption on licensed premises (22). The number of beer shop licences granted fell from 30 to 28 and those for the retail sale of foreign liquor for consumption off the premises from 218 to 214. There was a decrease in consumption under wines, spirits and beer and a slight increase under denatured spirits.

Denatured Spirits and Methyl Alcohol.—The rate of licence fee of 10 annas per gallon on denatured spirits and methyl alcohol remained unaltered.

Spirituous Preparations.—The rates of duty on spirit contained in medicinal preparations and in culinary, aerated water or flavouring essences, extracts, colourings, perfumes and toilet preparations manufactured in bond in this Province or manufactured elsewhere in India and imported into this Province by land or under bond by sea remained unaltered at Rs. 10 and Rs. 17-8-0 per proof gallon respectively.

CHAPTER IV.—FINANCE.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

The following statements give the figures for the past two years of provincial revenue and expenditure including the capital expenditure on Irrigation Works, Electric Schemes and Civil Works outside the Revenue Account :—

1-A.—Statement of Revenue and Receipts of the Government of Madras.

Heads of Account.	1937-38.	1938-39.
	RS.	RS.
Revenue Heads—		
V. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	18,75,000	22,50,000
VII. Land Revenue	4,95,89,950	5,13,37,332
VIII. Provincial Excise	4,03,07,316	3,72,23,062
IX. Stamps	1,92,69,167	1,73,37,419
X. Forest	50,45,597	45,63,360
XI. Registration	33,29,070	32,69,712
XII. Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts	53,95,207	81,22,315
XIII. Other Taxes and Duties	2,87,397	3,18,556
XVII. Irrigation, etc., works for which Capital Accounts are kept.	1,01,78,818	96,17,765
XVIII. Irrigation, etc., works for which no Capital Accounts are kept.	82,97,153	61,13,523
XX. Interest	19,53,673	19,73,344
XXI. Administration of Justice	15,71,015	15,38,868
XXII. Jails and Convict Settlements	6,20,139	5,98,325
XXIII. Police	6,39,921	5,66,133
XXIV. Ports and Pilotage	..	44,66,824
XXVI. Education	8,02,767	8,34,657
XXVII. Medical	10,97,578	10,24,561
XXVIII. Public Health	3,01,580	2,59,373
XXIX. Agriculture	3,54,100	3,12,081
XXX. Veterinary	78,754	1,02,406
XXXI. Co-operation	3,95,641	4,17,673
XXXII. Industries	16,94,635	18,84,869
XXXIV. Broadcasting	2,977	47,463
XXXVI. Miscellaneous Departments	7,05,838	7,61,498
XXXIX. Civil Works	23,63,242	25,11,869
XL. Receipts from Electric Schemes	17,53,063	17,69,599
XLIV. Receipts in aid of Superannuation	2,57,572	2,88,238
XLV. Stationery and Printing	4,24,406	3,95,810
XLVI. Miscellaneous	14,63,956	14,10,494
L. Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	..	27,361
Total, Revenue Heads	16,00,61,532	16,13,44,520
Total, Carried Over	16,00,61,532	16,13,44,520

1-A.—Statement of Revenue and Receipts of the Government of Madras—cont.

Hheads of Account.	1937-38. RS.	1938-39. RS.
Total, Brought Forward ..	16,00,61,532	16,13,44,520
Debt, Deposit and Remittance Heads—		
Permanent Debt	1,64,02,900	1,51,20,300
Floating Debt		7,17,00,000
State Provident Funds	67,93,914	67,24,912
Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Government	19,004	19,134
Commercial Concerns.		
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	4,37,749	5,13,077
Famine Relief Fund	2,34,120	24,82,636
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity	4,09,017	6,43,989
Special Reserve Fund—Electricity	1,63,607	2,57,596
Fund for the Development of Rural Water-supply	18,00,000	
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses	1,45,019	1,48,971
General Police Fund	41,682	29,969
Deposits of Local Funds	8,16,02,805	8,42,31,433
Departmental and Judicial Deposits—		
Civil Deposits	6,54,86,546	6,22,08,352
Other Accounts	9,24,907	4,60,668
Advances Repayable	33,60,756	33,86,808
Permanent Advances	36,883	14,695
Accounts with Foreign Governments and Indian States.	2,37,886	
Accounts with the Government of Burma	3,24,703	3,08,530
Accounts with the Reserve Bank	73,145	1,33,220
Suspense Accounts	2,25,63,596	4,02,52,217
Cheques and Bills	2,23,99,523	2,93,12,893
Departmental and Similar Accounts	10,496	1,23,662
Miscellaneous Government Account	4,560	75,105
Loans to Municipalities, Port Funds, etc.	32,76,403	51,94,834
Loans to Government Servants	1,53,331	1,50,378
Cash Remittances and Adjustments between Officers rendering Accounts to the same Accountant-General.	23,21,33,346	23,00,27,312
Remittances by Bills	66,35,545	64,56,239
Adjusting Account between Central and Provincial Governments.	12,28,83,712	8,73,31,426
Inter-Provincial Suspense Account	7,17,997	9,47,651
Total, Debt, Deposits, and Remittance Heads ..	58,92,88,152	64,82,62,805
Grand Total, Receipts ..	74,93,49,684	80,96,07,325

1-B.—Statement of Expenditure of the Government of Madras.

Hheads of Account.	1937-38. RS.	1938-39. RS.
Expenditure on Revenue Account—		
7 Land Revenue	26,30,661	25,36,108
8 Provincial Excise	33,63,253	32,13,098
9 Stamps	5,54,698	4,72,108
10 Forest	41,17,563	40,17,407
11 Registration	29,18,508	29,12,827
12 Charges on Account of Motor Vehicles Acts	44,12,094	75,08,397
13 Other Taxes and Duties	1,640	63,638
17 Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept	84,30,813	87,59,510
18 Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues.	43,73,626	39,03,722
19 Construction of Irrigation, etc., works financed from Ordinary Revenues.	3,59,784	1,24,969
22 Interest on Debt and Other Obligations	48,44,483	49,00,303
23 Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	4,37,749	5,13,077
25 General Administration	2,76,54,851	2,75,96,246
27 Administration of Justice	93,50,527	90,03,387
28 Jails and Convict Settlements	23,39,820	23,22,278
29 Police	1,60,39,756	1,60,96,067
36 Scientific Departments	89,449	95,725
37 Education	2,57,95,526	2,61,93,037
38 Medical	94,69,950	98,13,733
39 Public Health	44,07,446	28,57,401
40 Agriculture	22,36,769	20,61,850
41 Veterinary	11,11,947	12,85,294
42 Co-operation	13,38,256	13,81,632
43 Industries	25,45,412	27,53,963
45 Broadcasting	114	56,485
47 Miscellaneous Departments	21,01,950	21,33,327
50 Civil Works	1,24,12,835	1,19,70,519
51 Interest on Capital Outlay on Electric Schemes	14,03,133	18,91,859
54 Famine	3,49,789	16,03,542
55 Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	91,72,293	97,11,874
56 Stationery and Printing	22,30,569	27,06,626
57 Miscellaneous	4,45,137	4,38,072
55a Commutation of Pensions Financed from Ordinary Revenues.	10,09,147	
Total, Expenditure on Revenue Account ..	15,82,95,601	16,09,71,975

The possession by any person of perfumes and toilet preparations prepared with methyl alcohol was prohibited by the Government during the year.

Gallone Fees.—The scheme for the levy of a fee on the volume of retail sales of foreign liquor continued. The total amount of fixed fees and gallone fees for 1938-39 amounted to Rs. 3,47,612 against Rs. 3,92,608 for 1937-38. The total revenue derived from foreign liquor decreased from Rs. 15,23,153 to Rs. 14,08,267.

DRUGS.

The hemp plant was cultivated at Bhimavaram near Nandyal in Kurnool district and at Santaravur in Guntur district. The areas brought under cultivation at Bhimavaram and Santaravur were 123 acres and 184 acres 44 cents respectively. The outturn at Bhimavaram was 131 maunds and 9 seers of ganja and 25 maunds of bhang. The outturn at Santaravur was 899 maunds 10 seers and 52 tolas of ganja and 66 maunds and 20 seers of bhang. As the yield of ganja was inadequate and as the ganja turned out at the two centres was found to be generally good, no grading was done and all the ganja manufactured was taken into store.

Botanical Investigation.—For some time past, no scientific research work of any real importance had been done by the Botanist, and his investigations were confined to improving cultural methods. As ganja cultivation serves only a limited purpose and as cultivation is done on more or less well established lines worked out in practice over a series of years, the Government decided that there was no need for any further botanical investigation, and the special staff was disbanded.

Duty.—The rates of duty on ganja and bhang continued to be Rs. 27-8-0 and Rs. 12-8-0 per seer respectively. The limits of private possession remained unaltered. The consumption of ganja and bhang showed a small decrease from 36,563 seers to 35,677 seers. The total revenue derived from hemp drugs fell from Rs. 16.96 lakhs to Rs. 15.82 lakhs. The number of cases of illicit cultivation of the hemp plant detected during the year rose from 21 to 58. The number of cases of smuggling dropped appreciably from 41 to 6.

Cocaine.—The transactions in cocaine and its preparations were conducted under M. 1 and M. 2 licences. The total sales amounted to 3 lbs. 4 ozs. 5 grs. (2 lbs. 9 ozs. 138 grs.).

OPIUM.

The issue price of opium continued to be Rs. 85 per seer during the year. The limit of private possession also continued to be one tola in the ordinary tracts, half a tola in the British enclave villages of Anjengo and Tangasseri and two tolas in the Agency tracts of the Vizagapatam and East Godavari districts. The number of shops sold was 486 (486). The revenue derived from opium fell from Rs. 27.76 lakhs to Rs. 25.77 lakhs, of which Rs. 6.89 (Rs. 7.53) lakhs represented shop rentals. The number of persons convicted under the Opium Act was 85 (97).

PROHIBITION.

Prohibition was extended from 1st October 1938 to the districts of Cuddapah and Chittoor. As in the Salem district the working of the Prohibition Act in Chittoor and Cuddapah districts was entrusted to the Police Department and the Board of Revenue was entrusted with the control of the administration of the provisions of the Act.

STAMPS (1938-39).

The total net receipts from the sale of stamps fell by Rs. 19.32 lakhs to Rs. 173.37 lakhs. The decrease is attributed to economic depression, a tendency on the part of the public to settle their disputes out of Court and the enhanced scales of registration fees. The receipts from the sale of judicial stamps were Rs. 101.83 lakhs which represents a decrease of Rs. 9.02 lakhs from the previous year.

The net revenue from the sale of non-judicial stamps decreased from Rs. 81.84 lakhs to Rs. 71.54 lakhs. The fall is attributed to the general economic depression and the unfavourable season.

1-B.—Statement of Expenditure of the Government of Madras—cont.

Heads of Account.	1937-38. RS.	1938-39. RS.
Total, Expenditure on Revenue Account, Brought Forward ..	15,82,95,601	16,09,71,975
Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account—		
68 Construction of Irrigation, etc., works	20,18,892	9,50,852
72 Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	1,30,446	1,57,952
79 Capital Outlay on Electric Schemes	1,02,72,747	1,04,92,931
81 Civil works outside the Revenue Account	15,31,577	14,95,505
83 Payment of Commuted Value of Pensions	..	10,85,480
Total, Capital Account Outside the Revenue Account ..	1,37,52,770	1,38,75,816
Debt, Deposit, and Remittance Heads—		
Permanent Debt	..	75,000
Floating Debt	..	7,17,00,000
Loans from the Central Government	6,77,799	5,60,785
State Provident Funds	41,33,668	55,01,117
Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Government Commercial Concerns	6,070	327
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	..	73,661
Famine Relief Fund	2,16,651	16,17,469
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity	..	7,04,982
Special Reserve Fund—Electricity	..	3,46,500
Fund for the Development of Rural Waters Supply	..	1,89,478
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses	32,123	35,507
General Police Fund	33,228	25,788
Deposits of Local Funds	7,84,65,419	8,72,15,819
Departmental and Judicial Deposits—		
Civil Deposits	6,70,55,866	6,24,03,130
Other Accounts	19,55,191	23,71,937
Advances Repayable	32,93,113	33,66,909
Permanent Advances	14,205	15,962
Accounts with the Government of Burma	3,24,793	3,06,530
Accounts with the Reserve Bank	1,19,796	1,18,725
Suspense Accounts	3,05,61,533	3,97,15,324
Cheques and Bills	2,21,01,618	2,93,08,888
Departmental and Similar Accounts	71,416	1,01,517
Miscellaneous Government Account	12	..
Loans to Municipalities, Port Funds, etc.	55,57,347	1,06,72,660
Loans to Government Servants	1,85,302	25,287
Cash Remittances and adjustments between Officers rendering accounts to the same Accountant-General	23,14,00,252	22,94,55,504
Remittances by Bills	65,12,513	63,76,475
Adjusting Account between Central and Provincial Governments	12,27,66,344	8,74,53,840
Inter-Provincial Suspense Account	7,05,212	9,56,763
Total, Debt, Deposits and Remittance Heads ..	57,61,89,381	64,07,85,858
Grand Total ..	74,82,37,752	81,56,33,649

CASH BALANCES.

On the 1st April 1938, the Provincial Government's opening cash balance amounted to Rs. 37 lakhs in the treasuries of the Province and Rs. 100 lakhs in deposit in the Government's account with the Reserve Bank of India making a total Provincial cash balance of Rs. 137 lakhs. The total closing balance on the 31st March 1939 was Rs. 77 lakhs, of which Rs. 43 lakhs were held in the treasuries of the Province and Rs. 34 lakhs were in deposit in the Government's account with the Reserve Bank of India.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The Provincial revenues in 1938-39 exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 12·83 lakhs. There were large increases under 'Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts' (Rs. 27·27 lakhs) and 'Ports and Pilotage' (Rs. 44·67 lakhs), and smaller increases under 'Taxes on Income' (Rs. 3·75 lakhs) and 'Industries' (Rs. 1·90 lakhs). On the other hand, the revenues decreased under a number of heads. The chief items of decrease were 'Provincial Excise' (Rs. 30·84 lakhs), 'Stamps' (Rs. 19·32 lakhs) and 'Forest' (Rs. 4·83 lakhs).

The Provincial expenditure on revenue account in 1938-39 also exceeded that in 1937-38 by Rs. 26·76 lakhs. The increases were mainly under 'Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts' (Rs. 30·94 lakhs), 'Irrigation—Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept' (Rs. 3·29 lakhs), 'Education' (Rs. 4·03 lakhs), 'Medical' (Rs. 3·44 lakhs), 'Veterinary' (Rs. 1·73 lakhs), 'Industries' (Rs. 2·09 lakhs), 'Interest on capital outlay on Electric Schemes' (Rs. 4·89 lakhs), 'Famine' (Rs. 12·54 lakhs), 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions' (Rs. 5·40 lakhs), and 'Stationery and Printing' (Rs. 4·76 lakhs). There were, however, decreases under certain heads, mainly 'Provincial Excise' (Rs. 1·50 lakhs), 'Irrigation—Other Revenue Expenditure financed from ordinary revenues' (Rs. 4·75 lakhs), 'Construction of Irrigation, etc., works' (Rs. 2·35 lakhs), 'Administration of Justice' (Rs. 2·87 lakhs), 'Public Health' (Rs. 17·50 lakhs), 'Agriculture' (1·75 lakhs), 'Civil Works' (4·42 lakhs) and 'Commutation of pension' (Rs. 10·09 lakhs). The decrease under the last item was due to the fact that the expenditure was debited to the capital account.

RECEIPTS ON REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Taxes on Income.—Before the 1st April 1937, the Provincial Governments were entitled to receive from the Central Government a share of the proceeds of the income-tax equivalent to 3 pies in each rupee of the amount by which the assessed income of any year relating to the Province exceeded the corresponding figure for 1920-21. Owing to the general trade depression and the consequent fall in assessed income, the Provincial Government received no share of the proceeds of the income-tax from 1931-32 to 1936-37.

From the 1st April 1937 the share of the Provincial Government is regulated by section 138 of Government of India Act, 1935, and the Government of India (Distribution of Revenues) Order, 1936. Section 138 of the Government of India Act, 1935, lays down that taxes on income other than agricultural income shall be levied and collected by the Central Government and that a prescribed percentage of the net divisible proceeds after making certain deductions shall be assigned to the Provinces etc., and shall be distributed among them in such manner as may be prescribed. The Government of India (Distribution of Revenues) Order, 1936, prescribes that the assignment to Provinces, etc., shall be 50 per cent of the net divisible proceeds of the tax, and that the share of the Madras Government shall be 15 per cent of the assignment.

During the five years 1937-38 to 1941-42, however, the Central Government will retain either the whole of the share assigned to the Provinces, or, if this is less, the amount by which the Central Government's share of the divisible net proceeds of the income-tax together with the contribution of the Railways to the Central revenues falls short of Rs. 13 crores. In the five years 1942-43 to 1946-47, the amount retained by the Central Government will gradually decrease. In 1938-39, the Madras Government received Rs. 22·50 lakhs against Rs. 18·75 lakhs in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 3·75 lakhs was mainly due to a credit on account of arrears for 1937-38.

Land Revenue.—The gross receipts under land revenue amounted to Rs. 700·78 lakhs in 1938-39 as against Rs. 715·39 lakhs in 1937-38. The variation is due mainly to the grant of larger season remissions and to the fall in water cess and miscellaneous revenue on account of the failure of the monsoon in certain districts in 1938-39.

In accordance with a change in classification, the portion of land revenue due to irrigation is now deducted from 'VII. Land Revenue' and shown under 'XVII. Irrigation, etc., Works for which Capital Accounts are kept' and 'XVIII. Irrigation, etc., Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept.' The comparative position during 1937-38 and 1938-39 is as shown below:—

	1937-38.	1938-39.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue	715·39	700·78

	1937-38.	1938-39.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
	RS.	RS.
Deduct—		
(i) Portion of land revenue due to works under "XVII. Irrigation, etc., Works for which Capital Accounts are kept"—		
(a) Productive Works	131.17	122.20
(b) Unproductive Works	7.31	6.06
(ii) Portion of land revenue due to works under "XVIII. Irrigation, etc., Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept"	81.01	59.15
Net receipts shown under "VII. Land Revenue" ..	495.90	513.37

The large increase in the net receipts shown under 'VII. Land Revenue' was due to a more accurate adjustment of the loss on account of the land revenue concessions and season remissions as between the portion of land revenue due to irrigation and the remaining portion.

Excise.—The receipts under 'Provincial Excise' amounted to Rs. 372.23 lakhs during 1938-39 as against Rs. 403.07 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to the fact that prohibition was in force in the Salem district for a full year during the period under review, while it had been in force in that district only for six months in the previous year, to the extension of prohibition to the districts of Chittoor and Cuddapah from 1st October 1938 and to the decrease in the consumption of liquor and drugs on account of anti-drink propaganda and economic depression.

Stamps.—The total receipts under 'Stamps' (Rs. 173.37 lakhs) were less than those of the previous year (Rs. 192.69 lakhs) by Rs. 19.32 lakhs. There was a decrease in receipts under both Judicial and non-Judicial stamps. The decrease under the former is attributed generally to a decrease in litigation owing to a tendency on the part of the public to settle their claims out of Court, the tightness of the money market and the fall in the value of land. The fall in receipts under the latter is attributed to the unwillingness of money-lenders to lend money on promissory notes in view of the provisions of the Agriculturists Debt Relief Act, and to slackness in commercial business on account of economic depression and famine conditions in certain districts.

Forest.—Forest revenue decreased from Rs. 50.46 lakhs in 1937-38 to Rs. 45.63 lakhs in 1938-39. The decrease was due chiefly to the reduction of grazing fees, the

decision to hold stocks of sandalwood rather than sell them at poor prices, the lower prices for timber in certain divisions and the smaller quantities of timber sold in some others.

Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts.—The Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, substituted a provincial tax on motor vehicles for all tolls levied by the Government and by local bodies and the tax on motor vehicles levied by local bodies before the commencement of the Act, and provided for the distribution of the proceeds of the provincial tax. By the enactment of the Madras Traffic Control Act, 1938, the fees levied in addition to the G permit fee under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, on motor vehicles plying on Government roads and the fees on licences granted to motor vehicles by local bodies under the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, were abolished. To make good this loss in revenue the provincial motor vehicles taxation was enhanced.

The increase of Rs. 27.27 lakhs is mainly due to the changes explained above, and partly also to an increase in the number of motor vehicles in use.

Ports and Pilotage.—Section 3 of the Madras Minor Ports Fund Act, 1938, directs that the balance standing on the 31st March 1939 to the credit of the Minor Ports Fund in excess of Rs. 20 lakhs shall be credited to the Government and disposed of along with the rest of the revenues of the Province.

Section 4 of the Act further directs that such portion of the balance standing to the credit of the Minor Ports Fund on the 31st March 1940 or in any subsequent year, as the Provincial Government may, with the approval, by resolution, of the Madras Legislative Assembly, determine, shall be dealt with similarly. Rs. 44.67 lakhs represent the amount so credited to the revenues of the Province in 1938-39.

Industries.—The increase of Rs. 1.90 lakhs under 'Industries' was mainly due to larger indents for quinine from the Governments of Burma and the United Provinces, the increased volume of orders executed by the Industrial Engineering Workshops, and the recovery of the excess portion of the grant paid to the All-India Spinners' Association during the previous year.

EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Provincial Excise.—There was a decrease of Rs. 1·50 lakhs in the expenditure under this head when compared with that of the previous year. This was mainly due to the reduction in establishment consequent on the introduction of prohibition in the Cuddapah and Chittoor districts from 1st October 1938 and to a fall in the amount of compensation paid to Indian States and other Governments. It may be mentioned also that the reduction of Excise staff consequent on the introduction of prohibition in the Salem district was in force for only six months in 1937–38 while it was in force for the full year in 1938–39.

Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Act.—From the proceeds of the tax collected every year under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, and the Madras Traffic Control Act, 1938, the following payments are made (after allowing for refunds of tax):—

(1) to the Government are credited (a) the expenses of collecting the tax and of exercising their administrative functions in regard to the control of motor vehicles, and (b) a sum equivalent to the average annual income derived by them from fees levied under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, during the three years ending the 31st March 1938 and from tolls levied by them during the three years ending the 31st March 1931; and

(2) to each district board and municipal council is credited a sum equivalent to its average annual income from fees on licences granted to motor vehicles during the three years ending the 31st March 1938 and from tolls and/or vehicles tax levied by it during the three years ending the 31st March 1931.

If in any year the proceeds of the tax, after deducting the amounts other than toll compensation referred to in items (1) and (2) above, fall short of the aggregate of the sums payable to local bodies and the Government on account of toll compensation, the amount available is distributed to the Government and the local bodies in proportion to the amounts payable to them on account of toll compensation and the deficit is made good in the earliest subsequent year or years in which there may be a surplus.

The expenditure incurred in administering the Acts and on the collection of the tax and the payments on account of the share of local bodies are debited to this

head. There was an increase of Rs. 30·94 lakhs in 1938–39 as compared with the previous year due mainly to the payment of compensation to local bodies for loss of income from licence fees on motor vehicles and partly to the payment of a larger amount to local bodies as compensation for loss of toll income. The major portion of the amount due to local bodies for a financial year as compensation for loss of toll income is distributed to them within the year on the basis of the estimated net receipts for the year, and the balance is paid in the following year. The final settlement (made in 1938–39) of the compensation due for 1937–38 showed that 95 per cent of the amount due was actually paid to the local bodies within the year 1937–38.

Irrigation—Interest on Works for which Capital Accounts are kept.—The increase of Rs. 3·29 lakhs under the head was due to the increase in the total capital outlay as compared with the previous year and to the application of the rates of interest adopted to the cumulative capital outlay as explained below:—

The irrigation and electric systems for which capital and revenue accounts are kept are treated as quasi-commercial concerns.

The capital outlay on these objects may have been met from loans (the interest on which is debited to the head “22. Interest on debt” or from current revenues or balances or net receipts under deposits and advances. As a preliminary to ascertaining the profit or loss on each of these undertakings, the departmental head concerned (namely, Irrigation, etc.—Interest on Works for which Capital Accounts are kept or Interest on Capital Outlay on Electric Schemes) is debited with interest on the total capital outlay irrespective of the source from which it was actually met.

The interest debited to commercial departments in a particular year was calculated at the following rates up to and in the year 1936–37:—

(a) in respect of capital outlay incurred prior to 1917–18, a fixed rate of 3·3252 per cent, being the rate charged by the Central Government on the pre-reform irrigation debt representing outlay to the end of 1916–17 (before it was included in the consolidated loan as from the 1st April 1937), and

(b) in respect of capital outlay incurred during the years 1917-18 to 1936-37, the rate which the total interest paid by the Government in the particular year in which the adjustment was made bore to the Government's total outstanding borrowings at the end of the year.

From the year 1937-38, the interest to be debited to commercial departments is calculated at the following rates:—

(a) in respect of capital outlay incurred prior to 1937-38, a fixed rate of 4.50 per cent (the rate of interest on the consolidated loan taken from the Central Government) irrespective of the year in which the capital outlay was incurred, and

(b) in respect of capital outlay incurred in each year from 1937-38, a rate to be fixed by the Government for that year with reference to the borrowing conditions of the year and the desirability of avoiding minor variations in the rate from year to year.

It would not be reasonable to charge in a year a full year's interest on the whole of the capital outlay for that year as it is spread over the year. Interest is therefore calculated on the cumulative capital outlay at the beginning of the year and on half the capital outlay during that year, that is to say, on the average of the cumulative capital outlay as at the commencement and at the close of the year.

Irrigation—Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues.—The expenditure under this head decreased from Rs. 43.74 lakhs in 1937-38 to Rs. 39.09 lakhs in 1938-39. The decrease of Rs. 4.75 lakhs was mainly due to lower expenditure on ordinary repairs and maintenance as a result of the extensive repairs carried out under the special accelerated programme of improvements to minor irrigation works and the heavy expenditure in the past on extensive protective works in the Godavari River.

Construction of Irrigation, etc., Works.—The decrease of Rs. 2.35 lakhs was due to smaller outlay on works for various reasons.

Administration of Justice.—The decrease in expenditure by Rs. 2.87 lakhs under "Administration of Justice" was partly due to the abolition of certain courts owing to a fall in litigation, the effect of the revised scales of pay and

the fact that payments of compensation in lieu of magisterial fines to local bodies and others in pursuance of specific enactments have been debited to the deposit head instead of to this head with reference to the India and Burma (Transitory Provisions Order), 1937.

Education.—The expenditure on education increased from Rs. 257.95 lakhs in 1937-38 to Rs. 261.98 lakhs in 1938-39. The largest increase occurred under "Primary Education" (Rs. 2.77 lakhs) partly due to the payment of the Government contribution under Section 37 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, to the local bodies that have levied education tax and partly to the payment of increased boarding and manual training grants to aided primary schools. There were also increases under "University Education" (Rs. 0.83 lakh), and "Secondary Education" (Rs. 0.47 lakh). The former was mainly due to additional expenditure under building and equipment grants to aided Arts Colleges while the latter was due to additional equipment grants to aided secondary schools.

There was also increased expenditure on account of new schemes, such as—

(i) the teaching of Hindustani in the secondary departments of certain Government, local board and aided institutions and the employment of a part-time Malayalam Pandit in the Government Muhammadan College, Madras,

(ii) the purchase of additional machinery and equipment for the laboratory and workshops of the Engineering College, Guindy,

(iii) the opening of a hostel attached to the Lady Ampthill Government Secondary and Training School for Mistresses, Masulipatam,

(iv) the employment of music mistresses in certain Government Training Schools for Mistresses,

(v) the refresher course for Physical Training mistresses employed in Government institutions in the mufassal, and

(vi) the bifurcation of the district of Malabar into two educational charges.

Medical.—The increase of Rs. 3.44 lakhs was mainly due to the increase in the number of patients in the City and mufassal hospitals, payment of arrears of subsidy to rural dispensaries and the introduction of new schemes of expenditure.

Public Health.—The decrease of Rs. 17·50 lakhs under the head was due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 18·00 lakhs which was set apart for the constitution of a separate fund for the improvement of rural water supply was debited to this head in 1937–38 whereas there was no such contribution during the year 1938–39.

Agriculture and Veterinary.—The decrease of Rs. 1·75 lakhs under 'Agriculture' was mainly due to the transfer of the Livestock Section to the Veterinary Department from 1st April 1938. There is a corresponding increase under 'Veterinary'.

Industries.—The expenditure increased from Rs. 25·45 lakhs in 1937–38 to Rs. 27·54 lakhs in 1938–39. The increase of Rs. 2·09 lakhs was mainly due to the payment of grants for the hand-spinning movement, the purchase of machinery for industrial schools and the Textile Institute, the purchase of raw materials and other expenditure in the industrial schools and workshops to cope with the increase in work orders, and the larger harvest of cinchona bark from the Anamalai plantations and the consequent increase in the amount paid in wages.

Civil Works.—The decrease in expenditure by Rs. 4·42 lakhs during 1938–39 was due to the comparatively fewer new works executed during the year and to the smaller expenditure on works which were nearing completion.

Interest on Capital Outlay on Electric Schemes.—The increase in expenditure under the head was mainly due to the increase in the capital outlay on electric schemes in the year. The principles followed in calculating the interest are explained under the head "Irrigation—Interest on Works for which Capital Accounts are kept".

Famine.—The large increase in expenditure by Rs. 12·54 lakhs in 1938–39 was due to the fact that 26 relief works and 6 test works were in existence in the districts of Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool during the first half of the year and 6 test works in Coimbatore district during the last quarter of the year, while in 1937–38 there were only 22 works in the first three districts and they functioned only during the last quarter.

Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.—The expenditure increased by Rs. 5·40 lakhs on account of the growth in the pension list.

Stationery and Printing.—The increase of Rs. 4·76 lakhs was mainly due to the larger purchase of stationery than in the previous year for the recoupment of stock, which fell short of normal requirements owing to heavy issues on account of elections and other purposes in the previous year and to the larger expenditure on the reprinting of the electoral rolls at private presses.

Commutation of Pensions.—Until 1937–38 the net payments on account of commuted value of pensions were met from current revenues as an item of ordinary expenditure and debited to this head. In 1938–39 the expenditure was debited to the capital head "83. Payment of Commuted Value of Pensions" and hence no expenditure was incurred in the revenue account during the year.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

Capital Outlay on Irrigation, etc., Works.—There was a decrease in expenditure of Rs. 10·59 lakhs under the head "Capital Outlay on Irrigation, etc., Works" due to the fact that there was only small expenditure on the special accelerated programme of improvements to minor irrigation works in 1938–39 as against an expenditure of about Rs. 12 lakhs in the previous year.

Capital Outlay on Electric Schemes.—The expenditure under "Capital Outlay on Electric Schemes" was Rs. 104·93 lakhs in 1938–39 as against Rs. 102·73 lakhs in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 2·20 lakhs was the net result of increased expenditure under the Pykara and Mettur Hydro-Electric Schemes and the starting of the Papanasam Hydro-Thermal Scheme and decreased expenditure under the thermo-electric schemes.

Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions.—As already explained the expenditure on commutation of pensions, which was debited to the corresponding head in the revenue account in previous years was debited to this capital head in 1938–39.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The Madras Presidency owned assets valued at Rs. 32,24·63 lakhs, excluding the value of securities held in the Famine Relief Fund and depreciation reserve and special reserve funds of electric systems, and its liabilities amounted to Rs. 19,47·08 lakhs, on the 31st March 1939.

The chief assets were the remunerative irrigation and electric works (Rs. 19,65.85 lakhs), the outstanding loans due to the Government from local bodies, agriculturists, etc. (Rs. 5,07.53 lakhs), the unproductive irrigation and navigation works (Rs. 4,65.09 lakhs), and the capital outlay on Civil Works (Rs. 1,00.66 lakhs) and on Cinchona Plantations and Industries (Rs. 23.76 lakhs). In addition there was a closing balance of Rs. 1,50.71 lakhs on the 31st March 1939, of which Rs. 74.10 lakhs represented temporary investments in the securities of the Central Government.

The chief liabilities were the consolidated loan to be repaid to the Central Government (Rs. 7,44.33 lakhs), deposits, advances and remittances (Rs. 4,82.44 lakhs), the balances of members of the State Provident Funds (Rs. 3,86.74 lakhs), the loans raised in the open market from 1937-38 (Rs. 3,14.57 lakhs) and the depreciation reserve funds of Government Presses and Commercial undertakings (Rs. 16.48 lakhs).

PROVINCIAL BORROWING.

A loan of Rs. 1,51.29 lakhs was raised by public subscriptions in 1938-39. The loan bears interest at 3 per cent per annum on the face value and the issue price was Rs. 99 per cent. This was the second loan raised by the Madras Government in the open market.

LOANS AND ADVANCES.

The total balances outstanding under "Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government" including loans to local bodies for railway construction amounted to Rs. 4,51.51 lakhs at the beginning of the year and Rs. 5,06.29 lakhs at the end of the year.

The loans advanced to the Madras Corporation in 1938-39 amounted to Rs. 22.90 lakhs. The loans disbursed to municipal municipalities and local boards for the construction of roads and bridges and the like amounted to Rs. 22.18 lakhs. Advances to local bodies to cover deficits amounted to Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

Advances to cultivators amounting to Rs. 15.70 lakhs were disbursed in 1938-39 as against Rs. 20.52 lakhs in the previous year.

A sum of Rs. 0.10 lakh was advanced under the State Aid to Industries Act. Advances to Kallar Co-operative Societies amounted to Rs. 0.50 lakh and loans to Co-operative Building Societies and Co-operative Sale Societies amounted to Rs. 5.70 lakhs and Rs. 0.33 lakh respectively, while Rs. 36.65 lakhs were advanced to the Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Madras Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936, provides for the establishment and maintenance of the Madras Famine Relief Fund. The Fund constituted under the Devolution Rules was wound up and its closing balance formed the nucleus of the new Fund and was invested in securities of the Government of India.

The position of the Fund during 1938-39 was as follows:—

The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 1.54 lakhs and the market value of the securities held in the Fund on the 31st March 1938 was Rs. 63 lakhs. The receipts of the Fund amounted to Rs. 12.71 lakhs, consisting of transfers from revenue account (Rs. 10.19 lakhs), interest receipts (Rs. 2.19 lakhs), recoveries of famine expenditure (Rs. 0.18 lakh) and gain on realization of securities (0.15 lakh). A sum of Rs. 15.32 lakhs was transferred to revenue account for expenditure on relief of serious famine and of distress due to serious famine, floods, etc., and for expenditure on protective irrigation works. At the end of the year, there was a cash balance of Rs. 10.20 lakhs and the market value of securities held in the Fund on the 31st March 1939 was Rs. 49.80 lakhs. The total assets of the Fund at the end of the year, including the cash balance, thus amounted to Rs. 60 lakhs.

SPECIAL FUNDS.

The table below gives a summary of the transactions in 1938-39 of the Port and Marine Funds controlled by the Provincial Government and of the University Fee Funds of the three Universities in the Province.

Statement of the Transactions of the Port and Marine Funds controlled by the Government of Madras and the University Fee Funds for the year 1938-39.

Name of fund.	Opening balance.										Receipts.										Closing balance.																		
	Cash.		Government securities (face value).		Ordinary receipts.		Loans repaid.		Total of columns (4) and (5).		Sale of securities.		Face value of securities purchased.		Total of columns (6) and (7).		Cash.		Securities.		Total of columns (12) and (13).		Face value of securities sold.		Purchase of securities.		Total of columns (10) and (11).		Ordinary charges.		Loans repaid.		Total of columns (14) and (15).		Cash.		Securities.		
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.			
Minor Ports Fund	4,83,947	0	2	50,07,340	0	0	7,42,854	5	1	19,354	0	0	7,62,208	5	1	44,24,330	7	0	2,35,800	0	0	51,80,538	12	1	10,000	0	0	13,713	4	0	1,24,519	10	4	87,500	0	0	1,24,519	10	4
Minor Pilgrage Funds	2,772	6	10	1,79,150	0	0	9,903	4	0	..	..	..	9,903	4	0	..	..	..	10,000	0	0	13,713	4	0	10,000	0	0	13,713	4	0	1,24,519	10	4	87,500	0	0	1,24,519	10	4
Tuticorin Port Fund	51,781	3	6	1,00,300	0	0	1,24,519	10	4	..	..	..	1,24,519	10	4	..	..	..	87,500	0	0	1,24,519	10	4	87,500	0	0	1,24,519	10	4	87,500	0	0	1,24,519	10	4	87,500	0	0
Tuticorin Port Trust Fund	2,27,200	15	0	1,78,600	0	0	4,11,463	13	8	..	..	..	4,11,463	13	8	..	..	..	2,07,200	0	0	4,15,737	5	8	2,07,200	0	0	4,15,737	5	8	4,15,737	5	8	4,15,737	5	8	4,15,737	5	8
Lightkeepers' Recreation and Benefit Fund	1,620	8	8	15,100	0	0	3,036	8	0	..	..	..	3,036	8	0	..	..	..	1,400	0	0	7,536	8	0	1,400	0	0	7,536	8	0	7,536	8	0	7,536	8	0	7,536	8	0
Landing and Shipping Funds	3,09,658	11	6	21,21,700	0	0	7,53,394	10	0	..	..	..	7,53,394	10	0	..	..	..	1,72,700	0	0	7,80,106	12	5	1,72,700	0	0	7,80,106	12	5	7,80,106	12	5	7,80,106	12	5	7,80,106	12	5
Madras University Fee Fund	4,14,506	0	9	19,44,000	0	0	7,66,202	3	5	..	..	..	7,66,202	3	5	..	..	..	1,00,000	0	0	8,66,202	3	5	1,00,000	0	0	8,66,202	3	5	8,66,202	3	5	8,66,202	3	5	8,66,202	3	5
Andhra University Fee Fund	17,662	14	0	48,11,467	7	4	3,87,317	12	10	..	..	..	3,87,317	12	10	..	..	..	4,00,672	13	0	4,87,990	12	10	4,00,672	13	0	4,87,990	12	10	4,87,990	12	10	4,87,990	12	10	4,87,990	12	10
Annamalai University Fee Fund	21,294	3	7	4,95,500	0	0	5,60,425	4	10	..	..	..	5,60,425	4	10	..	..	..	2,40,500	0	0	6,03,113	12	10	2,40,500	0	0	6,03,113	12	10	6,03,113	12	10	6,03,113	12	10	6,03,113	12	10
Minor Ports Fund	48,97,185	3	4	..	..	..	48,97,185	3	4	2,37,082	10	11	43,10,240	0	0	51,34,207	14	3	5,36,217	14	0	18,26,900	0	0	14,582	9	1	1,903	1	9	1,85,400	0	0	1,85,400	0	0	1,85,400	0	0
Minor Pilgrage Funds	4,606	15	1	..	..	..	4,606	15	1	6,975	10	0	3,750	0	0	14,582	9	1	1,903	1	9	1,85,400	0	0	1,58,292	12	4	18,008	1	6	1,87,800	0	0	1,87,800	0	0	1,87,800	0	0
Tuticorin Port Fund	70,058	1	0	..	..	..	70,058	1	0	88,234	11	4	4,200	0	0	4,96,042	6	0	1,46,985	13	11	3,81,060	0	0	4,96,042	6	0	4,96,042	6	0	4,96,042	6	0	4,96,042	6	0	4,96,042	6	0
Tuticorin Port Trust Fund	2,88,002	13	0	..	..	..	2,88,002	13	0	2,08,039	9	0	4,200	0	0	4,96,042	6	0	1,46,985	13	11	3,81,060	0	0	4,96,042	6	0	4,96,042	6	0	4,96,042	6	0	4,96,042	6	0	4,96,042	6	0
Lightkeepers' Recreation and Benefit Fund	3,308	3	3	..	..	..	3,308	3	3	1,406	8	11	4,500	0	0	4,714	12	2	4,451	4	6	12,090	0	0	4,714	12	2	4,451	4	6	12,090	0	0	12,090	0	0	12,090	0	0
Landing and Shipping Funds	5,30,536	11	8	19,354	0	0	5,49,800	11	8	99	13	10	29,870	0	0	5,49,900	9	6	6,05,774	14	5	22,64,920	0	0	8,22,915	13	1	4,57,852	7	1	10,44,000	0	0	10,44,000	0	0	10,44,000	0	0
Madras University Fee Fund	7,23,228	5	1	..	..	..	7,23,228	5	1	93,687	8	0	1,00,000	0	0	8,22,915	13	1	4,57,852	7	1	10,44,000	0	0	8,22,915	13	1	4,57,852	7	1	10,44,000	0	0	10,44,000	0	0	10,44,000	0	0
Andhra University Fee Fund	1,93,859	13	1	..	..	..	1,93,859	13	1	2,03,250	4	6	2,13,517	7	4	3,97,110	1	7	7,870	9	3	49,98,622	13	0	3,97,110	1	7	7,870	9	3	49,98,622	13	0	49,98,622	13	0	49,98,622	13	0
Annamalai University Fee Fund	4,40,841	15	6	..	..	..	4,40,841	15	6	2,10,500	0	0	2,70,500	0	0	6,00,341	15	6	24,066	0	11	3,84,500	0	0	6,00,341	15	6	24,066	0	11	3,84,500	0	0	3,84,500	0	0	3,84,500	0	0

* These figures were furnished by the Registrars of the Universities concerned.

CENTRAL REVENUE--INCOME-TAX.

Trade Conditions.—The year 1937-38, on the income of which the assessments for 1938-39 were based, was not marked by any striking all round improvement in the economic conditions, but certain branches of business fared distinctly better than in the preceding year while there was an appreciable set-back in other directions. The lot of the rural moneylender was most unenviable. The Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act which came into force in March 1938 had begun to cast its shadow on the rural moneylender's business several months in advance. Even at the best of times, the rural borrower is an irregular payer. Encouraged by the prospect of getting his debt "scaled down" under the proposed Act he showed greater unwillingness than before to pay off his dues, with the result that the lender found it difficult to realise even his principal, let alone his interest. Generally speaking, moneylenders as a class derived smaller profits, with the exception of the Marwari moneylenders (both in the Madras City and in the mufassal) whose business consists mainly in pawnbroking. There was a slump in the hides and skins market and merchants dealing in those commodities faced heavy losses. The season was bad for cotton, arecanuts and groundnuts, all of which fetched poor prices. A strike of tree-tappers affected the yield of palmyra jaggery, the raw material used for sugar manufacture. This shortage of raw material and the dumping of the manufactured product of the North Indian Factories badly affected the sugar industry in this Presidency and had repercussions on the Income-tax revenue of the year under report. Unsettled labour conditions, coupled with unfavourable prices, were responsible for a fall in the income of cotton mills. Owners of bus services had a bad time. In one circle alone, the demand fell by Rs. 19,000 mainly owing to the increase in the cost of petrol. Notwithstanding these adverse conditions, the economic picture was not without its bright side. Traders in salt and tobacco made good profits. The textile industry showed an appreciable improvement. The unsettled state of international politics continued to help iron merchants to make substantial profits. Dealers in motor cars, jewellery and silverware continued to ply a profitable trade, while importers of machinery and engineering materials did good business. Tea companies fared

much better than in the preceding year. The Cinema industry continued to prosper in spite of a few reverses here and there owing to bad management and other causes. The income of Railway Companies did not suffer any decline. The development of the Cochin Harbour resulted in the expansion of landing and shipping business on the West Coast and this was responsible for better returns from some of the assesseees in the West Coast circles. The fortunes of stock and share brokers were chequered, some of them making good profits while others badly burnt their fingers as a result of injudicious speculation. Taken as a whole, the economic conditions of the year 1937-38 were better than those of the preceding year and the result was a small increase in revenue.

Financial Results.—Out of 58,088 persons in the register of assesseees only 34,462 were actually found liable to tax during the year. The net demand (deducting refunds) was Rs. 142.49 lakhs against Rs. 130.82 lakhs in 1937-38 under Incometax and Rs. 19.60 lakhs against Rs. 17.47 lakhs under Supertax. The net collections were Rs. 128.01 lakhs under Incometax and Rs. 14.80 lakhs under Supertax against Rs. 120.91 lakhs and Rs. 15.19 lakhs respectively. The increase in demand is attributable to the favourable economic conditions. Refunds under Income-tax and Supertax in 1938-39 were Rs. 30.04 lakhs and Rs. 0.68 lakh against Rs. 29.47 lakhs and Rs. 0.78 lakh respectively in 1937-38. The expenditure fell to Rs. 11.12 lakhs against Rs. 11.77 lakhs in 1937-38. The Local Government's share of the net proceeds assigned to the provinces was Rs. 22.50 lakhs.

CUSTOMS.

The total customs revenue including duty on imports from Burma amounted to Rs. 625.47 lakhs as against Rs. 651.31 lakhs during the previous year. Import duty declined by Rs. 25.08 lakhs to Rs. 608.99 lakhs. Export duty increased slightly from Rs. 3.59 lakhs to Rs. 3.98 lakhs. The total expenditure of the Customs Department throughout the province inclusive of the contribution to the Travancore and Cochin Durbars amounted to Rs. 46.14 lakhs. Of the offences detected by the Department, 419 infringed the Indian Merchandise Marks Act and 1,924 cases were dealt with under the Sea Customs Act.

SALT.

General.—The administration of the Madras Salt Revenue Department continued in combination with the Madras Land Customs and Out-ports Departments.

TRANSACTIONS.

Manufacture.—In spite of intermittent rains, conditions were on the whole more favourable for manufacture than in the previous year and the total output of salt was 129 lakhs of maunds made up of 128.14 lakhs of excise salt and 0.86 lakh of Government salt. Including 47.31 lakhs in stock at the beginning of the year and 15.21 lakhs imported during the year mainly from Bombay, the total stocks amounted to 191.52 lakhs of maunds. With a view to economy portions of the factories at Negapatam and Kattumavadi in the Tanjore District were closed from the 1st January 1939.

Issues.—The total issues amounted to 126.95 lakhs of maunds as compared with 135.37 lakhs in 1937-38 giving a net closing balance of 61.43 lakhs on the 31st March 1939 after deducting wastages. The decrease in issues was chiefly due to the operation of the Delhi Pact Concession and its abuse and to the absence of exports to Calcutta and the Travancore State.

Prices.—The average wholesale price per maund of 82-2/7 lb. at the excise factories throughout the presidency was 3 annas 4 pies, exclusive of duty, as compared with 4 annas in 1937-38; the average price of salt sold by Government was 4 annas 8 pies, as compared with 5 annas 6 pies in 1937-38. The average retail price of salt, inclusive of duty, at headquarter stations varied from Rs. 2-1-9 to Rs. 3-5-1 per maund of 3,200 tolas.

