Administration

M.B. (Part II)

SECTION V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

INTRODUCTORY CLASSIFICATION AND REMARKS.

The receipts of this Presidency may be considered, technical details apart, under three distinct divisions; first those applied to the general service of the Empire, secondly those appropriated for the exclusive wants of the Presidency, and thirdly those appropriated for the exclusive benefit of a particular locality or service within the Presidency. The first division will consist chiefly of the revenue derived from taxation of the people, such as Land Revenue, Duty on Spirits and Drugs, Customs, Salt, and Stamps; but includes also some departmental receipts, such as Judicial Fees and Fines, Marine, Postal, and Telegraph collections, Military and Imperial Public Works Receipts, Interest on Loans and Advances made by Government; and sundry miscellaneous items, as for instance gain by exchange and receipts in aid of superannuation. The tribute and peishcush received from the Mysore, Cochin, and Travancore States also appear under this division. The second division will include the sums annually assigned out of Imperial revenue by the Government of India for Provincial purposes, known till recently as Provincial Services; the departmental receipts of Jails, Registration, Police, Education, Medical, and Printing; certain petty items, such as the pilotage collections in the Paumben Channel, and the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination fees; and the Cattle Pound Fund which though of local origin is held to be at the disposal of the local Government for purposes of the Presidency. The third division will include taxes raised by special enactment or ruling, such as Road, Village Service, and Irrigation Cesses, the tax on firewood and tolls on roads and canals, these taxes being controlled by the Board of Revenue through the medium of Collectors or of the Local Fund Boards; certain funds known till recently as Special Funds, such as Convict Labor and Police Lodging Funds, which

General classification of the subject.

are under the control of the Heads of the Jail and Police Departments respectively; and certain funds which though of a public nature viewed as taxes are not admitted into the public accounts furnished to the Government of India by the Accountant-General, namely Municipal Funds, and the following till recently known as Special Funds, viz., Port, Educational Building, Endowment, and Cantonment Funds. It will be observed that whereas the funds levied in the rural districts under Act IV of 1871 are included, the Municipal funds levied in towns under Act III of 1871 are excluded from the public accounts. The distinction is from many points of view arbitrary. There are however certain technical grounds for a distinction. Thus Local Funds under Act IV of 1871 are collected by the ordinary Government agency of the country, and by means of an entry in the usual revenue puttah; and they are paid invariably into the Government treasury, and are subject there to Government control and audit. Neither of these conditions can be predicated of funds raised under the Towns' Improvement Act, in the case of which the Town Commissioners are left to collect their own resources, and to bank or not with the Government as they please. Moreover, generally speaking, the interference of Government is less frequently and less directly exercised in the case of Municipal funds than in the case of funds under the Local Funds' Act. The reason for excluding from the public accounts sent to the Government of India the funds last named, viz., Port, Educational Building, Endowment and Cantonment Funds, is similar. These funds that is to say are regarded as specific trusts.

Classification in the Administration Reports.

Following the above-mentioned general classification of revenue, and at the same time making use of the technical financial distinctions of the Account Department, the order observed in treating the whole subject in the Administration Reports of the Government is as at foot. The sub-section shown in the Administration Reports on "Gross Income and Expenditure" explains the figures of gross receipts and expenditure, and compares them with those of the previous year. Monetary arrangements are noticed with reference to the assistance given to other portions of the empire and the mode in which such assistance is given. Mention is made of the arrangements for supply of different kinds of money to the different treasuries, and their sufficiency or otherwise is noted. Important changes in account-keeping are mentioned. The sub-section on "Imperial Services Civil" gives to begin with a general statement, which includes incidence of taxation; and then proceeds to particular statements of the sub-heads Land Revenue, Abkári, Customs, Salt, and Stamps, these being the sub-heads of principal general interest. Under the heads Abkári, Customs, Salt, and Stamps are given not only the financial but also the administrative details of the year; as under the present scheme of the

Administration Report there is no other place for such remarks. The other sub-sections and headings explain themselves. The arrangement followed in the following pages will be identical with the above; only that some additional headings under sub-section II, (1)-*a* not treated of in the Administration Reports will here receive notice. It may be observed that the Government do not attempt to show a literal agreement between the audited figures put out by them in the Finance Section of their Administration Report and the unaudited figures incidentally mentioned in reporting on the administration of other departments. The classification above referred to is as follows:—

Sub-section I.—Gross income and expenditure.
Sub-section II.—Detailed income and expenditure under the following headings:—
- 1. *a.* Imperial Services, Civil.
  - *b.* Imperial Services, Public Works.
  - *c.* Imperial Services, Postal and Telegraph.
  - *d.* Imperial Services, Military.
- 2. *a.* Provincial Services proper.
  - *b.* Local funds at the unfettered disposal of Government for Provincial purposes; these are called Unfettered Local Funds.
- 3. Local funds not at the unfettered disposal of Government for Provincial purposes, but limited to a special or local purpose; these are called Fettered Local Funds.
- 4. Local funds excluded from the Public Accounts.
- 5. Loans.
- 6. Advances under Land Improvement Act.

Sub-section III.—Paper Currency Department.
Sub-section IV.—Money Order Department.

Method of financial administration.

The funds above-mentioned are controlled generally by the Local Government, and administered in detail by heads of departments or by the Board of Revenue under the supervision of Government. The Board of Revenue administer in detail the Land Revenue, Forest, Excise, Customs, Salt, Stamps, District Post, District Presses, Local Funds under Act IV of 1871, and many of the so-called Special Funds; while Jails, Registration, Police, Education, Medical, and Marine Services, with a few of the Special Funds, are administered in detail by the respective heads of those departments. In the case of Military and Public Works the arrangements are somewhat special. For Postal and Telegraph there is no local control. In keeping its accounts the Local Government is assisted by Imperial officers, who, though subordinate to the Government of India, are required to conform to all requisitions of the Local Government which may not be opposed to the specific orders of the Government of India. The principal of these officers is the Accountant-General, who, besides his duties connected with accounts and audit, has the duty also of advising the Local Government on all matters of finance. The Accountant-General acts as general paymaster to the Local Government. He is also appointed Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Budgets.

At a sufficient time before the commencement of each official year heads of departments place before the Local Government an estimate of the probable income and expenditure of their departments under all heads for that year. The material thus sent in is grouped by the Local Government under some of the sub-section heads mentioned in the classification given above, or some of their sub-divisions, and budgets are prepared for those heads. The Imperial Services budget goes to the Government of India for final manipulation and inclusion in the general budget for the empire. The details of the others are not revised by the Government of India, and the Local Government is therefore competent to dispose of them finally, merely reporting results to the Government of India. Though the budgets stand thus on a different footing, they all go practically to the Government of India in one combined Provincial and Imperial budget. For budget purposes the Fettered Local Funds are called Incorporated Funds, which means funds incorporated with the Provincial budget.

—Preparation of a Provincial budget.

The mode of dealing with the budgets may be seen by noting the particular case of the Provincial Services budget, where the orders of the Local Government are practically final. In this case District Collectors or other local officers supply the head of the department with approximate estimates of their receipts and expenditure for the ensuing official year. This is done about September in the current year. The subordinate estimates usually contain figures in three columns side by side, showing (1), the actuals of the previous year; (2), the estimate already sanctioned for the current year; and (3), the proposed estimate for the ensuing year. The actuals in the first column are often not the audited figures as finally given by the auditing officer, but for budget purposes this cause of inaccuracy is unimportant. In some cases a "regular estimate" for the current year, consisting of the ascertained actuals of so many months of the current year, added to a newly prepared estimate for the remaining months, is added as a fourth column. The subordinate estimates prepared in this way are revised by the head of the department, in communication, if necessary, with the local officer, and are worked up into a complete budget estimate for that department, and forwarded to the Local Government with remarks and explanations. This is done usually by December in the current year. The Local Government brings together the departmental budgets into a single Provincial budget for the Presidency, which is forwarded in a combined form, to the Government of India for their information. As soon as the whole Provincial budget is arranged, and in some unimportant cases even before that is done, the Local Government send back the departmental budgets separately to the heads of departments with final orders upon them. In some cases the budget is sanctioned as submitted; in other cases the amounts are altered to suit the exigencies of other departments, or for reasons peculiar to that particular budget. The heads of departments in turn transmit the budgets thus received, or portions of them, to the local officers concerned.

—Utilisation of a Provincial budget.

A sanctioned Provincial departmental budget indicates to the head of the department and to the auditing officer the limits of expenditure for the year to which it relates. The budget is comprised of various entries, according to the subjects concerned and the sub-divisions or officers composing the department; each appropriation entry is complete in itself, and cannot under ordinary circumstances be exceeded. On the other hand, under certain conditions any expenditure may be incurred during the year up to the amount of that entry. The main conditions are: that the expenditure shall be of a nature such as under an ordinary construction can fairly be brought under that head of entry, and in cases where such a restriction is necessary, shall be distributed over the year in a reasonable way suitable to the circumstances; to decide as to both of which is left to the discretion of the spending and auditing officers; again that no more than certain fixed amounts shall be spent without special sanction on any one item, whatever the condition of the funds under the appropriation entry, and that in some cases no expenditure at all shall take place on certain things, for instance new establishments, without special sanction, both of which checks are provided for by standing orders of the Local Government. In all those matters the head of the department controls the subordinate officer, and the local Government controls the head of the department. New establishments cannot be sanctioned by any authority lower than the Local Government, and general rates of pay and allowances can be altered only on the authority of the Government of India. The transfer of funds from the appropriation entry of one local officer to that of another, or from one "minor head" to another of the same officer's appropriation, can usually be effected by the head of the department but never by any local officer. Similarly, the transfer of funds from one department to another, or from one "major head" to another of Provincial Services, can be carried out by the Local Government, but not by any head of department. If an officer finds that the funds under any one of his "minor heads" are exhausted, or are insufficient for his purposes, he applies to the head of the department, who will either provide money from such reserve as he may have at his disposal under the budget-head of "reserve," or will obtain funds from "savings" in one or other of the methods just mentioned. In effecting transfers from "savings," the head of the department ascertains the state of the funds in other branches of his department or under other budget entries of the same branch, either by communication with the local officer himself, or by application to the accounting officer, whose books will give the necessary information. If these measures do not suffice, application must be made by the head of the department to the Government, who will then, if it thinks fit, assign funds from its own reserve.

Financial powers of Board of Revenue.

The financial powers of the Board of Revenue are in many respects larger than those of any other head of department; their mention here will at any rate illustrate some of the remarks given above. The officers controlled by the Board are Collectors, the Commissioner of Salt Revenue, the Superintendent of Government Farms, and the Superintendent of Stamps; Collectors administering nearly all the subjects mentioned above as belonging to the Board. Items on which these subordinate officers can incur no expenditure without previous sanction, whatever the state of funds under the corresponding appropriation entry, are (1), salt works costing more than Rupees 2,000; (2), other petty public works under land revenue and customs costing more than Rupees 100; (3), law charges in civil suits; (4), refunds of unauthorised collections other than law fines after two years have elapsed; (5), office furniture; (6), binding books; (7), press materials; (8), office rent; and various other less important items. The Board have to go to the Government for sanction in the following cases: (1), salt works costing more than Rupees 5,000; (2), other works under land revenue and customs likely to cost more than Rupees 2,000; (3), purchase of periodicals and books; with various other items. No mention is here made of such conditions as are common to all departments; for instance, the prohibition of entertaining new establishments without Government sanction.

Disbursements.

Government money is lodged at the Presidency town with the Bank of Madras, and at Berhampore, Cocanada, Guntoor, Negapatam, Tuticorin, Calicut, Cochin, Mangalore, Ootacamund, and Bellary with its agents; at all other places it is left in treasuries under charge of Collectors of districts. There are 23 district treasuries, besides 553 taluk and subordinate treasuries; the former are usually under the immediate charge of Treasury Deputy Collectors and the latter under the immediate charge of Tahsildars. The funds due from taxation and other receipts are paid into the various treasuries, and it is the duty of the Accountant-General to arrange by remittances of cash and other measures that the funds are duly distributed over the country in accordance with public requirements. Remittances from other Presidencies to this Presidency are very rare. The Accountant-General provides funds for all departments. If a local officer has authority to spend money and wishes to do so, he draws the sum from the nearest treasury or bank keeping Government funds. The rules for disbursement vary in different departments. Generally however it may be

said that an officer wishing to draw cash tenders a bill or claim, and if the charge is unusual quotes the authority; if the claim is an authorised one the Treasury officer pays the money and takes a receipt from the payee, or if the business of the treasury be managed by one of the Banks orders it for payment at the Bank. At head-quarters the Collector delegates all his powers in connection with the treasury to the Treasury Deputy Collector; the subordinate Treasury officers at the taluks can ordinarily make payments only on the authority of the Collector or Treasury Deputy Collector. In connection with lodgment of Government funds with treasuries and banks, it should be mentioned that local officers are authorised to withdraw and retain a certain small portion of the funds under a system of permanent advances for conducting current expenditure under certain of their budget heads. The transactions of all taluk and subordinate treasuries are reported monthly to Collectors, by whom they are incorporated in the district account and forwarded monthly to the Accountant-General.

Treasury cash arrangements.

The bulk of the money in the District Treasury is in a chest under the lock and key of the Collector, only a sufficient sum being placed in charge of the Cash-keeper for current expenditure. The amount of money to be left with the Cash-keeper is not fixed by any rule, but when the balance with the Cash-keeper in the evening of any day exceeds 10,000 Rupees, the excess is usually transferred to the Collector's box. During the absence of the Collector, the keys are kept with the Covenanted Assistant at head-quarters. The Collector, and, during his absence, his Covenanted Assistant is personally present when cash or stamps are taken out of or put into the receptacles under his lock and key. The Treasury is examined monthly by the Collector, or one of his Covenanted Assistants, and a report is made to the Accountant-General as to whether the amount in it is correct. The examination is made by a Deputy Collector, other than the Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury, if it is impossible for any of the Covenanted officers to conduct the examination. Every evening the Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury signs the cash-book. He also examines the balance in the expense chest with the Cash-keeper, at least once a week. The periodical examination of the money in the cash-chest by the Deputy Collector is always reported to the Collector. The Taluk Treasury is under the joint lock and key of the Tahsildar and Taluk Sheristadar, both the keys being in the sole charge of the latter when the former is absent from head-quarters. The Taluk Sheristadar examines every evening the balance in the Treasury, and signs the Chitta with a certificate that the balance has been found to be correct. The Chitta is countersigned by the Tahsildar when he is present at head-quarters. Shroffs or subordinate Cash-keepers are never placed in charge of the keys of the Treasury, either in the district or the taluk.

They are only held responsible for bad coin and over-payments during the day. The Tahsildar examines the balance in the chest not less than twice a month, and every time he leaves and arrives at head-quarters; and reports having done so to the Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury. Taluk Treasuries are examined by the Collector or one of his Assistants not less than once every six months, and a report is made to the Board of Revenue.

Account and Audit.

The accounts kept by treasuries and forwarded to the Accountant-General are chiefly records of receipts and disbursements, entered in prescribed forms of a more detailed nature than the budget forms. The principal return is the monthly Treasury Account Current. Annually a set of questions relating to the internal economy of the treasury is filled in by the Collector and forwarded to the Accountant-General. The Presidency books of the Civil Department are kept by the Accountant-General, those of the Military Department by the Controller of Military Accounts, those of the Public Works Department by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, and those of the Postal and Telegraph Departments by the Compilers of those accounts. The accounting officers here mentioned, other than the Accountant-General, are furnished by the Accountant-General with monthly accounts of their respective departments, as appearing in the Treasury accounts in different parts of the country. Such departmental accounts are treated as remittances in the Accountant-General's books. The accounts of the local Accountant-General are rendered finally to the Comptroller-General, by whom they are incorporated in the Imperial books of the Government of India. Military transactions are accounted for to the Accountant-General, Military Department, Calcutta, and by him to the Comptroller-General. Similarly for Public Works which go into the Imperial books through the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, Calcutta, and for Postal and Telegraph transactions which are adjusted through the Departmental Accounts branch of the Comptroller-General Provincial Public Works form part of the report of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, but they come back to the local Accountant-General for final adjustment. The local accounting officers perform the duties of audit as well. At the Presidency town itself disbursements of the Civil Department, except those of the nature of advances, are made after audit by an officer of the Account Department and on his orders. Elsewhere they are made in anticipation of the audit of the Account Department.

SUB-SECTION I.—GROSS INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Abstract of receipts and charges.

The following abstract for a recent average year, 1875-76, will show the general resources of the Presidency:—

	Receipts. 1875-76.	Payments. 1875-76.
	RS.	RS.
Imperial Services, Civil	817,11,645	277,06,181
Military Department	17,26,478	273,69,931
Public Works Department	1,83,386	48,90,145
Telegraphs	4,30,212	7,46,281
Provincial Services	93,54,867	94,60,298
Local and Special Funds	113,40,112	122,09,653
Total ...	1,047,46,700	823,82,489

Percentage of revenue to population.

The percentage of the total payments to Government in the Madras Presidency, exclusive of local taxes and of tributes from Native States, but inclusive of items transferred to Provincial Services per head of population, compares with that in the other parts of India as shown hereunder, taking the figures of 1871-72:—

	Population.	Total Revenue 1871-72.	Percentage of Revenue per head of Population.
		Rs.	
1. Bombay	16,349,206	872,27,180	5·3
2. British Burmah	2,747,148	121,31,020	4·4
3. Berar	2,231,565	73,70,050	3·3
4. Bengal and Assam	64,727,543	1,674,04,270	2·5
5. Madras	31,281,177	755,78,820	2·4
6. Punjab	17,611,498	358,34,870	2·0
7. North-West Provinces	30,781,204	576,70,700	1·9
8. Mysore	5,055,412	106,18,530	2·1
9. Oude	11,220,232	155,33,050	1·4
10. Central Provinces	8,201,519	102,58,510	1·2
Total ...	190,296,504	4,796,77,090	2·5
11. Government of India	...	208,63,290	...
12. Receipts from the Military Department, Commissariat, &c.	...	89,50,330	...
13. Contribution from Native States ...	...	74,40,360	...
Grand Total ...	...	5,169,31,070	...

Ditto in other countries for comparison.

The following figures for some of the principal countries in the world at about the same date are given in illustration of those shown above; but comparison must be made with caution, as the term revenue is used in varying senses in the financial statistics of different countries. The receipts have been converted into Indian currency at the artificial rate of two shillings the rupee:—

Countries.	Population.	Revenue. Items.	Revenue. Amount.	Rate per Head.
			RS.	
1. Denmark ...	1,794,733	1. Receipts from Lands, Railways, and Interest from Loans.	29,77,450	
		2. Direct Taxes	60,48,960	
		3. Indirect Taxes	129,30,100	
		4. Miscellaneous Net Revenue including Loans.	264,65,730	
		Total* ...	484,22,240	26·9
2. France ...	36,102,921	1. Direct Taxes, Imperial	2,222,26,010	
		2. Forests and Fisheries	207,04,740	
		3. Revenue and sales of Crown lands.	88,37,210	
		4. Registration and Stamp duties ...	1,677,01,380	
		5. Customs	728,35,670	
		6. Excise duties on Sugar, &c. ...	2,548,45,190	
		7. Post-office	386,17,770	
		8. Miscellaneous	671,57,710	
		Total Ordinary Revenue ...	8,509,55,680	
		Extra Receipts ...	293,83,720	
		Total* ...	8,803,39,400	24·3
3. United Kingdom.	31,629,299	1. Customs	2,027,28,550	
		2. Inland Revenue, Excise and Stamps.	3,312,56,120	
		Income and Property-tax ...	932,81,020	
		House duty and Land-tax ...	235,21,810	
		Total Inland Revenue ...	4,480,58,950	
		3. Post-office	494,15,100	
		4. Telegraph Service	75,16,110	
		5. Woods, Forests, and Land-revenue.	44,68,010	
		6. Miscellaneous	403,05,040	
		Total* ...	7,524,91,760	23·7
4. Belgium ...	4,827,833	1. Taxes, direct and indirect ...	519,33,720	
		2. Post-office tolls	26,63,250	
		3. Railway, Telegraph, Crown lands.	269,51,400	
		4. Repayment of Loans	7,34,020	
		5. Sale of Crown lands	......	
		Total* ...	822,82,390	
		Extra Revenue ...	195,75,190	
		Total ...	1,018,57,580	21·1
5. Spain ...	6,301,850	1. Taxes, direct	703,78,900	
		2. Do. indirect	478,84,700	
		3. Stamp duties	828,40,900	
		4. State property	425,73,770	
		5. Colonial Revenue	133,90,100	
		6. Miscellaneous Receipts	14,00,000	
		Total† ...	2,584,67,470	15·8
6. Italy ...	24,273,776	1. Land and House tax	634,48,020	
		2. Income and Assessed taxes ...	[illegible]	
		3. Succession and Registration ...	327,11,110	
		4. Customs, Consumption duties, and Monopolies.	1,213,31,410	
		5. Lottery and State property ...	316,29,750	
		6. Post-office and other Public Services.	126,74,820	
		7. Repayments and other Receipts.	142,80,680	
		8. Extraordinary Revenue	53,17,480	
		Total‡ ...	3,119,55,210	[illegible]

* Of 1871-72. † Of 1869. ‡ Of 1866.

Countries.	Population.	Revenue. Items.	Revenue. Amount.	Rate per Head.
			RS.	
7. Prussia ...	24,106,847	1. Income from Crown lands ...	314,44,710	
		2. Sale of lands and direct taxes including Land, House, Income, Class and Trade taxes, Railway dues and Miscellaneous.	643,83,000	
		3. Indirect taxes including Customs, Stamps, Meal and Slaughter tax, Turnpikes, Bridge, Harbour, River and Canal dues, and Miscellaneous.	283,60,850	
		4. Lottery, Bank, Mint, Press and Miscellaneous receipts.	153,19,670	
		5. Revenue realised in the Department of the Minister of Commerce and Public Works.	891,06,030	
		6. Revenue realised in the Department of the Minister of Justice. Revenue realised in the Department of the Minister of Interior. Revenue realised in the Department of the Minister of Agriculture. Revenue realised in the Department of the Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical affairs. Revenue realised in the Department of the Minister of State. Revenue realised in the Department of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, including receipts from Hohenzolern Territory.	226,90,480	
		Total* ...	2,513,04,740	10·4
8. Russia ...	81,745,307	1. Taxes and Duties	6,337,82,110	
		2. Crown Revenue	340,05,240	
		3. Crown Domains	405,97,910	
		4. Miscellaneous Receipts	962,45,060	
		Total ...	8,046,30,320	9·8
9. Portugal ...	3,987,867	1. Direct Taxes	135,52,150	
		2. Indirect Taxes and Customs ...	187,58,080	
		3. National Domains and Miscellaneous Receipts.	51,78,960	
		4. Deduction from Civil Lists and Salaries.	88,890	
		Total* ...	375,78,080	9·4
10. Greece ...	1,332,508	1. Direct Taxes	46,25,000	
		2. Indirect Taxes	49,64,290	
		3. Telegraph and Post-office ...	2,87,140	
		4. Produce of National Property ...	10,03,950	
		5. Sale of National Property ...	3,89,280	
		6. Miscellaneous Receipts	2,35,720	
		7. Ecclesiastical Receipts	85,430	
		8. Arrears	8,75,350	
		Total† ...	119,67,140	8·9
11. Turkey ...	35,350,000	1. Poll-tax	272,38,310	
		2. Military Substitution	54,97,470	
		3. Tithes	394,47,680	
		4. Sheep, Swine, and Fish-tax ...	107,82,140	
		5. Customs, Tobacco, Stamps, and Spirits.	327,15,000	
		6. Contracts, Transfer Duties, and Miscellaneous taxes.	123,04,260	
		7. Post-office and Printing	10,19,340	
		8. State Fisheries, Domains, Forests, Farms, Salt Works, and Mines.	118,75,450	
		9. Tributes	42,09,520	
		10. Special Revenues of Ministry of Marine, Commerce, and Public Works.	7,59,020	
		Total* ...	1,458,98,290	4·1

* Of 1869. † Of 1868.

Course of exchange for the Presidency.

The two following statements will show approximately the course of exchange between different parts of the Presidency, and between this Presidency and others :—

Statement I.—Remittances by Cash and Bills received from and sent to the Bank of Madras and other Districts during 1878-79.

Districts.	Remittances from Districts.		Remittances from Bank of Madras to Districts.	Remittances between Districts.	
	To the Bank of Madras either in Cash or Bank Transfer.	Supply Bills granted on Payment of Money at Madras.		To what District.	From what District.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	5,80,000	30,000	...	93,000	...
Vizagapatam	3,59,000	32,000	22,000	...	...
Godavari	8,75,000	...	8,00,000	...	72,000
Kistna	29,30,000	5,900	...	...	21,000
Nellore	35,38,000	5,300	...	...	...
Cuddapah	20,24,000	32,400	32,500	27,500	3,21,000
Bellary	12,37,000	...	57,400	2,30,200	...
Kurnool	12,90,000	72,300	77,000	...	1,53,200
Madras	32,63,900	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	17,69,100	...	1,50,000	...	...
North Arcot	10,30,000	...	76,000	46,000	15,000
South Arcot	24,98,000	11,02,000	...	...	45,000
Tanjore	61,10,000	...	...	...	12,14,000
Trichinopoly	4,69,300	...	1,43,600	3,06,000	38,000
Madura	18,19,000	2,24,000	69,000	1,50,000	2,90,000
Tinnevelly	32,36,000	3,300	1,000	...	72,000
Coimbatore	8,40,000	...	...	5,06,000	8,40,000
Nilgiris	53,000	...	...	13,93,500	...
Salem	14,01,000	...	2,10,000	2,60,000	...
South Canara	3,90,000	...	1,000	...	4,40,000
Malabar	9,50,000	...	3,00,500	6,40,000	2,59,000
Bangalore	95,000	...	6,00,000	53,000	...
Travancore	3,56,000	...	...	75,000	...
Total ...	370,94,300	15,07,200	25,40,000	37,80,200	37,80,200

Statement II.—Remittances by Cash and Bills received from and sent to other Presidencies during 1878-79.

Districts.	Received from other Presidencies.	Sent to other Presidencies.
	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	...	6,61,000
Vizagapatam	...	*4,00,000
Godavari	...	39,52,000
Kistna	...	4,92,800
Cuddapah	...	60,000
Bellary	...	3,53,700
Kurnool	...	1,60,500
North Arcot	...	15,000
South Arcot	...	1,00,000
Madura	...	2,50,000
Coimbatore	...	4,70,000
South Canara	...	4,00,000
Malabar	...	11,11,300
Bangalore	3,000	86,700
Bank of Madras	14,47,100	256,73,000
Total ...	14,50,100	311,91,000

SUB-SECTION II.—DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

(I a.) IMPERIAL SERVICES, CIVIL.

GENERAL.

Nature of the services.

The general nature of these services has already been sufficiently indicated in the first paragraph of the introductory classification and remarks at head of the present Section. The funds are assigned for purposes which are regarded, artificially at any rate, as having an imperial interest, and in administering them the local Government may be considered as acting in the capacity of agents to the Government of India. The following are the heads of account as usually classified. The figures for an average year 1875-76 are given to furnish an idea of the average amounts in each case. In some instances a comparison can be made between the income and out-goings of the same department. In the sub-heads next ensuing will be given remarks as to the nature of the entries and the details of administration under the most important of the heads on each side. The treatment is not exhaustive from a financial point of view; and receipts and charges are mentioned together, which is contrary to technical practice :—

Receipts.	RS.	*Payments.*	RS.
Land Revenue	454,50,128	Interest on Service Funds, &c. ...	4,75,248
Tributes and Contributions ...	34,46,431	Refunds and Drawbacks	3,04,303
Forests	4,27,723	Land Revenue	44,48,139
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	63,39,011	Forests	4,30,182
Assessed Taxes	481	Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	1,97,035
Customs	30,79,620	Assessed Taxes	...
Salt	135,37,890	Customs	1,87,276
Stamps	50,19,708	Salt	18,70,376
Mint	3,000	Stamps	1,36,730
Law and Justice	4,33,791	Mint	29,307
Marine	12,495	Administration	12,24,436
Interest	2,69,774	Minor Departments	95,392
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	24,42,342	Law and Justice	36,19,583
		Marine	73,029
Gain by Exchange, London ...	99,105	Ecclesiastical	3,53,140
Miscellaneous	1,77,598	Medical	3,12,584
		Political Agencies	1,19,399
		Allowances and Assignments, &c. ...	24,50,643
		Superannuation, &c., Allowances ...	15,39,399
		Loss by Exchange, London ...	3,05,638
		Miscellaneous	2,88,340
		Allotments for Provincial Services.	83,55,701
Total ...	807,39,397	Total ...	269,48,880

Incidence of Imperial taxation.

The following statement, showing the incidence per head of the population of each head of Imperial taxation roughly calculated with a view to all the circumstances for the same year, will indicate approximately the proportion between the amounts of the taxes :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Land Revenue	1	15	2
Excise on Spirits, &c.	0	3	2
Sea Customs on Population	0	1	5
Sea Customs on Europeans and Eurasians	14	13	1
Land Customs	0	0	2
Salt	0	6	11
Stamps	0	2	7

LAND REVENUE.

Nature of the entries.

The receipts under this head are revenues of which land is the primary source. They embrace all collections on account of settled demand, the principal items falling under Permanently settled, Ryotwar, Shotriem Jody, and Miscellaneous. The item "Permanently settled" consists of peishcush charged on Zemindaries, ancient and proprietary, Jaghires, Mootahs, and Polliems. "Ryotwary" means settlements made directly with the ryots. "Shotriem Jody" is quit-rent on Shotriem and Inam entire villages. Sale proceeds of waste lands, receipts of all kinds on account of redemption of land Revenue, and all items of Land Revenue which are not included in the annual Revenue Settlement, and which are of a fluctuating character, are shown as Miscellaneous Receipts. Pearl fisheries are included technically under Land Revenue. The gross revenue collected in the districts is brought to account; and the practice of liquidating stipendiary allowances, or making any other payments, by deductions from the State Revenue, is prohibited, except in cases where the special sanction of the Government has been received. The entire charges on account of salaries of Collectors, and their Deputies and Assistants, including establishments and contingencies; and the Settlement, Inam Commission, and Revenue Survey charges appear under this head. One-fifth of the cost of the Revenue and Magisterial establishments of Collectors and Deputy and Assistant Collectors is exhibited under "Law and Justice." One-half of the salaries of the Commissioner of the Nilgiris and his Assistant is debited to the present head, and the other half to "Law and Justice." A full description of the Land Revenue system of this Presidency, with a few statistics, has already been given under Section II.

FOREST.

Nature of the entries.

The receipts here include sale of, and seigniorage on, timber, including drift and waif wood, rent of sandal-wood farms, sale of smuggled wood, &c. Fines under the Forest Law, when levied by Magisterial officers, are credited to "Law and Justice," and when levied by Forest Officers, without the interposition of the Magistrate, are credited to "Forest Revenue." The establishments, contingencies and working expenses of the Forest Department come here as charges. Establishments and

contingencies are paid for like any other cash charges; working expenses are defrayed by cheques drawn by Forest officers, the amounts being charged direct to the Forest grant, and adjusted in due course by detailed bills. Roads made exclusively for the development of Forest revenue are treated as Forest charges. Forest administration has been fully explained under Section IV.

EXCISE ON SPIRITS, &c.

Nature of the entries.

This head, otherwise called Abkári, exhibits on the receipt side all taxes, duties, and fees levied on the manufacture, distillation, or sale of spirituous, intoxicating liquors and drugs. The charges are mainly for establishment and the cost of manufacturing or purchasing liquors in the town of Madras.

History of Abkári.

The practice of deriving a revenue from a tax upon the sale of intoxicating liquor appears to have been a very ancient one and to have existed under the Mussulman and Hindu Governments. In the earlier years of the present century there was considerable discussion as to the best mode of collecting the tax. In 1808 the first Abkári Regulation was passed, No. I of 1808; but owing to doubts as to the propriety of taxing toddy, the operation of this enactment was restricted to taxing the manufacture and sale of arrack, and the sale of foreign spirits. This Regulation provided that the annual rent of the exclusive privilege of selling foreign spirits and of manufacturing and selling arrack should be farmed, and that the places where distillation and sale should take place, as well as the retail prices at which the liquors should be sold, should be determined by the Collectors of districts, in communication with the Board of Revenue. In addition to this system of management Section 17 of the Regulation authorised the licensing of separate stills as an alternative mode, and when the Regulation was sent to the Collectors of districts they were recommended to make a trial of both plans of management. The licensing or out-still system however was adopted in Nellore, South Arcot and Trichinopoly only, and there only for a few years; in 1815-16 the renting system was in force throughout the Presidency, except within the abkári limits of the town of Madras. The rents, as a rule, included in practice the exclusive privilege of the sale of fermented toddy as well as of that of arrack, though there was no legal sanction for this course; therefore, as might have been expected, difficulties arose in regard to the realization of the former portion of the revenue. The Regulation was also found to be defective, as providing no legal punishment for breach of license. The amendment of the Regulation was finally resolved upon in 1819, and in the following year, No. I of 1820 was enacted, which rescinded No. I of 1808, and brought under a regular Government monopoly the tax on "rum, arrack or other fermented liquors," providing that the exclusive manufacture and sale of these liquors should either be retained under the direct management of Government, or be rented out by them to farmers. The new Regulation permitted renters to sub-rent their farms and to recover their dues from the under-renters by summary process. Special provisions against the use of noxious ingredients in the manufacture of liquors and against irregularities in the liquor shops were introduced in this enactment. It also gave powers to the Board of Revenue to frame rules, from time to time, as occasion might require, for regulating the sale of all spirits whether country or foreign, and of toddy or other fermented liquors; for determining the places at which stills and shops should be erected, the retail rates of sale to be established, and the measures to be used, and generally for regulating matters relating to the detailed management and control of distilleries and shops. Passes were required under the Regulation for any quantity of liquor in transit in excess of one seer or bottle. The abkári revenue of the mofussil was managed under this enactment for forty-four years, or until the present Abkári Act, Madras No. III of 1864, became law. In 1841 the question whether a higher rate of taxation could not be imposed on arrack and toddy was considered, but the proposal was eventually abandoned, the district officers being merely enjoined to see that no liquor was sold below the minimum prices prescribed. The immediate cause of the enactment of the present Abkári law was a ruling of the late Sudder Court to the effect that foreign imported wines or beer did not come within the scope of Regulation I of 1820. This difficulty was met in the new enactment, and a few other amendments of the law were at the same time made. Among other things, powers were taken to levy the tax on liquors as an excise duty on the quantity manufactured, to admit free excise under certain circumstances, and to suppress the home manufacture of toddy where the privilege was abused or where it was likely to be used as a cloak for illicit sales. The abkári of the town of Madras is regulated by a special enactment, Act XIX of 1852, which provides for the direct management of this revenue by the Collector of Madras under the orders of the Board of Revenue. Act III of 1864 has recently been amended by Act VII of 1879. The amendments are principally in the direction of more stringent measures, for the repression of illicit distillation by rendering the mere possession of implements of manufacture and illicit liquor a penal offence, and the enlargement of the powers of the police and heads of villages for the detection of offences connected with the Abkári law; increased facilities are given to sub-renters for the recovery of their dues from shopkeepers, and the Board are empowered to prohibit sub-renting altogether where such a step may seem desirable. The new Act also empowers the Government to exclude by notification the tract known as the "outside limits" round Madras from the operation of Act XIX of 1852, to enable this tract to be annexed to the Chingleput farm.

Present sources of taxation.

The present sources of the abkári revenue are (1) the tax upon the manufacture and sale of country-made spirits or arrack; (2) the tax upon the sale of date-toddy, palmyra-toddy, and cocoanut-toddy; (3) the proceeds of the licenses for the sale of country beer, and of European spirits, wines and beer; and (4) the receipts from fees for licenses for the distillation of spirits by the European process, and from breweries. The revenue is mainly derived at present from the first two items. The country spirit, which is in most general use throughout the Presidency, though called arrack, is, properly speaking, rum, as it is distilled from sugarcane-jaggery, palmyra-jaggery, date-jaggery and molasses, or from a combination of these substances together with a small quantity of acacia bark. The spirit consumed in every district, except Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Malabar and South Canara, is distilled from these ingredients. Ganjam and the Coast taluks of Vizagapatam are at present rented to Messrs. Minchin and Co., and are supplied with rum from their sugar factory at Aska in the former district. In the hill tracts of these two districts, however, the spirit generally consumed is distilled from "mowah" flowers, and when they are not procurable from grain. In Godavari, Malabar and South Canara spirits are invariably distilled from toddy, and this is the case generally in the Kistna also, and parts of Kurnool.

Of the fermented liquors which are assessed to revenue, date-toddy is the fermented juice of the date palm. The juice is extracted by making an incision in the bark of the trees and letting it exude. It may be taken at any period of the year, but only for three months out of the twelve. Date-toddy is largely used in the Bellary District; it is also used in Kurnool, Cuddapah, Godavari, Ganjam and Vizagapatam, the upper portions of Salem and in parts of North Arcot. Palmyra-toddy is another description. This is obtained from the palmyra tree by cutting off the ends of the young shoots and squeezing them in a rude apparatus contrived for the purpose. After eight days of this process the juice begins to exude. The male trees produce toddy from January to April, and the female from February to May, and the produce is about two bottles per day during the season. These trees are to be found in almost every district, but they are most plentiful in the southern districts of the Eastern Coast. Cocoanut toddy is obtained from the cocoanut tree by the same process as the palmyra toddy, and the average produce is the same. The liquor may be drawn at any period of the year, but not for more than six months out of the twelve from each tree. Cocoanut toddy is very largely in demand in the

Tanjore district, in parts of Trichinopoly and in Canara and Malabar, but in other parts of the country it is not a beverage in general use, as the cocoanut groves are not so thickly spread over the country as to make it easily procurable. There is another fermented liquor in use in the Jeypore Zemindari termed souda which appears to be somewhat similar to the pachwai or rice-beer of Bengal. It is however made from ragi, not rice, and is often rendered highly intoxicating by the admixture of what is called a "liquor drug," made from a cold infusion of the roots of *Plumbago Zeylanica* and *Wrightia antidysenterica*, mixed with rice flour and dried. As above stated, the proceeds of license fees for the manufacture and sale of country beer and for the sale of European liquors are comparatively trifling. Previous to 1872 a revenue was derived from country brewed beer in the shape of license fees for manufacture and retail vend; in that year a duty of 1 anna per gallon was substituted for the brewing license fee. No restriction as to the places at which brewing might be carried on was imposed till 1875; but as the liquor sold under this name was found to contain noxious ingredients and was unwholesome, the permission to brew on the plains was withdrawn, the rate of excise was raised to 4 annas a gallon, and brewing was restricted to beer made of malt, hops and sugar only, the proportion of sugar and hops to be used in the manufacture being defined, and the alcoholic strength limited to 8 per cent. Recently, however, with a view to encourage the production of sound beer, the duty has been reduced to the original rate of 1 anna per gallon, on condition of its alcoholic strength not exceeding 6 per cent.

Arrack revenue in the mofussil.

The arrack revenue is managed in the mofussil, under Act III of 1864, in two different ways, by the farming system and by the excise system. In each case the system is worked as a monopoly, the exclusive privilege of manufacture and sale within defined tracts being assigned to the contractors; the monopoly is subject to the condition that liquor manufactured by the European process may be fully excised and brought into the market for sale on payment of the import rate of duty. The contracts under the farming system are disposed of at open auction sale. The contractors almost invariably sublet their contracts at a profit; sometimes, however, they adopt the system of apportioning the outside villages among a number of subrenters and of retaining the principal town of their tract in their own hands. Sometimes they are required to manage a particular taluk or town themselves, a limited number of stills only being allowed with a view to paving the way for the introduction of the excise system. About 1859-60 efforts were made by Government under the old law to place the farms in the hands of large capitalists by selling entire districts; after ten years' trial however the old system of taluk farms was reverted to, and this

still obtains in the non-excise districts. The excise system was first started experimentally in Ganjam in 1869, and in 1872 extended to Vizagapatam, South Arcot, Chingleput, and North Arcot. In Fasli 1285 the districts of Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Nilgiris, and the Bellary cantonment were also brought under the same system. From fasli 1288 the districts of Cuddapah, Bellary, Madura, Tinnevelly and part of Kurnool and the Wynad taluk of Malabar have been added, so that the farming system now obtains only in Godavari, Kistna, South Canara, the inland parts of Vizagapatam, the Head Assistant Collector's division of Kurnool and Malabar, except the Wynad taluk. Under the excise system, as under the farming system, the exclusive privilege of manufacture and sale is assigned to contractors selected on tender made after public notification. Distillation is permitted only at one or two selected places, at which sufficient guard and gauging establishments are maintained at the contractor's expense. The revenue under this system is taken in the shape of an excise duty on each gallon issued at rates defined with reference to strength, and to guard against loss of revenue the contractors guarantee that the excise payments shall reach a certain amount specified. The contract however as already stated does not include the privilege of manufacturing spirits by the European process, and vend of such spirits, the Government reserving to themselves the right of freely excising such liquor at the rate of duty in force on spirits imported by sea. In addition to the duty leviable in the several excise districts, a surcharge of duty is made upon liquor sold in shops within the limits of certain towns where the consumption of liquor is high and where the liquor-drinking classes can afford to pay a higher duty than the rural population. The system has been experimentally introduced into the towns of Vellore, Trichinopoly with Srirangam, Madura, Tinnevelly with Palamcottah, and Salem. Payments of excise are made monthly. Under either system the contractors make their own arrangements for obtaining material. The contractors are bound to keep accounts of receipts and disbursements, and of manufacture and issue of liquor, which are to be open to the inspection and examination of the officers of Government; to see that a sufficient number of hydrometers are supplied to the shops for testing the strength of the liquor sold so as to check dilution; to sell liquor only at the prescribed strengths, and at prices between certain maximum and minimum limits, to use proper measures and allow inspection of premises by officers of Government.

Toddy revenue in the mofussil.

The toddy revenue in the mofussil is also managed under Act III of 1864, but exclusively on the farming system, the rents being put up to public auction. The domestic manufacture of toddy except in the border mountains of South Canara and the agency tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam is forbidden under Section 28 of the Act. The toddy rent was formerly in all cases joined with the arrack farms. But since 1875 it has been separated in all districts and given to distinct renters, except in Chingleput, where the arrack-renter was allowed to hold the toddy farm also till 1878. The toddy-renters obtain toddy from date and palmyra trees on Government waste land free of payment, but they must make their own arrangements with the owners of putta or Inam lands for the use of trees standing thereon. In districts where arrack is manufactured from toddy, the allotment of trees between the arrack and toddy-renters is at the Collector's discretion, and a clause in the contracts of both parties authorizes the arrack-renter to make his own arrangements for obtaining supplies of toddy.

Abkári in Madras Town.

The abkári of the town of Madras is managed on a system different from that in the mofussil, the revenue from both arrack and toddy being managed directly by Government officers, and being worked under Act XIX of 1852. The area to which it applies is defined as extending eight miles beyond the limits of the town proper or the High Court's original jurisdiction. The tract outside the town of Madras known as the "outside limits" was originally intended to interpose between the highly priced and highly taxed liquor consumed in the town and the cheap and more highly taxed liquor sold in the surrounding district of Chingleput, a belt of country in which the prices and taxation should be lower than in the former and higher than in the latter, so as to diminish the incentive to smuggle liquor into the town. But the taxation of liquor in Chingleput having been in recent years brought more up to the level of the town duty, the continuance of this measure of precaution was found unnecessary and has been abandoned, the tract having been amalgamated with the rest of the Chingleput District. The arrack system in the town of Madras is as follows. Country or puttai arrack is distilled from jaggery and acacia bark under contract on behalf of Government, and the liquor is brought from the contractor's godowns to the Deputy Collector's Office, where it is issued to the shop-keepers. The shop-keepers enter into an engagement called a dowle, wherein they agree to sell or at any rate pay the duty on certain quantities of liquor supplied to them daily from the Government store. The revenue is obtained by issuing the liquor to the shop-keepers at a price higher than that at which it is obtained from the contractor, and the difference constitutes the duty. Colombo arrack, a superior liquor distilled from cocoanut-toddy, is also sold by Government. This is imported from Ceylon through a contractor, and sold at a profit to the shop-keepers. The duty on both Colombo and puttai arrack within the High Court limits are higher than the duty on imported spirits; the latter being thus protected. There are at present 46 Colombo and 93 puttai arrack shops. In the case of toddy

Government do not supply the liquor to the shop-keepers, but the shop-keepers obtain it themselves, under certain conditions imposed to ensure a revenue to Government. Thus each toddy shop-keeper who is licensed by the Government to do so enters into private engagements with the owners of gardens to draw toddy from the trees situated in those gardens. The Government officers are provided with a list of the gardens and trees which the shop-keeper thus proposes to utilize, and to make sure that no others are used they stamp the trees themselves with marks indicating the season for which toddy is to be drawn. When the shop-keeper has decided on the number of trees which he wishes to utilize, the Government fix a corresponding sum which he must pay daily as dowle or duty. As a rule the number of trees employed by a particular shop is constant, and the shops are arranged in four classes indicating the normal number of trees assigned to them. When extra trees are desired by the shop-keeper, these are allowed to be used at fixed rates, or on extra dowle as it is called. Toddy cannot be extracted from any tree until it has been stamped and registered by the abkári officers. Besides the permanent shops for the sale of date-toddy from 100 to 120 shops for the sale of palmyra-toddy are opened in the three months when the palmyra trees yield. The establishment maintained for the management of the Madras town abkári costs about Rupees 24,200 per annum. Besides the sources of revenue just mentioned a small revenue is derived in Madras from license fees, for retail vend of European spirits, wines and beer, the rates being Rupees 100 and 50 per annum according to classification by the Collector with reference to the extent of the transactions. No license is required for wholesale vend in the town of Madras. In the mofussil the fee for a wholesale license is Rupees 25 and for a retail license Rupees 15 per annum. The fee for a license to distil by the European process is Rupees 100. The abkári of the Jeypore country in Vizagapatam district, with the exception of Koraput, hill Pachipenta and hill Magdole, which are rented out, is under Government management. Prior to 1868, the whole of Jeypore was rented out, but in consequence of grave irregularities and illegal exactions on the part of the renter, it was determined to discontinue the renting system. Liquor is now manufactured and sold by persons specially licensed for the purpose in consideration of an annual payment. The liquor is manufactured from rice, ragi and the mohwa flower. Toddy is drawn from sago palm and date.

Progress of the revenue.

In the year 1800-1, the amount realized by abkári throughout the Presidency was little over two lakhs of rupees, but in 1807-8 it had risen to upwards of six lakhs, and during the following three years it rose to nearly nine lakhs. From that year up to 1832-33, when the revenue stood at upwards of 18 lakhs, there was a steady annual rise except in 1824-25, which was a year of scarcity, and when a check was received which lasted for the five following years. In 1832-33 the average price of unhusked rice of the second sort rose from 66 seers to 45 seers per rupee, and in the following year to 36 seers. During this period occurred a very serious famine in Guntoor and the other northern districts, and the effects were at once visible on the abkári collections, which fell from 18 lakhs to 16 lakhs, and then to little over 14 lakhs. Though prices fell subsequently to their former rates, the abkári revenue did not recover till the year 1842-43, when it stood again at a little under 18 lakhs. From this year up to 1855-56, when the revenue touched $22\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, there was a regular increase, year by year, except in the two years of scarcity, 1846-47 and 1854-55. The abkári revenue rose from the $22\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs noted above to upwards of 30 lakhs in 1860-61, to nearly 42 lakhs in 1865-66, and to nearly 61 lakhs in 1869-70. Thus in fourteen years this branch of the revenue increased nearly threefold. The greater part of the increase is owing to the enhanced taxation on spirituous and fermented liquors resulting from the keen competition among abkári farmers at the different auction sales, but it is also due to increased consumption. Since 1870-71 there has been a slight falling off in the abkári revenue.

		RS.
Fasli 1280	(1870-71)	57,05,529
„ 1281	(1871-72)	58,75,650
„ 1282	(1872-73)	60,27,813
„ 1283	(1873-74)	60,71,260
„ 1284	(1874-75)	59,08,586
„ 1285	(1875-76)	64,90,203
„ 1286	(1876-77)	51,98,980
„ 1287	(1877-78)	48,11,535

The annexed statement shows the current demand for Fasli 1287 (1877-78) in the several districts :—

Districts.	Revenue.		
	Toddy.	Arrack.	Total.
Farming System.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Godavari	82,995	1,95,251	2,78,246
Kistna	61,370	1,73,250	2,37,620
Cuddapah	13,508	2,16,331	2,29,839
Bellary District	3,54,800	3,01,950	6,56,750
Kurnool	90,830	1,36,700	2,27,530
Madura	71,362	1,71,471	2,42,833
Tinnevelly	44,050	1,37,000	1,81,050
South Canara	59,800	80,250	1,40,050
Malabar	99,000	1,55,400	2,51,400
Total ...	8,80,715	15,67,603	24,48,318
Excise—Old Excise Districts.			
Ganjam	9,966	71,913	81,879
Vizagapatam	37,693	1,30,102	1,67,795
Chingleput	1,12,772	62,228	1,75,000
North Arcot	1,20,580	2,12,000	[illegible]
South Arcot	1,30,000	1,24,000	[illegible]
Total ...	4,11,011	[illegible]	[illegible]

Districts.	Revenue.		
	Toddy.	Arrack.	Total.
Excise—New Excise Districts.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Nellore	17,775	61,000	78,775
Bellary Cantonment	...	1,21,501	1,21,501
Tanjore	3,23,000	86,512	4,09,512
Trichinopoly	37,006	1,10,000	1,47,006
Coimbatore	90,900	1,08,905	1,99,805
Nilgiris	...	84,157	84,157
Salem	1,27,730	1,35,286	2,63,016
Total ...	5,96,411	7,07,361	13,03,772
Special Amani.			
Madras Town	3,31,343	8,41,783	11,73,126
Grand Total ...	22,19,480	37,46,990	59,66,470

Assessed Taxes.

Nature of the funds.

This head is opened for collections under assessed taxes levied imperially. When the income-tax was in force the receipts consisted of collections levied on personal incomes, profits, &c. The income-tax was first introduced in 1860, discontinued in 1865, revived in 1869, and discontinued again in 1872. The rate varied from year to year, and in 1871-72 it was 1 per cent. and affected only incomes exceeding 750 Rupees per annum. The revenue from income-tax raised in this Presidency between 1860 and 1871 was as shown at foot. In 1872-73 the tax was levied on incomes exceeding Rupees 1,000 per annum at 2 pies in the rupee or $1\frac{1}{24}$ per cent. under Act VIII of 1872. The tax was collected by the land revenue establishments, but a small additional expenditure was incurred every year on account of the salaries of clerks employed for keeping accounts and assisting the Collectors in issuing processes. The corresponding tax now in force is the License-tax under Act III of 1878, with corresponding departmental arrangements. The following are the figures for the income-tax :—

		RS.
1860-61	4 per per cent. on incomes above 500 rupees and 2 per cent. below that.	5,42,914
1861-62	Do. do.	25,48,110
1862-63	3 per cent.	23,18,250
1863-64	Do.	16,46,522
1864-65	Do.	14,65,652
1865-66	... ...	16,70,548
1866-67	... ...	13,911
1867-68	... ...	215
1868-69	... ...	...
1869-70	$1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	11,58,531
1870-71	$3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.	22,33,147
1871-72	$1\frac{1}{24}$ per cent.	9,83,593

Customs.

Nature of the entries.

Transit, Import, and Export duties, and Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures in the Customs Department are shown as receipts under this head. It is sub-divided into two sections, Sea Customs and Land Customs; the first including Import and Export duties, and the second Transit and Frontier duties. The charges exactly correspond.

Sea Customs.

Customs procedure is regulated by Act VIII of 1878. Duties on goods imported from and exported to foreign countries are levied under the tariff and rates prescribed in Act XVI of 1875. No duties are collected on goods carried by sea from one British Indian port to another except salt, salted fish, opium, and spirits. The duties are collected by special establishments maintained at each port, and are controlled by the Collectors of land revenue, except at the town of Madras, where there is a special Collector of Sea Customs. This officer has also charge of the land revenue, &c., of the town, but his chief work consists in supervising sea customs, and his salary is debited to that head. The following is the procedure adopted for the levy of customs duties. As soon as a vessel arrives at a port, the master gives to the officer in charge of the Custom-house a manifest, *in which is* entered all the cargo he has got on board the vessel, distinguishing goods to be landed at the port; and also the port clearance or any other similar paper granted to the vessel at the port whence she came. A general permit to land the goods as per manifest is then granted. A register is kept of all permits granted. With each boat landing cargo a boat-note is sent by the Commander of the vessel and a file of boat-notes thus sent is also kept. This acts as a guarantee that no cargo other than what was entered in the manifest is landed, for the boat-notes are checked with the manifest. After the cargo is landed an application or bill of entry is put in, and on payment of duty leviable the cargo is passed. On application to export goods, a permit is granted accordingly, and boat-notes are given to carry cargo as per permit. Before the vessel sails or, if a guarantee has been given, then within five days after the vessel has sailed the master or agent gives an export manifest in duplicate in which the description, quantity, &c., of the cargo he has taken on board for exportation are entered. This document, the boat-notes, and the shipping bills are all checked with each other, and the manifest is signed and returned to the master or agent, the duplicate copy being retained for record.

Sea Customs collections of fifteen years.

The customs duty collected during the fifteen years ending 1875-76 is shown below:—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
	RS.	RS.
1861-62	13,63,746	7,07,510
1862-63	10,71,349	6,82,148
1863-64	13,00,505	7,37,286

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
	RS.	RS.
1864-65	11,18,870	6,67,535
1865-66	12,08,080	7,41,280
1866-67	13,67,250	5,61,180
1867-68	14,78,360	8,59,980
1868-69	16,02,190	10,14,790
1869-70	15,58,390	9,07,880
1870-71	17,92,484	10,36,885
1871-72	16,23,128	12,86,629
1872-73	16,34,532	10,90,101
1873-74	17,48,128	13,71,595
1874-75	16,80,788	12,25,272
1875-76	17,34,205	9,75,128

Land Customs.