Finance.—The total receipts were Rs. 169.12 lakhs as compared with Rs. 178.73 lakhs in 1937-38, the decrease being due to the smaller removals of duty-paying salt from factories for consumption consequent on the extensive use of the salt manufactured or collected under the Delhi Pact Concessions. The charges were Rs. 16.33 lakhs against Rs. 15.40 lakhs in the previous year.

Concessions.—With a view to prevent the tendency to abuse the concessions under the Delhi Pact which was noticed in several areas in the Presidency the period of manufacture of salt was restricted to two months and that of collection to two weeks, in the year.

CHAPTER V.—LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE.

POLICE (1938).

The very unfavourable seasonal conditions of the year had an inevitable effect on the volume of crime which showed an increase under the main heads over the figures for 1937. At the same time it has to be remembered that the figures of total grave crime in the year 1937 were the lowest on record and that those for 1938 do not greatly exceed the average for the five years ending 1938. The percentage of detection of total cognizable crime was 43 or slightly less than that for 1937 (45·2 per cent) although it is above the average for the five years ending with 1936. Agrarian movements in various parts, particularly in the Kistna and Malabar districts, gave cause for anxiety, but the disputes were handled with tact and firmness. There was a certain amount of labour unrest during the year and the difficulties of the police were increased by the premature and injudicious use of the strike weapon in some instances. There was communal tension in certain districts, particularly in the North Arcot district. The number of cases of murder including those due to faction, dacoity, robbery, house-breaking and theft including cattle-theft, increased. Village Vigilance Committees in non-factionous areas rendered good service in the prevention of crime and the apprehension of offenders. The enforcement of the Prohibition Act in the three districts of Salem, Cuddapah and Chittoor was successfully undertaken by the department.

POLICE FORCE.

Strength and Cost.—The strength of the permanent force in the Presidency (excluding the Malabar Special Police) was 27,024 (26,952) at the end of 1938. The increase was due to reorganization of the Armed Reserve of the Madras City Police and additional staff for traffic control in the districts of Vizagapatam and East Godavari. The total cost of the department fell from Rs. 157·72 lakhs to Rs. 156·61 lakhs.

Recruits and Training.—The quality of the recruits obtained was good. The Provincial Police Training School, Vellore, for officers and the three Central Recruits Schools

for constables at Vellore, Anantapur and Coimbatore worked efficiently. A revised curriculum of training for sub-inspectors which is designed to concentrate attention upon the practical and scientific investigation of crime on modern lines was introduced. The gradual elimination of illiterates continued and their number among constables fell from 593 or 2·7 per cent to 550 or 2·5 per cent. The number of illiterate Head constables was 3 or 0·1 per cent. The health of the force was on the whole good. Government quarters were provided for 70·6 per cent of sergeants, 35·2 per cent of sub-inspectors, 68·4 per cent of head constables and 67·7 per cent of constables. There was a marked shortage of quarters for officers and men in the Ceded Districts.

Discipline.—There was an increase in the percentage of subordinate officers and men punished departmentally chiefly due to the tightening up of discipline. The percentage of punishments modified or cancelled on appeal also showed a small increase. The number of men dismissed from the force was 100 (94).

Rewards.—The Government abolished the system of granting money rewards to police officials except constables and head constables. There was an increase in the number of private persons (including village officers) rewarded from 6,996 to 7,440 representing a further improvement in relations between the public and the police.

CRIME.

There was a rise in the volume of total as well as professional crime.

Cognizable Crime.—Excluding offences under the Special and Local Laws and the nuisance sections of the Indian Penal Code, the total number of true cases of cognizable crime increased by 2,536 or 6·6 per cent to 40,958. Freer reporting and registration of crimes partly accounted for the increase. The active co-operation of Village Vigilance Committees, adequate control by the police over marauding gangs and bad characters, the enforcement of the system of joint responsibility for the good conduct of Criminal Tribe members and the effective help rendered by the Central Crime Branch of the C.I.D. and District Intelligence Bureaux helped to keep professional crime under check.

The total number of cases under the Special and Local Laws increased to 50,880 or by 17·9 per cent and of nuisance offences to 222,691 or by 1·5 per cent.

Grave Crime.—The number of true cases of grave crime reported increased from 23,770 to 25,897. There was an increase in the number of dacoities from 71 to 100 or by 40·8 per cent, in robberies from 372 to 456 or by 22·6 per cent, in house-breakings from 5,105 to 5,957 or by 16·7 per cent, in murders from 1,056 to 1,157 or by 9·6 per cent and in ordinary thefts from 14,276 to 15,294 or by 7·1 per cent. Coimbatore as usual recorded the highest figure for murders (185) followed by Tinnevely (96), Ramnad (85), and Salem (78). Sexual motives, family disputes and faction accounted for the bulk of the increase in murders. The number of cases of rioting and unlawful assembly remained practically the same at 672 (674). The public peace was on the whole well maintained. On four occasions the police had to open fire to quell disturbances. Bombs of the usual country made type were used with criminal intent on four occasions. There were 15 deaths treated as justifiable homicide.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

The percentage of detection of total cognizable crime decreased from 45·2 per cent to 43 per cent. The decline was general in all the districts except Kurnool, the Nilgiris and North Malabar. Detection of grave crime also fell from last year's record of 46 per cent to 44 per cent. In house-breaking, the percentage of detection in Madras in 1937 was 36·8, the next highest figure being 27·5 in Bombay. The percentage of property recovered to property lost was 24 (34·7) the decrease being partly due to the fact that a large proportion was concerned in defalcation cases and could not be recovered and partly because much of it was of an unidentifiable nature. The police prosecuted 17,404 (17,081) cases and of these 74·8 (75·3) per cent ended in conviction. Investigation was refused in 4 (4·3) per cent of the cases reported to the Police.

LABOUR DISPUTES.

The number of strikes decreased from 68 to 54 of which 14 were successful, 14 partially successful and the

rest abortive. In spite of the communiqué issued by the Government in 1937 deprecating lightning strikes without exploring all avenues for representation and negotiation, sufficient notice of the intention to strike was lacking in most cases. Picketing was resorted to in some places and particularly in Madura where it exceeded the bounds of law and necessitated the promulgation of an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code. The Police were able to preserve the peace in all these strikes except one at Chirala in the Guntur district where they were obliged to resort to firearms to restore order. A judicial enquiry into the necessity for firing was held and resulted in the complete justification of the action taken by the Police.

COMMUNAL DISTURBANCES.

There was a serious clash accompanied by arson and one murder between Hindus and Muslims on the last day of Muharam at Ambur, North Arcot. Detachments of the Armed Reserve had to be drafted into the town. Bombs and deadly weapons were used in a riot between the Nadars and Naicks of Adanur, Tinnevely district. There was also communal tension in other districts and close attention was necessary.

AGRARIAN MOVEMENTS.

The working classes in some villages in the East Godavari district formed themselves into a Union and struck work. Outside labour had to be employed but the situation was well controlled and no untoward incident occurred. There was vigorous propaganda against the zamindari system in the Kistna district. In the Malabar district there was some agrarian trouble. Order was restored by systematic patrols and the establishment of two temporary police stations. There was a spirit of unrest in a part of the Vizagapatam district. An appeal to the people issued by the Premier eased the situation.

TRAFFIC.

The new Motor Vehicles Rules, which give the Police more effective control over motor vehicles and the regulation of traffic, came into force during the year. The number of motor vehicles in use in the mufassal at the end of 1938 was 23,219. There was an increase in the number of buses plying for hire from 4,456 to 4,784. There was a decrease in the number of accidents due to motor vehicles

from 1,380 to 1,269 and of deaths from 276 to 259. Pedestrians and pedal cyclists were as usual the worst offenders and were responsible for almost 50 per cent of the accidents.

PROHIBITION ACT.

(The Police successfully mastered the technique of dealing with Prohibition crime which was well under control in Salem district. The Act was extended during the year to the Cuddapah and Chittoor districts and its enforcement was entrusted to the Police with additional staff. The number of cases charged under the Act in the three districts was 1,566 involving 1,679 persons.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Criminal Investigation Department.—The Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department investigated a number of important cases of organised cheating, fraud, theft, murder, conspiracy and counterfeiting. The Criminal Intelligence Bureau successfully co-ordinated the work of the District Intelligence Bureaux. One sub-inspector and 23 head constables were trained in the method of preserving and identifying footprints. Footprints were made use of in 17 cases to track or identify the offenders.

Finger-print Bureau.—The Finger-print Bureau had 280,505 slips on record at the end of the year. The number sent for search was 24,450, of which 17,503 related to cases in the Presidency, and 4,802 were traced. Expert fingerprint evidence was given on 302 occasions.

Shorthand Bureau.—The shorthand staff attended 77 conferences and 1,165 labour and other meetings as against 139 and 1,640 in the previous year. Tamil and Telugu shorthand sub-inspectors recorded speeches delivered in the Madras Legislature and the evidence of witnesses before the Estates Land Act Committee.

Armed Reserves.—The efficiency of the District Armed Reserves and the Presidency General Reserve improved as a result of better methods of training and the introduction of younger and more energetic men. The numerous strikes during the year entailed continuous demands on the Reserves. The usual tours in the Agency were very successful.

Malabar Special Police.—The sanctioned strength of Indian Officers and Non-Commissioned officers remained

unchanged at 27 and 737 respectively. No difficulty was found in obtaining suitable recruits. The health of the Force was excellent. Efficiency and discipline were maintained at the usual high level. Forty two signallers were tested during the year and all of them passed. One Indian officer and 3 petty officers passed with merit in instructional courses at various army schools.

Railway Police.—The Government Railway Police, Madras district, continued to police part of the Bengal-Nagapur Railway line in the Orissa Province until the 1st April 1938. The number of cases of theft dealt with increased from 388 to 392. There were 16 attempts to wreck or damage trains but none resulted in derailment. In 14 cases boys were responsible and they were punished while in the remaining two cases no clues were found. Three train collisions occurred, of which two were with carts owing to the negligence of level-crossing gate keepers and the third was between two trains. There were three cases of derailment in only one of which there was loss of life. Heavy floods breached the line at Ayyalur and the Shencottah passenger train was derailed resulting in the death of 33 persons and injuries to 93. The number of persons killed by trains was 461 of whom 100 were cases of suicide and the rest trespassers.

Port Police.—The Harbour police establishment at Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Cuddalore, Mangalore and Cochin continued to work satisfactorily.

Village Police and Village Vigilance Committees.—Village officers continued to co-operate satisfactorily with the Police in combating crime. Village Vigilance Committees constitute a link between the authorities and the village population. They were overhauled and established on a sound footing in most of the districts and rendered great help. There were 21,433 Committees during the year. They were responsible for the arrest of accused with property in 1,367 Penal Code cases (including 317 cattle theft cases), for the tracing or arrest of a number of bad characters, warrantees and criminal tribe members, and for putting up 1,078 gambling cases.

MADRAS CITY POLICE.

Strength and Cost.—The sanctioned strength was increased by 60 to 2,302 excluding gazetted officers, consequent on the reorganization of the City Armed Reserve.

The total cost of the City Police was Rs. 14.58 lakhs as against Rs. 14.38 lakhs in the previous year. One hundred and sixty-five recruits were enlisted during the year of whom 49 were from the mufassal and the remainder from the city.

Health and Accommodation.—The health of the force was on the whole satisfactory. There was a small rise in the number of admissions to the City Police Dispensary from 3,874 to 4,208. There was a shortage of accommodation and 899 officers and men were without Government quarters.

Armed Reserve.—The Armed Reserve was reorganized during the year. The emergency platoon was continually called out for duty in connection with a series of strikes as well as processions and demonstrations against the introduction of Hindi in schools. The usual training was carried out in spite of these pre-occupations.

Crime.—The total cognizable crime (excluding nuisance cases) rose from 3,018 to 3,217 and grave crime from 2,141 to 2,479. The number of murders was 13 of which 3 were the result of communal ill-feeling. Ten true cases of robbery were reported. There was an increase in the number of cases of theft, house-breaking and cheating while the number of cases of criminal breach of trust fell from 173 to 152. The percentage of property recovered fell from 32.8 to 9.05 chiefly because about two-thirds of it was concerned in defalcation cases where recovery is usually impossible. There was an increase in the number of nuisance and obstruction cases put up. The number of cases (excluding cases under Special and Local Laws and nuisances) brought to trial was 1,237 and 83.2 per cent of them ended in conviction. Of the 88,764 cases of cognizable crime prosecuted, 99.4 per cent ended in conviction. Investigation was refused in 1.8 per cent of the reported cases.

Traffic.—A notable feature of the year was the introduction of the Madras Traffic Control Act and the rules framed under the Act which had for its first effect an increase in the control over transport vehicles. There was a fall in the number of vehicles newly registered from 1,718 to 1,204. An experimental roundabout was constructed at the Elephant Gate Junction. There were 602 as against 613 major accidents of which 337 involved motor vehicles. Private motor vehicles were responsible for 35.56 per cent of the total, pedal cyclists for 17.96 per cent and pedestrians 17.25 per cent.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

KALLAR RECLAMATION.

The number of Kallar elementary schools in Madura district was 225 as in the previous year. Of the schools, 224 gave instruction up to the fifth standard. There was a fall in the number of pupils on the rolls from 14,203 to 14,081. The two Kallar schools in the Ramnad district worked satisfactorily.

Two new co-operative societies were started in South Madura bringing the total number in the Madura district to 259. None of the societies in North Madura had any overdue amounts outstanding. Collections from the societies in South Madura were satisfactory but the uncollected arrears were large. A sale society was started during the year.

Of 30,099 registered Kallars 8,586 were under an obligation to report at intervals. Of this latter number as many as 8,187 were granted abeyance from the necessity of reporting. There were 615 panchayats in the Madura district. The system of individual panchayat responsibility under which each panchayat member is responsible for the good conduct of a limited number of Kallars, was introduced during the year and had a salutary effect. There was a drop in Kallar crime in North Madura from 169 to 117 cases and a small increase in South Madura from 125 to 186 cases.

KORAVAR RECLAMATION.

Reclamation activities in the Salem district were confined to the maintenance of 5 Koravar reclamation schools and 2 boarding homes for boys and girls. There was a fall in the strength of the schools from 195 to 168 owing to the temporary closure of one school. Boarding grants were given to 8 Koravar pupils.

SETTLEMENTS.

There were six settlements of which one was managed by the Salvation Army and the rest by the Government. The population of the settlements was 1,919 as against 3,460 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the discharge of a large number of settlers for good conduct. Agriculture was the main occupation in most of the

settlements. Rural dispensaries were opened in 4 settlements. Education was as usual compulsory for all settlers' children of school-going age. Free midday meals were provided by the Government in the schools managed by them.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE (1938).

COURTS.

At the end of 1938 the following were the Criminal Courts in the Presidency :—

The High Court, 29 Sessions Judges including 2 Additional Sessions Judges, 22 Assistant Sessions Judges, 30 District Magistrates including 6 Additional District Magistrates, 4 Presidency Magistrates, 94 Subdivisional Magistrates, 10 Joint and Deputy Magistrates without divisional charge, 459 Subordinate Magistrates, 56 Special Magistrates, 34 Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, 219 Benches of Magistrates, 3,770 Panchayat Courts and 1,262 Village Magistrates.

ORIGINAL CASES.

The total number of cases instituted rose from 505,780 to 522,062. The increase was most marked in Madras City (8,205) and the Districts of Salem, South Arcot, Coimbatore, North Arcot, Vizagapatam, Chittoor and Kurnool, in each of which it exceeded 1,000.

Village Magistrates' Courts.—The number of cases for disposal fell to 1,797 (3,210) of which 1,625 were disposed of and 409 persons convicted representing a decrease in convictions from 26·59 per cent to 14·88 per cent.

Panchayat Courts.—The number of cases for disposal in Village Panchayat Courts was 42,291 ; of these 35,322 cases involving 60,195 persons were disposed of ; the percentage of convictions was 26·48 (24·24).

Bench Courts.—The mufassal Bench Courts disposed of 185,453 cases, thus affording substantial relief to stipendiary magistrates. The average duration of cases was three days. In Madras City, the "Animal Court", "Juvenile Court" and "Railway Court" continued to function.

Regular Magistrates' Courts.—The total number of cases instituted in Regular Magistrates' Courts was 372,262. The number pending trial at the end of the year was 8,092. The average duration of cases in Subdivisional Magistrates' Courts was 30 days and in Sub-Magistrates' Courts 11 days.

Presidency Magistrates' Courts.—The number of cases instituted in the Courts of Presidency Magistrates rose from 105,071 to 113,276. At the end of the year 476 cases were pending. The average duration of cases was 2 days.

Sessions Courts.—The total number of cases for trial in mufassal Sessions Courts fell from 1,859 to 1,724. As usual, the numbers in Coimbatore and Madura were large. The number of persons under trial was 4,339 of whom 2,154 were acquitted or discharged, 1,491 convicted and the cases of 234 referred to the High Court. The percentage of convictions was 44·21. The average duration of cases from the date of commitment to disposal was 52 days.

High Court Criminal Sessions.—Of the 28 cases committed during the year 24 were disposed of and 4 were pending at the end of the year. The percentage of convictions was 48·5, the average duration being 29 days.

APPEALS.

Magistrates' Courts.—Of the persons convicted and sentenced by Second and Third-class Magistrates, 9,388 appealed to First-class Magistrates and 32·86 per cent of them were successful. The average duration of appeals in District Magistrates' Courts was 22 (28) days and 19 (21) days in the Courts of other First-class Magistrates.

Sessions Courts.—Of 2,807 persons who appealed to Sessions Courts 22·80 per cent were successful. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 32 (33) days.

High Court.—The number of persons who preferred appeals to the High Court was 849 and the appeals of 358 persons were pending disposal from the previous year. The results in terms of persons concerned were: rejected *in limine* 144, sentences upheld 304, sentences reduced or modified 198, convictions reversed or proceedings quashed 71, sentences enhanced 7 and fresh trial ordered in the case of one person. Appeals of 482 persons were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of entirely

successful appellants was 10 (11). The Government appealed against the acquittal of 114 persons; the acquittals of 40 persons were set aside and convictions recorded and the cases of 87 were pending.

REVISION.

There were 816 petitions for revision presented before District Magistrates and Subdivisional Magistrates and four cases were taken up *suo motu* or on reference. The number of petitions filed in Sessions Courts was 589 and thirteen cases were taken up *suo motu* by Sessions Judges. There were in all 1,294 revision petitions for disposal in the High Court and 1,002 were disposed of leaving a balance of 292.

REFERENCE.

Reference under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code, in the case of 183 persons sentenced to death in mufassal Sessions Courts were disposed of by the High Court. The results were, in terms of persons: sentences confirmed 145, commuted to transportation for life 14, commuted to rigorous imprisonment 3, acquittal 20 and new trial ordered in the case of one person. The High Court also disposed of 7 references involving 10 persons under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code and upheld the verdict of the jury in the case of 2 persons, set it aside in the case of 7 persons and returned one reference as premature.

TRIAL BY JURY AND WITH ASSESSORS.

Of the 662 persons tried by jury in Mufassal Sessions Court, the verdict was accepted in the case of 645 persons. The number of persons tried with the aid of assessors was 2,998. The judges agreed with all the assessors in the case of 1,521 accused, differed from one or more of them in the case of 1,089 accused, and differed from all of them in the case of 388 accused.

PUNISHMENTS.

The sentences and orders passed by Courts other than Village and Panchayat Courts were: death 146, transportation 269, penal servitude *nil*, rigorous imprisonment 20,049, simple imprisonment 3,181, forfeiture of property in addition to other punishment 25, forfeiture of property without other punishment 8, fine 436,079, and whipping

19. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 14.42 lakhs and Rs. 31,978 was paid to complainants as compensation.

In all 1,458 persons were ordered to furnish security to keep the peace, and 1,309 to be of good behaviour. Proceedings were taken against 135 persons under section 563, Criminal Procedure Code, for failure to observe the conditions of their recognizances and 94 of them were convicted. Three thousand and forty-eight persons were released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code and the Probation of Offenders Act. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for 15 days or less fell from 4,987 to 4,792.

JUVENILES.

The number of juveniles convicted rose to 3,440 (3,275) of whom 3,074 were boys and 366 girls. Of them 1,128 were involved in offences under the Indian Penal Code and 2,312 under Special and Local laws. Of the total number of juvenile offenders convicted 364 were discharged after admonition and 411 delivered over to their parents or guardians.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The number of reported offences under the Indian Penal Code was 89,736. Offences affecting property, public tranquillity, public justice and false evidence showed a noticeable increase while there was a marked decrease in those against public health, the human body and criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance. There was a total increase of 26,207 reported offences under Special and Local laws, the number under the Traffic Control Act V of 1938 alone being 14,423. The number of complaints dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code was 8,714. There were 356 people directed to pay compensation under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.

PRISONS (1938).

There has been a steady decline in the daily average number of all classes of prisoners between the years 1935 and 1938. Prison offences and punishments showed a noticeable decrease. There was a fall in the number of

sick prisoners and an increase in the number who had gained weight. There was a fall in the number of children, young persons and adolescents between the ages of 16 and 20 committed to jails. The number of persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding one month rose during the year, but it is hoped that the Madras Probation of Offenders Act will reduce the figure. There is reason to believe that short sentences of imprisonment in default of payment of fines largely account for the progressive increase in the percentage of sentences of simple imprisonment and for the frequency of short terms of imprisonment.

ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS.

There was no change in the number of Central Jails (9), District Jails (2) and Special Jails (3); 2 new sub-jails were opened bringing the total to 290. The Civil Jail at Madras was abolished in April 1938 consequent on the decline in the number of judgment-debtors sent to jails since the amendment to the Civil Procedure Code.

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES.

There were 14,070 prisoners of all classes at the beginning of the year and 13,172 at the end of 1938. The daily average decreased from 14,718 to 13,140.

Health.—The daily average number of sick prisoners fell from 200 to 176. The number of deaths fell from 146 to 96 and the ratio per thousand from 9.92 to 7.31. Of the prisoners released during the year 64.04 (63.18) per cent had gained weight.

Convicts.—The convict population at the beginning of the year was 11,384 males and 276 females; the admissions by direct committal were 32,728 males and 1,832 females; 2,238 convicts were released on appeal, 25,956 on expiry of sentence and 5,828 under remission rules. The number of convicts released by order of the Government increased from 478 to 2,067 of whom 325 were released on the recommendation of Advisory Boards and 1,503 under a premature releases scheme. The percentage of convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment rose from 28.10 to 31.03. The number of persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding one month increased from 15,471 to 16,370.

Religions.—Of the 34,556 convicts admitted during the year 86.85 per cent were Hindus (including Sikhs), 9.30 per cent Muhammadans, and 3.20 per cent Christians.

Under-trial Prisoners.—There were 2,256 prisoners of this class at the beginning of the year; 43,949 were received and 43,659 discharged, leaving 2,546 at the end of the year, as against 2,256 in the previous year. There was a slight decrease in the daily average from 2,487 to 2,470. Of the prisoners, 10,177 or 34.74 per cent were convicted and 19,077 or 65.12 per cent acquitted. There were 26 escapes from sub-jails and 16 deaths of which latter one occurred in a district jail. The average period of detention before Sessions Courts increased from 35.42 days to 38.56 days while that before Magistrates decreased from 17.32 days to 16.61 days.

Civil Prisoners.—There were 154 civil prisoners at the beginning of the year; 627 were admitted, 690 released and 6 transferred leaving 85 at the end of the year. The daily average number of prisoners fell from 143 to 81 as a result of the amendment of the Civil Procedure Code.

State Prisoners.—No State prisoners were detained during the year.

Star Class Prisoners.—At the beginning of the year there were 305 convicts of this class which enjoys certain privileges denied to other prisoners; 330 were so classified during the year, and 375 were discharged leaving 260 at the close of the year.

Special Classification.—Thirteen "A" Class prisoners were admitted and 12 released during the year leaving one in custody at the end of the year. The number of "B" Class prisoners was 42 at the beginning of the year and 67 at the end.

Habituals.—Of the convicts admitted during the year 2,745 or 7.94 per cent were habituals. Their conduct was on the whole satisfactory and only one habitual was awarded corporal punishment.

Youthful Offenders.—Twelve youthful offenders under 15 years of age were committed to jails in default of payment of fines for offences under the Town Nuisances Act.

Mental Defectives, Leper and Tubercular Convicts.—The concentration of mental defectives, recovered criminal lunatics and epileptics in the Cuddalore District Jail

continued. There were 50 (55) such prisoners. The number of lepers in the Leper Annexes at Salem and Trichinopoly fell from 104 at the beginning of the year to 80 at the end. The Leper Annexe at Salem has been declared a Central Clearing Station for examining all convicts suspected of leprosy. The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, had 57 convicts at the beginning of the year and 52 at the end.

ESCAPES AND OFFENCES.

There were 10 escapes during the year, 4 from intramural and 6 from extramural custody. Seven convicts (including 2 who had escaped in previous years) were recaptured. The number of jail offences fell from 1,122 to 1,044 (including one case of escape dealt with by a criminal court) while the ratio of punishments to average strength increased from 9.27 to 9.86. One convict was awarded corporal punishment for assaulting a carpenter foreman.

EDUCATION AND REFORM.

Each Central and District Jail is provided with a well equipped elementary school where education is compulsory for all long-term prisoners under 30 years of age and short-term prisoners who have been to school previously. Each jail has a library of books of educative value. Radio sets were installed in 4 Central Jails, the Penitentiary, Madras, the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, and the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore. The Government sanctioned the grant of conveyance allowances to the lecturers in all Central, District and Special Jails. Advisory Boards held 28 meetings at which 778 cases were considered and 337 recommended for release. Of these the Government rejected 48, and ordered the release of 262 while 8 were released under a premature releases scheme and 11 pending orders. The number of convicts who came under the remission system was 5,828 (6,377) the decrease being attributable to the larger number released under a premature releases scheme. There were 2,019 (2,663) convicts awarded special remission for continuous good conduct and 1,261 (1,176) were given extra remission for work turned out over and above the prescribed task. The Government extended the remission system to persons sentenced to 3 months imprisonment and above during the year.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

The Society assisted 2,243 (1,965) prisoners out of a total of 33,896 released. The Government recorded their appreciation of the useful work done by the Madras Presidency Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and the various District Committees.

JAIL VISITORS AND INSPECTIONS.

The number of visits paid by official and non-official visitors to Central and District Jails rose from 896 to 1,077, while the number of inspections and visits to sub-jails decreased from 3,823 to 3,471.

FINANCE AND JAIL INDUSTRIES.

The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 16.44 lakhs (Rs. 16.70 lakhs). The cost per prisoner increased from Rs. 113-7-10 to Rs. 125-1-4 and the dietary charges per head from Rs. 40-1-5 to Rs. 44-5-10. The total value of articles manufactured in jails declined from Rs. 9.16 lakhs to Rs. 7.87 lakhs and the percentage of convicts employed on manufactures from 36 to 35. The value of supplies made to the Forest and Stationery Departments increased, while supplies to the Police, Postal and Military Departments and the Medical Department considerably declined in value. The Coimbatore Central Jail, as usual, showed the largest cash earnings. A scheme for putting prisoners on remunerative labour and crediting a portion of their earnings to them was under consideration.

BORSTAL SCHOOLS.

Accommodation and Inmates.—The total number of inmates in the two Borstal Schools at the beginning of the year was 849 and 422 were admitted during the year; 473 inmates were discharged leaving in all, 798 at the close of the year, of whom 700 were between the ages of 16 and 20 and 98 between 21 and 23. The daily average number of sick increased from 8.31 to 17.95 chiefly owing to an outbreak of chickenpox in the Borstal School, Palamcottah. There was one death from pneumonia. A revised and more nourishing diet was introduced.

Education and Reform.—Elementary education was given up to the fifth standard. In addition, instruction was given in the following industries and trades: carpentry,

cotton weaving, masonry, tailoring, book-binding, agriculture, oil pressing, rattan work and blacksmithy. Attention was, as usual, paid to physical training, scouting and first aid. Fifty-eight per cent of the inmates admitted in 1938 were illiterate, while among those discharged the figure was 2 per cent. Forty-five inmates were released under licence and a probation officer was appointed for each of them. The practice of appointing probation officers for all inmates on the expiry of their terms of detention was discontinued, but it was directed that non-official bodies such as the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society should be requested to appoint honorary workers who would unofficially supervise and assist such youths.

Offence and Punishments.—There were two attempts to escape and 59 offences against school discipline.

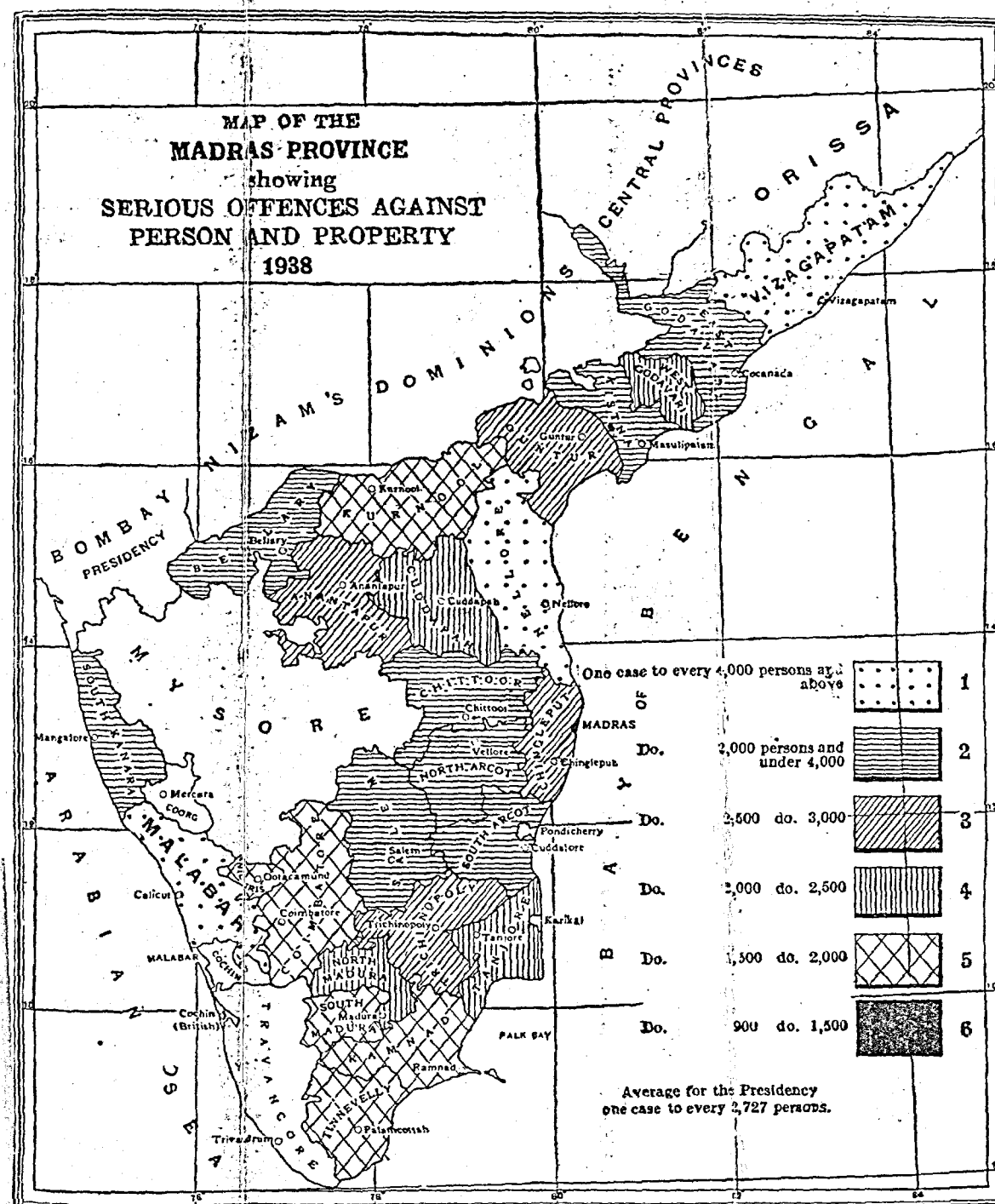
Finance.—Expenditure decreased from Rs. 1·37 lakhs to Rs. 1·30 lakhs.

CERTIFIED SCHOOLS (1938).

Accommodation and Pupils.—The number of certified schools remained unchanged at 6. The total number of pupils rose from 1,164 (1,054 boys and 110 girls) at the beginning of the year to 1,319 (1,188 boys and 131 girls) at the end. The health of the pupils was generally satisfactory.

Education and Reform.—The general system of training in the schools took the form of elementary education and vocational and physical training. Attention was also paid to scouting, ambulance work and first-aid in the boys' schools. Of the 243 pupils discharged during the year, 22 were under the care of their parents, 18 under probation officers, 89 employed and behaving well, 2 joined ordinary schools, 9 unemployed, 4 behaving indifferently, 2 recommitted to certified schools, 14 not traceable and reports about 81 were not received. Reports about 2 were not due in the period under review. Of the pupils admitted during the year 66·5 per cent were illiterate, while among those discharged the percentage was 1·6.

Finance.—The expenditure on the three Government Certified Schools rose from Rs. 1·33 lakhs to Rs. 1·39 lakhs and the grants to private certified schools from Rs. 0·48 lakh to Rs. 0·56 lakh.



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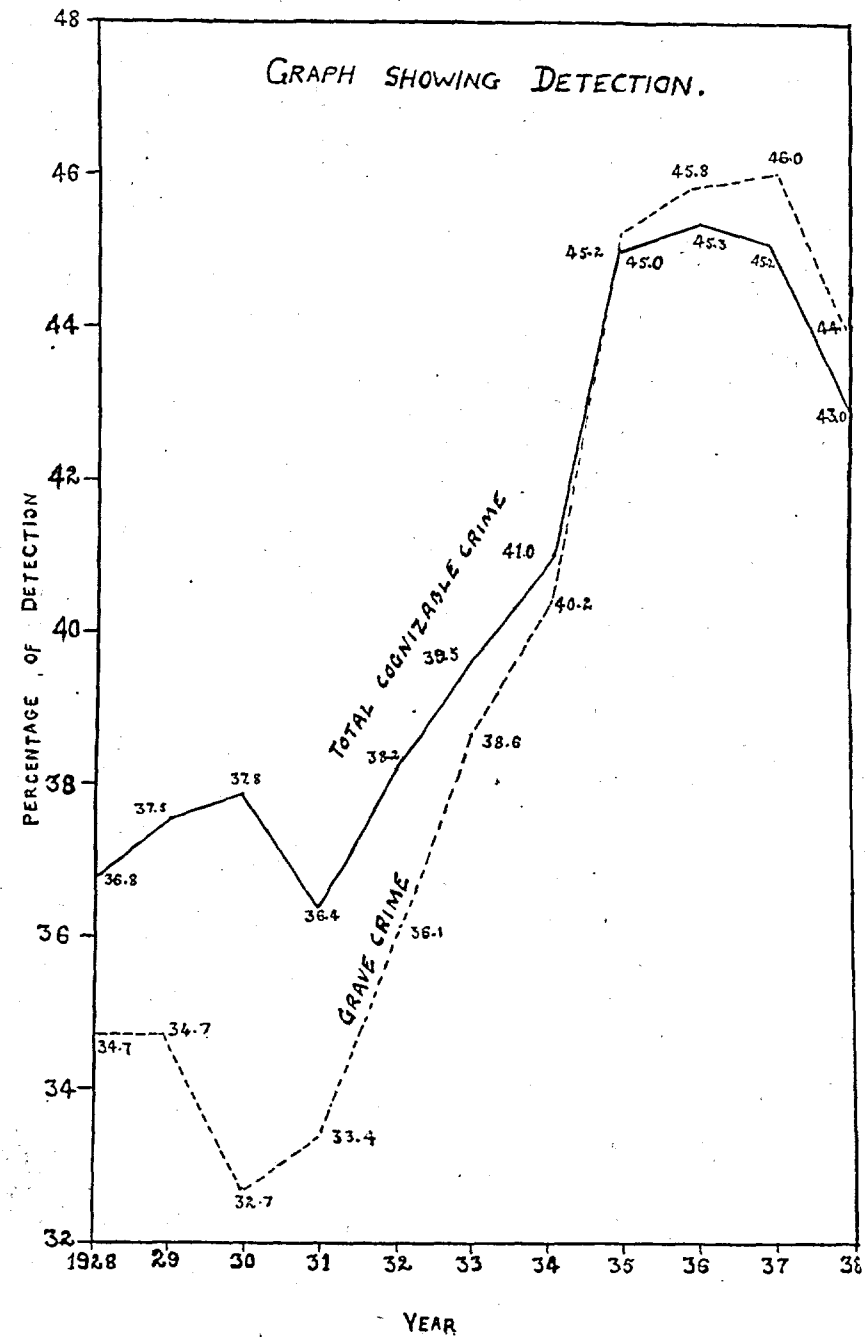
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ARMS, EXPLOSIVES AND SULPHUR
LICENCES (1938).

ARMS ACT.

The number of dealers' and possession licences in force was 65,599 (64,255). Of these 50,079 were for protection, sport or display and 14,754 for crop protection. Under the Indian Arms Act, 373 cases concerning 380 persons were tried during the year and 329 of them were convicted.

EXPLOSIVES ACT.

The number of licences in force for the import and transport of explosives fell from 154 to 122. On the 31st December 1938 there were 9,583 (9,174) dealers' and possession licences in force. There was an increase in the number of licences to possess gunpowder for blasting from 5,385 to 6,163. Ninety-three cases involving 95 persons were tried under the Act and 88 persons convicted.

SULPHUR LICENCES.

Forty-five new licences were issued bringing the total number in force to 324. The quantity of sulphur covered was about 1,580 tons (1,700 tons).

THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT
(1938).

The work of the department increased from 1,670 cases with 8,227 articles to 1,785 cases with 8,913 articles.

Human Poisoning.—The total number of human poisoning cases examined was 467 and poison was detected in 241 cases or 51·6 per cent. Datura headed the list with 36 cases followed by oleander 30, and opium 29. There were 14 cases of madar juice poisoning. Among the inorganic poisons, mercury claimed 21 cases, arsenic 20, copper sulphate 12, cyanide 10 and nitrite 9.

Animal Poisoning.—Twenty-six cases of animal poisoning were examined and poison was detected in 15 cases or 57·7 per cent.

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Stain Cases.—Out of 898 blood-stain cases examined, blood was detected in 845 or 94·1 per cent. Eighty-one cases were examined for semen, the total detections being 52 or 64·2 per cent. Of 4,415 specimens of blood stains sent to the Imperial Serologist, Calcutta, he detected human blood in 4,189.

Miscellaneous.—Ninety-nine medico-legal cases were examined of which the chief were firearms (15 cases), other explosives (21) and acids (9). Examination under ultra-violet light of two pages of a minutes book bearing serial numbers 11 and 12 revealed that the original pages had been replaced by those bearing numbers 111 and 112 after erasing the first figure in each. Wood shavings taken from the inside of a box in which stolen jewels were suspected to have been carried, revealed minute traces of gold. General analysis was made of 214 articles, chiefly for Government departments.

CIVIL JUSTICE (1938).

COURTS.

The permanent Civil Courts that worked during the year were the High Court, the Court of Small Causes, Madras, the Madras City Civil Court, 27 District Courts (including 2 for Agency tracts), 1 additional District Court, 42 Subordinate Judges (including 1 Provincial Small Cause Court Judge, 6 for Agency tracts and 1 Revenue Divisional Officer), 156 District Munsifs (including 12 for Agency tracts, and 4 Revenue Officers), 76 Revenue Courts, 6,516 Village Munsifs' and 4,203 Presidents of Panchayat Courts. In addition, there were 2 temporary Additional District Judges, 1 Judge of the Civil Court, 10 Subordinate Judges and 11 District Munsifs for the whole or part of the year.

LITIGATION.

The total number of suits instituted fell from 430,913 to 402,923—one suit for every 109 (102) persons of the population of the Province, 42 (36) in the Presidency town and 112 (105) in the mufassal. The fall was general in all classes of courts except the City Civil Court and the High Court. The decrease was most noticeable in Madura,

Malabar, and Vizagapatam. The following table gives comparative figures of suits instituted and their nature :—

	1937.	1938.
Suits for money and movable property	360,548	359,780
Suits for immovable property other than mortgage suits	16,345	16,129
Suits for specific relief	3,400	3,561
Suits on mortgages	20,585	19,864
Suits in revenue courts	27,856	10,558

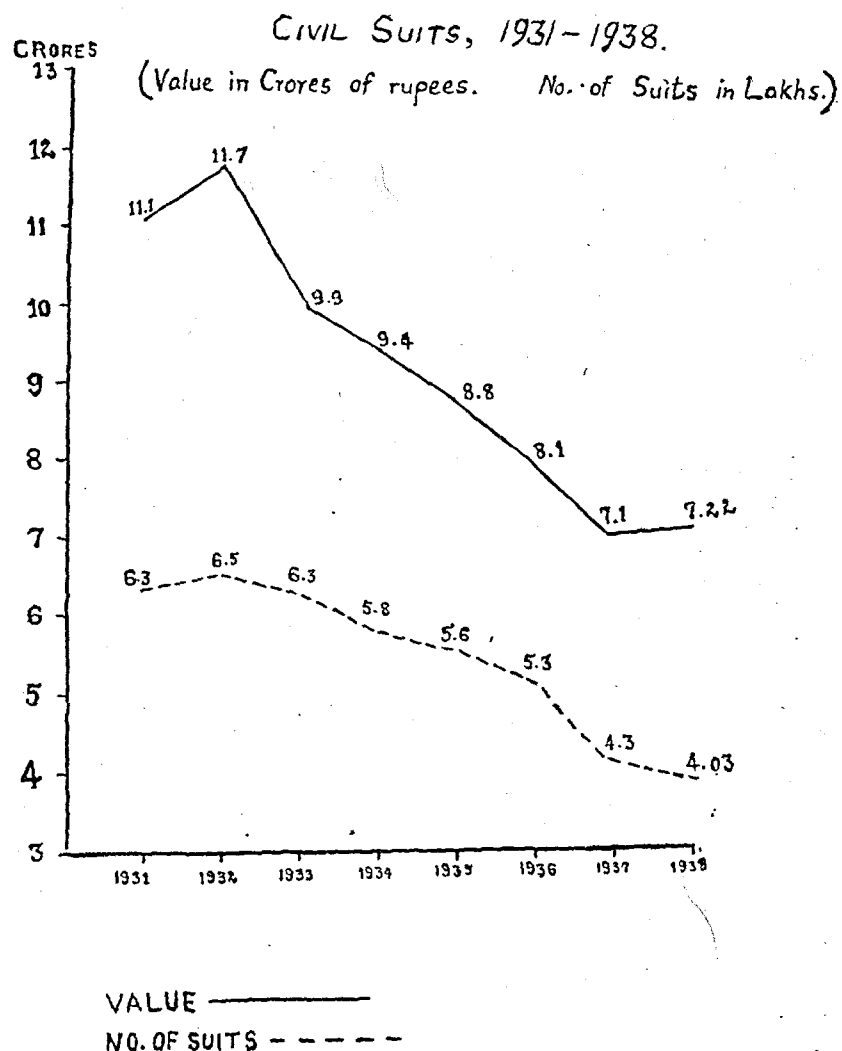
The large fall in the number of suits instituted in revenue courts is attributed to the extension of the period of limitation by section 17 of the Madras Agriculturists Relief Act, 1938.

Value of Suits.—The total value of suits (excluding revenue courts) was Rs. 7.22 crores as against Rs. 7.08 crores in 1937. 30.31 (30.05) per cent of the suits were of a value not exceeding Rs. 20; 30.49 (30.15) per cent were between Rs. 21 and Rs. 50; 33.98 (34.38) per cent were between Rs. 51 and Rs. 500; and 5.08 (5.29) per cent were above Rs. 500. In 556 (498) suits the value could not be estimated in money.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

The number of suits instituted and disposed of and their average duration in different courts in 1937 and 1938 are given below :—

Courts.	Number instituted.		Number disposed of		Number pending at close of year.		Duration in days of suits disposed of after full trial.	
	1937.	1938.	1937.	1938.	1937.	1938.	1937.	1938.
1. Village Munsifs' Courts.	62,916	54,120	63,567	57,004	8,184	7,360	..	..
2. Village Panchayat Courts.	146,129	148,993	151,518	147,098	35,623	36,893	..	..
3. Revenue Courts (excluding Agency tracts).	27,856	10,558	24,737	12,312	9,136	8,009	211	239
4. Agency Courts	618	578	686	500	255	336	369	261
5. District Munsifs' Courts (excluding Agency tracts)—								
(a) Original Suits.	67,984	62,970	72,575	62,993	41,013	44,298	365	338
(b) Small Cause Suits.	92,233	94,330	94,230	95,450	18,031	23,764	150	141
6. Special Small Cause Court (Trichinopoly)	9,543	9,221	3,749	3,489	504	578	..	..
7. Subordinate Courts—								
(a) Original Suits.	2,439	2,293	2,991	2,814	3,006	2,905	509	482
(b) Small Cause Suits.	8,728	7,943	9,681	7,893	2,655	3,064	234	215
8. District Courts (excluding Agency tracts)	361	311	288	275	558	482	603	480
9. Civil Court	1,145	1,846	995	1,785	936	1,057	345	393
10. Presidency Small Cause Court	16,706	13,155	16,815	13,990	2,276	1,717	95	90
11. High Court, Original Side.	264	305	385	337	542	516	978	1,222



INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

The number of applications in mufassal courts under section 7 of the Provincial Insolvency Act was 1,155 (1,711), and that in the High Court under the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act was 321 as against 444 in 1937.

APPELLATE COURTS.

Agency Tracts.—Forty-four regular appeals were filed in Agency Courts, 23 were disposed of and 27 pending. There was also one miscellaneous appeal filed and disposed of.

District and Subordinate Judges' Courts.—Including 9,595 (8,774) appeals preferred during the year, there were 18,858 (17,040) appeals for disposal. Of these, 8,258 (7,978) were disposed of leaving 10,600 (9,062) pending. There were 1,814 (2,224) miscellaneous appeals instituted, 2,213 (2,170) disposed of and 1,220 (1,594) pending. Excluding cases dismissed for default or not prosecuted, the average duration of appeals in District Judges' Courts was 322 days and in Subordinate Judges' Courts 312 days.

The following table gives statistics of appeal to the High Court :—

Kind of appeals.	Appeals preferred in		Appeals disposed of in		Pending at the end of	
	1937.	1938.	1937.	1938.	1937.	1938.
From original decrees of mufassal courts	362	453	826	688	1,550	1,288
From orders of mufassal courts.	487	661	409	717	958	768
From decrees passed on Original Side of High Court ..	84	84	48	76	107	89
From decrees of City Civil Court	68	68	24	54	157	157
Letters Patent appeals ..	119	105	115	74	172	140
From appellate decrees of mufassal courts	1,138	1,239	1,049	1,668	3,610	2,968
From appellate orders of mufassal courts	148	251	69	269	439	372

Appeals to the Privy Council.—Thirty-one (33) applications for leave to appeal to His Majesty were filed, making a total of 47 (64) for disposal. Of these, 21 (33) were dismissed, 10 (15) allowed, one transferred to the Patna High Court and 15 (16) pending. The Privy Council allowed 2 appeals in full and 2 in part; one was compromised and one withdrawn.

REFERENCE AND REVISION.

The number of Revision petitions filed in the High Court was 1,764 (1,737) of which 649 (571) were against decisions in Small Cause suits. The number of petitions disposed of was 1,377 (1,619) of which 82·3 (77·7) per cent were dismissed. Ten (10) references were received, 1 under the Indian Stamp Act, 5 under the Indian Divorce Act, and 4 on the question whether the Madras Agriculturists Relief Act is within the power of the Provincial Legislature. The High Court decided 3 references under the Indian Divorce Act and 2 under the Civil Procedure Code.

EXECUTION PROCEEDINGS.

The number of applications for execution in mufassal courts (except Village and Panchayat Courts) fell from 280,271 to 234,676. The number disposed of was 247,076 (280,108), full satisfaction being obtained in 10·20 (11·89) per cent and partial satisfaction in 12·11 (13·88) per cent while 77·69 (74·23) per cent were wholly infructuous. The amount realized in execution fell from Rs. 2·01 crores to Rs. 1·32 crores. The number of judgment-debtors imprisoned fell from 915 to 567. In the Courts of the Presidency town the number of applications fell from 18,003 to 15,821. Of these, 15,801 (18,178) were disposed of, full satisfaction being obtained in 11·75 (10·55) per cent and part satisfaction in 6·78 (7·55) per cent while 12,776 were wholly infructuous. The amount realized in execution was Rs. 6·71 lakhs (Rs. 6·95 lakhs). Owing to the amendment of section 55 of the Civil Procedure Code the number of judgment-debtors imprisoned fell from 172 to 13.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS.

The number of Advocates enrolled during the year was 211. In all, 3,835 first-grade pleaders and 373 second-grade pleaders renewed their sanads.

REGISTRATION AND NOTARIES PUBLIC.

There was no change in the number of District charges (23) or of District Registrars (25). The number of sub-registry offices also remained unchanged at 566.

Registration of Documents.—The number of registrations fell from 1·351 million to 1·219 million or by 9·76 per cent. The fall was general throughout the presidency except in Madras and Nellore and was attributed to the restriction in lending consequent on the operation of the Madras Agriculturists Relief Act. The aggregate value of registered documents fell from Rs. 50·50 crores to Rs. 45·38 crores and the average value of all documents from Rs. 377 to Rs. 375. The average fee, however, rose from Rs. 1-9-6 to Rs. 1-15-2, consequent on the enhancement of the scale of fees.

Encumbrance Certificates.—The number of applications for encumbrance certificates fell from 129,826 to 101,255. There was an increase in the number of applications for searches from 82,341 to 88,391 and in the number of copies granted from 96,889 to 103,392.

Prosecutions.—Seven prosecutions were instituted for offences under the Indian Registration Act and including 4 previously pending, 4 ended in conviction and 4 in acquittal leaving 3 pending at the close of the year.

Finance.—There was a net decrease in the number of documents registered free or at reduced fees for co-operative societies and land mortgage banks. The amount foregone also fell from Rs. 2·20 lakhs to Rs. 2·09 lakhs. Owing to the enhanced scales of fees for registering documents the income increased by Rs. 2·21 lakhs to Rs. 23·73 lakhs in spite of the decrease in registrations. The total income of the department rose from Rs. 32·22 lakhs to Rs. 32·93 lakhs. The expenditure increased from Rs. 30·43 lakhs to Rs. 30·82 lakhs.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

There were 113 officers of the Registration department acting as Notaries Public at 78 stations. There was an abnormal increase in the number of bills of exchange from 232 to 459 and of promissory notes from 28 to 72. The increase was attributed to the inability of drawers to make payment owing to the failure of several banks and tightness of the money market. The aggregate value of the transactions rose from Rs. 3·38 lakhs to Rs. 4·77 lakhs.

MILITARY—AUXILIARY AND TERRITORIAL FORCES.

Auxiliary Force of India.—There was an increase in the total strength from 4,956 to 5,022. The shortage of officers in the East Coast Battalion was largely remedied. The normal drills were devoted to tactical exercises duties in aid of the civil power and weapon training. The standard of discipline and training was good in all units.

Indian Territorial Force.—The total strength of the Force rose from 2,877 to 2,907. There was no difficulty in obtaining suitable men to serve in the ranks, but all the battalions were short of officers. With a view to make good this deficiency and ultimately to raise two more battalions, the Government issued an appeal to educated young men, particularly those who have served in the University Training Corps, to apply for commissions. The communique proved most successful and the force was being made up to strength in officers. The units carried out drills and weapon training. The standard of discipline and training was well maintained and in some cases showed an improvement.

CHAPTER VI.—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

LOCAL BOARDS.

DISTRICT BOARDS.

The number of district boards decreased from 35 to 24 consequent on the amalgamation of all the bifurcated local fund districts so as to correspond to revenue districts. All the district boards had elected non-official presidents. The total sanctioned number of seats on the district boards was 1,219 of which 1,206 were occupied at the end of the year. The district boards held 485 meetings during the year; none of them was adjourned for want of quorum but seven meetings were adjourned for want of time or other reasons. The total number of elections held during the year was 700, of which 338 were contested. As far as information is available 58 per cent of the electorate voted in contested elections.

PANCHAYAT BOARDS.

There were 433 ex-union panchayat boards and 6,048 non-union panchayat boards at the end of the year.

Under the provisions of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, land cess continued to be levied at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas in the rupee of the annual rental value of all occupied lands. Two-thirds of the entire land cess collected was credited to the district boards and one-third to the panchayat boards. In the areas where there were no panchayats the district boards were credited with the amounts which would have been due to the panchayats if they had been formed. Profession tax was collected by seven district boards.

FINANCE.

Receipts.—The aggregate balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 78 lakhs for all district boards. The total receipts (ordinary and capital) amounted to Rs. 478 lakhs. Grants amounting to Rs. 130 lakhs were given by the Government. Of this sum Rs. 0·87 lakh was in aid of the general resources of the Nilgiri District Board, Rs. 22·51 lakhs for the upkeep and construction of trunk roads,

Rs. 21·48 lakhs for the upkeep and construction of important marketing roads, Rs. 74·12 lakhs for elementary education, Rs. 6·22 lakhs for education other than elementary and Rs. 1·38 lakhs for the maintenance and construction of hospitals and dispensaries. A sum of Rs. 3·27 lakhs was also given for the improvement of other roads.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure of all district boards (ordinary and capital) amounted to Rs. 483 lakhs. The aggregate closing balance was Rs. 73 lakhs.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The total amount spent on communications was Rs. 123·78 lakhs, of which Rs. 47·26 lakhs were met from provincial grants. About 240 miles of new roads were constructed during the year. The total length of roads maintained by the district boards at the close of the year was 34,625 miles, of which 3,036 miles were trunk roads.

EDUCATION.

The district boards maintained 202 secondary schools and 15,544 elementary schools and of the latter 2,590 were for girls. The number of pupils in elementary schools was 1,070,394. In addition there were 17,314 pupils in the elementary department of secondary schools. There were 46,565 pupils in the secondary department. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 149·19 lakhs to which the Government contributed Rs. 80·34 lakhs while the income from education tax, fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 33·37 lakhs.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

District boards maintained 62 hospitals and 1,106 dispensaries including 278 institutions of Indian medicine. These institutions afforded relief to 23,519 in-patients and 14,451,712 out-patients. The total cost of maintaining these institutions was Rs. 21·08 lakhs.

VACCINATION.

The number of successful operations performed during the year both primary and secondary was 1,128,698. The total expenditure on preventive medicine including water-supply and sanitation was Rs. 12 lakhs.

RAILWAYS.

Railways owned by district boards were at work in three districts.

Guntur.—The gross earnings of the Tenali-Repalli Railway (21 miles) in the Guntur district amounted to Rs. 2.30 lakhs and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 1.44 lakhs leaving a net return of 5.3 per cent on the capital outlay as against 5.5 per cent in 1937-38.

Coimbatore.—The gross earnings of the Podanur-Pollachi Railway (25 miles) in the Coimbatore district were Rs. 2.18 lakhs, the working expenses were Rs. 1.52 lakhs and there was a net return of 4.41 per cent on the capital outlay as against 4.55 per cent in the previous year.

Tinnevely.—The gross earnings of the Tinnevely-Tiruchendur Railway (38 miles) amounted to Rs. 4.26 lakhs and the working expenses to Rs. 2.89 lakhs thus leaving a net return of 5.04 per cent on the capital outlay as against 4.23 per cent in the preceding year.

CITY OF MADRAS (1938-39).

FINANCE.

The total receipts for the year including the opening balance rose from Rs. 211.85 lakhs to Rs. 252.13 lakhs. The revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 71.75 lakhs as against Rs. 67.75 lakhs in 1937-38. The incidence of taxation per head of the population rose from Rs. 7-12-9 to Rs. 8-6-9.

The debt at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 193.99 lakhs and the sinking fund relating to the various loans, exclusive of the Government loans, repayable in instalments, was Rs. 68,06,800 in Government securities and Municipal debentures and Rs. 83,291-15-10 in cash. Payments amounting to Rs. 8,28,860 were also made during the year towards the repayment of principal and interest on the Government loans of Rs. 113.75 lakhs. The total expenditure under all accounts increased from Rs. 105.42 lakhs to Rs. 130.28 lakhs.

Management.—The amount spent under this head was Rs. 5.96 lakhs as against Rs. 6.52 lakhs last year. Of this sum, Rs. 3.27 lakhs were spent on establishment, for the purpose of assessment and collection, as against Rs. 3.07 lakhs last year.

Communications.—A sum of Rs. 50,632 was spent on general improvements to communications. The length of roads newly metalled was 4 miles and 3 furlongs.

The provision for the maintenance of roads was Rs. 6,73,000. The total length of metalled roads in the City was 370 miles and 6 furlongs; 62 miles and 7 furlongs of roads were newly tarred; retarring was done to a length of 2 miles and 3 furlongs and the total length of tarred roads at the end of the year was 252 miles and 7 furlongs.

Buildings.—The amount spent on the construction of new buildings and improvements to slums was Rs. 1,83,478 and that on repairs to buildings was Rs. 89,139. The construction of a third set of tenements in the Harbour area was completed. The construction of model huts in Cemetery road and model houses in Bunder Rama Naidu Garden and a washing ghat in Conran Smith Nagar was in progress. The land required for the construction of houses in Bogipalayam was acquired.

On the Mambalam Town-Planning Scheme a sum of Rs. 41,016-12-0 was spent on items such as earthwork formation, metalling of new roads, extension of electric lighting, water-supply, etc. About 111 grounds and 398 sq.ft. of land were sold during the year for Rs. 67,750.

Water-supply.—The expenditure incurred on new water works during the year came to Rs. 1,18,635 and that on maintenance to about 4.91 lakhs. The quantity of water supplied from the Red Hills Lake during the year fell from 1,480 million cubic feet to 1,359 million cubic feet. The quantity of water pumped into the City during the year was 8,416.46 million gallons which is equivalent to nearly 30.70 gallons per head per day for an estimated population of 750,630.

There were 950 new house service connections laid by licensed plumbers of which 86 were metered, bringing the total number of connections to 49,368 and that of meters to 2,895.

Drainage.—A sum of Rs. 5.21 lakhs was spent on new drainage works, besides Rs. 3.50 lakhs on maintenance. The length of sewers laid during the year was 13.7 (8.9) miles and the number of house connections given was 692 (644). The total length of storm water drains constructed was 17,245 feet, as against 1,344 feet in the previous year, at a cost of Rs. 2.15 (0.16) lakhs.

Fair progress was made in the construction of flush-out latrines in private houses. The total number of flush-out latrines constructed up to 31st March 1939 was 27,782.

The Council sanctioned a comprehensive scheme for the construction of Public conveniences and urinals and bathrooms in various parts of the City at a cost of Rs. 2.5 lakhs. Ten public conveniences were completed during the year and three were in progress.

Street Lighting.—The total number of street lights was 13,505 electric and 38 oil lamps. There were 59.85 miles of low tension and 0.08 mile of high tension cables laid during the year bringing the total length of mains laid by the Corporation for street lighting to 500.88 miles.

Eleven out of 13 sub-stations contemplated in the scheme for the improvement of street lighting were brought into use. All the 18 stations and the high tension bunks received supply through the main controlling station in Basin Bridge. The Ice House Road sub-station was completed. The construction of the Mount Road sub-station was in progress.

Fire Brigade.—The cost of maintaining the fire engines was Rs. 27,263 as against Rs. 25,187 in the previous year. The number of calls in which the fire engines worked rose from 40 to 68.

Parks.—Expenditure on public parks amounted to Rs. 34,874-10-7.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Expenditure on public health included Rs. 3.22 lakhs on medical relief, Rs. 15.63 lakhs on preventive medicine, Rs. 11.04 lakhs on sanitation and conservancy, Rs. 4.54 lakhs on hospitals, dispensaries and child welfare centres and Rs. 0.56 lakh on vaccination and registration of births and deaths. The number of patients treated in hospitals, dispensaries and child welfare centres was 28.53 lakhs and the number of vaccinations performed 3.06 lakhs. There were 30,407 births registered (15,674 males and 14,733 females) and 26,064 deaths or a mortality of 40.3 per thousand of the population. The infantile mortality rate was 222.7 per thousand births. During the year 19,166 boys and 11,186 girls were medically examined in schools. Of the boys, 57.01 (48.56) per cent and of the girls 33.94 (35.36) per cent were found to require treatment. The

number of children treated for leprosy was 681. There were 88,513 skin cases registered at skin clinics including 2,063 leprosy cases. Of the leprosy cases 12 became symptom free, 255 improved and in 36 the disease was arrested.

EDUCATION.

The balance in the Elementary Education Fund at the beginning of the year was Rs. 0.69 lakh. Rs. 3.64 lakhs were realised from education tax, Rs. 2.84 lakhs received from Government as equivalent contribution in respect of education tax collected during the previous year besides a sum of Rs. 0.30 lakh as grant under the proviso to section 37 of the Elementary Education Act, and Rs. 3.20 lakhs from the Revenue Funds of the Corporation bringing the total together with a few minor items to Rs. 10.02 lakhs. The expenditure on elementary education rose from Rs. 9.36 lakhs to Rs. 10.10 lakhs.

The total number of Corporation Elementary Schools rose from 136 to 137 and the number of children on the rolls from 37,208 (21,821 boys and 15,387 girls) to 40,766 (24,001 boys and 16,765 girls) or by 10.4 per cent.

There were 137 Head teachers, 1,082 teachers for secular instruction, 32 teachers for religious instruction, 15 music mistresses and 48 instructors of crafts. As in the previous year a mid-day meal was supplied to 5,500 poor children at a total cost of Rs. 42,086-11-9. Eleven playgrounds were maintained by the Corporation for the use of school children. A physical demonstration on a big scale was held at the Corporation playground, People's Park, under the guidance of the Senior Physical Director to the Government of Madras.

There were 14 Corporation Schools with Radio sets installed in them as in the previous year. Special school programmes were broadcast daily by the All-India Radio Station, Egmore.

Libraries and Reading Rooms.—In addition to the civic library situated at the Ripon Buildings, 16 free reading rooms and a free circulating library were maintained for the benefit of the public. The number of scout units attached to the Corporation Schools was 120.

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES, (1938-39).

There were 82 municipalities in the mufassal as in the previous year, no municipality having been constituted or abolished during the year. The Chirala municipal council was superseded and the administration of the municipality placed under a special officer. The sanctioned number of seats in all the municipal councils excluding Chirala was 1,872 of which 1,863 were occupied at the end of the year. All the councillors, of whom 28 were Europeans and Anglo-Indians, were elected. Of the 1,879 elections held during the year 1,050 were contested. As far as statistics are available 69 per cent of the electorate voted in contested elections. The councils held 2,714 meetings of which 125 were adjourned for want of quorum and 113 for other reasons. The average attendance of members at the meetings was highest in Tiruvannamalai (90 per cent) and Coonoor (85 per cent) and lowest in Tadpatri (48 per cent).

FINANCE.

Receipts.—The aggregate opening balance for the year amounted to Rs. 81.48 lakhs as against Rs. 66.49 lakhs. Receipts (ordinary and capital) rose from Rs. 251.23 lakhs to Rs. 269.49 lakhs. Of the receipts Rs. 91.70 lakhs were derived from taxes. The average incidence of taxation per head of the population was Rs. 3-0-2. Grants given by the Government for the maintenance of services amounted to Rs. 15.77 lakhs as against Rs. 13.91 lakhs in 1937-38. Of these 10.46 lakhs were paid for elementary education, Rs. 1.88 lakhs for education other than elementary, Rs. 2.38 lakhs for roads and Rs. 0.17 lakh for medical relief. In addition, grants amounting to Rs. 8.61 lakhs were paid by the Government towards the cost of capital works, Rs. 7.81 lakhs being for works connected with water-supply and drainage. Loans to the extent of Rs. 20.66 lakhs were advanced by the Government during the year, Rs. 7.29 lakhs for electric lighting, 2.97 lakhs for communications, Rs. 6.97 lakhs for water-supply and drainage, Rs. 0.77 lakh for public health, Rs. 0.25 lakh for town planning, Rs. 1.98 lakhs for construction of markets, Rs. 0.25 lakh for construction of school buildings and Rs. 0.18 lakh for other purposes. In addition to the above, Rs. 0.80 lakh was advanced to cover deficits in the accounts of one municipal council.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure (ordinary and capital) was Rs. 263.62 lakhs as compared with Rs. 236.26 lakhs in the previous year. The expenditure on communications amounted to Rs. 28.76 lakhs of which Rs. 14.91 lakhs were spent on the maintenance of roads and Rs. 9.68 lakhs on lighting.

Closing Balance and Debt.—The total closing balance of the year (both ordinary and capital) amounted to Rs. 87.36 lakhs as against Rs. 81.42 lakhs at the end of the previous year. The balance of provincial loans outstanding against municipal councils rose from Rs. 146.74 lakhs to Rs. 155.84 lakhs.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

The number of medical institutions maintained by the municipal councils during the year was 129 against 120 in the previous year. These institutions afforded relief to 3,794 in-patients and 3,680,552 out-patients. The total expenditure on medical relief amounted to Rs. 4.40 lakhs and that on sanitation to Rs. 26.40 lakhs.

EDUCATION.

There were 1,274 elementary schools under the management of the municipal councils as against 1,275 in 1937-38. A second grade college was maintained by the Salem Municipal Council. The number of secondary schools under the management of municipal councils continued to be 53 including one attached to the Salem College. The total expenditure on elementary education amounted to Rs. 22.51 lakhs (excluding a capital expenditure of Rs. 1.06 lakhs) of which Rs. 10.46 lakhs were met from Government grants, and Rs. 7.13 lakhs from the general funds of the municipal councils. The total expenditure on education other than elementary was Rs. 11.25 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 1.88 lakhs was covered by subsidies from Government.

WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

During the year under review the Virudunagar Water-supply Scheme was brought into operation. There were 6 main municipal water-supply schemes under execution in addition to other improvement and extension schemes. The total number of municipalities provided

with protected water-supply schemes at the end of 1938-39 was 43. Ootacamund, Vellore and Madura continued to have the benefit of scientific drainage.

TOWN PLANNING.

The Town Planning Act was applicable to 145 towns. It was extended to 6 panchyats during the year. Fifty-five out of the 83 municipalities and 16 of the 62 panchayats had detailed town planning schemes in force. There were on the whole 254 detailed schemes in preparation or in force as against 228 in the previous year. The number of schemes sanctioned was 7, raising the total to 45; nearly a dozen draft schemes were published for criticism. Additional or new industrial areas were approved in 34 municipalities and panchayat towns.

There were town planning committees in all the municipalities except six, but very few municipalities had constituted a separate Town Planning Fund as required by section 30 of the Act. The department prepared 28 draft schemes with layout maps and dealt with 610 applications under the provisions of section 17 for the interim control of development.

The expenditure of the department was Rs. 19,313 as against Rs. 24,000 in the previous year.

HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS.

The number of Commissioners was reduced from four to three and the territorial jurisdiction of the President and Commissioners was altered. There were 15 meetings of the Board at which 584 items of business were disposed of and 3,306 sittings of committees of Commissioners for the disposal of enquiries.

Jurisdiction.—There were 251 maths and 25,633 temples under the jurisdiction of the Board. Maths and temples with an annual income of less than Rs. 400 and specific endowments attached to maths or temples with an income of less than Rs. 200 were exempted by Government from the provisions of section 69 of the Act. Under section 38 of the Act, 837 institutions submitted to the Board their registers of endowments.

Schemes of administration.—The Board settled schemes of administration under section 57 or section 63 of the Act for 142 institutions against 56 in the last fasli. During

the year 51 suits filed for the modification or cancellation of the schemes framed by the Board were disposed of. The schemes were confirmed in 30 cases, modified in 15 and set aside in 6.

Temple Committees.—The Board was in charge of the affairs of 25 defunct temple committees during the major part of the fasli. Two temple committees were abolished as they failed to discharge their duties properly. At the end of the fasli 7 committees were working.

Finance.—The income of the Board increased from Rs. 3.01 lakhs to Rs. 3.06 lakhs and expenditure from Rs. 2.54 lakhs to Rs. 2.59 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 22,326 was paid to Government towards repayment of the loan taken by the Board. All except 557 of the institutions liable to pay contribution to the Board were assessed. Arrears of contribution amounted to Rs. 3.59 lakhs at the end of the fasli.

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CHAPTER VII.—VITAL STATISTICS, PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Presidency in the middle of 1938 calculated on the assumption that the population has increased at the same rate as in the previous intercensal period, was 47,461,550. The birth rate per thousand showed little change at 38·9 (38·7) while there was a slight fall in the death rate from 24·0 to 23·5. The vital index which expresses the ratio of birth rate to death rate increased from 157 to 166.

REGISTRATION OF VITAL STATISTICS.

The registration of births and deaths is compulsory in all municipalities and in those villages to which the Registration of Births and Deaths Act has been extended. The Act is in force in about 39 per cent of the villages in the Presidency. A trained staff registers vital statistics in municipalities and in a few panchayats; elsewhere the village headmen are generally the registrars. Their work is checked by the health staff. The compilation of vital statistics is done in the office of the Director of Public Health.

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered was 1,709,545 (873,709 boys and 835,836 girls) giving a birth rate of 38·87 per thousand. The ratio of male births to female births was 105 : 100. The highest birth rate was recorded in Kurnool district (46·93) and the lowest in Tanjore (30·93). The rate of still births per thousand was 11·3 in non-municipal areas and 47·7 in municipal areas. The former figure is probably inaccurate owing to defective registration.

DEATHS.

There were 1,032,052 deaths (524,065 males and 507,987 females) or a death rate of 23·46 per thousand.

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Reference:

Death rate per 1000 live births	Symbol
125 and under	Dotted pattern
150 and under	Cross-hatched pattern
175 and under	Horizontal lines
200 and under	Vertical lines

Reference:

 Death rate per 1000 live
 - births 125 and under 150
 " " 150 and under 175
 " " 175 and under 200
 " " 200 and under 225

OTHER REGISTRATIONS.

The number of births and deaths registered under special laws was 181 and 87 respectively. There was a decrease in the number of marriages of European Christians from 398 to 384 and of Indian Christians from 16,603 to 14,771. Sixty-six marriages were registered under the Special Marriage Act and two under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act. Reports of 1,208 baptisms and 667 burials of Europeans and Anglo-Indians were received.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION (1938).

Emigration.—From the 15th June 1938 the Government of India prohibited assisted emigration for unskilled work to the Malay States and assistance to emigrate was confined to persons intending to join relations already in Malaya. Owing to the fall in the price of rubber and the consequent restriction in production, there was not much demand for labour in Malaya. At the beginning of the year the rates of wages were 12½ annas per day for men and 10 annas for women. From the 1st May 1938 the rate for men was reduced to 11 annas 3 pi s and proportionately for women and children. The number of workers who emigrated

through Madras and Negapatam was 4,262. Over 26,000 persons went as deck passengers paying their own fares. Of these, 60 per cent were estimated to be unskilled labourers. In addition 862 skilled workers emigrated to the Malay States.

The majority of emigrants to Ceylon go for work on the tea and rubber estates. These emigrants are assisted by the Emigration Commissioner. About 9,000 emigrants and 38,000 persons returning to the country passed through the depots. Labourers for miscellaneous unorganized trades go as ordinary deck passengers their fare being paid by themselves or their employers. There were 41,778 deck passengers during the year. The rates of wages varied from 6 annas 7 pies to 7 annas 10 pies for men and from 5 annas 3 pies to 6 annas 3 pies for women. 147 skilled workers emigrated to Ceylon.

The health of emigrants was good. Arrangements at the depots were satisfactory.

Immigration.—12,514 emigrants were repatriated from Malaya through the Port of Madras and 15,922 through Negapatam. The number of persons who returned at their own expense was estimated at 6,000. Most of the emigrants were repatriated on account of sickness. 3,004 were repatriated and 49,045 were estimated to have returned at their own expense from Ceylon. 243 emigrants returned from British Guiana, 86 from Fiji and 79 under the assisted emigration scheme from South Africa.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

MORTALITY FROM COMMON DISEASES.

Cholera.—There was a remarkable fall in the mortality from cholera from 23,307 to 10,252 and in the death rate from 0.53 per thousand to 0.23. The mortality in the districts of South Arcot, Tanjore, Kurnool, Cuddapah East Godavari, Guntur and West Godavari was over 75 per cent of the total mortality in the Province. In municipalities the lowest mortality rate for over ten years was recorded. Pilgrims returning from festivals set afoot a wave of cholera in the northern districts. Over 951,000 anti-cholera inoculations were done during the year.

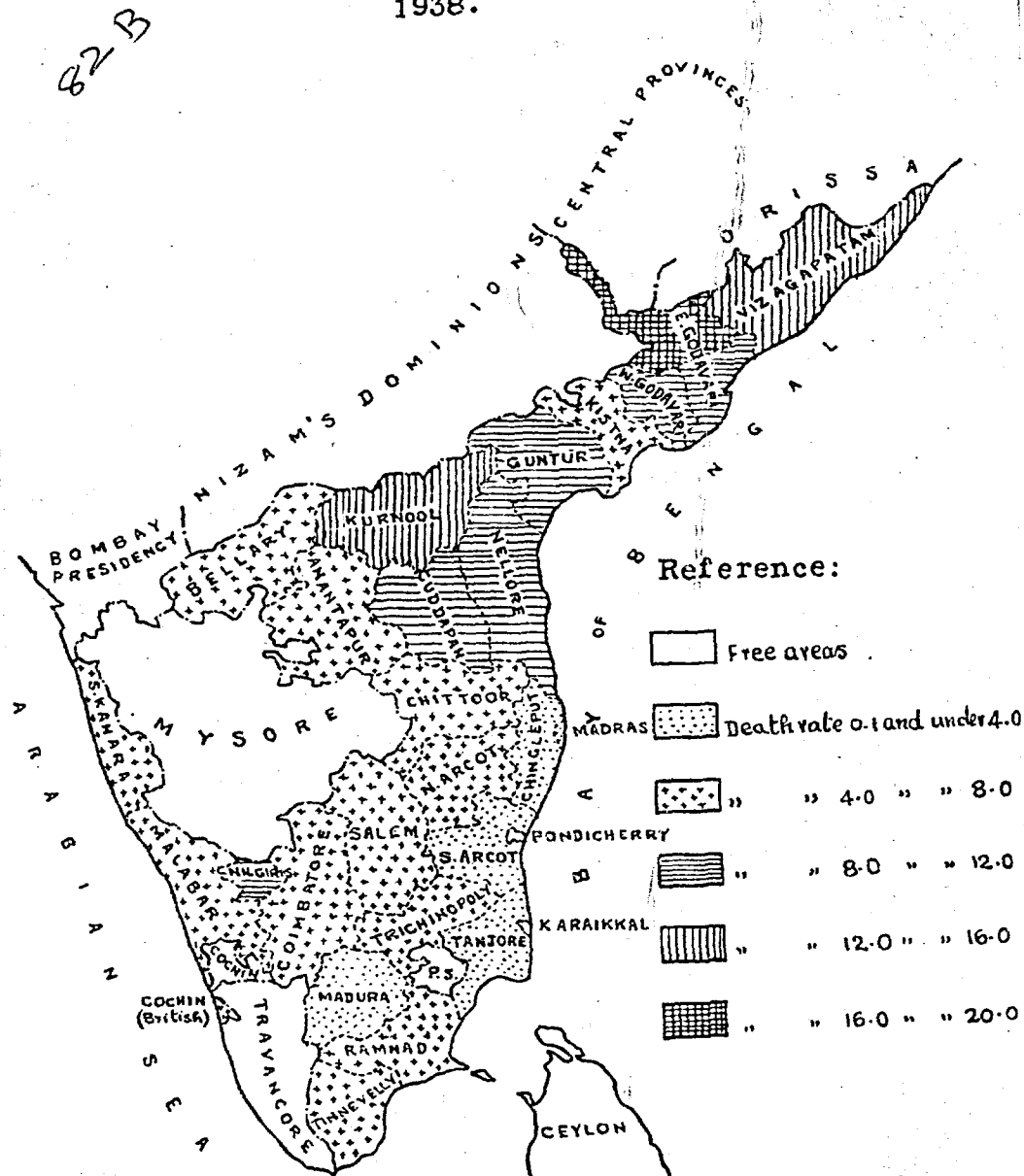
Smallpox.—The number of deaths from smallpox fell from 2,446 to 2,273 giving a death rate of 0.05 per

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MADRAS PROVINCE

MORTALITY FROM FEVERS

1938.



thousand which is the lowest figure recorded in the past 71 years. The decline is attributed to the intensive vaccination and revaccination campaign. The Madras City accounted for about 76 per cent of the total deaths from smallpox.

Plague.—The mortality from plague was 1,155 (1,127), the death rate being 0.03 per thousand. The Salem and Madura districts were responsible for 85 per cent of the total plague mortality. Seven municipalities reported outbreaks of plague. A special staff was appointed for the control of plague in the infected areas. The measures adopted were anti-plague inoculations, evacuation of infected localities and cyanogas fumigation.

Fevers.—There were 282,708 deaths from fevers or a death rate of 6.43 per thousand. Fevers accounted for nearly 27 per cent of the total number of deaths in the Presidency. The mortality was high in the districts of East Godavari, Kurnool, Vizagapatnam and Cuddapah.

Dysentery and Diarrhoea.—There was a considerable fall in the number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea from 84,276 to 74,064 giving a mortality rate of 1.68 per thousand.

Respiratory Diseases.—Respiratory diseases were responsible for 96,420 deaths or a mortality rate of 2.19 per thousand. The death rate in urban areas was 4.60 per thousand and that in rural areas 1.80. The high rate in urban areas is probably due to overcrowding. There were 6,929 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis in municipalities giving a death rate of 1.88 per thousand. The disease was responsible for 6.4 per cent of the total number of deaths in municipalities.

VACCINATION.

The number of vaccinations done increased by nearly 413,000 to 4,072,296. Of primary vaccinations 97.9 per cent were successful and of revaccinations 33.6 per cent. In rural areas 1,320,089 primary vaccinations and 1,834,758 revaccinations were done. There was an increase in vaccinations in municipalities from 608,850 to 841,538. An investigation into 5,000 cases of smallpox showed that the mortality rate among those unvaccinated or unsuccessfully vaccinated was 25.78 per cent and that among successfully vaccinated persons 1.87 per cent.

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PLAGUE RESEARCH.

Nineteen villages around Cumbum town were fumigated during the year. Special attention was paid to the destruction of rats and fleas in thatched roofs. A model two roomed house incorporating devices to eliminate rat harbourages was constructed and its efficiency tested by the laboratory staff. Rat flea surveys in selected villages immediately before and after fumigation of rat holes showed a reduction in rat densities by 40 to 80 per cent but no corresponding decrease in the flea indices. All suspected goods from infected areas were subjected to a routine fumigation.

LEPROSY CAMPAIGN.

The British Empire Leprosy Relief Association assisted leprosy relief in the Presidency. Twenty-two Health Officers underwent post-graduate training in the treatment of leprosy. An investigation was made of the factors contributing to the endemicity of the disease and experiments were carried out in dietetics and cognate subjects. Approximately 4,000 cases were treated in the twelve leper asylums in the Presidency and 33,500 were admitted for treatment in 456 clinics.

MALARIA CONTROL.

A malaria survey in the Shevaroyas was made during the year. An organized scheme of malaria control was started at Pattuko tai, Wynaad and Ennore with the aid of a grant from the Indian Research Fund Association. Anti-malarial work was done in a number of areas. Nearly 1,500 villages benefited by the provincial scheme for the free distribution of quinine. A quantity of 1,800 lb. was distributed. Quinine was also sold at reduced prices.

OTHER RESEARCHES.

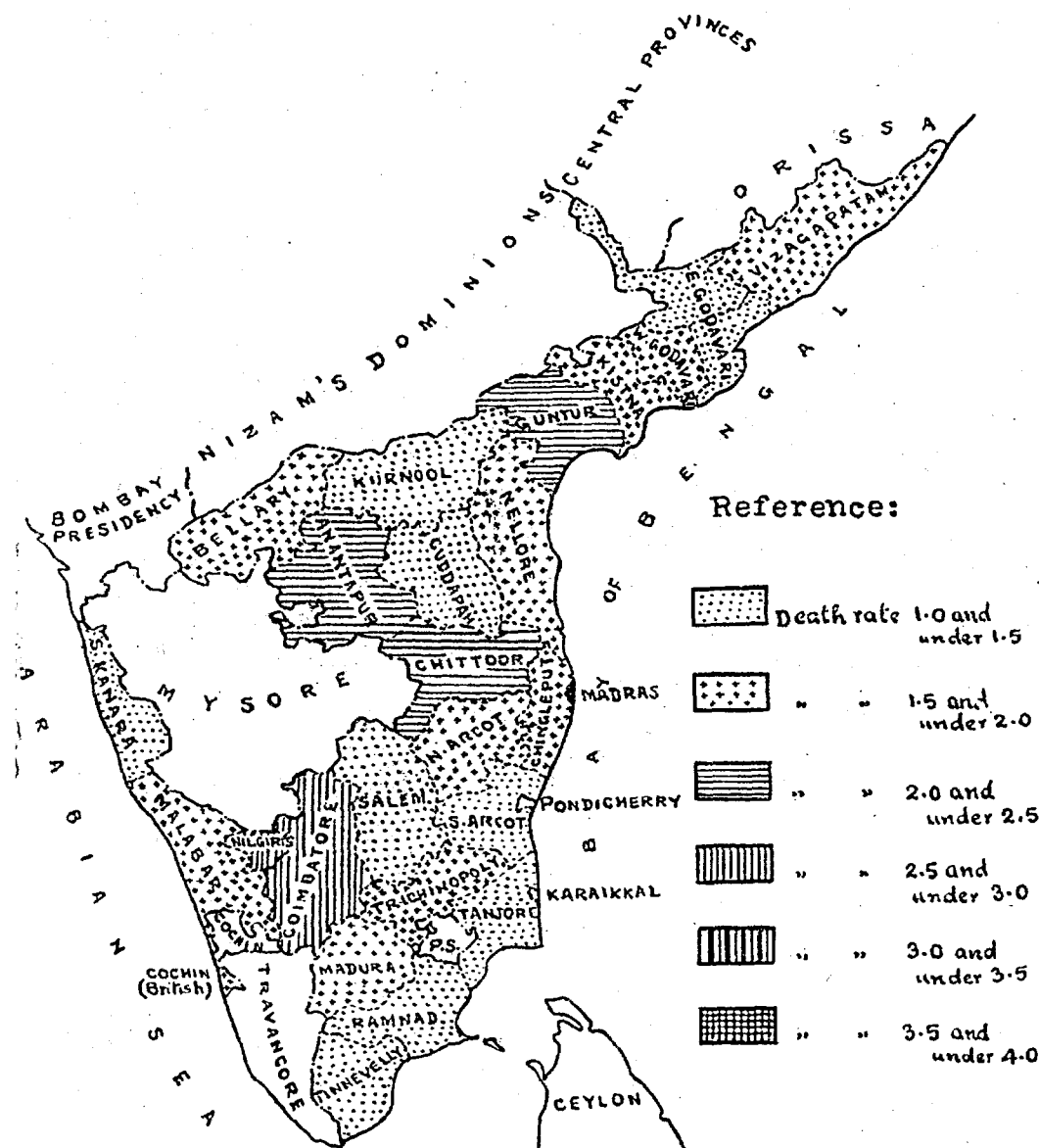
Filariasis.—Field studies of filariasis were continued at Saidapet and adjoining areas. A high degree of human and mosquito infection was observed.

Guinea Worm.—A Research Health Officer underwent training in control and investigation methods and commenced a survey of guinea worm infection in the famine camps in Bellary district.

MADRAS PROVINCE.

MORTALITY FROM DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.

1938.

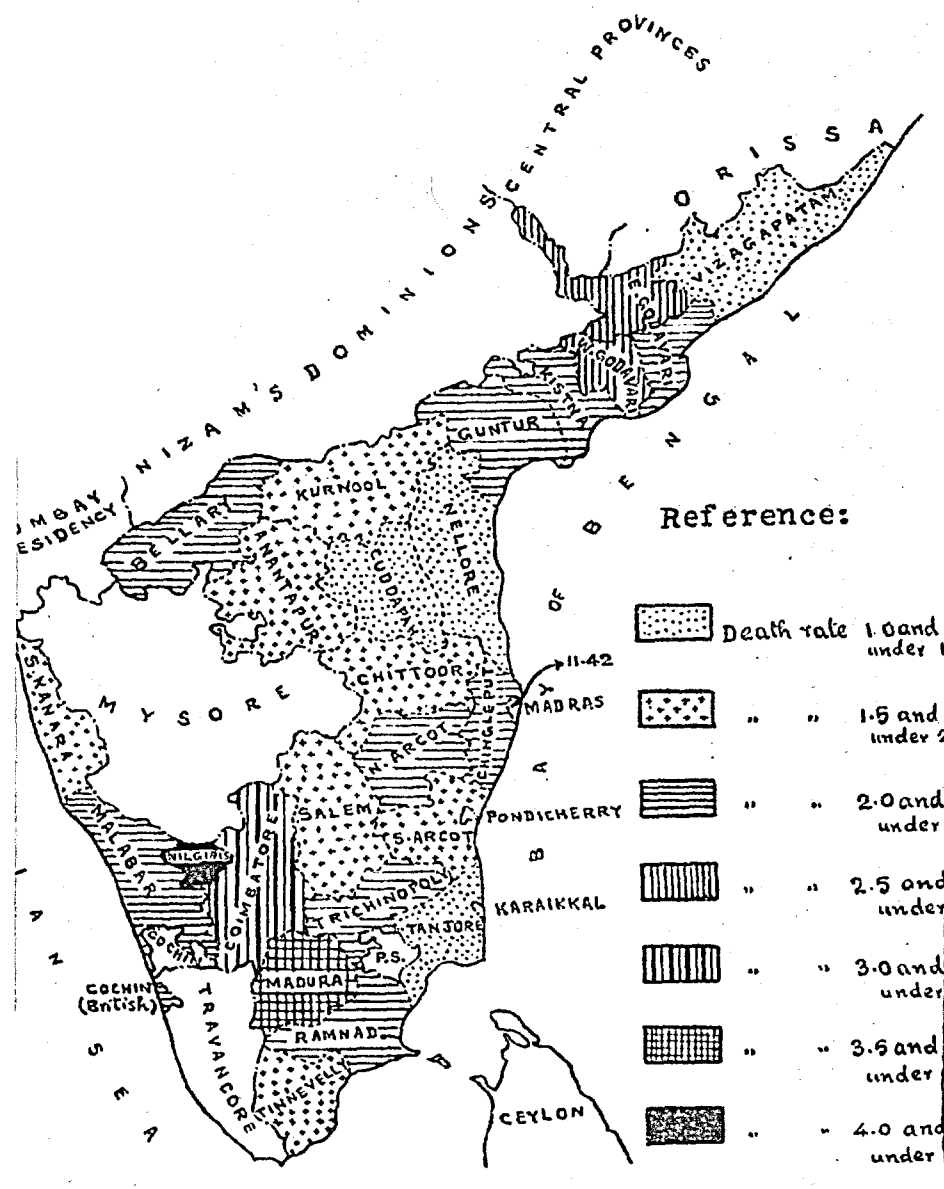


84B

84C

MORTALITY FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES

1938.



FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.

There were 785 festivals during the year. Efficient sanitary arrangements were made by the Public Health staff. Only one epidemic of cholera broke out at Bhadrachalam. It was quickly brought under control in the festival area but returning pilgrims spread it in the East and West Godavari districts and some neighbouring districts.

RURAL SANITATION.

There were six sanitation units for the control of hookworm and the prevention of soil pollution. Propaganda consisted of lectures, lantern lectures and cinema shows to an estimated audience of 15 lakhs. Treatment for hookworm was given to 169,021 cases. Nearly 15,000 public and private latrine seats were constructed or repaired.

WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

Rural Water-supply.—The Government provided an initial grant of Rs. 15 lakhs for the ten-year scheme of protected water-supply. Progress was to some extent retarded by the lack of equipment for boring wells. Sanction was accorded however for the manufacture of fifteen handboring sets with which it is hoped the work will be carried out expeditiously.

Municipal Water-supplies.—The water-supply scheme of Virudhunagar came into operation raising the total number of municipalities with a protected water-supply to 43. New schemes and improvements and extensions to existing areas were under execution in 16 municipalities; plans and estimates for schemes in 4 municipalities were in preparation and schemes for two municipalities were under investigation.

Drainage.—Drainage schemes for nine municipalities were under execution; the investigation of schemes in six municipalities was completed or in progress.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

Propaganda activities included nearly 30,000 lantern lectures, 26,000 lectures, 144,000 talks, 1,737 cinema shows, 606 health dramas and 1,919 exhibitions. A total

estimated audience of 9.5 million attended. In addition, a large volume of propaganda literature was issued. Short talks on public health were broadcast over the radio.

NATIONAL HEALTH AND BABY WEEK.

The Health Week was celebrated in 22 districts, in 8,167 rural centres and in 55 municipal towns. Over 31,000 lectures were given and 544 cinema shows held. Exhibitions were organized in 2,123 rural centres and in 157 urban centres. Nearly five and a half lakhs of leaflets and pamphlets were distributed. Three thousand and nine baby shows were conducted in rural areas and 77 in urban centres. The total amount collected and spent was Rs. 0.76 lakh.

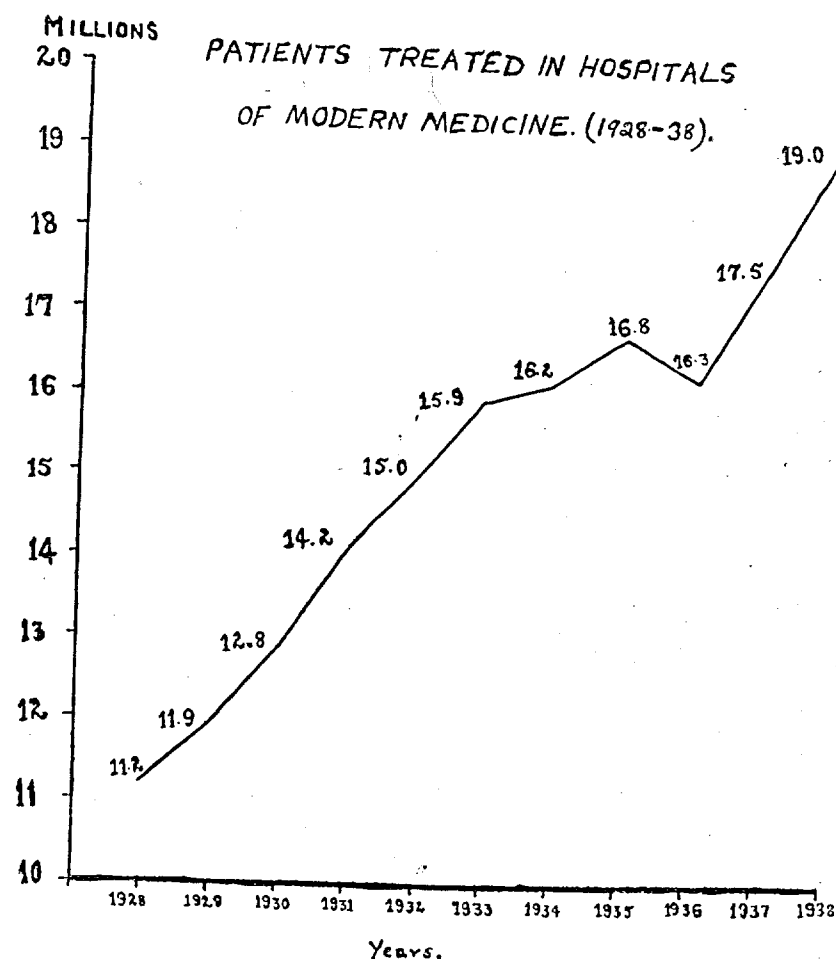
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

There were 40 women medical officers, 42 health visitors and 439 midwives doing maternity and child welfare services in local boards and municipalities which allotted Rs. 4.19 lakhs for the purpose. In all 9,257 clinics were held at which the attendance was 66,106 ante-natal cases, 83,638 infants, 96,981 children below school going age, and 53,638 mothers. Women medical officers, health visitors and midwives paid a total of 1,108,984 home visits. Health talks in 529 girls' schools were given to an audience of 30,348. Consequent on the decision of the Indian Red Cross Society to discontinue the Training School for Health Visitors the Government took over the management of the institution. The Madras Corporation increased its health staff by 8 women medical officers and 12 health visitors.

School Hygiene.—Health Officers inspected schools as part of their routine duties. A scheme for systematic medical inspection and treatment was under consideration.

POONAMALLEE HEALTH UNIT.