Land-customs duty, otherwise called Sâyer, is levied on four small inland customs lines only, namely, on cordons drawn round the four French sea-board settlements of Yanam in the Godavari, Pondicherry in South Arcot, Karikal in Tanjore, and Mahé in Malabar. No other frontiers are taxed. The rates of duty charged are the same as those applicable to articles imported from or exported to foreign countries by sea. The duty is collected by establishments posted on the frontiers. At the Customs Stations situated on principal roads the Superintendents take toll. At various other out-stations the police stop persons carrying dutiable articles, and conduct them to the Customs Stations. The settlements just named have little or no Sea Customs of their own. In the absence of a British Land Custom line therefore goods would pass into India free. The receipts and charges during the five years ending 1875-76 were as shown below:—

Years.	Receipts.	Charges.
	RS.	RS.
1871-72	2,04,233	12,041
1872-73	1,96,117	14,267
1873-74	2,19,313	15,438
1874-75	2,64,000	15,007
1875-76	2,85,762	15,144

Salt.

Nature of the entries.

The sale proceeds of salt, and collections connected with the salt monopoly, including departmental fines and fines imposed and collected by the Criminal Courts as punishments for infractions of the Laws relating to the Salt Revenue and refunds on account of unexpended charges, &c., and the excise duty levied upon salt manufactured and sold under license by private persons in the South Canara District are shown as receipts under this head. Sea and land customs duty on salt is also brought to account under this head. To this head are debited charges connected with the manufacture and storing of salt and of its superintendence; the salary and allowances of fixed and temporary officers employed in the Department, with their establishments and contingencies; charges for police guards; the compensation paid for lands taken up for the manufacture of salt; and other ordinary and extraordinary expenditure arising out of the trade. The construction and repair of petty works exclusively for the benefit of the department or for the convenience of the traders and others resorting to the Salt Depôts on business are also here debited.

General view of salt administration.

The Government salt monopoly was created by Regulation I of 1805, which at first applied to the whole of the Madras Presidency with the exception of the districts of Malabar and Canara. Regulation II of 1807 extended the provisions of the law, with certain modifications, to those two districts. This regulation was in its turn repealed from November 1, 1877, by the introduction into the West Coast districts of Madras Act VI of 1871, the Salt Excise Act, under which the manufacture of salt on private account was there permitted on certain conditions and subject to the provision that an excise duty should be paid to Government on all salt passed into consumption. With the exception just noted for the West Coast districts the manufacture of salt is prohibited throughout the Presidency except on account of Government.

Government monopoly system.

Under the old system salt is only made under the orders and control of the Government officers; and on the delivery of the salt, which is received by weight, the Government pay the manufacturers for it at rates varying partly on account of the local rates of labor and partly on account of private rights in the soil from 8 pies (in the case of the semi-spontaneous salt of Pandraka in the Kistna District) to 3 annas and 6·8 pies per Indian maund of 82$\frac{2}{7}$ lb. The salt is resold to the public at or near the places where it is manufactured at a certain price fixed by law, which at present is two rupees eleven annas per maund throughout the Presidency. Of this selling price rupees 2-8-0 is the duty imposed by Act XVIII of 1877, which corresponds in amount to the Customs duty levied on salt imported, by sea or by land, from foreign countries, and to the excise duty paid, as before mentioned, on all salt manufactured in the South Canara district by private persons on its sale for consumption; and 3 annas is the charge made on account of the cost of manufacture and storage.

The new excise system.

The details of the new excise system, already in force as said on the West Coast, and proposed to be introduced hereafter on the East Coast also, are as follows. Licenses to manufacture can be claimed as a matter of right by the proprietor of any salt work which has been worked within five years of the introduction of the excise system, and can only be refused in case the average outturn of the work for the last three years has been under 5,000 maunds. Licenses may also be granted for the opening of new Salt-works in localities approved by

the Commissioner of Salt Revenue. No applications have as yet been received to this effect. Licensed manufacturers are bound to conduct their operations within a line of guards maintained by the Government and under regulations as to inspection by the Government Officers, ingress to and egress from the works, &c., prescribed by the Board of Revenue for the security of the Revenue. Salt manufactured under license is stored and guarded in the same way as salt manufactured under the monopoly system, save that each manufacturer's salt is kept apart instead of all being brought into a common store. The Government Officers in no way interfere with the sale of excise salt. The owner is free to sell it when, to whom and for what price he chooses, subject only to the payment of the stipulated rent for storage room, to the weighment of the salt at the time of sale in the presence of the Government Officers, and to the payment by the purchasers of duty at the rate of 2$\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per maund before the salt is removed beyond the line of guards. So far as it has gone, the system has worked satisfactorily, though with the somewhat unexpected result that the cost price to the public of excised salt is about double that of monopoly salt. This, however, is due to the fact that in the South Canara District, where alone manufacture has hitherto been conducted under the excise system, the local manufacturers are quite unable to meet the demand and are consequently able to obtain for their produce prices corresponding more nearly to the cost of the imported salt upon which the people mainly depend for their supplies, than to the actual cost of its manufacture. It does not follow that the same result would accrue if the excise system were extended over a wider area. In South Canara the smallness of the local manufacture renders effective competition impossible. If the salt-works throughout the Presidency or any considerable number of them in one locality were worked under the excise system competition would doubtless keep down the price of salt as it does that of other commodities, the manufacture of which is free to all who choose to engage in it. Whether the ultimate result would be further general benefit remains a debatable question. In favor of monopoly for the Presidency at large it is to be observed that under it an enormous revenue is easily collected and a fair rate of consumption attained, whilst the people are supplied with a fairly good article, believed to be quite wholesome, at a reasonable price. The advantages claimed for excise consist in a possible improvement of quality and an infinitesimal cheapening of salt to the consumer. The cheapening may be described as infinitesimal, for if the full benefit of the estimated reduction in the cost of production, viz., 6 pies per maund, is reaped by the consumer, it only amounts to ·037 of a farthing per pound, taking the average retail price at Rupees 3-5-0 per maund and the rupee at two shillings. The change involves the destruction of a system which has existed for over seventy years, and which is deeply rooted in the prejudices of the people.

Swamp salt and earth salt.

Swamp or spontaneous salt, where met with, is destroyed by the Government officials. An exception is Pandraka in the Kistna, and Vedarniem in the Tanjore District, where it is largely collected and sold on behalf of Government at the same rate as salt manufactured on account of the monopoly. In the districts of Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool, notwithstanding the salt regulations, the private manufacture of earth salt by lixiviating saline soils was till lately permitted. The practice had grown up gradually and was recognized by Government in consideration of the great distance of those districts from the coast and of the hardships that would be entailed on the inhabitants by making them depend entirely on marine salt. A small tax in the nature of moturpha was levied in Kurnool and Bellary, but in Cuddapah the manufacture was quite free. These concessions were found seriously to injure the Government monopoly, and the extension of the railway to those districts having placed marine salt within the reach of the people, it was determined in 1870 gradually to suppress the manufacture. Arrangements were accordingly made by which earth salt was to be taxed in Cuddapah as well as in Bellary and Kurnool and by which the tax was to be gradually raised until 1879, when it was considered that it would amount to the full duty paid upon marine salt and that the cost of earth salt would thus be so greatly enhanced that its manufacture would no longer be profitable and would gradually die out. On trial, however, these arrangements were found to be difficult to work and to be inadequate for the protection of the revenue. In the latter part of 1878, the complete suppression of the manufacture of earth salt throughout the whole Presidency was determined on; and this resolution was brought into effect from the beginning of 1879. Measures are under consideration for the destruction of the earth salt works and for compensating their owners for the loss they have sustained by the suppression of the industry.

Exports and imports of salt.

The only coast district where no salt is manufactured for sale under any system is Malabar. The supply required for this district and for South Canara, where the supply of locally manufactured salt is insufficient, is brought from Bombay, Goa, Damaun and Arabia by private merchants, and sold by them on their own account in the same way as any other article of food supply which is liable to import duty and which can be bonded pending sale. A considerable export trade in salt from this Presidency for sale at Calcutta, Chittagong, Penang, and other places at one time existed and was fostered by the supply of surplus salt by the Government for export at most unremunerative rates. The recent adoption, however, of the monopoly selling price of Rupees 2-11-0 per maund for salt intended for export has practically extinguished this trade; a matter not greatly to be regretted as there is a continually increasing difficulty in the manufacture of sufficient salt on the East Coast to meet the requirements of the Presidency itself. Salt is supplied to the French authorities at prime cost for sale at prices similar to British prices to the inhabitants of the French Settlements, French manufacture having been put a stop to under certain Conventions and in consideration of certain compensation, as already explained in an earlier portion of this Volume. The whole of Mysore and a part of the Nizam's territories and of the southern and eastern portions of the Central Provinces are also supplied with salt taken by private trade from this Presidency.

Organization of the department.

The monopoly used to be administered by the Collectors of districts under the orders of the Board of Revenue. They were aided by a separate establishment for the superintendence of manufacture and sale, consisting of a Deputy Collector for each maritime district assisted by subordinate officials. For various reasons this arrangement was not found to work satisfactorily. The other important duties of Collectors prevented their devoting sufficient attention to the manufacture of salt and to the collection of the Salt Revenue; and the division of responsibility according to local areas resulted in a want of system, unity, and economy in the working of the Salt Department. From the middle of 1878 the Collectors were relieved of their duties in this respect, and the administration of the department throughout the Presidency entrusted to an officer styled the Commissioner of Salt Revenue. The establishments formerly employed under the Collectors were at the same time placed under the orders of this officer, and have since been strengthened by the appointment of a subordinate called the Deputy Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Northern Division, who exercises throughout the five Northern Districts of the Presidency the full powers formerly entrusted to Collectors with regard to the manufacture and sale of salt, subject to the control of the Commissioner. A similar appointment is about to be made with the object of relieving the Commissioner of the details of the administration in the Southern Districts also. The Commissioner of Salt Revenue is subordinate to the Board of Revenue in the same manner as Collectors. There are 60 Salt Factories and Depôts in the Presidency. A few of these consist of two or three "Stations" or Branches under the control of a single officer designated Salt Superintendent. The Salt Superintendents are officials paid as a rule from Rupees 50 to Rupees 100 a month; though in a few cases the salaries run down to Rupees 40 and up to Rupees 200. The following is the list of Factories, Stations, and Depôts at the present moment:—

District.	Factories.	Stations.	Depots.
Ganjam	Ganjam.		
	Surla.		
	Nowpada.		
	Calingapatam.		
Vizagapatam ...	Kuppili.		
	Konada.		
	Bimlipatam.		
	Karasa		
	Balacheruvu.		
	Pentakottah.		
Godavari	Penuguduru.		
	Mogaltur.		
Kistna	Pandraka.		
	Mangivapudi.		
	Nizampatam.		
	Chinna Ganjam.		
Nellore	Kanuparti.		
	Padarti	Devarampad.	
	Pakala	Bingivapalli.	
	Tummalapenta.		
	Iskapalli.		
	Gogulapalli.		
	Kistnapatam.		
	Dugarazpatam.		
	Tada.		
	Sunnapagunta.		
Chingleput ...	Kattur	Kadapakam. Serupulicat.	Madras.
	Voyalur	Kattupalli.	
	Pulidiwak	Kattupalli.	
	Attiput	Ennore.	
	Vallur	Vichur. Kuttivakam.	
	Vadasamanjeri.		
	Covelong	Kelambakam.	
	Cheyur.		
South Arcot ...	Merkanam	Chunampet. Kandadu.	
	Gundalam	Pachayenkuppam ... Kudikadu. Manavari. Kamblimodu.	Cuddalore.
Tanjore	Manambadi.		
	Neidavasal.		
	Tranquebar.		
	Negapatam.		
	Vedarniam.		
	Adrampatam	Magalankottai.	
	Thambikkottai	Thamarankottai.	
	Kattumavadi.		
	Arasanagiri.		
Madura	Vattanam	Thithandathanam.	
	Vyravanadapatam.		
	Attenkarai.		
	Morekolam.		
	Muthureganathapatam.		
Tinnevelly	Vaipar.		
	Arasadi		
	Levingepuram	Tuticorin. Sevandakolam.	
	Kayalpatam.		
	Kuttanguli.		
South Canara ...	Harnad.		
	Angoli.		
	Vaderhobli.		

Public works.

The execution of petty construction and repair works for the salt department is generally entrusted to the Revenue Department, and forms an important part of its duties.

Details of manufacture of Government salt.

In the Madras Presidency Government salt is manufactured exclusively by solar evaporation. The places of manufacture by this process on behalf of Government are certain localities along the Coromandel Coast, determined on generally as being the site of the manufacture before the creation of the monopoly, and also with regard to the nature of the soil, which should be a stiff clay, and with

reference to the convenience of the buying community. It is usually considered more desirable to extend the manufacture at one place, than to open a new ground. The more numerous the localities, the greater is the risk of smuggling, and the greater the expense of the establishment. A considerable part of the line of coast from Ganjam to Cape Comorin is available for salt manufacture. The area of the existing salt pans, roads, storage grounds, channels and reservoirs included, is about 27,000 acres. Land suitable for their extension or for the formation of new works is in many places available to much more than an equal extent. The salt is manufactured from the saline water of the back-waters, or salt inlets that abound along the coast. Channels are cut from the inlet, and the water is baled up by the native picottah or other primitive contrivance into shallow reservoirs made by banking up the ground. When the brine has, after some days, been to a certain degree evaporated and condensed, it is let off into still shallower banked-up enclosures or pans, the clay floors of which have been hardened by treading and ramming. Here it is allowed to undergo a process of evaporation. As evaporation progresses the brine gradually condenses and reaches the points of saturation, first, of Sulphate of Calcium (Plaster of Paris), then of Chloride of Sodium or common salt, and lastly of Sulphate of Magnesium (Epsom Salts) and other deleterious substances which, with those above mentioned, are contained in all sea-water. During the second of the stages of saturation salt is deposited on the clay floors of the pans in pure white cubic crystals, the size, solidity and hardness of which increase with the depth of the brine in which they are formed and deposited. The art of the manufacturer is then to scrape up these crystals from off the black clay floor without soiling them, and before the condensation of the brine has proceeded far enough for the deposit of the deleterious and more soluble salts of magnesium, &c. which it contains. This is done with considerable skill and with no aid from scientific appliances for ascertaining the degree of saturation to which the brine has attained. The salt scraped is then heaped on the raised platform for a month or six weeks to dry; brine being again let into the pans and another coating of salt being scraped off. This proceeds for 4 or 5 times as the weather permits. The pans are then drained completely dry of the residuum of brine or "mother liquor" which is by this time highly charged with magnesic salts. They are then re-trod and re-rammed and the process above described is repeated. This continues until the monsoon sets in and floods the pans or until the quantity of salt required has been made. In many places, pits or shallow wells are excavated in the earth near the sea, and the water is drawn off from these instead of from creeks and inlets. On an average the outturn of salt may be said to be about 45 tons per acre of evaporating surface per season, but every thing depends on the weather, and a fall of rain a few days earlier or later may make a difference of two or three hundred per cent. in the produce. Soils also differ, some retaining the brine much better than others. The mode of manufacture also is subject to variations. The manufacturers are opposed to suggestions of improvement or it is possible better salt and more of it could be made.

Season.

The time for commencing the preparation of the pans is the beginning of January. Previous to this the Commissioner of Salt Revenue arranges how much salt is required to be made that season, and the pans are apportioned out accordingly, each man engaging to supply a certain quantity. The first scraping of salt takes place some five or six weeks after the commencement of operations in preparing the pans, and successive scrapings take place at intervals till about July, when the rains generally put a stop to the manufacture. The season is occasionally such as to allow the manufacture to be carried on till September.

Storing and depôts.

The scraped salt is heaped up by the side of the salt pans, and when dry is removed to depôts close by. There it is weighed and placed on raised platforms, in heaps of from 45 to 135 tons (10 to 30 garces, the garce equalling 120 Indian Maunds). The heaps are as a general rule covered with a thick coating of earth and clay. In South Arcot, Chingleput and the Northern Circars the heaps are thatched with grass, straw or palmyra leaves. In Canara and Malabar the heavy rains of the south-west monsoon render necessary the storage both of the locally manufactured and of the imported salt in weather-proof buildings. These last are mostly thatched, though some of the bonded warehouses at the principal ports are of more substantial materials. On the East Coast the rule is that the salt is stored close to the pans in which it is made; here all the salt manufactured is stored, and here the purchasers must come to buy. But in the Chingleput District the pans have no roads near them passable for carts, and the sales are so extensive that a large gathering of traders, close to the place of manufacture, would encourage smuggling. The salt from these pans is therefore brought from distances varying from ten to twenty-three miles by Cochrane's and the Junction and Southern Canals to the central depôt near the western wall of Black Town. This arrangement is also more convenient for purchasers, as the depôt is close to the railway, a siding from which runs into it. The merchants are in this case enabled to load their purchases direct on to the railway wagons and are saved all charges for cartage.

Manufacturers.

The persons who manufacture the salt are socially in the same position as the ordinary village ryot; but in general they are, or ought to be, in better circumstances, inasmuch as a salt pan is a more valuable property than an ordinary grain land occupancy of the same extent. Labor however in the salt pans is not popular as the work is exceedingly hard, and has to be performed in the very hottest season of the year; there are also many difficulties in connection with the supply of food and water. Pure drinking-water is almost unattainable in many places along the barren tract of coast where the salt factories are situated. In some cases the manufacturers are the descendants, or heirs, or purchasers of the rights, of the manufacturers who were found so occupied in the making of salt when Government assumed the monopoly. Previous to the monopoly, the salt-producing grounds in the Northern Circars were farmed out or rented like other lands; but in some parts of the Carnatic the salt produce or its value in money was divided between the Circar and the cultivator. On first assuming the monopoly the Government recognized in such cases a Meerás, or private property in the soil, and allowed the salt ryots their share, or Kudivaram, at the accustomed rate, and pledged themselves to give compensation in case the pans then at work were discontinued by order of Government, unless the propriety of closing arose from misbehaviour on the part of the Meerassidars, or from their not manufacturing a requisite quantity. In opening new pans, a written agreement is now entered into with the manufacturers, by which they admit the right of Government to close the works when they please without compensation. Every proprietor of a pan is registered under Clause 3, Section IV, Regulation I of 1805; and when Government extend the manufacture at any one locality, the preference is usually given to the villagers to take up the pans, but if they cannot do so on account of want of capital or other causes, the Government dispose of the pans to whom they please. Persons having pans, but refusing to manufacture or only giving in a quantity far below the proper yield, are liable to have their pans taken away. Under ordinary circumstances, however, a salt pan is recognized as real property, alienable by sale or otherwise. The manufacturers are paid for their salt at the fixed rate per garce of 120 Indian Maunds (= 4·4 tons) as soon as it has been weighed into store in the Government Depôt. Each manufacturer has his salt brought in separately; and an individual account is kept of what he has supplied, though each man's supply is not stored separately. All wastage, previous to the weighment at the depôt, is at the loss of the manufacturer. He is not paid for all he makes, but for what is brought to the depôt and weighed into store.

Payments to manufacturers.

The rates of Kudivaram have developed considerably, the average having risen from Rupees 0-1-0·9 per maund in 1855 to Rs. 0-1-5·8 in 1879. The maximum present rate is 3 annas 6·8 pies a maund in a very few specially privileged pans in the Chingleput district. The ryots were relieved in 1862 of the cost of all except the most petty works belonging to the salt operations, which was tantamount to a substantial enhancement of the Kudivaram. An attempt was made by the Commission which sat in 1876 to investigate the administration of the Madras Salt Department to ascertain the extent by which the Kudivaram exceeds the cost of production, and the conclusion arrived at was that the cost and manufacturer's profit, the items representing which under monopoly may be estimated to average 1 anna 10 pies per maund for East Coast salt, might be reduced by competition to the extent of 6 pies per maund or more. But this observation has not been confirmed.

Cost to Government.

Taking the East Coast by itself, the Salt Commission just mentioned calculated the cost of the salt to Government, including the charge for general supervision, at 3 annas 5·6 pies, and the excise realized thereon at Rupees 1-12-6·4 per maund, the selling price at the time being Rupees 2 per maund. The items of which they considered the cost to be composed are noted below :—

	Per Maund. A.	P.
Land Assessment	0	0·1
Payment to manufacturers	1	5·7
Works for salt manufacture	0	1·5
Establishment	0	6·5
Contingencies	0	0·6
Police	0	5·8
Miscellaneous	0	3·5
Works for storage and revenue purposes	0	1·2
Sundry works	0	0·5
Interest on value of salt	0	1·2
Total ...	3	2·6
General supervision	0	3·0
Total ...	3	5·6

This calculation proceeded on the hypothesis that if the existing monopoly were supplanted by the excise system provided for by Madras Act VI of 1871 the licensees would be required to defray, in addition to the actual cost of making and storing the salt, all charges incurred by the Government in the prevention of smuggling from the factories and depôts, and in the collection of the duty levied on the salt on its passing into consumption; and that therefore in calculating the cost to the Government of the manufacture and sale of salt under the existing monopoly system, it was right to debit them as manufacturers with the same charges which would be incurred by the licensees under the hypothetical excise system above sketched.

But the excise system actually established in South Canara and proposed to be established elsewhere differs from the imaginary one on which the Commission of 1876 based their arguments in that the licensees are not charged with the cost of guarding the factories and depôts or of the establishments employed by the Government in the collection of the revenue. They have to bear only the cost of manufacture (including the construction and maintenance of the canals and other works), storage, wastage, sale, and the assessment of the lands occupied by their factories. The same limitations must be applied to the Government, in their capacity of salt manufacturers. If this is done, and the above stated charges for establishments and Police are eliminated, the cost of the Government salt will be found to be reduced to 2 annas and 5·3 pies per maund on the average of the factories of the East Coast.

Sale of salt at the depôts.

The sale of salt at the depôts is free to every body, and salt can be bought for cash at the fixed rate in as small a quantity as one maund. The persons who come to the depôts for salt to supply the neighbouring districts are usually people of the country. Those who purchase salt to convey to a far distance, or to Native States, are usually Lumbadies or Brinjarries, a wandering race of petty traders in grain and salt, who possess large herds of cattle, and convey the salt away on these or on donkeys. The channels from the Godavari afford a convenient mode of transport by boats in the delta of Rajahmundry. The Eastern and Southern portions of the Central Provinces are chiefly supplied from Ganjam; the remainder by rail from Bombay. The Nizam's territories are supplied chiefly from the depôts in the Kistna District and in the north of Nellore. In the town of Madras the salt-selling trade is conducted on quite a different basis from what it is in any other part of the Presidency. From all other depôts the interior is supplied by more or less petty consignments and chiefly by road or canal; by rail only in a few instances. From Madras salt is rarely removed into the interior save by rail, and this in large quantities at a time. The Madras trade in fact is entirely in the hands of a few wholesale dealers, who have their own depôts up-country whence they supply the local merchants and bazaar men. Their transactions are greatly facilitated by and indeed almost entirely conducted upon a system under which Government allows them six months' credit for their purchases upon deposit of adequate security. The same system is in force throughout the Presidency, but is rarely taken advantage of except at Madras, as the smallest sum for which a credit is granted is Rupees 5,000, and few dealers at other places are willing or able to undertake at one time transactions of this magnitude.

Government price.

The price at which the Government sell at their depôts to the dealers, is, as already mentioned, Rupees 2-10-0. The selling price fixed at the commencement of the British rule was 9 annas 4 pies a maund from which it has risen to its present level by the gradations, sometimes general and sometimes partial, as shown below:—

Year.	Price. RS. A. P.
1805	0 9 4
1809	0 14 0
1820	0 9 4
1828	0 14 0
1843 to 1845	1 8 0 1 0 0
1859 to 1861	1 0 0 1 2 0 1 6 0 1 8 0
1866	1 11 0
1870	2 0 0
1874	2 0 0 2 2 0 2 3 0 2 4 0 2 5 0

Retail price of dealers, &c.

It is of course difficult to give the actual retail price of monopoly salt as sold by the dealers in town and village bazaars; but probably Rupees 3-5-0 per maund, or something under one penny a lb., taking the rupee at two shillings, may be regarded as the price at which on the average the people of this Presidency consume sea salt. The trader's profit may, perhaps, be set down at on the average about 4 annas per maund. The low range of retail prices is attributed to the exceptional advantages as regards facilities of communication which this Presidency possesses; to the circumstances of the trade, there being but few intermediaries; to competition; and to the fact that, owing to there being no interruption to traffic at certain seasons by the periodical rains, the maintenance of large stocks necessitating the sinking of considerable sums is obviated. It should be noted that the dealer buys from the Government by weight, but sells retail by measure.

Consumption.

The average annual consumption of salt per head in the Madras Presidency may be estimated by taking the population according to the last census and calculating the amount consumed on the average annual sales of the five years from 1870-71 to 1874-75. Certain tracts, beyond the limits of the Presidency, partially supplied with salt from Madras depôts must be eliminated, and in the absence of any returns of traffic inland the calculations in this respect must be to a certain extent conjectural. If the exportation to adjoining countries is considered, a rate of 11·38 lb. is arrived at for the Madras Presidency with Mysore and Coorg; excluding a population of three millions in the Ceded Districts consuming no sea salt, the rate for the rest of the

Presidency with Mysore and Coorg is 12·28 lb. per head. If earth salt be taken into account, there are reasons to believe that this estimate of consumption is below the truth.

Statistics.

The following abstract shows the quantity of salt brought to store, sold and exported, with the Government price per Indian maund, for the last five years. Miscellaneous issues, such as for curing fish at special rates, and to the French settlements of Pondicherry, Yanam, Karical and Mahé, are not shown:—

—	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	I. MDS.	I. MDS.	I. MDS.	I. MDS.	I. MDS.
Manufactured or imported ...	5,903,097	10,436,668	7,752,666	4,943,601	7,236,381
Home consumption	3,493,154	3,239,144	3,078,625	2,896,758	2,705,683
Inland do.	3,025,620	3,236,139	3,101,322	3,042,637	2,570,130
Total ...	6,518,774	6,475,283	6,179,947	5,939,395	5,275,813
Exportation	702,482	772,091	294,840	183,120	138,900
Grand Total ...	7,221,256	7,247,374	6,474,787	6,122,515	5,414,713
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Government price of Salt per Indian Maund.	2 4 0 2 3 0 2 0 0	2 5 0 2 4 0 2 3 0 2 2 0 2 0 0	2 5 0 2 4 0 2 3 0 2 2 0 2 0 0	2 5 0 2 4 0 2 3 0 2 2 0 2 0 0 2 11 0	2 11 0

The imports of salt on private account on payment of duty, and duty-free (the latter from Bombay where the local excise duty equal in amount to the import duty is paid by the exporters) in each of the last five years have been as follows. The rise in the last two years is due to the cessation since 1877 of imports on Government account into South Canara and Malabar:—

—	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	I. MDS.	I. MDS.	I. MDS.	I. MDS.	I. MDS.
Quantity imported on which duty was collected.	22,032	65,460	120,997	112,179	199,137
Quantity imported duty-free ...	...	14,583	102,337	270,022	504,939
Total ...	22,032	80,043	123,334	382,201	704,076

The receipts at the commencement of each decade from 1806, when the monopoly was first introduced, have been as shown below. The receipts of the year 1878-79 were Rs. 1,46,33,735:—

—	Revenue.	Monopoly price per maund.
	RS.	RS. A. P.
Fasli 1216 (A.D. 1806-7)	19,94,439	0 9 4
" 1226 (" 1816-17)	25,21,199	0 14 0
" 1236 (" 1826-27)	23,30,585	0 9 4
" 1246 (" 1836-37)	36,42,403	0 14 0
" 1256 (" 1846-47)	46,74,928	1 0 0
" 1266 (" 1856-57)	52,67,498	1 0 0
" 1276 (" 1866-67)	1,15,75,229	1 11 0
" 1280 (" 1870-71)	1,26,05,009	2 0 0

STAMPS.

Nature of entries.

Sale-proceeds of stamps of the Stamp Department, stamp duties and penalties levied on unstamped or insufficiently stamped Deeds, together with any other sundry receipts which may be connected with the department, are credited to this head. Recoveries made for cost of suits *in formâ pauperis* are credited to Law and Justice. The charges include commission to licensed vendors, and all charges incidental to the department.

History of Stamps.

Stamps, by which is meant not only labels to be affixed to documents, but also blank sheets of paper with stamps impressed in the corner, were first introduced by the British Government. The native rulers did not use this form of revenue. The early stamp laws of this Presidency were contained in Regulations IV, V, VIII, and XVII of 1808; in Section 35 of Regulation VII of 1809; and in Regulation II of 1813; and under these duty was levied by means of stamped papers and stamped cadjan-leaves on the institution of suits, on exhibits, and on summonses issued to procure the attendance of witnesses. By Regulation XIII of 1816 the law was carried further, and it was enacted that all documents of certain descriptions, such as bonds, promissory notes, bills of exchange, &c., executed in the provinces should be stamped previous to execution. At the same time a fresh table of fees on the institution of suits and on appeals was substituted for the existing table; and various other steps in the progress of a suit were newly taxed, as the giving of an answer, rejoinder, razeenamah, petition, &c. Under this Regulation a General Stamp Office was established in Madras town with a Superintendent subordinate to the Board of Revenue. All stamped papers required under the Act were to be manufactured by him and counter-stamped at the Government General Treasury. In 1860, the Government of India Act No. XXXVI of 1860 appeared, in which the subject-matter of the stamp regulations for Bengal, Bombay and Madras Presidencies, together with several new provisions taken from the English Statutes, was reduced into one enactment applicable to the whole of India. This Act was the first which included the town of Madras, hitherto exempt; by Bengal Regulation XII of 1826 stamp duties were leviable within the town of Calcutta, but down to 1860 no similar law existed for the town of Madras or Bombay. Government of India Act X of 1862 was a mere reproduction with a few unimportant additions of Act XXXVI of 1860. In 1867 Act XXVI repealed Schedule B of the last Act, and the stamp duties on judicial proceedings were increased. The portion of the existing stamp law which related to the stamping of documents other than those for judicial proceedings was down to this date highly obscure, and in 1869 Act XVIII took charge

of this part of the subject and aimed at completely reconstructing that portion of the law. In 1870 Act VII revised the judicial part of the stamp law, diminishing the rates of 1867 in nearly all cases, and making various changes in detail. Under this Act the fees in the Original Side of the High Court, and in the Small Cause Court at the Presidency town were for the first time declared to be leviable by adhesive stamps in lieu of cash. This Act is still in force, Act XX of 1870 merely repairing some clerical errors which occurred in it. Act I of 1879 recently issued has modified Act XVIII of 1869 for general stamps. There was some talk on this occasion of consolidating the two branches of stamp law, but the public which uses each is so different that the idea was not carried out.

Acts in operation.

The Acts at present in operation are therefore I of 1879 called the Indian Stamp Act, for the stamping of documents other than those indicating steps in judicial proceedings; and VII of 1870, called the Court Fees Act, for stamping in the last-named cases. If a person desires to execute a document specified in Act I of 1879, he must in most cases purchase blank impressed stamp paper, and prepare the document thereon. In some cases he may send his document prepared but unexecuted to the Stamp Office to have stamped labels affixed there by the Superintendent of Stamps. In certain cases also specified in the Act, an adhesive stamp may be purchased and applied by the person himself to a document already prepared but not executed. Again the Act provides that in all cases other than that last named the Governor-General in Council may authorize the subsequent application in a speedy manner of an adhesive stamp by Government officials under what is called the "denoting" system to papers or unexecuted documents brought for that purpose by the public. Under Section 40 and of the Indian Stamp Act, or Act for general stamps, a person knowingly executing unstamped, and other persons knowingly dealing in certain specified ways with, a document which is liable to be stamped, can be prosecuted for evasion of the stamp laws. Such an unstamped document moreover is ineligible as evidence in Civil Courts, cannot be registered by the Registration Department, and cannot be authenticated by a public officer. Under Section 34 of the Indian Stamp Act, Civil Courts can receive unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents, on payment of the deficiency with a penalty, and will then endorse on the document that duty has been paid, and constitute it thenceforward valid. Every person having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, and every person in charge of a public office except an officer of Police can impound documents for evasion of stamp duty, and bring the matter to the notice of the Collector. Collectors are the referees as to stamp duties, and may in certain cases remit penalties. The Board of Revenue may remit penalties in all cases. Stamping after execution is permitted in certain cases to render the document valid, but the process will not absolve the person who executed the document. All stamps under the Court Fees Act are under Notification of the Government of India to be of the adhesive class; this is greatly to the convenience of the public. The law under this Act, as far as it touches the public, relates only to the amount payable on the documents which represent the different stages of the Court's proceedings. The Courts see that they are paid. The working of the stamp laws is being carefully watched, for there is no doubt that they are still too complicated.

Manufacture, supply, and sale.

Stamped papers used to be locally manufactured; water-marked paper was received from England on which the value stamps was impressed at the General Treasury, or on the abolition of the latter in 1861, at the Mint, or lastly on the closing of the Mint at the Paper Stamping Department attached to the Accountant-General's office; the counter-stamp of the Stamp Office was then affixed. The papers so prepared were issued to Collectors, but before they were offered for sale by vendors, the Collector's seal had to be affixed. The manufacture of stamped papers locally has been discontinued under the orders of the Government of India. Those now issued to districts for sale are chiefly stamps of English manufacture. The blue and black stamps of local manufacture, of which there is a large number of high value still remaining in store, continued to be used simultaneously until the stock is exhausted. The adhesive stamps used under the Indian Stamp Act are the ordinary one-anna receipt stamp, the foreign bill stamp, and the share transfer stamp. These and the adhesive stamps under the Court Fees Act are all of English make. The "denoting" process is carried out by the Superintendent by means of stamped labels of English make. The greater portion of the higher values of Court Fees and special adhesive stamps are under the joint lock and key of the Board of Revenue and the Superintendent of Stamps, but the rest of the stamps of all descriptions, besides Postage and Telegraph stamps, are in the custody of the Superintendent who controls the supply of labels and stamped papers to the provinces. The sales in the Town of Madras are effected by vendors under the control of the Collector of Madras, some of whom are remunerated by fixed salaries and others under the discount system. In the interior of the Presidency the Collectors are in charge of the stock of stamps, which they replenish by indents on the Superintendent of Stamps. Stamps of the value of 50 rupees and under are sold by a class of vendors who are remunerated by a percentage on their sales; stamps of greater value are sold by officers of Government only. Frauds are somewhat liable to occur in the use of adhesive stamps, which are easily removed from the documents to which they are applied. The mode of fraud is usually to remove the stamp, and, if it is necessary to cover appearances, to substitute one of inferior value which will resemble it. Section 30 of the Court Fees Act requires that the stamp shall be effaced by punching before the Court can take cognizance of the document. In order to prevent fraud on the part of the ministerial servants who might connive at old punched stamps being introduced, arrangements are made for a second punching in diamond form before the documents are put into the record room; stamps so punched can hardly be re-introduced. Collectors, under Sections 53 and 54 of the Indian Stamp Act, have the power of refunding the value of spoiled and unused stamps or of issuing fresh stamps in lieu of them. Similar refunds under the Court Fees Act are governed by the Notification of the Government of Madras, dated 24th April 1872.

Postage Stamps and Telegraph Stamps.

Postage Stamps and Telegraph Stamps do not belong to the Stamp Department, but the Superintendent of Stamps is placed in charge of them for custody and distribution. Postage stamps are received direct from England by indents on the Secretary of State for India, and Telegraph Stamps from the Stamp Office in Calcutta. Local Depôts are supplied by the Superintendent of Stamps on the indents of the officers in charge. Every Treasury in the Presidency, including those attached to Mysore, Coorg, Hyderabad, and Travancore, is a local depôt for the sale of Postage and Telegraph Stamps of the value of not less than Rupees 5 of labels at one time. A discount of half an anna per rupee is allowed to licensed Stamp-vendors, Postmasters, Deputy Postmasters and others, not being persons employed in a Government treasury, who are required to retail Postage Stamps. To purchasers other than the above no discount is allowed. Discount is not allowed on sales of Telegraph Stamps. Half-anna and one-anna embossed postage envelopes are sold in packets containing sixteen envelopes, for the value of the stamps borne on them, portions of a packet not being saleable, under the same conditions as stamps with the privilege of discount. "Service Stamps" are sold to Government officials without restriction as to minimum amount. No discount is allowed on these sales. The bulk of the Postage and Telegraph Stamps at local depôts are under the joint lock and key of the Collector or his Treasury Deputy Collector and the Treasurer.

Mint.

Nature of entries.

The duty on coinage of Silver and the gain on Copper coinage, including other miscellaneous sources of revenue in this department, such as the sale-proceeds of Silver dross, old annealing tubes, acids, &c., in the corresponding have hitherto been entered under this head. The Madras Assay Department was however closed on 31st March

1876 under orders from the Government of India. The receipts consist now only of the sale of old stores and materials. The charges are cost of remitting copper, and loss on uncurrent coin withdrawn from circulation.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

Nature of entries.

The receipts under this head include all Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures of the Judicial and Magisterial Departments, including those imposed by Judicial officers and officers of other departments acting magisterially under the Abkári and Stamp Acts, sale-proceeds of unclaimed and intestate property, and Court fees when realized in cash. The charges comprise the following:—High Court, including Sheriff of Madras; Law Officers; Administrator-General; Coroner's Court; Justices of the Peace; Civil and Sessions Courts; Courts of Small Causes; Criminal Courts (including the one-fifth charges referred to under Land Revenue); Special Assistants and Governor's Agents; and Cantonment Magistrates.

INTEREST.

Nature of entries.

Under this head are shown interest received on advances on arrears of revenue and on loans to public bodies, Native States, or private individuals. There is also a charge head bearing a corresponding name, with charge for interest on Service Funds, Savings' Bank Deposits, and certain local loans on which the Government has agreed to pay interest.

SUPERANNUATION, &c.

Nature of entries.

Under Receipts in aid of Superannuation are included subscriptions to the defunct Military and Medical Service funds, and contributions for pensions and gratuities made by officers lent for foreign service or employed by the Court of Wards, together with the capitalized value of pensions granted to Local Fund employés; these are the principal items. The charges under the head Superannuation consist simply of pensions and gratuities to Government servants in the several Departments.

EXCHANGE.

Nature of entries.

The heads Gain by Exchange and Loss by Exchange are adjusting heads rendered necessary by the fact that the accounts of the Home Government are kept in the English, and those of the Indian Government in the Indian currency. The value of provincial stores, &c., is debited to the proper heads at the fixed rate of exchange, but the per contra credit afforded to the London account is at the rate of 2 shillings

per rupee, and the difference between this smaller sum and the debit to Provincial is credited to Gain by Exchange. On the other hand the amount of Secretary of State's bills drawn on India is debited to account with London at the rate of 2 shillings per rupee, the difference between the smaller sum thus obtained and the larger sum actually paid being charged to Loss by Exchange.

REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.

Nature of entries.

Refunds represent repayment of revenue or receipts erroneously collected. The most important at present are Land Revenue and Stamp refunds, and refunds of Magisterial fines ordered by Appellate Courts. Drawbacks represent the portion of Customs Revenue due by law to the exporter or importer for re-exportation or re-importation.

ADMINISTRATION.

Nature of entries.

This charge head embraces salaries and allowances of the Governor and Members of Council; the household establishment of the Governor; the tour expenses of the Governor; the establishment of the Board of Revenue; the Secretariat establishments of the Government excepting Public Works Department but including Translators' Offices; the establishment of the offices of Account and Audit, including Money Order Office; the charges connected with the Currency Department; and the payments made to the Bank of Madras for conducting Government Treasury and Savings' Bank business, and for the management of the public debt.

MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

Nature of entries.

This is a charge head, and comprises the charges of the smaller departments engaged in administration not specified in separate heads. For instance, Meteorology, Public Observatories, Examinations, Emigration, Chinchona and Tea plantations and nurseries, Census, Public Exhibitions and Fairs, Gazetteer, Donations to scientific societies, &c. All expenditure connected with the improvement and development of the resources of the country comes under this head.

MEDICAL.

Nature of entries.

The charge head Medical in the imperial section of the Public Accounts shows the salaries of Civil Surgeons of Districts.

ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS.

Nature of entries.

This is the charge head for allowances and assignments under political treaties and public engagements. The sub-heads are Territorial and Political pensions, Inamdars, Pensions in lieu of resumed lands, Compensations, Charitable Allowances, and Miscellaneous.

Public Debt and Remittances.

Nature of the arrangements.

Public debt is the generic term for accounts kept (1) of debt incurred by the Government temporarily or permanently, and of debt discharged by the Government; (2) of loans and advances made by the Government and of debts owing to Government; (3) of receipts and payments which are recovered under the provisions of the law and otherwise in the public accounts, but which are not payments due by Government or revenue; (4) of certain funds not incorporated in the public accounts, namely, Municipal, Port, Educational Building, Endowment, and Cantonment Funds; and (5) of remittance transactions between the various Governments and departments in India.

(1 b.) IMPERIAL SERVICES—PUBLIC WORKS.

Nature of finance and account system.[1]

It has already been explained in Section IV that the Public Works Department executes works for Provincial and Local Funds as well as for Imperial Funds. A large proportion of the works are however for the latter, and it was for executing these Imperial works that the department was primarily designed. Moreover, the Public Works Account Department is to a certain extent an Imperial Establishment, the superior officers of the department and all newly appointed members of the Accountant Establishment being available for service in any part of British India. An account will, therefore, here be given of Imperial Public Works Finance and Account, and it will be understood that, except in minor details, the procedure with respect to public works accounts under Provincial and Local Funds is the same.

Budgets.

Two separate budget estimates of Imperial Public Works receipts and charges are prepared annually; one for Irrigation Works, including the embankment and conservancy of rivers, the other for Military, Postal, and Telegraph Works. The irrigation budget is framed by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation in communication with the Superintending Engineers. The budget estimate for Imperial Works other than irrigation is prepared by the Chief Engineer, Buildings and Roads Branch, in communication with the Superintending Engineers and the heads of the Military, Postal, and Telegraph Departments. Both budgets, after approval by the local Government, are submitted about the beginning of January to the Government of India, by whom they are finally passed. In these budgets a specific assignment of funds is made

for each of the larger works to be undertaken or continued during the year, and special establishments are estimated for in detail; but the charges for general establishments for administrative and executive purposes are provided for by a percentage on the estimate for works, and repairs are provided for by lump sums placed at the disposal of the local officers of the department. Modifications of the budget are made from time to time during the currency of the year to which it relates. Increases and reductions of the total grants and important transfers can be made only by the Government of India; while transfers of minor importance are made by the local Government.

Disbursements.

Each budget, when sanctioned by the Government of India, is virtually a letter of credit in favor of the Public Works Department current during the year to which the budget relates. At the end of the year the credit lapses. On receipt of a budget, the local Accountant-General holds the aggregate amount of the grants at the disposal of the Public Works Department; and to the extent of the aggregate amount of all such grants (including those made in Provincial and Local Fund budgets) he issues letters of credit on the Government Treasuries in favor of the disbursing officers of the Public Works Department, on applications made from time to time through the Examiner of Accounts. The Accountant-General regulates only the total issue of letters of credit limiting the total issue to the aggregate of all Public Works grants; the Examiner regulates the issue in detail, limiting the credit of each disbursing officer to the aggregate of assignments made on account of charges to be incurred by him. All miscellaneous receipts realized by a Public Works Officer are at once paid into a Government Treasury to a separate account against which he is not allowed to draw. The expenditure of each officer is thus limited to the amount of letters of credit granted in his favor; and the aggregate expenditure of the department is therefore limited to the aggregate of all grants made by competent authority. The system of detailed appropriation prevents expenditure on account of any fund in excess of the grant made from that fund. The disbursing officers of the department are the officers in charge of executive divisions and their subordinates. The executive division is the recognized unit; and the officers in charge of these divisions, of which the number is thirty-eight, are the responsible disbursers. It is in their favor that letters of credit are granted on treasuries; and it is they who account to the Examiner for all receipts realized and expenditure incurred within their several divisions. They make such advances as may be necessary to their subordinates, and their subordinates account to them. They also make payments to officers of other departments to enable them to carry out such public works as may be entrusted to them.

Accounts.

As just stated, the subordinate Executive Agents in each division account to the officer in charge of the division for all expenditure incurred by them. Their accounts are of the simplest description, being chiefly copies of their cash-books. The classification of receipts and outlay and the compilation of the accounts of the Executive Engineer and his Subordinates into one set of Divisional Accounts is carried out at the head-quarters of the division; a responsible Accountant being attached for this purpose to each division. Every month the Executive Officer submits to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts a classified abstract of his receipts and expenditure supported by schedules giving such details as are necessary for statistical purposes. Officers of other departments, technically called Civil Officers, who are entrusted with the execution of public works, account every month directly to the Examiner for advances received and outlay incurred by them. The Examiner compiles the accounts received both from Civil Officers and from Public Works Officers, into one general account for the whole Presidency, and submits it to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department. This monthly account of the receipts and disbursements of the department, submitted to the Government of India, is classified under the following heads:—

Receipts.	*Charges.*
IRRIGATION.	IRRIGATION.
Receipts on account of Capital Productive Works.	*Capital, Productive.*
Receipts on account of Ordinary Public Works.	Works.
Receipts on account of Ordinary Productive Public Works.	Establishment.
Receipts on account of Agricultural Works.	Tools and Plant.
IMPERIAL (*other than Irrigation*).	Suspense.
Military.	*Ordinary Capital.*
Other Services.	Works.
	Establishment.
	Tools and Plant.
	Profit and Loss.
	Suspense.
	State outlay on Guaranteed Irrigation Companies.
	Ordinary Productive.
	Extensions and Improvements.
	Maintenance and Repairs.
	Establishment.
	Tools and Plant.
	Profit and Loss.
	Agricultural.
	Works.
	Repairs.
	Establishment.
	Tools and Plant.
	Profit and Loss.
	Suspense.
	IMPERIAL (*other than Irrigation.*)
	Military. Other Services. } with the same sub-divisions as in the case of *Agricultural.*

To the Provincial Accountant-General the Examiner reports monthly the total receipts and expenditure on account of Imperial funds, distinguishing between Productive and Ordinary.

(1 *c*.) IMPERIAL SERVICES—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH.

Nature of entries.

There is no local control over these items of Imperial Finance, and they are merely entered here for symmetry.

(1 *d*.) IMPERIAL SERVICES—MILITARY.

Nature of Military finance.

The pay of the Army, whether European or Native, and the pay and cost of military establishments for feeding, clothing, and otherwise providing for troops, are drawn from the ordinary Government treasuries. The sums which are entered as departmental receipts under Military are separately accounted for, and are not drawn against for these purposes. The estimates for military establishments and pay of the troops are made up into a Budget by the Controller of Military Accounts. When this budget is passed by the Government of India the Controller issues cash assignments of letters of credit, in accordance with its provisions. For British Troops the assignments are sent to the Regimental Paymasters, who take up their money requirements from the nearest Civil Treasury; for Batteries of Artillery, Native Regiments, and military establishments they are sent to the Presidency Paymaster who pays on submission of monthly vouchers. The Accountants-General in the several Provinces where the Madras Army serves are furnished with lists of the annual cash requirement estimates and issue their orders to the several Treasury Officers within their jurisdiction, who hold in readiness the funds necessary to meet the various demands. Detailed accounts of the military expenditure just described are rendered monthly by the Controller to the Accountant-General, Military Department, Calcutta.

(2 a.) PROVINCIAL SERVICES PROPER.

Nature of the services.

The general nature of Provincial Services has already been indicated in the first paragraph of this Section. They represent that division of the public revenues and charges which, for technical and purely financial purposes at any rate, are regarded as having an interest limited to the Presidency only. They are administered by the local Government subject only to the criticism and remarks of the Supreme Government.

History of the decentralization measure.

This head of account was first introduced in the year 1871. Under a resolution of the Government of India of the previous year it was decided to make over to each local Government a lump sum from the general revenues, to be administered by them and applied towards the expenses of certain defined departments; the receipts from these departments which had hitherto been credited to Imperial were to be credited in future to the new head of account; and the whole fund so constituted was to be styled the Provincial Fund. In thus decentralizing to a certain extent the fiscal authority, no new powers were given to local Governments as regards provincial taxation, for the power of taxing locally for purposes confined to the Presidency or Province had already been possessed and acted upon to a more or less considerable degree by the different administrations. Nor was there any appreciable elasticity in the resources thus placed under the control of the local Government, the assignment from Imperial resources being fixed, and the departmental receipts being, as compared with that assignment, insignificant. The operation of the measure was to fix the sum which would thenceforward be contributed by Imperial Funds towards the expenses of the departments specified, and to provide that any additional expenditure in that direction which might be rendered necessary by the growing wants of the country should be met by taxation imposed locally under the legislative powers of the local Governments. This arrangement though constituting an important administrative measure does not at present involve questions of any considerable financial magnitude, at any rate in comparison with similar arrangements in England, in consequence of the small margin which the taxable resources of this country leave to local taxation after the claims of Imperial taxation have been satisfied. The departments transferred under the arrangement just mentioned were (1) Jails, (2) Registration, (3) Police, (4) Education, (5) Medical Services excepting Medical Establishment, (6) Printing, (7) Roads and Miscellaneous Public Improvements, and (8) Civil Buildings. The sum assigned to this Presidency for the maintenance of these departments and to enable the Government to meet its share of the cost of the proportion of the Public Works Establishment employed on the two classes of Public Works thenceforward to be treated as Provincial, as also to purchase tools and plant, was £739,488 per annum. The total grants for the same services had previously been £876,726; but £81,810, being the sum estimated for the then current year as departmental receipts, was deducted, and the balance only, or £794,916, regarded as the assignment necessary from imperial resources. At the same time, as a measure of relief to Imperial resources, a sum of £350,000 was deducted ratably from the assignments made to all the provinces; in the case of Madras the proportion amounted to £55,428, and this further deduction brought down the sum assigned to the amount above mentioned or £739,488. This was the original arrangement. Additions however have since been made by the Government of India for various minor services transferred from time to time from the Imperial to the Provincial heading, and further changes are in contemplation. The assignment on the 31st March 1879 stood at £807,506.

Present financial results.

The actual Provincial expenditure on the transferred services in 1875-76 was £822,910; there was also Local Fund expenditure on the same services, amounting to £603,255, so that the total amount spent on these services in 1875-76 was £1,426,165. The Imperial expenditure in 1870-71 on the same objects was £1,222,164; so that a sum of £204,001, being the difference between these two amounts, has been in the present year saved to the Imperial Exchequer and charged to local sources. The amount of local taxation under the Road Fund was in 1870-71 £238,014. The total amount of present local taxation is £376,964, showing an increase of £138,950 in local taxation since the inauguration of the decentralization scheme; it is probable, however, that a great portion of this increase would have taken place in any case.

Heads of receipts and charges.

The balance sheet for 1875-76 is given as showing the heads of receipts and charges, and the general proportion existing between the different items.

Receipts.

	RS.		RS.
Imperial Allotment	83,55,701	Miscellaneous Receipts—	
Departmental Receipts—		Fees and Fines	62,417
Jails	2,56,524	Sundry Receipts	51,753
Registration	3,80,530	Contributions	18,650
Police	37,680	Public Works	79,669
Education	28,698		
Medical	*31,351	Total ...	*93,51,864
Printing	26,723		
Marine	25,141		

* Excluding the recoveries from Local Funds and Municipal Boards, Rupees 30,862.

Expenditure.

	RS.		RS.
Refunds	4,691	Minor Establishments	2,30,331
Jails	10,57,532	Office-rent, Rates and Taxes ...	85,032
Registration	2,66,563	Miscellaneous	2,31,948
Police	35,79,908	Contributions	12,22,962
Education	8,75,308	Public Works	11,03,689
Medical	*5,56,567		
Printing	2,46,397	Total ...	*94,60,298
Marine	...		

(2 b.) UNFETTERED LOCAL FUNDS.

Cattle Pound Fund.

The Cattle Pound Fund was originally inaugurated under the Imperial Act III of 1857, which was repealed by Act I of 1871. The income of the fund is made up of fines paid on stray cattle and sale-proceeds of unclaimed cattle. It is expended in the remuneration of pound-keepers and in the construction and repair of pounds, and the net surplus remaining is applied to the construction and repair of roads and bridges and to other purposes of public utility in the following manner. A half of the surplus is paid to Local and Municipal funds for these purposes, and the other half is appropriated to the Government Farms at Saidapet for Agricultural education, &c. In 1871-72 4,594 pounds were maintained, which increased to 5,616 in 1877-78. The pounds are very unequally distributed over the districts, as a condition of the establishment or retention of a pound is that it shall be self-supporting. As regards establishment, the head of the village is by law the ex-officio pound-keeper. In 1875-76 Government fixed the remuneration of pound-keepers, as to which great diversity of practice prevailed, at a uniform rate of 50 per cent. on collections for all districts except the Nilgiris. In 1874 Government allowed the employment of a pound gumastah on 10 rupees a month in such of the taluks of each district in which one may be considered necessary, and these are no being gradually entertained.

(3.) FETTERED LOCAL FUNDS.

Funds under Act IV of 1871.

A description of the nature of the local funds under Act IV of 1871 and of the Boards which administer them has been given already under Section III. A general supervision only is exercised by the

* Excluding the recoveries from Local Funds and Municipal Boards, Rupees 30,962.

Local Government, and the funds may be described as funds raised locally, administered locally, and administered for strictly local purposes. The following balance sheet for 1875-76 will show the ordinary heads of receipts and charges. It is not necessary to explain each item :—

Receipts.

	RS.	RS.
Allotments from Provincial Services	12,33,984	
Special Funds	3,57,919	
		15,91,903
Rates and Taxes—		
Cess on Lands	36,03,247	
Tax on Houses	1,235	
Tolls on Roads, &c. ...	1,65,163	
		37,39,645
Fees in Schools and Training Institutions	...	22,376
Contributions from other Local Fund Circles and Municipalities	...	29,530
Receipts of Schools and Endowed Foundations—		
Educational	10,631	
Hospitals and Dispensaries	22,703	
Choultries, Markets, &c.	2,64,798	
Miscellaneous	4,614	
		3,02,749
Miscellaneous—		
Miscellaneous Fees, Fines, Rents, Sales, and Contributions	85,160	
Public Works Receipts and Refunds	1,46,960	
		2,32,120
Advances, &c.		1,19,100
Loans		82,237
Total ...		61,49,660

Charges.