The Poonamallee Health Unit is financed by the Government of India and the Rockefeller Foundation. The attendance at the 314 clinics held by the Unit for maternity and child welfare work was 1,982 ante-natal cases, 3,610 nursing mothers, 2,045 infants and 2,875 pre-school children. The Unit midwives conducted 1,352



deliveries or 70.1 per cent of the live births. They also made about 28,677 ante-natal and post-natal visits. The staff conducted 66 cinema shows and 747 lantern and other lectures and 9,675 informal talks were given. Thirteen health exhibitions were held and 25,000 leaflets on health subjects distributed. The health inspectors had houses cleaned and bore hole latrines and soakage pits constructed. Hookworm treatment was given to 1,213 persons. There was a definite fall in the death rate of the population from 26.05 per thousand to 23.51 and in the infantile mortality rate from 184.57 to 159.75. Vaccination on an extensive scale was carried out.

MEDICAL RELIEF (1938).

MODERN MEDICINE.

The total number of medical institutions of all classes working in the Presidency at the end of the year 1938 was 1,322 (1,055 in rural and 267 in urban areas) as against 1,283 (1,018 in rural and 265 in urban areas) in 1937. There were 157 State-public, 21 State-special, 485 Local and Municipal Funds, 115 Private-aided, 78 Private non-aided, 50 Railway and 416 subsidised rural dispensaries. The total number of in-and outdoor patients treated in State-public, Local Fund and Municipal and Private-aided medical institutions including subsidised rural dispensaries increased from 17.459 millions to 19.002 millions.

The number of indoor patients increased from 280,150 to 310,030. Of the indoor patients treated 193,038 were cured, 63,186 relieved, 31,715 discharged otherwise and 14,311 died, the death rate being 4.62 (4.79) per cent.

The commonest diseases in order of prevalence were, diseases of the eye, diseases of the ear, ulcerative inflammation, other diseases of the skin and nails (excluding tumours), injuries (general and local), diseases of the respiratory system (other than pneumonia and tuberculosis), and other diseases of the digestive system (except diarrhoea, dysentery and tumours).

The accommodation provided for in-patients in State, Public, Local Fund and Municipal and Private Aided Hospitals was 12,446 beds (6,856 for males and 5,590 for females) as against 10,670 (5,581 for males and 5,089 for females) in 1937.

The total number of operations performed rose from 635,793 to 749,212; the percentage of deaths to operations was 0.23 (0.27).

The total number of labour cases increased from 120,719 (100,779 normal and 19,940 abnormal) to 123,381 (104,244 normal and 19,137 abnormal); but the number of deaths decreased from 936 to 882.

The total number of patients treated for malaria was 1,276,658 with 336 deaths as against 1,107,937 with 297 deaths in 1937; the number of dysentery cases was 327,497 (317,468) with 548 (655) deaths; the number of cases of enteric fever was 24,290 (22,773) with 726 (719) deaths; those treated for kala azar numbered 2,263 (2,517) with 20 (19) deaths; those for tuberculosis 88,799 (76,915) with 1,354 (1,153) deaths and for leprosy 62,751 (62,228) with 150 (128) deaths.

A complete 200 K. V. X-Ray apparatus was installed at the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras and placed in charge of a trained woman Radiologist. The X-Ray departments attached to Rayapuram Hospital, Madras and the various headquarter hospitals in the mufassal continued to do very useful work. The total number of patients who received Anti-rabic treatment was 16,660; 24 new treatment centres were opened during 1938. In the Venereal department of the Government General Hospital, Madras 8,151 new cases were examined and treated of which 6,280 were males and 1,871 females.

The policy of replacing salaried medical officers by honorary medical officers was being given effect to gradually. The Government introduced the system of employment of honorary medical officers in local fund and municipal medical institutions in the Presidency.

The Government sanctioned a scheme for the reorganization of nursing services in the Government Hospitals of the Presidency and introduced a scheme for training male nurses to attend on adult male patients. The old system of training compounders was abolished and a revised scheme instituted during the year.

Finance.—The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 87.46 lakhs (Rs. 82.62 lakhs) and expenditure to Rs. 86.75 lakhs (Rs. 81.35 lakhs).

MENTAL HOSPITALS.

The total number of mental patients at the three hospitals at Madras, Calicut and Waltair rose from 2,756 (2,110 males and 646 females) to 2,815 (2,143 males and 672 females). Of the total treated during 1938, 222 were cured, 215 improved, 84 not improved, 44 discharged otherwise and 139 died. The daily average number of patients in the three hospitals during the year was 2,107.54 (1,589.98 males and 517.56 females) as against 2,021.93 (1,533.25 males and 488.68 females) in the previous year and the daily average number of sick was 358.79 (244.66 males and 114.13 females) as against 337.45 (227.67 males and 109.78 females). The patients were given treatment by modern methods. The chief causes of insanity were domestic worry, mental stress, previous attack, hereditary predisposition, epilepsy, bodily illness, climacteric period, cannabis indica, child birth and alcohol. The percentage of deaths to the daily average strength was 6.60 as compared to 7.02 in the previous year. All the patients were given amusements and both indoor and outdoor games.

Finance.—The total receipts including those from paying patients in all the three hospitals during the year 1938 increased from Rs. 5.37 lakhs to Rs. 6.39 lakhs.

MEDICAL COLLEGES.

The Stanley Medical School was raised to the status of a college consequent on the abolition of the L.M.P. course. There were thus three medical colleges, the Madras Medical College, the Stanley Medical College, Madras, and the Vizagapatam Medical College. The Joint Committee for selecting candidates for admission into the colleges was abolished and selections were made by the Principals of the three colleges together. The strength of the colleges for the past five years is given below:—

Year.	Medical College, Madras.	Medical College, Vizagapatam.	Stanley Medical College, Madras.
1934-35	890	230	..
1935-36	908	236	..
1936-37	929	252	..
1937-38	937	260	..
1938-39	979	261	66

Of the 979 students in the Medical College, Madras, 757 (including 124 women) were studying for the M.B.B.S.; 5 for the L.M. & S.; and 51 L.M.Ps. (including 8 women) for the M.B.B.S. degree of the Madras University. The number of women students during the year was 138 as against 114 in the previous year. The percentage of passes at the University Examination was 50.2 (52.4) while the percentage of passes in the final medical examination rose from 37.0 in 1937-38 to 41.8 in the year under review. The percentage of passes in the other examinations (i.e., sanitary inspectors' classes, advanced sanitary service class, chemist and druggist class) continued to be satisfactory. Two women students were admitted into the Sanitary Inspectors class; a hostel for men students was provided, and a laboratory course was started for the benefit of medical practitioners.

In the Vizagapatam Medical College there was a slight fall in the percentage of passes in the Final M.B. (Part II) while the percentage in the other examinations was very satisfactory. The construction of a new out-patient department in the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam, which is one of the improvements insisted on by the Medical Council of India, was in progress. The Indian Medical Council granted temporary recognition to the Medical degrees of the Andhra University for two years from 1st December 1938.

To secure economy and uniformity of instruction a Central Institute of Anatomy and Physiology was opened at the Medical College, Madras, for the students of both the city colleges.

The net cost of the Medical College, Madras, was Rs. 3.47 lakhs, that of the Stanley Medical College, Rs. 1.23 lakhs and that of the Medical College, Vizagapatam, Rs. 2.20 lakhs.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

The two Government medical schools, the Lady Willingdon Medical School and the Stanley Medical School, were abolished on the 1st July 1938. Provision was made for the students of these schools to continue their studies at the Stanley Medical College until they pass the Final L.M.P. Board Examination.

INDIAN MEDICINE (1938-39).

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SCHOOL.

There was an increase in the strength of the school from 497 (including 33 women) to 555 (including 42 women). The percentage of passes in the final L.I.M. Board Examination rose from 41.9 to 46.3 and that of passes in the final A.L.I.M. examination from 50 to 64.29. Three candidates appeared for the H.P.I.M. examination and all passed.

Hospital and Dispensaries.—There was a hospital attached to the school. The daily average number of inpatients rose from 96.04 to 103.36 while that of outpatients fell from 918.31 to 897.95. There were 40,450 operations performed and 6,592 labour cases conducted. The number of dispensaries of Indian medicine at the close of the year was 381. The total number of outpatients treated in the dispensaries and the hospital rose from 3.342 million to 3.624 million.

Finance.—The receipts of the school and the hospital rose from Rs. 0.31 lakh to Rs. 0.36 lakh and expenditure from Rs. 1.39 lakh to Rs. 1.41 lakh.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE (1938).

In addition to its main function as a centre for the prevention and cure of rabies, the Institute conducts research in other diseases and general laboratory work. A Special Officer for research in rabies was appointed.

A record quantity of 1,415,010 c.c. of anti-rabic vaccine was manufactured during the year. Of 488 patients who underwent anti-rabic treatment at the Institute, 406 completed the course, 44 were advised to discontinue treatment and 38 absconded. One patient died after full treatment. During the years 1907 to 1938, among 37,436 persons treated, the mortality rate was 1.05 per cent.

The number of subsidiary centres throughout the Presidency where treatment is given increased by 24 to 243. Complete courses were given to 11,990 patients with a mortality rate of 0.07 per cent, while 2,681 persons discontinued treatment or absconded, the mortality rate being 0.49 per cent. For the seventeen years from 1922 a total of 124,376 persons were treated with a death-rate of 0.45 per cent.

92 VITAL STATISTICS, PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL RELIEF

Prophylactic treatment was given to 561 animals and 40,831 c.c. of vaccine were issued for this purpose. The death-rate among 4,191 animals treated during the last sixteen years was 2.24 per cent. The brains of 414 animals suspected of rabies were examined during the year.

Receipts amounted to Rs. 1.54 lakhs and expenditure to Rs. 1.19 lakhs.

KING INSTITUTE, GUINDY.

The Institute is the main centre of medical and public health research in the Presidency in addition to its general function as the chief laboratory for clinical, bacteriological, serological and pathological diagnosis for all Government hospitals and other institutions.

The total number of doses of vaccine lymph issued during the year fell from 3.500 million to 3.231 million. The total number of vaccinations, however, rose from 2.981 million to 3.417 million of which 1.177 million were primary and 1.643 million re-vaccinations. The demand for cholera vaccine fell from 2.389 million doses to 1.373 million, mainly owing to the absence of severe epidemics in some districts. Issues of T.A.B. vaccine increased from 55,594 to 61,536 as a result of the concession rates offered to municipal councils and educational institutions. The number of doses of Therapeutic vaccines supplied was 56,876 as against 58,258 in the previous year. The total number of samples of water examined increased by 1,200 to 9,890.

There was an increase in the number of microscopical and bacteriological tests from 14,194 to 17,118 and in serological tests (Kahn and Wassermann) from 56,707 to 59,499.

Research in the following subjects was financed by the Indian Research Fund Association: Cholera, Filterable Viruses, Endemic Fluorosis, and Algal growths. The Rockefeller Foundation financed research in malaria. An experiment conducted by the Institute in the application of a minimal dose of chlorine to drinking water yielded very satisfactory results.

The estimated net profit of the Institute was Rs. 8.07 lakhs.

FOOD ADULTERATION.

The Food Adulteration Act was in force in the areas of 90 local bodies including Madras City. The number of samples analysed for adulteration was 7,972.

There was a slight fall in the percentage of adulteration of food-stuffs from 39.1 to 36.7. Milk (51.3 per cent) was, as usual, the most commonly adulterated item followed by butter (40.2 per cent).

CHAPTER VIII.—INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION.

There was a decrease in the number of public institutions from 45,512 to 43,369, owing mainly to a reduction in the number of elementary schools. Their strength, however, increased from 3,160,119 to 3,204,263. The number of private unrecognised institutions also decreased from 717 to 518 and their strength from 26,752 to 18,289. The percentage of those under instruction to the total population was 7.3.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

There were 42 Arts Colleges for men and women, of which 28 were of the first grade. The total strength of these colleges was 13,467, as compared with 12,633 in 1937-38. There was an increase in the number of students taking post-graduate courses from 131 to 140. The number of students in Honours classes increased from 752 to 774. There was an addition to the number of Professional Colleges for men, due to the raising of the Stanley Medical School, Royapuram, to the status of a College affiliated to the Madras University. There were thus 14 Professional Colleges for men and women with a total strength of 2,657 as compared with 2,642 in the previous year.

University of Madras.—Certain alterations in and additions to, the Statutes were made relating to the elections to the University Authorities, increase in the number of the studentships consequent on the reduction in the value of studentships, prescription of fees for the examinations for the newly instituted B.Sc. (Pharmacy) degree, the revised B. V. Sc. degree and the subsequent appearance at Practical Test of a diploma holder in Indian Music who desires to qualify in an additional subject and in regard to payment of contribution to Provident Fund in the case of employees on probation.

Regulations for the newly instituted degrees of B.Sc. (Pharmacy), B. Ed., M. Ed., and B. Mus. (Bachelor of Music) degrees and the Sangita Siromani Title were framed. Regulations governing the B.A. and B.Sc.,

degrees were revised with a view to providing Home Science as an Optional Subject; the Regulations for the B.A. and B.A. (Honours) degree were altered to make provision for Hindi as an Optional Subject. The B.V. Sc. degree regulations were revised consequent on the extension of the course from three years and one term to five years; the M.L. degree examination regulations were revised reducing the number of branches from nine to six, and the L.T. degree regulations were also revised making the colleges responsible to the University for conducting practical tests in teaching. Other alterations to the regulations were also made enabling Demonstrators to appear for the B.Sc. (Honours) degree examination under certain conditions and Bachelors of Science in Honours to qualify for the B.A. (Honours) degree and recognising the Medical degree of other Universities for the purpose of enabling the holders thereof to appear for the M.D. or M.S. degree examination. Provision was made to enable candidates who were awarded the B.A. degree on the results of the B.A. (Honours) degree examination, and those who had failed in the M.A. degree examination in or prior to March 1938, to appear for the M.A. degree examination privately in March 1939 and in March 1940 for the last time. New subjects were prescribed in Hebrew and Syriac for Certificates of Proficiency.

Andhra University.—One important fact worthy of mention is the recognition granted to the M.B.B.S. degree of the Andhra University.

Annamalai University.—Post Graduate Courses leading to the award of the B.A. (Honours) degree in (i) English and Sanskrit and (ii) English and Tamil were instituted with effect from the Academic Year 1939-40. The duration of the Practical Examination in Chemistry for the B.Sc. (Honours) degree was extended from three to four days. The scheme of examination for the Vidwan Entrance Test was revised, making provision for three papers instead of two, the third paper to consist of questions on History and Geography of India of the S.S.L.C. standard.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The number of public secondary schools for Indian boys rose from 521 to 533 and their strength from 195,526.

to 204,947. The number of candidates who completed the S.S.L.C. Course increased by 1,391, the increase in the number of girls being 200. Two hundred and twelve schools against 194 in the previous year used the Indian languages as the medium of instruction in non-language subjects in the higher forms and presented pupils for the public examination. The total direct expenditure on secondary schools was Rs. 87.79 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed 36 per cent, fees 56 per cent and other sources 8 per cent, as against 36, 55 and 9 per cent respectively, in the previous year.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

The number of public elementary schools for boys decreased from 39,398 to 37,355, the decrease being due to the continuance of the policy of eliminating uneconomic and overlapping schools and of amalgamating small schools in close proximity to each other. Notwithstanding the fall in the number of schools, their strength rose from 2,488,718 to 2,512,492. While there was a considerable fall in strength in standard I, there were large increases in standards II, III, V, VI, VII and VIII. The strength in Standard IV remained stationary mainly because the opening of a fifth standard in a large number of schools enabled pupils who formerly stagnated for more than one year in Standard IV to pass on to Standard V. The increased enrolment of nearly 70,000 pupils at the fifth standard was due to the policy of Government, whereby all lower elementary schools with the exception of a limited number of feeder schools, must be developed into complete schools with five standards.

A Bill to amend the Madras Elementary Education Act was passed in February 1939, with a view to abolishing the District Educational Councils and vesting the power to grant recognition and aid with the departmental officers.

During the year several amendments to the rule framed under the Madras Elementary Education Act were made, chief of which are:

(i) Rules to improve the conditions of service of teachers in elementary schools under private management, whereby every teacher should possess a Teachers' Service Register issued by the District Educational Officer, specifying clearly the terms of service under which the teacher is recruited and his salary and scale of pay.

(ii) Rules regulating the formation, recognition and conduct of Teachers' Unions and Associations under all managements and prohibiting the existence of Associations or Unions not conforming to these rules.

The total expenditure on public elementary schools for boys amounted to Rs. 207.82 lakhs as against Rs. 200.59 lakhs in the previous year.

SPECIAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The number of training schools for masters decreased from 72 to 70, owing to the closure of the secondary training departments attached to the Tellicherry Brennen College and the Masulipatam Sri Rama High School but the strength rose from 9,593 to 9,618. There were also 65 training schools for mistresses with a total strength of 3,688 pupils on the rolls as compared with 3,574 last year. There were 84 industrial schools under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce and their strength was 7,594.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

There were 5 Arts Colleges for women as in the last year, with a total strength of 711. There were also 585 (431) women reading in Arts Colleges for men. The two training colleges for women in Madras had a total strength of 92 pupils. The number of women reading in the professional colleges for men was 135. There were two Oriental Colleges (Sanskrit) for women with a strength of 14. Besides these, 36 women were reading in Sanskrit Colleges for men.

There were 89 secondary schools for Indian girls during the year, as against 88 last year, with a total enrolment of 26,124. The number of girls reading in secondary schools for boys rose from 12,122 to 13,900.

The number of public elementary schools for girls was 4,598 with a total strength of 392,013, as compared with 4,720 schools with 384,478 pupils last year. The number of girls reading in elementary schools for boys increased from 540,867 to 559,892.

EDUCATION OF ANGLO-INDIANS AND EUROPEANS.

There were on 31st March 1939, 13 high, 7 middle, and 11 primary schools for boys and 20 high, 16 middle and

6 primary schools for girls. Besides these, there were four special schools of which two were training schools. The strength in these schools increased from 11,669 to 11,853. The number of Non-Anglo Indian and European pupils was 2,022 against 2,151 in the previous year.

The number of Anglo-Indian and European scholars in Arts and Professional Colleges for men and women decreased from 238 to 227. The number of pupils reading in schools for Indians was 522 in secondary schools, 293 in primary schools and 321 in training and special schools.

MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

The number of Muhammadan students reading in Arts Colleges for men increased from 549 to 579 while those in Professional Colleges decreased from 134 to 126. The number of secondary schools for Muhammadans was 17 for boys and one for girls. The strength of boys schools rose from 3,592 to 4,093 while that of girls fell from 457 to 421. The number of Muhammadan pupils in all secondary schools for Indians increased from 13,893 (13,012 boys and 881 girls) to 14,487 (13,612 boys and 875 girls). The number of elementary schools for boys and girls specially intended for Muhammadans was 3,444 with a total strength of 278,729. The total number of recognized elementary schools for Mappilla boys and girls was 1,650 with a strength of 155,005. The Government secondary school for Mappillas at Malappuram worked as a complete high school with 169 pupils and presented pupils for the first time for the S.S.L.C. public examination in March 1939. The number of Mappilla pupils in all secondary schools for boys in the Malabar district was 1,319 (1,288 boys and 31 girls) as compared with 1,243 (1,224 boys and 19 girls) in the previous year. The total expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla education was Rs. 30.48 lakhs towards which public funds contributed 75 per cent, fees 3 per cent and other sources 22 per cent.

EDUCATION OF SCHEDULED CLASSES.

The number of public institutions mainly intended for the scheduled classes decreased from 8,685 to 7,822 and their strength from 369,760 to 348,624. The number of private unrecognized schools also fell from 46 to 44 and their strength from 1,623 to 1,434. The number of

elementary schools under public management not specially intended for these classes and into which pupils of these classes were admitted freely increased from 10,315 to 11,399 and the number of such pupils in them also rose from 61,889 to 71,194. The figures show an increase of 19.9 per cent as against 14.4 per cent in the previous year.)

EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL HILL AND CRIMINAL TRIBES.

There were 15,860 pupils belonging to the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes under instruction in all types of institutions in the Presidency, as compared with 15,550 in 1937-38. The number of elementary schools specially intended for these classes in the Agency Tracts increased from 99 to 102 and their strength from 2,916 to 2,999.

There were 22 Government schools working exclusively for the benefit of Chenchu children in Koraput with a strength of 370 boys and 188 girls as against 376 boys and 166 girls in the previous year. Many schools for these classes were also working in several other districts.

EDUCATION OF DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

As in the previous year, there were 8 schools for boys and 2 for girls during the year. Of these one was under Municipal management while the rest were under private control. The number of boys under instruction in these schools was 371 and girls 263.

FINANCE.

The total expenditure on education rose from Rs. 564.03 lakhs to Rs. 571.00 lakhs. The proportion of expenditure from public and private funds was 62 and 38 against 59 and 41 respectively, in the year previous.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

The following table gives particulars of each of the examinations conducted by the Government:—

Number and name of examination.	Number of candidates registered.	Number of candidates examined.	Number of centres.
1. Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination ..	21,875	21,541	366
2. Training-School Leaving Certificate Examination ..	21,914	20,680	156

Number and name of examination.	Number of candidates registered.	Number of candidates examined.	Number of centres.
3. Government Technical Examinations—			
(a) Part I	11,623	11,148	258
(b) Part II	132	58	3
4. Public Examination at the end of the Advanced Course of Studies in Sanskrit Schools (now known as Sanskrit Entrance Examination) ..	329	322	18
5. Technical Teachers' Certificate Examination	191	179	37
6. European Schools Examinations.	719	713	18
7. Examination for Teachers' Certificates in Physical Training (for men)	45	45	1
8. Examination for Teachers' Certificates in Indian Music ..	5	5	1
9. Examination for the award of certificates of competency to persons qualified to teach in schools for physically defective (blind and deaf-mute) children	5	5	2
Total ..	56,838	54,696	860

Besides the examinations held at the numerous centres in the Presidency, the Technical Examinations, the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate and Training-School Leaving Certificate Examinations and the Sanskrit Entrance Examination were also held at various centres outside the Presidency.

In the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination 55 per cent of the candidates were declared eligible for admission to the Madras University and 42 per cent to the Andhra University. The two Universities appointed Moderation Boards to deal with cases deserving special consideration. Forty-three pupils belonging to the scheduled classes and 11 dependants or children of Indian soldiers were admitted to the examination without payment of fees.

Two hundred and twelve (194) schools used the Indian languages as the medium of instruction in non-language subjects and pupils from these schools as well as some private candidates answered papers in non-language subjects in Indian languages.

The receipts were Rs. 4.94 lakhs and expenditure Rs. 3.52 lakhs.

LAWRENCE MEMORIAL ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL (1938-39).

Co-education was introduced throughout the school at the beginning of the year and worked very satisfactorily. There were 521 pupils on the rolls, of whom 211 were girls, at the end of the year. Ten boys and 13 girls appeared for the Cambridge Senior School Certificate Examination and 3 boys and 7 girls passed. Eight boys out of 18 and 8 girls out of 8 passed the Cambridge Junior Examination. Six out of 13 boys passed the Army Examination for entrance to Chesham and 3 boys out of 5 passed the Royal Air Force Examination. The school also presented pupils for the London School of Commerce Examinations and Music Examinations. The school stood second in the Empire in the Imperial Challenge Shooting Competitions.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM (1938-39).

The whole collection of Hindu sculpture in stone was rearranged on a geographical basis and a manuscript guide to the archaeological galleries was prepared. Numerous copper coins, pieces of pottery and bronze images were restored and treated against further deterioration.

The number of pupils from schools in Madras and the mufassal who were shown round the Museum was 9,502. The total number of visitors was 403,333.

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY

There was a slight fall in the number of readers from 55,514 to 53,080 and in the number of volumes consulted from 125,987 to 124,449. The number of volumes lent locally was 23,933 (24,819) and to mufassal libraries 49 (109). The number of depositors rose from 1,659 to 1,844.

The number of books added to the library during the year was 549. Two hundred and forty-six (239) institutions sent their journals in exchange for the Museum Bulletins. Two hundred and seventy-three journals and 23 standard works were received from them. Seven new institutions were added to the exchange list during the year.

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ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS LIBRARY.

The number of visitors to the Oriental Manuscripts Library was 5,628 as against 6,054 last year and the number of works consulted was 11,776 as against 11,548 last year. The Library was shifted from Egmore to the University Library Buildings at Chepauk. The Oriya Manuscripts in the Library were transferred to the Government of Orissa during the year.

OTHER LIBRARIES.

There were 1,125 public libraries under different kinds of managements in 1938-39 as against 1,099 in 1937-38. Of these three were for women.

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND READING ROOMS.

There were 2,764 educational associations including associations of teachers and their membership was 142,196 including 12,053 women. The number of reading rooms and literary associations was 1,468 and their membership was 1,449,758.

ASTRONOMY (1938).

KODAIKANAL OBSERVATORY.

During the year there was a slight decrease in almost all forms of solar activity except the prominence areas which showed an increase of 12 per cent. Displacements of the H_{α} line in the chromosphere and prominences observed with the spectroscope numbered 323; the number of displacements in prominences observed with the spectrohelioscope was 187. Compared with the previous year, the number of new groups of sunspots showed a decrease of 13 per cent.

A photometric study was made of the changes of Magnesium *b* group and other strong Fraunhofer lines from the centre of the sun's disc to the polar and equatorial limb. A new multiplet was identified and 5D terms located. Precise measures of intensity were made by photographic photometry for the lines of the multiplet

under varying degrees of excitation. The staff measured the intensity of Cosmic Radiation at Agra and Kodaikanal and studied the diurnal variation of intensity with sidereal and mean times. A statistical study of prominence areas was also made to determine the possible influence of the earth on solar prominences.

Observations with the Hale spectrohelioscope were mainly directed to a study of bright chromospheric eruptions. Photographs of the monochromatic image of the sun's disc in *K* light were obtained on 322 days, prominence plates in *K* light on 303 days and H_{α} disc plates on 283 days. The Milne-Shaw seismograph recorded 255 earthquakes during the year.

THE ZOO.

The Corporation Zoological Gardens continued to be in charge of a Zoology graduate. Various improvements were effected including the construction of an ornamental parapet wall round the lake. Pleasure boats are allowed on the lake. Some rare animals were purchased.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE (1938-39).

The annual transfer of the records of the Secretariat and of the Board of Revenue was postponed as the racks were being repainted. Two hundred and twenty-six volumes of Bombay and Bengal General Orders were transferred to the Bombay Government, the Defence Department Record-keeper, Calcutta, and the Imperial Record Department. During the year six research students and six other persons were given access to records. The subject of the researches included the political history of Malabar district, judicial and municipal administration, and the history of the Carnatic.

The printing of records relating to the period from 1751 to 1765, which covers the prolonged and successful struggle of the East India Company with the French, was in progress. The Government sanctioned the issue of a supplementary catalogue for the Dutch records received from Bombay and the Imperial Record Department.

With a view to the better preservation of district records, attenders from all the districts except Vizagapatam were given training in mending.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

PERIODICALS (THE PRESS), 1938.

The number of periodicals (including 323 newspapers) published in the Presidency was 857. Of these 173 were newly started and 162 ceased publication during the year. Fifty-two newspapers were published in English, 111 in Tamil, 60 in Telugu, 18 in Malayalam, 20 in Kanarese, 39 were bilingual, 10 trilingual or more and 13 in other languages. Seventeen of them had daily and 6 both daily and weekly issues. The number of newspapers published in Madras was 129. The principal dailies circulating in the Presidency in English were "The Hindu", "The Madras Mail" and "The Indian Express"; those in Tamil were "Dhinamani", "Swadesamitran" and "Jaya Bharathi"; those in Telugu were "Andhra Patrika", "Andhra Prabha" and "Janavani"; those in Malayalam were "Chaladrika" and "Mathrubhumi".

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS.

There was an increase in the number of books registered from 2,700 to 2,917. Of these 1,073 were in Tamil, 732 in Telugu, 466 in English, 130 in Malayalam and 83 in Kanarese. The number of publications, especially in the languages of the Presidency, on Religion, Medicine, History, Science, Mathematics and Natural Science increased. The number of books designed for educational purposes was 968 or over 33 per cent of the total output.

The Madras city continued to hold its role as the largest publishing centre with a total of 1,749 publications. Next in order of importance were East Godavari, Tanjore, Madura, Malabar and South Kanara.

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CHAPTER IX.—AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION AND FORESTS.

UTILIZATION OF LAND.

The total area of the Presidency for which details were available was 79·795 million acres. Of this 13 191 million acres were forest and 14·497 million acres were not available for cultivation. Other uncultivated land excluding current fallows accounted for 10·863 million acres and 9·861 million acres were fallow. The area cultivated was 31·383 million acres of which 4·578 million acres were sown more than once during the year. The chief sources of irrigation were Government canals and tanks which irrigated 3·754 million acres and 2·903 million acres respectively, followed in order of importance by wells, other sources and private channels which together irrigated 1·789 million acres. Crops on 10·495 million acres were irrigated, the chief irrigated crop being paddy with 7·521 million acres.

Of the total area sown, food grains and pulses accounted for 25·435 million acres (including 9·844 million acres of paddy and 4·914 million acres of cholam), oil seeds for 5·568 million acres (including 3·772 million acres of groundnut) and cotton for 1·929 million acres.

CONDITION OF THE AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.

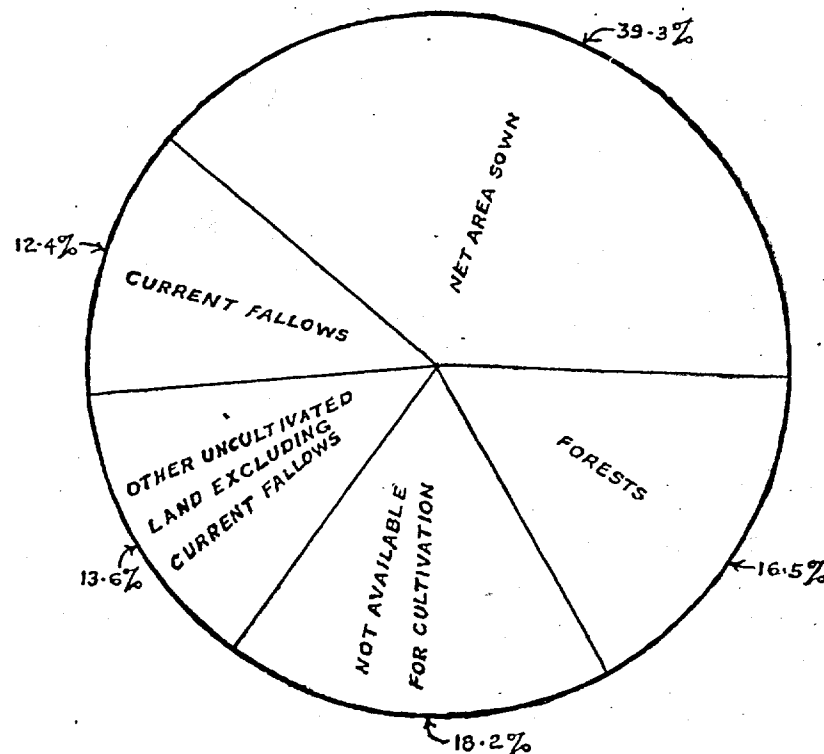
The economic condition of the agricultural population during the fasli was much the same as in the previous fasli. The low outturn of crops, especially dry crops, coupled with low prices caused some hardship to the ryots in spite of the liberal land revenue concessions granted by the Government.

The Madras Agriculturists Relief Act and the Prohibition Act continued to be in force during the fasli.

The Prohibition Act was extended to the districts of Cuddapah and Chittoor from the 1st October 1938. The Act was as well received in these districts as it had been in Salem, and women in particular were its enthusiastic

UTILIZATION OF LAND.

1938—39



supporters. As in the Salem district, the working of the Act was entrusted to the Police Department which received wholehearted co-operation from many non-officials and other officers of the Government. Illicit distillation was not much in evidence.

To provide employment for ex-tappers in agricultural pursuits, a Co-operative Land Colonization Society was formed in the Salem district and lands were selected and assigned to the Society. Proposals to start similar Land Colonization Societies in the Chittoor district were under consideration by the Government. The Department of Industries and Commerce conducted demonstrations in the manufacture of jaggery from palmyra and date juice and co-operative societies for the manufacture of jaggery from sweet toddy were started in the Cuddapah and Chittoor districts.

The Special Development Officer continued to work in the Salem district. Thrift was encouraged by the hundi box saving system in all the three districts, and the collections were satisfactory. In Chittoor district the Co-operative Department organized societies for labour contract, bee-keeping, land colonization and metal industry and loan and sale societies. Sale and credit societies and women's cottage industries were also organized in the Cuddapah district. The rural uplift schools sanctioned by the Government for the Salem district did good work. Similar activities were undertaken in the Chittoor and Cuddapah districts.

The beneficial effects of Prohibition on the economic and social condition of the masses were becoming more pronounced. Apart from ensuring a better standard of living among that large section of the population which had previously been living on the border line of want, those who had previously spent much of their income on liquor were enabled to discharge their previous debts in many cases and to improve their health.

The Madras Agriculturists Relief Act, 1938, ameliorated the condition of the agriculturists by reducing their indebtedness to some extent. The ryots were resorting to the Debt Conciliation Boards to have their debts scaled down. Land Mortgage Banks and Co-operative Credit Societies afforded some relief. The economic condition of the agricultural labourer was on the whole fair.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

[*Fasli* 1348 (1938-39).]

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

The south-west monsoon advanced on the Malabar Coast early, i.e., about the 26th May and extended into the Konkan and the Deccan in the beginning of June. Soon after, the weather became unsettled over the north and central Bay of Bengal and between the 6th and the 8th a well-marked low pressure area lay off the Circars-Orissa coast helping the monsoon to strengthen over the West Coast and the Deccan and to extend to the north Madras coast. The rainfall in June was normal or above the normal in the Circars, Kurnool, Cuddapah, the Carnatic, North Arcot, Tanjore and the West Coast. The monsoon continued to be active on the West Coast in the first half of July but slackened in the latter half of that month. Thunder-showers occurred during the last few days of the month in parts of the Province. Heavy rains in parts of Salem and Trichinopoly caused floods in rivers and streams and breaches in tanks resulting in some damage. The rainfall in July was bordering on or above the normal in East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, Bellary, Nellore, the Central districts (Chittoor excepted), the South and the West Coast. Good rains were received in August in almost all the districts and the rainfall in the month was above the normal outside Vizagapatam, East Godavari and the West Coast. Excessive rains in the Kistna district in the latter half of the month caused heavy floods in the Kollair, the Budameru and Tamileru resulting in submersion of crops in the taluks of Bezwada, Gannavaram and Divi. The monsoon began to recede by the middle of September and thunderstorm activity was pronounced in the Peninsula. During the last week, a deep depression formed over the central Bay of Bengal and moving in a westerly direction, intensified into a cyclonic storm with its centre about 250 miles east of Masulipatam. Crossing the coast, the storm weakened into a depression. There was fairly widespread rainfall over the Peninsula in association with the storm. The rainfall in September was normal or above the normal in all the districts except Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Malabar and the Nilgiris. The rainfall during the south-west monsoon was on the whole

adequate being above the normal or bordering on it in all the districts outside Vizagapatam, Tanjore, the West Coast and the Nilgiris, where it was slightly below the normal.

Sowings of the early crops were above the average except in the Circars and the West Coast (wet crops only).

The condition of the standing crops was generally fair except in parts of Vizagapatam, Kistna and Tinnevely.

NORTH-EAST MONSOON.

During the second half of October local thunder-showers occurred in the south of the Peninsula and conditions characteristic of the north-east monsoon set in in the last week of the month. The rainfall in October was very deficient in all the districts except Vizagapatam and Tanjore. A trough of low pressure appeared over the Bay of Bengal on the 4th November and developed into a cyclonic storm on the morning of the 8th, causing local showers in south-east Madras. Conditions became unsettled again on the 20th and intensified into a storm on the morning of the 23rd. Moving in a north-westerly direction, it passed inland near Masulipatam on the 26th. This disturbance was responsible for widespread and locally heavy rain on the north Madras coast particularly in the districts of Kistna, West Godavari and East Godavari and caused considerable damage to houses, crops and gardens. A large number of cattle and sheep were lost and stores of grain and food stuffs were washed away or ruined. The rainfall in November was above the normal in Vizagapatam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Kistna and far below the normal in the other districts. The development of unsettled conditions in the neighbourhood of Ceylon in the fourth week of December temporarily strengthened the north-east monsoon and fairly widespread rain fell in the south of the Peninsula. The rainfall in the month was below the normal, except in Coimbatore, Madura, Ramnad and the Nilgiris. In association with a storm in the south Bay of Bengal, the north-east monsoon temporarily revived over the Peninsula and the rainfall was fairly widespread in and around south-east Madras between the 10th and 13th of January. The month of January was practically rainless except for these falls. On the whole, the north-east monsoon was

above the normal in Vizagapatam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Kistna and below the normal in the other districts, in most of which it was very defective.

Sowings of the late crops were restricted or below the average throughout the Province, especially in the Central districts where there was a marked decrease in the area under cultivation.

The general failure of the north-east monsoon in the Province resulted in crops withering or becoming shavi, the tracts most severely affected being parts of the Central districts and the Carnatic.

HOT WEATHER RAINS.

February was practically rainless, but there were local showers in the second half of March. On the 13th April, a depression developed in the south-west Bay of Bengal and intensifying into a storm on the same day, it crossed the coast near Cuddalore by the early morning of the 14th giving widespread and locally heavy rain in the south of the Peninsula. In consequence of this, the rainfall in April was normal or above the normal in all the districts except in Vizagapatam, Kistna and Bellary. Thunderstorms occurred in parts of the Province in May and the rainfall in the month was deficient in all the districts except Tanjore, Ramnad and Tinnevely. The hot weather rains were on the whole below the normal in the Circars, Kurnool, Bellary, Tinnevely and South Kanara and above the normal in the other districts. The season for the Province as a whole was not altogether satisfactory; it was definitely disappointing in parts of the Central districts.

FAMINE.

The year opened with four relief works and one test work in the Kurnool district, sixteen relief works and one test work in the Bellary district and six relief works in the Anantapur district, the average number of persons relieved daily in all the three districts being 120,918 of whom 84,613 were workers and 36,305 received gratuitous relief. The setting in of the south-west monsoon and early rains in June and July checked the spread of the distress and no more works were opened. There were heavy rains in August and the numbers on relief began to decline. By the beginning of September the situation had

eased and seasonal conditions were returning to normal. The relief works were closed one after another and the grant of relief was stopped completely by the 15th October except for the weaving centres which continued to the end of December.

Parts of the Coimbatore district suffered from famine. The south-west monsoon in this district was of very short duration and the north-east monsoon was an absolute failure. As there was a general failure of food and fodder crops, relief operations under the Famine Code were found necessary. Distress was confined to parts of the taluks of Dharapuram, Palladam and Udamalpet, which are the driest part of the district. Four test works were opened early in February in all the three taluks. The two test works in Dharapuram and the one test work in Udamalpet were converted into relief works by the end of February while the test work in Palladam was converted into a relief work in March 1939. Distress was severe in all the three taluks and some more relief works had to be opened. Altogether nine relief works were in progress in the three taluks at the close of the year, the average number of persons relieved daily being 68,638 of whom 48,957 were workers and 19,411 received gratuitous relief.

The failure of the north-east monsoon also necessitated the starting of road works out of Government grants by the District Boards in Chingleput, Chittoor, Trichinopoly, Madura and Ramnad.

Remissions.—Land revenue had to be remitted on a comparatively large scale in parts of West Godavari (Rs. 2,63,160), Kistna (Rs. 7,23,646), Nellore (Rs. 2,72,819), Chingleput (Rs. 8,83,621), South Arcot (Rs. 7,64,918), North Arcot (Rs. 3,20,837), Coimbatore (Rs. 5,55,929) and Madura (Rs. 2,00,776). On account of the unfavourable season, the assessment on dry lands due for fasli 1348 was remitted in varying degrees in parts of the districts of Anantapur, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Tanjore and Tinnevely, comprising 80 villages of the Penukonda taluk, 47 villages of the Hindupur taluk, 6 villages of the Anantapur taluk, 182 villages in each of the taluks of Ponneri and Madurantakam, 180 villages in the Chingleput taluk, 156 villages in the Sriperumbudur taluk, 128 villages of the Tiruvallur taluk, 107 villages of the Saidapet taluk, 78 villages of the

Conjeeveram taluk, 99 villages of the Palladam taluk, 81 villages of the Dharapuram taluk, 79 villages of the Udamalpet taluk, 8 villages of the Tiruturaipundi taluk, and 61 villages of the Sankaranayinarkoil taluk, or 1,474 villages in all the five districts. The collection of the unremitted dry assessment was also postponed to the next fasli in the villages of the districts of Anantapur and Tanjore affected by the unfavourable season.

The collection of the following items of land revenue was also postponed to fasli 1349 :—

(i) the suspended land revenue in the Madakasira, Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug taluks of the Anantapur district,

(ii) half the suspended dry assessment of fasli 1347 in the taluks of Rayadrug, Siruguppa, Adoni and Alur of the Bellary district,

(iii) the May kist in 29 villages of the Coimbatore taluk,

(iv) the balance of assessment which remained uncollected at the end of May 1939 in the famine affected villages of the taluks of Dharapuram, Palladam and Udamalpet,

(v) assessment and cesses on dry lands in 81 villages of Karur taluk and 19 villages of Trichinopoly taluk and

(vi) the last two kists in 33 villages of Dindigul taluk.

The collection of the unremitted dry assessment of fasli 1347 in the taluks of Penukonda and Hindupur of Anantapur district was also remitted.

FODDER.

Stocks of fodder were generally sufficient except in parts of the Coimbatore and Ramnad districts. Concessions in railway freight charges for the import of fodder from Salem and Tanjore districts were granted. In the Coimbatore district facilities were also afforded for grazing by throwing open some of the closed reserve forests and by a reduction of the grazing fees.

SPECIAL REMISSIONS.

In addition to the seasonal remissions and suspensions referred to above, the Government ordered that the land revenue concessions granted for fasli 1347 on account

of the fall in prices of agricultural produce should be repeated for fasli 1348 also.

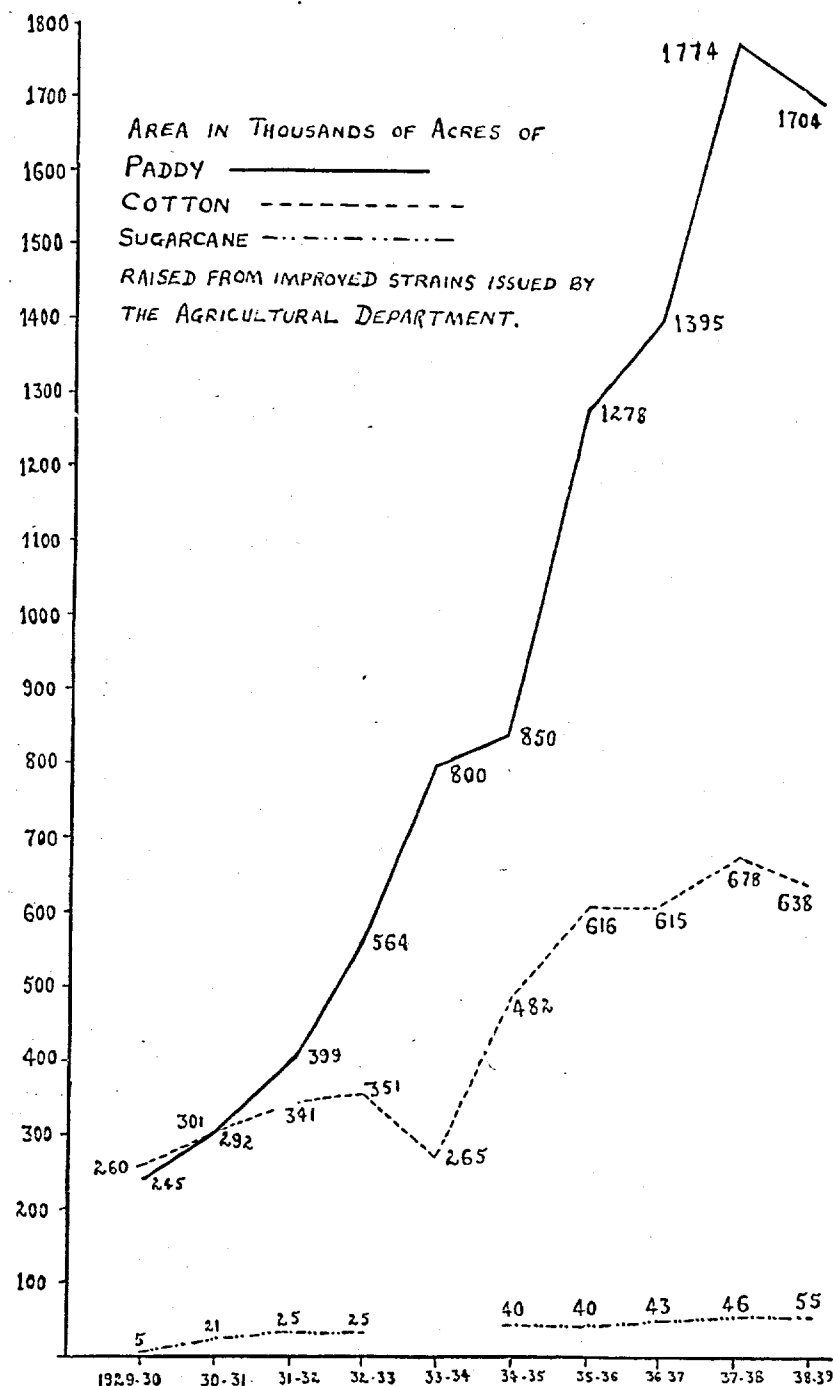
AGRICULTURE.

RESEARCH.

Chemical Research.—The work of the chemistry section was as usual confined to the study of soil science, the bio-chemistry of plants and animals and jaggery and malt making. The reclamation of alkaline soils in the Kattalai High Level Channel area was continued. Different plots of land were treated with gypsum and sulphur and a paddy crop was satisfactorily grown in them; seedlings planted in untreated plots withered away. Investigations into the protein requirements of working bullocks were continued and feeding standards at maintenance and various levels of work were formulated based on the results of these experiments. A range of therapeutic products was prepared from ragi malt extract by blending it with a liver oil produced by the Fisheries Department. Active carbon was prepared from paddy husk on a large scale for use in jaggery making.

Crop Researches.—Increasing attention was paid to the improvement of crops, particularly paddy and cotton, by hybridization. This method is useful in breeding types with a combination of economic characters and resistance to disease. The method of single plant selection on the other hand has the drawback that characters which are absent in a plant cannot be introduced into it from outside. Three new strains of paddy were introduced bringing the total number of improved strains issued to 62. Experiments in the effect of different manures and electro-culture on plants were carried out. The crops in which researches were made included paddy, cholam, cumbu, ragi and other millets, potatoes, cotton and other fibres, sugarcane, oil seeds including groundnut, coconuts, cashewnut, spices and tobacco.