	RS.	RS.
Public Works—		
Communications ...	35,11,913	
Tolls and Ferries ...	2,795	
Educational	18,728	
Sanitary and Miscellaneous	2,67,434	
	38,00,870	
Establishment	8,11,621	
Tools and Plant	37,112	
Refunds of Receipts, &c..	24	
Contributions	42,413	
		47,22,040
Education—		
Inspection	50,241	
Local Fund Schools ...	1,89,990	
Grants-in-aid	1,80,714	
Contributions	1,644	
		4,22,589
Sanitation, Medical Services, and Public and Charitable Institutions—		
Hospitals and Dispensaries and Medical Practitioners	1,41,802	
Vaccine Establishments...	73,552	
Sanitary Establishments and Cleansing Tanks and Wells	2,81,298	
Markets, Choultries, &c.	2,09,632	
Contributions, &c. ...	80,969	
		7,98,653
Miscellaneous Establishment and Contingencies..		89,273
Advances		1,12,547
Loans		17,636
Total ...		61,62,788

Jungle Conservancy Fund.

The Jungle Conservancy Fund was organized in 1859 for the avowed object of conserving and extending village jungles, which were being rapidly destroyed by the villagers and others in the exercise of ancient prescriptive rights. In order to preserve and improve them, a local tax on firewood cut and charcoal made for sale is levied through the village officers and applied to the formation of plantations and avenues, raising nurseries, &c., it being understood that the prescriptive rights of the ryots to fuel, leaves for manure, and wood for implements intended for their own use and not for sale shall be left undisturbed. The operations of the fund in the several districts commenced in different years ranging from 1860-61 to 1866-67. In 1868-69 the fund was in existence in all but the Madras, Nilgiris, and Malabar Districts. In 1869-70 it was established in the Nilgiris by the transfer of the jungles which were under the conservancy of the Forest Department to the charge of the Commissioner. The jungles were, however, retransferred to the Forest Department from 1875-76. At first the income of the fund was small and the operations necessarily limited. In 1868-69 it was considered that the operations of the fund had become sufficiently extensive to require the preparation of a detailed programme of the work to be done in each year, which was accordingly ordered and carried out from 1869-70, by which system uniformity in the operations has been secured. From 1871-72 the cost of roadside avenues was thrown upon Local Funds and the Jungle Conservancy Fund relieved of the charge. The general rate of seigniorage now in force on fuel is 6 annas per 1,000 lbs. The rates for charcoal are $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per 1,000 lb. in the districts traversed by the Railway, and 1 rupee only in other districts, except in Ganjam, where a special rate of 10 annas has been sanctioned to be in force subject to future revision. In Ganjam and Malabar no seigniorage is levied on charcoal. Besides the tax on fuel and charcoal, the rents of jungles, sale of trees, and sale-proceeds of wood contribute towards the receipts.

Village Service Fund.

The assets of the Village Service Fund are derived chiefly from the cess collected with the Land Revenue under Madras Act IV of 1864 in the districts where the Act has been introduced, from the deductions made from the Land Revenue in some districts on account of village service and which the Government are pledged to continue for various reasons, and from the sums charged for the enfranchisement of Village Service Inams. In districts where the Act has not been introduced, the old meeras or fees paid by the people as remuneration to the village officers are collected and credited to the Fund. The object of the Fund is to improve the pay of the village servants, and to increase and alter their number so as to meet properly the requirements of the different villages. Act IV of 1864, which is introduced concurrently with the new settlement in each district, is as yet in operation only in Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Trichinopoly, Salem, and Tinnevelly. The rates of cess levied are shown in the margin, and as the cess was collected before the reorganization of the village establishments, there are large surpluses in the districts. A portion of the surplus has been invested in Government securities, but the rate of cess in Kurnool has

Godavari ...	... 8	pies.
Kistna ...	... 11	"
Kurnool ...	... 10	"
Trichinopoly	... 1	anna.
Salem ...	... 1	"
Tinnevelly	... 1	"

been reduced from 1 anna to 10 pies in the rupee, subject to report after trial of the whole reorganization of the village establishments recently carried out.

Irrigation Cess Fund.

The irrigation cess is paid voluntarily by ryots holding lands under certain river channels in lieu of customary labor formerly supplied by them. It exists in Trichinopoly, Salem, and Coimbatore. It has gradually died out in Madura owing to the want of any law to enforce the payment.

Cochrane's and Sadras Canal Fund.

The Cochrane's and Sadras and Buckingham Canal Fund derives its income from tolls and license fees on boats using Cochrane's Canal to the north of Madras and the Sadras Canal to the south. The canals were originally Imperial but were made local by the Government of India on an application to that effect from the Government of Madras in 1864. The income is expended on the maintenance of the canals and in payment of the establishment for collecting tolls. The Northern Canal has been extended to the Commamur Canal in the Kistna District and a Junction Canal has been formed connecting the Northern and Southern Canals.

Canal and Ferry Fund.

The Canal and Ferry Fund is raised under Madras Act I of 1870, and is made up of tolls and license fees on canals, lines of navigation, and ferries. The money is expended on the construction, improvement, repair, maintenance, and extension of the channels and ferries to which the provisions of the Act may be applied. As yet the Act is in operation only as regards certain ferries in the Godavari, Kistna, and Tanjore Districts, and the Salt Canal from Negapatam to Vedarniem, to which it was extended in 1874-75.

Public Bungalow Fund.

Almost all the travellers' bungalows in the Presidency have been transferred to Local and Municipal Boards, District Officers, and other departments of the service and the Public Bungalow Fund will therefore shortly become extinct under Special Funds.

Convict Labor Fund.

The receipts of the Convict Labor Fund consist of 95 per cent. of the nett profits of convict labor after deducting charges on account of manufactures. The expenditure is incurred on construction and repair of jails.

Police Lodging Fund.

The Police Lodging Fund is formed by deductions from the pay of the Police on account of their lines, and is spent in their construction and repair.

Bearers' Fee Fund.

The Bearers' Fee Fund is formed chiefly by a cess on the land revenue in the Godavari district, and is devoted in that district to the payment of Postal dák.

District Road Fund of Bhadrachalam and Rekapally.

The District Road Fund of Bhadrachalam and Rekapally taluks is formed by a cess of 2 per cent. levied on the land revenue, and is expended in making roads.

(4.) EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

Municipal Funds.

Municipalities merely bank with the Accountant-General, and he has no account of their receipts and charges. Municipal Administration is treated of under Section IX of this volume.

Port Fund.

The Port Fund consists of dues and fees levied under Act XII of 1875, and from it a portion of the Port establishments and other charges are defrayed.

Educational Building Fund.

The Educational Building Fund was formed from the surplus which accrued from the Pagoda Funds when under Government management, and from the unspent portion of the annual assignments of Rupees 50,000 by the late Honorable Court of Directors for native education. These were invested and are expended in the erection of public and private educational buildings, in the latter case in the shape of grants-in-aid.

Endowment Fund.

This fund comprises the endowment of choultries, alms-houses, and other public foundations not being religious. Most of the endowed institutions under the control of the Collectors have been transferred to Local and Municipal Boards, and their receipts and charges are exhibited in the Local Fund and Municipal accounts. The institutions now maintained from this fund are few in number, viz., the Munro chuttrum and dispensary in Bellary, the Lungerkhana in Kurnool, one chuttrum in Tinnevelly, and another in Nilgiris. The receipts of these institutions are composed, for the most part, of fixed allowances granted by Government.

Cantonment Fund.

The Cantonment Fund is formed under Section 19 of Madras Act I of 1866, and its revenue is derived from funds levied under Section 17 of the Act, from pound collections and sale of grass and other produce reared within the cantonments. The fund is expended on sanitary establishments and works of public utility within each cantonment.

(5.) LOANS.

Nature of the arrangements.

Corporate bodies having a control of public funds are empowered under Act XXIV of 1871 to obtain money on loan from the local Governments on the security of those funds; and under the same Act they are precluded from raising money from any persons other than the local Government except with the consent of the latter. The objects for which such loans may be raised are the construction and

repair of works of public utility, or the repayment of debts contracted before the passing of the Act for the same purposes; and it has been ruled that the works must be of a reproductive character, in all cases except where the borrowers are Municipal bodies, in which case a greater latitude is allowed. Loans bear interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and are repayable ordinarily by half-yearly instalments within 20 years If any of the loan conditions are infringed, the funds of the corporation are liable to attachment by Government. Loans are in special cases given by the Government of India to native states, zemindari estates, &c., on terms specified when each loan is sanctioned. The funds necessary for the issue of all these loans are obtained by setting aside at the commencement of each year a certain lump sum from Imperial Services, this sum being fixed on in communication with the Government of India. The loans are given throughout the year out of this lump sum, and are made at the discretion of the local Government except in certain special cases.

(6.) ADVANCES UNDER LAND IMPROVEMENT ACT.

Nature of the transactions.

Two lakhs of rupees are annually entered in the Budget estimate of this Presidency to meet advances for agricultural improvements under Act XXVI of 1871. This sum is distributed between the districts by the Board of Revenue, and from the sums so allotted Collectors make advances to the ryots under the rules published at page 1065 of the Fort St. George Gazette of 17th June 1873. These advances bear interest at the yearly rate of one anna per rupee.

SUB-SECTION III.—PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

Nature of arrangements.

The Presidency is divided into three Circles of Paper Currency Issue; Madras, Calicut, and Cocanada. The Madras Circle of Issue includes the districts of Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, and Bangalore, with the town of Madras as head-quarters for the issue of notes for the circle; the Calicut Circle includes the districts of Malabar, South Canara, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and Coorg, having Calicut as the office of issue; and the Cocanada circle embraces the remaining districts, viz., Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, and Kistna, with head-quarters at Cocanada. In addition to the three head-quarters of issue, a currency agency is established at Vizagapatam to afford facilities to the public for exchanging coin for notes or notes or coin. The Exchange Department at the head-quarters of each circle of issue issues Home notes for coin or other notes, and coin for notes. Other or foreign circle notes are only cashed when there is an available margin for cashing foreign circle notes, which margin is calculated, by deducting from the reserve of silver coin in the vaults the difference between the amount of notes actually in circulation at the time, and that known to be the average circulation. At the Head Office at Madras, notes of its sub-circles, Calicut and Cocanada (including its agency at Vizagapatam), are at all times cashed by law. The Exchange Department also issues small silver and copper coin in exchange for coin or notes. District Treasuries are supplied with notes by the Accountant-General, through the Treasuries at the head-quarters of each circle of issue, on the receipt of indents from the district treasuries, provided the Accountant-General considers it advisable to do so, which point is chiefly determined by whether the district has or has not at the time a larger cash balance than its standard one as fixed by the Accountant-General. Although no person has a legal claim to obtain cash for notes except at the currency office of issue, or in the case of Calicut and Cocanada notes at Madras, notes are cashed freely at Mofussil Treasuries when the Treasury officers are satisfied that no inconvenience can be caused to their treasuries by the encashment that it will not render necessary the remittance of specie at the public expense. Notes tendered by travellers, (other than visitors to hill sanitaria) are cashed to a limited extent, even when the treasury is unable to cash them to the general public. At every place other than the office of issue notes of the Home circle are a legal tender in satisfaction of any claim against Government, though ordinarily no person is pressed to take notes in part or full of his demand. Payment of Government dues may be made in Government currency notes of any circle of issue. Railway Companies are also required to receive notes of any circle in payment of fares and freight, and the officer in charge of a Treasury into which such company pays its earning is authorized to receive notes so paid.

SUB-SECTION IV.—MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Nature of money order system.

The receipt and payment of money orders is attended to by a paid Agent at the head office at the Presidency and by the Treasury Officers in the Districts. The amount of an order cannot exceed Rupees 150, nor is the amount grantable on one day to the same

person ordinarily permitted to exceed 500 rupees. Orders not presented for payment within one year from date of issue are not payable without satisfactory explanation of delay afforded to the Comptroller-General. Orders are granted on Europe also under similar rules, but they have to pass through the Accountant-General, Bombay. The rate of exchange is determined by the Comptroller-General from time to time and telegraphed to the Madras Accountant-General.

SECTION VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

RESULTS OF LATEST CENSUSES.

Area, &c., of the Presidency.

It has already been mentioned that the Presidency includes an area of 139,698 square miles; that it is divided into 21 districts, besides the Native principality of Puducottah, the latter contributing 1,380 square miles of the total area given above; and that the districts are divided into 156 taluks, sub-divided into 56,421 villages.

History of early Censuses.

The first census of the Madras Presidency was taken in 1822, when the population was returned at 13,476,923. The next enumeration, within the same territorial limits, was in the year 1836-37, when the numbers were returned at 13,967,395, or an increase of only 490,472 in fourteen years, a result doubtless chiefly due to defective census returns, but also attributable in some measure to the epidemic cholera prevailing from 1818 to 1826 or 1827, and to the later epidemic, preceded by famine, which raged in 1833 and 1834. The first of the quinquennial enumerations was taken in 1851-52, when the population was found to have risen to 22,031,697, of which 273,190 belonged to the district of Kurnool which had been annexed after the previous census was taken. An increase of 58 per cent. in fifteen years shows very clearly that one or other of the censuses was extremely inaccurate, and it is now believed that many of the zemindaries were omitted, or their population much understated in the returns for 1836-37. The results of the four quinquennial enumerations are shown below:—

Years.	Population.
1851-52	22,031,697
1856-57	22,857,855
1861-62	24,656,509
1866-67	26,539,052

The figures for 1861-62 and 1866-67 are exclusive of North Canara, which was transferred to Bombay in 1862, with a population at that time of somewhere about 300,000.

Operations of Census of 1871.

The census of 1871 was taken in accordance with the desire of the Supreme Government for a general census of the whole of India. Experience having shown that the circumstances of the country were such as to render it dangerous to rely on a census taken on a single day, a preliminary house-to-house enumeration was resolved on, and full instructions were issued by the Board of Revenue in September 1872 to all Collectors, who, as usual, were made responsible for the conduct of the operations within their respective districts. In the beginning of January 1871 the preliminary work commenced by the accountants of each village preparing and transmitting to the Tahsildars of the taluk a series of statistical returns and registers of the houses, area, and assessment of their villages, in order to prepare which the accountants had to proceed from house-to-house and affix a number to each in such a manner as to last till the 15th of November, the day fixed for the final enumeration. As a rule, these returns reached the taluk offices in time to permit of returns for each taluk being compiled and forwarded to the Collectors of the districts by the 15th February, after which the house registers were returned to the village accountants for use during the preliminary enumeration, which commenced on the 15th July, except in South Canara and Malabar, where it commenced earlier so as to permit of the work being completed before the outbreak of the south-west monsoon. Before the end of July, the inmates of every house were registered and the returns despatched to the local Supervisor, usually the Revenue Inspector of the range, who tested 10 per cent. of the entries and sent back for amendment such returns as he found incorrectly prepared, the work of the Supervisors being again tested by Tahsildars and Divisional Officers. In municipalities and cantonments the census was conducted under the supervision of the Municipal Commissioners and Military authorities acting in concert with the Collector of the district, and in such cases the preliminary enumeration was usually delayed until September or October. The final enumeration took place on the 15th of November 1871 in all the villages and towns of the Presidency, except in the district of Tanjore and the town of Palghaut, where it was thought expedient to defer it for a few days on account of the occurrence of festivals and the presence of numerous strangers. The returns prepared on the 15th were sent to the Supervisors to be tested and then transferred to the Tahsildars, who forwarded them after careful examination to the Collectors, by whom they were transmitted to the Census Office at Madras for final scrutiny and tabulation. The enumerators employed in taking the census were for the most part village officials who received no extra remuneration, but in the larger villages and towns it was necessary to employ paid enumerators in addition. Zemindars usually exerted themselves to assist in obtaining correct results on their own estates, and much assistance was gratuitously afforded in many ways by Native gentlemen throughout the Presidency. The number of enumerators employed was 71,641, being about 1 to every 436 of the population. The total charge incurred on this account amounted to Rupees 33,341, or Rupees 1-1-0 per thousand of the population. Naturally the people were somewhat suspicious of the subject of the census, but there was little or no active opposition, and any defects in the returns are attributable more to the incapacity or caste prejudices of the enumerators than to anything else. Careful enumerators found little difficulty, as a rule, in overcoming the reticence usually found in supplying information regarding the female population, and in the case of the census of Mahomedan females the difficulty was much less than had been anticipated.

Gross results of Census of 1871.

The result of the final examination and tabulation of the returns was to fix the population of the Presidency at 31,597,872, being a gross increase of 5,058,820 over the figures for 1866-67, and a net increase of 4,274,452 after deducting the population in localities not included in the previous census. It has been already stated that previous censuses erred, if anything, in the direction of understating rather than of exaggerating the population. In considering the apparent increase this must be borne in mind. Particulars regarding the distribution of the population are given in the annexed table:—

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	No. of Taluks.	No. of Villages.*	No. of Houses.	Population.	Average No. of Houses to a Square Mile.	Average No. of Houses to a Village.	Average No. of Persons to a Square Mile.	Average No. of Persons to a House.	Average No. of Persons to a Village.	Average No. of Persons to a Taluk.
Ganjam	8,313	8	4,562	341,491	1,520,088	41·1	74·8	182·9	4·15	333·2	506,696
Vizagapatam	18,344	2	8,581	489,119	2,159,199	26·7	57·0	117·7	4·41	251·6	1,079,599
Godavari	6,224	9	2,202	389,712	1,592,939	62·6	177·0	255·9	4·08	723·4	176,993
Kistna	8,036	11	2,140	282,358	1,452,374	35·1	131·9	180·7	5·14	678·7	132,039
Nellore	8,462	9	2,417	263,820	1,376,811	31·1	109·2	162·7	5·21	569·6	152,979
Cuddapah	8,367	11	1,337	339,033	1,351,194	40·5	253·6	181·5	3·98	1010·6	122,836
Bellary	11,007	15	2,540	351,913	1,668,006	32·0	138·6	151·5	4·73	656·7	111,200
Kurnool	7,358	8	787	205,881	959,640	28·0	261·6	130·1	4·66	1219·4	119,955
Chingleput	2,753	6	2,362	141,134	938,184	51·4	59·9	340·7	6·63	397·2	156,364
North Arcot	7,139	9	5,292	329,644	2,015,278	46·2	62·3	282·3	6·11	380·8	223,920
South Arcot	4,873	8	3,198	228,701	1,755,817	46·9	71·6	360·3	7·67	549·0	219,477
Tanjore	3,654	9	3,935	369,984	1,973,731	101·3	94·0	540·1	5·33	501·6	219,303
Trichinopoly	3,515	5	1,644	210,690	1,200,408	59·9	128·2	341·5	5·69	730·1	240,081
Madura	9,502	6	5,459	443,513	2,266,615	46·7	81·2	238·5	5·11	415·2	377,769
Tinnevelly	5,176	9	1,821	403,803	1,693,959	78·0	221·4	327·3	4·19	928·7	188,217
Coimbatore	7,432	10	1,575	361,109	1,763,274	48·6	229·3	237·3	4·88	1119·5	176,327
Nilgiris	749	1	17	13,922	49,501	18·6	818·9	66·0	3·55	2911·8	49,501
Salem	7,483	9	4,021	391,519	1,966,995	52·3	97·4	262·9	5·02	489·2	218,555
South Canara	3,902	5	1,288	184,569	918,362	47·3	143·3	235·4	4·97	713·0	183,672
Malabar	6,002	10	432	435,462	2,261,250	72·6	1008·0	376·7	5·19	5234·4	226,125
Madras City	27	1	23	51,741	397,552	1916·3	2249·6	14724·1	7·68	19281·8	397,552
Total ...	138,318	156	55,636	6,229,954	31,281,177	45·0	111·9	226·2	5·02	562·2	200,520
Puducottah Territory ...	1,380	3	1,279	77,638	316,695	56·2	60·7	229·5	4·07	247·6	105,565
Grand Total ...	139,698	159	56,915	6,307,592	31,597,872	45·2	110·8	226·2	5·01	555·2	198,729

* The number of villages entered includes those of zemindaries also.

Nationalities.

Of the whole population 28,863,978 were Hindus, 1,857,857 Mahomedans, 490,299 Native Christians, 14,505 Europeans, 26,374 East Indians or Eurasians, 21,254 Jains, 6,910 individuals whose nationality was undistinguished in the returns. Of these 23,714,578 resided in Government villages or Inam lands, 7,566,599 on permanently-settled estates (zemindaries, &c.), and 316,695 in the State of Puducottah. The following table shows the distribution of the people according to nationality:—

Districts.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Native Christians.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Buddhists or Jains.	Others.	Total.
1. Ganjam ...	1,513,673	4,826	679	149	205	45	511	1,520,088
2. Vizagapatam* ...	2,135,132	21,030	882	378	810	91	576	2,159,199
3. Godavari ...	1,555,981	35,173	585	451	385	39	325	1,592,939
4. Kistna	1,365,709	78,941	7,380	77	208	...	59	1,452,374
5. Nellore	1,308,014	65,670	2,653	101	237	...	136	1,376,811
6. Cuddapah ...	1,242,317	103,676	4,608	93	109	4	387	1,351,194
7. Belllary... ...	1,534,223	127,783	3,354	1,213	978	327	128	1,668,006
8. Kurnool ...	847,805	107,920	3,644	40	160	2	69	959,640
9. Chingleput ...	899,686	23,191	11,430	2,090	1,571	147	18	938,184
10. North Arcot ...	1,913,020	86,741	6,316	336	666	7,889	310	2,015,278
11. South Arcot ...	1,676,462	44,567	30,219	123	370	3,861	215	1,755,817
12. Tanjore ...	1,803,787	102,703	65,262	389	522	239	829	1,973,731
13. Trichinopoly ...	1,115,776	82,024	50,822	623	630	143	390	1,200,408
14. Madura ...	2,062,768	132,833	70,445	175	166	13	250	2,266,615
15. Tinnevelly ...	1,506,621	84,753	102,249	197	130	...	9	1,693,959
16. Coimbatore ...	1,715,081	36,026	11,443	153	442	56	73	1,763,274
17. Nilgiris ...	42,451	1,936	2,935	1,339	796	...	44	49,501
18. Salem ...	1,901,060	52,312	12,684	256	377	28	278	1,966,995
19. South Canara ...	777,587	83,178	48,938	130	190	8,339	...	918,362
20. Malabar ...	1,637,914	581,609	32,280	2,579	5,409	31	1,428	2,261,250
21. Madras ...	308,611	50,964	21,441	3,613	12,013	...	910	397,552
Total ...	28,863,979	1,857,857	490,299	14,505	26,374	21,254	6,910	81,281,177
Puducottah Territory	296,829	8,506	11,328	8	24	...	...	816,695
Grand Total ...	29,160,807	18,66,363	501,627	14,513	26,398	21,254	6,910	31,597,872

—Hindus.

The Hindus formed about 92·3 per cent. of the whole population, inclusive of all aboriginal and mountain tribes, whether having caste distinctions or not. The bulk of these are manifestly not of Aryan extraction, but in South India it is impossible to distinguish the Hindu population in this way with any approximation to accuracy. The proportion of Hindus to the total varied from 99 per cent. in Ganjam to 72 per cent. in Malabar.

—Mahomedans.

The great bulk of the Mahomedan population of the Madras Presidency is of mixed descent, due partly to intermarriages either of the conquering races from the north or of Arab and Persian traders to the Western Coast, partly to forcible conversions in the time of Tippoo, and perhaps still more than either to voluntary conversions from Hinduism, especially on the Western Coast, where the percentage of Mahomedans to the whole population at the time of the census was as

* In the total number of males and females the population of Jeypore (males 168,909 + females 145,579 = total 314,488) is included, but not in the particulars, viz., "children" and "adults."

high as 25·7 per cent. In Madras, formerly the head-quarters of the Nabob of the Carnatic, the proportion was 12·8 per cent., while in Vizagapatam and Ganjam it was as low as 0·9 and 0·3 per cent.

—Native Christians.

Inclusive of Roman Catholics, Syrian Christians, and Protestants, the total Native Christian population of the Presidency amounted to upwards of half a million. The highest percentage, 6·0, was found in Tinnevelly, chiefly owing to the Protestant Missions of later years, while the results of the labors of the earlier Christians and of the Jesuit Missions of the seventeenth century are found most markedly in the districts of South Canara and Malabar on the West Coast, and of Madura, Trichinopoly, and Tanjore in the centre of the peninsula, with a percentage varying from 1·4 to 5·3.

—Europeans.

The more important stations occupied by the Madras Army were not embraced by the census, being situated beyond the civil limits of the Presidency; but the presence of the European troops at the smaller stations contributed in no small measure to bring up the number of the European population to 14,505.

—Eurasians.

The Eurasian or East Indian population amounted to only 26,374, of which 13,584 were in Madras or the neighboring district of Chingleput, and 5,409 in Malabar, where the Portuguese and Dutch had formerly established extensive settlements.

—Jains and Buddhists.

The Jains and Buddhists were classed together, but probably only a very few, if any, returned themselves under the latter heading. The total amounted to 21,254, of which 11,750 were in the districts of North and South Arcot, and 8,339 in South Canara. The following table shows the numbers of the above classes in each 100,000 of the population of the various districts :—

Districts.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Jains.	Others.	Total.
1. Ganjam	99,578	317	10	13	45	3	34	100,000
2. Vizagapatam ..	98,899	974	17	38	41	4	27	100,000
3. Godavari	97,679	2,208	29	24	37	3	25	100,000
4. Kistna	91,033	5,435	5	15	3,508	...	4	100,000
5. Nellore	95,003	4,770	7	17	193	...	10	100,000
6. Cuddapah	91,942	7,673	7	8	341	1	28	100,000
7. Bellary	91,978	7,661	73	59	201	20	8	100,000
8. Kurnool	88,346	11,216	4	17	379	1	7	100,000
9. Chingleput	95,897	2,472	223	167	1,223	16	2	100,000
10. North Arcot ..	91,926	4,304	17	33	613	302	15	100,000
11. South Arcot ...	95,480	2,535	7	21	1,722	220	12	100,000
12. Tanjore	91,386	5,206	20	27	3,307	12	42	100,000
13. Trichinopoly ...	92,950	2,668	52	52	4,234	12	32	100,000
14. Madura	91,007	5,800	8	7	3,108	1	9	100,000
15. Tinnevelly	88,941	5,003	4	8	6,036	...	1	100,000
16. Coimbatore	97,257	2,043	9	25	649	3	4	100,000
17. Nilgiris	85,758	3,011	2,705	1,698	5,929	...	89	100,000
18. Salem	96,648	2,660	13	19	645	1	14	100,000
19. South Canara ...	84,671	9,057	14	21	5,329	908	...	100,000
20. Malabar	72,134	25,721	111	230	1,428	1	63	100,000
21. Madras	77,628	12,819	909	8,022	5,333	...	229	100,000
Total ...	92,273	5,939	46	84	1,5[illegible]8	68	22	100,000
Paducottah Territory ...	93,727	2,686	2	8	3,577	...	..	100,000
Grand Total ...	92,287	5,907	46	84	1,537	67	22	100,000

Density of population.

As might naturally be expected the density of the population was greatest on the sea-board and in the more highly irrigated districts, such as Tanjore and Trichinopoly, and most sparse in the hill ranges and the forest tracts adjoining the Eastern and Western Ghauts. The average number of persons to a square mile throughout the Presidency was 226·2, the maximum per district being 540·1 in Tanjore, and the minimum 66 on the Nilgiri Hills. Excluding the Nilgiri the thinnest population of all the districts was found in Kurnool, Cuddapah, and Bellary. The highest town population was 98,732 per square mile in the 2nd division of the town of Madras. The following statement compares the density of population of Madras Presidency with that of other countries :—

	Population per Square Mile.		Population per Square Mile.
Oude in India	468	Ireland	169
Belgium	447	Bavaria	167
England	422	Austro-Hungary	158
Bengal	397	France	150
England and Wales	390	Bombay in India	131
North-West Provinces in India	378	Berar in do.	129
Saxony	377	Ajmere in do.	119
Netherlands	391	Denmark	111
Great Britain and Ireland	265	Scotland	109
Italy	237	Portugal	108
Madras	226	Assam	99
German Empire	193	Spain	90
Mysore in India	187	Coorg	84
Prussia	180	Greece	73
Switzerland	175	British Burmah	31
Punjab in India	173		

Houses.

The house-accommodation for the population was as below noted, showing an average of five persons to a house. On the night of the census 371,960, or 6 per cent. were returned without inhabitants, being either shops or simply empty houses. The average number of persons to a terraced house was 5, to a tiled house 6, to a thatched house 4·9, and to a house undefined 5·1. Taking the Presidency as a whole, the terraced house is probably a superior class of building, but this is not necessarily the case in some districts, such as Bellary, Kurnool, and Cuddapah where the prevalent high winds render it a more suitable style for general adoption, while on the other hand the heavy rainfall on the Western Coast leads to its almost complete absence in the districts of Malabar and South Canara.

Terraced	492,279
Tiled	447,420
Thatched	5,160,146
Unspecified	119,109
	6,220,954

Proportions of the sexes.

Allusion has been made above to the difficulty in obtaining correct returns of the female population having been got over more successfully than had been anticipated, but internal evidence shows that it still, in some measure, affected the reliability of the census, as the female population, which is usually in excess of the male in other parts of the world, appeared in the returns as such only in the case of the eight districts noted below :—

1. Tanjore.	5. Coimbatore.
2. Trichinopoly.	6. Salem.
3. Madura.	7. Madras.
4. Tinnevelly.	8. Puducottah Territory.

If the proportion shown for those districts, viz., 103·6 to 100, had prevailed in the other, the total female population would have been increased by 721,010. As it is, the proportion for the whole Presidency according to the returns was 99 females to 100 males. The lowest proportion, 93·9 females to 100 males, was found in Bellary, and the highest, 108·4 to 100, in the Puducottah territory. If the returns of the various classes of the population be examined it is found that the defect was almost entirely confined to the Hindus, including Native Christians, Jains, and Buddhists, as the disproportion in the case of Europeans was obviously the result of the peculiar circumstances of their position in the country :—

—	Total.	Males.	Females.	Proportion of Females to every 100 Males.
Hindus (including Native Christians and Jains).	29,669,296	14,909,056	14,760,240	99·0
Mahomedans	1,880,720	938,750	941,970	100·3
Europeans	14,561	9,957	4,604	46·2
Eurasians	26,450	13,091	13,359	102·0
Others	6,845	3,381	3,464	102·4
Total ...	31,597,672	15,874,235	15,723,637	99·0

The following table shows the proportions in the various districts :—

Divisions.	Total.			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Proportion of Females to every 100 Males.
1. Ganjam	1,520,088	779,112	740,976	95·1
2. Vizagapatam	2,159,199	1,110,034	1,049,165	94·5
3. Godavari	1,592,939	803,603	789,336	98·2
4. Kistna	1,452,374	737,495	714,879	96·9
5. Nellore	1,376,811	707,392	669,419	94·6
6. Cuddapah	1,351,194	693,400	657,794	94·9
7. Bellary	1,668,006	860,173	807,833	93·9
8. Kurnool	959,640	490,883	468,757	95·5
9. Chingleput	938,184	475,968	462,216	97·1
10. North Arcot	2,015,278	1,020,678	994,600	97·4

Divisions.	Total.			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Proportion of Females to every 100 Males.
11. South Arcot	1,755,817	885,922	869,895	98·2
12. Tanjore	1,973,731	953,968	1,019,763	106·9
13. Trichinopoly	1,200,408	588,134	612,274	104·1
14. Madura	2,266,615	1,112,066	1,154,549	103·8
15. Tinnevelly	1,693,959	836,515	857,444	102·5
16. Coimbatore	1,763,274	874,975	888,299	101·5
17. Nilgiris	49,501	27,192	22,309	82·0
18. Salem	1,966,995	975,502	991,493	101·6
19. South Canara	918,362	459,729	458,633	99·8
20. Malabar	2,261,250	1,131,889	1,126,361	99·2
21. Madras	397,552	191,676	202,376	104·2
Total ...	31,281,177	15,722,306	15,558,871	99
Puducottah Territory	316,695	151,929	164,766	108·4
Grand Total ...	31,597,872	15,874,235	15,723,637	99·0

Ages of the people.

The want of an accurate knowledge of their ages among the people, and their consequent readiness to adopt round numbers renders the usual quinquennial grouping unsuitable for India. The following statement shows the ages in decennial groups, exclusive of the Puducottah results :—

Ages	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0 to 10	5,113,672	5,036,151	10,149,823
10 to 20	3,063,170	3,031,720	6,094,890
20 to 30	2,757,350	2,914,728	5,702,078
30 to 40	1,960,508	1,818,485	3,778,993
40 to 50	1,294,445	1,233,393	2,527,838
50 to 60	795,887	798,095	1,593,982
Above 60	482,697	501,052	983,749
Unknown ages	254,577	195,247	449,824
Total ...	15,722,306	15,558,871	31,281,177

In the table given below the percentage of population at each decennial period of age is compared with the proportions found at the British Census of 1861 :—

Ages.	10.		20.		30.		40.		50.		60.		Above 60.		Unknown.	
—	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
British Census	25·0	24·4	20·6	19·6	16·3	17·5	12·8	13·2	10·2	10·3	7·06	7·08	7·04	7·7	...	...
Madras	32·5	32·4	19·5	19·5	17·6	18·9	12·5	11·7	8·2	7·9	5·06	5·1	3·07	3·8	1·6	1·2

The result of the comparison is to show that the proportion of young children below ten years of age is very much greater in Madras than in England, and that this excess continues, though in a decreasing ratio up to the age of forty. At fifty the excess is the other way, and at ages above sixty the Madras proportion is not half that of the

British. The number of children and adults in the various districts is shown below :—

Districts.	Children. Boys under 12 Years.	Children. Girls under 10 Years.	Adults. Males.	Adults. Females.	Total. Males.	Total. Females.
1. Ganjam	309,609	251,413	469,503	489,533	779,112	740,976
2. Vizagapatam*	370,225	306,506	570,830	597,080	1,110,034	1,019,165
3. Godavari	310,898	256,223	492,705	533,133	803,603	789,336
4. Kistna	271,008	233,490	466,187	481,389	737,195	714,879
5. Nellore	248,362	213,811	459,030	455,608	707,392	669,419
6. Cuddapah	237,325	205,334	456,075	452,460	694,400	657,794
7. Bellary	299,477	255,059	560,696	552,774	860,173	807,833
8. Kurnool	175,358	148,269	315,525	320,488	490,883	468,757
9. Chingleput	183,370	165,662	292,598	296,554	475,968	462,216
10. North Arcot	385,495	345,292	635,183	649,308	1,020,678	994,600
11. South Arcot	344,384	310,306	541,538	559,589	885,922	869,895
12. Tanjore	355,990	317,259	597,978	702,504	953,968	1,019,763
13. Trichinopoly	219,777	197,754	368,357	414,520	588,134	612,274
14. Madura	430,264	380,984	681,802	773,565	1,112,066	1,154,549
15. Tinnevelly	311,876	273,981	524,639	583,463	836,515	857,444
16. Coimbatore	338,298	302,560	536,077	585,739	874,375	888,299
17. Nilgiris	9,032	7,734	18,160	14,575	27,192	22,309
18 Salem	382,087	343,524	593,415	647,969	975,502	991,493
19. South Canara	165,322	137,470	294,107	321,163	459,729	458,633
20. Malabar	436,982	355,789	697,907	770,572	1,134,889	1,126,361
21. Madras	56,678	47,211	137,998	155,665	194,676	202,876
Total ...	5,841,827	5,055,661	9,711,570	10,357,631	15,722,306	15,558,871
Puducottah Territory ...	55,614	50,861	96,285	113,905	151,929	164,766
Grand Total ...	5,897,471	5,106,522	9,807,855	10,471,536	15,874,235	15,723,637

-ions of
eople.

The numbers of each great religious class were as follow :—

Hindus	28,863,978
Mahomedans	1,857,857
Christians	533,760
Jains and Buddhists	21,254
Other religions	4,328
Total ...	31,281,177

-ndus.

The numbers returned under the four great divisons of Hindus were—

Sivaites	16,159,610
Vishnavaites	11,657,311
Lingayets	154,989
Other Hindus (including hill tribes)	892,068
Total ...	28,863,978

In the Northern Districts the Sivaites were in the minority. In the Ganjam District they were as one to ten of the Vishnavaites; in Vizagapatam as one to four; in the Godavari as one to three and a fraction; and only when the Kistna District was reached did the Sivaites approach in number to the Vishnavaites. In Nellore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool, Chingleput, North Arcot, and South Arcot the

* In the total number of males and females the population of Jeypore (males 168,909 + females 145,579 = total 314,486) is included, but not in the particulars, viz., "children" and "adults."

proportions of these two great divisions of the Hindu people were nearly equal, while in the districts to the south the Sivaites constituted the major portion of the Hindu population. In Tanjore they were nearly seven to one of the Vishnavaites; in Trichinopoly and Coimbatore about four to one; in Tinnevelly and Madura more than five to one; and in Salem two to one. On the Western Coast they were in the proportion of two to one in Canara, and about sixty-seven to one in Malabar. In connection with the above proportions, it is to be borne in mind that in modern times all demon-worshippers, who seek to appease the power of evil, are included under the head of Siva worshippers. The Lingayet sect dates from the twelfth century, and owes its origin to Basava, the son of a Sivaite Brahmin, and prime minister of the king of Kalyanapura, a town on the Western Coast, about forty miles north of Mangalore, and at that time the capital of Karnatacal. Its distinctive tenets are the unity of the godhead represented by Siva, the absence of caste distinctions, and the necessity of respecting women. The Lingayets or Jangams do not appear to have spread beyond the south and south-west of India, and they are now numerous only in the west of Mysore.

The numbers of the different divisions of the Mahomedans were as follow :— —Mahomedans.

	Population.	Per Cent.
Soonees	1,654,529	89·0
Shias	69,302	3·7
Wahabis	3,954	0·2
Unspecified	130,072	7·1
Total ...	1,857,857	100·0

The Soonees abounded in all the local and national divisions of the Mahomedan community, but principally among the Moplahs of the Western Coast, of whom 95·8 were returned as Soonees. The largest proportion of Shias was found amongst Mahomedans of Pathan or Mogul descent, in each of which classes about 13 per cent. of the whole were Shias. Outside the town of Madras the Wahabis were few in number.

The Christian population of the Madras Presidency in Southern India, exclusive of 11,360 in the Puducottah territory, was made up as follows :— —Chris-

Europeans and East Indians	40,879
Natives of India	490,299
Nationality unspecified	2,582
Total ...	533,760

Nearly one-fifth of the whole Christian population was found in the Tinnevelly District, and next to this they were numerically strongest in Madura, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, South Canara, and Malabar. Christianity has been known in Southern India for many centuries. A Pehlevi inscription in the ancient church of the Little Mount near Madras indicates a settlement of Manichæans or Persian Christians on the Eastern Coast as well as on the west, and tradition speaks of the preaching of St. Thomas in the districts of Madras, Tinnevelly, and Malabar. The adherents of the Syrian Church in Malabar, Travancore, and Cochin are the most ancient Christian community in Southern India; and after these come the Roman Catholics. The Protestant Churches only date from about the commencement of the century, but their progress since that time has been considerable. The following table shows how far the various castes and nationalities had contributed to the formation of the Native Christian community:—

	Roman Catholics.	Protestants.
Brahmins	3,658	39
Kshatriyas	4,535	565
Chetties	3,444	375
Cultivating Castes	35,712	6,147
Shepherd Castes	2,462	395
Artisan Castes	5,215	399
Writer Castes	143	25
Weaver Castes	5,027	595
Agricultural laborers (Vunnias)	90,852	11,411
Potters	622	110
Mixed Castes (Satani)	6,861	1,586
Fishermen	14,459	278
Shanars	26,724	36,470
Barbers	906	420
Washermen	1,849	348
Other Hindus	49,389	3,369
Pariahs	131,307	30,164
Mahomedans	17	5
Nazaranies (wrongly classed Mussulmans)	13,808	527

—Jains and Buddhists.

It will be observed that 3,697 were of Brahmin origin. A large majority of these were Roman Catholic Christians of South Canara. The Buddhists are practically extinct in Southern India, but an offshoot, or perhaps heretical branch survives in the Jains, who numbered 21,254 chiefly in the districts of North Arcot (7,889), South Arcot (3,861), and Canara (8,339). Communities also exist in Western Mysore. The leading tenets of the Jains are denial of the divine origin and infallibility of the Vedas; reverence for sanctified or deified ascetics; and veneration for animal life.

—Brahmins.

The number of persons classified in the census returns as Brahmins was 1,094,455, of whom 547,027 were males and 548,418 females, the proportion of the latter to the former being 100·3 to 100 males. The distribution of this important caste is not a little curious, and shows very conclusively that the Aryan colonization of the south could never

have been the result of the conquest and subjugation of the aboriginal races. The Brahmins were most numerous in Canara and in the northern districts of the Presidency. In Canara they were 13 per cent.; and in Ganjam 6·9 per cent. of the Hindu population. In the Godavari District 5·8 per cent.; in the Kistna 7·2 per cent.; in Nellore 4·9 per cent.; in Chingleput 3·6 per cent.; in South Arcot 1·9 per cent. In the Tanjore District, still further south, there was a sudden rise to 6·8 per cent. In Trichinopoly again the proportion diminished to 2·7 per cent.; in Madura they were only 1·8 per cent.; in Tinnevelly, the most southern district, 3·5 per cent. They were rare in Coimbatore and Salem, where the proportions were 1·6 and 1·5 per cent. respectively. In the remaining districts they averaged from 2·3 to 3·6 per cent. of the Hindu population. For the whole Presidency the average proportion of Brahmins as 3·7 per cent. of the Hindu population. The unequal distribution of the Brahmin population is probably the result of the occupation of favorite sites by the Aryan people in ancient times.

—Present occupations of Brahmins.

The male Brahmin population of the Presidency was 547,027, and of these 338,934, or 61·9 per cent., were entered in the occupation columns, and thus accounted for:—

Major Heading.	Minor Heading.	Number employed.	Proportion in 100.
Professional ...	Government Civil Service	8,837	1·6
	Military or Police Service	747	0·1
	Learned Professions	18,493	3·4
	Minor do.	55,504	10·2
Domestic ...	Personal Service	19,584	3·6
Commercial ...	Traders	12,910	2·4
	Conveyors	969	0·2
Agricultural ...	Cultivators	132,443	24·2
Industrial ...	Dress	165	0·03
	Food	1,778	0·3
	Metals	20	0·003
	Construction	55	0·01
	Books	40	0·007
	Household Goods	16	0·003
	Combustibles	11	0·002
Indefinite and unproductive.	Laborers	5,384	1·0
	Property	64,545	11·7
	Unproductive	15,529	2·9
	Others	1,898	0·3
		338,934	61·9

—Divisions of Brahmins.

The principal divisions are the Pancha Dravida and Pancha Gauda, sub-divided as follows:—

Dravidas.	*Gaudas.*
1. Andhra or Talinga.	1. Kanojia.
2. Mahratta.	2. Saraswat.
3. Dravida.	3. Gauda.
4. Karnataca.	4. Utkala.
5. Garjar.	5. Mathila.

When the Mahrattas overran the south and established a kingdom in Tanjore, the Brahmins settled wherever they could obtain lands. The Andhra or Telinga were mostly found in the Northern Districts, and the Dravidas in the Tamil country. In Malabar the Namburi Brahmins were most prominent. The origin of the latter is not very clear, but tradition tells of their ancestors being a race of fishermen. Karnataca Brahmins were most numerous in Bellary and Canara.

—Kshatriyas.

The census returns showed only 190,415 persons of the Kshatriya caste, the majority of which were in Vizagapatam, Godavari, Nellore, Cuddapah, North Arcot, South Canara, and the Town of Madras. The principal sub-divisions of the caste found in the Presidency are—

Arasar (Tamil).	Pandyakulam.
Oorya Kshatriya.	Rajavar (Telugu).
Bondiliar.	Nandamandalam Rajulu.
Bhat Rajah.	Murikinati Rajah.
Manu.	Suryavamsapu Rajalu.

Of these, the Bondiliars and the Bhat Rajahs were the most common.

—The Trading Castes.

Throughout the Presidency 714,712 persons, or 2·4 per cent. of the Hindu population, were returned as belonging to the various trading castes. The greater part of these were classified as "Chetties" or "Beri Chetties" and "Komaties." Besides these, there were Banyias, Márwáries, Oilmongers, and Kásikkárá or bankers. Many of the above wear the sacred thread and claim to be Vaisyas. Some are clearly foreigners, and others, not of recent immigration, show signs of Aryan origin. A large number however are clearly of aboriginal descent, and, in many cases, of Sudra origin. The trading Castes are more numerous in proportion to other classes in Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Madura, Coimbatore, and, most of all, in the Town of Madras. The Chetties are few in number in Canara only, where the trade of the country seems to have fallen into the hands of Brahmins, Mussulmans, and others.

—The Agricultural Castes.

The Vellalars may be taken as a type of the agriculturists in the Tamil country. They speak a pure Tamil and no other language, and are chiefly the ryots or farmers of the district they inhabit. Those who are well to do, do not work with their own hands, but like the Brahmins, employ persons of inferior castes to do their menial work. They are mostly Sivaites, but their chief worship is that of the village gods. In some districts they have adopted the title of Pillai, which is also used by the shepherd and accountant classes. The Velama castes in the Telugu country are practically the same as the Vellalars in the Tamil District. They held formerly on military tenures. The cultivators of the Ceded and Central Districts are called Kápus or Kápalu. In the Northern Districts they are known as Kapus or

Naidus, Kammavárs, and Kammás. In Canara they are called Bants and Nadavars. In Malabar the Nairs are the corresponding class of land-owners or occupiers, and these appear formerly to have had a military tenure of their lands. The subdivisions of the cultivators are too extensive for enumeration here. The number of the population classed as belonging to the agricultural castes was 7,826,127, or 26·6 of the entire Hindu population. They were most numerous in the districts of Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, and Coimbatore; but in South Arcot, Canara, Trichinopoly, and Tanjore, their place seems to have been taken in a great part by the Brahmins on the one hand and the Vunnian or Pully castes on the other.

—Shepherd and Pastoral Castes.

The principal Tamil representatives of the shepherd and Pastoral castes are the Idaiyars. The Telugu term is Golla. The numbers at the time of the census were 1,730,681, or 5·9 per cent. of the Hindu population. They were most numerous in the inland districts where the country is hilly and mountainous, or from the nature of the climate unadapted for cultivation. In Bellary and Kurnool they numbered 14·1 and 11·3 per cent. of Hindu population, but in Canara and Malabar only ·1 and ·2 per cent., the climate there being inimical to sheep and goats, and the breed of cattle inferior. The shepherd castes were also comparatively few in the fertile and fully cultivated deltas of the Godavari and Cauvery. A large proportion of the members of these castes have now adopted occupations other than their original caste pursuits. In religion, they are chiefly Vishnavaites, but there are a few Sivaites or demon-worshippers.

—The Artisan Castes.

The artisan castes in Southern India have always maintained a struggle for a higher place in the social scale than that allotted to them by Brahminical authority. They are known by the Tamil name of "Kámálar" and the Telugu "Kamsála" or "Panchála." They numbered at the last census 785,085, or 2·7 per cent. of the Hindu population, being most numerous in Canara, Malabar, Vizagapatam, and Madura. Of the whole number nearly one-half were employed in occupations connected with metals, and the majority of the remainder as carpenters, builders, &c. A very small proportion of these castes are Vishnavaites, the bulk calling themselves Sivaites, but in reality worshipping either Kali or the village deity and burning their dead.

—The Writer or Accountant Classes.

The caste name of the writer or accountant class in Tamil is "Kanakkan," in Telugu "Karnam." They numbered only 107,652 persons and were very irregularly distributed, being almost unknown in some districts where their hereditary occupation appears to have been usurped by Brahmins or Vellalars. The term "Conicopillay" applied to agents, purveyors, &c., is a corruption of "Kanakkanppillai," a writer or accountant, "pillay" being a title of respect usually accorded to them as well as to the agricultural and shepherd castes.

—Weaver Castes.

The weaver castes formed at one time an important section of the community, but at the last census their number was only 1,071,781, or 3·7 per cent. of the Hindu population. They were distributed all over the country, but were most numerous in the cotton-producing districts of Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Cuddapah, Bellary, Coimbatore, Salem, and Tinnevelly. The Tamil weaving castes are—

Kaikalar.	Jendraver.	Sedan.
Seringar.	Saliyar	Silupan,

and the Telugu

Sale.	Padmay Sale.	Devangalu.
Jendrar.	Thokat.	

As usual in castes of this grade, the Sivaites bury and the Vishnavaites burn their dead. Many of the weavers have adopted the Jangam or Lingayet religion. Their occupation is mainly confined to the original calling of the caste.

—Agricultural Laboring Castes.

The Vannias or Pullies are the great agricultural laboring class of the Southern Districts. The term Naick is usually affixed to the name of the Vannias, and the Naicks of Madura and Tinnevelly were great men not very long ago. There are about thirty sub-divisions or branches of the laboring castes, the most important of which are the Marawars or Kallans, formerly turbulent tribes, addicted to thieving and general lawlessness. The Marawars were most numerous in Madura and Tinnevelly, and the Kallans in Madura, Trichinopoly, and Tanjore, the Rajah of Puducottah being the acknowledged head of the tribe. The Oddars or Wadavars are a laboring tribe of Telugu origin, great at tank-digging, well-sinking, and road-making. The Upparava, a sub-division of the Vunniah caste, are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of salt on the sea-coast and the saltpetre in the inland districts. In the whole Presidency the agricultural laboring castes numbered 3,944,463, or 12·6 of the entire population. In the Telugu country they formed only about 3 per cent. of the population, but were more than 30 per cent. in South Arcot, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly. In religion they called themselves Sivaites, and occasionally Vishnavaites, but in reality they are demon-worshippers.

—Potter Castes.

At the last census the Potter castes numbered 250,343 persons or about ·9 per cent. of the Hindu population, distributed all over the country, but being most numerous in Kurnool, Madura, Nellore, and Canara. The majority still follow their caste occupation of pottery.

—Mixed Castes.

Classes of persons being about 200 different designations were classified in the returns under the head of "Mixed Castes," as it was found impossible to classify them with any of the recognized and defined orders of the people. The principal of these were the "Satanis," the followers of "Chaitanya," a reformed of the fifteen century, or of his disciple Sanatana. The number grouped in those mixed castes in the census returns was 714,233, or about 2·4 per cent. of the Hindu population. The Satanis were really very few in number, and the bulk of the mixed castes were a nondescript people, devoted to religion or temple service.

—Other Castes.

The remaining numerically important castes are the fishing and hunting castes, called in Tamil "Sembadavén," and in Telugu "Besta." They numbered 971,837, or 3·3 per cent. of the Hindu population. In the coast and jungle districts most of them get their living by hunting and fishing, but large numbers are now engaged in cultivation and other pursuits. The palm-cultivator castes are numerous only in the districts in which the cultivation is practised. They are called Shanars in Tinnevelly and the South, Tiyars in Malabar, Billawars in Canara, and Idiyars in the northern or Telugu districts. They numbered 1,664,862 at the last census, or about 5·7 per cent. of the Hindu population. They are clearly an aboriginal people, and, as a rule, demon-worshippers. The barber caste is called "Ambattan" in Tamil, and "Mungala" in Telugu. Their numbers were 340,450 distributed pretty equally throughout every district. Of the male members of the barber caste, 42·6 per cent. followed the original calling.

—Hill and Wandering Tribes.

The number of persons unclassified according to castes amounted to 2,666,890, or about 9·1 per cent. of the Hindu population. In the settled and cultivated portions of the country the proportions were lower, but in the hilly districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Nilgiris, South Canara, and Malabar they varied from 54·2 per cent. in the Nilgiris, and 31·4 in Ganjam, to 7·4 in Kurnool. Numerically speaking, the Khonds and Sowras of the Northern Districts are the most important of the hill tribes. South of the Kistna are found the Yanadis, Yerakalas, and Chentsus, practically the same people as those further north, but in some parts partially civilized and engaged in settled occupations. Further south and west, in Salem and the neighbouring districts, are found a tribe of hill people called "Malayalies" not engaged as cultivators and shepherds. In Coimbatore, Malabar, and Canara the Mulcers and Kaders live by the products and the chase and on roots and herbs requiring no special cultivation. On the Nilgiris the Badaghers, who are employed in the cultivation, have evidently moved up from the plains. The Todas, a stalwart and rather fine-looking race with a Jewish cast of feature, are peculiar to the high elevations of the Nilgiris, and are exclusively a pastoral people, worshipping local deities or demons, and addicted to polyandry. They are now dying out, having numbered only 693 at the last census. All over the country there are wandering tribes of carriers known as Brinjaries, Lambadies, &c. The religious beliefs of the aboriginal tribes have been modified to a great extent by the prevailing phases of Hinduism, and they are often called Vishnavaites or Sivaites. Practically, however, they are worshippers of local deities, generally females with power to do harm, and required to be propitiated by bloody sacrifices. The following list contains the names of some of the principal hill and wandering tribes :—

Budubudukar ...	A class of mendicants.
Badaghers ...	Cultivators in the Nilgiris.
Gadala ...	A sub-division of Jat tribe.
Irulars ...	Hill tribe of the Nilgiris.
Jetti ...	Boxers, wrestlers, shampooers
Jógis ...	Beggars and mendicants.
Koravars ...	A wandering tribe common in many districts of the Carnatic, addicted to thieving, &c.
Kótars ...	Artisans of the Nilgiri tribes.
Kumari ...	Jungle cultivators.
Lambadi ...	A gipsy tribe, carrying salt and grain.
Malayalies ...	Inhabitants of hills.
Muleers ...	Tribes of the western jungles.
Pyelavar ...	Jugglers.
Pambattar ...	Snake-charmers.
Tombiravan ...	Jugglers.
Villi ...	A jungle tribe.
Yénadi ...	A wild tribe of the Eastern Coast districts.
Dommora ...	Juggler tribes.
Brinjaries ...	Gipsies and grain carriers.
Chentsu ...	Hunters and forest races.
Yerakala ...	Hunters and forest races.

—Pariah or Outcaste Tribes.

There is no part of the country in which the Pariah or out-caste are not to be found under various designations. In Tamil they are called Pariahs; in Telugu, Mala; in Canarese, Holia; in Malayalum, Poliyar; and Dheda in Mahratti. They are everywhere the menial servants of the country, and in times prior to the British rule were the slaves of the superior castes. Their numbers at the census were 4,761,503, or 16·2 per cent. of the Hindu population, four times as numerous as the Brahmins. The proportions in the different districts varies from 8·6 in Vizagapatam to 26 per cent. in Chingleput and South Arcot. As regards their occupation, the Pariahs do not now materially differ from any other class of the community. In religion they are nominally Sivaites or Vishnavaites, but practically worshippers of village idols and demons.

—Mahomedans.

The Mahomedans were classified as follows in the census returns :—

1. Labbay.
2. Mapilah (Moplahs).
3. Arab.
4. Sheik.
5. Syud.
6. Pathan.
7. Moghul.
8. Other Mahomedans.

The origin of the Labbays cannot now be definitely ascertained. The word is used to signify the descendants of foreign traders (Arabs and Persians) and women of the country. Beyond their customs and dress, there is now nothing to distinguish them from the other people of the country. They numbered 312,088, or 16·7 per cent. of the total Mahomedan population, and were nearly all found in the districts south of Madras. The Mapilahs or Moplahs are confined almost exclusively to the districts between the Western Ghauts and the sea. They were originally of Arab extraction, but their number has been greatly added by conversions, forcible and otherwise, among the people of the country. At the last census they numbered 612,789, or 32·7 per cent. of the Mahomedan population, 549,912 being found in Malabar and 65,641 in Canara. They are usually a hardworking, plodding, and frugal people, but under the influence of religious excitement they have often been a source of danger to the public peace. A few Mahomedans, 2,121 in all, chiefly in the Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly Districts, returned themselves as "Arabs." A large proportion of the Mussulman population of the Presidency consists of the descendants of converts who at the time of their conversion assumed the name of Sheik or Syud. The number of "Sheiks" returned at the census was 511,112 and of Syud 89,219. The term "Pathan" is applied to Mahomedans of Afghan descent. They numbered 70,943 chiefly in Ganjam, Coimbatore, and Salem. The Moghuls are the reputed descendants of Tartar chiefs who followed Tamerlane into India, and are found chiefly in the Northern and Ceded Districts and in Salem. The following abstract shows numbers in each division and their proportions to the whole Mahomedan community :—

Divisions.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Proportion to the Gross Mahomedan Population.
Labbays	146,493	165,595	312,088	113·0	16·7
Mapilals	307,321	305,468	612,789	99·4	32·7
Arabs	922	1,199	2,121	130·0	0·1
Sheiks	260,817	250,295	511,112	96·0	27·3
Syuds	45,883	43,336	89,219	94·4	4·8
Pathans	36,115	34,828	70,943	96·4	3·8
Moghuls	6,329	6,078	12,407	96·0	0·7
Other Mahomedans ...	130,835	130,700	261,535	99·9	14·0
Total ...	934,715	937,499	1,872,214	100·3	100·0

The occupations of the people.

The number of persons classified as following some occupation was 9,930,012, or 63·1 per cent. of the whole male population to which the classification was confined, as the inclusion of females leads to fallacious results owing to the practice always prevailing under such circumstances of entering females as following the occupation of the head of the family. The number of males engaged in the classified occupations was as follows :—

	Number.	Proportion of each Sub-division.		Proportion of Major Groups.
1. Government Service, Civil	57,251	or	0·1	
2. Do. do. Military & Police ...	54,827	,,	0·3	2·0
3. Learned Professions	37,249	,,	0·2	
4. Minor do.	172,116	,,	1·1	
5. Personal Service	519,350	,,	3·3	3·3
6. Trade and Commerce	534,662	,,	3·4	3·7
7. Conveyance of men, animals, and goods ...	48,108	,,	0·3	
8. Cultivators	4,878,390	,,	31·1	81·1
9. Employments connected with dress or textile fabrics.	540,061	,,	3·4	
10. Employments connected with food, drink, and stimulants.	385,287	,,	2·4	
11. Workers in metals	126,117	,,	0·8	
12. Workers in constructive works, buildings, &c.	121,036	,,	0·8	7·72
13. Employments connected with paper and books.	3,421	,,	0·02	
14. Household goods	71,805	,,	0·5	
15. Combustibles	13,189	,,	0·1	
16. Laborers for hire (unskilled)	2,071,602	,,	13·1	13·1
17. Persons subsisting on property, or of independent means	176,580	,,	1·1	
18. Unproductive, such as mendicants, strollers, &c.	103,778	,,	0·7	2·2
19. Persons unclassified under any of the foregoing heads.	64,683	,,	0·4	
Total ...	9,930,012	,,	63·1	

Education.

All that the census professed to ascertain in regard to the education of the people was the number of persons, male and female, of each religion able to read and write; and of the whole population only 1,530,150, or about 5 per cent. possessed these qualifications, the proportion being rendered unusually small by the almost total absence of education among the females. The northern districts were the most backward, and in the south also the district of Salem showed a proportion of only 2·8 per cent. Outside the Presidency town female education has made the greatest advance in Tinnevelly, owing to the labors of the Protestant Missions in that district. While the general average of males able to read and write is 5 per cent., the Hindus have only 4·8 per cent., the Mahomedans 4·9, Native Christians 7·4, Europeans and East Indians 53·3, Jain 12·9, and "Others" 18·4 per cent. The following table shows the numbers and proportions of the population able to read and write in the several districts :—

Districts.	Population.	Number of Persons able to read and write.	Percentage of Columns 3 to 2.	Districts.	Population.	Number of Persons able to read and write.	Percentage of Columns 3 to 2.
Ganjam	1,888,976	35,362	2·5	Madura	2,266,615	134,567	5·9
Vizagapatam ...	1,844,711	42,449	2·3	Tinnevelly ...	1,693,959	138,074	8·2
Godavari ...	1,592,939	47,202	3·0	Coimbatore ...	1,763,274	63,213	3·6
Kistna	1,452,374	58,173	4·0	Nilgiris	49,501	3,990	8·1
Nellore	1,376,811	55,558	4·0	Salem	1,966,995	55,133	2·8
Cuddapah ...	1,351,194	44,179	3·3	South Canara ...	918,362	51,905	3·5
Bellary	1,668,006	69,576	4·2	Malabar	2,261,250	119,071	5·3
Kurnool	959,640	35,918	3·7	Madras	397,552	72,865	18·3
Chingleput ...	938,184	74,192	7·9				
North Arcot ...	2,015,278	109,038	5·4	Total ...	30,835,577	1,530,150	5·0
South Arcot ...	1,755,817	93,920	5·3	Puducottah			
Tanjore	1,973,731	173,349	8·8	Territory ...	316,695	19,857	6·3
Trichinopoly ...	1,200,408	72,086	6·0	Grand Total ...	31,152,277	1,550,007	5·0

The number and proportion of boys and girls at the time of the census were :—

Population	Males under 20		8,176,842
	Females under 12		5,584,364
		Total ...	13,761,206
Schools ...	For Boys		3,922
	Mixed		296
	Girls		163
		Total ...	4,381
Pupils ...	Boys		122,141
	Girls		10,781
		Total ...	132,859
Proportion of pupils to 100,000 children.	Boys		1493·7
	Girls		191·9
		Total ...	905·04

The above table, however, only includes schools brought under the inspection of the officers of the Educational Department, and takes no notice of the great majority of the indigenous village schools scattered all over the country. The following list of matriculated students shows the extent to which the various classes of the community have availed themselves of the means introduced of late years for the higher education of the people :—

European and East Indians	421
Brahmins	2,058
Hindus, other than Brahmins	856
Native Christians	294
Mahomedans	61
Total ...	3,693

In the following table the infirmities of the general population are given as returned in the census. Persons of unsound mind appear to

Infirm persons.

number about 0·45 per 1,000. In the "deaf or dumb" return persons deaf by age are included. The blind are about 1·9 per 1,000, most of them being aged. Leprosy appears to be less common inland than on the coast, and the proportion in the several districts ranges from 0·2 to 1·0 per 1,000 :—

Infirm.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Insane	4.088	3,447	7,535
Idiotic	3,491	2,991	6,482
Deaf *or* Dumb	21,373	19,596	40,969
Blind	27,984	32,369	60,853
Leprous	9,240	4,607	13,847

General comparative vital statistics.

The following table gives at a glance the most general results in the Presidency statistics, comparing them with those of the whole of India, and in some cases with those of England :—

——	England.	British India.	Madras Presidency.
Total population, excluding feudatory States.	...	190,563,048	31,281,177
Total area, square miles, excluding feudatory States.	...	901,049	138,318
Average population per square mile ...	422	211	226
Average number of houses per square mile ...	73	41	42
Average number of persons per house ...	5·33	5·14	5·60
Total population, including feudatory States	...	238,830,958	33,808,225
Total area, including feudatory States, square miles.	...	1,450,744	148,128
Population of largest town	London. 3,254,000	Calcutta. 795,000	* Madras. 398·000
Proportion of Hindus to total population ...	...	73·07	92·27
Proportion of Mahomedans to total population.	...	21·45	5·94
Proportion of Christians to total population.	...	·47	† 1·71
Number of persons employed in professions and Government service.	...	2,404,855	289,676
Number of persons employed in agriculture.	...	37,462,220	5,215,647

Partial census of 1878.

A partial census of certain selected parts of the Presidency was taken on the 15th March 1878. This was done in accordance with instructions received from the Government of India, and with the view of collecting statistics to throw light on the results of the recent famine. An enumeration was made in one taluk out of each of the six severely distressed districts of Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Coimbatore, and Chingleput; the taluks thus chosen being according to the best estimation representative, and neither the most nor the least distressed. An enumeration was made in all the nine taluks which constitute the district of Salem, this area being chosen as a fairly representative complete famine district. An enumeration was also made in one taluk out of each of the districts of the Kistna,

* Slightly more than in Manchester and Birmingham, each of which towns has about 350,000 inhabitants.

† The Christians in Madras form thus five-sixths of the whole number of Christians in British India.

Trichinopoly, and Tinnevelly, in part of which some distress had been felt, but in other parts of which crops had been saved by irrigation; and in one taluk of Tanjore, throughout almost the whole of which the crops had been saved by the Cauvery river. The four taluks last mentioned were selected as being representative of non-famine districts bordering on the distressed area; where the people had not suffered actual famine, but had been affected by scarcity and high prices. No enumeration was made in any portion of the Madura and North Arcot districts, in which the distress had been about equal to that in Coimbatore and Salem.

—Absolute results.

The following are the more important of the absolute results arrived at in the partial census, as tabulated in the first statement given in the special appendix at end of this volume. In the six taluks first mentioned the population was in March 1878 less by 16·1 per cent. than it was at the general Presidency census of 15th November 1871; the population of the entire Salem district was less by 21·1 per cent.; the population of the three taluks representative of the three slightly distressed districts was more by 6 per cent.; and the population of the taluk in Tanjore District was more by 9·5 per cent. From the returns is ascertainable the increase or decrease of separate village populations contained in each of these areas. Thus; in the six typical famine taluks the number of villages showing decrease of population was as 85·8 to one hundred, and that of villages showing increase as 13·6 to one hundred; in the entire Salem District the corresponding figures were 81·1 and 19·3; in the four selected taluks of non-famine districts the corresponding figures were 31·8 and 67·4, the balance of proportion being reversed. With regard to towns, those in the six famine taluks showed almost invariably a diminution of population, those in Salem District showed a decrease except where there were camps or large relief-works, and those in the four non-famine taluks showed a uniform increase. In 1871 the recorded proportion of men to women in the six famine taluks was as 100 to 96·3, and in 1878 it was as 100 to 99·2, showing the male population as having diminished more than the female in the ratio of nearly 3 per cent.; in Salem District the corresponding figures were as 100 to 101·6 and as 100 to 106·2, showing the male population as having diminished more than the female in the ratio of about 4½ per cent.; in the four non-famine taluks the corresponding figures were as 100 to 106·8 and as 100 to 103·4, showing the male population as having increased more than the female in the ratio of 3·4 per cent. Certain results are also observable as regards the age of the populations found to exist in 1871 and 1878. In the six separate famine taluks the decrease of males over 10 years of age was in the ratio of 14·1 to a hundred to the original number of similar males, while that of males under 10 years of age was in the ratio of 20·8 to a hundred to the original numbers; or again, for females, the decrease was as 8·8 per cent. for persons over 10 years of age, and 23·5 per cent. for persons under. In the Salem District the corresponding figures were for males 18·5 per cent. and 28·3 per cent., and for females 13·3 per cent. and 29·6 per cent. In the four non-famine taluks the increase of males over 10 years of age was in the ratio of 8·8 per cent. to the original number of similar males, while that of males under 10 years of age was in the ratio of 5·8 per cent. to the original number; for females the figures here were plus 7·1 and minus 1·0 respectively.

—Accuracy of figures.

Two observations are necessary with regard to the accuracy of the figures just quoted. In the first place all the 1871 figures here given are those of the village list of 1871, and are slightly higher than those which were finally accepted in the Central Census Office of that year; on the question of absolute increase or decrease of population the error is not large enough to be of much account. In the second place the 1871 figures relating to distinction of the sexes were admitted at the time to be in many localities imperfect, and perhaps the same was the case in a small degree in the recent special census; arguments regarding the proportion of the sexes in the two years would have to be made with some reserve. It must also be noticed that the comparative columns given in the statement in the special appendix showing number of houses are inaccurate according to the results of the Central Census Office; the 1871 figures being not slightly, but very considerably understated. The difference here is so great that the results have not been quoted.

—Population lost since 1871.

Putting aside for the moment any question other than that of total gain or loss in population, the inaccuracies just mentioned are of little or no consequence. Looking to the general areas; the Salem District, the figures relating to which are necessarily more representative than those relating to the single taluks of other famine districts, lost altogether 417,138 persons, or 21·1 per cent. of 1,977,024 the original population; while on the other hand the three selected non-famine taluks gained 5·8 per cent. on their original population, and the Tanjore Taluk gained 9·5 per cent. Looking to villages; a decreased population is observable in from 80 to 90 per cent. of the villages of the selected famine area, and an increased population is observable in about 70 per cent. of the villages of the selected non-famine area. The town populations within the famine area show a decrease in numbers in all cases where they were not abnormally augmented by the existence of famine-relief operations, while in the non-famine area the town populations show an increase. If an attempt is made to argue from the ascertained loss or gain in these selected areas to the unascertained loss or gain in a larger area or in

the Presidency at large, it is evident that the results will be of a more or less conjectural character.

—Causes of ditto.

With regard to the population lost, that result may have been caused either by decrease of births, by increase of deaths, or by migration to localities outside the selected area whether within or without the Presidency. The two former causes are of a different order to that last named, as this may be considered to be almost immediately remediable whereas those cannot. As to diminished births or increased deaths, the absolute results of the registrations of the year under review will be mentioned hereafter; but birth and death registration is at present too imperfectly developed a machinery in this Presidency either to establish any certain ratio between these two factors, or to give in absolute numbers for any period their sum. This would be impracticable even for the year under review; much more so therefore for a period of six and a quarter years. On the question again of shifting of the population, definite figures are equally wanting as in the case of the results of birth and death registration. Migration during the recent famine from the distressed parts to others not distressed must have occurred, but it is a matter of opinion whether this was to a large extent or to a small extent. Emigration takes place annually, but the relations between emigration and return immigration are uncertain. The Government are not in a position to give any opinion as to the proportion in which the different causes of loss of population since 1871 may have operated.

—Question of yearly normal increase.

In considering the question of gain or loss of population a still further element of uncertainty is introduced by the question whether it is necessary or not to allow for a normal yearly increase of the population in this Presidency. If this is the case the amount of such normal increase from November 1871 to November 1876, the date of commencement of the famine, should be added to the losses and should be deducted from the gains ascertained at the recent special census. In the tabulated statement prepared upon the special census figures, additional columns were inserted showing the variation in the results on the assumption that there had been a yearly increment of 1½ per cent. This increment raised the ascertained loss since the date of the 1871 census in the six selected taluks from 13·8 per cent. to 20·0 per cent., and the loss in the Salem district from 21·1 per cent. to 26·8 per cent.; while it converted the gain of 6·4 per cent. in the three non-famine taluks into a loss of 1·2 per cent., and reduced the gain of 9·5 per cent. in the Tanjore taluk to a gain of 1·7 per cent. The absolute numbers lost in the six distressed taluks rose on this assumption from 119,143 to 185,548, and those in Salem rose from 417,138 to 569,956; while in the three non-famine taluks the gain of 31,872 was turned into a loss of 6,523, and in the Tanjore taluk the gain of 21,250 was reduced to a gain of 4,112. The yearly increment of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was allowed a place in the census statement in compliance with certain arguments; but on the whole it appears useless to assume any definite figure for this Presidency until the general census of 1881 has given better data on which to form an opinion, and even then it can only be expected that results will be given for parts of the country which have not been disturbed by the recent calamity.

SANITARY.

Sanitary Commissioner, &c.

The only purely sanitary officer in this Presidency is the Sanitary Commissioner. This officer is the adviser of Government in its Civil and Military Departments, of Local Fund Boards, and of Municipalities on all questions relating to the prevention of disease and the preservation of health. He possesses no executive power, and his functions are confined to the collection of sanitary information and to inspection and report. He receives weekly returns of sickness and mortality from military hospitals and annual reports of cantonments, monthly returns and annual reports from Central and District Jails, and monthly returns of births and deaths from Districts, Municipalities, and Cantonments; and during the prevalence of cholera he receives daily returns of attacks and deaths from District Officers. Civil hospitals do not send returns to the Sanitary Commissioner. The information thus collected is recorded and tabulated; and abstracts of the cholera returns are supplied daily to the Quartermaster-General, the Surgeons-General of the Indian Medical and British Medical Departments, and the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. Budget estimates of Local Fund Boards are submitted to the Sanitary Commissioner before being forwarded for the sanction of Government, in order that he may express an opinion upon the sufficiency of the proposed provision for sanitary wants. From Municipalities the Sanitary Commissioner receives an annual sanitary report. In tours the Sanitary Commissioner inspects jails and lunatic asylums, of which he is an official visitor, Municipal towns and villages, forwarding to the responsible authorities such suggestions for the improvement of their sanitary condition as may occur to him. Notes of these tours of inspection are printed in his monthly proceedings. In the same proceedings, which are supplied to all Local Fund Boards and Municipalities, are published replies to references on sanitary subjects and sanitary papers communicated by Government to the Sanitary Commissioner. In this manner each local body is made

aware of the sanitary improvements which are being carried out in other parts of the Presidency and of India. The Sanitary Commissioner holds a somewhat ambiguous position with reference to the Civil and Military Departments of Government. The original Sanitary Commission and its successor, the Sanitary Commissionership, were instituted chiefly with a view to military requirements, and they were at first connected with the Military Department and communicated with Government through the Military Secretary. The civil portion of the Commissioner's duties however gradually assumed larger proportions, and it was decided in 1869 that he should be thenceforward, as in Bengal, under the orders of the Civil Department, and that all expenses connected with the appointment should be transferred to the Civil Budget. The duties of the Sanitary Commissioner lie now mainly in the civil branch of the administration. One result of the double position occupied by the Sanitary Commissioner is that he has a different local jurisdiction in the two capacities. Thus the garrisons in Burmah, Secunderabad, the Mysore country, and the Central Provinces are all under inspection by the Sanitary Commissioner for the Madras Presidency; in civil matters however he has no jurisdiction beyond the Presidency limits. Quite recently, the Inspector of Vaccination has been constituted a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, and in addition to his particular charge of the Vaccination Department he has been required to take a part in the sanitary inspection of the districts he visits. The Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination are also required to examine the village birth and death registers, and to report on the water-supply, conservancy, and public health of the villages they visit, to inspect the work of vaccinators. These officers in future will be required to pass an examination in practical hygiene, so as to make them qualified to act as Sanitary Inspectors. The remarks of the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination on the condition of villages they visit are transmitted to the Local Fund Board of the district, in a monthly summary, for such notice as they may seem to indicate.

Mode of registering births and deaths.

The machinery of birth and death registration differs in town and country. In the districts generally it is simple and inexpensive, but not on the other hand as accurate as could be wished. The Curnam or Village Accountant records the births and deaths which occur in his village, obtaining his information in the former case from the village dhoby or washerman, and in the latter case from the village taliary or watchman. A monthly abstract of his records, which in the case of deaths includes particulars as to age and cause of death, is forwarded to the Collector through the taluk authorities. The returns are tabulated in the Collector's office, and transmitted by him to the Sanitary Commissioner. It is the duty of the Revenue Inspectors, a class of subordinate Revenue officials, to supervise the registration as far as they have opportunities for doing so. There is no law compelling persons to report births or deaths to the village officers. In municipal towns special Registrars are appointed, sometimes for purposes of registration only, and sometimes for this in conjunction with other sanitary duties. The law makes compulsory the registration of births and deaths occurring within municipal limits, relatives being bound to report within 20 days. Payment of Registrars by results has in some cases been attempted, but the plan has been abandoned. It is believed that under ordinary circumstances birth registration in this Presidency may be regarded as obviously defective when the registered rate falls below 2·5 per cent. of population. The English birth-rate is understood to be 3·51, and the French birth-rate 2·63 per cent.; the corresponding death-rates being 2·25 and 2·36 respectively.

Mode of ascertaining public health.

The machinery for birth and death registration, involving as it does registry of the ages at death and presumed causes of death, constitutes probably at present the best means of testing the public health, and the remarks made in the annual administration report regarding the public health are given under the section headed Sanitary, and are taken from the report of the Sanitary Commissioner. Details regarding pathology will however also be found in the annual administration report under the section headed Medical Relief, the remarks there being taken from the report of the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, and being the results of observations taken at the several hospitals. The organization of a separate Health Department has been at various times contemplated, but financial difficulties have prevented the plan from being carried out.

Distribution of practical sanitation.

Practical sanitation is undertaken chiefly by Local Fund Boards and by Municipalities. Municipal sanitation is not checked in detail by Government. Sanitary expenditure by Local Fund Boards is divided technically into three classes: (*a*) improvement of water-supply, (*b*) enlargement or improvement of village sites, and (*c*) conservancy of towns and villages. The main source of income of Local Fund Boards is the land-cess, two-thirds of which is necessarily devoted to Communications. The remaining third is available for other objects, and, though there are some other minor sources of income, may be taken roughly as the income available for miscellaneous expenditure. This third is divided amongst four claimants, Education, Medicine (Hospitals and Dispensaries), Convenience, and Hygiene (the last including Vaccination). The ratio of distribution is decided in each case on its merits. The sanitation of jails and in the two armies engages the separate attention of Government.

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EMIGRATION.

Nature of South Indian emigration.

The population of Southern India is drained to some extent by emigration of the laboring classes to neighboring countries, and especially to Burmah and Ceylon. British Burmah contains a large area of uncultivated land, and there is a migration of population from the Telugu districts. A number of women emigrate from the northern districts to Burmah for the purpose of prostitution in the Burmese sea ports. They usually return to their own country after a few years of absence, or when they have saved money. A temple was recently built at Coringa by a woman of this class at a cost of Rupees 30,000, or £3,000. The emigration to Ceylon is on a larger scale, the greater part of the labor required on the coffee estates in Ceylon being furnished from Southern India. At certain seasons of the year, when labor is in demand, the laboring classes of the southern districts travel across to Ceylon; and, when they have saved a little money, return again to their native villages. The cooly traffic between the south ports and Ceylon is constant and mutually advantageous to the people of India and to Ceylon. The high wages offered by the planters enable the people to save, and ultimately to take the position of small farmers in their own villages, while the planters in Ceylon can always obtain as much labor as they want by offering sufficient inducements. The Ceylon Government undertakes to see that the coolies are properly housed, fed, and provided with medical attendance, and the migration to and from the coffee districts is entirely voluntary. About 70,660 persons go over to Ceylon every year from the southern districts, and of these about 54,000 return to India. The others settle more or less permanently in the island. The following table shows the migration of the Madras population to and from Ceylon for ten years prior to the date of the last census:—

—	To Ceylon.	From Ceylon.
1862	63,896	41,915
1863	70,718	61,765
1864	81,830	62,276
1865	89,597	64,539
1866	88,528	49,229
1867	42,769	45,996
1868	51,033	37,061
1869	58,689	54,346
1870	65,114	55,082
1871	89,529	63,310
Total ...	706,672	540,519
Mean of 10 years ...	706,673	54,051·9

This table shows that the great check to coffee speculation in 1867 immediately affected the labor market. In that one year more coolies returned from the island than went over. But the great industry of

Ceylon, under the stimulus of high prices, has been reviving, and . 1871 the cooly migration was as great as in the years 1864 to 1866, whe much capital was expended in opening out new estates. In the te years ending with 1871 the southern districts of India lost 166,15 persons by migration to Ceylon. The greater part of the survivors are probably doing better for themselves in the land of their adoption than they could hope to do in their native land. They are free to return whenever they please, and that they do not come back must be taken as an indication that they are content to remain. Emigration goes on also to the more distant countries of Mauritius, Natal, Bourbon, and the West Indies under regulations defined by law; but the numbers proceeding to those places are comparatively few. The following abstract shows the number of emigrants and of returned emigrants to and from Mauritius, Bourbon, and West Indies for the ten years ending 1871 :—

—	From Madras Ports.	Returned Emigrants.
1862	6,804	542
1863	5,119	614
1864	5,229	...
1865	7,133	1,261
1866	7,317	1,192
1867	12,339	851
1868	1,426	768
1869	3,084	1,636
1870	3,816	667
1871	3,308	1,293
Total ...	55,574	8,884
Mean of 10 years ...	5,557·4	888·4

Nature of Government protection.

The legal provisions regarding emigration are the same throughout India. The Government take no account of emigration other than that to Ceylon; to Burmah; to the British Colonies of Mauritius, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, Natal, St. Kitts, the Fiji Isles, and Seychelles; to the French Colonies of Réunion, Martinique, Guadaloupe and its dependencies and Guiana; and to the Danish Colony of St. Croix. Ceylon emigration is regulated, as far as the Ceylon Government is concerned, by the Ceylon Ordinance No. XI of 1865; on the part of the Madras Government, the number of emigrants is checked by the Collectors of the southern districts. This movement of labor, though practically emigration, inasmuch as many of those who go are lost to the country, and though representing the greater number of so-called emigrants, going from the whole Presidency, is not of a kind to require much interference on the part of the local Government, and is not provided for by any legislative enactment. Emigration to British Burmah is regulated by Act III of 1876. At present Cocanada is the only port in the Presidency whence emigration under that Act is allowed. The District

Magistrate of Godavari acts there as Protector. Emigration to the Straits Settlement is regulated by Act No. V of 1877. At present Negapatam is the only port whence emigration for the Straits is allowed. The Joint Magistrate at Negapatam, and, during his absence from head-quarters, the Master Attendant of the port, acts as Protector. Emigration for the British Colonies named above is provided for under Act VII of 1871. In this case each Colonial Government concerned nominates its agent and recruiters for the Presidency, and establishes its depôt for the reception of emigrants at the town of Madras; the Protector of Emigrants, assisted by a Medical Inspector, represents the local Government. The emigrant enters into an engagement with the recruiter in one or other of the districts for service in the colonies under certain conditions as to time of service, pay, rations, hours and days of work in the colony, and with free passage both to and from the colony. The Mauritius, from which emigrants are not allowed free return passages, is an exception to the arrangement last made. The time of service is usually five years. In the case of the Mauritius the pay ranges from 5 to 7½ rupees per mensem, according to service in the colony; in other colonies the pay is usually 5 rupees. These rates apply only to workmen in the plantations; artizans and skilled workmen are paid according to qualifications. Women emigrating are allowed pay ranging from 2 rupees to 4 rupees. The emigrants have generally to work six days in the week, and nine hours in the day. Emigrants when licensed by the recruiter are registered in the mofussil by Magistrates, and at the Presidency Town by the Protector. The recruit is brought before the Magistrate or Protector as the case may be, and if he is found to understand the terms of the engagement, and to be willing to emigrate, he is registered and sent to the depôt belonging to the colony concerned, where he remains under the care and responsibility of the Colonial Agent and recruiter respectively till he embarks. Previous to embarkation the vessel intended to carry emigrants is surveyed by competent Marine officers and certified to be fit to carry emigrants, and the Protector personally superintends embarkation. The stock of provisions and medicines, and the accommodation to be afforded, is prescribed by standing orders. The Protector is empowered to stop the embarkation of such emigrants as seem to him unfit to undertake the voyage. When emigrants return the Protector inquires into the treatment experienced by them in the colony and during the voyage back, and a report is made to Government. Anything worthy of notice and requiring remedy is communicated to the Colonial Government concerned. The return emigrants, or immigrants as they are sometimes called, can only land at the port of Madras, and their numbers are there registered. The only British colonies at present represented in the Presidency are the Mauritius and Natal. For the French colonies mentioned above; in which case a special convention secures to the French Governments similar advantages to those enjoyed by British colonies, the procedure is very much the same as for the British colonies. There are however two ports of embarkation and two depôts, one at Pondicherry, and the other at Karikal. The interests of the local Government are represented at Madras, where emigrants are only registered but whence they do not embark, by the Protector of Emigrants, and at the two French ports by two special officers styled British Consular Agents. Act VII of 1871 applies to French colonies. For the Danish colony mentioned above no provision is made. Act VII of 1871 applies to this colony.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Nature of relief.

Operations under this title consist of the operations undertaken by Government, or by Local Boards in towns and rural circles acting under the orders of Government, for the medical relief of the population. This is done in the case of the Army by Military Hospitals attended by officers of the two Medical Departments, and in the case of the general public by a system of civil hospitals, dispensaries, and asylums. Officers of Government are medically attended by officers of the Indian Medical Department. It has already been pointed out that the general information and statistics regarding public health given in the yearly administration report of the Government are mainly those compiled by the Sanitary Commissioner from the mortality returns. Under the present head is given in that report merely the special information derived from the observation of patients treated in civil hospitals, dispensaries, and asylums.

British Medical Service.

The British Medical Service is the portion of the Army Medical Department serving in the command with European troops. The establishment sanctioned for the Madras Presidency and Burmah includes 1 Surgeon-General, 3 Deputy Surgeons-General, 26 Surgeons-Major, and 48 Surgeons, making in all a total of 78. Each officer comes to India on a tour of foreign service, returning to England on its conclusion. The ordinary period of this tour is five years, but in special cases it may be prolonged beyond that limit. The routine duties of the department are exclusively in connection with British troops. The Surgeon-General is in communication with Government through the Military Secretary, with the Commander-in-Chief through the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General, and War Office in London through the Director-General of the Department. He conducts

the duties of his office at the seat of Government. The Deputy Surgeons-General are in charge of circles or divisions, and are responsible both to the General Officer in command of their particular district and to the Surgeon-General. These officers perform yearly inspections of barracks and hospitals occupied by British troops. The Surgeons-Major and Surgeons are in professional charge of officers and soldiers and their families, and are available during their tour of duty in this Presidency to be sent wherever British troops are stationed.

Indian Medical Service.

To the Indian Medical Department are allotted medical duties connected with the Native Army and the civil administration of the country; its members are also occasionally employed by Government on scientific and other extra-professional duties. The department consists of Commissioned and Subordinate grades, and its senior officers are specially engaged for service in India and other Eastern Dependencies. The Subordinate Medical Establishment consists of two classes, viz., the Apothecary or Warrant and the Hospital Assistant class. In addition to the ordinary and Military Medical Subordinates there are now employed and under training two classes of Medical Subordinates intended for service under Government in Provincial Hospitals and in the Hospitals of Municipalities and of Local Fund Boards. These officials are to be designated respectively Civil Apothecaries and Civil Hospital Assistants, and to be purely civil officers not amenable to military discipline or ordinarily available for military duty. The Surgeon-General at the head of the department is entrusted with the control and superintendence of Military Hospitals and Medical Establishments connected with Native troops; and of Lock Hospitals, Medical Store Depôts, Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries, and Medical Establishments attached to the Judicial, Revenue, Police, and other Civil Departments. In matters connected with the Native Army this officer is subordinate to the Commander-in-Chief. There are six Deputy Surgeons-General, to each of whom is assigned a circle of superintendence.

Civil Medical Relief.

The agencies for the relief of the sick poor in this Presidency are annually increasing under the operation of the Towns Improvement and Local Fund Acts. According to the latest information there were 170 hospitals and dispensaries in operation throughout the Presidency, the Medical staff of which consisted of 39 Commissioned Officers, 3 Honorary Surgeons, 7 Assistant Surgeons, 40 Officers of the Warrant grade, 67 Hospital Assistants, and 9 Civil Apothecaries and 22 Civil Hospital Assistants, making a total of 187 Medical Agents. These institutions are open to all classes of the community applying for relief. Of the 170 institutions, 128 are hospitals having wards for in-patients, and 42 may be classed as dispensaries, inasmuch as they at present only afford relief to out-patients. Since the passing of the Towns Improvement and Local Fund Acts in 1871, the cost of maintaining hospitals, and dispensaries has, under sanction of the law, been thrown on Municipalities and Local Fund Boards, and at the present moment the entire cost of all up-country civil hospitals and dispensaries is met by those Boards, with the exception of the pay of the Medical Officers when of the Commissioned grade or of the grade of Honorary Surgeon. In the case of a Native Surgeon, Warrant Officer, or Hospital Assistant holding charge of a civil hospital along with police or jail duties, one-fourth of his pay becomes a provincial charge in virtue of the latter duties. In most cases the local hospital is a joint charge on the adjoining Local Fund Circles and the Municipality in which it is situated, the expenses being divided between them. At the Presidency town the General Hospital, on account of its being a clinical school for the College students, and four other special hospitals are entirely supported by Government. The cost of the Civil Lock Hospital in Madras is also partly borne by Government, but the maintenance of the other hospitals is purely a municipal charge. At mofussil stations Government support two Lunatic Asylums and a Lazaretto, together with Civil Dispensaries at the three large military stations of Secunderabad, Kamptee, and St. Thomas' Mount. The cost of the Civil Hospitals on the Nilgiris is also partly met from provincial funds. The cardinal principle, however, of the existing system of medical relief for the masses in this Presidency is its maintenance by local taxation, consequently its extension depends chiefly on the action of the rate-payers. So far the new arrangement has proved no obstacle to the extension of medical relief, but would appear on the contrary to have given it a fresh impetus; dispensaries have multiplied rapidly under local Boards, and the increase in their number would have been still greater had the Medical Department been in a position to provide the requisite number of medical men to take charge of the new institutions. The provision of medical men, and their education and training, were up to 1878 entirely undertaken by Government, but local Boards are now required to contribute to the maintenance of the Medical College. The Contagious Diseases Act, No. XIV of 1868, is administered by a Health Officer specially appointed.

VACCINATION.

Nature of Department.

The Department of Vaccination consists of an Inspector, First and Second Class Deputy Inspectors, First and Second Class Vaccinators, and Probationers, the last being more properly men studying the Practice of Vaccination for admission into the department. The general supervision of the department devolves on the Inspector,

who is a Commissioned Medical Officer. The Inspector visits all parts of the Presidency, and subordinate supervision is maintained by the Deputy Inspectors, of whom there are one or more in each district, and who are all in direct subordination to the Inspector. The actual work of vaccination is done by the Vaccinators, whose pay varies according to grading and local arrangements. The Vaccinators themselves are under the orders of Municipalities or the Local Boards. As a general rule each works in his own Municipal town or taluk, but in some cases the taluk has been divided into divisions. With a few exceptions the whole cost of the Department of Vaccination is borne by Local Fund Boards and Municipalities. Government, however, contributes the pay and allowances of the Inspector and entertains, at its own expense, two or three Cantonment Vaccinators. Down to the beginning of 1875-76 vaccination was treated as a branch of the Medical Department, and the principal officer was styled Superintendent-General; it is now a branch of the Sanitary Department, and the officer just named is styled Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, and conducts his duties immediately under the direction of the Sanitary Commissioner. The Sanitary Commissioner also inspects the vaccine arrangements of towns and districts during his periodical tours. The following list shows the different classes of Vaccinators at work, and the relative results attained by each as shown by the figures of a recent year:—

	Total Operations.
Vaccine Circles and Districts	411,021
Private Vaccinators	160
Medical Subordinates	21,386
Municipalities	83,106
Zemindaries	5,690
Civil Dispensaries	397
Railway Apothecaries	...
Total ...	521,760

CHEMICAL EXAMINER.

Duties.

The duties of the Chemical Examiner to Government are chiefly to examine and report upon substances submitted to him for investigation by Magisterial and Police Officers in cases where poisoning is suspected, and to examine weapons and other articles for blood-stains. He is also required to analyse potable waters used by troops and public establishments; and to examine Government stores of all kinds, soils, limestones, salts, liquors, and other substances submitted by the various departments of the service.

SECTION VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Historical retrospect—1826—1855.

In 1826 Sir Thomas Munro appointed a Board of Public Instruction to organize a system of public instruction with authority to establish two principal schools in each collectorate and an inferior school in each taluk. Fourteen collectorate schools and eighty-one taluk schools were accordingly set on foot, together with a central school at the Presidency; but the scheme proved a failure, and all the schools established in the provinces were abolished. In 1836 the Board of Public Instruction was superseded by a new Board styled the "Committee for Native Education," who were directed to organize a Normal school for training teachers for the eventual establishment of English schools in different parts of the country. This body was in its turn replaced by the University Board which was constituted by Lord Elphinstone for the government of an institution to be styled the Madras University, and to consist of a high school and college upon the plan followed by the Scottish Universities. The high school was opened in April 1841, but it was not until January 1853 that the standard was considered by Government sufficiently advanced to justify the establishment of a College Department. In 1853 and 1854 Provincial schools were opened at Cuddalore, Rajahmundry, Combaconum, Calicut, and Bellary. The educational operations of the Madras Presidency were at this period on a very small scale compared with those of the other Governments. The entire expenditure in 1852-53 amounted to only Rupees 45,556-13-4. In the provinces scarcely any thing had been done. In addition to the Provincial schools just mentioned, there was nothing but a small industrial school at Negapatam, a few elementary schools for the instruction of the Khonds of Gumsur and Chinna Kimedy, some Vernacular schools in the delta taluks of the Godavari District, two Vernacular schools in South Arcot, and a small school at Pulicat originally founded by the

Dutch Government. A monthly grant of Rupees 350, known as the Schwartz grant and dating from the commencement of the present century, had been given to certain Protestant schools in Tanjore and Ramnad. Certain Yeomiahs granted by the former Mahomedan Government for the instruction of Mahomedan children in the Koran had been continued in Nellore and North Arcot, and just at the close of this period a grant of Rupees 5,000 was given to the Madras Training Institution, which was established in 1853 to train male and female teachers for employment in Christian schools.

—Establishment of present Government Department.

In March 1855, Mr. Alexander Arbuthnot, the Secretary of the University Board, was appointed Director of Public Instruction, and during the course of the year sanction was given for the appointment of four Inspectors of Schools, twenty Assistant Inspectors, afterwards styled Zillah Visitors and now known as Deputy Inspectors, and sixty Sub-Assistant Inspectors called Taluk Visitors. The Madras University was remodelled and received the name of the Presidency College. A Law Class was established as a branch of this institution, and provision was made for a Normal school for training teachers, four Provincial and eight Zillah schools, a hundred Taluk schools, a depôt or school-books, Educational Presses, and Rupees 12,000 for scholarships. To carry out these measures occupied several years, and some changes were made from time to time in the details of the plan originally sketched out. Thus the full number of taluk schools was never established, and schools of a somewhat higher grade known as Anglo-Vernacular schools took the place of some of the taluk schools. The Madras Normal school was supplemented by Normal schools of a more elementary type in the provinces. A special school for Mahomedans known as the Madrasa-i-Azam was remodelled in 1859. The Provincial school of Combaconum grew into a College and was formally recognized as such in 1867. The Madras Medical School established in 1835 was constituted a College in 1851 and transferred to the Educational Department in June 1855. The School of Ordnance Artificers, established privately in 1840, was in 1855 constituted a Government institution. At about the same time a School of Arts opened privately in 1850, and a School of Industry similarly established in 1851, became Government institutions and were amalgamated under the designation of the School of Industrial Arts. The Survey School originally attached to the Board of Revenue and afterwards to the Chief Engineer's Office was constituted the Civil Engineering College in 1858.

—Private Schools.

Although Government had up to 1855 done but little, educational operations had been carried on in different parts of the Presidency by private societies and individuals, and in some districts on a very extensive scale. In these operations the various Missionary Societies had taken a leading part. The two chief societies of the Church of England, the Church Missionary Society, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, had established a considerable number of Village Boarding schools and Day schools in the Southern Districts, but principally in Tinnevelly. The Scotch Free Church Mission had large schools in Madras, at two of the principal towns in the neighbouring district of Chingleput, and at Nellore. The efforts of this Mission were then as now mainly devoted to education. The Mission connected with the Established Church of Scotland, the London Mission, and the Wesleyan Mission had also large schools in Madras. In Vizagapatam and Masulipatam schools had been established by the London Mission and by the Church Missionary Society, and on the Western Coast a similar institution was in operation at Mangalore founded by the German Mission. Exclusive of the indigenous village schools the number of schools supported otherwise than by Missionary Societies was comparatively small. The chief of these was Pachiappah's Institution, a large school in Madras established from the proceeds of a bequest left for charitable purposes by Pachiappah Mudelliar and in connection with which smaller schools had been established at Conjeveram and Chellambrum. At Nursapore and Coimbatore schools had been established partly supported by native subscriptions, but their establishment was mainly due to the influence and aid of European officials.

—Grants-in-aid to Private Schools.

The first Government Grant-in-aid Rules, that is to say rules for regulating State aid given to private schools, were published in 1855, simultaneously with the arrangements above mentioned for the establishment of a purely Government Department. The rules were couched in very general terms, but embodied some important principles. They provided that the grants were to be for specific purposes, mostly for teachers' salaries, and that they were not to exceed in amount the sum contributed on the part of the school itself, that is to say from fees, endowments, &c. Except in the case of Normal and Female schools they were to be confined to schools in which school fees were levied. Every aided school was to be under Government inspection, and no teacher was to receive a grant until his qualifications had been reported on by a Government Inspector. Experience showed that more definite rules were needed, and in 1858 a new code appeared. It was to a large extent an adaptation of the old English Code. Its main feature was an elaborate system of Teachers' certificates in connection with the salary grants. Nine standards of qualification were laid down for schoolmasters and five for schoolmistresses, and for each standard there was a departmental examination. To each class of certificate a specific grant was attached, which represented one-third of the teacher's salary. These rules were superseded by a third code which

came out in 1865, and which with some modifications is in force still. In this code the number of grades for schoolmasters was reduced to five, and for schoolmistresses to three. The maximum grants claimable under these rules were made much higher than they had been before, representing one-half instead of one-third of the salaries of teachers. The University B.A., F.A., and Matriculation Examinations were substituted for the departmental examinations for the three higher grades, the departmental examination in these grades being confined to a paper in method and teaching a class in the presence of an Inspector. Grants again were made claimable under the code for various purposes besides salaries, such as the erection and repair of buildings and the purchase of furniture, school apparatus, and books. Grants could also be claimed as an alternative in elementary schools on the payment for results system, but the standards for native schools were pitched so high that this portion of the code remained at first inoperative. A new set of Results Rules came out in 1868, and another set, that now in force again in April 1st, 1878. The Madras Results Rules are avowedly framed for elementary schools and are of a more elementary character even than the results rules in force in Great Britain, there being only four instead of six standards. In some respects they are well adapted to the educational requirements of this Presidency. Large numbers of indigenous as well as mission schools in every district have been improved on the results system, and it has almost entirely superseded the salary grant system in elementary schools of all classes. Schools aided on the results grant system generally receive no aid except a result grant once a year. A still further modification of the original grant-in-aid system has of late been allowed to grow up in the form of what is known as the "combined" system, consisting of part fixed salaries and part results grants under the rules. The arrangements for carrying out this system are at present treated as special cases in each instance, but in view to the utility and popularity of the plan it is in contemplation to draw up fixed rules. The three main systems of aid are then the salary grant system, the results grant system, and the combined system. The pure results grant system is considered to be chiefly adapted for the promotion of education in backward parts of the country and among the ruder classes, where the advantages of a less mercenary and purer method of State aid would meet with no appreciation. The salary grant system is regarded as the most suitable where public opinion is active and where confidence placed in teachers will meet with response. The combined system occupies in principle a ground intermediate between the other two, and may probably be relied upon for all intermediate sets of circumstances. The description of the different forms of State aid given to private schools will not be complete without mentioning that in a few cases lump grants and special grants are given by Government; these, however, are quite exceptional. In speaking of State aid in this paragraph it must be understood that the term includes the aid given by various Municipal and Local Fund Circle Boards, which are in fact quasi-Government institutions. The grant-in-aid rules were originally drawn up to regulate aid given by the Government itself, but the Boards just mentioned have been required to adopt the Government rules.

—Act VI of 1863.

After the grant-in-aid system of 1855 had been in force for some years, it became apparent that however useful it might be in improving higher and middle class schools, it had been doing up to that date very little for elementary education in consequence of the limited number of applications made from elementary schools. In 1863 the Madras Education Act was passed. The object of this measure, which was based on the Municipal Act XXVI of 1850, was to provide a proper machinery for the collection and management of a rate, by which certain village schools in the subdivision of the Godavari District were supported, and to furnish the inhabitants of towns and villages in other parts of the Presidency with the means of raising permanent funds for the establishment of new and the improvement of existing schools and of availing themselves of the grants-in-aid which Government were prepared to give. The Act provided that if the majority of the rate-payers in the Godavari District did not petition against the continuance of the schools within two months from a given date, the schools should be continued for five years, and that a similar procedure should be observed at the end of every recurring period of five years. In any district the inhabitants might petition for an order declaring the Act in force in any town or village, and the order was to be issued if, after inquiry, a sufficient majority of the inhabitants was found in favor of the application. When however the Act came to be worked, it was found to be ill-adapted to rural communities. The Godavari Commissioners were inexperienced ryots, who knew little or nothing about the management of schools. The collections fell in arrears and the teachers remained unpaid for long periods. In the other districts very few schools were established, and in many cases after the Act had been put in force with the apparent assent of the inhabitants, it was found necessary to close the schools or to abandon the attempt to establish them. At the end of seven years the Act had been brought into operation in only nine out of nineteen districts, and the total number of rate schools was only 104. In the Godavari District the number had dwindled down to fifty-nine, in the other districts it ranged from two to seventeen. Among these were two important schools of the higher class at Palghat and Saidapet. Except in the Godavari District, the other schools were almost entirely middle-class schools. Thus the experiment of extending an

interest in education by means of a voluntary rate met with little general success.

Acts of 1871.

The only alternative was a compulsory cess. So far back as April 1859 the attention of the Government of India and of the several local Governments had been drawn by the present Earl of Derby, who was then Secretary of State, to the expediency of imposing a compulsory rate to defray the expenses of schools for the rural population. The measure did not at that time find favor at Madras, the Government, at the head of which Sir Charles Trevelyan, being opposed to any compulsory taxation for educational purposes. In May 1868 the Government of India pointed out that Act VI of 1863 had entirely failed in the main object for which it was passed, and suggested for consideration the introduction of an education cess on the model of the one which had proved so successful in Northern and Western India. The necessity for supplementing Imperial revenues by local taxation had long been felt in this Presidency, and various local Acts were already in operation under which the conservancy of the principal towns and the formation and maintenance of district roads had been provided for by local taxes. The embarrassed condition of the finances of India, which became known in the following year, although it was not, as was popularly supposed, the immediate cause of the enactment of the Towns' Improvement Act III of 1871, the Local Fund Act IV of 1871, and the Madras Municipal Act V of 1871, rendered it impossible to defer this class of legislation any longer, and those Acts were accordingly passed, providing among other things for the promotion of education in town and country. The provisions of the Acts and the nature of the taxation levied under them have been fully described under Section III. The description of education to which Local and Municipal Funds were applicable was purposely left undefined in the Acts. Government have however since decided that these funds shall be mainly appropriated to the maintenance and improvement of "elementary" education. The exceptions which have been allowed are the rate schools of the middle class established under the Madras Education Act, institutions for medical and technical training, and certain schools which have been dealt with as exceptional cases. It was originally intended that one-fourth of the cost of all Government Normal schools should be debited to Local and Municipal Funds, but it was found that some of these schools supplied few or no teachers to elementary schools, and it was considered inequitable to throw any portion of their cost on Local or Municipal Funds. This part of the scheme was therefore carried out only with reference to a few Normal schools, and circumstances occurred which rendered it of very short duration even in this limited form. In the years 1871-72 and 1872-73 three hundred and twenty-three Local Fund schools had come into existence, and the house-tax under the Local Funds Act had been imposed in a corresponding number of villages or groups of villages. But the imposition of this tax encountered in several instances such extreme hostility, that Government determined that it should proceed no further. As the effect of this order was to leave charges for sanctioned "Union" schools unprovided for to an aggregate amount of Rupees 1,10,000, a special grant was made from Provincial Funds to the circles concerned to supply such deficiency as could not be met from the unallotted balance of the General Fund of each circle. Since 1873-74 Local Fund Circle education has been developed without the aid of a house-tax. It was calculated at the end of 1873-74 that, including the one-third land-cess, the General Local Fund might be estimated at about 14¼ lakhs, of which 5¾ lakhs were allotted as an additional contribution to the Road Fund, and three quarters of a lakh was given as a contribution towards the pay of the Deputy Inspectors and the cost of Normal schools. From the commencement of 1874-75 it was resolved that no contributions should be made from the one-third land-cess to the Road Fund until the requirements of the other purposes to which the General Local Fund might by law be applicable had been fully met and that all charges on account of Deputy Inspectors and Normal schools should be resumed in toto as a provincial charge. The general effect of these measures was to place about eight lakhs and a half at the disposal of the Local Fund Boards for elementary education. In December 1874 the Local Fund Boards and Municipalities were further relieved of all charges connected with female education, and a few girls' schools which had been maintained or aided by them were constituted Government institutions.

Recent progress.

During the last few years the progress has been satisfactory, whether in State schools, in local Board schools, or in private schools aided by the State and local Boards. There has been a great development of elementary education and female education. Colleges and high schools have also been increasing in numbers and efficiency. The Rajahmundry College, the Madras Christian College, and St. Joseph's College, Negapatam, are now first-grade colleges educating up to B.A. degree. The number of second-grade colleges, educating up to the F.A. standard, is annually increasing, and there are now only six districts unprovided with a college. The rates of school fees have been thrice raised, and many of the high schools are beginning to pay half and even a larger proportion of their cost by means of school fees. Middle-class education has improved in the Government schools, but is on the whole in a less satisfactory state in aided schools. The high schools are stimulated and improved by the University examinations. The primary schools come under the

influence of the examinations for results grants. Middle-class schools suffer from the absence of a middle-class examination. The institution of such an examination has been recently ordered by the Government of India, and the details of the scheme are now under consideration.

Controlling agency.

The Department of Public Instruction is administered by an officer styled the Director of Public Instruction, aided by six Inspectors of Schools, under whom are two distinct grades of Subordinate Inspectors called Deputy Inspectors and Inspecting Schoolmasters. The Inspectors travel in their divisions for eight months of the year, and examine each year every high and middle school and a certain number of the elementary schools situated in them. The examination of aided schools is more cursory and less complete than that of Government schools. The Inspector has the general charge of all Government schools in his division and aids the Presidents of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities with his advice in the management of Local Fund and Municipal schools. Forty Deputy Inspectors have up to date been sanctioned, but only thirty-eight have been actually appointed. Besides aiding the Inspectors in their examinations of high and middle schools these officers have the immediate supervision of Government Middle schools, and in some districts of a few Government girls' schools and Mahomedan schools. They are also largely employed in superintending Municipal and Local Fund schools, and nearly all the work of examining schools for results grants is done by them. As members of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities, they have to advise and vote on local educational questions, and it is their duty to report and remark on any shortcomings in the Educational budgets of their circles. There are at present 159 Inspecting Schoolmasters. Their duty mainly consists in travelling about slowly from village to village and teaching the masters of indigenous schools how to prepare their pupils for examinations under the rules for results grants. They show the masters how a school should be organized by dividing the pupils into classes, by the adoption of time-tables, by the introduction of printed books and maps, and by keeping registers of attendance. They do not conduct examinations for results grants. Most of the Inspecting Schoolmasters are paid entirely from Local Funds, but fourteen are at the present date paid by Municipalities. In the hill tracts of Ganjam there is an officer of nearly the same standing as an Inspecting Schoolmaster, who is styled the Superintendent of Hill Schools, but he is under the orders of the Special Assistant Agent, who has the general management of the Hill schools. In some districts the Inspecting Schoolmasters visit Local Fund schools.

Colleges & schools viewed w regard to keep.

Omitting for the moment the Madras University, such institutions as deal with ~~special or~~ professional instruction, and certain private institutions which although under inspection do not require aid from public funds, the remainder of the institutions in connection with the Educational Department may be divided, according to the mode in which they are supported, into three classes as follows :—(*a*) Public institutions under the direct management and control of the Educational Department and maintained from Provincial Funds, supplemented in a few cases by endowments, and in most cases by fees, which are paid into the treasury and credited either to Provincial Funds or the School Fee Fund; these are called Government institutions: (*b*) Public institutions under the direct management of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities, ("Local Fund Schools" and "Municipal Schools") or of committees acting under the control of Government, and mainly supported from Public Funds, Local, Municipal, or Provincial, but in which the fees if any are credited to the local body and not to Government: (*c*) Private institutions receiving from Government or local Boards (i) salary grants, (ii) results grants, (iii) lump grants, or (iv) aid on the combined system, supplemented in most cases by fees from parents, and in some cases by private subscriptions and endowments; these are called "aided schools."

—Government institutions.