Engineering.—There was an increased demand for improved implements in the year. A record number of 6,608 iron ploughs was sold. A cultivator and a ridge plough with adjustable wings were designed by the Research Engineer. Improvements were effected in the seed drill and manure distributor. A turmeric polisher designed by one of the staff was favourably received in the turmeric growing areas.



PROPAGANDA.

The results obtained by research are tested in trial plots for three years under local conditions before they are passed on to the cultivator by practical demonstration in his holding. There were 1,414 trial plots for testing the yielding capacity of new strains of various crops. The number of demonstration plots in ryots' lands was 8,740. Intensive propaganda was carried on by maistries in 1,075 villages of Vizagapatam district. Attention was devoted to the control of common pests and diseases. Three hundred and seventy-nine exhibitions and shows were held during festivals, health week celebrations and jamabandi camps. Twenty-three talks over the radio and 2,012 lectures were given. In paddy cultivation a reduction of seed rate in nurseries and transplanting of seedlings singly or in twos were recommended. The sowing of cotton in ridges instead of flat beds increased the ryots' earnings by Rs. 4 per acre. Improved methods of cultivation of sugarcane were popularized. The department constructed 1,137 improved furnaces for cultivators of sugarcane and demonstrated the preparation of good jaggery. Thirty-nine improved sugarcane mills were supplied to ryots. Propaganda in fruit cultivation and the preservation of fodder in silo pits was continued. Large quantities of improved seed of different crops were distributed including 8,000 tons of paddy seed, 25,000 lb. of ragi seed, 276,000 lb. of Cambodia cotton seed and 60,000 lb. of groundnut seed. The number of demonstrations made in the use of improved implements was 29,986. An amount of Rs. 24,928 was granted by way of loans for the purchase of agricultural implements. Bee-keeping continued to gain in popularity and 151 bee-hives were sold. The usual short course in bee-keeping was held. Propaganda work was done in better methods of preserving manures. Composting of night soil with municipal rubbish was successfully demonstrated. The total number of compost pits maintained was 5,352. Nearly 300,000 acres of green manure crops were sown with improved seed supplied by the department.

MARKETING.

Marketing surveys on citrus fruits, wool and hair, barley, coconuts, sheep and goats and mangoes were completed. The surveys of mustard and rape, sugar, maize, gram, fish, lac and cashewnut were continued.

Nearly 26,000 maunds of rice were graded at the two new grading stations at Nellore and Kuttalam. Over 3 lakhs of eggs and about Rs. 0.50 lakh worth of tobacco were also graded. Grade specifications for mangoes and oranges were drawn up and the grading of these fruits was started. Societies for marketing eggs, fruit and potatoes worked in the year. A special enquiry was made into the export of rice to Ceylon. Investigations were also carried out into the development of the plantain trade and methods of sampling groundnut.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The number of students admitted to the B.Sc. (Agriculture) degree course at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore in 1939 was 49. Forty-one out of 49 candidates passed the first examination, 29 out of 37 the second examination and 29 out of 35 the final examination. The teaching and research sections were amalgamated during the year. The number of hours in dairy practice was increased. There were 3 farm labourers schools with 96 pupils. Short courses in practical agriculture were conducted at various centres. The subjects taught included farm management, horticulture, insect pests and diseases, dairying, care of animals, bee-keeping, jaggery making, farm implements, manuring and fruit culture.

FINANCE.

The receipts of the department decreased from Rs. 3.55 lakhs to Rs. 3.0 lakhs and expenditure from Rs. 22.37 lakhs to Rs. 20.62 lakhs.

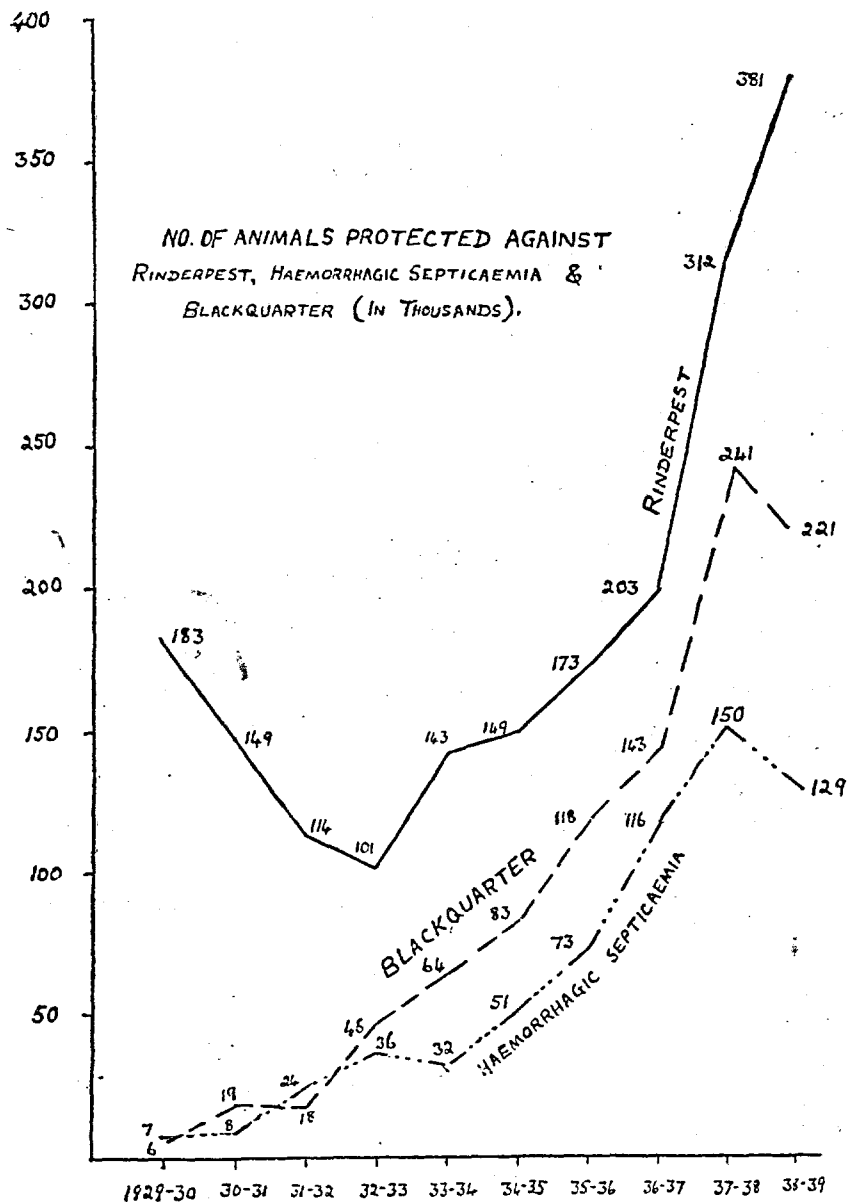
HORTICULTURE.

GOVERNMENT GARDENS.

The Botanical Gardens at Ootacamund and Sim's Park, Coonoor, were well maintained. Several new varieties of plant material were added by purchase or exchange. At Sim's Park various improvements were made in the appearance and lay out of the gardens.

MADRAS AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The "root-stock" experiments to discover the stock best suited for the cultivation of certain plants which do not do well on their own roots were successfully conducted



on a large scale. Particularly good results were obtained with *Ipomoea Horsfalliae*, *Bougainvilleas*, *Erythrina*, the "Cannon ball" tree, *Petrea arborae*, and *Mimusops Elengi*. Experimental work in the field of plant breeding was directed to the producing of improved hybrid forms of *Hibiscus rosa sinensis* and important classes of tropical bulbs that flower dependably in the plains in South India. The results were very encouraging. The Society introduced many new varieties of plant material during the year.

New varieties of Mango, Guava, Pineapple, Mulberry, *Eugenias*, Citrus and Pappaya were planted in the experimental fruit garden.

A course in practical gardening was held. Plant material was received as gifts or in exchange for other plants from a number of persons and institutions throughout the world.

CINCHONA PLANTATIONS.

In the three plantations at Naduvattam, Dodabetta and on the Anamalais 267 acres were planted out and the amount of bark harvested was 584,833 lbs. By using richer bark than usual, the quantity of quinine extracted was increased by about 18 per cent over that of 1937-38. Sales of quinine sulphate rose from 22,703 lbs. to 26,519½ lbs. and of cinchona febrifuge from 16,133½ lbs. to 17,766½ lbs. There was an increase in the total quantity of quinine drugs manufactured from 36,905½ lbs. to 42,174½ lbs. The net profit of the department increased from Rs. 1.82 lakhs to Rs. 2.92 lakhs.

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

OUTBREAKS AND TREATMENT.

The number of outbreaks of contagious cattle disease fell from 5,706 to 5,551. The total mortality from rinderpest, haemorrhagic septicaemia, anthrax and blackquarter was 29,051. Besides, there were 3,246 deaths due to diseases which could not be diagnosed for lack of cases during the tours made by the staff. Nearly 4 lakhs of animals were protected against rinderpest and of these the mortality among cattle was 0.03 per cent and 0.55 per cent among other animals. Protection against anthrax was given to 0.11 lakh of animals, against haemorrhagic septicaemia to 1.29 lakhs and against blackquarter to 2.21 lakhs.

The number of Veterinary institutions excluding private institutions was 115. There were 2.76 lakhs of animals treated at them during the year. The itinerating staff was increased by 12 to 145. They treated 1.48 lakhs of cases. The number of castrations rose from 83,202 to 93,400, most of them being performed by the popular Burdizzo method.

PROPAGANDA.

The staff carried on propaganda in the course of their tours by the distribution of leaflets and posters, lantern lectures and demonstration. Propaganda motor vans were also used to good purpose. Several interesting talks were given over the radio by members of the Veterinary College.

INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH.

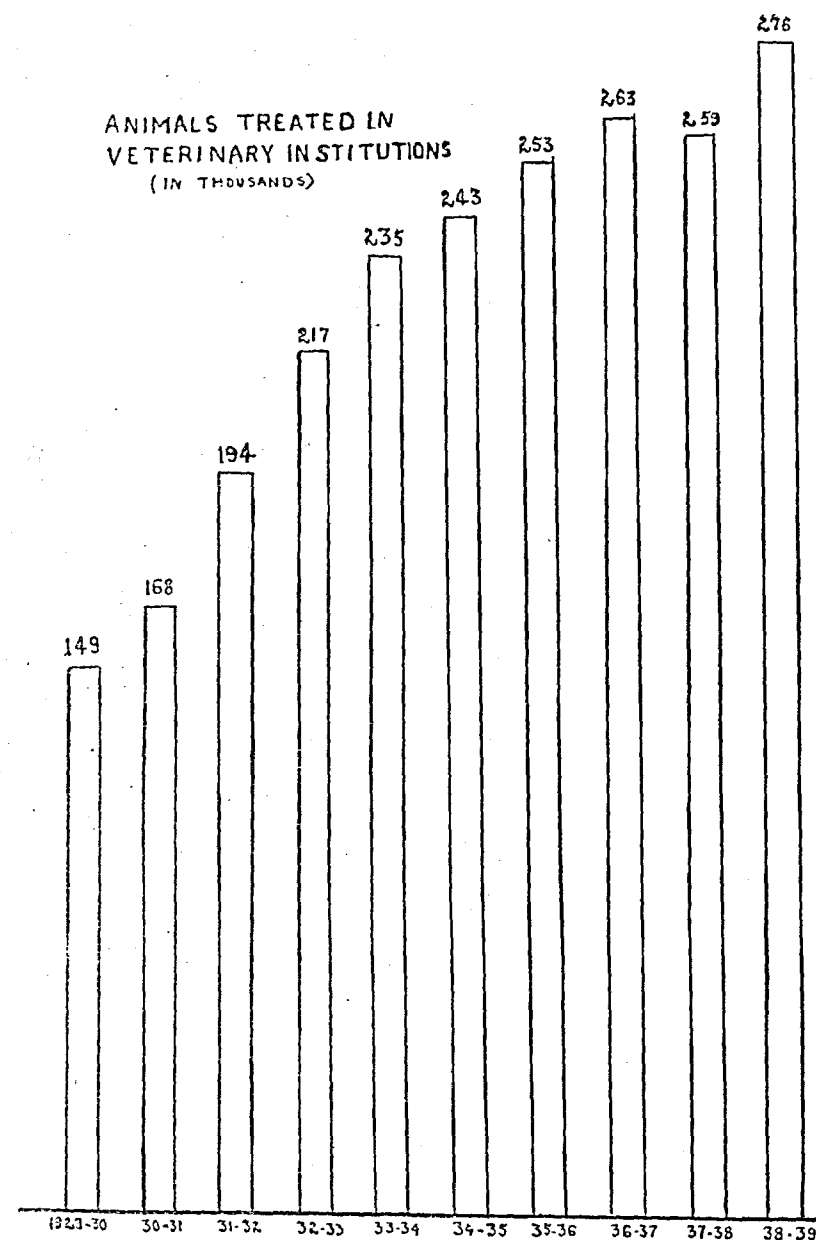
Attempts were made to determine the minimum safe dose of goat virus to be given for protection against rinderpest. Experiments were made in the use of goat spleen tissue vaccine and the results were encouraging. Arrangements were made to manufacture at the Serum Institute the Mukteswar vaccine for protection against blackquarter. Treatment against foot and mouth disease with soda ash and chloride of lime was tried and the results were being studied. The research into chronic fluorosis in cattle was continued. The use of sterilized bone-meal among cattle affected gave good results. The Veterinary Investigation Officer continued his investigations into the incidence of several diseases.

SERUM INSTITUTE.

The Institute manufactured sera, vaccines and virus for protection against the commonest diseases of livestock. A new strain of rinderpest goat virus was introduced. The number of specimens examined under the microscope was over twice that of the previous year.

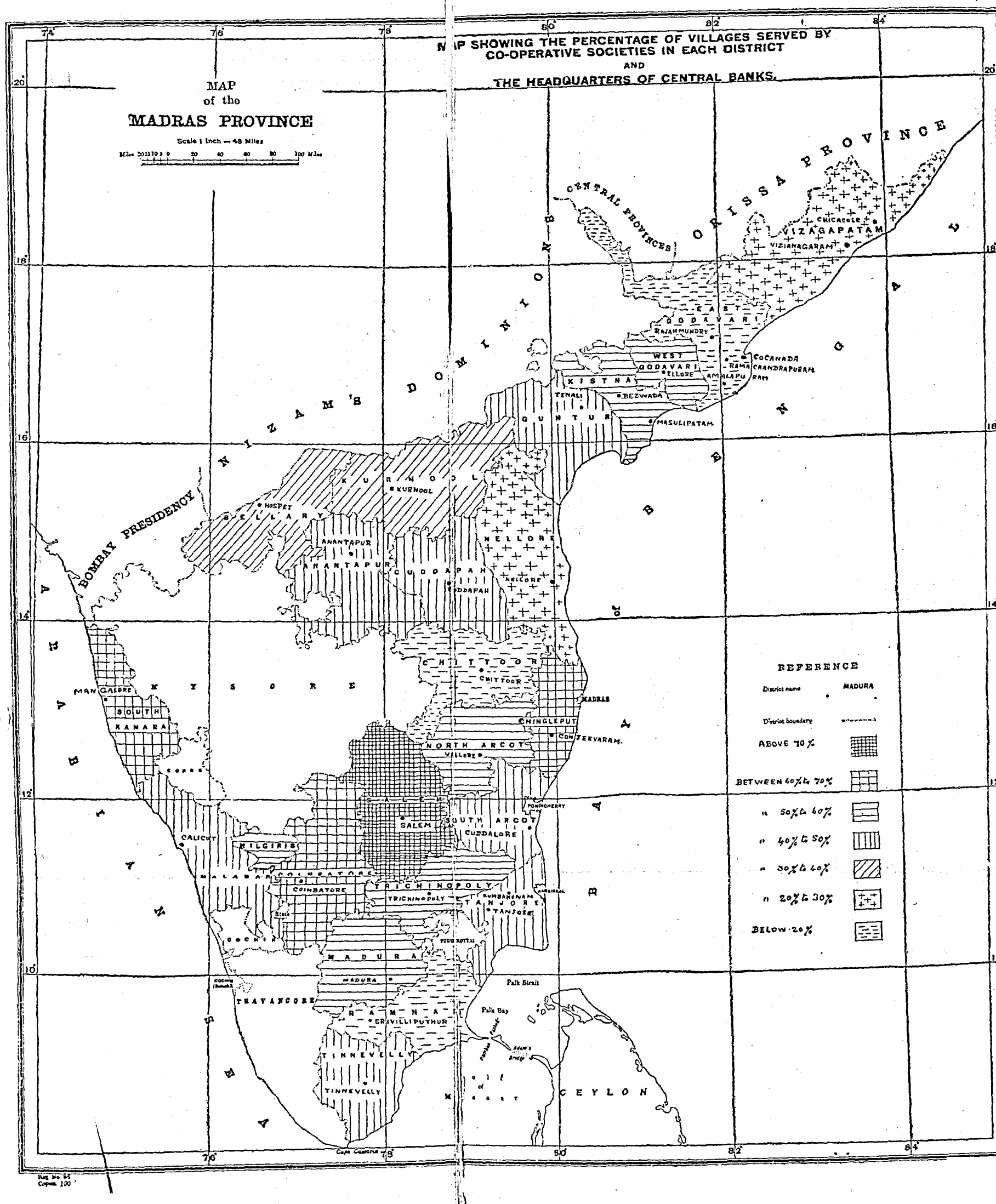
MADRAS VETERINARY COLLEGE.

The G.M.V.C. diploma course was extended to four years and the B.V. Sc. degree course to a period of five years. The minimum educational qualification for admission to the diploma course was fixed as a pass in the Intermediate examination with Chemistry or Natural Science for all candidates except Muslims and scheduled



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116 C



classes. At the end of the year there were 126 students on the rolls. Practical training was given in all branches of veterinary science including the production of sera and virus. A refresher course was conducted for veterinary officers and those who attended were examined by a board of examiners.

Live-stock.—The livestock section was taken over from the Agricultural Department on the 1st April 1938. The strains of livestock maintained at the two research stations at Hosur and Guntur included Scindhis, Cross-breds, Kangayams, Hallikars and Ongoles. The department also experimented with buffaloes, sheep, pigs, and poultry. Thirteen persons were trained at the research station, Hosur, in cattle breeding, fodder growing and poultry keeping. The Government awarded grants to district boards for the purchase of breeding bulls.

FINANCE.

The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 1.02 lakhs (Rs. 0.79 lakh) and the expenditure to Rs. 12.85 lakhs (Rs. 11.12 lakhs.)

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The year was one of general progress. The number of societies and their transactions increased. There was an improvement in repayments, and the movement expanded in new directions. Non-credit and marketing societies did especially good work.

SOCIETIES.

The number of societies increased from 13,138 to 13,759. There were 1,691 applications for registration of which 828 were accepted. These included 172 non-credit societies. The registration of 207 societies was cancelled as reformation or revival was found impossible in their case. The committees of 20 societies were under supersession and 961 societies were under the management of agents. Of the societies that worked in 1937-38, 298 were placed in class A (thoroughly good), 1,564 in class B (some defaulters and mistakes in accounts), 8,044 in class C (not falling under classes A, B or D) and 1,726 in class D (bad and liable to be liquidated if they fail to come into class C in two years).

Rectification.—The central banks continued the scheme of rectification and examined 6,981 societies. The total

amount of loans and interest involved was Rs. 295·47 lakhs of which Rs. 213·47 lakhs were adequately secured and Rs. 82 lakhs inadequately secured. The amount collected or for which additional security was obtained was Rs. 22·72 lakhs leaving Rs. 59·28 lakhs ill-secured.

Resources.—The working capital of all societies excluding investments of one society in another rose from Rs. 1,199·48 lakhs to Rs. 1,322·83 lakhs.

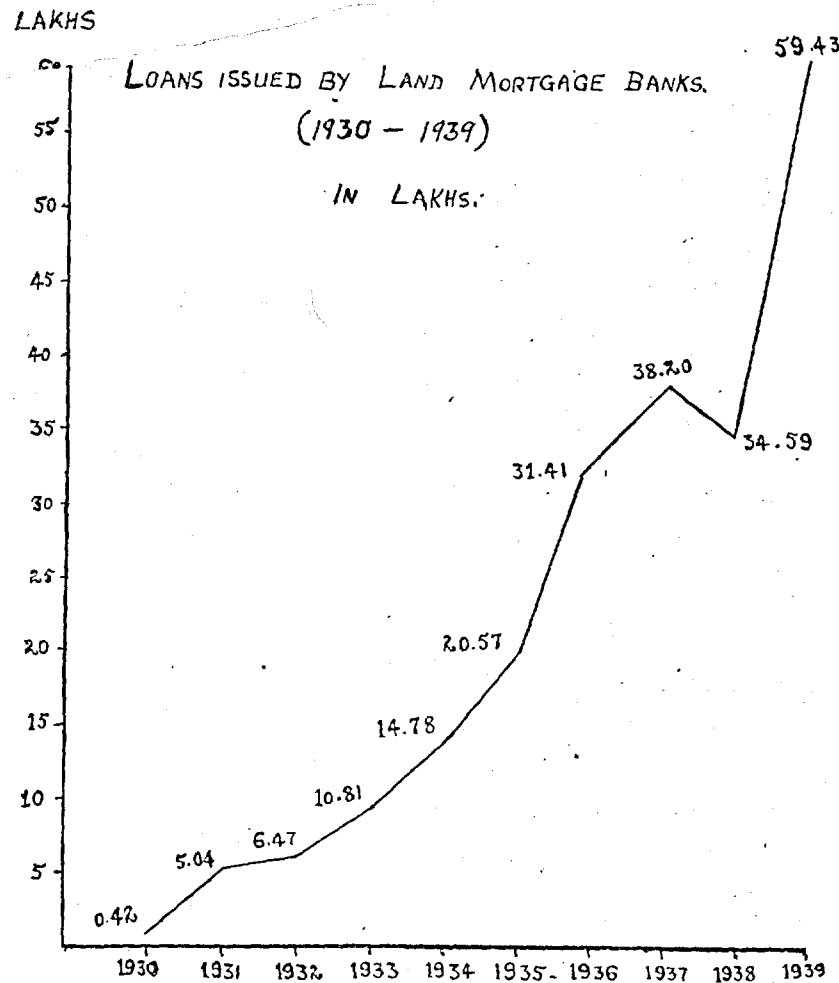
Repayments.—Overdues in central banks amounted to Rs. 106·15 lakhs, in agricultural societies to Rs. 170·32 lakhs and in non-agricultural societies to Rs. 65·44 lakhs. There was a marked improvement all round in repayments.

BANKS.

Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank.—The working capital of the bank increased from Rs. 204·88 lakhs to Rs. 236·45 lakhs. The total borrowings rose from Rs. 173·17 lakhs to Rs. 202·10 lakhs. The bank granted loans totalling Rs. 64·88 lakhs to central banks, Rs. 10·25 lakhs to individuals and Rs. 8·52 lakhs to primary societies. It lent about Rs. 40 lakhs at a special low rate of interest to central banks for financing sale societies and also granted a subsidy of Rs. 21,900 for the development of these societies. The net profits fell slightly from Rs. 2·93 lakhs to Rs. 2·36 lakhs.

Central Banks.—The registration of the Madras Christian Central Bank was cancelled leaving the number of central banks at 30. The central banks had 10,263 society members of which 194 were Unions, 8,771 Agricultural Credit Societies, and 911 Non-Agricultural Credit Societies. There was a slight fall in the paid up share capital from Rs. 49·79 lakhs to Rs. 49·53 lakhs owing to the exclusion of the figures for the Christian Central Bank, but the total borrowings rose from Rs. 409·68 lakhs to Rs. 452·03 lakhs and the working capital from Rs. 523·54 lakhs to Rs. 566·24 lakhs. The deposits of societies amounted to Rs. 131·16 lakhs. The actual outside liabilities of the banks, excluding paid up share capital, reserve funds and other funds owned by the banks were Rs. 462·95 lakhs and their assets Rs. 588·24 lakhs leaving a margin of Rs. 125·29 lakhs. Nearly one-fourth of the assets were in cash and liquid investments. The total short-term liabilities of the banks were Rs. 216·74 lakhs

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against which they held short-term assets of Rs. 188.30 lakhs, cash of Rs. 19.79 lakhs and investments of Rs. 122.13 lakhs. All the banks except three worked at a profit. Their net divisible profits rose from Rs. 3.15 lakhs to Rs. 3.18 lakhs. The maximum rate of dividend payable on shares was fixed at 5 per cent except in the case of some preferential shares. The percentage of the cost of management to total working capital was 0.9. Loans to individuals totalled Rs. 15.09 lakhs and recoveries Rs. 14.45 lakhs leaving Rs. 6.59 lakhs outstanding. There was a large increase in the amount of loans to societies from Rs. 142.25 lakhs to Rs. 201.08 lakhs (including short term loans of Rs. 137.67 lakhs) mainly owing to larger demands by agriculturists after the passing of the Agriculturists Relief Act and the encouragement of produce loans through sale societies. Recoveries from societies were Rs. 145 lakhs leaving 350.45 lakhs outstanding at the end of the year. Twenty-five central banks reduced their rates of interest to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent or less. Twelve banks charged not more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on loans to sale societies and 18 banks reduced the rate on outstandings to not more than 6 per cent.

Central Land Mortgage Bank.—The bank had another year of satisfactory progress. The number of member banks increased from 94 to 106. It continued to float debentures at cheap rates of interest. The amount issued during the year was Rs. 39.57 lakhs raising the total to Rs. 160.56 lakhs. The bank had Rs. 1.58 lakhs to the credit of the debenture redemption fund. Debentures to the value of Rs. 11.24 lakhs were redeemed. The Government increased their guarantee of the bank's debentures from Rs. 200 lakhs to Rs. 250 lakhs. The share capital rose from Rs. 6.69 lakhs to Rs. 7.76 lakhs, outstanding loans from Rs. 140.80 lakhs to Rs. 189.18 lakhs, the reserve fund from Rs. 1.59 lakh to Rs. 2.04 lakhs and net profits from Rs. 0.93 lakh to Rs. 1.13 lakh.

Primary Land Mortgage Banks.—On the 30th June 1939 there were 112 primary land mortgage banks and no district was without one. Loans totalling Rs. 237.27 lakhs had been advanced to members in 4,432 of the 17,241 villages covered by the banks. Seventy-two banks earned a profit of Rs. 99,477 while 38 worked at a loss of Rs. 14,770 and two had not started working. All the banks were able to meet their obligations to the Central

Land Mortgage Bank in the year. Of the demand of Rs. 8.60 lakhs under principal, the banks collected Rs. 7.32 lakhs, the percentage of arrears being 14.88. Under interest the demand was Rs. 8.73 lakhs and collection Rs. 8.51 lakhs, leaving a balance of 2.52 per cent.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

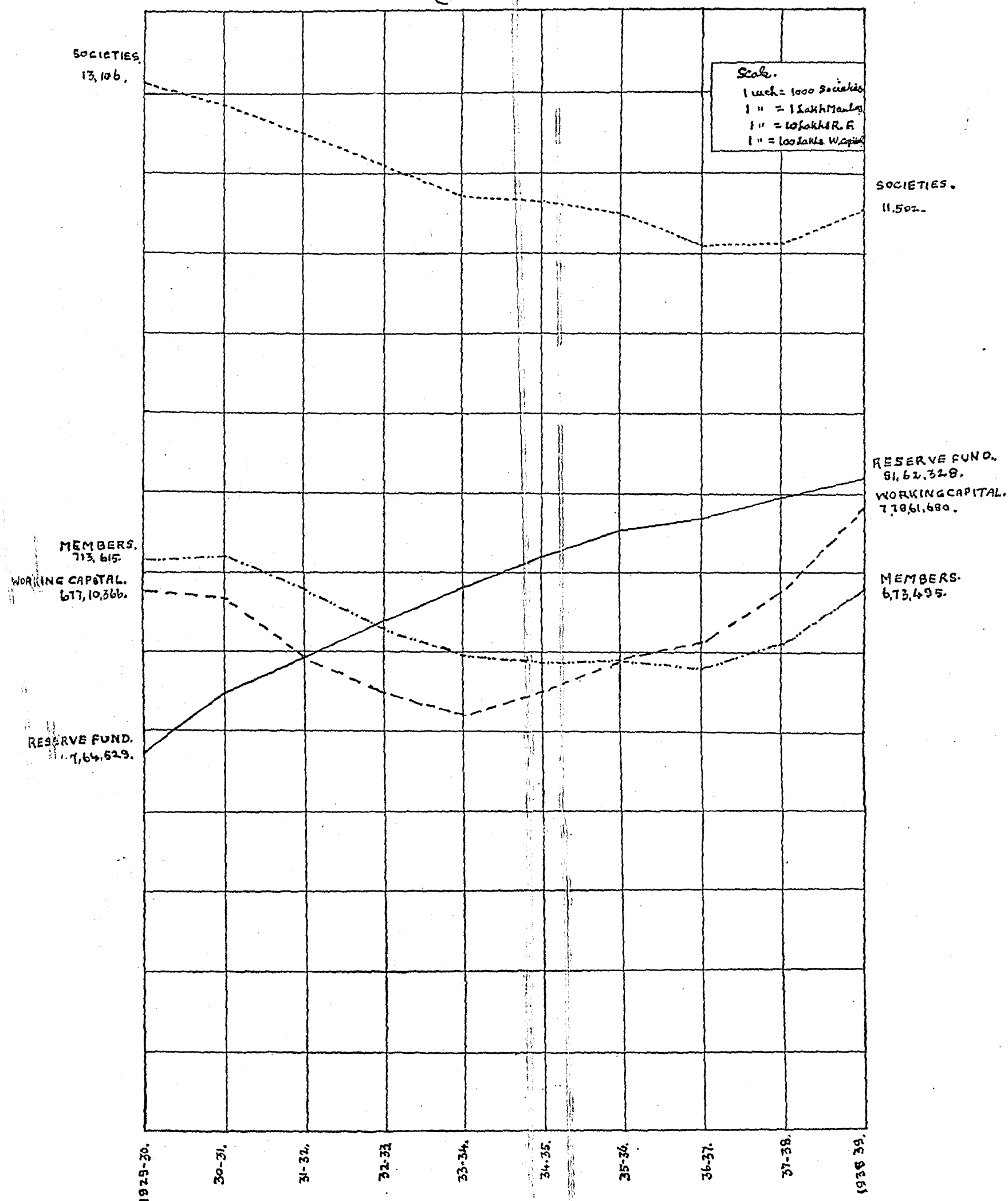
The number of agricultural societies other than land mortgage banks and credit societies rose from 567 to 623 with a total membership of 59,457. The societies had a paid up share capital of Rs. 6.93 lakhs and a working capital of Rs. 98.13 lakhs. 305 societies earned a net profit of Rs. 0.77 lakh and 303 sustained a loss of Rs. 3.51 lakhs of which one society alone contributed a loss of Rs. 2.95 lakhs.

Credit Societies.—The number of agricultural credit societies rose from 10,520 with 523,998 members to 10,926 with 567,279 members. Their working capital increased from Rs. 437.13 lakhs to Rs. 473 lakhs and loans issued from Rs. 110.97 lakhs to Rs. 147.47 lakhs. Fifty-five per cent of the societies sustained a loss of Rs. 20.29 lakhs while the remainder earned a profit of Rs. 4.06 lakhs. The percentage of balance to demand under principal fell from 63.39 to 61.06 and that under interest rose from 68.48 to 68.59.

Multiple Purpose Societies.—There were two multiple purpose societies in the year. Some of the ordinary credit societies made provision in their bye-laws for the joint purchase of agricultural requirements, the joint ownership of implements, the maintenance of stud bulls, the management of libraries and reading rooms and the encouragement of thrift.

Loan and Sale Societies.—There was an increase in the number of loan and sale societies from 118 to 134 and membership from 18,936 to 27,548. There was a marked increase in loans made from Rs. 62.12 lakhs to Rs. 95.81 lakhs. The total value of stock on hand and received was Rs. 179.05 lakhs, of which produce worth Rs. 45.87 lakhs was sold and Rs. 52.13 lakhs worth released without sale. Eighty societies earned a profit of Rs. 52,714 while 49 societies worked at a loss of Rs. 11,482 and 5 had neither a profit nor a loss. Five sale societies were given loans by Government amounting to Rs. 34,525 and free grants

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PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
(FROM 1929-30 TO 1938-39)



of Rs. 11,012 for the construction of godowns. A subsidy of Rs. 26,500 was sanctioned to 62 of the smaller sale societies. The system of controlled credit was in operation in 18 districts and covered 21,925 acres.

Marketing Societies.—The Madras Provincial Marketing Society had 86 member societies and a paid up share capital of Rs. 6,100. It sold goods worth Rs. 1.70 lakhs and earned a commission of Rs. 7,931.

Milk Supply Unions and Societies.—There were 6 milk supply unions and 51 milk supply societies. The Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union bought 666,840 measures of milk for Rs. 2.05 lakhs and sold 617,907 measures of pasteurised milk to the public and state hospitals in the city for Rs. 2.41 lakhs. The unsold milk was converted into milk products which realised Rs. 16,191. The union earned a profit of Rs. 13,915. The unions at Coimbatore and Ellore made a small profit; those at Madura and Nellore worked at a loss and the one at Salem was just started. The milk supply societies collect the milk and deliver it to the unions for sale. These societies had a total membership of 1,613 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 12,692.

Other Societies.—Among other societies were 15 sugarcane growers societies and unions, 8 fruit growers societies, 13 kudimaramat and irrigation societies, 37 agricultural demonstration and agricultural improvements societies, 10 land reclamation societies, 5 cattle breeding societies, 5 egg production and poultry farming societies, 4 better living societies, 290 tenants societies and 25 others.

Societies for the Consolidation of Holdings.—The Government ordered that these societies should be started in a few districts to begin with, and set apart Rs. 50,000 out of the Government of India grant for rural uplift to meet the cost of special inspectors to supervise the societies. There were 16 such societies working in 6 districts. One society consolidated 181.21 acres, the average extent of a holding increasing from 0.22 acre to 1.39 acres.

Colonization Societies.—There were three colonization societies of which two were started to encourage the educated unemployed to take up agriculture as an occupation and the third to provide work for the ex-toddy tappers of Salem district.

NON-AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

The number of non-agricultural societies excluding credit societies rose from 583 to 672 with 59,442 members and a paid up share capital of Rs. 17.02 lakhs. Four hundred and thirty-one societies earned a net profit of Rs. 1.75 lakhs while 224 societies worked at a loss of Rs. 2.46 lakhs, of which loss one society alone contributed Rs. 1.79 lakhs.

Credit Societies.—The number of credit societies rose from 1,070 to 1,131 while the membership rose from 275,424 to 292,844. Their total working capital increased from Rs. 393.14 lakhs to Rs. 417.43 lakhs. The societies disbursed loans amounting to Rs. 293.33 lakhs of which Rs. 110.34 lakhs were short-term loans. Of the demand of Rs. 321.75 lakhs from members the balance outstanding was Rs. 63.24 lakhs. Two hundred and sixty-four societies incurred a loss of Rs. 1.27 lakhs and the rest made a profit of Rs. 7.13 lakhs.

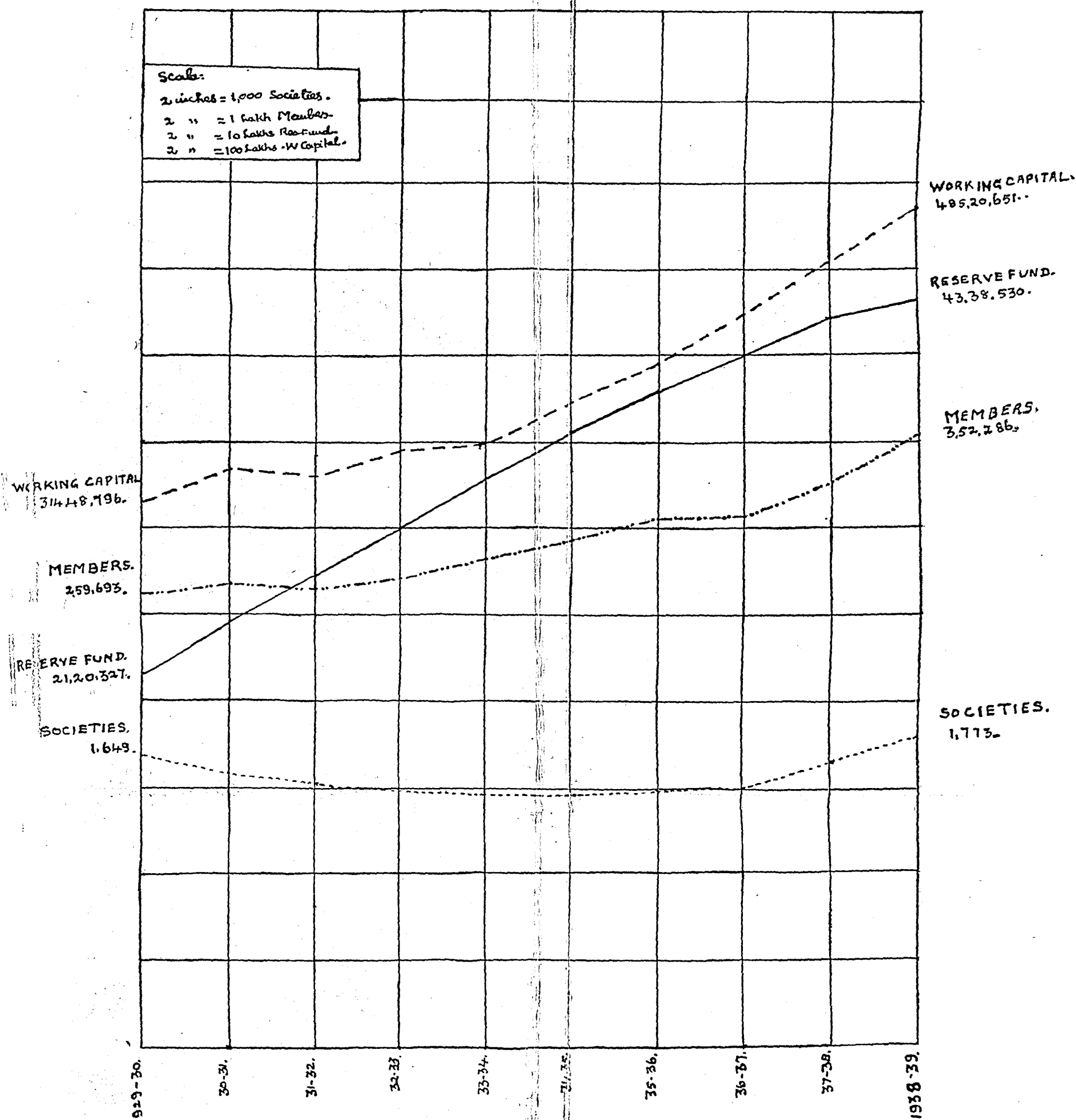
Stores Societies.—The number of stores societies rose from 73 to 85 and the value of goods sold from Rs. 21.60 lakhs to Rs. 23.77 lakhs. Some of the societies earned a profit of Rs. 68,003 while the rest worked at a loss of Rs. 12,062. The Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society which is the most successful institution of this type earned a profit of Rs. 19,213. It had 24 branches and 5,943 members.

School and College Societies.—The 94 school and college societies sold goods worth Rs. 1.73 lakhs. Some of the societies earned Rs. 13,650 while the others incurred a loss of Rs. 1,351. A Central Stationery Store was started to supply the requirements of the primary societies.

Weavers Societies.—The number of weavers societies rose from 133 to 174 and their working capital from Rs. 2.42 lakhs to Rs. 3.39 lakhs. They purchased raw materials for Rs. 3.22 lakhs and sold finished products worth Rs. 7.37 lakhs. Some of the societies made a profit of Rs. 16,319 and others incurred a loss of Rs. 27,348 of which loss two societies alone contributed Rs. 11,414. The Madras Handloom Weavers Provincial Co-operative Society had 276 members including 36 Central Banks and societies other than those for weavers. The society received a subvention of Rs. 68,800 from the Government of India. It subsidised 123 primary societies, granted cash credits to them for the purchase of yarn and for the

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PROGRESS OF NON-AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. (FROM 1929-30 TO 1938-39)



payment of wages and also advanced loans on the security of finished products. The society ran an emporium at Madras and 7 sales depots in the mufassal. A calendering plant was installed. The society made a net profit of Rs. 6,385.

Societies for Cottage Industries.—There were 13 societies for poultry farming, 2 for the manufacture and sale of khaddar, 1 for Ayurvedic medicines, 2 for bee-keeping, 1 for button manufacturers, 1 for leather workers, 1 for toy manufacturers and 5 for the production and sale of hand pounded rice.

Insurance Societies.—There were two insurance societies at the end of the year. The South India Co-operative Insurance Society had 9,266 members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 45,815. The total life assurance business stood at Rs. 89·87 lakhs covering 10,613 policies. The society collected premia amounting to Rs. 3·05 lakhs. The Postal and Railway Mail Service Benefit Fund had 3,058 members. The premium income rose from Rs. 1·23 lakhs to Rs. 1·36 lakhs. The total life assurance fund was Rs. 5·71 lakhs at the end of the year.

Building Societies.—There were 126 societies of this type with 4,583 members and a paid up share capital of Rs. 10·53 lakhs. 2,315 houses of an estimated value of Rs. 78·18 lakhs have been constructed by these societies.

Other Non-Agricultural Societies.—There were 22 labour contract societies, 3 printing societies, 50 better living societies, 28 fishermen's societies and 10 others. In addition, there were 44 societies exclusively for women. Special attention was paid to the encouragement of thrift in the districts of Salem, Chittoor, and Cuddapah where Prohibition was in force. In Salem the total savings in hundi boxes were Rs. 57,461. In Chittoor Rs. 7,607 were collected under the home-safe deposit scheme and in Cuddapah Rs. 26,726.

Scheduled Class Societies.—At the end of the year there were 2,647 societies formed specially for these classes of which 259 were for Kallars and 51 were under the Fisheries Department.

Societies for Hill Tribes.—There were 96 societies for hill tribes of which 72 were in the Nilgiris, 14 in East Godavari, 7 in Salem and one each in Vizagapatam, North Arcot and Kurnool.

GENERAL.

Madras Provincial Co-operative Union.—The Provincial Co-operative Union published the "Madras Journal of Co-operation" in English and maintained a library and reading room. It also subsidised the publication of other journals. It conducted 593 classes for the training of panchayatdars and members of societies.

Supervision.—The number of supervising unions at the end of the year was 252. District Central Banks co-ordinated the work of the unions and appointed supervisors. A sum of Rs. 4.17 lakhs was spent on supervision.

Co-operative Education.—The Madras Central Co-operative Institute conducted courses of training for the staff of the department and office bearers and employees of non-credit societies. There were 849 candidates for the Institute's examinations in Co-operation, Banking, Book-keeping and Auditing of whom 395 passed.

Litigation.—The number of arbitration references and civil suits decreed during the year was 16,366 and 555 respectively. The total number of decrees for execution was 93,352 of which 7,135 were satisfied before execution and 20,831 after taking execution proceedings.

Common Good Funds.—Central banks and societies spent a total sum of Rs. 43,476 out of their common good funds on education and propaganda, libraries and reading rooms, medical relief and sanitation, the repair of wells and roads, the promotion of cottage industries and the purchase of stud bulls.

FINANCE.

The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 4.18 (3.96) lakhs and expenditure to Rs. 13.81 (13.38) lakhs representing a net expenditure of Rs. 9.63 lakhs or 0.42 per cent of the total working capital of all societies.

FORESTS.

SILVICULTURE.

Working Plans.—Including an area of 855 square miles brought under working plans during the year, the total area covered by sanctioned plans at the end of the year

was 13,689 square miles. In addition, working plans for an area of 1,578 square miles were awaiting sanction or under completion.

Management.—Timber forests were worked either under the clear-felling or the selection system. Under the latter only mature trees are marked and felled. The areas felled under both systems are replanted with timber species, mainly teak. The area clear-felled was about 1,721 acres; it was replanted partly by the department and partly by the "kumri" method. Selection fellings were made over 33,797 acres. The system of artificial gap regeneration was found unsatisfactory and it is now the accepted practice in deciduous forests to form larger areas of plantation to compensate for the timber extracted by selection felling and to leave the regeneration of gaps to nature. In evergreen forests there was sufficient natural regeneration. The fuel forests of the Presidency are clear-felled under the simple coppice system, the trees being so cut as to stimulate regeneration in the form of coppice shoots. Natural regeneration from fallen seed also takes place and is supplemented by artificial regeneration under the "rab" method or by "kumri" cultivation which combines the replanting of the forest with the cultivation of crops. The area worked under the simple coppice system was 29,000 acres and in 4,400 acres "rab" regeneration was done. The extraction of sandalwood was confined to dead trees and 536,933 acres were so worked. Bamboos were felled over an area of 795,141 acres. With a view to demonstrate the correct method of working bamboos and to have control over prices some departmental extraction was undertaken.

Regeneration.—Natural regeneration in timber and fuel forests was satisfactory; that of sandal, wattle and eucalyptus was generally good. As in the past clear-felling in the high forest was followed by artificial regeneration by stump planting. Mahogany, however, was found to grow better from transplants. Steps were taken to extend the area of manure leaf species, avaram, the bark of which is used in the tanning industry, and cashew. A certain amount of afforestation with casuarina, wattle and cardamom was done.

The total area regenerated was 9,200 acres of which teak accounted for 1,332 acres.

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UTILIZATION.

The Forest Utilization Officer continued to organize special sales of timber, the supply of sleepers and the exploitation of minor forest produce. The timber market remained normal but there was a slight decrease in the price of teak. The turnover fell from Rs. 4.08 lakhs to Rs. 3.97 lakhs owing to a decrease in the value of sleepers supplied from Rs. 4 lakhs to Rs. 3.90 lakhs.

Timber.—The total output of timber was 71,940 tons worth Rs. 28.06 lakhs as compared with 78,020 tons valued at Rs. 30.43 lakhs in the previous year.

Fuel.—The quantity of fuel extracted was 2.06 (2.01) lakhs of tons. Of this 1,775 tons were removed by free grantees. The total value was Rs. 6.59 lakhs.

Bamboos.—The value of bamboos removed was Rs. 3.97 (3.93) lakhs.

Sandalwood.—1,204 tons of sandalwood were sold for Rs. 6.86 lakhs, the average rate per ton being Rs. 570.