The Government institutions entered as class (*a*) comprise institutions of every educational standard. In the first place come three first-grade colleges at the Presidency, Combaconum, and Rajahmundry, and six second-grade colleges at Mangalore, Calicut, Bellary, Berhampore, Cuddalore, and Salem. There are nine High schools appertaining to these colleges, and the High school which constitutes a part of the Madras Practising school. There are also first-grade High schools at Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Saidapet, Madura, Palghat, and Tellicherry, and second-grade High schools at Chicacole, Cannanore, Trivadi, and Trivalur. All the Colleges and High schools abovementioned have Middle schools, more or less complete, attached to them, and in addition there are first-grade Middle schools at Guntoor, Wallajahpett, Arni, Tripatoor, and Srirungam, second-grade Middle schools at Russellcondah, Bimlipatam, Ankapally, Ongole, Villapuram, Arcot, Dharmapuri, Namkal, Udamalapetai, Erode, Badagara, and Chowghaut, and third-grade Middle schools at Tekkale, Itchapur, Palkonda, Kasimkota, Gunapur, Viravaseram, Amlapur, Ellamanchili, Adoni, Maddenpally, Poonamalee, Trinomalai, Punruti, Tirukovellur, Virdachellam, Porto Novo, Kullakurchi, Tripatty, Palmanair, Karvetnugger, Oossoor, Krisnagiri, Puttukotai, Tiruvadamardur, Dindigul, Periyakulam, Pollachi, Karur, Dharapuram, Quilandy, Udapi, Karkala, and Kassergode. There are also Middle schools forming part of the Practising schools attached to the Normal schools of Mangalore and Calicut, but these will shortly be abolished. A few schools or departments of schools have been specially established for the Mahomedan community. Of these the most important is the Madrasa-i-Azam, a first-grade Middle school at the Presidency. The

Anglo-Vernacular School, Mylapore, is a second-grade Middle school for Mahomedans. Elementary schools for Mahomedans were opened a few years ago at Vellore, Ellore, Masulipatam, Trichinopoly, Nagore, Arcot, Adoni, Rajahmundry, Cuddapah, and Kurnool, but the five first are already developing into Middle schools. At Cuddapah and Kurnool it has been found expedient to amalgamate the Mahomedan school with the other Government school, of which it now forms a department, and at Chittoor a Mahomedan department has been recently added to the Government school. In all these Mahomedan schools instruction is imparted through the medium of Hindustani except at Nagore, where Tamil is the Vernacular of the Lubbay boys, by whom the school is attended. There are sixteen primary schools for Ooriyas and Khonds in the Hill Tracts of Gumsur and Pedda and Chinna Kimedy, four primary schools for boys in the Rekapally and Bhadrachellum Taluks, transferred to the Godaveri District from the Central Provinces, and a small Primary school for the children of European pensioners at Tripassore. All the Government High and Middle schools, with the exception of the High School at Madura, have a primary department attached to them. The Berhampore High school has both a middle and a primary department for Ooriyas.

—Quasi-Government institutions.

With regard to class (*b*) there are forty middle-class Local Fund schools and six middle-class Municipal schools. With one or two exceptions English is taught in all these schools. Most of these correspond with the schools hitherto known as Anglo-Vernacular and Taluk schools, but a few are purely Vernacular schools. According to the returns for 1877-78 there are 774 Primary Local Fund schools and 77 Primary Municipal schools. It is optional with the Local Fund Boards to allow English to be taught or not, but most of the schools are Vernacular schools, and there are few in which the highest class rises above the third results standard. Girls are not excluded from these schools, but the number in attendance is insignificant. Theoretically these schools are managed by the Local Fund Boards with the aid of the Inspector of the Division; in practice the tendency of the system is to throw all administrative details into the hands of the Deputy Inspectors. A few of the Municipal schools are schools for special classes, such as Mahomedans, East Indians, Silk-weavers, &c., but the majority of them are for all classes, and in large towns they act as feeders to the more advanced schools, and do some of the work which used to be formerly done in the primary departments of those schools. The attendance in some of these schools is tolerably large, ranging between one and two hundred, and a few of the best schools are beginning to realize a fair income from school fees. It is a matter for regret that so few Municipal schools have been as yet established, the Boards preferring to utilize the results system.

In the town of Madras this is exclusively the case. English is taught in a good many of the Municipal schools, which thus act as feeders to more advanced schools. The Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund is the only institution answering to the description of a quasi-Government institution worked by a committee and other than a local Board school.

—Aided institutions.

With regard to class (*c*) i, salary grants are given from Provincial Funds to 10 colleges, 53 High schools and 129 Middle schools, and also to the Primary schools which form departments of these colleges and schools. Salary grants are rarely given to any other primary schools than those just mentioned, but if given they are paid from Local or Municipal Funds. With regard to class (*c*) ii, results grants earned by boys under the fourth standard and by girls under all the standards are paid from Provincial Funds and under the three lower standards from Local or Municipal Funds; except in the town of Madras where the results grants of poor schools under all four standards are paid by the Municipality, and the results grants of other schools fall entirely on Provincial Funds. With regard to class (*c*) iii, certain rate schools originally established under the Madras Education Act, and afterwards transferred to Local Fund Boards and Municipalities, and certain Middle schools which had been aided on the salary grant system previous to their transfer to the Local Fund Boards, receive lump grants from Provincial Funds. Since the abolition of the house-tax, lump grants have also been given not only to individual schools, but also to certain Local Fund Circles. These grants are not in any way regulated by the ordinary rules. With regard to class (*c*) iv, certain aided schools are worked by local Boards on the so-called combined system. This was originally applied to the Local Fund Middle schools of Malabar. According to this plan a proportion of each teacher's fixed salary was taken and made to depend on the result of the annual examination of the school. His regular salary was reduced, but if he exerted himself, he might eventually get something more than he would have otherwise drawn. In May 1873 this scheme in a somewhat different form was applied to the Local Fund Primary schools of the same district. The indigenous teachers were in this case to be trained men, and to receive a monthly stipend of Rupees 4 with full results grants in addition to such school fees as they could collect. In July 1874 a somewhat similar scheme was sanctioned for the Middle and Primary schools of South Canara, but under this arrangement the indigenous Schoolmasters were to receive Rupees 6 instead of Rupees 4 a month. Various other schemes on the combined system, differing not only in their details, but in their fundamental principles, have been since sanctioned or proposed for different parts of the Presidency. In some districts full

results grants are given in addition to salaries of varying amounts; in others only half results grants are given; in some the amount drawn as salary is deducted from the result grant, and is thus a mere advance to be eventually refunded. In some districts the fees belong to the teachers, in others to the Local Fund Boards. In some districts buildings and furniture are provided by the Boards, in others by the teachers. There is generally at present no condition that the teacher shall be trained, or even that he shall be certificated. In some districts schools on the combined system are regarded as Local Fund schools, in others as private schools. It has already been mentioned that all these details are under consideration, with a view to the framing of general rules. The following statement shows the growth of the Grant-in-aid system between 1868 and 1873. It does not include building grants or lump grants to certain circles which have not accounted for them in the returns:—

Years.	Payments made from Provincial Funds.	Payments made from Local and Municipal Funds under the Results system.	Total.	Years.	Payments made from Provincial Funds.	Payments made from Local and Municipal Funds under the Results System.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.
1868-69 ...	2,41,549	...	2,41,549	1873-74 ...	2,74,883	1,54,226	4,29,109
1869-70 ...	3,07,581	...	3,07,581	1874-75 ...	2,57,787	1,49,524	4,07,311
1870-71 ...	3,35,394	...	3,35,394	1875-76 ...	2,64,818	2,03,478	4,68,296
1871-72 ...	2,50,333	68,277	3,18,610	1876-77 ...	2,78,682	2,38,037	5,16,719
1872-73 ...	2,59,483	1,17,584	3,77,067	1877-78 ...	2,81,895	2,12,611	4,94,506

Colleges and schools viewed with reference to the instruction given.

The classification of educational institutions given in the remarks of the last four paragraphs has been a financial one, made with reference to the sources from which those institutions are supported. Turning now to technical details of teaching, the same institutions range themselves, according to the classes they contain, in the order shown in the following table:—

Arts College, First Grade.

10th or B.A. Class.
9th or Preparatory B.A. Class.

Arts College, Second Grade.

8th or F.A. Class.
7th or Preparatory F.A. Class.

High School.

6th or Matriculation Class.
5th or Preparatory Matriculation Class.

Middle School.

Upper Fourth Class.
Lower Fourth Class.
Third Class.

Upper Primary School.

Second Class.

Lower Primary School.

First Class.
Preparatory Class B.
Do. do. A.

The meaning of this table is that the classes shown under each head are peculiar to that head, and are not to be found in any head lower in the scale; and that a student proceeding through the whole educational course, (say during thirteen years, one for each class), would have to pass through all the classes and institutions there specified. No single institution has all the classes here enumerated. On the other hand it is not unusual for an institution to break itself up into portions representing different parts of the scheme, all being in the same building and under the same management; thus every college has a school attached to it, and most High or Middle schools have one or more primary classes working under the same roof. It should be added that the education given in arts colleges comes technically under the general head of University Education, that the education given in High and Middle schools comes similarly under the general head of Secondary Education, and that the education below this is called Primary Education.

—Tests of the different grades of instruction.

A first-grade arts college educates up to, that is to say prepares candidates for, the B.A. degree. So also a second-grade arts college educates up to the F.A. standard. And similarly no students are reckoned as belonging to an arts college at all, except such as have passed the University Matriculation examination. In high schools pupils are prepared for the Matriculation examination, and the high school course is one of two years. It is intended that an examination styled the Middle School Examination shall be the qualifying test for admission into a high school, but at present pupils are promoted after completing the middle school course. The middle school course extends over three years. Eventually an examination styled the upper primary school examination will be the qualifying test for admission into a middle school, but at present pupils are promoted after completing the upper primary school course. Primary schools consist of two divisions, the upper division being composed of pupils who are going through the upper primary school course and the lower division of pupils who are going through the lower primary school course. An examination styled the lower primary school examination is to be eventually the qualifying test for admission into an upper primary school. From the remarks just noted it will be observed that the only tests as yet actually in force to distinguish the different kinds of classes or institutions are the University Examinations. On the other hand however it is to be remarked that private schools aided on the results system do not appear in the above schedule, and that these are classed as upper primary or lower primary according as they pass boys under the fourth standard results examination or only under the three lower standards; the results examinations therefore enter here as a test of educational grading.

Institutions, &c., other than those above considered. —Madras University.

The University of Madras was established on the 5th September 1857. It is constituted on the model of the University of London, and is purely an examining body, conferring degrees in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering. The Senate, which consists of a Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor, and not less than thirty Fellows, is divided into the four Faculties just mentioned, and has power, subject to the approval of Government, to make bye-laws and regulations. The executive government of the University is vested in the Syndicate. This body appoints Examiners, regulates examinations, keeps the accounts, and carries on the correspondence of the University, with the aid of the Registrar, who is an officer appointed once in two years by the Senate. There is no limit of age for any of the University examinations. In the Faculty of Arts there are four examinations: the Matriculation, First Arts, B.A., and M.A. examinations. In the Faculty of Laws examinations are held for the degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Master of Laws. The Faculty of Medicine has the degrees of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, Bachelor of Medicine, and Master in Surgery. Candidates who have obtained the degrees of B.A. and M.B. and C.M. are permitted to proceed to the degree of M.D. without examination on producing a certificate of having been engaged two years in the practice of their profession. Previous to the institution of the University medical diplomas were conferred by the Medical College. The only examination in the Faculty of Civil Engineering is that for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering. The table given below shows the number of degrees conferred since the establishment of the University:—

B.A.	725
M.A.	16
B.L.	148
M.L.	4
L.M.S.	2
M.B. and C.M.	6
M.D.	3
B.C.E.	19

Fees ranging from Rupees 10 to Rupees 50 are levied for various examinations of the University, and these nearly suffice to cover the whole cost of the University, the net cost of the University in 1878-79 was only Rupees 677-2-2.

—Girls' schools and mixed ditto.

Female education was for many years almost entirely in the hands of the Missionary Societies. Of late years secular schools have been springing up in various parts of the Presidency, among which may be specially named several large schools established by the Maharajah of Vizianagram at Madras and in various parts of the Northern Circars. None of the Maharajah's schools receive any aid from the State, and some of them, although under inspection, furnish no returns. In December 1874, the Local Fund Boards and Municipalities, as has been already mentioned, were relieved of all salary and results grants which they had been previously paying on account of girls' schools and mixed schools of boys and girls, and a few girls' schools which had been entirely supported by them became Government institutions. This policy has not however been strictly adhered to, and in several instances lately Local Fund Boards and Municipalities have been permitted to open girls' schools. There are at present twelve Government girls' schools, five Municipal girls' schools, seven Local Fund girls' schools, and one Chattram girls' school. Most aided girls' schools are aided on the salary grant system, but results grants are in some cases given at rates 75 per cent. higher than those allowed for boys. Results grants are also given for needle-work at rates ranging from 1 rupee to Rupees 4. Nine girls' schools rank as High schools and twenty as Middle schools; the rest, including all the Government and quasi-Government schools, are primary.

—Professional colleges, &c.

The School of Agriculture has already been described under Section IV of this volume. The Madras Medical College, the Civil Engineering College, the Madras School of Industrial Arts, and the Lawrence Asylum will be separately noticed hereafter. The only other institution of a special nature is the Law Class of the Presidency College. The Law Professorship, after being in abeyance for three years, was revived in 1873. The majority of the students are persons who are following various avocations other than that of law.

—Normal schools.

Two different systems have been tried in the Normal schools of this Presidency. Originally the students were kept under instruction for long periods and were prepared for successive Certificate and University examinations. On admission they were required to execute an agreement binding themselves to serve as teachers in a Government or aided school for five years, and during the whole period of their training they were supported by a scholarship, which they were bound to refund in the event of their failing to fulfil the agreement into which they had entered. Under this system the attention of both masters and pupils was far too much directed to success in the examinations, and the training became a secondary consideration. The Educational Department being unpopular, the best men generally held aloof from the Normal schools, and even those who accepted the scholarships and signed the agreements, often did so without any real intention of becoming teachers, their object being to pass the University examinations and to get employment in the Revenue or Judicial Departments. This system has been to some extent abandoned. No preparation for University examinations goes on now in any of the Normal schools. Students who have already passed such examinations are trained for nine or ten months, but are not required to enter into any engagements and are not guaranteed employment in the Educational Department. The Madras Government Normal school has been entirely on this footing for some years and trains graduates, First Arts men, and matriculates who receive scholarships of Rupees 15, 12½, and 10, respectively. This system although better than the one which it superseded, has not altogether worked well and some important changes are now under consideration. The other Government Normal schools in the mofussil are mainly intended to provide teachers for primary schools. The Government Female Normal school at Madras has hitherto prepared six East Indians or Europeans, eight Native Christians, and sixteen Hindus for the first, second, and third grades of the school mistresses' Teachers' Certificate examination, but in future East Indians and Europeans will not be admitted until they have passed the certificate examinations and then only for the purpose of being trained. The course extends over four years, during which the scholarships rise from Rupees 6 to Rupees 12. There are three aided Normal schools for males at Masulipatam, Dindigul, and Palamcottah, and two for females at Madras and Palamcottah.

—Teachers' certificates.

A Government examination for giving Teachers' certificates to male and female candidates in connection with the salary grant-in-aid rules already described is held in December of each year. Fees are levied at rates ranging from Rupees 3 to Rupees 5 and the examination is self-supporting. It has been determined to restrict the fifth or lowest grade examination to Normal students. Persons who are not Normal students are not admitted to this examination, but receive a fifth grade certificate if they pass the Uncovenanted Civil Service General Test Examination, Vernacular Branch, and satisfy the Inspecting Officer in giving a lesson to a class. Persons who have passed the University examinations obtain a certificate after passing in Method and teaching a class before an Inspector.

Financial system of Government department.

Fifteen superior officers of the department, including the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspectors of Schools, the Principals of the Presidency College and Provincial College of Combaconum, and the Professors of the Presidency College, are graded in classes, and their salaries rise by annual increments from the minimum to the maximum prescribed for their class. The Principal and Professors of the Medical College, who belong to the Indian Medical Department, and the

Principal of the Civil Engineering College, who is an officer of the Corps of Royal Engineers, are subject to special regulations. The principle of giving salaries rising by increments has been recently sanctioned in the case of the Head Masters of High schools, the Head Master of the Madrasa-i-Azam, and the masters of Middle schools and certain elementary Normal schools. Although the Medical College is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, no charges connected with this institution fall on the Educational budget. The salaries of the Principal and major Professors, who are all officers holding various medical appointments, and the stipends of the Military Hospital Apprentices appertain to Imperial Services. The salaries of the minor Professors and all the other items belong to the medical branch of Provincial Services. The Educational Building Fund was originally formed from the surplus balance of the Devasthanum Funds. Under the orders of the Court of Directors this amount was set apart for educational buildings and was subsequently considerably augmented by a transfer of the unexpended portion of the annual grant of Rupees 50,000 given for native education from 1828-29 to 1854-55. A 4 per cent. Treasury note was issued in the same year for Rupees 10,00,000, afterwards reduced in 1868 to Rupees 8,00,000. The interest upon this note, after meeting charges incurred in connection with educational buildings, was credited to the Educational Building Fund and continued to accumulate until July 1861, when the Secretary of State directed that no further additions should be made by the accumulation of interest, and that, whenever the building charges fell below the interest, the balance should be applied towards defraying general educational expenditure. Sums raised by private contributions and subscriptions for the construction of school-houses are credited to this fund. All charges on account of educational buildings have been hitherto met from it and divided into charges on account of original buildings and repairs of Government colleges and schools and building grants to aided colleges and schools. These charges have of late years greatly exceeded the annual receipts from interest and local contributions, and it has been necessary from time to time to divert considerable sums from capital. The Presidency College, the Senate-house, and the Combaconum College have largely contributed to the depletion of this fund, which was reduced on the 31st March 1878 to Rupees 2,03,500 with a cash balance of Rupees 32,980. It has now been resolved to reserve this fund for charges connected with Government buildings and to give building grants to aided schools out of the provincial allotment for grants-in-aid.

l fees. The undermentioned scale of monthly school fees has been levied or required since the 1st January 1878 in Government schools and schools aided by Government:—

Classes.	Madras.		A. Mofussil Towns of the first grade.		B. Mofussil Towns of the second grade.		C. Mofussil Towns of the third grade.	
	Government.	Aided.	Government.	Aided.	Government.	Aided.	Government.	Aided.
College.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
B.A., 10th and 9th ...	5 0	3 8	4 0	3 0	4 0	2 12	...	...
F.A., 8th and 7th ...	5 0	3 8	4 0	3 0	3 0	2 0	...	...
High School.								
6th or Matriculation ...	3 8	2 8	3 0	2 0	2 8	1 12	...	...
5th	3 0	2 0	2 8	1 12	2 0	1 8	...	...
Middle School.								
Upper fourth	2 8	1 12	2 0	1 8	2 4	1 8	1 4	1 0
Lower fourth	2 0	1 8	1 8	1 0	1 8	1 0	1 0	0 12
Third	1 8	1 0	1 0	0 12	1 0	0 12	0 12	0 8
Upper Primary.								
Second	1 0	0 12	0 12	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 6
Lower Primary.								
First	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 6	0 4
Preparatory B. ...	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 2	0 1
Do. A. ...	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 0½

Mofussil towns of the first grade (A) are Combaconum, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Negapatam, Coimbatore, Tinnevelly, Palamcottah, and Saidapet. Under mofussil towns of the second grade (B) are included all other towns having Colleges and High schools with Srirungum, Trivadi, Tiruvarur and such other towns having only middle schools as may from time to time be placed in this grade. All other towns having only middle schools rank in the third grade (C). Only 5 per cent. of the whole number of pupils in any school are allowed to be free scholars exclusive of students on endowments. The object of this rule is to make schools as self-supporting as possible. Besides these fees an entrance fee is charged when a pupil first enters a school at the rate of Rupees 3 in the Matriculation class, Rupees 2 in the fifth, upper fourth, and lower fourth classes, and Rupee 1 in the other classes. In mofussil towns of the third grade, the entrance fee is the fee of the class into which the pupil is admitted. Mahomedan and Ooriya pupils pay only half the above rates. No rules have been laid down with regard to school fees in girls' schools, and the fees in the Practising Departments of Normal schools are not regulated by the above scale. No school fees are levied in the hill schools of Gumsur and Chinna Kimedy and some of the other elementary schools maintained by Government for special classes. The rules relating to school fees have been declared not to be in force in schools aided on the results or combined system, and in schools supported directly by Local Fund and Municipal Boards it is left to the Boards and Commissioners to decide whether any, and if so what, fees shall be levied. In Government institutions maintained from Provincial funds all school fees are paid into the treasury and credited to Provincial services.

Government scholarships.

There are at present four kinds of Government stipendiary scholarships, that is to say (1), scholarships awarded on the result of the University examinations; (2), scholarships given to Ooriya pupils in the taluk schools of the Ganjam District; (3), scholarships held by Normal students; and (4), scholarships tenable in the Civil Engineering College, the School of Arts, and the School of Agriculture.

Outlay on education.

The following percentage statement shows the proportionate amount spent from all sources on the different branches of education as shown by the figures of the same year:—

General Instruction.	Superintendence	10·33
	Superior Instruction	6·34
	Secondary do.	22·51
	Primary do.	45·75
	Miscellaneous	7·29
Special Instruction.	Superior Instruction in Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering...	·48
	Secondary Instruction in Professional Colleges and Technical Schools	4·14
	Normal Schools	2·18
	Scholarships	6·1

The following statement shows the total expenditure on Government and Private institutions as distributed between public and private funds according to the returns of a recent year. The table shows, that is to say how much is given on the whole by the State, and how much by the public. The fees collected in purely Government institutions and carried to credit was Rupees 1,22,068-0-9; the net expenditure was therefore less by this amount than the sum shown below. The figures do not include expenditure on buildings:—

Source of Expenditure.	Government Institutions.			Private Institutions.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Provincial Funds	5,56,797	5	11	2,81,895	5	9
Local Funds	1,45,087	8	0	2,09,514	8	7
Municipal Funds	30,545	15	3	39,223	7	8
Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	99,807	5	1	9,53,121	5	3
Total ...	8,32,148	2	3	14,83,754	11	3

Order of subjects in Administration reports.

In the annual reports on Public Instruction the subjects treated of are arranged under orders from the Government of India in the following order:—I, Introduction; II, Controlling agencies; III, University education; IV, Secondary education; V, Primary education; VI, Schools for special or technical training; VII, Scholarships; VIII, Employment of students in the public service; IX, Books; X, General statistics.

BOOK REGISTRATION.

Nature of the system.

Act XXV of 1867, which provides for the preservation of copies of all books printed in British India and for the registration of such books, came into operation in the Madras Presidency with effect from the 1st July 1867 under the late Director of Public Instruction, who was appointed to act as the first Registrar of Books. On the 1st January 1868 this officer was relieved of the Registrarship at his own request, and a separate Registrar was appointed. The work of collecting, cataloguing, and preserving copies of books printed in the Presidency town belongs to the Registrar of Books; similar duties are performed in the districts by the District Registrars of Assurances, who are in communication with the Registrar of Books at Madras and transmit their collections to him. Printers are compelled to furnish Registrars with three copies of each of their publications within a month from the date of issue from the press, together with a memorandum of particulars regarding each work as laid down in the Act; and, to induce a general compliance with the provision of the law, and to encourage the punctual delivery of books, their published prices are paid to the presenters. It has not yet been found necessary to enforce the penal provisions of the Act. The Registrar of Books compiles for publication in Fort St. George Gazette quarterly catalogues of all registered works with a short statement of the contents of such of them as do not carry the information in their titles or as otherwise deserve distinction, copies of the works themselves being despatched to Government once a month for transmission to the Government of India and the Secretary of State. He further submits an annual analysis and review of the published literature of this Presidency and other periodical reports called for by the Government of India and the local Government. In this way a tolerably correct acquaintance is obtained by the Administration with the progress of literary effort during each year, and with the tendency of the published works. The registration of copyright is optional with the proprietors of books.

GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPARTMENT.

Constitution of the Book Department.

The Government Book Department, the work of which lies in the supply and distribution of English and Vernacular books for the use of Government and other schools, has now been in operation for twenty years. The Book agency consists of a Central Depôt in Madras under charge of a Curator, and subordinate to this depôt are 19 branch or district depôts at the principal up-country stations managed by local agents who are styled District Curators. The curators are paid by a commission in addition to fixed salaries. Up to the year 1871 the whole cost of the Book Department was included in the Annual Educational budget, but in the beginning of that year a change was made and salaries only were left to be provided for by the Educational Department. The printing and purchase of books and other operations of the Book Department are carried on now by means of advances made by Government, who recoup themselves from the sale proceeds of books. This system has been successfully worked for nearly nine years, and the department has become fully self-supporting, leaving in fact a surplus after the payment of all charges including the salaries provided for in the Educational budget. The selling prices of books are fixed on the following system:—In the case of English books imported an addition of 20 to 25 per cent. is made to the published price. In the case of Indian books locally purchased, 10 per cent. is added to the published price, taking no account of the discount allowed by the publishers. With regard to books printed for the department, 25 per cent. is added to the cost price in the case of editions of new books, and this margin is worked up to 50 per cent. by reducing the cost of printing in the case of fresh editions of old books. The former charge includes the amount paid to the author or compiler, while the latter secures a margin of profit without any addition to the price first fixed.

MISCELLANEOUS LITERARY.

Book Translator.

A Tamil Translator on a fixed salary of Rupees 100 is employed under the supervision of the Curator of Government books in translating books required for the Government Book Department, in revising old editions, and correcting proofs of new editions published for sale.

Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society.

The Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society has hitherto received an annual grant of Rupees 2,000 from Government. In September 1875 the grant for 1876 was reduced to Rupees 1,500. The Society's Magazine, the *Janavinodini*, which is now published in Telugu as well as in Tamil, is very popular. A good Telugu Dictionary for the use of students being a desideratum, the Committee have agreed to pay Rupees 5,000 for a dictionary, and the work is now going through the press. The publication of this work will necessarily be a heavy drain on the resources of the society. Such profits as the society makes are derived from reprints of school books, many of which are likely to be superseded. Besides reprints of school books, interesting articles from the Janavinodini are reprinted and sold in the form of tracts at prices ranging from 1 pie to 3 pies.

Library of Oriental Manuscripts.

The Library of Oriental Manuscripts is under the charge of the *Professor of Sanscrit* in the Presidency College. When this officer assumed charge of the library on the 4th November 1872 he found it in bad order. Since then the manuscripts have been nearly all catalogued and placed in substantial teakwood glass cases. An index to sixty-two manuscript volumes of local records has been published. The Professor of Sanscrit was directed in 1868 to carry out certain orders issued by the Government of India in regard to the discovery and preservation of the records of ancient Sanscrit literature. He was to take such measures as might be necessary for commencing the printing of all procurable unprinted lists of Sanscrit manuscripts in the Native Libraries. He was also to arrange for the examination of the manuscripts named in the Native catalogues printed as above described, for the discovery of new manuscripts, for their purchase, and for the employment of copyists to transcribe codices which were unique, extremely old, or otherwise desirable, but which the possessors refused to sell. He was to make occasional short tours for these objects and was to take advantage of every opportunity of inquiring for and procuring any ancient manuscripts in the vernacular languages which he might consider to be of historical or literary value. All these undertakings are in course of execution, and a catalogue of lists of Sanscrit manuscripts belonging to private libraries in Southern India is in the press.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Nature of the institution.

The Madras Medical College was established in 1835 for the instruction in Medicine and Surgery of persons entering the medical branch of the public service. The benefits of instruction have been since thrown open to the community at large, but the students are still for the most part of the class just mentioned. The Medical College is under the general control of the Director of Public Instruction, the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, being *ex-officio* visitor. The pupils in attendance at the College consist of—(1.) Pupils of the First Department, comprising candidates for the University Degrees of M.B. and C.M., and Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery; the only qualification for entry being that candidates must have passed the general educational standard laid down by the University. Under recent orders of Government, however, a scale of fees has been laid down for admission of students in either of the sections of the First Department of the College. (2.) Pupils of the Second Department, comprising Military Hospital Apprentices qualifying for employ as Military Assistant Apothecaries, and Civil Hospital Apprentices qualifying for employ as Civil Apothecaries under the Government or Local Boards; the test for entry being a competitive examination in the former case, and the University Matriculation examination in the latter. (3.) Pupils of the Junior Department, comprising Military Native Medical Pupils qualifying for employ as Military Hospital Assistants, and Civil Medical Pupils qualifying for employ as Civil Hospital Assistants under the Government or Local Boards; the test for entry being a competitive examination in either case. (4.) Female students qualifying for a certificate of fitness to pursue the medical profession, the course of instruction laid down for them being the same as that for the Apothecary class. The students of the Second and Junior Departments mentioned above spend the earlier part of their course attached to Military and Civil Hospitals, and the latter part of their course as pupils at the College itself. The technical course of education consists of Anatomy, Botany, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Physiology, Materia Medica, Surgery and Practice of Medicine, Hygiene, Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, Diseases of the Eye, Comparative Anatomy, Medical Jurisprudence, Pathology, Clinical instruction in Medicine, Surgery, &c. The lectures on Chemistry, Botany, Physiology, Medical Jurisprudence, Hygiene, Organic Chemistry, Comparative Anatomy, Practical Chemistry, and Practical Pharmacy are also open to the public on payment of certain stipulated fees.

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

Nature of the institution.

This has already been noticed in Section IV, and additional remarks are unnecessary.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

Nature of the institution.

The old Government Survey School was established in 1834 for the purpose of training men as Surveyors under the Revenue Department. In order to supply the wants of the Department of Public Works the curriculum of instruction was extended and the Survey School merged in the Civil Engineering College. When first established the College had for its object the training of men as subordinates only, that is to say, as Overseers and Sub-Overseers in the Department of Public Works; but in 1861 a Special Class for Drawing and Estimating was formed, and in March 1862 a First Department was established for the purpose of training Military Officers and under-graduates of the Madras University holding the F.A. diploma for the position of Assistant Engineers. In December 1862 an Officers' Surveying Class was added. The Civil Engineering College therefore now consists of a First Department, Officers' Surveying Class, Second Department, Special Survey Class, and Drawing Classes. The educational staff consists of a Principal; two masters for mathematics and engineering; four masters for surveying, drawing, and estimating; and two munshis for vernacular languages. The number of students has risen from 46 in 1859 to 179 at the close of 1878-79. Of this number 8 are in the college and 171 in the school. The First Department is open to officers of Her Majesty's British and Indian Armies and Civilians, Europeans and Natives. The Second Department consists of European Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's British and Indian Forces and Civilians (Europeans, Eurasians, and Natives).

OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM.

Origin and object.

Sir Henry Lawrence in 1856, after having established the Hill Asylums for the children of the British soldiers at Sunawur and Mount Aboo, offered a donation of Rupees 5,000 if a similar institution could be founded on the Nilgiris. The proposal was warmly received by the residents at Ootacamund, but the project fell through owing to a want of unanimity in regard to the religious basis upon which the asylum was to be founded. Two years later, in 1858, after Sir Henry Lawrence's death, the matter was again brought forward and the present asylum was established. The object in establishing the asylum was twofold:—1st, To do honor to the memory of Sir Henry Lawrence; and, 2ndly, to benefit the children of the European soldiery, by providing a refuge from the debilitating effects of a tropical climate and the demoralizing influence of barrack life.

Constitution and funds.

The asylum consists of two branches, male and female. Owing to the want of a separate building for a hospital, the number of boys is limited to 330. The number of girls is limited to 60, as the building in which they are located is not capable of accommodating more than that number. The management of the institution is placed in the hands of a committee of nine members, four of whom are appointed by Government. The Commander-in-Chief and the Bishop of Madras are the patrons of the institution. The Principal of the Asylum must be a clergyman of the Church of England, and his appointment is subject to the approval of the Governor in Council. In September 1871, after many years of correspondence and delay, the children of the Madras Military Male Asylum were transferred to the Nilgiri institution. The asylum receives a grant-in-aid from Government of Rupees 4,000 per mensem, 66 per cent. of which is placed to the credit of the male branch and the remaining 34 per cent. to that of the female branch. The funded capital of the male branch belonging originally to the Military Male Orphan Asylum is Rupees 4,89,200, the interest and Government donation on which amount Rupees 38,828 per annum. The Asylum Press contributes a liberal grant of about Rupees 10,000 a year. Another source of income is the sum obtained on account of military pay and orphan allowance to which children and orphans of soldiers are entitled. At present this averages about Rupees 1,000 per mensem. The other sources of income are variable.

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Former Test Examinations.

These examinations owe their origin to the Educational Despatch from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-General of India, dated 19th July 1854. This despatch authorized the Government of India to establish a liberal system of education throughout India, and approved of the institution of examinations for testing the fitness of candidates for offices under Government. The discussion of details occupied considerable time, but a scheme of examination for all Government appointments in this Presidency above the grade of peon was at last promulgated in March 1858, when for the purposes of the examination the Uncovenanted Service was formed into two divisions, the first including all appointments the salary of which exceeded Rupees 50 per mensem, and the second all appointments below that grade and above the grade of peon. The examination standards of the various departments are given in full in Appendix F of the Madras Educational Report for 1858-59. The examinations just mentioned were for a short time held under the direction of the late Board of Examiners with the following total results:—Passed for the 1st Division, English Department, 65; for the 1st Division, Judicial Department, 2; for the 1st Division, Revenue

Department, 4; for the 2nd Division, English Department, 336; and for the 2nd Division, Revenue and Judicial Departments, 646, making a total altogether of 1,053 passed candidates. No fee was required for the old test examinations, and the consequence was that more examinees came forward than could be provided with proper accommodation. Copying and other malpractices could not be prevented; and in order to reduce the number of examinees to more manageable proportions the Government, in an order of the 11th October 1860, authorized several modifications to be made in the examination scheme, amongst which were the exemption of all appointments of Rupees 25 per mensem and under from the operation of the rules, and the exaction of a fee. In consultation with the then Director of Public Instruction, the management of these examinations was at the same time transferred to a Commissioner, and the tests became what is now known as the "General Test."

Present General Test Examinations.

The rules for the General Test at present in force were published as a notification, dated the 26th April 1861, in the Fort St. George Gazette. According to the most recent orders, appointments of Rupees 20 per mensem and under are exempted, but in the case of all other appointments the candidate for office must have passed this examination; in the case of the special appointments, a very large class for which "special tests" are provided, the qualifications are of course more severe. The present General Test is an elementary examination in language, hand-writing, spelling, arithmetic, Indian history, and General Geography. The General Test is divided into three branches, according as the candidate elects to pass in hand-writing, composition, and orthography, in English or in a Vernacular language, or in both. The appointments in the public service are similarly roughly classed in a corresponding manner (though there is no schedule giving a precise definition) into English, Vernacular, and Anglo-Vernacular appointments; the candidates for any of these appointments must have passed in the corresponding branch. Seventeen of the examinations have been held, and 2,790 candidates have been declared qualified for the public service according to the Anglo-Vernacular Branch, 3,785 according to the English Branch, and 3,317 according to the Vernacular Branch of the test.

Present Special Test Examinations.

The present Special Test Examinations were instituted for the purpose of testing the fitness of candidates for particular situations demanding special qualifications, and the first examination of this nature was held in March 1863 in subjects relating to the Judicial and Magisterial Departments. The Revenue Tests came into force in 1864. The original rules bear date the 4th February and 30th May 1862; later on these were revised, and the rules were again superseded by those published under date the 29th July 1869. The latter remain in force with certain slight alterations. Under the rules no persons are admitted to any of the Special Tests except those who have passed the General Test or the University Entrance Examination, but exceptions are sometimes made under the authority of Government. The result of the Special Test Examinations from their commencement in declaring candidates eligible for particular offices is as follows :—

	No. passed.
Principal Sadr Amins, District Munsifs, and Pleaders in Civil and Sessions Courts, Principal Sadr Amins' Courts, and Courts of Small Causes	661
Pleaders in District Munsifs' Courts	1,061
Court Sheristadars	285
Deputy Collectors and Magistrates	416
Nazirs in Civil and Sessions Courts and Principal Sadr Amins' Courts	38
Sub-Magistrates, 1st Class	735
Uncovenanted Assistants and Sheristadar of the Revenue Board Office	215
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, Salt Department	102
Superintendents of Sea Customs	38
Huzur Sheristadars	
Abkari Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, Madras	231
Tahsildars and 2nd-class Sub-Magistrates, Taluk Sheristadars, Deputy Tahsildars, &c.	316
Sub-Collector's Sheristadar and Head Assistant's Head Clerk	295
Superintendents, Clerks, and Accountants in the Accountant-General's Office	
Accountants in the English Department of Collectors' Offices drawing a salary of Rupees 50 and upwards ...	
Accountant in the Board's Office	
Accountant, Deputy Accountant, and Book-keeper in the Mint and Assay Office	257
Accountant, Marine Office	
Do. Sea Customs Office	
Do. Stamp Office	
Do. Office of the Conservator of Forests ...	
Translators, High Court and Civil and Sessions Courts..	
Interpreter, Court of Small Causes, Madras	185
Do. Office of the Commissioner of Police ...	
Do. Police Courts	
Translators, Office of Government	
Do. Revenue Board	2,955
Do. Revenue Settlement Office	
Do. Collectors' Offices	
Chief Clerk or Manager, Royapettah Police Court ...	51
Head Clerks, Police Courts	
Assistant Head Clerk, Royapettah Police Court ...	
English Record-keepers, Collectors' Offices	1,367
Head Writers, Civil and Sessions Courts and Principal Sadr Amins' Courts	
Head Clerks, Small Cause Courts	
Appointments in Public Offices for which Precis-writing alone is prescribed as a test	3,279

COMMITTEE FOR EXAMINATION OF ASSISTANTS.

The Committee for the Examination of Assistants took the place in 1867 of the Board of Examiners. It now consists of a President and a certain number of members *ex-officio* and special. The President is always the Second Member of the Board of Revenue; the Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam, and Hindustani and Persian Translators to Government, the Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue, and the Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side are members *ex-officio*. Other Members of the Committee are appointed at the pleasure of Government. At present the special members are the Collector of Madras and one of the Judges of the High Court. In conjunction with District Committees appointed under the authority of Government, the Committee conducts the technical half-yearly examinations of Covenanted Assistant Collectors under what are called the first and second standards. The Committee also conducts quarterly language examinations in Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam, and Hindustani for rewards to Covenanted Civil Servants and for rewards to, or pass qualifications of, the following officers :—*Candidates in the Service:* 1, Chaplains; 2, Public Works Department Officers; 3, Farm Superintendents; 4, Forest Officers; 5, Jail Superintendents; 6, Medical Officers; 7, Military Officers; 8, Police Officers; 9, Postal Officers; 10, Revenue Survey Officers; 11, Revenue Settlement Officers; 12, Telegraph Officers; 13, Trigonometrical Survey Officers; 14, Topographical Survey Officers; 15, Geological Survey Officers; 16, Uncovenanted Officers. *Candidates not in the Service:* 17, Agents and Accountants of the Madras Bank; 18, Railway Officers. Referring to the numbers just given the titles of the corresponding language tests are as follows: under Nos. 1, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 Lower Standard in Hindustani, Higher Standard in Hindustani, and in the South Indian Vernaculars; under Nos. 1, 6, and 7 High Proficiency and Honors according to the Military Examination rules, under 2 D. P. W. Test, under 3 Farm Test, under 4 Forest Test, under 5 and 6 Colloquial Test, under 8 Police Test, under 10 and 11 Revenue Survey and Settlement Test, under 17 Bank Test, under 18 Railway Test. For the Vernacular Examinations the Committee is divided into sub-committees, each sub-committee consisting of the President or a Member and a Translator to Government. For the High Proficiency and Honors Examinations, under the special rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages, a scholar of reputation, outside the Committee, is appointed on each occasion as an extra member by Government. The Committee

Functions.

have occasionally to conduct examinations in other languages also. When a candidate has passed the High Proficiency Examination, the Committee grants a special certificate. When the Honors Examination is passed a certificate is granted by the Governor in Council. The Committee also examine Police Officers and Cantonment Magistrates in law.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

(a.)—*Madras School of Arts.*

Nature of the institution.

The School of Industrial Arts was established privately by Dr. Hunter in 1850, and was supported till 1855 by fees from pupils, by payments for drawings, engravings, and other work turned out in the school, and by small contributions from the public. In 1855 the school was taken up by Government, and a committee, in communication with Dr. Hunter, laid down rules and a course of instruction. Owing to the difficulties in finding competent technical instructors and a suitable class of students, the method of the school has somewhat fallen away from the intention of Government as then expressed. Of late, however, the institution has engaged the particular attention of Government, and efforts are being made to extend its usefulness. The school is divided into a Drawing Academy and an Industrial Department. The course of instruction at the former is very similar to that adopted at South Kensington; all attempts at high art are discouraged, and efforts are made to introduce an accurate standard of free hand. A girls' branch has been opened in the Drawing Academy and promises to be successful. As the pupils in the Drawing Academy show aptitude, endeavours will be made to apprentice them to skilled workmen in the industrial department, enabling them thus to work at drawing and one of the crafts together. In the Industrial Department the pupils are paid for their labor, and it forms in fact a kind of Government workshop for carrying out art experiments. No difficulty is found in providing an outlet for the work produced in the Industrial Department, but care is taken to avoid competition with local trades by introducing only arts which are not practised outside. The work done in the Industrial Department has of late been considerably extended. Thus to pottery, engraving, wood-cutting, and plaster-moulding have been added recently glass-painting (enamels), stone-carving, wood-carving, different kinds of metal work, and wall decorating. This institution is now under the charge of Mr. R. F. Chisholm.

(b.)—*Museums.*

Nature of Government operations.

The efforts of Government to establish Museums in this Presidency commenced, under authority of the Court of Directors, in 1851. In that year the Madras Literary Society presented to Government a collection of geological specimens, and this, with the duplicates left after despatching the articles for the "Great Exhibition," formed the nucleus of what is now the Government Central Museum. Subsequently, in 1855, subordinate museums were established at Bellary, Cuddalore, Mangalore, Rajahmundry, and Ootacamund for local purposes and with the object also of serving as feeders for the Central Museum; these were not successful, and with the exception of the one at Rajahmundry were closed in June 1861. In case of Ootacamund the allowance of Rupees 100 per mensem withdrawn from the museum was transferred to the Public Library there and continued till 1875, in which year both it and the grant for the Rajahmundry Museum were discontinued. In 1855 the formation of a Zoological Garden in connection with the Central Museum was sanctioned, and the animals were retained there till 1863, when they were transferred to the Madras Peoples' Park. The Government continued to meet the cost of feeding the collection till the close of 1875, when it became a Municipal charge. The Central Museum has been always open to the public free of charge, and the large numbers which daily frequent it show that the boon is appreciated. The museum forms a source of recreation to the people, but its chief objects are to encourage a taste for, and afford means for popular instruction in Indian Geology, Botany, and Zoology. It is also intended to develop the resources of the country by exhibiting raw-products, to provide facilities for the scientific teacher or student of natural history or forestry, and to illustrate the ethnology and archæology of the Presidency, and the manners and customs of its aboriginal inhabitants. The Museum possesses two well appointed libraries—one scientific, and one general—open to the public daily.

(c.)—*Architecture.*

Nature of Government operations.

With a view to the improvement of architectural and structural designs in Government buildings, the Madras Government have for some years entertained a Consulting Architect, to whom all projects for important buildings are sent, and from whom designs for various purposes are called for. In nearly all cases the design merely is called for, and the execution is handed over to the Public Works Department, subject to general superintendence by the Consulting Architect. Works at the Presidency town, however, are usually put under direct charge of the Consulting Architect, who then executes them with Public Works subordinate agency. The main objects kept in view by the Consulting Architect's Department are a comprehensive consideration of the capabilities of the various materials, the suppression of ornament serving no useful end, the careful arrangement of apartments with a view to economy, the thoughtful distribution of parts and masses to avoid ugliness, and the development of ideas and forms suitable to the climate and country. Among the more important buildings constructed during the past few years are the Presidency College, Madras; the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund; the College, Combaconum; the Public Library, Madras; the Revenue Board, Madras; and the Senate House, Madras (in progress). Among the works of restoration and adaptation are Teroomal Naik's Palace, Madura; the old Palace at Trichinopoly; and the new Palace at Royapettah, Madras. With the exception of the Presidency College, Madras, and the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, the whole of these buildings have been constructed in oriental styles with oriental ornamentation; the introduction of European taste has been as much as possible avoided, with a view to giving every advantage to the development of arts indigenous to the country, and with a view to avoiding the necessity for using European ornamentation which it is impossible to imitate and difficult to import. The incumbent of the post since its institution has been Mr. R. F. Chisholm.

(d.)—*Madras Observatory.*

Nature of the institution.

The Madras Observatory was instituted in the year 1792, and the present Government Astronomer, Mr. Norman Pogson, was appointed in 1861. The work of the observatory consists in observations of stars, the preparation of catalogues and maps, and the conducting of scientific experiments connected with astronomy; besides the usual attention to all casual phenomena, such as eclipses, transits, occultations, phenomena of Jupiter's Satellites, &c. From the years 1841 to 1861 systematic hourly records of magnetical and meteorological instruments were made. The publication of the results of these registers is still in progress; the observations themselves having been continued only upon a reduced scale, consisting of three observations per day.

(e.)—*Meteorological Department.*

Nature of the department.

The Meteorological Department of Madras was established in the year 1867 with a view to securing a better knowledge of the climatic conditions of various parts of the Presidency. Observations of undoubted excellence had been made at the Madras Observatory ever since the close of the last century, and for a shorter term of years at Bombay, Calcutta, Trevandrum, and Simla, but no reliable records with properly compared instruments had been made generally over

India. Meteorological Superintendents were accordingly in that year appointed for Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the Central Provinces, and the North-West Provinces, with Assistants in the various up-country stations, in correspondence with the Meteorological Superintendents, but acting under the immediate orders of the local Medical officer. At the end of 1874 a Meteorologist to the Government of India was appointed at the head of the whole establishment. The stations of the Madras Presidency are at present twelve in number, Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Coimbatore, Kurnool, Madura, Masulipatam, Negapatam, Salem, Secunderabad, Trichinopoly, and Wellington. The Madras Observatory meteorological observations are made available for the purposes of the Meteorological Department, but do not strictly belong to it, being still under the sole control of the Government Astronomer, and being maintained out of his budget estimates. Monthly mean and extreme results of the twelve stations in the Madras Presidency are printed in the Fort St. George Gazette for current use. The rainfall returns from the registration stations of the Madras Presidency are published in the Fort St. George Gazette by the Meteorological Superintendent, and from these tables the facts in regard to district rainfall are compiled by the Sanitary Commissioner and results shown in the form of diagrams in his reports.

SECTION VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Archæological remains in the Presidency.

No archæological department as yet exists in this Presidency. A general list of the principal objects of antiquarian interest in each of the districts in charge of the Revenue Department is here given pending the appearance of the complete series of District Manuals. To the list must be added Terumala Naick's Palace at Madura, which is now in course of reconstruction by the Department Public Works, and is in charge of that department. There are also of course very numerous public monuments, buildings, including all pagodas and mosques still used as places of worship, which are in the hands of private individuals or corporations, and which there are no means of cataloguing :—

District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name or Description of Building.
Ganjam ...	Berhampore ..	Jegoda	Rock engravings exhibiting the Asoka tablet said to be more than 2,300 years old.
Kistna	Guntoor	Undavalli ..	The rock caves at Undavalli.
	Satianapalli ..	Amaravati ..	The remains of the Amaravati tope.
	Palnad	Pedugural ...	The mound at Pedugural.
	Gudivada	...	A colossal figure of Buddha in the enclosure of a choultry at Gudivada.
	Bezwada	...	Buddha images (stone and copper) in the library at Bezwada.
	Vinucondah ...	...	The mantapam in Vinucondah used by the Post Office.
	Narsarowpett ..	...	The Fort at Kondavied.
	Bezwada	...	Do. at Kondapally.
	Satianapalli ...	...	Do. at Bellumkonda.
	Nandigama ...	...	The carved stone of the Ramireddipalli hill.
Cuddapah ...	Voilpaud	...	Old palace at Gurrumkondah with upstairs.
	Madnapalli ...	...	Pagoda at Sompalli. Carved monolith in front with fine carvings. Fresco paintings.
	Cuddapah	...	Four buildings formerly occupied as palaces of the Nawab of Cuddapah.
	Jammalmadugu ...	...	Two temples constructed about 700 years ago and one mosque built about 400 years ago situated at Gundicole hill.

District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name or Description of Building.
Bellary ...	Hospett	...	Stone-posts and stone car belonging to the Vejia Vittaldevor temple in Venkatapur, said to be in ruins.
	Havinhadgalli ...	Magalam	Temple of Vainogopaulsawmy.
	Hospett	Anantasawyanagadi.	Temple of Anantasawmy.
		Malpangudi ...	Temple of Iswara.
		In the limits of Kamalapur.	Temple of Pattabhirama. Temple of Kumbara. Mattam of Chandrasekara. Rock cut room or hall. Temple of Yellamma. A tower, the top of which is in the shape of a lotus. Another tower (dark). Another tower called Bangalada. Palace with spiral steps. Anisalumantapam, or elephant stables. Nowbuthkhana. Penalarama-mantapam. Gymnasium of Achuta Row. Agasaquith Mahal, *i.e.*, Washerman's palace. Temple of Hajar Ramachendra. Nelamani, *i.e.*, a house in the ground. Maharavani Dodhba or Simhasanam or throne. Vokalihonda or Bath. Bhimanab-galu, *i.e.*, Bhima's gate. Ganjetti Temple, *i.e.*, of Oilmongers.
		Khaderampuram ...	Mantapam near Uddana Varabhadra's temple.
		In limits of Kristnapuram.	Ugra Narasimha's temple. Badali Linga temple. Krishnapuram temple. Volakihonda temple.
		In the limits of Humpi.	Sasivikalu Benakappa. Mantapam of Hemakootam. Kadikal Benakappa. Mantapa of Nija Linga. Manmatha Muda. Lokapavanum. Temple of Edura Basappa.
		In Venkatapur ...	Mathangi hill. Bazaar and temple of Atchutapuram. Temple of Rungasawmi. Temple of Yentradaraka. Temple of Rama. Sittiasarovaram Kalum temple. Varaha temple. Malyanantha Ragoonathasawmy. Temple of Goldada Sinarappa.
Chingleput ...	Saidapet	...	"Pancha Pandova Malay" close to Palaveram.
	Chingleput ...	...	Mahabalipuram or "Seven Pagodas." There is a small shrine cut out of a single rock in the village of Vallam.
North Arcot ...	Chendragheri ...	...	1. Rajah Mahal or Rajah's palace of Chendragheri. Built by the Teugu kings. Rajah Sreeranga Royer of that dynasty is said to have signed the Treaty granting the settlement of Madras to the English in the centre room in 1640. The mahal is unique for strength and peculiarity of architecture; built almost entirely of granite, no wood being employed. 2 Rani Mahal, a smaller building adjoining.
	Arcot	...	Delhi Dorwaja.
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore	...	1. The garden house. Built about 1733; was more than once captured by the French. During the period from 1746 to 1752, when Fort St. David was the chief settlement on the Coromandel Coast, this building is said to have been the Governor's residence. 2. The forts of Gingee, Thiatgur, Perumagal, Valdoor, and St. David. At Fort St. David some remains of the subterraneous gallery which ran round the fort under the glacis and of the mines leading off from it were not long ago discovered and opened up. 3. An obelisk to the memory of Major Stevens, Chief Engineer in the Army under Sir H. Munro, killed at the siege of Pondicherry in 1778. 4. Some old tombs in an ancient grave-yard at Cuddalore. 5. An old grave-yard near Fort St. David. 6. A cenotaph at Trichalore.

District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name or Description of Building.
Tanjore ...	Tanjore	...	The palace of the late Rajah of Tanjore in charge of the Government Agent and occupied by the relatives of the late Rajah.
Trichinopoly ..	...	...	1. Nawab's palace. 2. Main Guard gate.
Madura ...	Madura	...	Tamakam Bungalow. Said to have been built by the ancient kings as a stand whence to witness the fights of wild beasts.
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	The rock carvings at Kolugumalai.
	Tuticorin	...	A colossal stone Jain image, about six feet high, now preserved in Tuticorin.

SECTION IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCAL FUNDS ADMINISTRATION.

Nature of circles and provisions of Act.

In the Madras Presidency the Local Funds properly so called are constituted and administered under Madras Act IV of 1871. The whole of the Presidency outside the limits of municipal towns, and with the exception of the Jeypore Zemindari in Vizagapatam, and the Hill Maliahs in Ganjam, was brought under the operation of the Act immediately on its passing. The country was under the Act divided into circles, in each of which a Local Fund Board was constituted. The Collector of the district is under the Act ex-officio President of each Board situated within his jurisdiction, and the members of the Board are appointed by Government under the restriction that non-official members must be appointed in numbers at least equal to those holding Government appointments. The circles at first constituted were thirty-six in number; the districts of Nellore, Kurnool, Trichinopoly, the Nilgiris, and South Canara formed each one circle; the district of Bellary had three; and the remaining fourteen districts two each. In 1872-73 the two circles in Coimbatore were amalgamated, and the division of the Godavari District was revised so as to make the river the boundary between the circles. From the beginning of 1875-76 the two circles in Vizagapatam have been amalgamated, so that the number now in existence is thirty-four. The Madras Local Funds Act repealed the District Road Cess Act III of 1866 and Education Act VI of 1863. The former imposed a cess not exceeding half an anna in the rupee on the rent-value of occupied land to constitute a fund for the construction and maintenance of local roads. The latter enabled the inhabitants of a locality to tax themselves for the upkeep of schools. On the repeal of these Acts the existing funds and the charges appertaining to local roads and to schools were transferred to the newly-constituted Local Funds. The new Local Funds Act provided for the imposition of a cess similar to the District Road Cess, but with a maximum of 1 anna; for the establishment of tolls upon roads; and for the levy of a house-tax. Two-thirds of the cess and the whole of the tolls were made applicable exclusively to roads and communications, and the house-tax was declared available for schools only, and was to be imposed only in villages or groups of villages in which schools existed or were about to be established. The objects to which local funds were made applicable were described in the Act to be—(I), the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads and communications; (II), the diffusion of education, and with this object in view the construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance of schools either wholly or by means of grants-in-aid, the inspection of schools and the training of teachers; (III), the construction and repair of hospitals, lunatic asylums, choultries, markets, tanks and wells; the payment of all charges connected with the objects for which such buildings have been constructed; the training and employment of vaccinators and medical practitioners; the sanitary inspection of towns and villages; the cleansing of the roads, streets and tanks; and any other local works of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, and convenience of the people. The Act also provided for the transfer to Local Fund Boards of public dispensaries, choultries, tanks, &c., endowed and unendowed; for vesting the endowments in the Boards; and for enabling the Board of Revenue to transfer to them the powers of control of charitable endowments conferred by Regulation VII of 1817.

Assets of Circles.

Immediately upon Act IV of 1871 being passed, the land-cess was levied at the maximum rate in all districts except Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Chingleput, North Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, and Tinnevelly, where it was fixed at 9 pies. In 1873-74 the rate was raised to 1 anna in the Chittur Circle, and in 1874-75 to the same rate in Vellore, both in the North Arcot District. In Malabar the land-cess was raised in 1878 by special legislation to 2 annas from 1st July of that year. The house-tax under the same Act was imposed at first in those areas in which taxes had been levied and schools maintained under Act VI of 1863, but was discontinued under the orders of Government from the beginning of 1873-74, since which date the Union Funds referred to in the Act have been abolished. In the first year only 9 new toll-gates were established, but the number has since been considerably increased. The figures below show the total number of tolls maintained in each year for the last seven years, including those which in Malabar and Canara are kept up otherwise than under Act IV of 1871:—

1871-72	9 tolls
1872-73	1 ,,
1873-74	55 ,,
1874-75	65 ,,
1875-76	75 ,,
1876-77	86 ,,
1877-78	99 ,,

In addition to the sources of revenue just mentioned, the Local Fund Circles have hitherto received an annual grant from Provincial Funds for the special relief of the funds devoted to the construction and maintenance of Imperial roads. They possess also the endowment funds pertaining to the trusts of the endowed institutions handed over to them under the Act; and there are certain other assets, such as a share in surplus pound receipts, ferry rents, fishery and grass rents, &c., which have been made over to them by the Government under conditions. The Provincial grants for the last four years are shown below, and side by side the outlay made by the circles in the same years on the roads in question:—

Years.	Provincial Grants for Roads.*	Outlay on Imperial Roads.†
	RS.	RS.
1871-72	9,16,930	11,27,996
1872-73	11,52,115	13,53,591
1873-74	11,74,402	13,06,916
1874-75	11,57,527	13,51,546
1875-76	11,45,624	12,18,083
1876-77	2,48,290	10,43,918

Charges on Circles.

The passing of the Local Funds Act was, though not consequent on, yet coincident with, the decentralization scheme of Provincial finance described further on under Chapter V. The grants made on that occasion towards the control of certain services being less than the past expenditure on those services, the Madras Government was compelled to transfer a considerable burden of charge from Provincial Funds to the Local Funds constituted under Act IV of 1871. Upon what is technically known as the Road Fund was laid the cost of the construction and maintenance of all roads, &c., formerly provided for from the Imperial grant under Communications, with a corresponding charge for Public Works Department Establishment. The charges provided for in the original Public Works Budget of 1871-72 for Communications and so transferred amounted to Rupees 11,27,996. The old District Road Fund paid 10 per cent. on outlay as contribution for Public Works Department Establishment; but in 1871-72 the charge, which was arbitrarily fixed, was Rupees 5,59,088 and at the rate of 18·04 per cent. on the outlay. In 1872-73 and 1873-74 a system was in force under which the cost of the Public Works Department Establishment was rateably distributed amongst the several funds from which outlay was incurred after deduction of certain portions of the cost of establishments maintained for special purposes, these being charged in full to the funds concerned. The percentage charged to Road Fund was in 1872-73 28·97 per cent., and in 1873-74 21·70. In 1874-75 a fixed rate of 25 per cent. on the outlay effected through

* Including establishment grant. † Excluding establishment charges.

the Public Works Department was introduced and has since been enforced. These arrangements regulated also the charge for Public Works Department Establishment on account of outlay from the other branches of the Local Fund. Under education it was resolved to lay upon Local Funds the whole charges incurred within Local Fund Circles in connection with elementary education; and in pursuance of this decision, the cost of Inspecting Schoolmasters, two-thirds of the cost of Deputy Inspectors and certain contributions towards the cost of Normal Schools were at first imposed on Local Funds. The last two classes of charge were resumed as Provincial in 1874-75. Local Funds bear all grants, salary and results, made to schools of the lower class; but grants paid by Government to schools established under Act VI of 1863 and transferred to Local Boards continue in great part to be credited to Local Funds. The institution of Local Funds has given a great stimulus to primary instruction, and the sums expended upon it are yearly increasing. A modification of the results grant system has been introduced, whereby the permanence of the school is secured by the grant of a small salary to the master, which is supplemented by results grants, so that the master's remuneration still depends to a great extent upon his exertions. Further particulars on this head will be found under Chapter VII. Various charges in connection with medical services were transferred to Local Funds in 1871-72. The whole charges for vaccination, and for the salaries of medical subordinates, cost of medicines, &c., borne by Government in dispensaries endowed and unendowed are now transferred to Local and Municipal Funds. Local Funds contribute also in aid of dispensaries situated in Municipalities. When the medical subordinate in charge of Local Fund Dispensaries is the only one in the station, the Government have been in the habit since 1872-73 of contributing one-fourth of his salary, on condition that his services are available for Government employés at the station. The number of endowed dispensaries is ten only, but the number of Local Fund Dispensaries has increased to a very great extent. In the statement given below are noted the number of dispensaries under Local Fund Boards in each year, and also the total number and income of endowed institutions transferred to them in accordance with the provisions of the Act:—

Years.	Dispensaries endowed and unendowed.	Endowed Institutions.	Endowment Revenue.
			RS.
1871-72	20	130	45,520
1872-73	34	139	72,035
1873-74	45	196	2,12,566
1874-75	61	208	2,30,885
1875-76	77	200	2,83,953
1876-77	95	205	2,34,517

The travellers' bungalows and choultries throughout the country were, with one or two exceptions, transferred to the Local Boards in 1872-73 and 1873-74. The administration of the Vaccination Department was in 1875-76 handed over to such Local Boards as were willing to receive it, and payment by results as well as other schemes for stimulating operations have since been adopted. The accounts of Local Fund Boards are audited by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, as regards public works expenditure, and by the Accountant-General as regards other charges. The general administration of Local Funds is vested in the Board of Revenue, the sanction of Government being required for budget estimates for special charges incurred outside the budget, and for transfers of funds from one major head of the budget to another.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MOFUSSIL.

Municipal action in the rural parts of this Presidency may be said to date originally from the passing of Act XXVI of 1850, which authorized inhabitants of towns to raise voluntary taxes for sanitary and other public purposes. Little use was made of this enactment. The next Act of a municipal nature was the Towns Improvement Act X of 1865. The Government had for some time had under consideration the expediency of requiring the inhabitants of towns, who under the fiscal arrangements in force up to that time contributed a far smaller proportion to the general revenues than the inhabitants of the rural districts, to defray a portion of the cost of the Town Police, with the view both of reducing the charge which its maintenance entailed upon the State and so increasing the sum available for the general Police, and of providing funds for placing the Police in towns upon a more efficient footing than had hitherto been practicable. It was pointed out at the time that the moneyed and trading classes who resided and carried on their business in towns did not pay their fair share of taxation, and that at the same time, owing to the number of persons congregated in a small space, and the increased facilities for crime which were thereby occasioned, the expense of Police protection was greater in town than in country. The original intention was to make compulsory only that part of the taxation which was required to defray Police charges, while the raising of a rate for the purposes of conservancy or other purposes of local improvement was to be left optional with the rate-payers, the consent of a majority of whom should in each case be requisite. It was eventually decided however to include among the

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purposes for which the funds raised under the Act must necessarily be appropriated, the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads, drains, tanks, &c., and the carrying out of all measures necessary for the preservation of the public health. The Commissioners were provided with means of taxation, and the Government were held liable to pay a contribution amounting to 25 per cent. of the sum spent by the Commissioners on the objects above named. In addition to the funds raised for the purposes so specified, the committees were empowered to raise and expend with the previous sanction of Government such additional amounts as might appear to them necessary for other municipal purposes, for instance, the lighting of the town, the prevention or extinction of fire, the supply of water, &c.

Act of 1871.

The Act of 1865 was gradually introduced into all the more important towns, and in 1869-70 was in successful operation in 44 cases. In 1871 it was considered that the Act needed revision, and in Act III of 1871 certain changes were made of considerable importance. The introduction of the financial system known as the "decentralization scheme," which will be found described further on under Chapter V, operated to accelerate the passing of Act III of 1871, but did not materially influence its contents. The Act of 1865 contained a restriction which prevented the appointment as Municipal Commissioners of persons not residing within the limits of the Municipality. Experience had shown that the occasional presence of a European officer as a working member of the Commission was essential to the efficient working of the Act, and it was therefore considered advisable that the Government should have the power of appointing any officer they might think proper, subject to a limitation as to the proportion of official persons who should be members of these Commissions. It was also thought right to substitute the Revenue Officer in charge of the division of the district in which the town was situated for the Executive Engineer as an ex-officio Commissioner. It was considered important that Revenue Officers of all grades as the administrative agents of the Government should identify themselves with the successful working of municipal institutions within their respective ranges, and that they should regard the duty as forming an essential part of their official functions. The qualification for appointment to the office of Municipal Commissioner was also made more elastic, and provision was made for introducing the system of appointment by election whenever the Government might deem it proper to apply that system to a particular Municipality. The particular rules under which the latter arrangement is to be carried out are now being promulgated. One of the most important provisions of the new Act was the application of municipal funds to certain educational and other purposes, which

though essentially of a local character and such as might properly be met by local taxation, did not come under the provisions of the Towns Improvement Act of 1865. Such for instance was the construction and maintenance of hospitals, the training and employment of medical practitioners, sanitary inspection and the collection of statistics of births and deaths. It was considered of great importance that larger funds than were then available should be provided for all these objects, and it was held to be essential that these funds should be raised by local taxation. The inclusion of education among the purposes to which municipal taxation was to be applied had the effect of making compulsory that which had previously been done in some towns by the voluntary action of a majority of the inhabitants under the provisions of Madras Act VI of 1863; the working of this Act had shown that nothing short of a system of compulsory taxation would suffice for any considerable extension of primary education among the people. The Act of 1871 where introduced supersedes the Act of 1863. Since the passing of the Act of 1871 it has been made a rule of practice that the education undertaken by Municipalities shall be of the "primary" description, that is to say, that it shall not proceed farther than the third of the four standards laid down by Government in the "Results Grant-in-aid" Rules. In addition to the above, vaccination and the registration of births and deaths within the limits of the town devolved on the Municipalities constituted under the new Act. Another important change was the withdrawal of the 25 per cent. grant which under the Towns Improvement Act of 1865 the Government was bound to contribute in aid of the charges for Police and Conservancy. It was at first designed that the Municipalities should be required to pay the whole of the charges for conservancy and other municipal purposes excluding Police, and 60 per cent. of the Police charges. The system in force in Provincial Municipalities would thus have been very nearly assimilated to that in the Presidency town, where the Municipality contributed 50 per cent. of the Police charges. These considerations did not however ultimately prevail, and it was finally decided to withdraw the State aid altogether, to relieve Municipalities from all Police charges, and to leave the municipal powers of taxation in much the same condition as they were before. The motive for withdrawing the grants-in-aid was chiefly a financial one. The measure effected a net annual saving to Imperial or Provincial Funds of about one lakh and a half of rupees. Moreover it would have been impossible to extend the system of State grants to the new system of taxation for local purposes, which was at the same time inaugurated in the rural districts, and there was no valid reason for retaining the grant-in-aid system in the one case and discarding it in the other.

Present situation.

To sum up the present situation of the Mofussil Municipalities, Act III of 1871 has superseded Act X of 1865. By the change the Municipalities have gained in the direction of having no longer to contribute 75 per cent. to Police charges; they have lost however in having had thrown on them four new charges, namely, those for hospitals and dispensaries, for schools, for birth and death registration, and for vaccination. Each Municipality has a Board or Commission presided over by the Collector of the district, and this Board administers the Act under the supervision of the Government. The Board is composed of official and non-official members, the former being not more than one-half of the whole number. The Revenue Officers in charge of recognized divisions of districts are ex-officio members of the Commissions situated within those limits. The members are appointed for a term of three years subject to removal for misconduct or neglect of duty. Provision is also made for election by the rate-payers. The Vice-President may either be appointed by Government or elected by the Commissioners if the power of electing has been conferred on the Local Board by the Government. The taxes authorized by the Act are—(1), rates on houses, buildings, and lands not exceeding 7½ per cent. on the annual rent value; (2), a tax on arts, professions, trades, and callings varying from Rupee 1 to Rupees 100; (3), a tax on carriages, horses, and other animals varying from Annas 4 to Rupees 9 half-yearly; (4), a fee not exceeding Rupees 2 half-yearly for the registration of carts; and (5), tolls on carriages, carts, and animals entering the municipal limits varying from 1 anna to 1 rupee. In addition to the above, fees are leviable for the use of markets, slaughter-houses, and cart-stands and for the exercise under lice[illegible] of offensive or dangerous trades. Rates on houses, lands, or bui[illegible] and tolls may be recovered by distress and sale of the mov[illegible] property of the defaulter or the movable property on the premises, but in the case of the other taxes payment can only be enforced by prosecution before a Magistrate. Since the passing of Act III of 1871 four additional Municipalities have been constituted, making the total number of towns at the end of 1877-78 forty-eight.

The following tables give statistics regarding the Mofussil Municipalities for a recent average year:—

TABLE I.—*Taxation and Incidence.*

Municipalities.	Census Population.	Income from Taxation.	Incidence of Taxation including Tolls.			Incidence of Taxation including Tolls.		
		RS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Adoni ...	22,723	11,712	0	8	3	0	6	1
Anantapore ...	4,918	5,119	1	0	7	0	5	6
Bellary ...	51,766	47,338	0	14	7	0	9	0
Berhampore ...	21,670	13,658	0	10	1	0	5	0
Bimlipatam ...	8,744	10,698	1	3	7	0	2	10
Calicut ...	47,962	25,279	0	8	5	0	7	5
Cannanore ...	31,353	17,089	0	8	9	0	8	0
Caroor ...	7,945	8,056	1	0	2	0	7	1
Chellumbrum ...	15,519	11,438	0	11	9	0	5	6
Chicacole ...	15,587	7,630	0	7	10	0	2	5
Cocanada ...	17,839	19,053	1	1	1	0	9	10
Cochin ...	13,940	6,833	0	7	10	0	7	10
Coimbatore ...	35,310	22,093	0	10	0	0	6	1
Combaconum ...	44,444	34,658	0	12	7	0	5	11
Conjeveram ...	37,327	17,555	0	7	6	0	5	4
Coonoor ...	8,058	4,093	1	5	4	1	5	4
Cuddalore ...	40,290	25,354	0	10	1	0	5	1
Cuddapah ...	16,275	12,191	0	12	11	0	6	8
Dindigul ...	12,805	7,591	0	9	4	0	3	5
Ellore ...	25,487	7,476	0	4	8	0	1	10
Erode ...	7,817	5,786	0	11	10	0	8	11
Ghooty ...	6,730	4,500	0	11	5	0	4	10
Guntur ...	18,033	17,652	0	15	8	0	8	11
Kurnool ...	25,579	14,189	0	8	10	0	4	9
Madura ...	51,927	39,621	0	12	2	0	5	2
Manargudi ...	17,703	12,536	0	11	1	0	3	10
Mangalore ...	29,712	16,867	0	9	1	0	8	0
Masulipatam ...	36,184	19,347	0	8	6	0	5	1
Mayaveram ...	21,165	14,309	0	10	10	0	6	2
Negapatam ...	48,525	39,381	0	13	0	0	9	9
Nellore ...	29,922	15,433	0	8	3	0	5	11
Ootacamund ...	9,982	15,313	1	8	7	1	8	7
Palamcottah ...	17,945	10,983	0	9	10	0	3	11
Palghaut ...	30,752	16,406	0	8	7	0	2	5
Rajahmundry ...	19,728	11,040	0	8	11	0	6	0
Salem ...	50,012	29,288	0	9	4	0	6	2
Srirungum ...	11,271	8,871	0	12	7	0	12	7
Tanjore ...	52,175	35,329	0	10	10	0	4	10
Tellicherry ...	20,591	11,594	0	9	1	0	6	10
Tinnevelly ...	21,044	11,838	0	9	0	0	3	7
Trichinopoly ...	76,530	47,657	0	9	11	0	7	10
Tuticorin ...	10,565	15,879	1	8	0	0	11	10
Vellore ...	38,022	30,320	0	12	9	0	4	7
Vizagapatam ...	32,191	21,071	0	10	6	0	4	8
Vizianagram ...	20,169	11,809	0	9	4	0	3	2
Wallajapett ...	12,103	7,354	0	9	9	0	4	0

TABLE II.—*Proportion to 100 of different outlays.*

Municipalities.	Outlay on Grant I—New Works and Repairs.	Outlay on Grant II—Education.	Outlay on Grant III—Sanitation and Medical Services.	Outlay on Grant IV—Lighting, Markets, and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Outlay on Grant V—Executive.	Advances and Refunds.	Closing Balance.
Adoni ...	15	5	30	5	7	...	38
Anantapore ...	13	11	50	12	11	...	3
Bellary ...	29	6	46	10	9	...	1
Ghooty ...	19	7	49	8	13	...	4
Conjeveram ...	18	7	43	9	8	5	10
Caroor ...	35	2	41	7	8	...	5
Coimbatore ...	14	2	35	10	7	23	9
Erode ...	21	3	47	12	7	5	5
Cuddapah ...	21	5	44	10	11	3	6
Berhampore ...	22	11	36	7	11	...	12
Chicacole ...	24	9	43	3	9	...	12
Cocanada ...	35	3	36	11	13	...	2

Municipalities.	Outlay on Grant I—New Works and Repairs.	Outlay on Grant II—Education.	Outlay on Grant III—Sanitation and Medical Services.	Outlay on Grant IV—Lighting, Markets, and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Outlay on Grant V—Executive.	Advances and Refunds.	Closing Balance.
Ellore	33	3	32	3	12	...	77
Rajahmundry	27	2	42	6	5	6	12
Guntoor	16	7	46	9	8	1	13
Masulipatam	18	6	49	16	8	2	1
Kurnool	17	1	47	23	8	...	4
Dindigul	38	5	25	11	9	...	9
Madura	19	1	37	14	3	1	25
Calicut	18	4	62	6	8	1	1
Cannanore	17	4	52	11	12	...	5
Cochin	17	19	43	9	11	...	1
Palghaut	55	7	14	3	6	...	15
Tellicherry	27	14	38	2	11	...	8
Coonoor	21	1	37	11	12	7	11
Ootacamund	45	3	16	15	6	2	13
Nellore	15	10	47	14	8	...	6
Vellore	34	3	31	15	5	...	12
Wallajapett	30	9	35	12	14	...	...
Salem	25	8	54	5	7	3	—2
Cuddalore	34	2	41	11	7	...	5
Chellumbrum	15	2	36	6	16	1	24
Mangalore	41	2	26	11	7	1	12
Combaconum	28	6	35	5	6	...	20
Mayaveram	29	12	29	10	7	...	13
Mannargudi	28	2	39	11	7	...	13
Negapatam	39	1	30	7	5	...	18
Tanjore	37	6	25	13	8	...	11
Palamcottah	15	4	47	18	9	...	7
Tinnevelly	12	7	46	13	21	...	1
Tuticorin	42	1	40	11	6	...	...
Srirungam	35	3	40	9	6	...	7
Trichinopoly	37	2	35	17	5	1	3
Bimlipatam	28	2	47	11	7	...	5
Vizagapatam	19	3	43	7	12	...	10
Vizianagram	33	5	36	3	17	...	...
Average ...	28	5	38	10	8	1	10

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MADRAS CITY.

History. The Municipality of the City of Madras dates its origin from the passing of Statute 33, George III, Chapter 52, Section 158, and may therefore be said to be an old-established institution, though it was only in 1856 that the public functionaries administering the funds were first styled Municipal Commissioners. The Act of 1856 was superseded by Act IX of 1865, and this in its turn gave way to Act IX of 1867, which, with a slight amendment effected by Act V of 1871, remained in force until the end of 1878. The present Act, No. V of 1878, came into operation on the 1st January 1879.

Constitution. The Municipality is divided into eight divisions. Under Act IX of 1867 four persons residing within the limits of each division were appointed by Government to be Commissioners for that division. But under Act V of 1878 thirty-two persons are appointed Commissioners of whom sixteen are required to be elected by the rate-payers and

sixteen are nominated by Government. If the electors fail to return any of the former as required by the Act, the vacancy is filled up by a Government nominee. The Commissioners hold office for three years, subject to removal for misconduct, insolvency, or neglect of duty. Subject to the control of the Commissioners and the Standing Committee the entire executive power is vested in the President, who is appointed by Government and paid from Municipal funds. The two Vice-Presidents, one in charge of public works, conservancy and sanitation, and the other in charge of assessment and collection of taxes and tolls, hold their appointments direct from Government and are removable at their pleasure. A special sanitary officer may be appointed by Government whenever any epidemic or unusual mortality prevails. Subordinate officers and servants thought necessary by the Commissioners for the purposes of the Act are appointed by the President.

Nature of taxation, &c. The taxes and tolls and payments leviable under the Municipal Act are as follows:—(1) tax on arts, professions, trades, and callings (not being a military profession or calling), and on offices and appointments classified as follows:—

Class 1. B—	Persons on salaries ranging from Rs. 5,000 per mensem,						Rs. 250 yearly.	
Do. I.—	Do.	do.	from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000		do.	,,	150	do.
Do. II.—	Do.	do.	,, 2,000	,, 3,000	do.	,,	100	do.
Do. III.—	Do.	do.	,, 1,000	,, 2,000	do.	,,	50	do.
Do. IV.—	Do.	do.	,, 750	,, 1,000	do.	,,	25	do.
Do. V.—	Do.	do.	,, 500	,, 750	do.	,,	15	do.
Do. VI.—	Do.	do.	,, 200	,, 500	do.	,,	8	do.
Do. VII.—	Do.	do	,, 100	,, 200	do.	,,	3	do.

Sixty denominations of traders, artizans, &c., are given in the schedule, most of whom are liable to be classified in any one of the above classes according to the discretion of the President subject to appeal in the first place to a Committee of the Commissioners and ultimately to two Magistrates; (2) tax on the salaries of persons exempted from payment of tax under No. 1; this tax was intended to meet the case of military officers exempt from profession tax, but its imposition has been disallowed by Government and it is improbable that the tax will be imposed; (3) tax on houses, buildings and lands, being a rate not exceeding 10 per cent. on the estimated gross annual rent at which they might reasonably be expected to let from year to year; (4) payments for occupation of lands vested in the Commissioners; (5) water tax, being a rate on houses, buildings, and lands not exceeding 4 per cent. of their gross annual rent; the Governor in Council has power to exempt any division or part thereof from water tax; (6) lighting tax, being a rate not exceeding 2 per cent. on all buildings and lands; (7) tax on vehicles on springs and animals varying from 4 annas half-yearly for asses to rupees 10 half-yearly for 4-wheeled carriages drawn by two horses; (8) tax on carts and other vehicles without springs 4 rupees each yearly; (9) tolls on vehicles and animals entering the municipal limits from 6 pies to 8 annas; (10) *tax upon places for the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors* from rupees 12 to rupees 75 annually.

The above rates and taxes are all in force with the exception of the tax on salaries; the house rate being levied at 10 per cent., water tax at 4 and lighting tax at $1\frac{1}{2}$. Rates and taxes may be recovered by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the defaulter. Any person carrying on his profession or trade without registration is liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount payable for a registration certificate. Appeals against assessments are heard and determined by two Magistrates, who are empowered to state a cause for final decision by the High Court. Under Act IX of 1867 the Town Police were paid from Municipal funds, but the Municipality was relieved of this charge by Act V of 1871, which at the same time extended the application of the Municipal funds to purposes of education, the establishment of hospitals, vaccination, and other works of local public utility. The Municipal Act of 1878 retains these latter charges, and under Act VII of 1878 power is given to the Governor in Council to require Municipalities to contribute 50 per cent. of the Police charges, excepting Marine. The population of nearly 400,000 inhabitants among whom the taxation is distributed are scattered over an area of 27 square miles.

Income and expenditure for eight years.

The following statements show for the past eight years the income, incidence of taxation, expenditure, and other particulars for this Municipality. Previous to 1871-72 the municipal accounts were kept for the calendar year, subsequently for the official year ending 31st March. But in 1879 the calendar year was reverted to. Column 7 in Statement I refers to the taxation authorized by the Act and not to all sources of income:—

TABLE I.

Years.	Population.	Number of Members of Committee. Official.	Nominated.	Total.	Total Income from all Sources.	Incidence of Taxation per Head of Population.	Amount of Debt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.
1871-72	[illegible]	9	23	32	5,71,156	1 1 8	10,79,571
1872-73		10	22	32	5,22,437	1 0 6	12,00,[illegible]
1873-74		9	23	32	5,91,344	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
1874-75		12	20	32	5,36,202	1 0 2	11,50,[illegible]
1875-76		12	20	32	6,09,215	1 2 3	11,50,[illegible]
1876-77		15	17	32	5,97,605	1 5 10	11,50,000
1877-78		18	14	32	6,55,161	1 6 2	11,30,000
Nine months ending 31st December 1878.		17	15	32	5,82,315	1 3 9	11,30,000

TABLE II.

Years.	Total Expenditure.	Sinking Fund for reduction of Debt for Water-works.
1	2	3
	RS.	RS.
1871-72 ...	5,62,406	13,457
1872-73 ...	5,19,794	10,292
1873-74 ...	5,21,634	13,141
1874-75 ...	5,16,573	19,098
1875-76 ...	5,93,885	27,278
1876-77 ...	5,90,527	25,462
1877-78 ...	6,42,216	23,561
Nine months ending 31st December 1878.	5,68,584	26,005

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Ecclesiastical establishment proper.

The Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment proper consists of a Bishop, an Archdeacon, forty Chaplains (including the Archdeacon), and a Registrar. The Bishop superintends the spiritual work of the Diocese; holds confirmations; ordains, licenses, and exercises jurisdiction over the clergy; visits all the stations at which clergy are located and many of the out-stations, as a rule once in three years; inspects the registers and other church books; recommends to Government the appointments and removal of chaplains, reports upon the advisability or otherwise of proposals for new churches, improvements in churches, changes in any of the ecclesiastical arrangements. The Archdeacon attends more particularly to the details of church establishments, church furniture, cemeteries, repairs, budgets; and communicates with the Government on these subjects. The Chaplains are divided into two classes, senior and junior; promotion to the senior class being attained upon the completion of ten years' service. Chaplains are required to serve twenty years for a full pension. Seventeen of those years must have been spent in actual service. Smaller pensions are granted on retirement enforced through sickness. Retirement is compulsory on the completion of twenty-five years. There are thirty-four posts in the diocese entitled to the services of Chaplains. One of the Chaplains is appointed by the Bishop to be his Domestic Chaplain. The others are appointed by the Government to the charge of stations. Every Chaplain at a station in which there are European troops, visits the schools and hospitals under stated rules. To several stations are attached out-stations: these are visited periodi-

Church property and churches.

cally by the Chaplain of the station. At every station where there is Government church property two gentlemen appointed by the Government to be Lay Trustees form, with the Chaplain as president, a church committee. The duties of Lay Trustees resemble in some respects those of church wardens. They also conduct divine service in the absence of the Chaplain. There is a code of rules for the guidance of Lay Trustees. The churches for European congregations, are with rare exceptions the property of Government. One of the churches in Madras, is the cathedral of the diocese. Two Chaplains are assigned to it. But there is no Chapter; nor are there any distinctively cathedral officers. Besides the chaplains there are other European and a few Eurasian clergymen. Some of these minister to European congregations who are not entitled to the services of a resident Government Chaplain, and some are Missionaries. The former of these receive their salaries either from one of two Societies for providing additional clergy, or from local contributions, or from both, the Government in all cases allowing a grant-in-aid. The Missionaries, as such, are not connected with Government, but are wholly maintained by two Missionary Societies. Native clergymen, Tamil, Telugu and Malayalim, constitute a third and continually growing class. The Bishop is assisted in the superintendence of Missions and the Native Church by Bishops (now two) consecrated for the purpose. The affairs of the Native Churches, in matters not spiritual, are managed by Councils composed chiefly of Native clergy and laity, and by the committees of the Missionary Societies. The Native Church Councils are of two kinds; the smaller or District Councils, and the larger or Provincial.

Clergy, &c., not on the establishment.

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES.

Procedure of Marriage Registrars.

The office of Marriage Registrar was created by Statute 14 and 15 Vict., Cap. XL, entitled an "Act for Marriages in India," which was extended to this Presidency by the Government of India Act No. V of 1852. There have been three repealing Acts since then—Act XXV of 1864, Act V of 1865, and Act XV of 1872, "The Indian Christian Marriage Act," the last named Act being the law now in force. The duties of Marriage Registrars are set forth in Part V of the latter Act. When a marriage is to be solemnized one of the parties gives the Marriage Registrar notice as per Schedule I. On receiving the notice, the Registrar affixes a copy in some "conspicuous place" in his office. If one of the parties is a minor, he sends a copy to each of the other

Marriage Registrars (if any) in the same district for publication. He files all notices received by him and enters a true copy of each in a book called the "Marriage Notice Book," which is open for inspection by the public at all reasonable times without fee. When the party giving notice of the marriage has made the oath required by Section 42 of the Act and requests the issue of the certificate (Schedule II), the Registrar issues under his hand a certificate of such notice having been given and of such oath having been made, provided that there is no lawful impediment; that its issue has not been forbidden by any person authorized in that behalf by the Act; that four days have expired since receipt of notice; and further, when one of the parties is a minor, that fourteen days have expired. In the latter case, if both parties are residing at Madras, and are desirous of being married in less than fourteen days, they may apply by petition to a Judge of the High Court for an order directing the Marriage Registrar to issue his certificate before the expiration of fourteen days. Any person whose consent to the marriage of a minor is necessary may enter a protest against the issue of the Registrar's certificate by writing at any time before its issue the word "forbidden" opposite to the entry of the notice in the "Marriage Notice Book," and subscribing his or her name thereto. Every such person is liable for the costs of all proceedings in relation thereto and for damages, if the grounds of protest be found to be frivolous. When a protest has been entered, the Marriage Registrar withholds the issue of his certificate until satisfied that the protest ought not to obstruct its issue, or until the protest is itself withdrawn by the person who entered it; or the Registrar may himself apply by petition stating all the circumstances of the case and pray for an order and direction of Court. If the person whose consent is necessary is insane, or unjustly withholds consent, the parties interested may petition a Judge of the High Court or of a District Court to examine the matter, and if upon such examination it shall be declared that the marriage is proper, the declaration is as effectual as if the person whose consent was needed had consented to the marriage, and the Registrar issues his certificate. Should, however, a Marriage Registrar himself refuse to issue a certificate the parties concerned may petition as above, and the decision of the Judge of the High Court or of the District Court in the case is final. After the issue of the certificate by a Marriage Registrar, the marriage is not solemnized according to such form and ceremony as the parties think fit to adopt. The ceremony invariably takes place in the presence of two or more credible witnesses, and in a part of the ceremony each of the parties declares that he or she knows of no lawful impediment to the union. When a marriage is not solemnized within two months after receipt of the notice, the notice and the certificate and all other proceedings thereupon are considered void. After the solemnization of a marriage, the Registrar registers it in a Marriage Registrar's Book (Schedule IV), and also in a certificate attached to the book as a counterfoil. The entries in the Register are signed by the Registrar, by the parties married, and by the two credible witnesses in whose presence the ceremony takes place. The certificate attached to the book is sent by the Registrar to the Secretary to the Local Government. The book itself is kept by the Registrar until it is filled, when it is also sent to the Government. In the Rules published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 14th March 1874, the Government have, under the provisions of Sections 82 and 83 of the Marriage Act, authorized the levy of certain fees, and have prescribed the manner in which they shall be disposed of.

STATIONERY.

Nature of the Department.

The Government Stationery Office is in charge of a Superintendent with a small establishment. Stationery of all descriptions required for office use and for drawing purposes is issued annually by the department. In addition to this, school books, color boxes, and mathematical instruments are supplied to Army and Regimental schools and Survey classes. The Government Printing Presses are supplied with ink, flannel, and rollers. Bibles and Prayer Books are issued for the use of Churches, Military and Civil Hospitals and to the Drummers of Native Regiments. Theodolites, levelling instruments, compasses, and level and survey books, to the Public Works Department, and ecclesiastical forms are supplied to all Marriage Registrars. The Ordnance Atlas Sheets received from the Surveyor-General are sold to private parties, but supplied free to Government offices. All public offices both in the Presidency and at out-stations are supplied with stationery free of charge, as also are Regimental schools, Veterinary Surgeons, Garrison Instructors, Instructors of Musketry, Military and Civil Hospitals, the Bishop of Madras, and the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland. Stationery is also supplied on payment to the Mysore Commission, Municipal Commissions, Adjutants of Regiments of Infantry, Staff Officers, Wing Officers, and Commandants of Batteries of Artillery, the Principal of the Presidency College, Curator of the Government Book Depôt, and to the Inspector of Normal Schools.

GOVERNMENT PRESS.

The Government Press, including a branch at the Penitentiary, is under charge of a Superintendent assisted by a staff of upwards of 700 persons employed in various printing operations. One of the Under Secretaries to Government acts as Supervisor to the Press, and exercises a general control. With the exception of the Compositors, who are paid by piece-work, all the Press employés receive fixed monthly salaries, and these range from Rupees 2 upwards. The rate of remuneration to the Compositors for their work is 2 annas per 1,000 ens or letters, *including composition, distributing,* and correcting all proofs but author's, for which latter 2 annas an hour are paid. To facilitate the operations of the Press it is sub-divided into departments, viz., Public, Public Works, Military, Revenue, Revenue Board, Gazette, Book, Job, Vernacular, and Binding, each of which is in charge of a Foreman. In the printing department 16 machines and 39 hand-presses are constantly employed, and the work turned out comprises Government Proceedings, the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, the Gazette, Vernacular Acts in five languages, Selections from Government Records, monthly returns, annual and other reports, District Manuals, and a large number of forms and miscellaneous job-work for official use in the Public Offices throughout the Presidency. At the Penitentiary branch, where about 95 adult and 51 juvenile prisoners are employed, Land Revenue, Magisterial, Judicial, and other forms, averaging in amount upwards of 22,000,000 during the official year, are turned out for use in the Mofussil.

Establishment, and nature of work.

LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS.

The Lawrence Asylum Press in Madras is a quasi Government institution, the general management being entrusted to a Committee appointed by Government, though the persons employed in connection with it are not eligible to pension under the Uncovenanted Service Civil Pension Code. The connection between this Press and the Government depends on the fact that the former is really a part of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum institution, the stability of which is ultimately guaranteed by Government, although the necessity for assuming the charge on State funds has not arisen and is not likely to arise. The Press was originally attached to the Madras Military Orphan Asylum, and the latter has been amalgamated with the Lawrence Asylum. The major portion of the work turned out by the

Nature of the institution.

Press is surplus work which cannot be done at the Government Press and would otherwise find its way to private Presses. Twelve lads apprenticed from the Lawrence Asylum are boarded and clothed at the expense of the Press, and any profit accruing is paid over to the Principal of the Lawrence Asylum for the benefit of the school.

DISTRICT PRESSES AND GAZETTES.

District Presses.

District Presses were first established in pursuance of an order of Government passed in 1855. In the previous year the Collector of North Arcot employed a small printing establishment which he worked at his own cost as an experiment. About the same time the Assistant to the Commissioner of Northern Circars set up a small lithographic press of his own to print the ordinary correspondence of his office. The successful working of these presses and their utility being brought to the notice of Government, they ordered that a press should be set up at the Huzoor station of the most important Collectorates, and fifteen districts were shortly afterwards supplied. By March 1859 every district was furnished with its own press, and labor is now greatly economized by the printing of numerous papers, such as puttahs, forms of account, circulars, Proceedings of Government, of the High Court, and of the Board of Revenue, &c., which formerly had to be copied in manuscript. The presses are worked under the orders of the Collectors and managed by a Supervisor or Head Compositor receiving a salary of Rupees 50 per mensem. In 1873-74 Mr. Keys, Superintendent of the Government Press at Madras, was deputed to inspect and report upon the working of the several District Presses. He brought to light several abuses which have been since rectified and prepared a manual for the guidance of the press establishment. The subjoined statement shows the annual value of work done and the receipts and charges during the last ten years:—

Years.	Estimated value of the work done.	Receipts.	Charges.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1866-67	1,56,260	17,975	51,510
1867-68	1,89,125	24,261	54,731
1868-69	2,33,461	26,643	69,724
1869-70	2,28,883	24,292	55,783
1870-71	2,41,291	25,392	57,982
1871-72	2,24,000	18,994	58,905
1872-73	2,31,574	22,169	72,76[illegible]
1873-74	1,41,028	20,556	67,964
1874-75	1,40,315	19,813	67,11[illegible]
1875-76	1,13,090	18,830	80,367
1876-77	1,45,492	16,728	62,651
1877-78	1,57,602	11,559	67,340

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District Gazettes.

With the establishment of presses commenced the publication of District Gazettes, which were issued for the first time in 1856-57. The District Gazettes are published in each district fortnightly. As a rule, everything is in diglott. Two regular supplements are published, one the Police Sheet, containing matters of special interest to the Police Department, and the other a sheet containing the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue. When Acts, Bills or other lengthy papers are published in the Gazette, these are also put into a Supplement, so that they may be filed consecutively. The following are the principal statements published:—the calendar; a statement showing arrival and departure of vessels; the cultivation and rain-fall and price list; demand, collection, balance statement; statement of business in the taluks; salt sales and manufacture statement; statement of exports and imports; vaccination statement; and statement showing the working of the dispensary. The Gazette contains also all orders of a general nature; notice of offences committed; of appointments; promotions; leaves of absence; returns from leave; dismissals; suspensions; punishments; deaths; resignations, &c., among the District servants; abridgments or brief notices of orders of Government or Acts of the Legislatures, and other matters of general or official concernment, such as Rolls of unclaimed sums in Regimental Cash Chests; sales of land and notices of Abkári rents; sale notices, &c. There are also Circulars issued by the Local Authorities when of the nature of Standing Orders; Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue and of the High Court; the result of Criminal trials; lists of stolen property; description of escaped convicts; and offers of reward for their apprehension; changes in postal rules; the progress of the Railway and other public works; the proceedings connected with local exhibitions; advertisements inviting tenders for contracts; notice of the dates of preliminary and other hearings in the Civil Courts; decisions of the Civil Courts, whether for Plaintiff or Defendant; place where the Collector will hold his Cutcherry during the ensuing week, and similar items of intelligence. The advertisements and circulars of the Officers of the other Public Departments are published free of charge. Editorial articles, mere news or correspondence on any subjects, or comments on the proceedings of the Courts or Cutcherries have no place in the Gazettes. Occasionally however accounts of agricultural experiments or notices of improved methods of agriculture are extracted from public records or periodical publications published for general information. Private advertisements are published on payment. The District Gazette is supplied gratis to certain officials and persons, but the subscription for the general public is 2 annas a month. Village servants and officials drawing less than Rupees 25 per mensem are supplied with the Gazette, post free, for a subscription of 1 anna per mensem. Orders applicable to village servants are published as separate supplements to the District Gazette and these are supplied to the village officers *gratis*.

MONEGAR CHOULTRY.

Nature of the institution.

The Monegar Choultry in Madras is an institution which affords shelter, food, and clothing to native poor and infirm persons without reference to caste. It was founded in the year 1808. Besides a Choultry or Pauper Asylum, it contains also an infirmary and a special asylum for foundling and stray children. The institution is supported by public contributions aided by the Government. The management is placed under the supervision of a Committee selected annually by the Government.

TRIPLICANE LUNGHERKHANA.

Nature of the institution.

This is a poor-house of considerable antiquity, and was taken over by the Government from the Carnatic Sirkar in 1857. Charity is dispensed to out-door and in-door paupers to the extent of Rupees 400 monthly, which is the amount of the Government endowment. The institution is managed by the Deputy Commissioner of Police for Madras.

SULPHUR LICENSES.

Nature of arrangements.

Over two hundred and fifty tons of sulphur is annually expended or sold in this Presidency, and dealers are licensed to have in stock over two hundred tons. The sulphur is chiefly used in making gunpowder and fire-works and in blasting operations, and to some extent in bleaching ginger. A little sulphur is employed in medicine, and it has in some instances been used as a disinfectant. The manufacture of sulphur and its traffic are regulated by the Arms and Ammunition Act, No. XI of 1878, under the provisions of which no one can manufacture or deal in sulphur except under a license. Magistrates may be empowered under the Act to grant licenses to sulphur dealers. The premises, books, and stock of licensed sulphur dealers are periodically examined by the Assistant Magistrates, and in the Presidency town by the Deputy Commissioner of Police; annual returns are submitted by District Magistrates of the number of dealers and the business carried on by them, drawing special attention to new shops opened.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.

Nature of the institution.

The "Strangers' Home" at Madras, which had existed since 1867 as a private charitable institution, was in 1870 taken over by Government as a Government Workhouse. The institution is now managed by a Governor and a Committee, of which the President is the Commissioner of Police for Madras. It is used exclusively in connection with the Vagrancy Act, No. IX of 1874, for the temporary housing of vagrants according to the provisions of that enactment. The annual budget grant for the expenses of the institution is Rupees 20,000.

MONEY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

Money.

There is no separate Mint in Madras. The currency is Imperial and consists in silver of rupees, half and quarter rupees, and double annas; and in copper of single, half, and quarter annas, and single pies. The following are the amounts used in this Presidency for accounts:—

[illegible] Pies	=	1 Paisa or $\frac{1}{4}$ Anna.
[illegible] Pies	=	1 Anna.
[illegible] Annas	=	1 Rupee.
[illegible] Rupees	=	1 Gold Rupee.
[illegible] Rupees	=	1 Gold Mohur.
1,00,[illegible] Rupees	=	1 Madras Lakh.

The sovereign is a legal tender for 10 Rupees. The nominal value of the Rupee in English money is two shillings. Accounts were formerly kept in Madras in Star Pagodas, Fanams, and Cash, and the practice still prevails in some parts of the Presidency. The values of these coins are as under:—

80 Cash	=	1 Fanam.
42 Fanams	=	1 Star Pagoda.

The Star Pagoda, when current, was made of gold $19\frac{1}{2}$ carats fine, and was nominally worth in English money about *7s. 5d.*

Weights.

The original unit of weight in Southern India was the gold pagoda coin of 52½ grains Troy weight; 32 "Red Seeds" made one pagoda weight, and 10 pagoda weights made 1 pollum. A more stable ponderary unit however, and one still in universal use, is the Tola, a weight which is practically equivalent to the weight of a single silver rupee. The following is the table of weights in use in most Government operations in this Presidency:—

180 Grains	= 1 Tola.
8 Tolas	= 1 Pollum.
40 Pollums	= 1 Viss.
8 Viss	= 1 South Indian Maund.
20 South Indian Maunds	= 1 Barum or Candy.

The following table gives approximately the equivalents in English measures:—

Madras Weights.	Avoirdupois.			Troy.		
	lbs.	oz.	drs.	lbs.	oz.	dwts.
= 1 Tola	0	0	6·582	0	0	7½
8 Tolas = 1 Pollum ...	0	1	3·748	0	1	2½
40 Pollums = 1 Viss ...	3	2	5·942	3	9	0
8 Viss = 1 Maund ...	24	10	15·542	30	0	0

The various maunds or muns used under other Administrations differ from the South Indian maund considerably. In salt measure the following Imperial table is adopted, the maund being equivalent to 82$\frac{2}{7}$ lbs. Avoirdupois the tola and seer remaining the same:—

80 Tolas = 1 Seer.
40 Seers = 1 Imperial Maund.

The Imperial seer, which it was the object of Act XXXI of 1871 to introduce, (= 2·2046 lbs., or 85·7344 tolas) has not yet been applied to this Presidency.

Linear Measure.

In linear measure the English foot and yard are superseding the native measures, but the latter deserve notice. A table is given below based on a combination of the native measures with the English yard; this is in general use and may be taken as approximately correct with reference to the equivalence of the English and native measures:—

4 Ungulums or Thumbs	= 1 Hand.
3 Hands	= 1 Span.
6 Spans	= 1 Cubit or Moolum.
2 Moolums	= 1 Yard.
2 Yards	= 1 Fathom or Thundum.
2,000 Thundums	= 1 Coss.
4 Coss	= 1 Kasum (10 miles).

The basis of linear measure in the South of India is the moolum given above, which is the distance from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger of a full-sized man.

Square Measure.

In square measure the use of the English Acre is encouraged, but the following table holds its ground, the native Cawny taking the place of the Acre:—

144 Inches	= 1 Square Foot.
2,400 Square Feet	= 1 Mannie or Ground.
24 Mannies	= 1 Cawny.
484 Cawnies	= 1 Square Mile.

The Cawny is in proportion to the English acre as 121 to 160.

Measure of Capacity.

In the greater part of the Presidency there are no actual dry and liquid measures of capacity, these measures depending in reality on the weight of different commodities used in connection with them; thus the seer measure is understood to be a measure which when "heaped" will contain a seer weight of rice. In the neighbourhood of Madras however and in some of the Southern Districts, the ordinary grain measure, is a "puddy" which, though variable, does not represent any weight. The following table is used in Government transactions, the ollock being equivalent to 12½ cubic inches:—

8 Ollocks	= 1 Measure or Puddy.
8 Puddies	= 1 Marcal.
400 Marcals	= 1 Garce.

A parrah of chunam consists of 5 marcals. It will be seen that 20 ollocks are equivalent to 1 English Gallon. The Imperial measure of capacity, which it was the object of Act XXXI of 1871 to introduce (= a measure containing one Imperial seer of water at its maximum density, weighed in a vacuum), has not yet been applied to this Presidency. The following table shows in greater detail the exact dimensions of the Madras measures:—

Measures.	Depth and Diameter inside, in Inches and Tenths.	Size for practice, in Inches and Tenths.		Capacity in Cubic Inches.	Weight of Rain-water contained by each Measure, the water being at 80° of Fahrenheit's Thermometer, in lbs. Avoirdupois.			
		Diam.	Depth.		lbs.	oz.	drs.	grs.
		Square.						
Parrah	[illegible]	20×20	×10	4000	144	0	5	0
		Cylindric.						
Marcal	[illegible]	10·3	9·6	800	28	12	13	22
½ do.	[illegible]	8·2	7·6	400	14	6	6	24
¼ do	[illegible]	6·3	6·4	200	7	3	3	13
Measure (Puddy)...	5·0308	5·0	5·1	100	3	9	9	20
½ do.	3·9930	4·0	4·0	50	1	12	12	23
¼ do.	3·1692	3·2	3·1	25	0	14	6	12
Ollock	2·5154	2·6	2·4	12½	0	7	3	6
½ do.	1·9965	2·0	2·0	6¼	0	3	9	17
¼ do.	1·5846	1·6	1·6	3⅛	0	1	12	22

Comparison of local food measures.

For the purposes of the returns of food prices sent to the Government of India as mentioned in Section IV, a thorough comparison was four years ago made of the local food measures in use, taking the form of a conversion of capacity measures into weight measure. In each locality it was ascertained what was the recognized measure of capacity used for selling grain and salt, what was the capacity of this measure in cubic inches, and how much weight of ordinary rice it contained in terms of the tola or rupee weight. The ratio between the weight of ordinary rice and that of other grains and of salt having then been arrived at by two independent methods, similar results were established for the other commodities. In establishing the ratio between grains and rice one ratio for the whole Presidency was decided on; in the case of salt however the variations in different districts, owing to reduction of weight by transport to places distant from source of supply and other causes, were so considerable that several ratios had to be taken for the whole Presidency. The Board of Revenue, who made these calculations, are acquainted thereby with the weight of each principal commodity contained in each of the local measures; and when the bi-monthly returns showing the number of measures of each commodity sold for a rupee reach them from the districts, they are in a position to issue tables showing their price lists in terms of a single common weight. At present the unit of weight adopted for the price lists is the seer of 80 tolas.

Stamping Weights and Measures.

A small fee is collected from shopkeepers, grain merchants, and others wishing to have their weights and measures tested and stamped in proof of their being of the proper standard. The fee varies from 4 pies to 6 annas for each measure tested and stamped, and from the proceeds a small establishment is maintained for doing the work. The fee is not collected under any law, but the benefit of the arrangement is appreciated by the people, and many come of their own accord from long distances to have their measures tested and stamped. The receipts and charges up to 1873 were assigned to the general revenues, on the understanding however that the charges should never exceed the receipts, but they were then transferred to Provincial Funds. The receipts and charges usually average Rupees 10,000 and Rupees 5,000 respectively.

PRESIDENCY GAZETTEER, &c.

District Manuals and Presidency Gazetteer.

The Madras scheme of District Manuals and Presidency Gazetteer was inaugurated before the appearance of the scheme for a statistical survey of the Indian empire put forward by the Government of India, and does not exactly tally with it. In the Madras Presidency the different districts produce their own manuals, each at a different time, at a separate cost, and, to a certain extent, on a separate plan. The Presidency Gazetteer is to be a distinct publication, prepared hereafter from these manuals. On the plan adopted for the rest of India, no

separate District Manuals are published, but the Gazetteers or "Statistical Accounts" of each province consist of a series of "District Accounts" placed side by side in one publication; the District Accounts are in this case on one uniform plan, and are prepared in a central office from rough material supplied by the districts, while the cost is confined to that of the central office. The Madras District Manuals thus correspond to the district sections in the Statistical Accounts of each of the other Administrations; the differences above mentioned are however too considerable to admit of their playing the same part in the compilation of the Imperial Gazetteer, and special arrangements will have to be made in Madras in the direction of supplying material for that publication. The following table shows the progress in District Manuals down to the date to which this volume is corrected:—

District.	Editor of the Manual.	Remarks.
1. Bellary	Mr. J. Kelsall, now Acting District and Session Judge, Kistna.	Finished, 20th Nov. 1872.
2. Chingleput ...	Mr. C. S. Crole, now Acting Collector of Salem.	In progress.
3. Coimbatore ...	Mr. T. G. Mackenzie, now on furlough.	Do.
4. Cuddapah ...	Mr. J. D. B. Gribble, now Acting Collector of Cuddapah.	Finished, 5th Nov. 1875.
5. Ganjam ...	Mr. T. J. Maltby, now Acting Sub-Collector of Kistna.	In progress.
6. Godavari ...	Mr. H. Morris, now retired	Finished, 17th Aug. 1878.
7. Kistna ...	Mr. G. D. Leman, now on furlough	In progress.
8. Kurnool ...	Mr. W. M. Thorburn, now Acting Head Assistant to Collector of Godavari.	Do.
9. Madras ...	......	No Manual is at present contemplated for this district.
10. Madura ...	Mr. J. H. Nelson	Finished, 26th April 1869.
11. Nilgiris ...	Mr. H. B. Grigg	In progress.
12. Malabar ...	Mr. W. Logan, now Collector of Malabar, and about to proceed on 18 months' furlough.	Do.
13. Nellore ...	Mr. J. A. C. Boswell, deceased	Finished, 21st Oct. 1871.
14. North Arcot ...	Mr. A. F. Cox, now Acting Head Assistant to Collector of North Arcot.	In progress.
15. Salem ...	Mr. H. LeFanu, now Acting Sub-Collector of Salem, on 3 months' privilege leave.	Do.
16. South Arcot ...	Mr. J. H. Garstin, now Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.	Finished, 12th June 1878.
17. South Canara ...	Mr. E. E. Spencer, now Acting Head Assistant to Collector of South Canara.	In progress.
18. Tanjore ...	T. Venkasawmy Row, now 1st Assistant, Revenue Secretariat, on leave.	Do.
19. Tinnevelly ...	Mr. A. J. Stuart, now on furlough	Do.
20. Trichinopoly ...	Mr. L. Moore, now on furlough	Finished, 14th Mar. 1879.
21. Vizagapatam ...	Mr. D. F. Carmichael, now Member of Council.	Finished, 10th July 1868.

Official transliteration.

The transliteration of native proper names in the District Manuals is conducted in the main on the system of Sir William Jones as finally authorized by the Government of India for the purposes of the Imperial Gazetteer in February 1870. Sir William Jones' system may be described as the system of spelling according to continental vowel sounds, with an arbitrary transliteration of consonant sounds; being opposed in the former particular to the system of Dr. Gilchrist which proceeded more phonetically in its rendering into English of native vowels, and to the common usage of Europeans, which may be said to be a mixture of the phonetic principle and tradition. The system as authorized by the Government of India for the Imperial Gazetteer is understood to be arbitrary only as regards the twelve ordinary vowel sounds, leaving the consonant sounds, which vary much in the different languages of India, to be variously represented. In 1859 the Madras Government published an order on this subject, giving practically for official correspondence in general the same instructions as those just mentioned in connection with the Imperial Gazetteer; prescribing, that is to say, a strict transliteration scheme for vowels, leaving consonants to be transcribed at pleasure, and giving complete license as to the spelling of well-known names. It has not hitherto been found convenient to take any steps to enforce this order, but lists have quite recently been published giving the authorised spelling under the scheme of a number of names of places, post offices, railway stations, &c. It is anticipated that this publication will have the effect of introducing a more general adoption of the scheme not only for names of places, but for proper names generally. It may be observed that the Indian transliteration scheme is often confounded with the phonetic systems in vogue in certain quarters in England, whereas they are in fact exact opposites. The English phonetic methods desire to imitate the sound at the expense of the history contained in the ordinary spelling. The transliteration method in India aims at adhering to the historical spelling with a view to avoiding the varieties introduced by imperfect attempts to imitate the sound. In India the written character of the Oriental languages is by almost wholly phonetic, so that strict transliteration in this case brings with it also correct pronunciation; and this is a great argument in its favor. Still it is to be noted that the method of the transliteration scheme prescribed by Government consists in copying the written character, not in imitating the sound.

2A

APPENDIX STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT I.—GOVERNORS OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

[Referred to under the heading " General Form of Administration."]