Grazing.—Grazing permits were issued for 1.842 million animals as against 1.490 million in the previous year or an increase of 24 per cent mainly owing to the reduction of grazing fees by 50 per cent. The number of animals grazed free was 86,107. Grazing revenue fell from Rs. 6.00 lakhs to Rs. 3.80 lakhs owing to the reduction in grazing fees. A Provincial Fodder and Grazing Committee was appointed to reclassify waste lands outside reserved forests and select areas fit for fodder or grazing. A Special Grazing Officer was appointed to investigate grazing problems.

Minor Forest Produce.—The value of minor forest produce fell from Rs. 5.87 lakhs to Rs. 5.29 lakhs. As usual the right to collect most of the produce was leased to contractors, but departmental collection was also continued as it was considered that the full value was not being realised by sale to contractors. Experimental work in the manufacture of paper from botha grass, spear grass and marul fibre was commenced.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Area.—The total area of reserved forest rose from 18,396 square miles to 18,497 square miles of which 3,242 square miles were managed by forest panchayats. The

FOREST REVENUE, 1938-39.

44 LAKHS.


 TIMBER 32 %


 SANDALWOOD 16 %


 FUEL 15 %


 M.F.P. including LAC 11 %


 BAMBOOS 9 %


 GRAZING 9 %


 MISC. 8 %

area under settlement during the year was 277 square miles of which 102 square miles were finally settled.

Labour.—About 57,459 coolies were employed daily on forest works. The total wages earned were Rs. 43·05 lakhs.

Roads and Communications.—About 4,000 miles of road are maintained by the department. Forty-four miles of new roads, bridle and inspection paths were constructed. The construction of the Ayyaswamimudi Ghat road and the Papikonda Plateau road was completed. Work on the Nadanur-Mandapam road was commenced. The total expenditure on new works was Rs. 42,157 and on repairs Rs. 1·07 lakhs.

Livestock.—There were 132 elephants valued at Rs. 2·62 lakhs. A special preparation was used to strengthen the teeth and gums of elephants trained to drag timber by the mouth. The dragging capacity of elephants was increased by the use of wooden rollers under the logs.

Protection from Fire.—Special protection extended over an area of 3,861 square miles of which 285 (174) square miles or 7·4 per cent were subsequently burnt. The increase in the area burnt was due to a long spell of hot weather. The expenditure on fire protection was Rs. 23,270 or Rs. 6-0-5 per square mile.

Protection against Injuries from Natural causes.—Research was continued into the spike disease of sandalwood. Experiments were made in the use of electro-culture to check the disease. Parasites to destroy teak defoliators were released in affected areas. Lantana was tackled by spraying with chemicals.

Forest Offences.—There was a rise in all forms of offences except unauthorised grazing, the total number of cases increasing from 26,738 to 28,890. Compounding fees amounting to Rs. 1·12 lakhs were paid by accused in 5,145 cases.

Hill Tribes.—The department continued to take an interest in the aboriginal tribes living in the forests. In the Agency tracts they were allowed free removal of forest produce, free grazing and free hunting. In return they were required to protect the forests and supply labour for which they were paid at local rates. The Chenchus of the Nallamalais enjoyed similar concessions. They were granted 2,345 acres of land free of assessment for cultivation.

Deserving Chenchus were employed in the department and as village officers and teachers. A hospital, co-operative societies and schools were run for their benefit. Employment was given to the Yenadis of Sriharikotta range. Other hill tribes including the Malayalis of North Arcot and Salem and the jungle tribes of Kollegal, North Coimbatore, Palghat, the Nilgiris and the Wynaad were also assisted in various ways. An area of 1,190 acres was regenerated by the "kumri" method under which lands in reserved forest are lent to jungle tribes free of assessment for cultivation.

Preservation of Wild Life.—The practice of hiring riding elephants to enable the public to observe wild life in its natural surroundings in the Mudumalai range of the Nilgiris was continued. Proposals for a wild life sanctuary in this range were under consideration. Game is fairly plentiful in parts of Kollegal and North and South Coimbatore, but it is fast diminishing in the greater part of the Presidency owing to an increasing number of licensed guns and the improvement in communications.

Famine and Fodder Operations.—A Fodder division was formed for the collection and distribution of hay in the famine areas of Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool. In all, 1,714 tons of hay were distributed. The total cost of baled hay was Rs. 18-2-0 per ton but it was sold to the ryots at a concessional rate of Rs. 8 per ton. The cost of the operations was Rs. 38,554 of which Rs. 16,700 was paid as wages to labourers for hay-making.

EDUCATION.

Madras Forest College.—Of the 15 students who completed their course 3 were awarded Honours certificates and 12 Higher Standard certificates. The college was closed on the 1st July 1939.

Forest Guards' Schools.—There was a school for Malayalam speaking foresters and forest guards at Nilambur and another for those speaking Tamil in North Salem division.

FINANCE.

The total revenue fell from Rs. 48.57 lakhs to Rs. 43.87 lakhs and expenditure from Rs. 40.95 lakhs to

Rs. 39.99 lakhs, leaving a net surplus of Rs. 3.88 lakhs to which must be added Rs. 0.88 lakh foregone by way of free grants of produce and grazing concessions and Rs. 1.57 lakhs representing the surplus from reserved forest managed by panchayats.

COMMUNITIES ELIGIBLE FOR THE AMELIORATIVE MEASURES UNDERTAKEN BY THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

The Collectors of districts continued to be responsible for looking after the welfare of the communities eligible for the ameliorative measures undertaken by the Labour Department in the mufassal and the Commissioner of Labour co-ordinated their activities. A Provincial Advisory Board of five non-official gentlemen with the Commissioner of Labour as its President, and for each district a District Advisory Committee with three members and the District Collector as President were constituted. The function of the Provincial Board is to co-ordinate the work of the District Committees which in turn advise District Collectors on all matters relating to the welfare of these classes.

House Sites.—House sites are assigned by grants of land at the disposal of the Government and by the acquisition of private land. Under the latter method the Government bears half the cost up to certain limits. An extent of 253.88 acres of Government land was assigned free of cost for 2,753 house sites, raising the total number of house sites assigned by this method to 40,226. There were 249 cases of acquisition involving an extent of 98.65 acres during the year and 1,325 house sites were assigned. The collection of instalments was 19.66 per cent.

Assignments of Land.—The total extent of land reserved for these communities is 745,921.09 acres of which 428,967.20 acres have been assigned to them and the estimated area cultivated by them was 263,362.08 acres. 343 cases of alienation of lands by members of these communities to caste ryots were detected and resumption was ordered in 151 of them. Resumption of sites was ordered in 525 cases for non-payment of assessment or other reasons and in 339 cases lands assigned to persons of these communities were relinquished by them.

Education.—Thirty-six schools were opened and 48 closed during the year leaving 1,178 schools at the close of the year. Of these 1,173 were day schools, 3 night schools and 2 combined day and night schools. On the whole there were 48,947 pupils (37,461 boys and 11,486 girls). The number of teachers was 1,671 of whom all but two were trained. The total expenditure on education for these communities was Rs. 7.78 lakhs.

Scholarships.—Seventy residential and 3,371 non-residential scholarships were awarded for ordinary education and 19 non-residential scholarships to students in Arts Colleges. In addition, six scholarships were granted for professional courses of study, 130 for industrial education and 27 others.

Hostels.—The Government maintained four hostels with a total strength of 161 boarders. There were also 19 institutions subsidized by the Labour Department. General boarding grants were given to 194 pupils.

General Ameliorative Work.—The number of wells constructed rose from 91 to 139. The total expenditure on the construction and repair of wells increased from Rs. 1.05 lakhs to Rs. 1.26 lakhs. Sanitary improvements in the cherries in the City of Madras such as the formation of roads and the provision of drains, water taps and latrines were carried out at a cost of Rs. 6,559-11-11.

PARTIALLY EXCLUDED AREAS (1938-39).

EAST GODAVARI AGENCY.

The rainfall was 51.24 inches as against 47.02 in the previous year. The season was favourable in all the taluks except the Yellavaram taluk where a cyclone in November 1938 caused considerable damage, some minor irrigation tanks breached and the paddy crop was lost. No cases of alienation of land by hillmen were sanctioned during the year. To encourage the hillmen to take to settled cultivation the Government sanctioned an experimental scheme for the free supply of cattle and ploughs and seed grains to the Koyas of three selected villages in the Bhadrachalam taluk.

Justice.—There were 6 murders, 26 house-breakings, 31 thefts and 24 cattle thefts. There was a decrease in the number of criminal cases from 1,410 to 885. The number

of civil suits also fell from 600 to 561, but civil appeals rose from 36 to 45.

Health.—There were 3 hospitals, 8 fixed dispensaries, 1 rural dispensary and 1 aided dispensary. The total number of patients treated was 116,934 (96,924) of whom 19,925 (16,595) were treated for malaria. Seven midwives were at work as in the previous year and they conducted 482 (450) cases. 16,219 (18,049) persons were vaccinated.

Education.—There were 266 elementary schools with a total strength of 9,649 (9,155) pupils of whom 1,814 (including 308 girls) belonged to aboriginal tribes. The two high schools and 5 girls' schools worked satisfactorily during the year.

Co-operation.—The number of co-operative societies remained unchanged at 14 with 891 (880) members and a paid-up capital of Rs. 12,258 (Rs. 12,623).

VIZAGAPATAM AGENCY.

The rainfall (38.82 inches) was less than the previous year (39.35 inches). Except in Gudem taluk where the crops suffered as the rains were late, the season was on the whole satisfactory.

Justice.—Crime in general was light. The number of criminal cases increased from 676 to 813. There was an increase in the number of civil suits from 50 to 61 and of civil appeals from 1 to 5.

Health.—There were as in the previous year six dispensaries. The total number of patients treated was 21,747 (35,800). The usual antimalarial operations were conducted. The number of vaccinations more than doubled from 14,944 to 30,369.

Education.—There were 3,579 boys and 536 girls at schools in the year.

Co-operation.—The Co-operative society at Lakshmi-puram continued to work satisfactorily.

EXCLUDED AREAS.

The Laccadive Islands including Minicoy were administered, as usual, by the Collector of Malabar and the Amindivi Islands by the Collector of South Kanara. The cadastral survey of the pandaram lands in Androth,

Kavarathi and Kalpeni was completed. A new dispensary at Kalpeni and quarters for the Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Agathi were constructed. The post of a midwife was created at Androth as an experimental measure. Four Agricultural Demonstration Maistris continued to work in the islands. Instruction in the Koran was given at the Kalpeni School. The inspection of the islands which was due in 1939 had to be postponed as it was not possible to secure a suitable steamer.

CHAPTER X.—TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

PORTS.

PORT OF MADRAS.

There was an improvement in the volume of trade passing through the Port of Madras. The improvement was marked in the imports of cement, sugar and rice and in the exports of tobacco and oil-cake.

Trade.—The value of the total trade of the port on private account as furnished by the Collector of customs decreased by Rs. 440·73 lakhs to Rs. 2,962·75 lakhs. This figure represented 38 per cent (39 per cent) of the aggregate trade of the Presidency. Imports accounted for Rs. 1,631·62 lakhs (1,795·88 lakhs) and exports for Rs. 1,331·13 lakhs (Rs. 1,607·60 lakhs). Foreign traffic (imports and exports combined) fell from Rs. 3,063·38 lakhs to Rs. 2,641·14 lakhs and coasting cargo from Rs. 340·10 lakhs to Rs. 321·61 lakhs. The figures do not include Government transactions. The following table gives figures for the total traffic as well as of some important commodities :—

		Imports.				Exports.	
		1937-38.	1938-39.			1937-38.	1938-39.
		TONS.	TONS.			TONS.	TONS.
Total	.. ..	746,544	763,702	Total	.. ..	371,189	385,343
Timber	.. ..	17,275	19,590	Ores	.. ..	18,512	19,257
Mineral oils	.. ..	196,539	168,256	Groundnuts	.. ..	176,813	183,176
Coal..	.. ..	109,712	95,011	Tanned hides and skins.	.. ..	29,149	25,338
Textiles	.. ..	23,547	17,563	Raw cotton	.. ..	18,785	17,393
Cement	.. ..	3,171	10,843	Onions	.. ..	22,310	25,165
Dyeing and tanning.	.. ..	14,759	13,961	Tobacco	.. ..	14,056	20,040
Rice..	.. ..	63,556	105,536	Oil-cake	.. ..	11,790	29,951

Imports of sugar advanced from 532 tons to 3,782 tons. There was a marked increase in the imports of cement and rice. The exports of unmanufactured tobacco and oil-cake were the highest on record for the past thirty-six years. Exports of scrap iron declined by 62 per cent.

Shipping.—The number of vessels that entered the harbour was 730 as against 720 in the previous year, and the total tonnage increased from 2,612,681 to 2,681,606.

Works.—The Port Trust Board took over the administration of the Madras Light House from the Presidency

Port Officer. A new warehouse, with a floor area of 43,200 square feet, was constructed on the South Accretion; a new twin-screw steam tug was put into service during the year; a modern drilling machine was purchased for use in the Trust's Workshops and an estimate was sanctioned for enlarging the petrol berth.

Finance.—Excluding the sums of Rs. 0.70 lakh contributed from the Madras Port Fund, Rs. 0.45 lakh transferred from the Revenue Reserve Fund and Rs. 0.30 lakh received from the Government towards compensation for the revetment north of the harbour, the net revenue receipts rose from Rs. 33.84 lakhs to Rs. 35.72 lakhs. The net expenditure, excluding contributions to capital account and reserve funds, increased from Rs. 27.24 lakhs to Rs. 28.68 lakhs. The actual working expenses came to 51.52 per cent of the income as against 50.02 per cent in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 78,272 was contributed to the sinking fund for the repayment of the sterling loan of £330,000. An additional reserve fund was opened during the year and a sum of Rs. 7 lakhs contributed to it. The outstanding amount of loans due to the Secretary of State was Rs. 106.89 lakhs.

PORT OF TUTICORIN.

Traffic and Trade.—The total imports and exports decreased by 11,229 tons to 509,041 tons. Imports fell by 4,905 tons to 368,398 tons, mainly due to decreases in coal, cotton, cars and oil. There was an increase of 41,975 tons in the import of grains. Total exports also showed a decline from 146,967 tons to 140,643 tons, the decrease being noticeable in almost all the items of export. The total steam tonnage entering the port was 1,145,208 and the sail tonnage 36,746. In all, 43,225 passengers arrived and 53,608 sailed from the port.

Works.—Ordinary maintenance works were carried out during the year. New boilers were fitted in the Dredger "Tuticorin."

Finance.—Receipts for the year fell from Rs. 3.90 lakhs to Rs. 3.39 lakhs, and expenditure from Rs. 3.55 lakhs to Rs. 2.24 lakhs. The closing balance of the Tuticorin Port Fund was Rs. 2.06 lakhs against Rs. 1.52 lakhs in the previous year.

PORT OF COCHIN.

The tonnage of trade which passed through the port during the year under review showed a slight increase over that of the previous year. The result of the year's working was a deficit of Rs. 3.29 lakhs. This deficit is due to the payment from revenue account of Rs. 3.79 lakhs to the Cochin Government towards the purchase of land in Willingdon Island. The Port's borrowing for capital works financed from the capital and revenue accounts aggregated Rs. 53.50 lakhs during the year, and the total debt of the port authority at the close of the year stood at Rs. 162.24 lakhs.

Value of Trade.—The value of the trade of the port on private account as recorded in the Customs returns was Rs. 1,315.12 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1,532.33 lakhs in the previous year. Imports fell from Rs. 809.04 lakhs to Rs. 637.68 lakhs and exports from Rs. 723.29 lakhs to Rs. 677.44 lakhs. The decline was partly due to the diminished demand for certain main items of export like raw rubber, cashew kernels, coir yarn and coir matting.

Imports and Exports.—The tonnage of imports and exports handled at the port aggregated 786,129 tons as against 780,498 in the previous year.

Imports.—The total imports during the year amounted to 590,547 tons or a decrease of 6.08 per cent. The principal imports were grains and pulses, kerosene oil, petrol and mineral oil products, machinery and hardware, coal, sugar, cement, chemicals, glass and glassware, oil-seeds, piecegoods, provisions, old newspapers, plywood, tea shocks and battens and manure.

Exports.—The principal articles of export were coir products, tea, oil-cakes, cashew-nuts and kernels, coconut oil, coconuts, rubber, prawns skinned and prawn skins, soap, ginger, cotton, timber, and mineral sand. The tonnage of exports rose from 151,716 tons to 195,582 tons or an increase of approximately 30 per cent.

Passengers.—There was an increase in the volume of passenger traffic from 2,157 to 2,209 of whom 1,122 passengers landed and 1,087 sailed.

Shipping.—A total of 690 steamers, including 55 passenger steamers, and 433 sailing vessels with an aggregate net tonnage of 2,028,899 and 23,211 tons respectively entered the port during the year.

Capital Works.—Most of the capital works pertaining to the fourth stage of development of the harbour were begun and good progress was maintained. An extent of 150 acres of land in Willingdon Island was purchased from the Cochin Government for Rs. 28.42 lakhs, of which Rs. 28 lakhs were obtained by loan from the Government of India and the remainder from revenue. Dredging in front of the ships' wharf and the dry dock wharf was carried out by the suction dredger "Lord Willingdon" and the spoil was pumped into low-lying areas in Willingdon Island. Further progress was made in the construction of the combined rail and road bridge from Ernakulam to Venduruthy and of the road bridge from Willingdon Island to Mattancherry. All the monoliths for the combined road and rail bridge over the canal between Willingdon Island and Venduruthy were sunk, the ferro-concrete slabs over them were cast and the three spans assembled in position. The construction of the copper-steel sheet piled deep wharf was practically completed. All the six wharf electric cranes were erected at the main wharf and the laying of crane tracks was in progress. The construction of the Cochin Harbour Terminus Station and of the warehouse and transit sheds was begun. Quarters for officers and others on the Willingdon Island were completed. The main road connecting the north-end of Willingdon Island to Venduruthy was almost completed. The low tension and high tension mains on Willingdon Island were completed and work on the street lighting was in progress. The new workshop buildings at the dry dock were completed and the workshops were transferred from British Cochin to the new buildings in September 1938.

Other Works.—Quarters for two pilots and a signal station at British Cochin were constructed. Work on the construction of quarters for the Port Officer on Willingdon Island was commenced. A new fore and aft berth was laid for the use of oil tankers. The usual maintenance works were carried out, the more important being the redredging of the approach channel and of a portion of the inner channel.

PORT OF VIZAGAPATAM.

Trade.—Imports rose slightly from 32,669 tons to 33,330 tons, but exports, upon which the trade of the port mainly depends, decreased from 692,000 tons to 367,000 tons

or by about 47 per cent. Manganese ore which is the principal item of export fell steeply from 560,000 tons to 250,000 tons or by 55.3 per cent. The decline was not peculiar to the port as the all-India exports of this commodity fell by 54.5 per cent or approximately in the same proportion. Decreases were also recorded under exports of linseed (45 per cent) and oil-cakes (39 per cent), while the largest increases were under palmyra fibre (395 per cent), bones (144 per cent), grains and pulses (67 per cent) and bunker coal (58 per cent).

Shipping.—The north-east monsoon of 1938 was fairly active but no interference was caused to shipping and the deep waterways of the port were maintained in good condition. The number of ships that entered the port was 279 with a total tonnage of 878,782.

Works.—The municipality was unable to supply water to the port which had consequently to increase its own supply from Malkapuram by extending the infiltration galleries and constructing two additional storage tanks which will ensure a supply of 50,000 to 75,000 gallons of water daily in all but very bad years. Additional facilities were provided for bunkering coal at a cost of Rs. 0.82 lakh. Other capital works included the shifting of the groyne, the purchase of additional workshop plant and the construction of a new building for the dispensary.

Finance.—Receipts dropped from Rs. 15.32 lakhs to Rs. 10.86 lakhs while expenditure was Rs. 15.53 lakhs; a grant-in-aid of Rs. 3.23 lakhs was obtained from the Government of India, the remainder of the deficit being met from the opening balance.

MINOR PORTS.

The total number of vessels entering the minor ports was 13,321 (13,457) with an aggregate tonnage of 6,272,551 (6,661,756). The collection of port dues increased slightly from Rs. 4.12 lakhs to Rs. 4.28 lakhs. The total number of passengers that passed through the minor ports fell from 430,548 to 405,284½, Dhanushkodi, as usual, recording the largest number. The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the ports was Rs. 25.22 crores as against Rs. 25.07 crores in the previous year. The six most important ports according to the value of their trade were Calicut, Cocanada, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Dhanushkodi and Cuddalore.

Works.—The principal works in progress or completed during the year were the extension of the north and south groynes (Rs. 1.25 lakhs) at Cocanada, the construction of a dry dock (Rs. 1.19 lakhs) at Mangalore, the reconstruction of the landing and shipping road (Rs. 0.14 lakh) at Adirampatnam and the construction of a cargo shed (Rs. 0.13 lakh) at Calicut.

SEA-BORNE TRADE (1938-39).

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the Province of Madras was Rs. 79.04 crores showing a decrease of Rs. 9.45 crores as compared with the previous year. Government transactions increased slightly from Rs. 44.99 lakhs in 1937-38 to Rs. 45.63 lakhs. The total value of foreign trade in private merchandise and treasure (including the value of the trade with Burma to the extent of Rs. 11.79 crores which is treated as foreign from 1st April 1937) fell by Rs. 6.57 crores to Rs. 61.10 crores, of which imports accounted for Rs. 24.87 crores (Rs. 9.26 crores from Burma and Rs. 15.61 crores from other foreign countries) and exports Rs. 36.24 crores (Rs. 2.53 crores to Burma and Rs. 33.71 crores to other foreign countries). The coasting trade excluding trade with Burma decreased by Rs. 2.89 crores to Rs. 17.48 crores.

FOREIGN TRADE—IMPORTS.

The total value of foreign imports of private merchandise (excluding treasure) dropped by Rs. 2.62 crores to Rs. 15.37 crores. This was due to a decrease in the imports of oils, metals and ores, vehicles, cotton twist and yarn, cotton manufactures, paper and pasteboard, dyeing and tanning substances, hardware, artificial silk, rubber and silk, raw and manufactured. It was, however, set off to some extent by increases in machinery and millwork, grain, pulse and flour, tobacco, manures and sugar as shown below :—

	Decreases.	
	1937-38. RS. (LAKHS).	1938-39. RS. (LAKHS).
Oils	163.92	130.85
Metals and ores .. .	144.65	123.79
Vehicles .. .	107.20	72.36
Cotton, twist and yarn ..	72.31	56.00
Other manufactures of cotton ..	92.90	72.12

	Decrease.	
	1937-38. RS. (LAKHS).	1938-39. RS. (LAKHS).
Paper and pasteboard ..	70.97	50.62
Dyeing and tanning substances ..	64.77	51.75
Hardware	47.31	35.48
Artificial silk	48.05	12.83
Rubber	38.21	25.69
Silk, raw and manufactured ..	36.66	18.62
	Increases.	
	1937-38. RS. (LAKHS).	1938-39. RS. (LAKHS).
Machinery and millwork ..	240.36	269.18
Grain, pulse and flour ..	2.84	14.96
Tobacco	16.07	27.68
Manures	44.29	51.65
Sugar	0.25	5.70

Oils.—Imports of diesel and other fuel oils rose from 21.17 million gallons valued at Rs. 33.35 lakhs to 23.43 million gallons of the value of Rs. 46.07 lakhs. Supplies of kerosene oil declined from 11.74 million gallons valued at Rs. 56.42 lakhs to 11.10 million gallons valued at Rs. 40.27 lakhs. Imports of petrol dropped from 5.70 million gallons valued at Rs. 50.93 lakhs to 5.30 million gallons valued at Rs. 25.70 lakhs, reduced prices being primarily responsible for the steep fall in value. Sumatra, which supplied 4.66 million gallons worth Rs. 45.30 lakhs in 1937-38, was practically out of the market in 1938-39.

Metals and Ores.—Imports of iron and steel dropped from Rs. 95.28 lakhs to Rs. 78.95 lakhs. Supplies from the United Kingdom and Belgium fell by nearly Rs. 3 lakhs each, those from Germany by Rs. 5 lakhs and from Japan by about Rs. 3½ lakhs. Receipts of brass from the United Kingdom and Germany rose from Rs. 9.11 lakhs and Rs. 7.60 lakhs to Rs. 11.40 lakhs and Rs. 11.66 lakhs respectively. Supplies of copper from the United Kingdom and Germany increased from Rs. 4.51 lakhs and Rs. 1.85 lakhs to Rs. 5.07 lakhs and Rs. 3.02 lakhs respectively, while imports of tin from the Straits Settlements fell from Rs. 8.21 lakhs to Rs. 3.38 lakhs. Imports of quicksilver diminished from Rs. 3.34 lakhs to Rs. 1.48 lakhs.

Vehicles.—Imports of motor cars fell to 1,352 valued at Rs. 26.13 lakhs as compared with 2,312 valued at Rs. 42.22 lakhs in the previous year. The United Kingdom and the United States of America mainly contributed to the decrease, their supplies falling from 1,211 and 455 cars to 677 and 227 respectively. The number of motor

omnibuses and lorries imported was 639 against 1,302 in the previous year, the value declining from Rs. 19·64 lakhs to Rs. 11·48 lakhs. Shipments from Canada and the United States of America decreased by Rs. 2·49 lakhs and Rs. 6·13 lakhs respectively. The United Kingdom sent 26,916 cycles worth Rs. 9·58 lakhs as against 33,076 valued at Rs. 10·91 lakhs in 1937-38.

Cotton, Twist and Yarn.—Imports of cotton, twist and yarn declined from Rs. 72·31 lakhs to Rs. 56·00 lakhs. The heavy fall may be attributed to the increased production of twist and yarn in the Indian cotton mills. Supplies from the United Kingdom contracted from Rs. 36·94 lakhs to Rs. 20·02 lakhs and those from Japan from Rs. 35·13 lakhs to Rs. 30·90 lakhs.

Other manufactures of Cotton.—Imports of cotton piecegoods dropped from Rs. 83·92 lakhs to Rs. 64·07 lakhs. White and coloured piecegoods from the United Kingdom recorded a steep fall from Rs. 63·58 lakhs to Rs. 40·19 lakhs. Coloured piecegoods from Japan declined from Rs. 7·56 lakhs to Rs. 5·99 lakhs, while there was a noticeable increase in Japanese plain grey piecegoods from Rs. 3·95 lakhs to Rs. 9·28 lakhs.

Paper and Pasteboard.—There was a marked decline in the imports of all the categories of paper except strawboard and manufactures of pasteboard, millboard and cardboard. Imports of packing paper fell from Rs. 11·19 lakhs to Rs. 5·87 lakhs, Germany, Sweden and Czechoslovakia mainly accounting for the decrease. Printing paper decreased in value from Rs. 29·30 lakhs to Rs. 17·95 lakhs, Germany and Austria contributing to the fall. Writing paper increased in quantity from 29,808 cwts. to 31,351 cwts. but declined in value from Rs. 7·26 lakhs to Rs. 6·72 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom fell from Rs. 2·98 lakhs to Rs. 2·52 lakhs, while imports from Austria advanced from Rs. 0·71 lakh to Rs. 1·49 lakhs. Old newspaper registered an increase in quantity, from 243,741 cwts. to 279,931 cwts. but declined in value from Rs. 12·77 lakhs to Rs. 11·57 lakhs, the share of the United Kingdom being 271,299 cwts. worth Rs. 11·20 lakhs.

Dyeing and Tanning Substances.—Imports of dyeing and tanning substances decreased from Rs. 64·77 lakhs to Rs. 51·75 lakhs. The Union of South Africa supplied 323,180 cwts. of wattlebark valued at Rs. 22·06 lakhs as compared with 342,968 cwts. worth Rs. 20·75 lakhs in

1937-38. Despite the fall in quantity, the value rose as a result of higher prices. Shipments of aniline dyes from Germany declined from 1·68 million lbs. valued at Rs. 34·03 lakhs to 0·81 million lbs. worth Rs. 22·37 lakhs and of alizarine dyes from 0·23 million lbs. worth Rs. 1·57 lakhs to 0·16 million lbs. of the value of Rs. 1·17 lakhs. Shipments of aniline dyes from the United Kingdom increased in value from Rs. 1·69 lakhs to Rs. 1·80 lakhs in spite of a decrease in quantity from 0·17 million lbs. to 0·11 million lbs.

Hardware.—Imports of hardware dropped from Rs. 47·31 lakhs to Rs. 35·48 lakhs. They were mainly drawn from the United Kingdom and Germany which accounted for Rs. 13·52 lakhs and Rs. 10·73 lakhs as against Rs. 15·51 lakhs and Rs. 17·18 lakhs. The other sources of supply were Japan (Rs. 2·75 lakhs), Sweden (Rs. 2·26 lakhs) and the United States of America (Rs. 3·41 lakhs).

Artificial Silk.—The total value of imports of artificial silk yarn and piecegoods fell from Rs. 47·92 lakhs to Rs. 12·83 lakhs. The supply of artificial silk yarn from Japan decreased from Rs. 35·58 lakhs to Rs. 7·18 lakhs and of artificial silk piecegoods from Rs. 10·00 lakhs to Rs. 3·67 lakhs. Imports of artificial silk yarn from the United Kingdom perceptibly declined from Rs. 1·21 lakhs to Rs. 632.

Rubber.—The chief suppliers of rubber manufactures in order of importance were the United Kingdom Rs. 16·06 lakhs (Rs. 23·72 lakhs), Germany Rs. 6·78 lakhs (Rs. 6·16 lakhs), the United States of America Rs. 1·39 lakhs (Rs. 3·32 lakhs), and Japan Rs. 1·01 lakhs (Rs. 2·16 lakhs). Imports of pneumatic tyre covers and tubes from the United Kingdom were worth Rs. 14·49 lakhs (Rs. 20·18 lakhs), from Germany Rs. 4·83 lakhs (Rs. 5·07 lakhs), from Japan Rs. 0·84 lakh (Rs. 1·60 lakhs) and from the United States of America Rs. 1·16 lakhs (Rs. 2·97 lakhs).

Silk, Raw and Manufactured.—Imports of raw silk fell from Rs. 26·67 lakhs to Rs. 14·78 lakhs, silk yarn from Rs. 2·37 lakhs to Rs. 0·95 lakh and silk piecegoods from Rs. 6·90 lakhs to Rs. 2·62 lakhs. Supplies of raw silk from Japan, the principal supplier, fell heavily from Rs. 19·55 lakhs to Rs. 5·45 lakhs, while imports from China advanced from Rs. 5·78 lakhs to Rs. 9·34 lakhs. Japan sent silk piecegoods to the value of Rs. 2·51 lakhs as against Rs. 6·61 lakhs in 1937-38.

Machinery and Millwork.—Imports of machinery have been steadily on the increase during the past five years and rose from Rs. 240·36 lakhs in 1937-38 to Rs. 269·18 lakhs. As usual, the United Kingdom supplied the bulk of the imports and accounted for Rs. 164·64 lakhs or 61 per cent as against Rs. 169·91 lakhs or 71 per cent in 1937-38. Next came Germany (Rs. 47·95 lakhs) followed by the United States of America (Rs. 17·92 lakhs) and Denmark (Rs. 11·24 lakhs). Belgium increased her share from Rs. 6·83 lakhs to Rs. 8·59 lakhs and Switzerland from Rs. 1·92 lakhs to Rs. 8·17 lakhs.

Grain, Pulse and Flour.—The total imports of grain, pulse and flour advanced from Rs. 2·84 lakhs to Rs. 14·96 lakhs in 1938-39. Indo-China increased her supply of paddy from 2,824 tons valued at Rs. 1·77 lakhs to 16,134 tons worth Rs. 8·97 lakhs. Siam was out of the market in 1937-38 but contributed 7,142 tons valued at Rs. 3·97 lakhs in 1938-39.

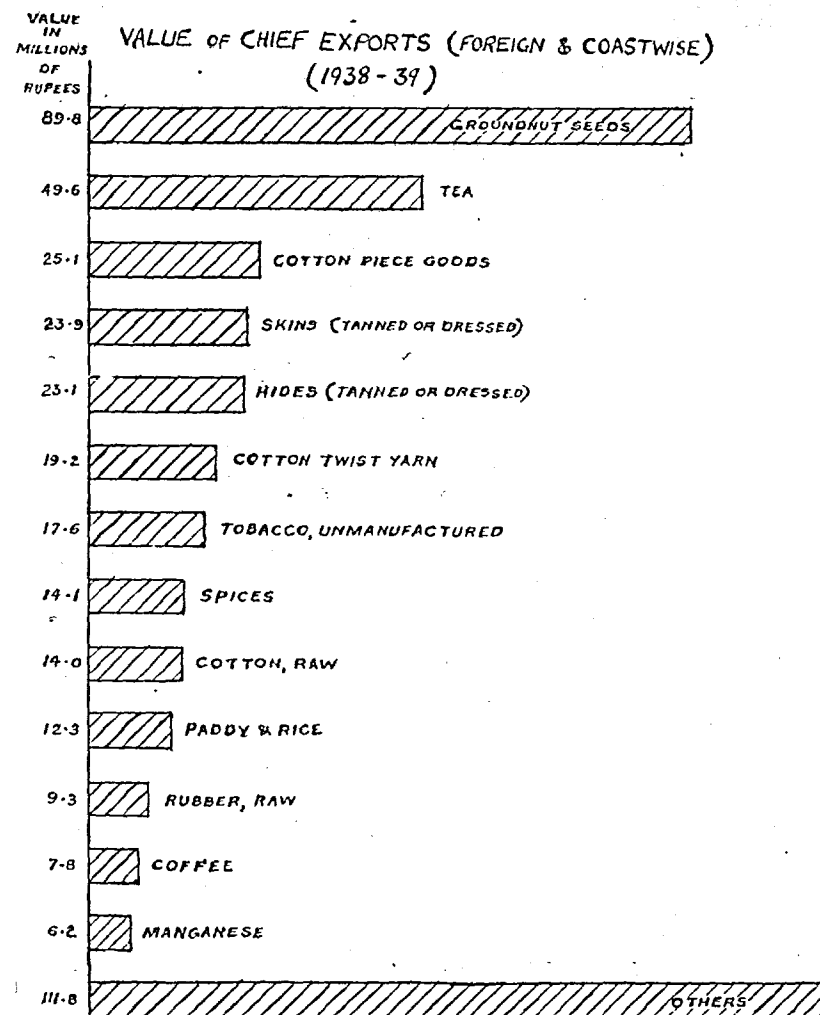
Tobacco.—Imports of unmanufactured tobacco from the United States of America increased from 0·82 million lbs. worth Rs. 13·71 lakhs to 1 million lbs. valued at Rs. 17·25 lakhs. In 1938-39 the United Kingdom contributed 0·74 million lbs. of raw tobacco valued at Rs. 8·03 lakhs as against no imports in 1937-38. The United Kingdom accounted for 0·05 million lbs. of cigarettes valued at Rs. 1·84 lakhs as against 0·04 million lbs. worth Rs. 1·28 lakhs.

Manures.—The United Kingdom was the main supplier of sulphate of ammonia with 28,862 tons worth Rs. 31·99 lakhs. Imports from other countries totalled Rs. 39·15 lakhs. Imports of super phosphates from Japan fell by 2,880 tons to 875 tons worth Rs. 1·03 lakhs while supplies from the Netherlands and Belgium rose by 1,769 tons and 1,546 tons to 2,675 tons worth Rs. 1·42 lakhs and 1,722 tons worth Rs. 1·61 lakhs.

Sugar.—There was a noticeable expansion in the imports of sugar, from Rs. 0·25 lakh to Rs. 5·70 lakhs, mainly due to the failure of the Indian sugarcane crop and the consequent rise in the prices of Indian sugar.

FOREIGN TRADE—EXPORTS.

Total exports (including re-exports) fell from Rs. 3,579·90 lakhs to Rs. 3,315·50 lakhs. The decrease was mainly due to reduced shipments of leather, cotton, raw and manufactured, metals and ores, rubber, spices and



hides and skins. There was, however, a marked increase in the despatches of tobacco, raw and manufactured, seeds, coffee and tea.

	Decreases.	
	1937-38. RS. (LAKHS).	1938-39. RS. (LAKHS).
Leather	655·80	479·73
Cotton, raw	207·37	107·58
Cotton manufactures	221·30	142·22
Metals and ores	138·00	69·05
Rubber	83·85	71·05
Spices	47·27	37·55
Hides and skins (raw)	41·70	22·52
	Increases.	
	1937-38. RS. (LAKHS).	1938-39. RS. (LAKHS).
Tobacco, raw and manufactured	91·25	174·93
Seeds	841·22	902·58
Coffee	51·90	72·02
Tea	453·26	491·59

Leather.—Exports of hides tanned or dressed to the United Kingdom declined from Rs. 302·91 lakhs to Rs. 213·33 lakhs and of skins tanned or dressed from Rs. 277·63 lakhs to Rs. 219·26 lakhs.

Cotton, Raw.—The total exports of raw cotton contracted by nearly 50 per cent from Rs. 207·37 lakhs to Rs. 107·58 lakhs. Japan diminished her demand from Rs. 110·79 lakhs to Rs. 40·45 lakhs in consequence of her policy of restriction in the import of raw materials.

Cotton Manufactures.—Shipments of cotton handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece to the United Kingdom fell steeply from Rs. 17·86 lakhs to Rs. 1·53 lakhs and those to Nigeria from Rs. 30·34 lakhs to Rs. 13·57 lakhs. Ceylon reduced her purchases of coloured cotton piece-goods from Rs. 71·33 lakhs to Rs. 54·40 lakhs and the Straits Settlements from Rs. 40·68 lakhs to Rs. 28·16 lakhs.

Metals and Ores.—Japan, the chief buyer of “Iron old, for remanufacture” diminished her takings from Rs. 4·72 lakhs to Rs. 1·17 lakhs. Exports of manganese ore dropped steeply from Rs. 128·22 lakhs to Rs. 61·59 lakhs, i.e., by over 50 per cent. Germany took 4,500 tons of chromite or chrome ore valued at Rs. 1·78 lakhs as compared with 3,000 tons worth Rs. 1·13 lakhs in 1937-38.

Rubber.—The United Kingdom and the United States of America curtailed their demand for rubber by about Rs. 3 lakhs each to Rs. 35·95 lakhs and Rs. 11·13 lakhs respectively, and Czechoslovakia and France by about Rs. 4 lakhs each to Rs. 5·54 lakhs and Rs. 0·85 lakh.

Germany was the only country which increased her purchases by Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 8.11 lakhs.

Spices.—The demand for cardamoms decreased noticeably from Rs. 23.66 lakhs to Rs. 15.83 lakhs, for chillies from Rs. 16.95 lakhs to Rs. 15.26 lakhs and for pepper from Rs. 2.12 lakhs to Rs. 1.73 lakhs; but exports of ginger improved slightly from Rs. 3.41 lakhs to Rs. 3.63 lakhs. The principal markets for cardamoms in order of importance were Sweden (Rs. 5.43 lakhs), Germany (Rs. 1.76 lakhs), the United States of America (Rs. 1.80 lakhs) and the United Kingdom (Rs. 1.79 lakhs).

Hides and Skins, Raw.—Shipments of raw goatskins to the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth of Australia declined from 526 tons (Rs. 12.7 lakhs), and 378 tons (Rs. 13.81 lakhs) to 187 tons (Rs. 3.31 lakhs), and 352 tons (Rs. 11.14 lakhs) respectively. The United States of America increased her purchases from 148 tons (Rs. 2.34 lakhs) to 376 tons (Rs. 5.56 lakhs).

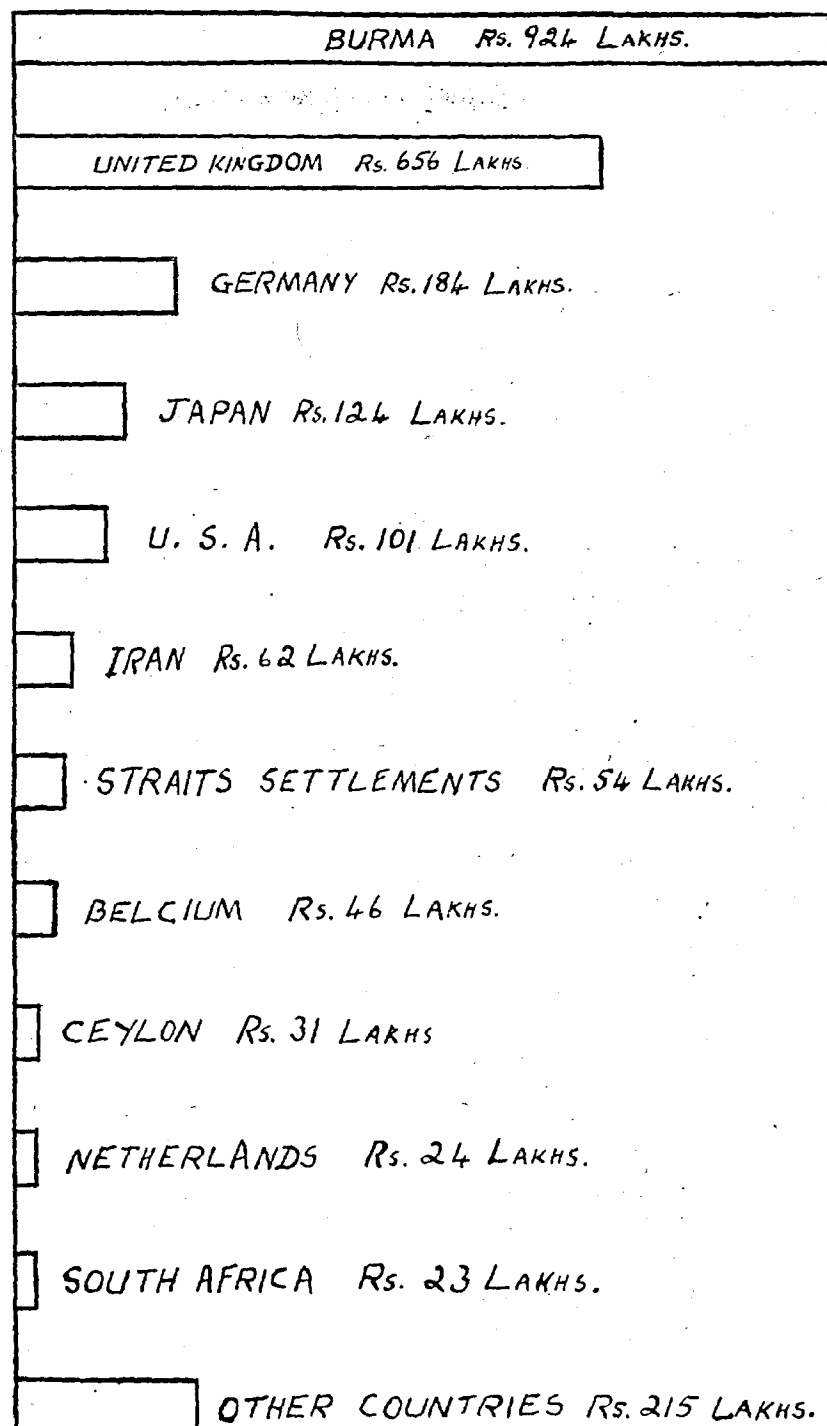
Tobacco, Raw and Manufactured.—Exports of raw tobacco expanded from 25.91 million lbs. valued at Rs. 87.19 lakhs to 43.19 million lbs. valued at Rs. 172.38 lakhs. Shipments to the United Kingdom more than doubled in value and amounted to Rs. 149.74 lakhs. China, which had no trade in raw tobacco in 1937-38, purchased 4.04 million lbs. of the value of Rs. 11.63 lakhs. Ceylon took cigarettes including beedies to the extent of Rs. 0.94 lakh as against Rs. 2.79 lakhs last year.

Seeds.—Exports of groundnuts, which formed 97.38 per cent of the trade in seeds and 26.58 per cent of the total foreign export trade of the province, increased by Rs. 86.18 lakhs to Rs. 879.72 lakhs in the year under review. Shipments to the Netherlands doubled in value from Rs. 80.60 lakhs to Rs. 170.40 lakhs. France took Rs. 165.99 lakhs (Rs. 101.44 lakhs), the United Kingdom Rs. 126.52 lakhs (Rs. 87.92 lakhs), Belgium Rs. 120.61 lakhs (Rs. 59.33 lakhs) and Denmark Rs. 26.94 lakhs (Rs. 5.18 lakhs). Purchases by Germany declined from Rs. 134.42 lakhs to Rs. 103.78 lakhs and those by Italy from Rs. 170.11 lakhs to Rs. 35.49 lakhs. Exports of castor seeds contracted from Rs. 25.40 lakhs to Rs. 6.24 lakhs, the share of the United Kingdom being Rs. 1.24 lakhs as against Rs. 13.50 lakhs in the previous year. Italy and Japan took no castor seeds during the year as against exports worth Rs. 3.50 lakhs and Rs. 5.61 lakhs respectively in the previous year.

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TRADE OF THE PROVINCE BY COUNTRIES.

IMPORTS, 1938-39.



Coffee.—Shipments of coffee advanced substantially from Rs. 51.90 lakhs to Rs. 72.02 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 60,905 cwts. (Rs. 33.87 lakhs), Belgium 9,924 cwts. (Rs. 3.76 lakhs), and the Commonwealth of Australia 5,859 cwts. (Rs. 2.12 lakhs). The other principal consumers were France (37,926 cwts. valued at Rs. 11.98 lakhs), Norway (22,501 cwts. worth Rs. 8.25 lakhs), Iraq (7,230 cwts. worth Rs. 2.97 lakhs) and Germany (1,130 cwts. worth Rs. 0.43 lakh).

Tea.—Shipments of tea improved from Rs. 453.26 lakhs to Rs. 491.59 lakhs, the chief consumer being the United Kingdom which increased her purchases from Rs. 423.17 lakhs to Rs. 458.20 lakhs.

TREASURE.

Imports of gold showed a marked improvement from Rs. 14.84 lakhs to 23.43 lakhs, of which Ceylon contributed Rs. 22.80 lakhs worth of bullion and Burma Rs. 0.62 lakh. Exports of gold, on the other hand, fell from Rs. 1.10 lakhs to Rs. 0.14 lakh. Supplies of silver fell heavily from Rs. 3.95 lakhs to Rs. 0.80 lakh of which Rs. 0.71 lakh came from the United Kingdom.

COASTING TRADE.

The aggregate value of coasting trade excluding trade with Burma declined from Rs. 20.37 crores to Rs. 17.48 crores, i.e., by 14.19 per cent, imports decreasing by 18.63 per cent and exports by 8.24 per cent. The trade with Bombay (Rs. 830.51 lakhs), Bengal (Rs. 436.63 lakhs) and Sind (Rs. 249.60 lakhs) declined, while that with Orissa improved from Rs. 3.02 lakhs to Rs. 4.26 lakhs.

TRADE BY COUNTRIES—BRITISH EMPIRE.