Names.	Landed in Madras.	Assumed Charge of Office.	Made over Charge.	Embarked for England.	Remarks.
Mr. Aaron Baker ...	.....	——— 1652	.....	.....	Mr. Baker was at first "Agent" for the Settlement of Madras, which was under the jurisdiction of the Presidency of Bantam in Java, from its foundation in 1639 till it was itself created a Presidency in 1653. In 1658 the Settlements in Bengal were subordinated to Madras, and so remained to 1681.
Sir Thomas Chamber...	.....	——— 1659	.....	.....	
Sir Edward Winter ...	.....	——— 1661	Aug. 22, 1668	Jan. 19, 1672	
Mr. George Foxcroft ...	June 1665	Aug. 22, 1668	——— 1672	——— 1672	Three months after his arrival with a commission to supersede Sir E. Winter Mr. Foxcroft was on a charge of disloyalty put into confinement by Sir E. Winter, who resumed office and retained it till the 22nd August, 1668, when Mr. Foxcroft was released and reinstated by the Commissioners from England.
Sir William Langhorn, Bart.	——— 1668	——— 1670	Jan. 27, 1678	Jan. 27, 1678	
Mr. Streynsham Master	July 7, 1676	Jan. 27, 1678	July 3, 1681	.....	
Mr. William Gyfford ..	July 3, 1681	July 3, 1681	July 25, 1687	.....	By the Company's Commission, dated 14th November 1681, received 17th July 1682, the Bengal Agency was made a Government "without any subordination to Fort St. George."
Mr. Elihu Yale ...	June 23, 1672	July 25, 1687	Oct. 3, 1692	.....	Mr. Yale also acted during Mr. Gyfford's absence in Bengal from 8th August 1684 to 28th January 1685.
Mr. Nathaniel Higginson.	March 19, 1684	Oct. 8, 1692	July 7, 1698	Feb. 25, 1700	
Mr. Thomas Pitt ...	July 7, 1698	July 7, 1698	Sept. 18, 1709	Oct. 26, 1709	
Mr. Gulston Addison...	.....	Sept. 18, 1709	.....	.....	Died at Madras on the 17th October 1709.
Mr. Edmund Montague	.....	Oct. 17, 1709	Nov. 8, 1709	.....	Acting Governor.
Mr. William Fraser ...	May 31, 1685	Nov. 8, 1709	July 11, 1711	.....	Acting Governor.
Mr. Edward Harrison.	July 11, 1711	July 11, 1711	Jan. 8, 1717	Jan. 8, 1717	
Mr. Joseph Collet ...	Aug. 28, 1716	Jan. 8, 1717	Jan. 18, 1720	Jan. 18, 1720	
Mr. Francis Hastings.	July 16, 1701	Jan. 18, 1720	Oct. 15, 1721	.....	Acting Governor.
Mr. Nathaniel Elwick.	Feb. 25, 1719	Oct. 15, 1721	Jan. 15, 1725	Jan. 17, 1725	
Mr. James Macrae ...	Aug. 30, 1724	Jan. 15, 1725	May 14, 1730	Jan. 21, 1731	
Mr. George Morton Pitt	Dec 26, 1724	May 14, 1730	Jan. 23, 1735	Jan. 23, 1735	
Mr. Richard Benyon ..	June 28, 1735	Jan. 23, 1735	Jan. 17, 1744	Jan. 17, 1744	
Mr. Nicholas Morse ...	June 25, 1718	Jan. 17, 1744	.....	.....	Madras having been captured by the French on the 10th September 1746, the Government of the Settlement devolved on Mr. John Hinde, the Deputy Governor of Fort St. David.

Statement I.—GOVERNORS OF FORT St. GEORGE—(*Continued*).

Names.	Landed in Madras.	Assumed Charge of Office.	Made over Charge.	Embarked for England.	Remarks.
Mr. John Hinde ...	......	......	......	......	Mr. Hinde died at Fort St. David on the 14th April 1747 previous to the receipt of the Court of Directors' Despatch of 24th January 1747 creating Fort St. David the Head Settlement and appointing Mr. Hinde President and Governor.
Mr. Charles Floyer ...	......	April 16, 1747	......	......	The Court's Despatch ordering Mr. Floyer's dismissal from the service was received at Fort St. David on the 6th July 1750.
Mr. Thomas Saunders.	July 14, 1732	Sept. 19, 1750	Jan. 14, 1755	Jan. 14, 1755	The seat of Government was re-established at Madras on the 5th April 1752, four years after its restoration to the English by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.
Mr. George Pigot ...	July 28, 1737	Jan. 14, 1755	Nov. 14, 1763	Nov. 14, 1763	
Mr. Robert Palk ...	Oct. 2, 1761	Nov. 14, 1763	Jan. 25, 1767	Jan. 25, 1767	
Mr. Charles Bourchier.	Dec. 30, 1741	Jan. 25, 1767	Jan. 31, 1770	Feb. 8, 1770	
Mr. Josias Du Pre ...	June 10, 1752	Jan. 31, 1770	Feb. 2, 1773	Feb. 9, 1773	
Mr. Alexander Wynch.	July 12, 1763	Feb. 2, 1773	Dec. 11, 1775	Feb. 15, 1776	
Lord Pigot ...	Dec. 9, 1775	Dec. 11, 1775	......	......	Governor for second time. By order of Mr. George Stratton and the majority of Council was placed under arrest and detained at St. Thomas' Mount on the 24th August 1776. He was allowed to return to the Madras Garden House on the 24th April for change of air, and died there on the 10th May 1777.
Mr. George Stratton ...	June 17, 1751	Aug. 23, 1776	Aug. 31, 1777	......	Suspended from the service.
Mr. John Whitehill ...	Aug. 31, 1777	Aug. 31, 1777	Feb. 8, 1778	......	Acting Governor.
Sir Thomas Rumbold ...	Feb. 8, 1778	Feb. 8, 1778	April 6, 1780	April 6, 1780	
Mr. John Whitehill ...	Aug. 31, 1777	April 6, 1780	Nov. 8, 1780	......	Acting Governor second time. Suspended by the Governor-General and Council, under Section IX of the Regulating Act.
Mr. Charles Smith ...	July 11, 1753	Nov. 8, 1780	June 22, 1781	......	Acting Governor.
Lord Macartney ...	June 22, 1781	June 22, 1781	June 8, 1785	......	Embarked for the Northern Ports and Bengal on the 4th June 1785, and resigned from Vizagapatam by letter.
Mr. Alexander Davidson	Sept. 8, 1760	June 18, 1785	April 6, 1786	......	Acting Governor.
Sir Archibald Campbell K.B.	April 6, 1786	April 6, 1786	Feb. 7, 1789	Feb. 7, 1789	
Mr. John Hollond ...	July 26, 1760	Feb. 7, 1789	Feb. 13, 1790	Feb. 13, 1790	Acting Governor.
Mr. Edward Hollond.	June 5, 1760	Feb. 13, 1790	Feb. 20, 1790	......	Acting Governor.
Major-General William Medows.	Feb. 20, 1790	Feb. 20, 1790	Aug. 1, 1792	Aug. 1, 1792	

Statement I.—GOVERNORS OF FORT St. GEORGE—(*Continued*).

Names.	Landed in Madras.	Assumed Charge of Office.	Made over Charge.	Embarked for England.	Remarks.
Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart.	Oct. 15, 1790	Aug. 1, 1792	Sept. 7, 1794	Sept. 29, 1794	
Lord Hobart	Sept. 7, 1794	Sept. 7, 1794	Feb. 20, 1798	Feb. 20, 1798	
Lieut.-General George Harris, Commander-in-Chief.	March 1797	Feb. 21, 1798	Aug. 21, 1798	......	Acting Governor.
Lord Clive	Aug. 21, 1798	Aug. 21, 1798	Aug. 30, 1803	Sept. 12, 1803	
Lord William Bentinck	Aug. 30, 1803	Aug. 30, 1803	Sept. 11, 1807	Sept. 27, 1807	
Mr. William Petrie ...	Jan. 23, 1765	Sept. 11, 1807	Dec. 24, 1807	......	*Acting Governor.*
Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Bart., K.B.	Dec. 24, 1807	Dec. 24, 1807	May 21, 1813	Aug. 26, 1813	
Lieut.-Genl.-The Hon. John Abercromby.	March 6, 1813	May 21, 1813	Sept. 16, 1814	Oct. 2, 1814	Came out as Commander-in-Chief and temporary Governor.
The Right Hon. *Hugh* Elliot.	Sept. 16, 1814	Sept. 16, 1814	June 10, 1820	June 26, 1820	
Sir Thomas Munro, Bart., K.C.B.	June 10, 1820	June 10, 1820	......	......	Died at Pattikonda in the Bellary District on the 6th July 1827.
Mr. Henry Sulivan Graeme.	Feb. 3, 1798	July 10, 1827	Oct. 18, 1827	......	Acting Governor.
Mr. Stephen Rumbold Lushington.	Oct. 18, 1827	Oct. 18, 1827	Oct. 25, 1832	Oct. 28, 1832	
Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B.	Oct. 25, 1832	Oct. 25, 1832	March 4, 1837	March 4, 1837	
Mr. George Edward Russell.	Aug. 29, 1803	March 4, 1837	March 6, 1837	......	Acting Governor.
Lord Elphinstone, *G.C.H.*	March 6, 1837	March 6, 1837	Sept. 24, 1842	......	Left the Presidency on the 25th September 1842 for Bangalore and Nilgiri Hills *en route* to Europe.
Marquis of Tweeddale, *K.T. and C.B.*	Sept. 24, 1842	Sept. 24, 1842	Feb. 23, 1848	Feb. 23, 1848	Was also Commander-in-Chief.
Mr. Henry Dickinson.	July 5, 1809	Feb. 23, 1848	April 7, 1848	......	Acting Governor.
Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart, G.C.B.	April 7, 1848	April 7, 1848	April 24, 1854	April 24, 1854	
Mr. Daniel Eliott ...	Aug. 3, 1817	April 24, 1854	April 28, 1854	......	Acting Governor.
Lord Harris	April 28, 1854	April 28, 1854	March 28, 1859	March 31, 1859	
Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, K.C.B.	March 28, 1859	March 28, 1859	June 8, 1860	June 24, 1860	
Mr. William Ambrose Morehead.	Oct. 16, 1825	June 8, 1860	July 5, 1860	......	Acting Governor first time.
Sir Henry George Ward, G.C.M.G.	July 5, 1860	July 5, 1860	......	......	Died at Madras on the 2nd August 1860.
Mr. William Ambrose Morehead.	Oct. 16, 1825	Aug. 4, 1860	Feb. 18, 1861	......	Acting Governor second time.
Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B.	Feb. 18, 1861	Feb. 18, 1861	March 27, 1866	March 28, 1866	Acted as Viceroy and Governor-General of India from 2nd December 1863 to 12th January 1864.
Mr. Edward Maltby ...	Sept. 9, 1829	Nov. 26, 1863	Jan. 18, 1864	......	Acting Governor.
Lord Napier of Merchistoun, K.T.	March 27, 1866	March 27, 1866	Feb. 19, 1872	......	Embarked for Calcutta on the 19th February for the purpose of assuming temporarily the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India on Earl of Mayo's death.
Mr. Alexander John Arbuthnot, C.S.I.	Sept. 21, 1842	Feb. 19, 1872	May 15, 1872	......	Acting Governor.
Lord Hobart ...	May 15, 1872	May 15, 1872	......	......	*Died at Madras on the 27th April 1875.*
Mr. William Rose Robinson, C.S.I.	Sept. 21, 1842	April 29, 1875	Nov. 23, 1875	......	Acting Governor.
The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.	Nov. 23, 1875	Nov. 23, 1875	......	......	

STATEMENT II.—SCALE OF CIVIL ALLOWANCES.

[*Referred to under the heading "General Form of Administration."*]

	Monthly. RS.	A.	P.
Governor ...	10,666	10	8
Chief Justice ...	5,000	0	0
Bishop ...	2,133	5	4
Member of Council ...	5,333	5	4
Puisne Judges ...	3,750	0	0
Chief Secretary to Government ...	3,750	0	0
Under do. do. ...	1,050	0	0
Secretary to Government, in the Revenue Department ...	3,125	0	0
Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department ...	1,000	0	0
Secretary to Government, P. W. Department...	2,250	0	0
Joint Secretary to Government in the Irrigation Department ...	1,250	0	0
Secretary to Government, Military Department,	2,500	0	0
Assistant Secretary, Legislative and Judicial Department ...	800	0	0
Private Secretary to the Governor ...	1,500	0	0
Accountant-General and Commissioner, Paper Currency ...	3,000	0	0
Deputy Accountant-General ... 1,000 to	1,500	0	0
Assistant do. ... 800 to	1,000	0	0
Assistant to the Accountant-General . 400 to	600	0	0
Assistant to Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency ...	100	0	0
Secretary to the Committee for the Examination of Assistants ...	100	0	0
Secretary to the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examination ...	350	0	0
Astronomer and Meteorological Superintendent ...	1,050	0	0
Resident of Travancore ...	2,800	0	0
Assistant do. ...	600	0	0
Consulting Engineer for Railways ...	2,000	0	0
Deputy do. do. ...	633	0	0
Consulting Engineer, Irrigation and Canal Company ...	1,000	0	0
Government Agent, Chepak ...	825	0	0
Translators. Tamil, Telugu, and Persian and Hindustani ... each	300	0	0
Translators. Canarese and Malayalam ... each	250	0	0
Superintendent of Central Museum ...	300	0	0
Do. of Government Cinchona Plantations ...	500	0	0
Registrar of Diocese and Archdeaconry ...	213	5	4
Marriage Registrar for the Town of Madras ...	50	0	0
Senior Chaplain (With Rs. 150 house-rent when doing duty at Presidency)	500	0	0
Junior do. (With Rs. 150 house-rent when doing duty at Presidency)	500	0	0
Postmaster-General ... 1,500 to	1,750	0	0
Inspecting Postmaster ...	700	0	0
Postmaster, Madras ... 600 to	900	0	0
Director of Public Instruction ... 2,000 to	2,500	0	0
Inspectors of Schools, and Principals and Professors of Colleges. 1st Class ... 1,000 to	1,250	0	0
2nd do. ... 850 to	1,000	0	0
3rd do. ... 700 to	850	0	0
4th do. ... 600 to	700	0	0
Inspector of 4th Class ... 600 to	700	0	0
Assistant Professor of English and Mathematics ...	350	0	0
Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry (a) ...	1,250	0	0
Registrar, Madras University ...	300	0	0
Principal, Medical College, and Physician, General Hospital ...	1,500	0	0
Principal, Normal School ...	500	0	0
Do. Civil Engineering College (b) ...	600	0	0
Head Master, Provincial School ...	500	0	0
Superintendent, School of Arts ...	500	0	0
District Engineer ... 600 and	[illegible]	0	0
1st Assistant Engineer ...	300	0	0
2nd do. do. ...	150	0	0
Inspector-General of Registration ...	1,500	0	0

	Monthly. RS.	A.	P.
Registrar of Assurances, Madras ...	400	0	0
Do. of High Court, Appellate Side ...	1,500	0	0
Deputy do. do. ...	700	0	0
Advocate-General (c) ...	2,187	8	0
Solicitor ...	1,125	0	0
Administrator-General ...	300	0	0
Government Pleader ...	500	0	0
Registrar, High Court, Original Side ...	1,500	0	0
Deputy do. do. (d) ...	600	0	0
Law Reporter do. ...	400	0	0
Sheriff ...	833	0	0
Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor ...	800	0	0
Deputy Clerk of the Crown ...	175	0	0
Judge's Clerk ...	250	0	0
Coroner (e) ...	750	0	0
1st Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras ...	2,000	0	0
2nd Do. do. do. ...	1,600	0	0
Clerk of do. do. and 4th Judge ...	600	0	0
Assistant do. and Cashier do. ...	250	0	0
Inspector-General of Madras Police ...	2,500	0	0
Assistant to do. do. ...	500	0	0
Deputy Inspector-General ...	1,250	0	0
Superintendent of Police, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes ... 700, 800 and	1,000	0	0
Assistant do. ...	500	0	0
Inspector-General of Jails ...	1,833	5	4
Superintendent of Central Jails, 1st and 2nd Classes ... 550 to 700 and 700 to	850	0	0
Commissioner of Police, Madras ...	1,500	0	0
1 Deputy do. ...	750	0	0
1 do. do. ...	500	0	0
Magistrate of Police, Madras, 800, 1,000 and	1,200	0	0
Cantonment Magistrate ...	700	0	0
District and Session Judge ...	2,333	5	4
Subordinate Judge ...	600	0	0
District Munsifs, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes 200, 250 &	300	0	0
First Member, Board of Revenue ...	4,000	0	0
Second Member ...	3,166	5	4
Third do. ...	3,016	10	8
Secretary ...	2,000	0	0
Sub-Secretary ...	1,250	0	0
Deputy Collector of Sea Customs ...	700	0	0
Appraiser ...	500	0	0
Do. Assistant ...	300	0	0
Deputy Collectors, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Classes ... 250, 350, 500 and	600	0	0
Sanitary Commissioner ...	2,000	0	0
Health Officer (f) ...	800	0	0
Curator of Government Books and Registrar of Books (g) ...	200	0	0
Director of Revenue Settlement (h) ...	2,887	8	0
Deputy do. do. (i) . 700 and	1,250	0	0
Assistant do. 1st and 2nd Classes, 325 and	425	0	0
Commissioner of Salt Revenue (h) 2,000 to	2,750	0	0
Dy. do. do. do. (i) 1,200 to	1,400	0	0
Personal Assistant to do. ...	400	0	0

	Civil.	Military.		
Superintendent, Revenue Survey ..	1,500	1,800	0	0
Dy. do. do. 1st Class	1,100	1,400	0	0
Do. do. do. 2nd do.	750	1,250	0	0
Assistant do. do. 1st do.	550	900	0	0
Do. do. do. 2nd do.	425	650	0	0

	RS.	A.	P.
Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery ...	1,000	0	0
Inspector of Forests ...	1,400	0	0
Deputy do. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Classes 250, 350, 500 and	700	0	0
Probationer ...	200	0	0
Collector and Agent of Ganjam or Vizagapatam	2,500	0	0
Do. do. of Tanjore (i) ...	2,583	5	4
Collector (i) ...	2,333	5	4
Commissioner, Nilgiri (i) ...	2,000	0	0
Sub and Principal Assistant (i) ...	1,166	10	8

(a) Gets house-rent Rupees 125.
(b) Present incumbent draws pay of rank Rupees 1,062-4 in addition.
(c) Gets office allowance of Rupees 117.
(d) Present incumbent draws personal allowance of Rupees 200 in addition.
(e) Gets palanquin allowance of Rupees 80.
(f) Gets Rupees 100 in addition for charge of Lock Hospital.
(g) Present incumbent draws office allowance of Rupees 65 and commission at 7½ per cent. on the sale of books.
(h) With a fixed travelling allowance of Rupees 250.
(i) With a fixed tentage of Rupees 87-8-0.

STATEMENT II—SCALE OF CIVIL ALLOWANCES—(*Continued*).

	Monthly. RS.	A.	P.
Head, Senior and Special Assistant and Assistant Commissioner (a) ...	733	5	4
Assistant Collector (Passed) (a) ...	525	0	0
Master Attendant and Registrar of Shipping, Madras ...	1,500	0	0
Deputy Master Attendant, Superintendent, Mercantile Marine Office, Marine Storekeeper and Conservator of the Port ...	700	0	0
First Assistant Master Attendant, &c. ...	650	0	0
Second Assistant Master Attendant, Surveyor of Shipping to Government and Government Emigration, Surveyor ...	350	0	0
Pier Master ...	225	0	0
Superintendent, Diving Bell ...	150	0	0
Port Officer and Superintendent, Pearl Banks, Tuticorin ...	500	0	0
Port Officers. Cochin, Cocanada and Calicut, each ...	350	0	0
Port Officers. Negapatam and Gopaulpore ...	300	0	0
Port Officers. Bimlipatam, Masulipatam, Vizagapatam and Paumben, each.	200	0	0
Protector of Emigrants ...	250	0	0
Consular Agent, Pondicherry ...	250	0	0
Do. Karikal ...	200	0	0
Medical Inspector of Emigrants ...	200	0	0

		Batta. RS. A. P. per diem.	Mileage. RS. A. P. per mile.
Judges of Small Cause Court ...		4 0 0	0 8 0
First and Second Class Deputy Collectors and Salt Deputy Collectors ...		3 0 0	
Third and Fourth Class do. ...		2 0 0	
Huzur, Revenue and Settlement Establishments. Servants below 8 rupees per diem ...		0 1 0	
Do. above 8 „ and below 15 rupees ...		0 2 0	
Do. 15 „ do. 25 „ ...		0 4 0	
Do. 25 „ do. 50 „ ...		0 8 0	
Do. 50 „ do. 100 „ ...		0 12 0	
Do. 100 „ do. 150 „ ...		1 0 0	
Do. 150 „ do. 200 „ ...		1 4 0	
Do. 200 „ do. 250 „ ...		1 8 0	
Do. 250 „ and upwards (as a Deputy Collector) ...		3 0 0 2 0 0	
Peons and Dcloyets ...		0 1 0	
Duffadars and Moochies ...		0 2 0	
Servants on the Establishment of Director, Revenue Settlement	Those receiving 40 rupees and upwards.	3-10th salary.	0 4 0
Do. do. of Revenue Survey ...			
Do. do. of Sanitary Commissioner ...			
Do. do. of the Inspector General of Madras Police ...	Do. not less than that sum.	...	0 2 0
Do. do. of Consulting Engineer, Railways ...			
Do. do. of Consulting Engineer, Irrigation, &c., Works ...			
Servants of Small Cause Court drawing Rupees 20 and upwards ...		3-10th salary.	0 4 0
Those less than that sum ...		Do.	0 2 0
Head Moochies and Moochies ...		0 2 0	
Peons and Sweepers ...		0 1 0	
Servants holding *executive* appointments proceeding to join their stations— When travelling by land in the ordinary way ...		...	0 4 0
Do. by railroad ...		...	0 1 6

Do. by sea,* actual and reasonable passage-money in case of a private vessel, or a free passage on a Government vessel.

(a) With a fixed tentage of Rupees 42 and house-rent Rupees 35.

Servants holding *ministerial* appointments of a salary of 50 rupees and above:—
When travelling on duty by railroad, 2nd Class fare, and the difference, if any, in excess between it and the daily batta that would otherwise have been drawn.
Servants holding *ministerial* appointments of a salary less than 50 rupees, 3rd Class fare and batta.
When travelling by sea, as for Executive officers.
Peons, &c., proceeding by railroad, *bonâ fide* fare.
* Deputy Collectors are allowed a cabin passage.

STATEMENT III.—GENERAL LIST OF OFFICIAL ORDER OF PRECEDENCE IN MADRAS.

[Referred to under the heading "General Form of Administration."]

2. The Governor.
10. ,, Commander-in-Chief.
12. ,, Chief Justice.
13. ,, Bishop.
14. ,, Members of Council.
16. ,, Puisne Judges of the High Court.
17. Military Officers above the rank of Major-General.
22. Additional Members of Council, when assembled to make Laws and Regulations.
23. The Chief Secretary to Government.
25. ,, Vice-Chancellor of the University.

First Class.

26. Civilians of thirty-one years' standing and Major-Generals.
28. The Advocate-General.
29. ,, Members of the Board of Revenue.
32. ,, Resident in Travancore within his charge.
34. Secretaries to Government.
36. Chief Engineers, First Class.
37. The Archdeacon.
38. Brigadiers-General.

Second Class.

39. Civilians of twenty-three years' standing and Colonels.
42. The Resident in Travancore outside his charge.
50. ,, Director of Public Instruction.
51. ,, Accountant-General.
52. ,, Inspector-General of Police.
53. ,, Director of Revenue Settlement and Superintendent of Revenue Survey.
55. Chief Engineers, Second and Third Classes.
56. Judges, Collectors, and President of the Madras Municipality (within their respective charges).
57. The Commissioner of Salt Revenue.

Third Class.

58. Civilians of eighteen years' standing and Lieutenant-Colonels.
61. The Private Secretary to the Governor.
63. ,, Administrator-General.
64. ,, Inspector-General of Jails and Registration.
 ,, Sanitary Commissioner.
 ,, Conservator of Forests.
 ,, Postmaster-General.
68. Senior Chaplains.
70. The Master Attendant.
71. The Sheriff (within his charge).
72. ,, Commissioner of Police.
 ,, Deputy Accountant-General.
 ,, Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.
 Deputy Superintendents of Survey, First Grade.
 Educational Department Officers, First Grade.
 The Examiner of Accounts, Public Works Department.
 ,, First Judge, Small Cause Court.
 ,, Government Astronomer.
 Superintending Engineers.

Fourth Class.

73. Civilians of twelve years' standing and Majors.
75. The Government Solicitor.
77. Deputy Directors of Revenue Settlements.
 Deputy Superintendents of Surveys.
 Educational Department Officers, Second Grade.
 Executive Engineers, Public Works Department, First Grade.
 The Judges of the Small Cause Court.
 ,, Presidency Magistrates.
 ,, Registrars of the High Court.
 ,, Superintendent of Stamps.
 ,, Superintendent of Telegraphs.

Remarks.

Officers included in the same number will take precedence among themselves according to the date of entry into that number.

2. An officer holding more than one position in the table is entitled to the highest position which he holds.
3. Officers officiating in any number rank in that number below permanent incumbents.
4. All ladies to take place according to the rank assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of wives of Peers and ladies having independent rank not below that of the daughter of a Baron. Such ladies rank immediately after the wives of Members of Council.
5. Medical Officers rank as follows.—
 Surgeon-General with Major-General according to date of commission; Deputy Surgeon-General with Colonel; Surgeon-Major of 20 years' service with "Lieutenant-Colonel," but junior of that rank; Surgeon-Major with Major; Surgeon after six years' service with Captain, Surgeon under six years' service with Lieutenant.

STATEMENT IV.—SALUTES.

[Referred to under the heading of "General Form of Administration."]

TABLE OF SALUTES TO EUROPEAN FUNCTIONARIES APPLICABLE TO THE TERRITORIES UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Guns.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India—By the Forts and Batteries within the Indian Territories and Seas, and on being fallen in with by, or visiting, any of Her Majesty's Ships within those limits	31
Ambassadors—By Her Majesty's Forts and Batteries within the Indian Territories, and also on visiting, embarking on board of, or disembarking from, any of Her Majesty's Ships within the Indian Seas	19
Governors of Presidencies ... ... / The President of the Council of India ... / Governor-General of the Portuguese Settlement in India ... / Governor of Pondicherry ... — By the Forts and Batteries within the Indian Territories and Seas, and by Her Majesty's Ships within those limits, each	17
Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies—The same within jurisdiction, or when on duty elsewhere	17
Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces in India—The same within jurisdiction, or when on duty elsewhere	15
Commanders-in-Chief—According to Military rank, with two guns more than specified below, in the Scale for Rank (the same within Indian Territories and Seas).	
Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces—According to Naval rank with two guns more than specified below, in the Scale for Rank (the same within Indian Territories and Seas.)	
Provincial Commander-in-Chief—According to Military rank, with two guns more than specified below, in the Scale for Rank (within his own Presidency only).	
Generals and Admirals, or their Flags—The same within Indian Territories and Seas	15
Members of Council—Forts and Batteries and Her Majesty's Ships within their respective Presidencies	15
Commander-in-Chief, Indian Navy—According to Naval rank, with two guns more than specified below, in the Scale for Rank (the same within Indian Territories and Seas).	
Plenipotentiaries and Envoys—The same within the precincts of the Territories to which he is accredited ...	15
Lieutenant-Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies—The same within jurisdiction, or when on duty elsewhere ...	15
Vice-Admirals and Lieutenant-Generals, or their Flags—The same within Indian Territories and Seas	13
Agents to the Governor-General—The same within Indian Territories and Seas, or within jurisdiction only, or when on duty elsewhere	13
Residents ... ... / Chief Commissioners of Provinces and Commissioners ... ... — The same within jurisdiction or when on duty elsewhere, each.	13
Rear-Admirals and Major-Generals, or their Flags—The same within Indian Territories and Seas	11
Political Agents and Charges d'Affaires—Forts, Batteries, and Her Majesty's Ships within the precincts of the Territories to which he is accredited	11
Commodores of the First Class and Brigadier-Generals—The same within limits of Command	9
The Portuguese Governor of Damaun—The same within Indian Territories and Seas	9
The Governor of Dew	9
Her Majesty's Ships not carrying Broad Pendant (return salute only)	7
Any other Ship—Gun for gun.	

Officers inferior to Brigadier-Generals, who command Divisions of the Army, District Field Forces on or beyond the British Frontier, or Garrisons with a permanent Staff, to receive in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay a salute and honors of the next superior Army rank from their own Garrison Forces, &c.

Note.—The Viceroy and Governor-General of India to have power, in cases in which he may deem it expedient to authorize salutes, to issue such local regulations for the guidance of the authorities in Indian limits with respect to Civil or Military Officers holding positions or commands not included in the above table.

TABLE OF SALUTES ON ANNIVERSARIES OR SPECIAL OCCASIONS.

Anniversaries.

The Queen's Birth-day ... ... / Empress of India, assumption	To be fired at all stations where there are guns, each.	101

Special Occasions.

Births of children of the reigning Sovereign .. .. / Victories of the British Arms ... . / Reading of all Proclamations	At the Presidencies only, each ...	21

Funeral Honors.

Minute guns to be fired at the funerals of Crowned Heads, and at the funerals of Functionaries who were entitled to salutes, the same number of Minute guns only to be fired as they were entitled to as Salutes, when living.

Minute guns equal in number to the years of the deceased not to be fired on any occasion unless by special order of the Governor-General in Council.

TIME GUNS.

Time guns to be fired at midday and evenings will be allowed as follows:—

I. At all stations where there is a Field or Garrison Battery of Artillery.

II. At all stations where there is a force equal to two Regiments, although there may be no Artillery, provided the force includes not less than a wing of a British Regiment.

III. Morning guns will be fired on Sundays and on such days as there may be a general assembly of the troops, the time being notified in Station Orders.

Statement IV.—SALUTES—(Continued).

Revised List of Salutes to Native Princes and Chiefs.

Names.	Guns.	Names.	Guns.
The Gaekwar of Baroda	21	The Maharaj of Ajeygarh	11
,, Nizam of Hyderabad	21	,, Maharawul of Banswara	11
,, Maharaja of Mysore	21	,, Nawab of Bsoni	11
,, Begum (or Nawab) of Bhopal	19	,, Thakur of Bhaunagar	11
,, Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior	19	,, Maharaja of Bijawar	11
,, Maharaja Holkar of Indore	19	,, Nawab of Cambay	11
,, Maharaja of Jammu and Cashmere	19	,, Maharaja of Chirkari	11
,, Khan of Khelat	19	,, Raja of Chamba	11
,, Raja of Kolhapur	19	,, Raja of Chatterpur	11
,, Maharana of Meywar (Udaipur)	19	,, Raj Sahib of Draugdra	11
,, Maharaja of Travancore	19	,, Raja of Faridkot	11
,, Nawab of Bhawalpore	17	,, Raja of Jhabua	11
,, Maharaja of Burtpore	17	,, Raja of Jhind	11
,, Maharaja of Bikanir	17	,, Nawab of Junagarh	11
,, Maharao Raja of Bundi	17	,, Raja of Kahlur (Bilaspur)	11
,, Rajah of Cochin	17	,, Raja of Kapurthalla	11
,, Maharaja of Jeypore	17	,, Raja of Mandi	11
,, Maharaja of Karauli	17	,, Raja of Nabha	11
,, Maharao of Kotah	17	,, Jam of Nawanagarh	11
,, Rao of Kutch	17	,, Raja of Narsingarh	11
,, Maharaja of Marwar (Jodhpur)	17	,, Dewan of Pahlanpur	11
,, Maharaja of Pattiala	17	,, Rana of Porbandar	11
,, Maharaja of Rewah	17	,, Maharaja of Panna	11
,, Maharao Raja of Alwar	15	,, Nawab of Radhanpur	11
Senior Raja of Dewas	15	,, Nawab of Rajgarh	11
Junior Raja of Dewas	15	,, Raja of Rajpipla	11
The Maharaja of Dhar	15	,, Raja of Sitamau	11
,, Rana of Dholpur	15	,, Raja of Sillana	11
,, Maharawul of Dungarpur	15	,, Raja of Sirmur (Nahan)	11
,, Maharaja of Dattia	15	,, Raja of Suket	11
,, Maharaja of Edur	15	,, Maharaja of Sampthar	11
,, Maharawul of Jessalmir	15	,, Nawab of Tonk	11
,, Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar	15	,, Rana of Alirajpur	9
Mir Ali Murad Khan of Khairpur	15	,, Babee of Balasinor	9
The Maharaja of Kishengarh	15	,, Raja of Baria	9
,, Raja of Partabgarh	15	,, Rana of Barwani	9
,, Rao of Serohi	15	,, Raja of Chota Udaipur	9
,, Maharaja of Sikkim	15	,, Sultan of Fudhli	9
,, Maharaja of Urcha (Tehri)	15	,, Sultan of Lahej	9
,, Maharaja of Benares	13	,, Rana of Lunawarra	9
,, Nawab of Jaurah	13	,, Nawab of Maler Kotla	9
,, Raja of Kuch Behar	13	,, [illegible]	9
,, Nawab of Rampur	13	,, Sir Desai of Sawant Wari	9
,, Raja of Rutlam	13	,, Raja of Sonth	9
,, Raja of Tipperah	13		

List of Personal Salutes.

Names.	Guns.
H. H. Maharaja Dhuleep Sing, G.C.S.I.	21
H. H. Jayaji Rao Scindia Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Gwalior	21
H. H. Tukaji Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Indore	21
H. H. Sewae Ram Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Jeypore	21
H. H. Rambir Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Jammu and Cashmere	21
H. H. Sri Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Travancore	21
H. H. Sajjan Singh, Maharana of Udaipur (Meywar)	21
H. H. Nawab Mansur Ali Khan, Nawab Nazim of Bengal	19
H. H. Jaswant Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Jodhpur	19
Maharaja Sir Jung Bahadur, G.C.B. and G.C.S.I., Prime Minister of Nepaul	19
H. H. Raghuraj Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Rewah	19
H. H. Nawab Aliyah Umr-ul-Mulk, Consort of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal	17
Nawab Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Minister of Hyderabad	17
Nawab Amir-i-Kabir, Shams-ul-Umra Bahadur, Minister of Hyderabad	17
H. H. Prithi Sing Bahadur, Maharaja of Kishengarh	17
H. H. Muhammad Ibrahim Khan Bahadur, Nawab of Tonk	17
H. H. Mohindar Partab Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of Urcha (Tehri)	17
H. H. Prince Azim Jah Bahadur-daulah Bahadur of Arcot	15
H. H. Takht Singji, Thakur of Bhaunagar	15
Her Highness Qudsia Begum of Bhopal	15
H. H. Man Singji Raj Sahib of Draugdra	15
H. H. Mohabat Khan, K.C.S.I., Nawab of Junagarh	15
H. H. Shri Wibhaji, Jam of Nawanagar	15
H. H. Mahammad Kalb Ali Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Nawab of Rampur	15
H. H. Maharaja Adhiraj Mehtab Chand Bahadur of Burdwan	13
H. H. Raghbir Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Raja of Jhind	13
H. H. Hira Singh Bahadur, Raja of Nabha	13
H. H. Sir Rudr Partap Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Panna	13
Her Highness Princess Vijaya Mohana Mukta Bayi Ammani Raja Sahib of Tanjore	13

Statement IV.—SALUTES—(Continued).

List of Personal Salutes—(Continued).

Names.	Guns
H. H. Maharaja Mirza Viziaram Gajapatty Raj Mania Sultan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Vizianagram ...	13
Omar bin Sallah bin Muhammad, Nukeeb of Macalla	12
Awadh bin Omar Alkayati, Jemadar of Shahar	13
Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur of Maler Kotla	11
Waghji Thakur Sahib of Morvi	11
H. H. Partab Sha, Raja of Tehri	11
Shri Naraindeoji Ramdeoji, Maharawal of Bansda	9
Ragbi Dyal, Raja of Birenda	9
Maharaja Sir Dig Bijai Singh of Bulrampur	9
Shri Gulab Singji Amar Singji, Maharawal of Dharampur	9
Jai Singji, Thakur Sahib of Durol	9
Bhagwat Singji, Thakur Sahib of Gondal	9
Sidi Ibrahim Khan, Nawab of Janjira	9
Udit Pertap Deo, Raja of Kherond	9
Amar Sing Bahadur Rao of Kilchipur	9
Jaswant Singji, Thakur Sahib of Limri	9
Raghbir Singh, Raja of Mythere	9
Sur Singji, Thakur Sahib of Palitana	9
Banoji, Thakur Sahib of Rajkot	9
The Sultan of Socotra	9
Sidi Abdul Kadir Mahammad Yacub Khan, Nawab of Sachin	9
Dajiraj, Thakur Sahib of Wadwan	9
Band Singji, Raj Sahib of Wankanir	9

Statement V.—Names of Zemindars, &c., in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency.

[*Referred to under the heading "Administration of the Land."*]

Taluk.	Names of Estates.	Name of the Present Holder.	Full Title or Form of Address in English.	Present Peishcush.	Remarks.
			BELLARY DISTRICT.		
1	Sundoor	Vital Row Ghorpaday	Vital Row, Sab, Rajah of Sundoor	Sundoor is an independent State and pays no peishcush.	He styles himself in official correspondence Rajah Vital Row Hindoo Row-Ghorpaday Mavamnia, cumsalar, Sainaputty of Sundoor.
			CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.		
	Chunampet	Sattarappa Moothoosawmy Mudaliar; Vyda Chell Mudaliar.	......	Rs. A. P. 1,651 15 11	
	Cheyur	Cuddalore Tyagaroya Moothoosawmy Mudaliar; Thodanthar Vythyanatha Mudaliar; Peria Murugappa Ramasawmy Mudaliar; Vishnur Cundasawmy Mudaliar; Vishnur Ammany Ammal.	......	1,625 12 10	
			Endathoor Muttah.		
	Endathoor (a)	Venkatavarathurajulu Naidu; Venkataramanjulu Naidu; Venkatarunga Naidu.			(a) 1,616 4 3
	Olavetty (b)	Thandalam Nullidi Subba Reddyar ...			(b) 639 8 1
	Keel Karanai (c)	Ongadu Venkataperumal Reddyar ...			(c) 414 4 2
	Keelralvady (d)	C. Sandra Mudaliar			(d) 160 0 7
	Salayur (e)	Kotta Ragava Reddyar			(e) 299 14 8
	Kottyvakam (f)	Narasimulu Naidu			(f) 114 12 5
	Maruvalam (g)	Venkata Subba Reddyar; Ravana Reddyar; Appazi Reddyar *alias* Perumal Reddyar; Vatha Reddyar.	......	4,243 5 4	(g) 192 8 0
	Kollambakam (h)	Rajagopal Reddyar; Thivagara Reddyar, Ramakrishna Reddyar.			(h) 152 9 9
Madurantakam.	Oorangavali (i)	Genga Reddyar; Venkatakrishna Reddyar.			(i) 89 3 8
	Thonnadoo (k)	Subba Reddyar			(k) 228 8 7
	Kolathoor (l)	Rungappa Reddyar; Sawmy Reddyar; Soobba Reddyar; Venkatakrishna Reddyar; Anthyappa Reddyar.			(l) 138 0 4
	Neerpayer (m)	Soobba Reddyar; Runga Reddyar; Narrainasamy Reddyar; Kuppu Runga Reddiyar; Aiboo Reddyar; Venkatavartha Reddyar; Kuppu Reddyar.			(m) 217 10 10
	Periveli	Venkataperumal Reddyar; Luchmana Reddyar.	......	488 4 10	
	Magayur	Therupathivelala Venkatanarasu Punthulu Garu; N. P. Malai Rungappa Reddyar; Sanjeevaraya Pillai; Venkataragava Reddyar; Shunmuga Chettiar; Raghava Chettiar.	Maherban Thosthanvellala Venkatanarasa Punthulu Garu.	1,762 13 3	
	Kayapakam	Muthu Kumarappa Reddyar	......	2,120 11 2	
	Isoor	Sattayappa Muthusamy Mudaliar ...	......	658 12 3	
	Irumbedu	Do. do.	......	639 0 2	
	Amayampattu	Vathantha Ramanuja Chariar; Shadagopa Chariar; Strinivasa Chariar.	......	28 14 0	
	Vichoor	Toru Rethna Mudaliar	......	123 4 7	
	Vilanganoor	Nagila Anantha Row (deceased) ...	......	132 0 5	
	Peria Velikadu	Goloothamangalam Venkatanarayana Reddyar, (deceased); Gooroova Reddyar.	......	146 1 1	
	Veitur	Singapalli Venkata Soobbu Iyer ...	......	320 5 9	
	Saravabakam	Moothoo Venkatarama Reddyar (deceased).	......	225 12 7	
	Othevilakam	Arunachella Mudaliar	......	235 1 2	
	Karimbakam	C. Vedachella Mudaliar	......	210 14 8	
	Vembanur	Ammaiummal—Executive Agent Vythilinga Mudaliar.	......	821 12 10	
	Panayur	Sattayappa Moothoosamy Mudaliar ...	......	244 5 1	
	Vilangadu	Do. do.	......	297 1 10	
	Puthukuppam	Do. do.	......	46 0 0	

The Muttah of Endathoor has been sub-divided subsequent to Fasli 1287, and the peishcush apportioned as shown.

[APPENDIX TO

(xiv)

STATEMENT V.—NAMES OF ZEMINDARS, &c., IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY—(*Continued*).

Taluk	Names of Estates.	Name of the Present Holder.	Full Title or Form of Address in English.	Present Peishcush.	Remarks.
		CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT—(*Continued*).			
				RS. A. P.	
(*Continued*).	Keelakandai	Govinda Row; Saroovathama Row; Seshaghiri Row; Appu Row (deceased).	...	177 11 3	
	Sinna Velikadu	Madras Baboo Row; Ragoonatha Row; Venket Row; Govinda Row.	......	132 13 2	
	Venmalagaram	Sattayappa Moottoosawmy Mudaliar.	......	102 4 2	
	Sirukalattoor	Vizia Reddyar; Krishnasamy Reddyar.	......	44 1 5	
	Pondur	A. Arunachella Mudaliar (deceased) ...	......	3,693 9 10	
	Torayur	Ramasamy Naidu; P. Iyooloo Naidu; C. Iyooloo Naidu.	......	117 0 11	
	Sirunayiloor	Krishna Iyengar; Veerasamy Mudaliar.	......	446 14 5	
	Andarkuppam	Vedachala Mudaliar	......	363 13 5	
	Chithur	Narayana Naidu; Moothusamy Naidu.	......	165 9 4	
	Thundam Vellery	Thorayur Ramasamy Naidu; P. Iyooloo Naidu; C. Iyooloo Naidu.	......	117 3 6	
	Mambakam	C. Ramyer	......	205 10 10	
	Kalputtu	Iyooloo Naidu	......	121 3 3	
	Kayamallur	C. Vedachella Mudaliar	......	299 7 7	
	Pelankuppam	Arunachela Pillai	......	15 2 3	
	Koonilee	Yogappa Mudaliar	......	102 1 7	
	Puthupattu	Sattayappa Muthusamy Mudaliar ...	......	298 13 10	
	Illedu	C. Vedachella Mudaliar	......	165 7 3	

SECTION II.]

(xv)

Taluk	Names of Estates.	Name of the Present Holder.	Full Title or Form of Address in English.	Present Peishcush.	Remarks.
Madurantakam—	Kokarantangal	Do. do.	......	49 12 4	
	Bathoor	Sattayappa Muthusamy Mudaliar ...	......	452 7 8	
	Mudaliarkuppam	C. Vedachela Mudaliar	......	97 15 4	
	Nayanarkuppam	Do. do.	......	79 6 5	
	Othiyur	Sattayappa Muthusamy Mudaliar ...	......	43 13 7	
	Vannyanalloor	Keeroor Apparow Pillay; Vedachela Mudaliar.	......	700 6 6	
	Perar	C. Vedachela Mudaliar	......	201 15 8	
	Kullatoollur	K. Veerasami Naidu; Sabapathy Naidu.	......	131 15 1	
	Neogambal	Moothoosami Naidu; Sivarama Goundeo.	......	246 15 8	
	Sirumoor	Narayana Naiken; Vadagiri Mudaliar.	......	109 1 7	
	Feriakilakadi	Tolupedu Rungapa Reddyar; Nerkanam Venkatasami Naik.	......	357 7 10	
	Sinnakilakadi	S. Sabapathy Panderam	......	113 8 4	
	Sirupinayur	Sivakalu Venkaji Iyer (deceased) ...	......	552 7 3	
	Araikuttu	Chithen Venketa Krishna Mudaliar ...	......	1,840 3 10	
	Trathamputtu	Srinivasa Reddyar; Krishna Reddyar.	......	271 12 6	
	Kolathur	Karukamalai Govinda Reddi Venkatarama Reddyar.	......	109 11 7	
	Madavilagam	Mannaru Krishna Reddyar	......	171 8 5	
	Kariyur	K. Krishna Reddyar	......	127 12 6	
	Azaram	Somasundara Mudaliar	......	89 0 4	
	Neirkunapattu	Ragava Reddyar; Srinivasa Reddyar...	......	504 8 3	
	Thathankuppam	Cuddalore Tiagaraya Muthusami Mudaliar.	......	45 10 7	
	Thondamanallur	Rama Reddyar	......	174 14 11	
	Parangur	Veerasami Reddyar	......	409 5 2	
	Komarakuppam	Narayana Reddyar	......	215 3 1	
				30,126 5 2	
Ponneri.	Zari Zemin Ponneri	Periapolliem Arumuga Mudaliar ...	......	279 3 6	
	Peruveil	Arance Nallappa Mudaliar	......	1,771 2 1	

STATEMENT V.—NAMES OF ZEMINDARS, &c., IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY—(Continued).

Taluks.	Names of Estates.	Name of the Present Holder.	Full Title or Form of Address in English.	Present Peishcush.	Remarks.
		CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT—(Continued).			
				RS. A. P.	
(Continued).	Kilmadalambedu	Aranee Nallappa Mudaliar	......	1,463 9 8	
	Elimbedu	Trivellore Baboo Row *alias* Boojunga Row.	......	1,056 11 7	
	Keerappakam	Manappakam Venkata Reddi Naidu; Sotvapathy Naidu.	......	404 3 0	
	Penbakam	Perumal Seshammal	......	1,048 14 4	
	Amoor	Do.	......	2,615 1 3	
	Terutsipadi	Devanoyaga Mudali and Annasamy Mudali (deceased): Arunooga Mudali.	......	63 8 0	
	Kanakambakam	Rajabadi Mudali; Mylappa Mudali ...	......	398 2 9	
	T. Calloor	Cumarasamy Mudali	......	820 0 11	
	Kummungulam	Nippani Krishna Row	......	738 9 0	
	Kandigai	Soondra Vinoyaga Mudali	......	29 8 7	
	Thaiboor	Subadraboy Ammal; Jumnaboy Ammal.	......	448 15 1	
	Teruvengadapuram	Nalamadi Vencatapathy Naidu ...	......	181 15 0	
	Vandalam	Nippany Gopaul Row, deceased—sons Sanjeeva Row and Ramdoss Row.	......	234 5 0	
	Sivapuram	Rochiappa Mudaliar (diseased)—heir Onnamalai Ammal.	......	354 11 2	
	Pulicolam	Soobrayaloo Naidu	......	291 7 6	
	Aricathoray	Thatha Mudali; Mylappa Mudali ...	......	123 5 7	
	Lutchmeepuram	Nippany Govinda Row	......	196 0 0	
	Agaram	Nippany Gopaul Row (deceased)—*sons* Sunjeeva Row and *Ramadoss Row*.	......	103 15 8	
Ponneri—	Thavaranjeri	Nippany Krishna Row	......	148 3 4	
	Chinna Kavanam	Kattavar Subraya Mudali	......	378 8 0	
	Kolattur	Nippany Krishna Row; Jaganada Row; Srinivasa Row.	......	404 0 2	
	Oppalam	Do. (*i.e.*, all three) ...	......	57 12 0	
	Pankapattu	Do. do.	......	163 13 0	
	T. Cavanthangal	Do. do.	......	40 1 0	
	Matharanedu	Do. do.	......	109 15 10	
	Lingaramadrum	Gopal Row (deceased); Nippany Krishna Row, Trustee of Sree Anjanayaswamyar's Pagoda.	......	62 8 7	
	Arivakam	Nippany Ramdoss Puntulu	......	140 8 10	
	Madimai	Do.	......	223 14 4	
	Chittarasoor	Rajabahoo Mudali	......	152 4 0	
	Thatharasoor	Do.	......	75 14 5	
	Pallambakam	Nippany Ramdoss Puntulu ...	......	50 11 8	
	Padianulloor	Moodoo Pillay (deceased)—heirs Annasamy Pillay, Soobraya Pillay, and Baboo Pillay, Appavu Pillai.	......	563 11 0	
	Sembia Manclay	Poovaday Vencata Row	......	212 8 0	
	Geritharapuram	Rangiah Naidu (deceased); Narayanasawmi Naidu.	......	185 13 9	
	Orakadu	Ravur Perumaul Naidu	......	237 4 4	
	Neduvarambakam	Daivanoyaga Mudali and Annasamy Mudali (deceased); Arumuga Mudali.	......	1,385 11 11	
	Irulipattoo	Appa Row Mudali (deceased)—son Singaravelu Mudali.	......	287 4 11	
	Karungali	Vijiapur Ganasa Row	......	157 8 1	
	Konjevoil	Prabala Subramania Iyer (deceased)—sons Seshachella Iyer, Bucheerama Iyer, and Ramachandra Iyer.	......	226 14 6	
			Total ...	17,841 11 10	

Statement V.—Names of Zemindars, &c., in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency—(*Continued*).

Taluks.	Names of Estates.	Name of the Present Holder.	Full Title or Form of Address in English.	Present Peishcush.	Remarks.
			CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT—(*Continued*).	RS. A. P.	
Trivellore.	Iyevabagram	Egmore Rungiah Naidu and Egmore Devaraja Naidu.	......	519 2 0	
	Siroovanur	Venketakrishna Mudali	......	308 9 3	
	Kolundaloor	Subba Sastri	......	668 10 8	
	Melagaram	Trivellore Sundaracharry	......	195 1 0	
	Kaiveridur	Ponnalammal	......	387 12 4	
	Trippasore	Ebrahim Saheb	......	2,549 8 9	
	Aathoopakam	Thatipathri Raja Row	......	103 7 4	
	Mahinguppam	Ramalinga Mudali; Vydialinga Mudali.	......	395 2 10	
	Chengu	Anantha Charry; Therumala Charry; Venkatakrishnama Charry; Strinivasa Ragava Charry; Gopala Charry.	......	1,027 2 1	
	Panambakam	Ebrahim Saheb	......	275 7 10	
	Nungambakam	Thatipathri Raja Row	......	540 7 6	
	Kunnathur	Soorala Subraya Chetty and Lutchmi Narayana Chetty.	......	123 11 8	
	Ezhattoor	Seth Sam (*deceased*)	......	2,837 3 3	
	Kakaloor	Chennaphim Venketasamy Naidu, since deceased.	......	983 12 8	
	Thiruvoor	Venkatagopal Row Garu	Raja Velukoti Canara Yachima Naidu, Bahadur, C.S.I., Pancha Huzzar Munsubdar, Rajah of Venkatagiri.	7,734 5 11	
	Vengal	Rungiah Naidu and Bhashcakal Naidu.	......	2,680 13 0	
			Total ...	21,333 6 1	

Taluks.	Names of Estates.	Name of the Present Holder.	Full Title or Form of Address in English.	Present Peishcush.	Remarks.
Saidapet.	Mambalam	Lutchmiranasa Reddy	......	2,131 11 3	
	Pallaveram	Abdus Sameth Khan; Mahomed Abdulla Khan; Mahomed Oonnisa Begum.	......	647 6 2	
		Raja Eshoor Doss Bahadur	Raja Eswara Doss Dayavunt Bahadur.		
	Chembrambakam	Bahoocoodumbi Ramanuja Charry; Bahoocoodumbi Tiruvengada Charry; Krishnama Charry.	......	548 2 3	
	Soranjeri	Vembakam Somasi Krishnama Charry.	......	2,462 10 9	The estate is under the management of the Court of Wards.
	Sotkanalloor	Auditachmi Ammal	......	358 12 1	
	Vayalanallur	Soondra Valoo Mudaliar	......	1,511 10 2	
	Thirumanam	Manini Chengama Naiken	......	728 0 0	
	Chittukadu	Do.	......	1,023 8 4	
	Korattur	Soobbaroya Mania Mudaliar; Thandkachella Mudaliar.	......	327 12 5	
	Tirumairajapuram	Echambadi Venkata Charry	......	254 10 10	
	Palamanjoor	Voodayagheri Sundramal	......	239 15 4	
	Modirambedu	Varadarajulu Iyengar	......	52 2 3	
	Tirukolpattu	Viswanatha Mudaliar	......	82 9 0	
	Thookampattu	Vinayaga Ayasamy Mudaliar	......	65 3 0	
	Sumithrampadu	Oodayaghiri Venkier	......	217 0 6	
			Total ...	10,711 1 10	
Conjeeveram.	Vallam	Colandavelu Mudaliar (*deceased*) ...	......	1,140 3 8	
	Thundalum	Streeperumbadur Strinivasalu Reddyar.	......	556 4 1	
	Thodukadu	Patchappa Mudaliar (*deceased*), managed by executors.	......	246 8 1	
	Santavallur	Voodayagiri Chinna Kamatchi Ammal.	......	595 4 6	
	Kariamangalam	Nayer Gopala Krishna Pillay	......	345 1 1	
	Sattrai	Namasivaya Mudali; Vedarunia Mudali; Cundasawmy Mudali; Venkatachellath Iyengar.	......	1,197 2 1	
	Ulundai Mittah	... ...			Since sub-divided and peishcush apportioned as follows:— Ulundai ... 523 12 5; Moothookoor 267 1 9
	Z. Ulundai	Harib Soobbamal	......	790 14 2	
	Z. Moothookoor	Hazib Krishna Row *alias* Soobba Row.			
	Periathangal	Colundaivaloo Mudaliar (*deceased*) ...	......	70 10 9	

STATEMENT V.—NAMES OF ZEMINDARS, &c., IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY—(*Continued*).