The total import and export trade of the British Empire (including Burma) with the province of Madras amounted to Rs. 3,987.93 lakhs as against Rs. 4,339.06 lakhs in 1937-38. Imports decreased by 13 per cent and exports by 4 per cent. The trade with the British Empire formed 66.14 per cent of the total foreign trade as against 64.60 per cent in the previous year. The trade with foreign countries contracted by Rs. 336.42 lakhs to Rs. 2,041.60 lakhs of which imports accounted for a fall of Rs. 163.83 lakhs and exports Rs. 172.59 lakhs.

TRADE BY PORTS.

The value of the total trade of the port of Madras amounted to Rs. 29.63 crores as against Rs. 34.03 crores in 1937-38. This trade formed 38 per cent of the total trade of the province. The decrease in foreign trade was 19.1 per cent and in the coasting trade 5.6 per cent. The relative importance of the subordinate ports continued unchanged; Cochin stood first followed by Tuticorin and Calicut.

SHIPPING.

There was a decrease in the number of ships (from 1,298 to 1,273) participating in the foreign trade of the province. Of these 986 were British, 69 British Indian, 54 German, 40 Italian, 33 Japanese, 24 French, 19 Dutch, 17 Norwegian, 16 Greek, 5 Swedish, 4 American and 6 of other nations. Six hundred and ninety-six ships of a total net tonnage of 2,642,866 entered the port of Madras as against 684 of a burthen of 2,578,186 tons in 1937-38. Of these 321 were engaged in the foreign run and 375 in the coasting.

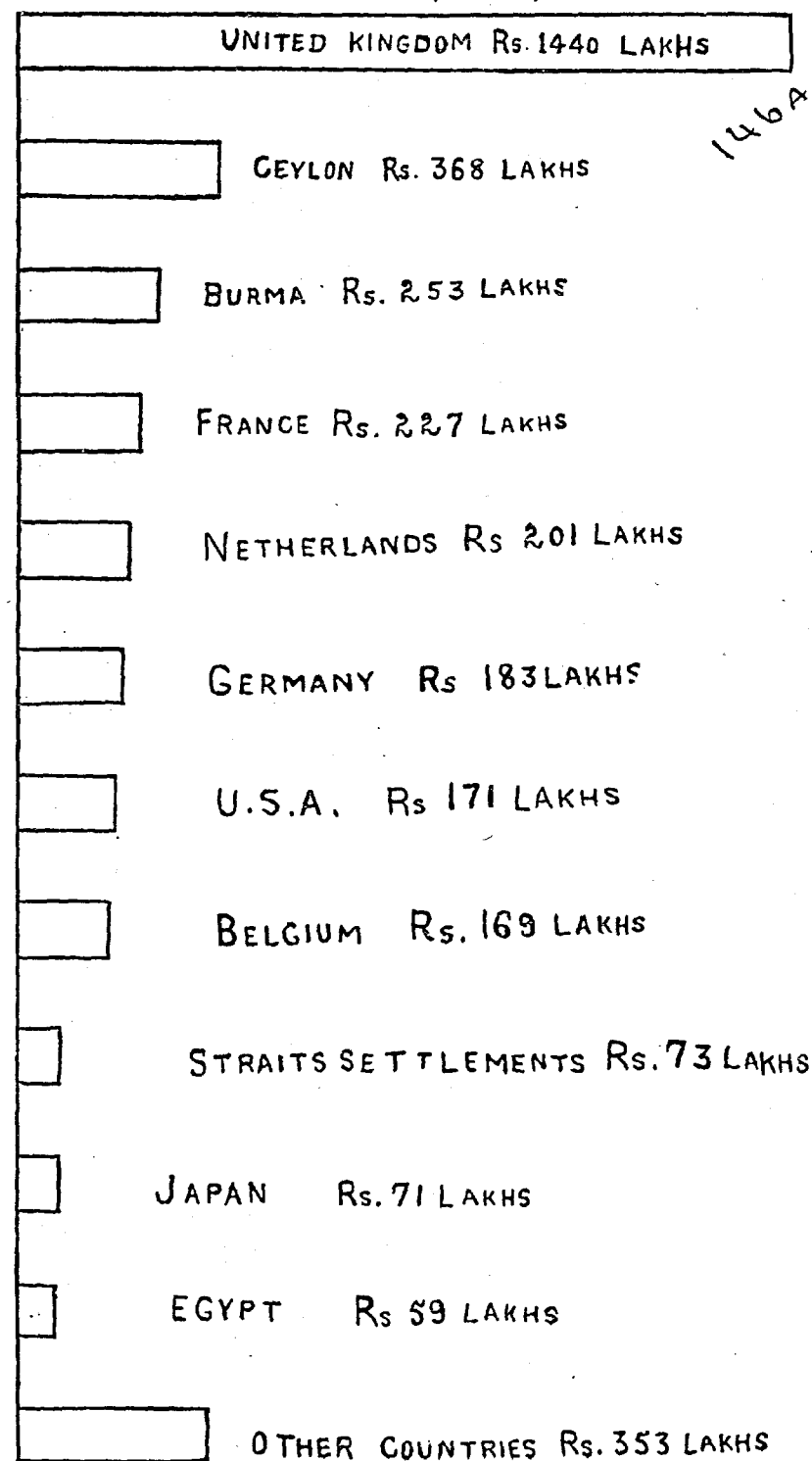
TRADE WITH BURMA.

From 1st April 1937, when Burma was separated from India, the trade with Burma is treated as foreign. Total imports from Burma amounted to Rs. 924.39 lakhs as against Rs. 1,086.35 lakhs in 1937-38. The chief items of import were rice (Rs. 499.31 lakhs), petroleum (Rs. 101.89 lakhs), kerosene (Rs. 127.98 lakhs), teakwood (Rs. 47.89 lakhs), pulse (Rs. 29.11 lakhs), and paddy (Rs. 29.10 lakhs). Exports to Burma decreased by Rs. 3.43 lakhs to Rs. 244.64 lakhs. Shipments of coloured piecegoods advanced from Rs. 76.23 lakhs to Rs. 80.12 lakhs, and of groundnut oil from Rs. 20.77 lakhs to Rs. 34.17 lakhs while exports of cigarettes declined from Rs. 41.22 lakhs to Rs. 21.90 lakhs.

INDUSTRIES (1938-39).

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

In the year, economic activity was completely subservient to political and military demands. During the first quarter of the year the deterioration in international

TRADE OF THE PROVINCE BY COUNTRIES.
EXPORTS (1933-39).

relations and the decline in activity in the United States had a depressing effect on the trade of the primary producing countries including India. In the next six months there was a sharp recovery in the United States and an uncertain movement on a slightly rising trend in the rest of the world. Towards the end of the year the political situation caused a fresh set back and the commodity markets weakened appreciably.

In Madras the Bank rate remained unchanged at 3 per cent. The deterioration in the economic position was reflected in the value of cheques passing through the Madras Clearing House which declined from Rs. 109.90 crores to Rs. 98.91 crores. The gross earnings of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway increased from Rs. 749.33 lakhs to Rs. 754.44 lakhs while those of the South Indian Railway fell from Rs. 559.85 lakhs to Rs. 546.74 lakhs. The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency both foreign and coastwise decreased by Rs. 945.25 lakhs or 10.68 per cent to Rs. 7,903.81 lakhs. Imports from foreign countries (excluding Burma) declined by 14.55 per cent and exports by 7.26 per cent.

ASSISTANCE TO TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information.—The Bureau continued to provide general and statistical information on industrial and commercial subjects. A considerable number of enquiries was received. A monthly review of trade conditions was published and several reports were prepared.

Statistics.—Forty-three reports were issued forecasting the area and yield of food and commercial crops. The areas estimated in 1937-38 differed from the actuals by 0.05 per cent in ginger, 0.46 per cent in sugarcane, 0.97 per cent in paddy, 1.88 per cent in cotton, 1.99 per cent in groundnut and 2.40 per cent in castor. Crop cutting experiments were continued to determine the normal yield of food crops and sugarcane. Half-yearly and monthly reports on prices were prepared. In addition to the statement of wholesale prices published each week, the prices of the main commodities at selected stations were broadcast weekly in the radio programmes from Madras and Trichinopoly.

State Aid to Industries.—The number of applications for State aid received was 71 of which the Board of Industries recommended 12 to the Government. The total amount disbursed during the year was Rs. 19,050.

Investigations.—The investigation of the possibilities of establishing large scale industries for the manufacture of fertilizers, alloy steels from the Salem iron ores and power alcohol from molasses was continued. Gypsum which is required for the manufacture of the fertilizer ammonium sulphate is known to occur along with the sedimentary rocks in Trichinopoly district. In order to determine the quantity and quality of the mineral an intensive survey was found necessary. It was also considered necessary to investigate the iron ore deposits around Salem, the apatite deposits in Trichinopoly and the suitability of the lime stone obtainable at Sankaridrug for the manufacture of steel products from the Salem iron ores.

The Committee appointed to examine the question of producing power alcohol from molasses was of opinion that the manufacture of power alcohol and its admixture with petrol would be an economic proposition. It also recommended legislation to enforce the admixture of absolute alcohol with petrol and the matter was under consideration by the Government.

TRADES AND INDUSTRIES.

New Industrial Undertakings.—There were 202 new companies registered during the year of which three were without share capital. The authorized capital of the 199 companies registered with capital was Rs. 307·84 lakhs, the subscribed capital Rs. 33·94 lakhs and the paid up capital Rs. 3·31 lakhs. Of the new registrations with share capital, 82 were trading and manufacturing concerns, 48 transit and transport companies, 38 hotels, theatres and entertainment enterprises, 15 mills and presses, 7 banking, loan and insurance companies, 4 tea and other planting companies, 2 mining and quarrying and 3 others.

Cotton.—The estimated area under cotton decreased by 23·9 per cent and the yield by 22·9 per cent. Exports of raw cotton fell from 28,901 tons to 19,625 tons or by 32·10 per cent. The mill production of yarn increased from 136·40 million lbs. to 168·80 million lbs. The production

Value of Agricultural Produce (1937-38).

Rice Rs. 48·41 crores.

Other Cereals Rs. 19·03 crores.

Oil Seeds Rs. 23·20 crores.

Fruits and Vegetables Rs. 16·60 crores.

Drugs and Narcotics Rs. 12·03 crores.

Condiments and Spices Rs. 8·28 crores.

Fibres Rs. 7·48 crores.

Sugar Rs. 3·38 crores.

Miscellaneous Non-Food Crops Rs. 2·18 crores.

Pulses Rs. 1·52 crores.

Miscellaneous Food Crops Rs. 0·80 crores.

of cotton piecegoods declined from 86·12 million yards to 72·46 million yards.

At the commencement of the year labour trouble caused a shortage of stocks and prices were good. But the resumption of normal work and imports from China and Japan on a considerable scale depressed prices.

Jute.—Two mills were in operation with 805 looms and 21,664 spindles. Trading conditions were unsatisfactory owing to over production of manufactured goods.

Tanning.—Exports of tanned hides and skins fell from 22,860 tons to 19,482 tons. Almost the entire quantity went as usual to the United Kingdom.

Sugar.—The area planted with sugarcane up to 25th December 1938 was estimated at 96,930 acres, a decrease of 0·6 per cent compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The estimated yield of jaggery was 261,130 tons as against 266,630 tons. Sugar prices showed a steady improvement throughout the year. Twelve sugar factories worked, the output being 3,624 tons. The Indian production was insufficient for domestic consumption and as a result imports advanced from 121 tons to 5,010 tons.

Oil-seeds—(a) Groundnut.—The estimated yield of unshelled groundnuts was 1,448,500 tons. Exports advanced from 559,441 tons to 753,853 tons. Prices were about 25 per cent lower than in the previous year owing to adequate supplies of substitutes.

(b) Castor.—The yield of castor was estimated at 25,700 tons, an increase of 1,700 tons over the previous year. Exports fell from 16,962 tons to 5,051 tons.

(c) Cashewnuts.—Exports of cashewnut kernels increased from 11,892 tons to 12,330 tons. Prices fluctuated widely during the year.

Coir.—Exports of coir manufactures increased slightly from 681,247 cwts. to 689,446 cwts. The series of international crises and a falling off in Eastern and Indian demand brought prices to a low level.

Plantation Products.—Exports of tea rose from 51·41 million lbs. to 56·29 million lbs. A voluntary scheme for the regulation of production and marketing of tea in India was instituted. Exports of coffee advanced from 133,163

cwts. to 180,274 cwts. Prices in London were unremunerative except for outstanding qualities. Exports of raw rubber fell from 17.75 million lbs. valued at Rs. 83.83 lakhs to 17.21 million lbs. valued at Rs. 71.56 lakhs. World prices were only 5 d. per lb. at the beginning of the year but increased to 8 d. per lb. towards the close.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

The development of cottage and small scale industries received special attention. Ten candidates were trained at Waraha in the manufacture of hand-made paper and eight in oil pressing. Two training centres in the manufacture of hand-made paper were opened with the aid of grants from Government. To bring cottage workers into touch with buyers industrial museums were started or under contemplation in eight districts and a Central Industrial Museum was established at Madras. An officer of the School of Arts and Crafts was sent to Japan to study the methods and organization of cottage and small scale industries. Jaggery making from date palm juice was demonstrated as a suitable occupation for ex-toddy tappers in the Cuddapah district. The manufacture of sand paper, malted foods and cane furniture are other industries which received attention.

Textiles.—A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs was made in the budget for 1938-39 for the development of the hand-spinning and khadi industry. The Madras Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society continued to receive aid from the Government of India grant. The value of goods produced by the primary societies was Rs. 6.21 lakhs of which Rs. 5.49 lakhs worth were sold. Grants-in-aid were made to societies of pile carpet weavers and cumbly (blanket) weavers. The sales effected by the Pile Carpet Weavers' Society increased from Rs. 2,300 to Rs. 12,684.

Sericulture.—The production and distribution of disease free "cellular" seed was financed by the Government of India. Since the introduction of these seeds the normal yield of cocoons with cross-breeds has risen to 50 lbs. for every 100 layings against 35 lbs. with the pure Mysore variety. The number of seeds distributed was 394,127. Experiments were conducted to ascertain the best variety of worms for producing silkworm guts. Researches were made into pebrine disease in the mulberry silkworm.

ENGINEERING.

The engineering section provides technical advice to the public besides its main work of the conduct of pumping and boring operations, the purchase and erection of industrial machinery and pumping plants and the investigation of applications for state loans. The number of borings decreased from 971 to 759 and the total depth from 69,840 feet to 58,248 feet but the percentage of successful borings increased from 69.31 to 80.63. Of the borings, 340 were for agricultural purposes. The department erected 65 pumping sets for the irrigation of about 60 acres estimated to yield an increased income of Rs. 3,850 to their owners. Investigations were successfully made to evolve a process for the recovery of silver from spent hypo used in the photostat process and to minimize the loss of vitamins in milling and polishing rice.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Government School of Technology.—The Government School of Technology provided courses of instruction in mechanical and electrical engineering, plumbing and electric wiring as well as courses in mechanical drawing for woodworkers, metal workers, bricklayers, masons and plumbers. Including 341 (298) admissions the total strength of the school was 883. An employment bureau was maintained by the Principal. There were 123 pupils in the preparatory section which gives a general education for boys below 15 to prepare them for apprenticeships. The Perambur branch school provided courses of instruction for the apprentices and workmen employed in the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway workshops. Its strength was 121 (108). The net cost to Government of maintaining the School of Technology was Rs. 53,000 in round figures.

Government Industrial Schools.—There were three Government Industrial Schools at Madura, Calicut and Bellary and a Trade School at Mangalore. The schools provided courses in metal working and woodworking. Courses in electric wiring and casting and metal work were started in the school at Calicut. As the majority of pupils admitted to the schools are poor the Government sanctioned a scheme to grant wages to all students taking the longer courses instead of the scholarships which had been previously paid only to a few. The strength of the

schools at the end of the year was 109 in Madura, 98 in Calicut, 74 in Bellary and 47 in Mangalore. The net cost to Government of running the schools was about Rs. 37,000.

Aided Industrial Schools.—At the close of the year there were 75 recognised industrial schools in addition to those managed by the Government. The total strength of all the aided schools was 8,055. The total grants to these schools amounted to Rs. 1.14 lakhs.

Leather Trades Institute.—There were 12 students in the leather working class. The course was extended to include instruction in simple methods of tanning, dyeing and finishing of leathers. The Institute gave advice and assistance to tanners. Experimental work in pickling, synthetic tans, curing and the use of indigenous tanning materials was conducted.

Government Textile Institute and Aided Textile Schools.—The Government Textile Institute continued to provide instruction in power spinning and weaving, dyeing and finishing for supervisors and in handloom weaving, jacquard weaving, bleaching, dyeing and finishing, pile carpet weaving, knitting, sericulture and ericulture for artisans. In addition, there were courses in spinning and weaving for mill apprentices. There were in all 121 pupils. Certain appliances in use in mills and factories were adapted to the requirements of cottage workers. Wire drawing machinery for use in the manufacture of gold thread was installed and a skilled supervisor appointed.

Grants amounting to Rs. 0.23 lakh were made to aided textile schools.

School of Arts and Crafts.—The number of students in the School of Arts and Crafts rose from 249 to 258. The Pottery course was converted into a course in Ceramics. A separate Designing Class was started for instruction in cotton painting, printing and batik work, lacquer work, painting on wood, papier-maché decoration and leather work. Articles worth about Rs. 5,000 were sold.

Scholarships.—A large number of scholarships was granted by the Government and by private bodies. These included three state technical scholarships in the United Kingdom, two scholarships at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, six at the Andhra University, nine at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, one for practical training in the manufacture of pharmaceutical products and sixty for training at the various industrial schools.

KERALA SOAP INSTITUTE.

The total production of soap increased from 201 tons to 217 tons. For the first time for several years there was a fall in sales from Rs. 1.97 lakhs to Rs. 1.76 lakhs. The net profit declined from Rs. 22,719 to Rs. 19,069 owing to credit stringency, reduced purchasing power of the people and the failure of one of the Institute's agents. A medicated iodine soap was under trial. Experiments were made in the preparation of transparent soaps. Samples of experimental varieties of hair oils, brilliantines, vanishing creams and dental creams were distributed for trial. A new fungicide and two wormicides were prepared. A new distillation and extraction apparatus was put into commission and experiments were conducted in the estimation of the essential oil content of various indigenous materials.

FINANCE.

There was an increase in the receipts of the department from Rs. 5.20 lakhs to Rs. 5.72 lakhs and in expenditure from Rs. 14.08 lakhs to Rs. 15.51 lakhs representing a net cost of Rs. 9.79 lakhs or Rs. 0.91 lakh more than the previous year.

FACTORIES (1938).

At the close of 1938, the number of factories coming under the Indian Factories Act was 1,900, an increase of 24 or 1.26 per cent over the previous year. Of these, 82 factories remained closed for various reasons. Of the remaining 1,818 factories in commission, 1,290 were perennial representing an increase of 14, and 528 seasonal representing an increase of 18. The average daily number of operatives employed during the year in the 1,818 factories rose from 186,630 to 194,335 or by 4.1 per cent. As usual, textile factories including cotton, jute, silk mills, etc., but excluding cotton gins and presses, gave employment to the largest number, viz., 75,742 (including the Coimbatore and Bellary Jails), an increase of 4,073 over the figure for the previous year. Other groups that recorded an increase included "minerals and metals," "food, drink and tobacco," "paper and printing," "processes relating to wood, stone and glass," and "gins and presses," under "perennial" and "food, drink and

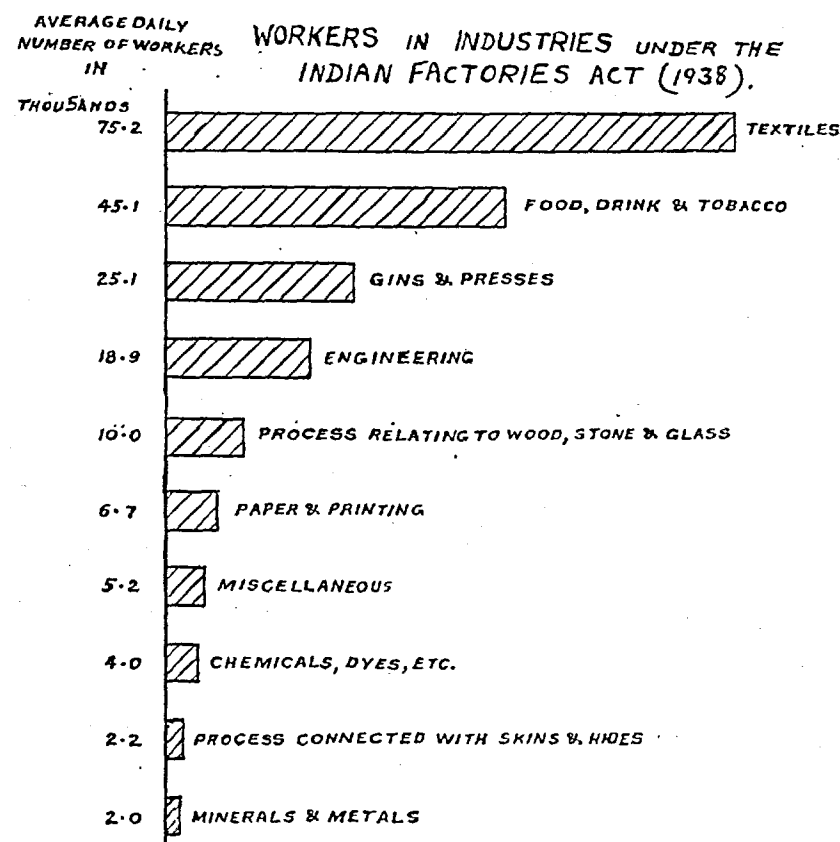
tobacco," "gins and presses" and "groundnut decortivating" under "seasonal."

Cotton and Jute.—There were 55 cotton mills at work in the Presidency with 6,332 looms and 1,319,254 spindles. Two jute mills were in operation during the year, the number of looms and spindles in them being 805 and 21,664 respectively.

Other Factories.—At the close of 1938, the number of factories in commission in the Presidency other than textile industries (including cotton and jute mills, gins and presses, silk, wool, hosiery, dress making and embroidery, lace and carpet factories) was 1,260 representing an increase of 16 over the figure for the previous year. Of the 1,260 factories, 179 were seasonal and 1,081 perennial. The average daily number of operatives employed rose from 90,637 to 93,474.

Industrial Occupations.—The following statement shows the number of persons employed in the more important industries in 1937 and 1938.

Classes of factories.	Persons employed.	
	1937.	1938.
<i>Textile Factories—</i>		
Cotton spinning and weaving	64,158	68,563
Gins and Presses	24,324	25,119
Jute spinning and weaving	5,176	4,982
<i>Other Factories—</i>		
Rice Mills	15,822	16,249
Railway workshops including Railway signal workshops.	12,438	11,766
Printing presses	6,116	6,736
Brick and tile works	6,288	6,675
Coffee curing works	7,580	5,563
Tobacco curing and drying works ..	3,488	5,212
Groundnut decortivating factories ..	3,978	4,130
Sugar factories	3,501	3,983
Cashewnut factories	1,733	3,669
General engineering workshops ..	3,014	3,537
Tea factories	3,042	3,131
Match factories	3,218	2,758
Tanneries	2,699	1,944
Coach building and motor works ..	1,401	1,515
Beedi factories	855	1,490
Rope works	1,917	1,354
Saw mills	1,028	1,261



Classes of factories.	Persons employed.	
	1937.	1938.
<i>Other Factories—cont.</i>		
Bones and manure works	1,001	931
Industrial institutes	789	807
Kerosene tinning and packing ..	687	804
Metal works	650	753
Ordnance factories	753	638
Carpentry and cabinet making works.	727	631
Foundries	518	602
Aluminium factories	615	593
Dockyards	732	547
Jewellery works	413	501
Match materials manufacturing concerns.	461	497
Electrical engineering and generation.	716	400
Tramway workshops	369	373
Steel rolling mills	434	372
Cigarette factories	151	364
Cement works	230	337
Breweries and distilleries	246	289
Umbrella works.. ..	278	237
Cigar factories	384	231
Oil mills	300	212
Diamond cutting and polishing ..	64	195
Leather and shoes factories	218	192
Turmeric polishing works	121	167
Pipe manufacture	49	145
Confectionery	177	138
Paddy boiling works	111	131
Medical stores	104	111
Glass works	100	95
Water pumping stations	92	94

FACTORIES ACT (1938).

Inspections.—There was an appreciable increase in the total number of inspections from 3,210 to 3,656. Of the 1,818 factories in commission, 54 were not inspected.

Health Welfare and Safety.—The health of operatives was generally good and no epidemic was reported. Cleanliness of the factory premises was fairly well maintained. Housing accommodation and medical facilities were provided in a number of factories.

Hours of Employment.—Sunday was observed as a weekly holiday by 762 factories. The rest interval of one hour prescribed by the Factories Act was observed in

1,566 factories. The following table shows hours of work in different factories :—

Number of hours per week.	Men (factories).	Women (factories).
<i>Perennial Factories—</i>		
Not above 42 hours	108	158
Above 42 and not above 48 hours.	210	92
Above 48 hours	871	633
<i>Seasonal Factories—</i>		
Not above 42 hours	34	66
Above 43 and not above 54 hours.	80	73
Above 54 hours	367	344

The 30-hour week for children was observed in 215 perennial and 5 seasonal factories.

Accidents.—The total number of accidents increased from 2,153 to 2,924 owing to an increase in factories brought within the scope of the Act and to better reporting of accidents. Of the accidents, 12 were fatal, 638 serious and 2,274 minor. Most of the accidents could be attributed to carelessness on the part of the workers.

Prosecutions.—Two hundred and thirteen persons were prosecuted under the Factories Act and 188 convicted.

OTHER INDUSTRIAL ACTS.

Workmen's Compensation Act (1938).—Including the balance from the previous year there were 243 cases for disposal of which 203 were disposed of leaving 40 pending at the close of the year. The total amount disbursed during the year was Rs. 1,07,482-12-9. The amount of compensation paid to workmen for permanent disablement fell from Rs. 21,381-8-9 to Rs. 14,488-9-2. An amount of Rs. 26,915-7-6 due to the dependants of deceased workmen in 48 cases was invested in immovable property for them. Recovery of awards from employers was effected in full in three cases, in part in two cases and could not be recovered in three cases.

Madras Maternity Benefit Act (1938).—The application of the Act is restricted to women employed in perennial factories. The average daily number of women employed rose from 37,954 to 38,070. During the year 1,715 claims were made of which 1,210 were fully paid to the women concerned and one to the nominee of a woman who died in childbirth. The total amount paid was Rs. 27,807-12-3. Prosecutions were instituted in six cases under the Act and all of them ended in conviction.

Payment of Wages Act (1938).—The provisions of the Act were applied to 1,663 factories and 174,604 employees. The number of inspections made was 2,470. Fifteen applications were made affecting 82 workers and involving wages amounting to Rs. 3,515-2-3. Three applications were allowed, 5 rejected for various reasons and 2 dismissed. There were 4 prosecutions under the Act and all of them ended in conviction.

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.

TRADE UNIONS (1938-39).

Forty unions were registered and the registration of 7 unions was cancelled during the year. Of 123 unions registered since the inception of the Indian Trade Unions Act 87 were working at the end of the year.

LABOUR DISPUTES.

The number of strikes and lockouts increased from 37 to 43. There was a regrettable lack of regard for the Government's view that internal settlement is preferable to external settlement and that strikes should not be organized without exploring all avenues of negotiation and representation. Reasonable notice of the intention to go on strike was wanting in a number of disputes. In almost all the strikes picketing was resorted to and in some cases it transgressed the bounds of law necessitating intervention by the Police. The machinery of conciliation provided by the Trade Disputes Act was used on three occasions. The decision of the Court of Enquiry was in favour of the workers in one case and partly in their favour in the other two cases. In two cases the Government appointed arbitrators to settle differences between employers and workers.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

The principal minerals worked during the year were manganese in the Vizagapatam district, magnesite in Salem, mica in Nellore and to a small extent in Salem and the Nilgiris, barytes in the districts of Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool, steatite in Anantapur, asbestos in Cuddapah, corundum to a small extent in Salem and

phosphatic nodules and gypsum in the Trichinopoly district. Stone quarries were worked in the districts of Coimbatore, Chingleput and Kistna.

Output.—The output of manganese in the Vizagapatam district increased by over 11,300 tons or 55.1 per cent. The production of magnesite in the Salem district recorded a decrease of 730 tons. The output of mica in Nellore decreased by six tons, but the total production in the Province increased by 9 tons to 693 tons. The demand for waste mica continued to increase and as a consequence the output rose from 1,984 tons to 3,029 tons. The output of mica in Salem advanced from 14.6 tons to 31.9 tons but that in the Nilgiris declined from 6.04 to 3.83 tons. Barytes, steatite and china clay were also worked in the Nellore district on a small scale. The output of barytes in the Province rose from 9,056 tons to 9,516.6 tons, Cuddapah contributing 6,885 tons, Anantapur 2,431.5 tons and Kurnool 200 tons. There was an output of 24 tons of asbestos in the Cuddapah district after a lapse of two years, the previous production being 7.67 tons in 1935. The production of steatite in Anantapur district shrank from 150 tons to 25 tons. Half a ton of corundum was mined in the Salem district. The output of phosphatic nodules in the Trichinopoly district fell from 166 tons to 23 tons while that of gypsum rose considerably from 1,597 tons to 9,381 tons. Besides the above minerals 172,430 tons of stone were quarried in Coimbatore, 124,816 tons in Chingleput and 20,785 tons in Kistna.

Labour.—The general health of the employees in all the districts continued to be generally satisfactory except for a few cases of malaria in the Nilgiri district. The mines in all the districts have been reported free from epidemics during the year. The supply of labour was adequate in all the districts. The relations between labourers and employers continued to be satisfactory.

Accidents and Prosecutions.—There were 22 accidents resulting in the death of 6 persons. No prosecutions were launched during the year.

FISHERIES (1938-39).

RESEARCH.

Pearl Fishery Research.—The discovery of an even larger bed of pearl oysters than in the previous year

enabled the department to expand the pearl farm at Krusadai Island from a laboratory scale experiment to a small farm on the Japanese model. It will now be possible to investigate the question of pearl farming and the production of culture pearls.

Inland Fishery Research.—From the 1st November 1938 the fisheries of the Mopad reservoir were leased for the first time and deep-water fishing experiments were transferred to the Mettur Reservoir. The experiments hitherto conducted by the department in the Mopad reservoir have yielded a mass of invaluable data for the development of inland fisheries. The stocking of the reservoir was chiefly confined to the introduction of catla and the success of the measure is indicated by the fact that catla of marketable size accounted for three-fourths of the total catch last year. The number of fish caught in the last 17 years was in excess of the number of fry stocked, furnishing the first and only record of the breeding of this riverine fish in confined waters. Gourami were found to breed for the first time at the Ippur farm. Further evidence was obtained that catla have established themselves in the Cauvery and are breeding. Experiments with several classes of brackish water food-fish, the most important of which is mullet, were resumed in the Ippur farm.

Fish Preservation.—Large quantities of prawns were cured with carbon dioxide which was proved to be the best method of curing. Experiments were continued in the pickling of prawns, pilchardising and fumigation with carbonbisulphide. The value of dry ice in the refrigeration of fresh fish was investigated. The experiments were planned to ascertain the advantages if any of transporting frozen fish in dry ice which is said to be more economical and convenient to handle than ordinary ice. Apparatus for estimating the vitamin "A" content of fish oils was installed at Tanur. The most important discovery made was that the oil of the South Indian fish *Sphyrna blochii* is 35 times as potent in vitamin "A" as ordinary cod liver oil and nearly three-fourths as potent as the best Halibut liver oil. The Government sanctioned a scheme for the manufacture of medicinal fish oil as a cottage industry. Experiments were carried out into the use of Maleic acid as a preservative of edible oils. In addition to detailed researches into sardine and mackerel, ecological

studies of other shoaling fish and the marking of chanks were continued.

ADMINISTRATION.

Fish-Curing Yards.—The rules requiring deposits and bonds from fishermen for opening new fish-curing yards or re-opening old ones were relaxed. As a consequence four old yards were re-opened. In addition, one new fish-curing yard was started, raising the total number to 105 at the end of the year. The total quantity of salt issued for fish curing fell from 199,785 maunds to 163,818 maunds and the quantity of fish cured from 765,771 maunds to 647,647 maunds.

Factories.—The number of private oil and guano factories on the West Coast fell from 145 to 56. The total output of oil was 36½ tons, of guano 272 tons and of beach dried manure 1,588 tons.

Chank Fisheries.—During the year the haul of full sized chanks in the Tinnevely Chank Fisheries was 363,960.

Stocking.—Catla, Gourami and other varieties of fish were stocked as usual in a number of waters. Several private individuals and institutions were supplied with edible and larvicidal fish.

Marine Aquarium.—There was a fall in the number of visitors to the Aquarium from 126,730 to 112,170 and in the gate collections from Rs. 10,043-0-6 to Rs. 8,692-1-6. The net receipts were Rs. 4,457-15-3. Certain improvements were effected and some rare exhibits added to the collection.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC WORK.

Education.—The number of schools run by the Fisheries Department increased from 42 to 43. The number of pupils in the schools rose from 5,162 at the beginning of the year to 5,857 at the close. Of these, 4,815 (4,220) were fisher children.

Co-operation.—There were in all 51 societies on the West Coast with 2,009 members and a paid up share capital of Rs. 0.34 lakh. There was a marked improvement in the working of the societies in South Kanara, despite a poor fishing season, while those in Malabar were handicapped by poor staff and outside competition.

FINANCE.

The total revenue for the year was Rs. 3.83 lakhs as against Rs. 4.48 lakhs. The decrease was mainly due to lower receipts from inland fisheries and fish-curing yards which were affected by the bad season. Expenditure decreased from Rs. 5.76 lakhs to Rs. 5.74 lakhs.

CHAPTER XI—IRRIGATION, ELECTRICITY AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

IRRIGATION.

GROSS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure on irrigation works (including Capital expenditure on new works) fell from Rs. 103·79 lakhs to Rs. 93·72 lakhs while receipts fell from Rs. 286·06 lakhs to Rs. 252·00 lakhs. The area charged as irrigated was 7,296,157 acres, or 268,909 acres less than in the previous year.

Productive works showed a return of 5·97 per cent compared with 6·36 per cent in the previous year and 9·83 per cent 25 years ago.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept are divided into (a) "Irrigation works" and (b) "Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works", each class being again subdivided into "Productive" and "Unproductive".

Productive Works.—The capital outlay on irrigation works—productive (direct and indirect) rose from Rs. 7·27 lakhs to Rs. 9·10 lakhs. The bulk of the expenditure was incurred on the Kistna Delta system and the Cauvery-Mettur Project.

In the Kistna Delta, excavation of the Kistna West High Level Channel was practically completed. Excavating a straight cut to the Kollimerla drain was also completed. The Appapuram channel work made good progress.

The construction of a stepped apron and other protective works in the Mettur surplus course were completed.

The total area under first and second crop charged as irrigated was 3,504,991 acres and 619,071 acres respectively against 3,498,952 and 598,877 acres in the previous year.

The gross revenue and working expenses amounted to Rs. 180·74 lakhs and Rs. 50·89 lakhs respectively against Rs. 191·49 lakhs and Rs. 54·34 lakhs in the previous year.

The net revenue due to improvements was Rs. 92·91 lakhs as against Rs. 98·33 lakhs representing a return of 5·97 per cent on capital outlay (of Rs. 15·56 crores) as against 6·36 per cent in 1937–38. After deducting interest charges, the profits for the year amounted to Rs. 26·24 lakhs as compared with 34·19 lakhs in the previous year. The total net profits to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 31·41 crores. Compared with the previous year, the gross revenue decreased by Rs. 10·75 lakhs. The decrease was appreciable in the case of the Kistna and Godavari delta systems.

Unproductive Works.—Capital outlay on unproductive irrigation works (direct and indirect) was Rs. 0·37 lakh incurred chiefly on the Palar anicut system.

The area under first and second crop charged as irrigated was 228,710 acres and 40,685 acres respectively, against 242,597 acres and 63,403 acres in the previous year.

Revenue and Working expenses.—The gross revenue and working expenses amounted to Rs. 9·56 lakhs and Rs. 3·81 lakhs respectively. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 11·05 lakhs and Rs. 4·11 lakhs. Of the net revenue (Rs. 5·75 lakhs), the portion due to improvements was Rs. 3·48 lakhs. Deducting interest charges the deficit for the year was Rs. 13·51 lakhs.

Remissions.—Remissions granted under "Productive" and "Unproductive" works were Rs. 46,20,422 and Rs. 2,26,736 respectively compared with Rs. 34,90,348 and Rs. 1,34,729 in the previous year. Remissions were necessitated mainly by cyclone damage in the Godavari and the Kistna delta systems and the Palar anicut system.

Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are not kept.—The amount spent on works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept including the expenditure incurred and accounted for by the Civil departments was Rs. 33·21 lakhs against Rs. 34·84 lakhs in 1937–38. The area charged as irrigated fell from 3,161,237 acres to 2,902,700 acres. The revenue inclusive of the amount collected by the Public Works Department was Rs. 59·74 lakhs against Rs. 81·61 lakhs in the previous year.

Tank Restoration Scheme.—The area falling within the scope of Tank Restoration Scheme investigation is 102,500

square miles. During 1938-39 there was no new investigation. The total area investigated is 88,887 square miles. Works were completed in 85,521 square miles and in the remaining 3,366 square miles, works were in progress or were still to be started. Estimates for Rs. 5,307 were sanctioned during the year. The total amount of works sanctioned to date is Rs. 202.76 lakhs. Expenditure during the year was Rs. 0.19 lakh including centage charges.

Navigation works (Unproductive).—The gross receipts and charges from the Buckingham and Vedaranyam Canals were Rs. 1.08 lakhs and Rs. 1.56 lakhs respectively against Rs. 1.06 lakhs and Rs. 2.59 lakhs in the previous year. The loss on the working of the canals was Rs. 0.48 lakh compared with a loss of Rs. 1.53 lakhs in 1937-38.

Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works.—The outlay incurred on navigation, embankment and drainage works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept fell from Rs. 8.81 lakhs to Rs. 5.79 lakhs, while the revenue rose from Rs. 0.84 lakh to Rs. 0.88 lakh.

INVESTIGATION OF PROJECTS.

A smaller scheme to irrigate 7,500 acres in Coringa Island was evolved and was considered by the Government.

The report on the localization of the second crop zones in the Godavari Eastern and Central Deltas was submitted to the Government and was considered.

A preliminary report on the scheme to irrigate 3,750 acres of high level lands at the head of the Godavari Central Delta was received.

Proposals to irrigate 4,000 acres and improve drainage facilities in Kanur, West Godavari District, and in the area lying between Nidadavole-Narsapur road by a channel from Vizeswaram were considered by the Government.

The scheme to rebuild Torrigedda outfall sluice to reduce submersion of crops by floods in the Godavari was considered by the Government. The proposal will be brought forward again as a Part II scheme for 1940-41.

Reports on the agricultural and financial aspects of the proposal to irrigate by pumping 3,750 acres at the head of the Godavari Western Delta were awaited from the departments concerned.

The feasibility of taking a channel from the left side of the Gundlakamma river to irrigate 62,000 acres was examined by the local officers.

Investigation of the proposals to augment supply to the Mopad system by diverting water from the Pillaperu was continued.

The report sent to the Government through the Board of Revenue on the Rallapad project (Nellore District) was considered by the Board of Revenue. The possibility of a combined Rallapad-Machavaram scheme was examined by the local officers.

To relieve submersion of lands bordering the Collair lake, Kistna District, a scheme for widening the Upputeru or diverting the Budameru river into the Kistna or bunding the foreshore of Collair lake was examined.

The sharing of the Tungabhadra waters was discussed at a joint conference of the Madras and Hyderabad Governments in November 1938. Provisional agreement was reached based on a partial utilization of the available flow in the river. Experiments in the effect of irrigation on important crops such as cotton, cholam, etc., were continued at the experimental farm, Siruguppa. Proposals for a demonstration farm were also considered.

The Papagni (anicut) scheme was examined.

The scheme to excavate a supply channel to Gotur Mallidevaraya Cheruvu was investigated.

Estimates for excavating a spring channel from the Penner right bank to irrigate lands in Gangavaram and other villages of the Cuddapah District, were revised.

Gauging the Penner for the Penner-Kumudavathi project was continued and estimates for the project were considered by the Government.

The Upper Bhavani Scheme was re-investigated to enable the Government to decide whether the Lower or Upper Bhavani project, should be pushed through.

A proposal to utilize the surplus waters of the Siruvani river for irrigation in the Noyyel valley was deferred, pending a decision on the Lower Bhavani project.

Gauge readings of the Uduthorahalla river in Kollegal taluk were continued. Alternative proposals for an anicut to irrigate 750 acres and a reservoir to irrigate 2,500 acres were considered.

The Hebbahalla scheme in the same taluk for an anicut across the Hebbahalla river and a channel from it to augment supplies to Kottakarai and five other tanks was in progress.

Improvements to the Wyakondan channel in Trichinopoly and Tanjore Districts were commenced.

A scheme for a reservoir on the Kortalayar river at Pundi in Chingleput District to augment the water-supply to Madras City was partly investigated. The proposal was considered by the Government.

FLOODS.

Floods in October 1938 damaged certain irrigation works in the Upper Yerracalva in West Godavari District. In Vizagapatam District the river Sarada and Gokivada Gedda were in floods in September and November 1938 and certain river and channel banks breached. Owing to the cyclone of November 1938 serious damage was caused to several irrigation works and standing crops in the Godavari and Kistna Eastern Deltas. All damage to works was repaired during the year, and relief measures suggested by the local officers were being considered.

Some tanks in Anantapur District were damaged by the heavy rains of August 1938 and repairs were promptly executed.

Heavy rains in July and August 1938 breached certain tanks in Salem District. Repairs were commenced by the special staff sanctioned by the Government.

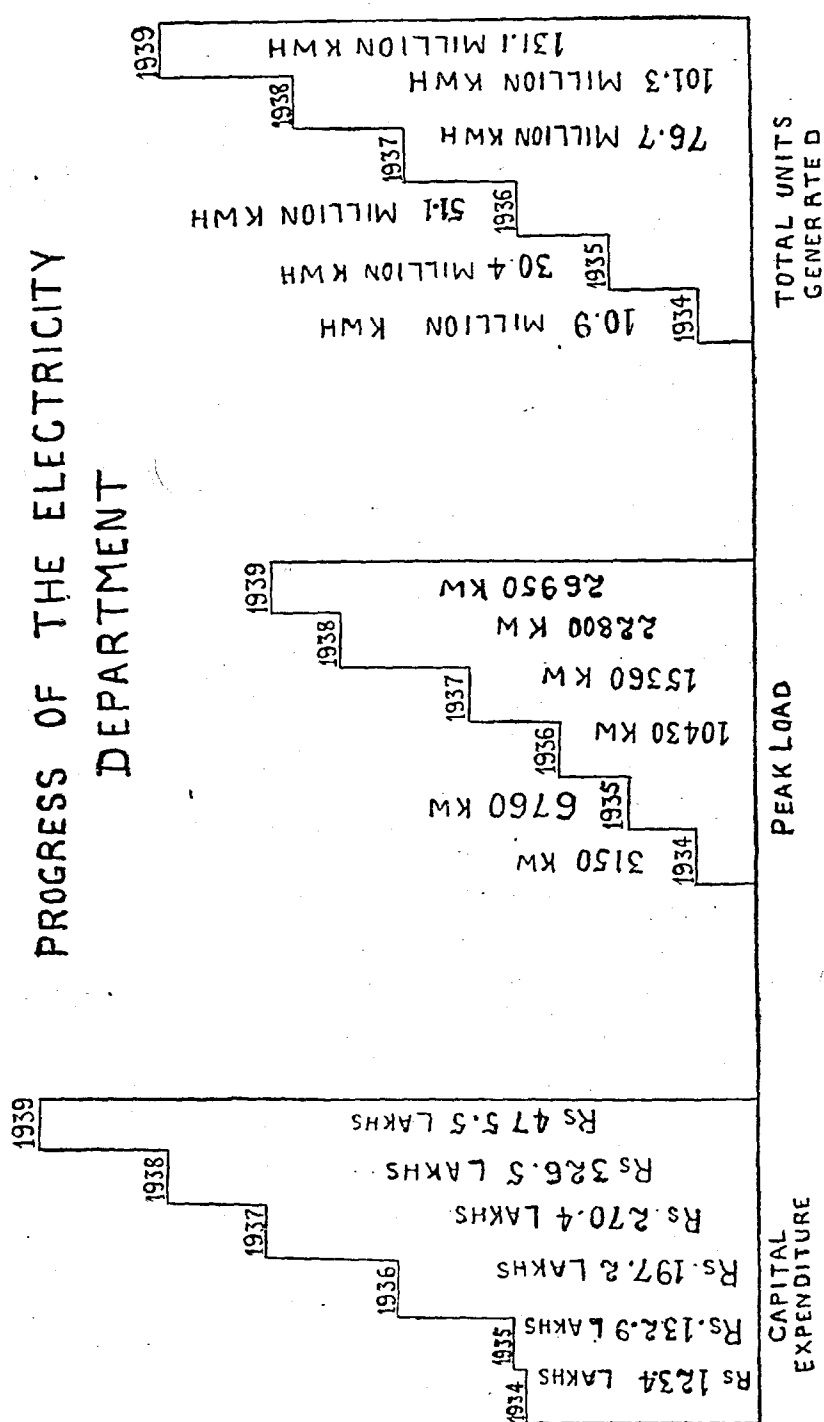
The Grand Anicut Canal left bank breached at the Vettikad embankment. The breach was repaired.

The Kannadian and Nathiyunni channels (Tinnevely District) were damaged in November 1938 by the breaching of certain Minor Irrigation Tanks.

MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

The accelerated and widespread scheme of improvements to minor irrigation works was completed during the year. Work to the value of Rs. 1,63,986 was done during the year. The total expenditure on the scheme was Rs. 49.61 lakhs, against Rs. 50 lakhs programmed.

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**ELECTRICITY.**

During the year under review the operation of the various power systems was satisfactory. The construction programme was in general behind schedule, partly due to late deliveries of machinery, but in the case of the Papanasam works most of the lost time was subsequently made up.

The aggregate of demands on the various systems was 26,950 K.W. and the total distribution was 114.57 million K.W.H. the corresponding revenue being Rs. 42.35 lakhs.

THE PYKARA ELECTRICITY SYSTEM.

The system completed its sixth year of operation. The development of load was satisfactory and the good progress of the preceding years was maintained. All available generating capacity at Pykara, Mettur and Glen Morgan was in operation over the system peakloads from the end of January 1939, due to the delay in getting the additional generating units at Pykara into service. This naturally created a certain amount of anxiety but the plant and equipment withstood the strain satisfactorily and no serious restriction of the service resulted.

Power Station.—The peak demand on the power station was 17,900 K.W. in May 1938 and energy output was 84.3 million units for the year, exclusive of 17.4 million units purchased from Mettur. Between 10th April and 9th May 1938, when Mettur generating station was disabled the Pykara plant supplied the whole of Pykara and Mettur system loads. The Glen Morgan plant also supplemented the Pykara Station. During this period a certain amount of adjustment of working hours of the textile mills and cement works load was necessary and this was effected with the co-operation of the industrialists at Coimbatore, Tiruppur and Udumalpet.

Transmission and Distribution.—The power lines and communication circuits were maintained in good condition. The Madura-Virudhunagar 66 K.V. line was completed in July 1938 and regular operation commenced initially at 11 K.V. and subsequently at 66 K.V. from November 1938. The Virudhunagar-Rajapalayam section commenced 33 K.V. operation from January 1939. With the advent of Pykara power in the area, the oil engine generating stations at Theni, Dindigul and Virudhunagar were closed down.

There were 322 miles of equivalent single circuit line constructed, raising the total length of equivalent single circuit lines to 1,524 miles. The total connected transformer capacity (excluding distribution transformers) amounted to 67,165 K.V.A.

Rural extensions showed good progress. Electricity was made available during the year to 40 additional villages and townships making the total of such villages 163.

Commercial.—The growth of demand on the system continued steadily; the connected loads at the end of the year under different categories is tabulated below:—

Number and description.		K.W.	Final figures for Madura and Dindigul not included.
1. Textile industry	.. ..	19,006	
2. Cement works	.. ..	3,352	
3. Licensees	.. ..	12,401	
4. Tea factories	.. ..	3,561	
5. Agricultural and Miscellaneous		11,181	

The total number of mills connected to the system at the end of the year was 31. The labour situation at Coimbatore and Tiruppur was not altogether satisfactory. There were more strikes and lockouts than in any previous operating year and the revenue of the Department was considerably affected. The demand of the cement company rose from 1,150 K.V.A. to 1,900 K.V.A. This company continues to be the biggest individual consumer on the system and has added additional plant bringing the total connected load from 2,300 to 3,352 K.W. Five new tea factories were given supply during the year in the Nilgiris and the Anamalais.

By the end of the year 1,429 agricultural pumps with a connected load of 8,574 H.P. were supplied against the previous year's figures of 970 pumps and 5,927 H.P.

Financial.—The system earned a revenue of Rs. 31 lakhs. The net revenue of Rs. 17.50 lakhs represents a return of 7.4 per cent on the capital outlay.

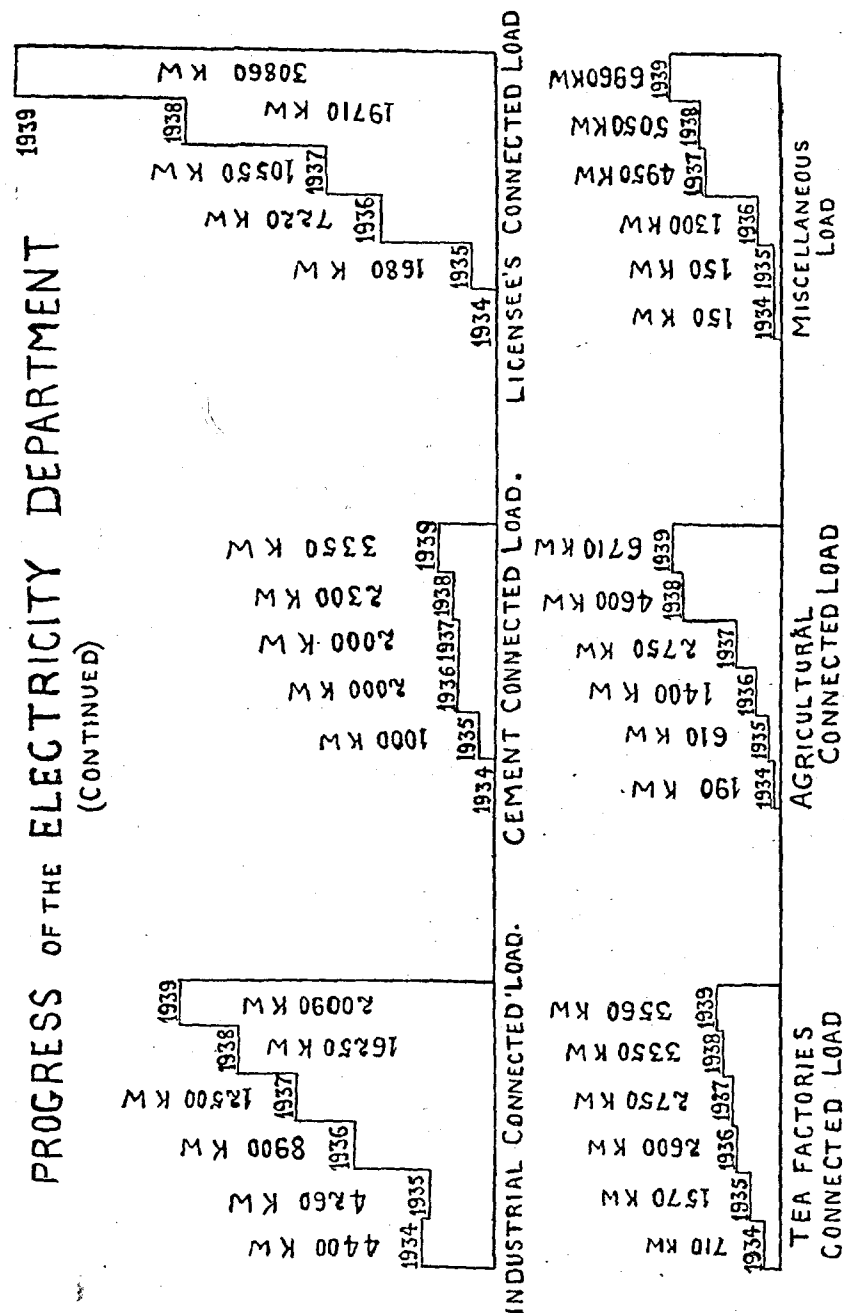
THE METTUR ELECTRICITY SYSTEM.

Power Station.—During the year the Mettur power station generated 44 million units with a normal peakload of 7,700 K.W. against 5,300 K.W. in the previous year.

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PROGRESS OF THE ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

(CONTINUED)



The operation of the power station was satisfactory except for an unfortunate breakdown on 9th April 1938. An 18 inches drain valve burst resulting in the flooding of the power house to a depth of about 10 feet and the consequent closure of the station. Immediately the whole load was transferred to Pykara and the re-conditioning work on the submerged machinery and switchgear was commenced. Emergency provisions, whereby the textile mill industry reduced their total demand by staggering the weekly holiday, were brought into operation. Very little revenue was lost and the emergency was met in a most creditable manner by the staff of the Department.

The level in the Mettur reservoir dropped rapidly from December 1938 due to the failure of the monsoon and caused much anxiety. All the three existing machines had to run for long periods in addition to the help received from Pykara. After the closure of the irrigation draw off at the end of January, the level remained steady with a slight tendency to rise. In view of the inadequacy of the generating capacity of the station at low water levels, it was decided to install the fourth and final generating set at Mettur.

Transmission and Distribution.—The 33 K.V. lines to Arkonam, Conjeeveram, Polur, Arni and the 66 K.V. transmission line from Singarappet to Villupuram were completed and energised during the year. Two hundred and thirty-five miles of equivalent single circuit line were erected, raising the total length of equivalent single circuit lines to 1,069 miles. The total connected transformer capacity (excluding distribution transformers) amounted to 36,562 K.V.A. Sixteen small towns and important villages received supply during the year. Fifty-two extension schemes were sanctioned during the year at an estimated cost of Rs. 22 lakhs, many of which were either under construction or yet to be started.

Commercial.—The connected load under the different categories is given below:—

Number and description.			K.W.
1.	Licensees	..	18,110
2.	Railways	..	1,340
3.	Industrial	..	1,090
4.	Agricultural	..	280
5.	Miscellaneous	..	540

Industrial development in the Mettur area has not so far been encouraging. The Dalmia Cement Works near

Trichinopoly, the Steel Furnaces at Negapatam and the Chemical Industries at Mettur will add to the load appreciably, when they commence operation.

Agricultural pumping has great possibilities in this area. The total number of pumping loads at the end of the year was 64 against 19 in the previous year. It is expected that there will be a rapid increase in the number of agricultural pumps, as a large number of rural extensions were brought into commission during the year.

The system earned a revenue of Rs. 11.04 lakhs. The net revenue of Rs. 3.58 lakhs works out to 2.3 per cent on the capital outlay.

Mettur Workshop.—The total value of work done during the year was Rs. 2.92 lakhs against Rs. 2.19 lakhs in 1937–38. The average daily attendance was 182. The financial results were satisfactory.

THE PAPANASAM HYDRO-THERMAL SCHEME.

The Papanasam Hydro-Thermal Scheme was sanctioned with an initial estimate of Rs. 1.79 crores. One construction division was started in April 1938 at Madras for the preparation of detailed plans and specification for the camps, roads, power and water-supply and for placing contracts. After completion of the preliminary work, the construction division was transferred to Papanasam.

A protected water-supply was made available to both the camps at the dam site and near the power station site. A construction power station with oil engines (transferred from Virudhunagar together with the necessary feeder and distribution lines) was completed and electricity supplied in the beginning of December 1938. The existing roads were widened and culverts strengthened where necessary. A bridge over the Tambraparni 360 feet long was completed in December.

Excavation for the foundation of the dam, which is to be about 1,160 feet long at crest and 173 feet high, was begun in August 1938 and progress during the year was satisfactory in spite of interference by rain. The midstream coffer dam was completed in February 1939. Excavation on the left flank of the river was begun in August 1938 and two suspension bridges were completed. The excavation work for the pipe line was three-fourths complete by the end of March 1939. Preliminary grading of penstock and exploration of power-house foundations

were undertaken. Acquisition proceedings for lands submerged were started.

A scheme for enlarging the construction power-house and giving a preliminary supply of electricity to Tenkasi, Ambasamudram, Kallidaikurichi and Shermadevi was sanctioned in February 1939 and surveys for the transmission system were in progress.

The average labour force from October 1938 up to the end of the year was about 3,500 with a total population of 4,500 in both camps. The total expenditure during the year was only Rs. 10.52 lakhs, but will be considerably more in the coming year.

THERMAL STATIONS.

The Vizagapatam Thermal Scheme.—The Vizagapatam Thermal Scheme came into preliminary commercial operation at the end of March 1938 but the construction work on the 1,500 K.W. turbo set and the 22,000 lb. power boiler was completed only during 1938–39. Trouble was experienced due to the corrosive action of sea water on the condenser tubes, many of which were replaced by zincless tubes as an experimental measure.

The station generated 1.78 million units with a maximum peak of 820 K.W. and supplied the harbour load at Vizagapatam, the towns of Vizagapatam, Anakapalle, Bobbili and Bimlipatam and the mines at Kodur and Garbham.

Ninety-four miles of single circuit and eight miles of double circuit lines with an operating voltage of 11 K.V. and 33 K.V. were completed during the year.

The Bezwada Thermal Scheme.—The Bezwada Thermal Station commenced operation in March 1939 with a peak-load of 530 K.W. generating about 6,000 units a day, and power was supplied to Bezwada, Gudivada, Masulipatam, Nuzvid and Ellore.

The construction of the 33 K.V. line to Tenali to supply the Guntur licensee and a 11 K.V. line to the Andhra Cement Factory was almost completed at the end of the year. When the Guntur licensee and the Andhra Cement Works commence taking supply it is expected that the demand will nearly reach the capacity of one 1,500 K.W. set. Estimates for installing a third generating set of 3,000 K.W. capacity were under preparation.

Efforts were being made to extend electric power to the villages close to the main transmission lines.

The Cocanada Thermal Scheme.—The Government sanctioned in March 1938 the scheme to take over the Municipal Oil Engine Station at Cocanada, to install additional plant, sell power in bulk to the municipality and extend lines to Samalkota, Ramachandrapuram and other places. Work in connection with the extension of the power-house was commenced.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The investigation of the Lammasinghi Hydro-Electric Scheme was completed at the end of the last year. From the observations of rainfall and river flow made since January 1937 it was found that the yield from the catchment was poor, being only about half of what had been anticipated and the scheme was therefore considered uneconomical and further observations discontinued.

As a result of investigation of the Cauvery Pumping Scheme, a preliminary report on a scheme to irrigate 2,000 acres in the head reaches of Rajan Voikkal in Namakkal taluk of the Salem district was prepared.

MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS AND OTHER LICENCES.

Of the nine municipal undertakings under the management of the Electrical Department, those at Palni and Karur were handed over to the respective municipalities at the end of the year as they had reached the profit earning stage.

The Indian Electricity Act.—The number of licensees giving supply at the end of the year was 74 as against 66 at the end of the previous year. Three licensees were arranging to start supply and four applications for licences were under consideration.

The total generating capacity of all the electric supply undertakings amounted approximately to 134,900 K.V.A. of which the Madras Electric Supply Corporation owns 53,700 K.V.A. and the Government stations at Pykara and Mettur account for about 61,000 K.V.A.

During the year 385 inspections of licensees' and non-licensees' works were undertaken. The total number

of tests carried out in the Electrical Standards Laboratory at Madras and at site in the licensees' areas was 594.

The total number of accidents during the year in licensees' and Government areas was 138 of which 49 were fatal. Of these 49 fatalities, no less than 37 were caused by unauthorized climbing of poles and towers.

✓ *The Cinematograph Act.*—The total number of cinemas working in the Presidency at the end of the year was 437 of which 190 were permanent and the rest were touring. ✓ The number of inspections carried out during the year was 463.

Electrification of buildings.—During the year new electrical works costing Rs. 1.81 lakhs were carried out on Government buildings bringing the total cost up to the end of the year to Rs. 49.11 lakhs. The cost of operation and maintenance was Rs. 1.53 lakhs while Rs. 2.13 lakhs were paid as current consumption charges.

PUBLIC WORKS.

ADMINISTRATION.

Administrative changes.—The temporary famine division in Bellary was closed in December 1938. A special division for water-supply and drainage schemes was formed in the Coimbatore Circle in September 1938. The Road division, Madras Circle, was converted into a subdivision from 1st April 1939. Six new subdivisions and three new sections were formed and five subdivisions and three sections were closed during the year.

Chief Engineer's Office (General, Buildings and Roads).—*Consulting Architect's Section.*—Detailed schedules of quantities for nearly nine schemes aggregating in value approximately to Rs. 8 lakhs, and approximate estimates for various works amounting to about Rs. 37.6 lakhs were prepared. Thirty-five Educational and Industrial Grants-in-Aid cases amounting to about Rs. 22 lakhs were also dealt with.

Technical section.—There were 218 estimates of the aggregate value of about Rs. 175 lakhs scrutinized. Of these, 151 were under buildings, 14 under roads, 21 under bridges and causeways, 19 under water-supply and 13 under drainage.

CIVIL WORKS.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure during the year on works and repairs under all heads excluding irrigation works was Rs. 69·88 lakhs as compared with Rs. 72·69 lakhs in the previous year.

Buildings.—The following buildings were either completed or almost completed during the year: Natural science block for the Presidency College, Madras, additions and alterations to the Senate House for the temporary accommodation of the Legislative Assembly, new building and compound wall for the Public Works Workshops, Madras, combined Court-House for the Sub-Judge and District Munsif, Tuticorin, official residences at Adyar for the gazetted officers in Madras City, additional buildings for the Government Museum, Madras, extensions to the Madras Central Record Office, quarters for the Harbour Police at Tondiarpet, quarters and other buildings for the Malabar Special Police and quarters for the Armed Reserve and Presidency General Reserve and other staff at Masulipatam.

Under the remodelling of the General Hospital, Madras, the following sub-works were in progress: the new operation block and surgical ward, the new out-patients' department, the new kitchen and store block, improvements, additions and alterations to the main building and sanitary installation, drainage and water-supply scheme. The construction of the new headquarters hospitals at Madura and Cocanada, improvements to the headquarters hospital at Guntur, extensions to the Government Mental Hospital, Madras, the out-patients ward in the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam, a septic ward of 52 beds in the Government Rayapuram Hospital, Madras, an additional ward of 88 beds in the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras, and the combined administrative block for the General Hospital and Pathological Institute for the Medical College, Madras, were in progress.

The remodelling of the Penitentiary, Madras, and the Government Press, Madras, buildings for the Stanley Medical College, Madras, buildings for the Shortwave Wireless Receiving Station with quarters at Tiruvottiyur, extensions to the Secretariat buildings, a building for the correspondence branch of the Chingleput Collector's office,

Saidapet, a combined gas plant for the General Hospital and the Medical College, additional buildings for the Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras, and quarters for 4 Sub-Inspectors and huts for 15 head constables and 91 constables at Rajahmundry were also in progress.

Roads.—Experimental road surfacings on the Great Northern Trunk Road were completed. Improvements to the Nilambur-Karuvarakundu road were completed except the construction of the Seriapuzha Bridge and approach road. Improvements to the Great Western Trunk Road were in progress.

Bridges.—The construction of the Aliyar Bridge on the Anamalai Ghat Road was completed and the construction of a bridge across the Kadangalur Thodu was practically completed.

Water-supply Schemes.—The following schemes were completed or almost completed during the year: the Virudhunagar, Saidapet, Arkonam and Tiruppur water-supply schemes, the extension of pipe lines to the Police lines at Anantapur, improvements to the Nellore Water Works, improvements to the Yengalayapalem Head-works, the Erode Water Works (Electrification) and the Tiruvannamalai Water-supply extension. Good progress was made in the water-supply schemes at Adoni (Hagari), Tiruvallur, Salem (Mettur), Pollachi, Karur, Cuddapah, Coonoor, Sembiam, Srirangam, Calicut, Bodinayakanur and Karamadai and in the improvements to the water-supply at Bezwada, Gudiyattam, Dindigul and Cocanada. Work on the water-supply schemes at Mettupalayam and Vayalpad, the construction of a fourth filter bed at Ellore and a storage tank at Kodaikanal was commenced.

Drainage Schemes.—The drainage schemes at Bezwada, Brucepet, Salem, Srirangam, Tirupathi, Coimbatore and Rajahmundry were in progress.

Workshops.—The value of work done in the Public Works Department Workshops, at Madras, Bezwada and Dowlaiswaram, was about Rs. 4·23 lakhs against about Rs. 5 lakhs last year.

CANALS.

The receipts from traffic, groundrent and other miscellaneous items on the Dummagudem, Godavari,

Kistna, Kurnool-Cuddapah, Buckingham, West Coast and Vedaranyam canals amounted to Rs. 4.62 lakhs showing a decrease of Rs. 0.03 lakh over the figures of the previous year. The decrease was due mainly to smaller receipts from Government boats and steamers in Godavari canals and to a fall in the six weeks' licence fees in Godavari and Kistna canals.

TRAMWAYS (1938-39).

The Madras Electric Tramways, Limited, operated a route mileage of 16 miles. 1 furlong and 69 yards of which 10 miles, 7 furlongs and 31 yards was covered by double track. There were 103 tramcars (70 large and 33 small cars of corridor type), 1 special car and 2 road metal carrying cars. The daily average number of cars in use was 89. The distance run was 3,142,527 miles and the number of passengers carried was 25,390,554.

BOILERS.

The total number of boilers inspected during the year was 1,558 excluding 13 which do not come under the Act. The number of inspections made and certificates issued was 2,813 and 1,571 respectively. Certificates for 40 boilers were either refused, revoked or withdrawn mainly on account of defects caused by neglect.

The number of accidents to boilers was 21 of which 4 were serious. There was no loss of life. Most of the accidents were traced to bad feed water and neglect.

The receipts of the department fell from Rs. 66,657 to Rs. 65,055 and expenditure from Rs. 63,230 to Rs. 60,318.

CHAPTER XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

CONSERVATION.

During the year under report the Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 28,223 for the conservation of ancient monuments in the Presidency. Of this Rs. 27,008 were spent on annual and special repairs by the Public Works Department. A sum of Rs. 891 was spent by the Superintendent on annual repairs and maintenance of the exposed Buddhist remains at Nāgārjunikoṇḍa. The construction of an Archæological Museum at Nāgārjunikoṇḍa was in progress.

Special repair works were in progress in 14 districts. Among these, worthy of mention are repairs to the Buddhist remains at Sankaram, Vizagapatam district, the remains of a Buddhist stupa at Ghantasala, the rock-cut cave temples on the Indrakila hill at Bezvada, the remains of a Buddhist stupa at Gummadidurru, the important inscribed rock near Amaravati, Guntur district, the statue inside the Jain temple at Danavulupadu, the Nawab's tower within the Jail at Cuddapah, the Virabhadra temple at Lepakshi, Anantapur district, the Somanatha temple at Melpadi, Chittoor district, the Jain rock-cut caves at Tirumalai, North Arcot district, the hill fort at Sankaridrug, Salem district, the Venkataramana temple, the granaries and Kalyana Mahal within the Gingee Fort, South Arcot, the Dutch cemetery at Tuticorin, Fort St. Angelo at Cannanore, Malabar district, Sultan's Battery at Mangalore, the Jamalabad Fort at Nada and the Inner Courtyard of the Chowtar's palace at Mudabidri, South Kanara district.

Annual repairs were carried out to 109 protected ancient monuments in 21 out of the 25 districts.

Receipts under the heads of rent, lease amounts, sale proceeds, etc., realised by the Public Works department amounted to Rs. 1,324.

During the year under report two ancient monuments were declared as protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, a big gun known as "Rajagopal" of Adil Shahi period in the East Rampart and bastion of the Tanjore Fort, and Pallava Medu or Balaiyar Medu in Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.

EXCAVATIONS.

The activities of the Archaeological Survey of India in the field of exploration and research came to a premature close during the year on account of the report of Sir Leonard Woolley. Consequently, the excavations at Nāgārjunikōṇḍa had to be slowed down and finally stopped. Site No. 6 where a group of buildings consisting of a stupa, two chaityas and a vihara or monastery with a central square mandapam standing on pillars was exposed to view previously, is a notable find at Nāgārjunikōṇḍa. On the whole it may be said that if the work so far done at this site and its environs has not revealed anything comparable with the great discoveries at Mohenjodaro in Sind and at Harappa in the Punjab and at other places in the Madras Presidency, there is yet a promising future for the whole of Nāgārjunikōṇḍa.

Nowhere in India are prehistoric remains in the form of Stone Circles or cairns and dolmens or cromlechs, so abundantly scattered over the different areas as in the Madras Presidency. Several reports about the existence of prehistoric Stone Circles and dolmens were received by the Archaeological Superintendent and during the year under review trial excavations were made at three different places in the Chittoor district. Two Stone Circles near Pilligutta having big boulders arranged round their peripheries were examined. Inside one of the Circles the top portions of three imbedded upright slabs four inches in thickness and a portion of a fourth one, forming a small stone chamber were exposed to view. Further digging uncovered the upper surface of another but smaller stone chamber consisting of three separate slabs, the fourth one being common with the outer chamber. Two corroded broken swords were discovered lying to the north-west corner of the main chamber and some minute fragments of human bones in a small terracotta vessel, having the

usual red and black slip over its surface, at the bottom of the smaller chamber. An important factor associated with the main chamber is the aperture in the vertical slab with another small slab against it. The sepulchral remains associated with iron implements leave no room for doubt that these small stone chambers one inside the other, surrounded by a Stone Circle of boulders, correspond to the cinerary urns of prehistoric period so prevalent at the site of Adichanallur in the Tinnevely district.

The construction of the other Stone Circle was found to be more or less identical. The ends of the four upright slabs project in the form of a swastika. Here too a number of broken terracotta vessels of different dimensions, fragments of human bones and iron pieces were found. No coverings to these two chambers could be found and it is just possible that these remains were disturbed previously.

Attention was directed to a third Stone Circle with an external diameter of 25 feet. Here, instead of two chambers, only one was brought to light. This was formed by putting up three vertical slabs against a vertical face of soft rock. An aperture exists in the slab to the east side which is closed by another vertical one. Some broken terracotta jars or pots containing sand, earth and ashes, and some fragments of human bones were recovered from this place.

Finally, a dolmen was examined. It is a square structure built up of three upright stone slabs. The east side is open and a slab covers the structure in a slope towards the east. It appears to have been tampered with by treasure seekers as nothing could be found from the floor.

In all, 385 photographic negatives were prepared during the year. Of these, 239 related to images, pillars, sculptures, etc. of ancient protected monuments, 102 to general views of excavated Buddhist sites, antiquities recovered, plans of the excavated sites and inscriptions from Nāgārjunikōṇḍa and 22 of paintings in the temples at Lepakshi and Sompalle. In addition 16 plans, 17 sketches and 30 tracings, as required for conservation and construction of the Museum at Nāgārjunikōṇḍa, were prepared.

EPIGRAPHY.

During the year, 156 villages were visited in the Presidency and 434 inscriptions were copied. Nineteen copper-plate grants were examined and 64 photographs of subjects of archæological and epigraphical interest were secured.

The earliest stone record is a Brāhmī inscription of the 3rd century A.D. engraved on a marble pillar found at Nāgārjunikōṇḍa in the Guntur district and belonging to the reign of the Ikhāku king Vāsethīputa Ehuṇḍa Chāta-mūla. It records the foundation of a *mandapa* by an *upasaka* named Chāṇḍasiri for the benefit of the Buddhist community at Vijayapura.

At Samādhānapuram in the Palnad taluk of the Guntur district the ruins of an ancient *stupa* were discovered near the confluence of the stream Gōlivāgu with the river Krishnā. Some of the pillars still standing on the site bear inscriptions chiefly in characters of the 7th and 8th centuries of the Christian era. One pillar, which is made of the same stone as that used for the Amarāvati and Nāgārjunikōṇḍa sculptures, bears traces of a few Brāhmī letters of about the 2nd or 3rd century.

A fragmentary Brāhmī inscription on an octagonal marble pillar was copied at Pedda-Vēgi near Ellore in the West Godavari district. The characters are of the same type and period as those found in the Ikhāku inscriptions of Nāgārjunikōṇḍa. Only the place-names Kaṇṭakasola and Aparase[la] are clear.

An early stone inscription of about the 9th century A.D. from the Cuddapah district belongs to Śaktikomara, probably an early Chōla chief of Rēnāṇḍu, who appears to have borne the title "Tribhuvanasiṅgaṃbu." An inscription from Śrīrangam assignable to Jaṭāvarman Sundara-Pandya I (acc. 1251 A.D.) states that he made his younger brother, Vira Pāndya, the ruler of Konkana. As there was a Vira-Pāndya in the West Coast at this period this statement may establish a hitherto unknown link in Pāndya relationship with the mediaeval Pāndya rulers of the West Coast. Another inscription from Śrīrangam of about the 13th century A.D. mentions a library attached to the temple, wherein images of Haya-grīva, Sarasvatī and Vyāsa-Bhagavān, the three presiding deities of learning, are said to have been installed.

Of the copper-plate grants examined in the year, two from the Guntur District belong to the Eastern Chalukya king Vijāyaditya II Narēndra Mrigarāja and Bādapa, son of Yuddhamalla (*circa* 970 A.D.), while a third refers to the reign of Vijayāditya III. This last gives a short account of the family of the king's Brahmin general Rājāditya whose ancestor migrated to the Vēngī country from the Tamil land. Another copper-plate grant, dated Śaka 1140, belongs to the Haihaya chief Manmamalla and is the only grant of the family known so far. An interesting account of the capture and imprisonment of the Kākātiya king Pratāparudra, the misrule of the country by the Mussalman conquerors and the attempt made by Prōlaya-Nayāka, a subordinate officer under the Kākātiyas, to re-establish the Hindu kingdom is given in another copper-plate grant belonging to this chief. Still another grant which is dated Śaka 1299, is that of a certain Uṇḍīśvaradēva of the Solar race, a local chief ruling over portions of the present East Godavari District.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

CHURCH OF INDIA.

On the 31st March 1939 there were 90 clerks in Holy Orders officiating under the licence of the Bishop of Madras. Of these, 42 were Indian clergymen. The Bishop acted as Commissary Provincial to the Metropolitan during the latter's absence on leave. The Bishop took part in the consecration of the Dornakal cathedral and the consecration of the Bishop of Tinnevely. Two chaplains were granted leave out of India and two vacancies arose and were filled. Three Indians and two Europeans were ordained priests and one Indian was ordained deacon. Seven clergymen received licences to officiate as Chaplains, English Ministers, Missionary Ministers or Indian pastors. Alms and other contributions received through the clergymen ministering in the Diocese of Madras amounted to Rs. 1,15,340-4-4, in the Diocese of Dornakal to Rs. 1,389-5-2, in the Diocese of Tinnevely to Rs. 4,644-12-2, and in the Diocese of Travancore and Cochin to Rs. 2,173-1-6.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The establishment of the Church of Scotland at the close of the year consisted of three chaplains stationed at

Madras, Bangalore and Secunderabad, the Chaplain in Secunderabad being attached to the Army Department. The United Board Chaplain at Wellington ministered to Presbyterians at that station.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

There were 3,245 institutions in the Presidency with an income of Rs. 22,93,240 in cash and 4,600 kalams of paddy, 800 kalams of rice and 20 muras of rice in kind. Of these 2,072 institutions were maintained by endowments of land, money subscriptions and donations from the general public, the total receipts amounting to Rs. 9.05 lakhs. Three hundred and thirty-six institutions were supported by the Government at a cost of Rs. 6.24 lakhs and 152 institutions were maintained partly by the Government and partly by the public at a cost of Rs. 3.49 lakhs. The maintenance of the remaining 685 institutions costing Rs. 4.13 lakhs devolved wholly or partly on the local bodies.

The purpose served by 1,778 institutions was to afford relief to travellers. Of these, 848 were general, 870 for Hindus and 60 for Muhammadans. Of the 527 intended for the relief of Brahmans, 485 were entirely supported by the general public. The number of institutions intended for the relief of paupers was 545 while 9 were for the benefit of the blind and the deaf and lepers. The aggregate number of persons aided during the year by all the charitable institutions is reported to be 169,33,395.

TRIPPLICANE LANGARKHANA.

Including the balance from the previous year the total receipts amounted to Rs. 6,759-15-5. Expenditure on rice totalled Rs. 3,679-4-0 and on other items Rs. 282-7-0 leaving a balance of Rs. 2,798-4-5. The average daily number of paupers who received aid was 308 and the cost per head was Re. 1-1-3.

MONEGAR AND RAJA OF VENKATAGIRI CHOULTRIES.

The average number of in-door paupers dieted daily was 90 and of out-door paupers 231, both figures representing a slight increase over those for the previous year. The average cost of diet for each in-door pauper was As. 2 and the average cost of rice supply for an out-door pauper

was Rs. 1-2-4. Total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 16,227-15-9 and expenditure Rs. 13,038-0-2 leaving a surplus of Rs. 3,189-15-7.

STATIONERY.

The financial details of transactions of the Stationery Department during the years 1937-38 and 1938-39 are given below :—

	1937-38.			1938-39.		
	Indian.	English.	Total.	Indian.	English.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Opening balance of						
Stores	1,28,236	1,11,788	2,40,024	1,00,230	1,64,200	2,64,430
Receipts	2,24,925	6,36,654	8,61,579	7,29,498	6,19,842	13,49,340
Total	3,53,161	7,48,442	11,01,603	8,29,728	7,84,042	16,13,770
Issues	2,52,931	5,84,242	8,37,173	4,52,073	5,85,350	10,37,423
Closing balance	1,00,230	1,64,200	2,64,430	3,77,655	1,98,692	5,76,347
Issues to Local Funds on payment	..	..	19,881	..	..	26,647

GOVERNMENT PRESS (1938-39).

There was a fall of Rs. 23,000 in receipts of printing charges from local bodies consequent on the adoption of the electoral rolls of the Provincial Legislative Assembly for elections to the local bodies. The increase under the cost of printing and binding materials was due to a rise in the price of paper. The cost of work done at private presses rose this year owing to the payment of bills for electoral rolls printed at the end of last year. The increase in the face value of publications during the year was due to the issue of costly publications, such as the Estate Land Act Committee Report. The increase of nearly 37 millions in covers and forms was mainly due to the heavy demand for standardized forms by several departments, excesses having been adjusted by transfers in previous years. In pursuance of the Government's publicity policy, the number of papers placed at the disposal of the Press increased. The Government Press Branches at Mount

Road and Ootacamund were abolished and amalgamated with the Central Press. A small press was opened in the office of the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor for Government House work at Ootacamund. The Publication Store continued to function at Mount Road as a separate unit.

	1937-38.	1938-39.	Increase [+] Decrease [-].
	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Receipts.</i>			
Receipts	3,95,328	3,72,229	-23,099
Sales including sales by Commission Agents	40,541	42,747	+ 2,206
Sales by Commission Agents	4,990	5,297	+ 307
<i>Expenditure.</i>			
Expenses	11,14,874	11,18,952	+ 4,078
Printing and binding charges	10,98,836	10,75,769	- 23,067
Printing and binding material cost	4,96,266	6,18,806	+ 1,22,540
Maps, stereos and blocks	12,616	11,344	- 1,272
Repairs to rubber pads, etc.	4,697	5,162	+ 465
Bills for Government printing done at private presses	1,42,824	3,70,369	+ 2,27,545
<i>Capital expenditure.</i>			
Plant added	84,446	96,542	+ 12,096
Value of plant after depreciation.	13,74,303	12,99,841	- 74,462
<i>Output value.</i>			
Face value of Acts and Books published	78,417	1,49,935	+ 71,518
Free issues	90,667	1,12,960	+ 22,293
Closing balance of stores	57,637	53,644	- 3,993
<i>Output quantity.</i>			
Number of covers and forms printed	265 millions.	302.28 millions.	+ 37.28 millions.
Type foundry output	Lb. 102,100	103,263	+ 1,163
Number of books, etc., distributed apart from sales	588,628	586,289	- 2,339
Number of legislative proceedings, etc., placed at the disposal of the press	86,528	105,058	+ 18,530
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Value of bills checked for private bodies	64,009	60,984	- 3,025

POLITICAL PENSIONS.

There were 376 pensioners on 1st April 1939 drawing a total of Rs. 5,08,145-10-10½.

Sixty-one pensions (including pensions redistributed among pensioners on last year's list) amounting to Rs. 33,872-5-4 were newly sanctioned. Fifty-two pensions amounting to Rs. 34,674-8-7 lapsed, 26 by deaths, 14 by commutations, 1 by transfer and 11 by other causes.

Malikhana allowances exceeding Rs. 10,000 per annum amounted to Rs. 1,74,157-13-0; Carnatic Stipends to Rs. 1,75,313-3-0; Tanjore Family Pensions to Rs. 21,995-13-0; and miscellaneous other pensions (including Malikhana allowances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 per annum) to Rs. 1,52,762-11-3.

MADRAS PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (1938-39).

The Commission dealt with 59,094 (60,081) references. During the year competitive examinations were held for selection of candidates for the Madras Secretariat Service, the Madras Ministerial Service and the Madras Judicial Subordinate Service. The number of vacancies for the post of lower division clerk in the Secretariat Service was 20 and the number of candidates was 68. The number of candidates for the Madras Ministerial Service examination was 2,514 (2,287), of whom 679 candidates were selected for the vacancies expected to occur in 1939. For appointment as typist and steno-typist in the Madras Ministerial Service there were 183 candidates qualified in Typewriting by the higher grade for 80 vacancies expected to arise. The number required was therefore selected on the results of a competitive written examination in English Composition. The number of candidates for the Madras Judicial Subordinate Service Examination was 325, of whom 93 were selected.

The Special Tests and Departmental Tests were conducted as usual half-yearly in June and December 1938. There were 4,169 (3,588) candidates for the Special Tests and 1,302 (892) candidates for the Departmental Tests.

The Commission selected candidates for 34 (27) classes of posts by direct recruitment, dealt with 47 (42) references relating to recruitment to Provincial Services by transfer from the Subordinate Services and advised the Government on 19 (28) appeals, 34 (6) memorials, 23 (12)

proposals for disciplinary action, one (5) claim for costs of legal assistance and one (2) claim for pension.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN THE SERVICE OF GOVERNMENT.

The number of Government servants from each community employed in the service of Government on the 1st April 1939 is shown in the table below :—

Community.	Gazetted officers in permanent appointments.	Non-Gazetted officers in permanent appointments on a pay of		
		Rs. 100 and over.	Rs. 35 and upwards but below Rs. 100.	Less than Rs. 35.
Brahmans	597	3,583	8,864	1,441
Non-Brahman Hindus ..	400	2,545	8,216	33,635
Scheduled Classes ..	9	29	139	1,930
Muhammadans	102	468	1,590	10,082
Non-Asiatics and Anglo-Indians	319	468	58	44
Indian Christians	155	754	1,537	2,814
Others	9	5	22	82

COST OF PUBLIC SERVICES.

The following statement gives particulars of the cost and strength of the services and the pensionary liability of the Government in 1938-39 :—

Salaries and Pensions.

Particulars of services.	Salaries.		Pensions.	
	Total number of posts (1938-39).	Cost (1938-39).	Number of Pensioners. (1938-39).	Cost (1938-39).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.		RS.
		LAKHS.		LAKHS.
Indian Civil Service	140	30.16	85	8.57
All-India Services, excluding the Indian Civil Service.	238	35.24	162	13.68
Miscellaneous charges connected with pensions of all All-India Services.	..	..	..	0.94
Contribution payable under the Government of India Act, 1935 towards pensions of Military officers in Civil employment.	..	..	66	2.25
Provincial Services	1,419	98.39	685	84.32
Subordinate, Ministerial and Inferior Services excluding Village Establishments.	92,108	422.55	20,847	
Village Establishments ..	108,237	115.33	..	..
Total ..	202,142	701.67	21,845	109.76
Total, Salaries and Pensions for 1938-39.	..	811.43	..	..

PROVINCIAL BROADCASTING.

Staff.—The Provincial Broadcasting Department came into existence in May 1938. The staff consisted of a Radio Engineer, 13 servicemen, 4 mechanics and 4 clerks.

Transmission.—The original proposal was to establish a short-wave station at Madras and a number of regional medium or long-wave stations. But the Government of India decided to retain control over all transmitting stations and installed a 10 K.W. short-wave and 0.2 K.W. medium-wave station at Madras and a 5 K.W. medium-wave station at Trichinopoly. The Provincial Government accordingly concentrated upon popularising listening-in in villages. With this end in view, the Government sanctioned at their expense the installation of over 100 sets in selected places throughout the Presidency.

Sets.—Sets working off mains or batteries were bought in the open market and tested in the laboratory of the Presidency College before adaptation for use.

Installation.—Sets were first installed in the districts of Salem, Chittoor and Cuddapah where Prohibition was in force. In addition, sets were installed or were being installed in 11 other districts. The Government also agreed to place orders for the requirements of municipalities with a view to reduce the initial cost and to install sets for them. In accordance with this scheme 23 sets were installed.

The preliminary scheme of installation involved heavy commitments and it was decided to extend it only if applicants for village receivers undertook to pay the full cost of the set, maintenance charges and licence fees.

Programmes.—An advisory committee was constituted to advise the Station Director of the All-India Radio on programmes broadcast from Madras and Trichinopoly. Special rural programmes were broadcast daily.

Finance.—The receipts of the department were Rs. 47,463 and expenditure Rs. 56,485.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF OFFICIAL REPORTS USED IN THE COMPILATION
OF THIS VOLUME.

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER I.	
Changes in the Administration ..	Report of the Public Department.
His Excellency the Governor's Tours.	Report of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
CHAPTER II.	
Strength of Parties	Note of the Secretariat of the Madras Legislature.
Course of Legislation	Proceedings of the Madras Legis- lature.
CHAPTER III.	
Land Revenue: Sources and realization.	Report on the Settlement of the Land Revenue of the districts in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1347 (1937-38).
Survey	Administration report of the Survey, Settlement and Maintenance of Revenue Records and Registra- tion, 1938-39.
Settlement	Do.
Revenue Records and Registra- tion.	Do.
Revenue and Rent paying Classes.	Report on the working of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, and of the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929.
Government Estates	Nil.
Wards' Estates	Administration Report of the Court of Wards for fasli 1347 (1937-38).
Excise and Opium	Report on the Administration of the Excise Revenue for the year 1938-39.
Stamps	Stamps Administration Report for the year ending 31st March, 1939.
CHAPTER IV.	
Provincial Finance	Note prepared by the Finance Department.
Income-tax	Report of the Commissioner of Income-tax.
Customs	Report of the Collector of Customs.
Salt	Report of the Collector of Salt Revenue.

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER V.	
Police	Report on the Administration of the Police of the Madras Province, 1938.
Criminal Tribes	Administration Report on Kallar reclamation, Koravar reclamation and Criminal Tribes Settlements for the year 1938.
Criminal Justice	Statistics of Criminal Courts for the year 1938.
Prisons	Administration Report on Jails, 1938.
Borstal Schools	Report on the working of Borstal Schools, 1938.
Certified Schools	Report on the working of the Madras Children Act and on the Admini- stration of the Certified Schools in the Presidency, 1938.
Arms, Explosives and Sulphur licences.	Report on the working of the Indian Arms and Explosives Acts and on the transactions in Sulphur, 1938.
Chemical Examiner's Depart- ment.	Report of the Chemical Examiner's Department for the year 1938.
Civil Justice	Statistics of Civil Courts in the Madras Presidency for the year 1938.
Registration and Notaries Public.	Administration Report of the Regis- tration department for the year 1938 and a brief note from the Inspector-General of Registration.
Military—Auxiliary and Terri- torial Forces.	Report of the Commander, Madras district.

CHAPTER VI.	
Local Boards	Report on the working of Local Boards.
City of Madras	Administration Report of the Com- missioner, Corporation of Madras.
District Municipalities	General Municipal review of the Local Administration department.
Town-Planning	Report of the Director of Town- Planning, 1938-39.
Hindu Religious Endowments..	Report of the President, Hindu Religious Endowment Board, 1938.

CHAPTER VII.	
Vital Statistics	Report of the Director of Public Health, 1938, and Report on the work done under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, for 1938-39.

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER VII—cont.	
Emigration and Immigration ..	Report on the working of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, for the year 1938.
Public Health	Report of the Director of Public Health, 1938.
Medical Relief	Report on the working of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency for the year 1938.
	Report on the working of the Mental Hospitals, Madras, 1938.
	Report on the working of the Medical College, Madras, 1938-39.
	Report on the working of the Medical College, Vizagapatam, 1938-39.
	Report on the working of the Stanley Medical College, Madras, for the year 1938-39.
Indian Medicine	Report on the working of the Indian Medical School for 1938-39.
Pasteur Institute	Report of the Director of the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, for the year 1938.
King Institute	Report of the Director, King Institute, Guindy, for the period from 1st October 1937 to 30th September 1938.
CHAPTER VIII.	
Education	Report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1938-39.
Government Examinations ..	Report of the Commissioner for Government Examinations for 1938-39.
Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School.	Annual report of the Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School for the year ending 31st March 1939.
Government Museum	Administration report of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library for 1938-39.
Connemara Public Library ..	Do.
Oriental Manuscripts Library ..	Report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1938-39.
Other Libraries	Do.
Educational Associations and Reading Rooms.	Do.
Astronomy	Report of the Director of Kodaikanal Observatory, Kodaikanal, 1938.
The Zoo	Report of the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras.

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER VIII—cont.	
Madras Record Office	Annual Report of the Madras Record Office for 1938-39.
Literature and the Press—Periodicals.	Report on newspapers and periodicals from the Public Department.
Registration of Books	Annual report on the working of the Press and Registration of Books Act for 1938.
CHAPTER IX.	
Utilization of Land	Season and Crop Report of the Madras Province for fasli 1348.
Condition of the Agricultural Population.	Do.
Weather and Crops	Do.
Agriculture	Report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1938-39.
Horticulture	Report of the Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras, for the year 1938-39.
Cinchona Plantations	Administration Report of the Madras Government Cinchona Department for the year 1938-39.
Civil Veterinary Department ..	Annual Administration Report of the Madras Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1938-39.
Co-operative Societies	Annual report on the working of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act VI of 1932, for the year 1938-39.
Forests	Annual Administration Report of the Forest Department for the year ending the 31st March 1939.
Communities eligible for the ameliorative measures undertaken by the Labour Department.	Administration Report of the Labour Department for the year 1938-39.
Partially Excluded Areas	Administration Report of the East Godavari Agency, 1938-39.
	Administration Report of the Vizagapatam Agency, 1938-39.
Excluded Areas	Report of the Public Department.
CHAPTER X.	
Ports	Administration Reports of the Madras Port Trust, Cochin Port, Tuticorin Port Trust, Vizagapatam Port and the Madras Port Department for the year 1938-39.
Sea Borne Trade	Report of the Collector of Customs.
Industries	Report of the Department of Industries, Madras, for the year 1938-39.

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER X—cont.	
Factories	Administration Report of the Labour Department for the year 1938-39. Report on the working of the Factories Act in the Presidency for the year 1938. Report on the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, for the year 1938. Report on the working of the Payment of Wages Act, for the year 1938.
Industrial Labour	Do.
Mines and Quarries	Review on the working of the Mines Act, 1938.
Fisheries	Administration Report of the Fisheries Department for the year 1938-39.
CHAPTER XI.	
Irrigation.. .. .	Report of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
Electricity	Administration Report of the Electricity Department for the year 1938-39.
Public works	Administration Report of the Public Works Department for the year 1938-39.
Canals	Report of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
Tramways	Administration Report on Tramways for the year 1938-39.
Boilers	Report on the Administration of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, for 1938-39.
CHAPTER XII.	
Archæology	Report of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Southern Circle.
Epigraphy	Report of the Government Epigraphist, Madras.
Ecclesiastical	Administration Report of the Ecclesiastical Department.
Charitable Institutions	Reports of the Directors of the Monegar Choultry, of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, and of the Board of Revenue.
Stationery	Report of the Superintendent of Stationery.
Government Press	Report of the Superintendent, Government Press.

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER XII—cont.	
Political pensions	Report of the Accountant-General, Madras.
Madras Public Service Commission.	Report of the Madras Public Service Commission.
Communal Representation in the Service of Government.	Note prepared by the Public Department.
Cost of Public Services	Note from the Finance Department.
Provincial Broadcasting	Report of the Provincial Broadcasting Department for the year 1938-39.

NOTE.—Some of the above reports have not been placed at the disposal of the Press.

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