Taluks.	Names of Estates.	Name of the Present Holder.	Full Title or Form of Address in English.	Present Peishcush.	Remarks.
		CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT—(*Continued*).		RS. A. P.	
Conjeeveram—(*Continued*).	Agarum	Ramanna Punthulu; Seshaghiri Row ...	......	505 15 5	
	Vayaloor	Lutchminarasima Reddyar; Pankajavalliammal.	......	1,085 5 1	
	Bhimapuram	Striperambudur Bashiakaraswamiar ...	......	102 9 6	
	Thathanur	Colundavelu Mudaliar (deceased) ...	....	118 6 2	
	Palanallore	Tirumangalam Venkatachella Naidu (deceased); Trumal Naidu.	......	455 12 6	
	Selayanoor	Reddinaikenpettah Ramachendra Naidu.	......	159 10 0	
	Chittur	Kodur Vencatasubbamal	......	221 12 0	
	Keevaloor	Strinivasa Reddy	......	520 12 9	
	Bunanthangal	Permalur Annuthavillyammal and Lokanada Reddy.	......	152 15 9	
	Karamthangal	Janakiammal	......	148 15 5	
	Neramill	Alamalammal and Lutchmamal ...	......	848 1 1	
	Savookanthangal	Do. ...	......	24 12 4	
	Kathagaram	Do. (*i.e.*, both) ...	......	97 6 8	
	Veilakkottai	Kuppaniengar	......	1,112 14 4	
	Vyppur	G. Veerasamy Pillai	......	151 12 4	
	Eraiyur	Tirmali Runga Chari (deceased); Latchammal.	......	828 10 3	
	Karanappattu	Ramanuja Chariar	......	60 5 2	
	Jamvampattu	Alamelammal	......	271 10 2	
	Kottur	Annampandi Ibrahim Sahib	.... ..	1,509 2 7	
	Kannur	PennalurVenketasawmy Reddy ...	......	416 15 10	
			Total ...	13,795 14 0	
	Nerumbur	KrishnasamyMudaliar	......	1,246 9 9	
	Pakkam	Melmarappakam Ramasamy Mudaliar.	....	95 13 6	

Taluks.	Names of Estates.	Name of the Present Holder.	Full Title or Form of Address in English.	Present Peishcush.	Remarks.
Chingleput.	Keonarakam	Krishnasawmy Mudaliar	......	274 11 0	
	Pandur			1,024 7 7	
	Attavattam			103 12 3	
	Theppanampattu ...			88 3 10	
	Perubedu			492 1 10	
	Irumbalecherri ...	Somasundra Mudaliar	......	110 6 7	
	Karumarapakkam ...			102 0 5	
	Ichangaranai			157 10 2	
	Amanambakam			300 12 8	
	Soorakooppam			22 8 6	
	Suradimangalam Mittas. Sooradimangalam	Chinna Theruvengada Mudaliar. ...	....		
	Soonthakarikooppam				
	Panankottucheri ...	Krishnasamy Mudaliar	......	970 2 10	
	Naduvakkari	Amurthammal	....		
	Amanjikarai	Krishnasamy Mudaliar	......	91 8 10	
	Perikattapakam				
	Kalakattacheri	(*a*) Rukmaniammal	......		
	Solaikuppam				
	Vitlapuram	(*b*) Comarasamy Mudaliar	......		The estate of Vitlapuram has been sub-divided subsequent to Fasli 1287, and the peishcush apportioned as follows:—
	Perumbakam				RS. A. P.
	Kudipurambakam ...				(*a*) 259 5 5
	Vitlapuram Murta ...				(*b*) 1,014 5 4
	Chittrambakam				(*c*) 672 8 5
	Elayanarkupam ...	(*c*) Rajah Eshwar Doss	Rajah Eshwar Doss Dayavanuth Bahadur ...	*2,137 6 1	(*d*) 191 2 11
	Somasipattu				*2,137 6 1
	Poonapattu				
	Vasavapuram				
	Chinnakatupakam ...				
	Molakkandai	(*d*) Pondicherry Barlukai Naidu ...	....		
	Oottankuli				

STATEMENT V.—NAMES OF ZEMINDARS, &c., IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY—(*Continued*).

Taluks.	Names of Estates.	Name of the Present Holder.	Full Title or Form of Address in English.	Present Peishcush.	Remarks.
		CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT—(*Continued*).			
Chingleput—(*Continued*).	Arambakam	Ramasawmy Moodelly	.....	RS. A. P. 2,215 2 2	
	Vasavasamudram	Bahukatembi Chinna Strinivasa Chariar.	......	491 11 2	
	Vengappakam	Vedachella Mudaliar and Janiarapuri Mudaliar.	......	444 2 4	
	Narasankuppam	Devambara Row, Kistna Row, Sembora Boye, Guardian to Ramanatha Row, Bhavani Sankara Row, and Gayansagara Row.	......	102 6 7	
	Vayalur	Origadu Chengalroya Reddyar	...	575 10 7	
	Panthandlam	Covelong Nazamudin Saheb	...	110 10 8	
	Bommarajupuram	B. Sheshadri Iyengar; B. Vencatachari; C. Seshiengar.	......	409 8 1	
	Kunnathur	Strinivasa Nattan	.....	502 0 6	
			Total ...	12,192 7 11	
		COIMBATORE DISTRICT.			
Pollachi.	Oothoocooly	Siva Soobramania Thiroomoorty Calingaroya Gounder.	Poligar	4,393 0 8	
	Samattoor and Kottampatty ...	Colanthasawmy Vanaroya Gounder ...		1,083 2 6 1,860 15 5	
	Avalappampatty	Jotta Naiker		1,200 0 0	
	Poravipolliem	Jagan Mandalathipathi Gopana Mannadiyar.		2,304 12 6	
	Ramapatnum	Malayandiyerrappa Gounder		4,438 9 3	
	Negamam	Soobroya Thava Naiker		2,459 12 8	
	Metrathy	Comara Moothoorungasawmy Nattama Naiker.		1,365 10 10	

Taluks.	Names of Estates.	Name of the Present Holder.	Full Title or Form of Address in English.	Present Peishcush.	Remarks.
Udamalpet.	Theongavy	Seela Naiker		848 10 8	
	Myvady	Agathoor Calingaroya Gounder ...		581 2 8	
	Jothampatty	Jotham Naiker		143 6 9	
	Vedapatty	Koomara Velayada Cummalasawmy Naiker.		146 8 1	
Karur.	Andipatty	Komara Peria Thambi Bomma Naiker.		5,166 5 3	
Coimbatore.	Mylaripoliem, Palatoray, Nachipoliem, Carocsawmy, Gounderpoliem, Thumba Gounderpoliem, Vellimalaypatnum, and Naikempoliem.	Ramachendra Row	Shrotriemdar.	Quit-rent. 1,182 0 0	
Collegal.	Mooloor and Okinium	Janopakarakarta Triplicane Ramasawmy Moodelliar.		2,236 0 0	
	Sattingalam	Do. do. ...	Jaghiredar		

GANJAM DISTRICT.

ANCIENT ZEMINDARIS.

Principal Divisions.

No.	Names of Estates.	Name of the Present Holder.	Full Title or Form of Address in English.	Present Peishcush.	Remarks.
1	Palur	Sri Chendrasekhara Gazendra	Sri Chendrasekhara Gazendra, Zemindar of Palur Gariki.	553 0 0	The Collector's name is written first and the Zemindar's name afterwards.
2	Humma	Sri Purushottama Narayana Santaraya Mahapatro Deo.	Sri Purashottama Narayana Santarya, Mahapatro Deo, Zemindar of Humma Gariki.	1,163 0 4	Do. do.
3	Beridi	Sri Vinayakasur Mahartha Mardharaja Bramaravaraya.	Sri Vinayakasur Mahartha Mardharaja Bramaravaraya, Zemindar of Beridi Gariki.	4,456 13 0	Do. do.
4	Kallikot	Sri Narayana Mardharaja Deo	Saheb Maharban Dostan Sri Narayana Mardahraja Deo, Zemindar of Kallikota and Hautghur Gariki.	18,975 8 10	When addressing the Zemindar his name is written first and the Collector's afterwards.
5	Bodagada	Sri Durga Madhava Sing	Sri Durga Madhava Sing, Zemindar of Bodagadu Gariki.	4,230 0 0	The Collector's name is written first and the Zemindar's name afterwards.
6	Dharakota	Sri Braja Sundara Sing	Sri Braja Sundara Sing, Zemindar of Dharakota Gariki.	24,965 5 6	Do. do.
7	Serghar	Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Deo (Minor) ...	Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Deo, Minor Zemindar of Serghar Gariki.	5,822 13 3	The Collector's name is written first and the Zemindar's afterwards. This estate is under the management of the Court of Wards.

STATEMENT V.—NAMES OF ZEMINDARS, &c., IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY—(Continued).

Number.	Names of Estates.	Name of the Present Holder.	Full Title or Form of Address in English.	Present Peishcush.	Remarks.
	GANJAM DISTRICT—(Continued).				
	ANCIENT ZEMINDARIS—(Continued).				
	Principal Divisions—(Continued).			RS. A. P.	
8	Pratapagiri or Chinna Kimedi.	Sri Braja Kesora Deo (Minor) ...	Sri Braja Kesora Deo, Minor Zemindar of Pratapagiri Gariki.	19,041 11 4	The Collector's name is written first and the Zemindar's afterwards. This estate is under the management of the Court of Wards.
9	Vizianagram or Pedda Kimedi.	Sri Lakshminarayana Ananga Bhima Deo Kesari.	Saheb Maharban Dostan Sri Lakshminarayana Ananga Bhima Deo Kesari, Zemindar of Vizianagram Gariki.	23,323 13 5	When addressing the Zemindar his name is written first and the Collector's afterwards.
10	Chikati	Sri Viswambara Rajendra Deo ...	Saheb Maharban Dostan Sri Viswambara Rajendra Deo, Zemindar of Chikati Gariki.	33,915 6 1	Do. do.
11	Surangi	Sri Niladrichendra Harischendana Jagad Deo.	Sri Niladrichendra Harischendana Jagad Deo, Zemindar of Surangi Gariki.	3,545 0 0	The Collector's name is written first and the Zemindar's name afterwards.
12	Jarada	Sri Saradhi Charana Santara	Sri Saradhi Charana Santara, Zemindar of Jarada Gariki.	2,025 0 0	Do. do.
13	Jalantra	Sri Ramakristna Chotraya Deo, (Minor).	Sri Ramakrishtna Chotraya Deo, Minor Zemindar of Jalantra Gariki.	7,334 4 3	Do. do. Under the management of the Court of Wards.
14	Budara Singi	Sri Lakshmi Narayana Nissankuraya Deo.	Sri Lakshmi Narayana Nissan Kuraya Deo, Zemindar of Budara Singi Gariki.	525 0 0	The Collector's name is written first and the Zemindar's afterwards.
15	Mandasa	Sri Rajamani Raja Deo, C.I.E.	Saheb Maharban Dostan Sri Rajamani Raja Deo, C.I.E., Zemindar of Mandasa Gariki.	14,035 0 0	When addressing the Zemindar his name is written first and the Collector's afterwards.
16	Kattingia (Hill Muta) ...	Sri Raghunatha Sing	Sri Raghunatha Sing, Muttadar of Kattingia Gariki.	50 0 0	The Collector's name is written first and the Zemindar's afterwards.
			Sub-Division.		
17	Parla Kimedi	Sri Virapratāparudra Gazapati Narayana Deo.	Saheb Maharban Dostan Sri Virapratāparudra Gazapati Narayana Deo, Zemindar of Parla Kimedi Gariki.	87,825 4 0	The taluk is under the management of the Court of Wards. When addressing the Zemindar his name is written first and the Collector's afterwards.
18	Tarla	Sri Ramachendra Sur	Sri Ramachendra Sur, Zemindar of Tarla Gariki	4,000 0 0	The Collector's name is written first and the Zemindar's afterwards.
			Total Zemindaris ..	2,56,737 0 9	

Number.	Names of Estates.	Name of the Present Holder.	Full Title or Form of Address in English.	Present Peishcush.	Remarks.
			PROPRIETARY ESTATES.		
			Principal Divisions.		
1	Hauteghur	Sri Narayana Mardharaja Deo ...	Saheb Maharban Dostan Sri Narayana Mardharaja Deo Zemindar of Kallicota and Hauteghur Gariki.	49,529 1 9	When addressing the Zemindar his name is first written and the Collector's afterwards.
2	Aska	Tripasuru Venkata Seshagirirow Pantulu.	Tripasuru Venkata Seshagirirow Pantulu, Malukdar of Aska, &c., Gariki.	4,849 2 3	The Collector's name is first written and the proprietor's afterwards.
3	Kurla	Tripasuru Venkata Krishnarow Pantulu.	Tripasuru Venkata Krishnarow Pantulu, Malukdar of Kurla, &c., Gariki.	5,427 11 1	Do. do.
4	Devabhumi	Tripasuru Venkata Samalrow Pantulu and Tripasuru Sundaarow Pantulu.	Tripasuru Venkata Samalrow Pantulu and Sundararow Pantulu Garlaku, Malukdars of Devabhumi, &c.	5,183 5 0	Do. do.
5	Barwa	1. Marata Dewan Baksh Mahapatro. 2. Chendramani Padhi.	Marata Dewan Bakshi Mahapatro and Chendramani Padhi Garlaku, Malukdars of Barwa.	3,900 0 0	Do. do. This estate was handed over to these two to the exclusion of their brother Kasiviswanadha Padhi—*Vide* Court of Ward's Proceedings, dated 22nd April 1876, No. 1,074.
6	Peta	Vasudeyapadhi Khadanga	Vasudeva Padhi Khadanga, Malukdar of Barwa ...	3,900 0 0	Collector's name is first written and the proprietor's name afterwards.
			Total ...	83,124 4 1	
			Sub-Division.		
7	Raghunadhapore	Sri Gazapati Radhika Patta Mahadevi.	Maharban Dostan Sri Gazapati Radhika Patta Mahadevi, Proprietrix of Pata Tekkali and Ragunadhapuram Gariki.	9,517 6 0	When addressing this proprietrix her name is first written and the Collector's afterwards.
8	Nandigam (comprising eastern half of Nandigam and western half of Taingam).	Sri Gazapati Nilamani Patta Mahadevi.	Maharban Dostan Sri Gazapati Nilamani Patta Mahadevi, Proprietrix of Nandigam Gariki.	9,128 0 0	Do. do. *Sub-divided with reference to District Court's warrant, No. 267, dated 15th February 1878, in O.S. No. 72 of 1861, and M.P. No. 207 of 1876.*
9	Penta (a sub-division of Nandigam).	Chendrasekhara Panigrahi, Trustee of the Pagoda Sri Gopala Kristnasawmy.	Chendrasekhara Panigrahi Gariki, Trustee of the Pagoda Sri Gopala Kristnasawmy.	548 8 0	The Collector's name is written first and the proprietor's afterwards.
10	Chinnari Gokarlapalli (a sub-division of ditto).	Jaganadha Sampatirayi Santo ...	Jaganadha Sampatirai Santo Gariki, Malukdar of Chinnari Gokarapalli.	14 10 0	Do. do.

STATEMENT V.—NAMES OF ZEMINDARS, &c., IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY—(*Continued*).

Number.	Names of Estates.	Name of the Present Holder.	Full Title or Form of Address in English.	Present Peishcush.	Remarks.
			GANJAM DISTRICT—(*Continued*). PROPRIETARY ESTATES—(*Continued*). *Sub-Division*—(*Continued*).	RS. A. P.	
11	Talagam (comprising eastern half of Talagam and western half of Nandigam).	Sri Gazapati Radhamani Patta Mahadevi.	Maharban Dostan Sri Gazapati Radhamani Patta Mahadevi, Proprietrix of Talagam Gariki.	9,735 0 0	When addressing this proprietrix her name is first written and the Collector's afterwards—*Vide* remarks in italics against Nandigam.
12	Bharnigam	Chendrasekhara Panigrahi	Chendrasekhara Panigrahi Gariki, Malukdar of Bharnigam.	82 0 0	Collector's name is written first and the proprietor's afterwards.
13	Temburu	Sri Gazapati Radhika Patta Mahadevi.	Maharban Dostan Sri Gazapati Radhika Patta Mahadevi, Proprietrix of Raghunadhapore and Temburu Gariki.	4,910 0 0	When addressing this proprietrix her name is first written and the Collector's afterwards.
14	Nowgam (sub-division of Temburu).	Sri Gazapati Nilamani Patta Mahadevi.	Maharban Dostan Sri Gazapati Nilamani Patta Mahadevi, Proprietrix of Nowgam, &c., Gariki.	2,257 3 5	Do. do.
15	Khallada (a sub-division of Nowgam).	Sri Gazapati Radhamani Patta Mahadevi.	Maharban Dostan Sri Gazapati Radhamani Patta Mahadevi, Proprietrix of Khallada, &c., Gariki.	2,257 3 5	Do. do.
16	Potuluru (a sub-division of Nowgam).	Mallapragada Lingayya Pantulu ...	Mallapragada Lingayya Pantulu Gariki, Malukdar of Potuluru, &c.	67 15 10	The Collector's name is first written and the proprietor's afterwards.
17	Bejjipalli (a sub-division of Nowgam).	Do. do. ..	Mallapragada Lingayya Pantulu Gariki, Malukdar of Potuluru and Bejjipalli.	327 9 4	Do. do.
18	Pata Tekkali	Sri Gazapati Radhika Patta Mahadevi.	Maharban Dostan Sri Gazapati Radhika Patta Mahadevi, Proprietrix of Pata Tekkali, &c., Gariki.	9,816 0 0	When addressing this proprietrix her name is written first and the Collector's afterwards.
19	Gopalpur	Kalidindi Venkatareddi Pantulu ...	Kalidindi Venkatareddi Pantulu, Trustee of Pagoda Sri Kodundarameswami at Chicacole.	3,698 12 5	The Collector's name is first written and the trustee's afterwards.
20	Pedda Tungam	Ratnala Godavari	Ratnala Godavari Gariki, Malukdar of *Pedda Tungam*.	424 1 9	Do. do. Has attained majority.
21	Tallavalsa	Ratnala Narayadu	Ratnala Narayadu Gariki, Malukdar of Tallavalsa.	424 1 10	The Collector's name is first written and the proprietor's afterwards.
22	Chinna Tungam	Ratnala Kylasam Chowdari	Ratnala Kylasam Chowdari Gariki, Malukdar of Chinna Tungam.	424 9 10	Do.
23	Conkipally	Tripasuru Venkata Seshagiri Row Pantulu.	Tripasuru Venkata Seshagiri Row Pantulu Gariki, Malukdar of Aska, &c.	868 11 0	Do. do.
24	Konusalakotoor	1. Tripasuru Venkata Samalrao Pantulu. 2. Tripasuru Sundararao Pantulu.	Tripasuru Venkata Samalrao Pantulu and Sundararao Pantulu Garlaki, Malukdars of Devabhumi, &c.	393 3 6	Do. do.
25	Tarlipeta	Tripasuru Venkata Kristnarow Pantulu.	Tripasuru Venkata Kristna Row Pantulu Gariki, Malukdar of Kurla, &c.	255 8 6	Do. do.
26	Boddam	Pydimantam Jagannatha Row Pantulu, *Agent to* Potapragada Sitaramaswamy Pantulu, the Proprietor.	Pydimantam Jagannatha Row Pantulu Gariki, Agent to the Proprietor Potapragada Sitaramaswamy Pantulu Gar.	89 5 3	Do. do.
27	Belamarapalavalasa	Kannepalli Lakshminarasavadhanlu ...	Kannepalli Lakshminarasavadhanlu Gariki, Malukdar of Belamarapalavalasa.	1,012 11 9	Do. do.
28	Chittivalsa	1. Patnayakuni Upendra Patnayak. 2. Eswarappa Patnayak. 3. Bangarayah Patnayak. 4. Lakshmi Nursimha Patnayak.	Patnayakuni Upendra Patnayak, Eswarappa Patnayak, Bangarayah Patnayak, and Lakshmi Nursimha Patnayak, Malukdars of Chittivalsa.	2,074 2 5	Do. do.
29	Jarjangi	Ravi Ramayya Pantulu	Ravi Ramayya Pantulu Gariki, Malukdar of Jarjangi, &c.	1,601 15 1	Do. do.
30	Yelamanchili	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	654 1 8	Do. do.
31	Rajapuram	Kannepalli Mahadevalla Bhukta ...	Kannepalli Mahadevalla Bhukta Gariki, Malukdar of Susaram, Rajapuram, and Siddebeherakottoor.	76 6 6	Do. do. Has attained majority.
32	Susaram	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	332 13 10	Do. do. do.
33	Siddebeherakottoor	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	101 15 1	Do. do. do.
34	Malagam	1. Rachuri Hanumantarow 2. Chirravuri Vissapa. 3. Nittala Chundrasekharudu. 4. Ravi Ramayya Pantulu.	Rachuri Hanumantarow, Chirravuri Vissappa, Nittala Chundrasekharudu, and Ravi Ramayya Pantulu Garlaku, Malukdars of Malagam.	570 15 1	Do. do. Transfer Register runs in the name of Rachuri Narasaya, but Hanumantarow's name has not been registered. Both of them died. Their heirs have not presented themselves to get their names registered.
35	Jonnapadu	Konduparty Jaggannadha Doss Pantulu Ghar.	Konduparty Jaggannadha Doss Pantulu Gariki, Malukdar of Jonnapadu.	91 12 3	Collector's name is written first and the proprietor's afterwards.
36	Akkayavalasa	1. Nandigam Simhachelam Patnayak ... 2. Kamanna Patnayak.	Nandigam Simhachelam Patnayak and Kamanna Patnayak Garlaku, Malukdars of Akkayavalasa ...	278 5 9	Do. do.
37	Sowdam	Timmarauz Venkatrow Pantulu and Kapavarapu Papamma.	Timmarauz Venkatrow Pantulu and Kapavarapu Papamma Garlaku, Malukdars of Sowdam.	693 2 10	Do. do.
38	Danta	Tripurana Venkata Jaggarow and Surya Pracasarow.	Tripurana Venkata Jaggarow and Surya Pracasarow Garlaku, Malukdars of Danta.	2,309 5 5	Do. do.

STATEMENT V.—NAMES OF ZEMINDARS, &c., IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY—(*Continued*).

GANJAM DISTRICT—(*Continued*).

PROPRIETARY ESTATES—(*Continued*).

Sub-Division—(Continued).

Number.	Names of Estates.	Name of the Present Holder.	Full Title or Form of Address in English.	Present Peishcush	Remarks.
				RS. A. P.	
39	Tilaru	Madugula Kamalanabhayya	Madugula Kamalanabhayya Gariki, Malukdar of Tilaru.	3,654 0 4	The Collector's name is first written and the proprietor's afterwards.
40	Santalakshmiparam	1. Potnuru Anniah ... ... 2. Do. Venkannah ... } Nos. 2, 3, & 4 being minors their brother and guardian Potnuru Anniah. 3. Do. Latchayya .. 4. Do. Dalisetti ...	Potnuru Anniah Gariki, Malukdar of Santalakshmipuram.	1,192 0 0	Do. do.
41	Talasamudrum	1. Chintha Jagannadharow Pantulu. 2. Madabhushi Swetadrinadha Ghanasyama Charyulu. 3. Jagannadha Charyulu.	Chintha Jagannadharow Pantulu, Madabhushi Swetadrinadha Ghanasyama Charyulu; and Jagannadha Charyulu Garlaku, Malukdars of Talasamudrum.	2,382 0 0	Do. do. Chintha Jagannadharow Pantulu attained majority.
42	Urlam	Kandukuri Venkata Viswanadhan Pantulu (minor).	Ijjitasar Kandukuri Venkata Viswanadhan Pantulu Gariki, Malukdar of Urlam.	12,457 3 8	The Collector's name is not used when addressing the proprietor. This estate is now under the management of the Court of Wards.
43	Devadi (a sub-division of Urlam).	Do. do. ...	Do. do. of Devadi, &c. ...	1,113 4 4	Do. do.
44	Karakavalasa	Rajah Sri Lakshmi Challayya	Rajah Sahib Maharban Dostan Sri Rajah Lakshmi Challayya, Bahadur, Zemindarni of Bobbili, &c., Gariki.	4,945 0 0	In addressing the Zemindarni her name is first written and the Collector's afterwards.
45	Munagavalasa	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	3,818 0 0	Do. do.
46	Gottipalli	Sri Gode Narayana Gazipatirow Gar..	Maharban Dostan Sri Gode Narayana Gazipatirow Gariki, Proprietor of Gottipalli.	2,234 0 0	When addressing the proprietor his name is first written and the Collector's afterwards.
47	Yembaram (sub-division of Gottipalli).	Sri Ankitam Atchayyamma	Sri Ankitam Atchayyamma Gariki, Proprietor of Yembaram.	2,615 0 0	When addressing the name of the proprietrix is first written and the Collector's afterwards.
			Total ..	1,80,965 13 4	
			Grand Total of Zemindaris and Proprietary Estates.	4,37,762 13 8	

GODAVARI DISTRICT.

1	Kotipally, of the Vizianagram Zemindari.	Pusapati Vijayaramagajapatirazu ...	Raja Saheb Maharban Mushpak Khadardan Karamphurmaje Mokalisan Mirja Maharaja Sri Pusapati Vijayaramagajapatirazu Bahadur Maune Sultan, K.C.S.I., Vijayanageram Samasthonam Gariki.	...	Peishcush included in the Vizianagram Zemindari.
2	Pittapur	Rao Gangadhara Rama Rao	Rajah Saheb Maharban Dostan, Sri Rajah Rao Gangadhara Rama Rao, Bahadur Sirdar, Circar Rajahmundry, Va Rajah Taluk Pittapuram Vagayira Gariki.	2,50,009 2 11	
3	Uppada and Aminbada. ...	Junganti Bhavayya	Sri Junganti Bhavayya, Proprietor Muthe Uppada Gariki.	673 0 7	
4	Nidadavol and Baharjhally ..	Papamma Rao and Chinnamma Rao ...	Tahavvatu Vajalalat Dastugaha Rajah Papamma Rao, Rajah Chinnamma Rao, Bahadur Zemindarnis, Taluk Nidadavole, Circar Mustafannagar Va Ellore Vagayira Sallamahu.	1,19,316 8 3	
5	Ambarapet	Papamma Rao and Chinnamma Rao ...	Tahavvati Vajalalat Dastugaha Rajah Papamma Rao, Rajah Chinnamma Rao, Bahadur Zemindarnis, Mutte Ambarupetta Vagayira Sallamahu.	16,097 10 3	
6	Kotham	Vatchavaya Suryanarayana Jagapatirazu.	Rajah Saheb Maharban Dostan, Sri Rajah Vatchavaya Suryanarayana Jagapatirazu, Bahadur Zemindar, Mutte Kotham Gariki.	26,429 3 9	
7	Veguyammapet	Vadravu Ranganayakamma	Sri Vadrevu Ranganayakamma Zemindar, Mutte Vejayammapetta Gariki.	8,362 14 1	
8	Tangellamudi	Sitaya Appa Rao	Tahavvati Vajalalat Dastugaha Rajah Sitaya Appa Rao, Bahadur Zemindar, Mutte Tangellamudi Sallamahu.	5,143 0 0	
9	Bhimolu ... . }	Naraya Appa Rao	Rajah Saheb Maharban Dostan, Sri Rajah Naraya Appa Rao, Bahadur Zemindar, Circar Mustufannagger Va Ellore Vagayira Gariki.	{ 3,031 0 0	
10	Anumullanka .. ... }			{ 611 0 0	
11	Singanagudem	Naraya Appa Rao	Tahavvati Vajalalat Dastugaha Rajah Naraya Appa Rao, Bahadur Zemindar, Paragane Nuzividu Vagayira Sallamahu.	46 0 0	
12	Vilasa ... ... }	Jillella Bhanoji Ramarsu	Jubdatul Yakaran Jillella Bhanoji Ramarsu Zemindar, Baphiyat Bashand.	{ 1,440 11 6	
13	Janupalle ... ... }			{ 218 6 8	
14	Jalemudi ... ... }			{ 277 0 11	
15	Telikacharla	1. Kakarlapudi Venkatapatirazu. 2. Suryanarayana Jagapatirazu. 3. Subbarazu.	Jubdatul Yakaran Kakarlapudi Venkatapatirazu, do. do. Suryanarayana Jagapatirazu, do. do. Subbarazu Joint Zemindars Vantu Telikacharla, Baphiyat Bashand.	962 8 0	

Statement V.—Names of Zemindars, &c., in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency—(*Continued*).

Number.	Names of Estates.	Name of the Present Holder.	Full Title or Form of Address in English.	Present Peishcush.	Remarks.
	GODAVARI DISTRICT—(*Continued*).			RS. A. P.	
16	Gundepalli	Dantuluri Bullayya	Sri Dantuluri Bullayya, Zemindar Gundepalli Gariki.	962 8 0	
17	Panangipalli	Subnivis Venkayya Pantulu and Bhima Rao Pantulu and Bhima Sundara Senkaram.	Jubdatul Yakaran Subnivis Venkayya Pantulu, Bhima Rao Pantulu and Bhima Sundara Senkaram Pantulu, Joint Zemindars, Panangipalli, Baphiyat Bashand.	737 12 8	
18	Undeswarapuram	Gamogi Venkata Nurshimha Rao ...	Jubdatul Yakaran Gomoji Venkata Nursimha Rao, Zemindar, Undeswarapuram, Baphiyat Bashand.	630 0 4	
19	Sirasavilli Savaram	Jillella Janakiram Murtiyunjaya Rao ...	Jubdatul Yakaran Jillelle Janakiram Murtiyunjaya Rao, Zemindar, Sirasavilli Savaram, Baphiyat Bashand.	300 3 11	
20	Bantumilli	Gamoji Hanumanta Rao	Jubdatul Yakaran Gamoji Hanumanta Rao, Zemindar, Bantumilli, Baphiyat Bashand.	200 0 0	
21	Mukkamala	Duvvuri Venkatapati Somayajulu ...	Jubdatul Yakaran Duviriri Venkatapati Somayajulu, Zemindar, Mukkamala, Baphiyat Bashand.	197 12 0	
			Proprietors.		
22	Jaggampet	Chelikani Venkataramanayyamma ...	Sri Rajah Chelikani Venkataramanayyamma, Proprietor, Mutte Jaggampetta Gariki.	33,672 10 0	
23	Dontamuru			3,248 0 0	
24	Rayavaram			1,998 8 0	
25	Viravaram	Vellanki Lakshmi Venkayya Rao ...	Sri Rajah Vellanki Lakshmi Venkayya Rao, Proprietor, Mutte Viravaram Vajayira Gariki.	25,876 8 0	
26	Palivela			19,219 12 0	
27	Kirlampudi	Rao Buchi Sitayya Yinuganti Venkayyamma and Venkata Bhavayyamma.	Sri Rajah Rao Buchi Sitayya, Sri Yinuganti Venkayyamma, Sri Yinuganti Venkata Bhavayyamma, Joint Proprietors, Mutte Kirlampudi Garlaku.	23,282 10 0	
28	Gopalapuram	Uppalapati Venkata Jubdatal Yakaran Viziagopalraz.	Sri Rajah Uppalapati Venkata Viziagopalraz, Proprietor, Mutte Gopalapuram, Baphiyat Bashand.	18,549 3 2	
29	Kolanka	Rao Venkata Surya Rao and Venkata Dharma Rao.	Rajah Saheb Meharban Dostan Sri Rajah Rao Venkata Surya Rao Bahadur, and do. Venkata Dharma Rao, Bahadur Garlaku.	14,350 8 0	
30*a*	Ellamanchili	Sundaragiri Srinivasa Ranga Rao ...	Jubdatul Yakaran Sundaragiri Srinivasa Ranga Rao, Proprietor, Mutte Yalamanchili, Baphiyat Bashand.	8,823 0 4	
30*b*	Chinchinada	Kandukuri Borrayya Bhushana Rao ...	Jubdatul Yakaran Kandukuri Borrayya Bushana Rao, Proprietor, Mutti Chinchinada, Baphiyat Bashand.	1,647 14 2	
30*c*	Chinna Mamidipalli	Kandukuri Ganathipati Prasadi Bhushana Rao.	Jubdatul Yakaran Kandukuri Ganathipati Prasada Bushana Rao, Proprietor, Chinna Mamidipalli, Baphiyat Bashand.	255 2 7	
30*d*	Neredumilli	Bonam Venkatramadasu	Jubdatul Yekaran Bonam Venkatramadasu, Proprietor, Neredumilli, Baphiyat Bashand.	445 4 5	
30*e*	Varidhanani	Alluri Venkata Raghavarazu	Jubdatul Yekaran Alluri Venkata Raghavarazu, Proprietor, Varidharani, Baphiyat Bashand.	632 2 11	
31	Dhumantunigudem	Sundaragiri Srinivasa Ranga Rao ...	Jubdatul Yakaran Sundaragiri Srinivasa Ranga Rao, Proprietor Mutte Yalamanchili, Baphiyat Bashand.	142 7 8	
32	Gollaprolu	Rao Ramayyamma and Rao Venkayyamma.	Sri Rajah Rao Ramayyamma and Sri Rao Venkayyamma, Joint Proprietors, Mutte Gollaprolu Garlaku.	11,567 4 11	
33	Kesanakurru	Balusu Ramalakshmamma ...	Sri Balusu Ramalakshmamma, Proprietor, Mutte Kesannakurru Gariki.	11,574 13 2	
34	Kapileswarapuram			8,765 6 9	
35	Vasantavada	Bommadevara Venkata Nirsimha Nayudu.	Jubdatul Yakaran Rajah Bommadevara Venkata Nirsimha Nayudu Bahadur, Zemindar, Samutu Vallur Vagayiro, Baphiyat Bashand.	7,319 9 0	
36	Narayanapuram			2,948 4 8	
37	Malakacharla			1,495 0 0	
38	Daddipudi			378 0 0	
39	Gutala	Manyam Mahalakshmamma ...	Sri Manyam Mahalakshmamma, Proprietor, Mutte Gutala Gariki.	6,739 5 3	
40	Mungondapalem			545 8 0	
41	Chidipi			1,671 12 6	
42	Peddeham			2,628 11 0	
43	Tirugudumetta			1,856 10 8	
44	Injeram			3,217 8 0	

STATEMENT V.—NAMES OF ZEMINDARS, &c., IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY—(*Continued*).

GODAVARI DISTRICT—(*Continued*).

Proprietors—(Continued).

Number.	Names of Estates.	Name of the present Holder.	Full Title or Form of Address in English.	Present Peishcush. Rs. A. P.	Remarks.
45	Polavaram	Kocharlakota Kamayyemma	Sri Kocharlakota Kamayyamma, Proprietor Polavaram Gariki.	4,727 13 0	
46	Pattesam			5,249 3 0	
47	Annadevarapadu	Yinuganti Suryaprakasa Rao and Venkata Nirsimha Rao.	Jubdatul Yakaran Yinuganti Suryaprakasa Rao and do. Venkata Nirsimha Rao, Joint Proprietors, Annadevarapada Baphiyat Bashand.	3,895 8 0	
48	Prakkilanka			1,822 12 3	
49	Vangalapudy	Vadrevu Venkapa	Jubdatul Yakaran Vadrevu Venkappa, Proprietor, Vangalapudy, Baphiyat Bashand.	3,817 10 0	
50	Viravillipalem	Rao Venkata Jagga Rao	Jubdatul Yakaran Rao Venkata Jagga Rao, Proprietor, Viravillipalem, Baphiyat Bashand.	3,534 6 7	
51	Nadavapalli	Bollapragada Sitaramayya	Jubdatul Yekaram Bollapragada Sitaramayya, Proprietor, Mutte Nadavapalli Baphiyat Bashand.	3,120 3 5	
52	Tyajampudy	Vellanki Peda Venkatakristna Rao	Jubdatul Yakaran Rajah Vellanki Peda Venkatakristna Rao, Proprietor, Tyajampudy, Baphiyat Bashand.	2,791 4 6	
53	Kurukuru			1,382 0 10	
54	Billumilli	Mantripragada Durga Mallikharjana Prasada Rao.	Jubdatul Yakaran Mantripragada Durga Mallikharjana Prasada Rao, Proprietor, Lakkavaram, Baphiyat Bashand.	1,619 13 6	
55	Lakkavaram			2,623 0 9	
56	Jangareddigudem			499 10 0	
57	Dharmavaram	Kanchumarti Narasayya	Jubdatul Yakaran Kanchumarti Narasayya, Proprietor, Dharmavaram, Baphiyat Bashand.	2,402 15 11	
58	Krapa	Balusu Saravaroyudu Venkata Krushnayya and Gurulingaswami.	Jubdatul Yakaran Balusu Saravaroyudu do. Venkata Krushnayya do. Gurulingaswami, Joint Proprietors, Baphiyat Bashand.	2,385 13 9	
59	Malakapalli	Yimminni Acharlu Bulli Venkanna, Kuntamukkula Janakiramayya and Gundu Venkataratnam.	Jubdatul Yakaran Yimminni Acharla, Bulli Venkanna, Kuntamukkula Janakiramayya and Gundu Venkataratnam, Proprietors, Malakacherla, Baphiyat Bashand.	2,2[illegible] 0 0	

Number.	Names of Estates.	Name of the present Holder.	Full Title or Form of Address in English.	Present Peishcush. Rs. A. P.
60	Katavaram	Chitturi Bapnaidu	[illegible] inidu, Proprietor Katavaram, Baphiyat Bashand.	2,135 0 0
61	Yadavolu	Kallepalli Bramhademudu, Patri Srinivasa Rao and Kotta Achayya.	Jubdatul Yakaran Kallepalli Bramhademudu, Patri Srinivasa Rao and Kotta Achayya, Proprietors Yadavolu, Baphiyat Bashand.	2,161 15 5
62	Konitivada	Taduri Sri Rama Nursimha Rao	Jubdatul Yakaran Taduri Sri Rama Nursimha Rao, Proprietor, Konitivada, Baphiyat Bashand.	2,601 5 3
63	Borrampalem	Kamadana Suramma Rao	Sri Rajah Kamadana Suramma Rao, Proprietor Borrampalem, Vagayira Gariki.	1,938 15 7
64	Vegavaram			787 15 5
65	Gavuripatnam	Chelikani Venkat Rao	Jubdatul Yakaran Chelikani Venkat Rao, Proprietor Gavuripatnam, Baphiyat Bashand.	1,853 14 4
66	Murumanda	Damera Appa Rao and Jagga Rao	Jubdatul Yakaran Damera Appa Rao and Jagga Rao, Proprietors Murumanda, Baphiyat Bashand.	1,850 2 0
67	Anatavaram	Karra Vissayya	Jubdatul Yakaran Karra Vissayya, Proprietor Anatavaram, Baphiyat Bashand.	1,763 2 0
68	Magam	Voleti Gopaladoss	Jubdatul Yakaran Voleti Gopaladoss, Proprietor Mavuja Magam, Baphiyat Bashand.	1,746 13 4
69	Yernagudem	Vanga Basavappa	Jubdatul Yakaran Vanga Basavappa, Proprietor Yernagudem, Baphiyat Bashand.	1,725 9 3
70	Vunakaramilli *alias* Ravimetta.	Chavala Ranganayakulu Nayudu and Narayanaswami Nayudu.	Jubdatul Yakaran Chavala Ranganayakulu Nayudu and Do. Narayanaswami Nayudu, Proprietors Ravimetta, Baphiyat Bashand.	1,630 8 7
71	Kalavalapalli	Kanchumarti Subbayya	Jubdatul Yakaran Kanchumarti Subbayya, Proprietor Kalavalapalli, Baphiyat Bashand.	1,346 13 8
72	Patavala Guruzanapally.	Rao Janakayya	Sri Rao Janakayya, Proprietor Mallavaram Vagayira Gariki.	1,296 5 1
73	Mallavaram			947 4 11
74	Johurullabada *alias* Hukumpeta.	Tadimeti Kylasaroydu, Trustee of the Chattram of Kruthiventi Viralakshmidevamma Garu at Dowleswaram.	Jubdalut Yakaran Tadimetti Kylasaroydu, Trustee of the Chattram of Kruthiventi Viralakshmidevamma Garu at Dowleswaram, Proprietor Hukumpeta, Baphiyat Bashand.	1,401 15 0
75	Buchampetta	Kruttiventi Viralakshmidevamma	Sri Kruttiventi Viralakshmidevamma, Proprietor Buchampetta Gariki.	738 10 0
76	Gangolu	Hota Gangayya	Jubdatul Yakaran Hota Gangayya, Proprietor Gangolu, Baphiyat Bashand.	1,204 13 10
77	Vella	Mantripragada Durga Mallikharjana Prasada Rao.	Jubdatul Yakaran Mantripragada Durga Mallikharjana Prasada Rao, Proprietor Vella, Baphiyat Bashand.	1,210 2 6

STATEMENT V.—NAMES OF ZEMINDARS, &c., IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY—(*Continued*).

Number.	Names of Estates.	Name of the Present Holder.	Full Title or Form of Address in English.	Present Peishcush.	Remarks.
			GODAVARI DISTRICT—(*Continued*).		
			Proprietors—(Continued).		
				RS. A. P.	
78	Bayyanagudem	Mantripragada Chinnamma Rao ...	Sri Mantripragada Chinnamma Rao, Proprietor, Bayyanagudem Gariki.	1,008 12 4	
79	Potukurru	Neri Viranna	Jubdatul Yakaran Neri Viranna, Proprietor of Potukurru, Baphiyat Bashand.	910 13 5	
80	Bommuru	Basavarazu Subbayya	Sri Basavarazu Subbayya, Proprietor, Bommuru Gariki.	853 6 2	
81	Guttinadivi	Toleti Buchi Lakshmamma ...	Sri Toleti Buchi Lakshmamma, Proprietor, Guttinadivi Gariki.	776 12 0	
82	Kondagudem	Pendyala Atchutaramayya ...	Jeroyyiti Asar Pendyala Atchutaramayya, Proprietor, Kondagudem, Baphiyat Bashand.	753 8 8	
83	Petta	Dasari Surayya	Jubdatul Yakaran Dasari Surayya, Proprietor, Petta, Baphiyat Bashand.	583 3 9	
84	Viravaram	Nallaparazu Venkata Niladrirazu ...	Jubdatul Yakaran Nallaparazu Venkata Niladrirazu, Proprietor, Viravaram, Baphiyat Bashand.	554 10 7	
85	Dandangi	Badireddi Tammanna	Jubdatul Yakaran Badireddi Tammanna, Proprietor, Dandangi, Baphiyat Bashand.	551 12 4	
86	Surasaniyanam ...	Alluri Atchutaroyudu and Anandayya.	Jubdatul Yakaran Alluri Atchutaroyudu and Anandayya, Proprietors, Surasaniyanam, Baphiyat Bashand.	529 4 3	
87	Nilapalli	Dirumarti Ramaswami, Sitaramaswami, Kodandaramaswami, and Bhaskararamaswami.	Jubdatul Yakaran Dirumarti Ramaswami, Sitaramaswami, Kodandaramaswami, and Bhaskararamaswami, Proprietors, Nilapalli, Baphiyat Bashand.	479 15 7	
88	Nandigudem	Birapalli Nagayyamma ...	Sri Birapalli Nagayyamma, Proprietor, Nandigudem Gariki.	350 6 10	
89	Nallamilipadu ...	Pasupuleti Jagannadhamma ...	Sri Pasupuleti Jagannadhamma, Proprietor, Nallamilipadu Gariki.	203 4 11	
90	Gavaravarmu	Raghavarazu Venkatarama Krishnamrazu and China Rangarazu.	Jubdatul Yakaran Raghavarazu Venkatarama Krishnamrazu and do. China Rangarazu, Proprietors, Gavaravaram, Baphiyat Bashand.	145 2 3	
91	Jagannadhapuram ...			117 13 5	
92	Payidimetta	Parasa Rajamma	Sri Prasa Rajamma, Proprietor, Payidimetta, Gariki.	110 1 8	
93	Vadlapatlanatanam ...	Kamadana Sobhamma Rao ...	Sri Rajah Kamadana Subbarama Rao, Proprietor, Vadlapatlanatanam Gariki.	86 11 9	
94	Tirumanagudem ...	Gadicharlu Subramhanyam ...	Jubdatul Yakaran Gadicharlu Subramhanyam, Proprietor, Tiruvuru (half share), Baphiyat Bashand.	64 8 9	
			Munsubdars.		
95	Totapalli	Yanamulu Lachandora ...	Jubdatul Yakaran Yanamulu Lachandora, Munsubdar, Totapalli, Baphiyat Bashand.	6,310 0 0	
96	Kampah	Madhuviti Sri Rama Bhupatidevu ...	Jubdatul Yakaran Sri Madhuviti Sri Rama Bhupatideva, Munsubdar, Taluk Kampah, Baphiyat Bashand.	......	
97	Bhadrachalam and Rekapalli...	Parthasaradhi Appa Rao	Tahavat Vajalalat Dastugha Sri Rajah Parthasaradhi Appa Rao, Zemindar, Taluk Sri Bhadrachalam Gariki.	16,701 0 0	
			KISTNA DISTRICT.		
			Zemindaries.		
1	Chintalapati Vontu ...	Vasireddi Bhaveni Muktesvara Prasada Naidu.	Shabamut Murtabutva Alimunjutat Rajah Vasreddi Bhavani Muktesvara Prasada Naidu Bahadur, Zemindar of Chintalapati Vontu, Salla Mahultahutala.	17,500 7 10	
2	Nuzvid Zemindari ...	Meka Rajah Raja Gopala Apparow (Minor).	Tahavur Vajulalut Dastugaha Rajah Raja Gopala Apparow Bahadur, Zemindar of Nuzvid, &c., Sallamahu.	95,443 9 11	
3	Devarakota	Yarlagadda Malli Kharjuna Prasada Naidu.	Jubdatul Yakaran Sreemantu Rajah Yarlagadda Malli Kharjuna Prasada Naidu Bahadur, Zemindar, Paragane Devarakota, Baphiyat Bashand.	81,397 0 0	
4	Chevendra	Meka Venkatadri Apparow ...	Tahavir Vajalalut Dastugaha Rajah Venkatadri Apparow Bahadur, Zemindar of Chevandra, &c., Sallamahu.	4,776 0 2	For Chevendra.
5	Chanubanda Village ...			1,357 0 0	For Chanubanda.
6	Mylavaram Mutah, 1½ Vontu.	Rajah Venkata Chinnayya Row, wife of Rajah Venkata Narasimha Apparow Bahadur.	Jubdatul Yakaran Rajah Venkata Chinnayya Row Bahadur, Zemindar, Paragane Mylavaram, Baphiyat Bashand.	1,855 12 0	
7	Mylavaram Mutah, 1 Vontu ...	Suraneni Venkata Gopala Narasimha Row.	Jubdatul Yakaran Rajah Venkata Gopala Narasimha Row Bahadur, Zemindar, Paragane Mylavaram, Baphiyat Bashand.	3,387 0 0	
8	Vutukur Mutah	Vellanki Venkatrama Surya Prakasa Row.	Jubdatul Yakaran Rajah Vellanki Venkatrama Surya Prakasa Row, Zemindar of Vutukur Mutah, Baphiyat Bashand.	2,150 0 0	

Statement V.—Names of Zemindars, &c., in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency—(*Continued*).

Number.	Names of Estates.	Name of the Present Holder.	Full Title or Form of Address in English.	Present Peishcush.	Remarks.
			KISTNA DISTRICT—(*Continued*).		
			Zemindaries—(Continued).		
				RS. A. P.	
9	Half of Tirvur Mutah ...	Vellanki Venkatrama Row ...	Jubdatul Yakaran Rajah Vellanki Venkatrama Row, Zemindar of half of Tirvur Mutah, Baphiyat Bashand.	2,177 0 0	
10	Yenagadapa Mutah ...	Vellanki Venkata Narasimha Row and Venkatrama Row.	Jubdatul Yakaran Rajah Vellanki Venkata Narasimha Row and Venkatrama Row, Zemindars of Yenagadapa Mutah, Baphiyat Bashand.	1,236 5 11	
11	Half of Gumpalagudem Mutah.	Vellanki Lakshmi Venkamma Row ...	Jubdatul Yakaran Rajah Vellanki Lakshmi Venkamma Row, Zemindar of half of Gumpalagudem Mutah, Baphiyat Bashand.	1,235 0 0	
12	Western portion of Gumpalagudem Estate.	Rajah Vellanki Venkata Kristna Row.	Jubdatul Yakaran Rajah Vellanki Venkata Kristna Row, Zemindar of half of Gumpalagudem Mutah, Baphiyat Bashand.	1,291 8 0	
13	Munagala Paragana ...	Nayani Lachchamma Row ...	Jubdatul Yakaran Rajah Nayani Lachchamma Row, Zemindar of Munagala Paragana, Baphiyat Bashand.	4,572 9 6	
14	Vallur Samut	Bommadevara Venkata Narasimha Naidu.	Jubdatul Yakaran Rajah Bommadevara Venkata Narasimha Naidu, Bahadur, Zemindar of Vallur, &c., Baphiyat Bashand	29,493 7 2	For Vallur Samut.
15	Gudur Paragana ...			55,988 14 8	For Gudur Paragana.
16	Pinagudur Lanka Village			319 0 0	For Pinagudur Lanka Village.
17	Vissannapet	1. Kavali Venkata Sitaramayya. (Senior). 2. Do. do. do. (Junior).	Jubdatul Yakaran Rajah Kavali Venkata Sitaramayya (Senior) and do. (Junior), Zemindars of Vissannapet Mutah, Baphiyat Bashand.	4,836 0 0	
18	Kruttiventi Samut ...	1. Kuvvam Venkata Lakshm[illegible] 2. Manapaka Adi Lakshmam[illegible] (Minors).	Jubdatul Yakaran Rajah 1. Kuvvam Venkata Lakshmamma. 2. Manapaka Adi Lakshmamma, Zemindars of Samut Kruttiventi, Baphiyat Bashand.	2,910 0 0	
19	Balliparru	Pillarusetti Venkata Gopala Row Naidu.	Jubdatul Yakaran Pillarisetti Venkata Gopala Row Naidu, Proprietor of Balliparru, Baphiyat Bashand.	459 3 0	
20	Kuchipudy	Bhagavatula Narasayya, &c.	Jubdatul Yakaran Bhagavatula Narasayya, &c., Proprietors of Kuchipudy, Baphiyat Bashand.	229 4 0	

21	Narasayagudem	Suraneni Ramamma Row	Jubdatul Yakaran Suraneni Ramamma Row, Proprietor of Narasayagudem, Baphiyat Bashand.	193 11 5	
22	Half of Tirvur Mutah ...	1. Gadicherla Subrahmanyam ... 2. China Sitayya. 3. Sitayya Eviramurti. 4. Gadicherla Venkata Subba Row.	Jubdatul Yakaran Gadicherla Subrahmanyam, &c., Proprietors of half of Tirvur Mutah, Baphiyat Bashand.	2,219 0 0	
23	Kalagara	Kotagiri Jagannadha Row ...	Jubdatul Yakaran Kotagiri Jagannadha Row, Proprietor of Kalagara, Baphiyat Bashand.	812 4 0	
24	Putrela	Katekaneni Venkatramayya and Venkayya.	Jubdatul Yakaran Katekaneni Venkatramayya, &c., Proprietors of Putrela, Baphiyat Bashand.	510 4 0	
25	Kondur and Kambhampad.	1. Kotagiri Seshayya ... 2. Chilumuri Lakshmi Narsayya. 3. Venkanna. 4. Kotagiri Kichchayya.	Jubdatul Yakaran Kotagiri Seshayya, &c., Proprietors of Kondur, &c., Baphiyat Bashand.	507 0 0	
26	Kokilampad	1. Kotagiri Rangayya Row ... 2. Venkayya Row. 3. Ramayya Row. 4. Subbayya Row.	Jubdatul Yakaran Kotagiri Rangayya Row, &c., Proprietors of Kokilampad, Baphiyat Bashand.	75 0 0	
27	Pengolu	Toleti Purushottamayya ...	Jubdatul Yakaran Toleti Purushottamayya, Proprietor of Pergollu, Baphiyat Bashand.	1,262 0 0	
28	Munukulla	Vutukur Annamrazu, Seshayya Hanumantarayadu, and Srivamulu.	Jubdatul Yakaran Vutukur Annamrazu, &c., Proprietors of Munukulla, Baphiyat Bashand.	71 9 0	
29	Komera Mutah	Vutukur Purushottam, &c.	Jubdatul Yakaran Vutukur Purushottam, &c., Proprietors of Komera Mutah, Baphiyat Bashand.	703 8 0	
30	Lingagiri Paragana ...	Mantripragada Seshagiri Row and Ramazogi Row.	Jubdatul Yakaran Mantripragada Seshagiri Row, &c., Proprietors of Lingagiri Paragana, Baphiyat Bashand.	426 8 0	
31	Devarapally	Sri Rangarayaka Swamivaru at Robertson's Peta, Masulipatam.	Koppula Pattabhi Ramanna Naidu, Manager of the Pagoda Sri Rangarayaka Swamivaru at Robertson's Peta, Baphiyat Bashand.	461 0 0	
32	Rayavaram	1. Kuvvam Venkata Lakshmamma ... 2. Manapaka Adi Lakshmamma, (Minors).	Jubdatul Yakaran Kuvvam Venkata Lakshmamma, &c., Proprietors of Rayavaram, Baphiyat Bashand.	998 9 7	
33	China Gollapalem ...	Srimat Tirumala Gudimella Tatta Charlu.	Jubdatul Yakaran Srimat Tirumalay Gudimella Tatta Charlu, Proprietor of China Gollapalem, Baphiyat Bashand.	238 0 0	
34	Chili Gudur	1. Satta Viraraghava Charlu ... 2. Rajah Bommadevara Venkata Narasimha Naidu Bahadur Zemindar. 3. Srimat Tirumala Gudimella Tatta Charlu	Jubdatul Yakaran Rajah Bommadevara Venkata Narasimha Naidu, Bahadur, Zemindar of Vellur, &c., Baphiyat Bashand.	524 0 0	

Statement V.—NAMES OF ZEMINDARS, &c., IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY—(*Continued*).

Number.	Names of Estates.	Name of the Present Holder.	Full Title or Form of Address in English.	Present Peishcush.	Remarks.
			MADURA DISTRICT.		
1	Ramnad	Streematu Hiraniya, *Gerbayagi* Ravicula, Raja Muttuvijaya, Regunatha Baskarasami Setupaty.	Form of address in English communications— To Baskarasami Setupaty Avargal, Zemindar of Ramnad. Sir, Form of address in Tamil communications. Memo. sent to Baskarasami Setupaty Avargal, Zemindar of Ramnad. Old form of address in *Tamil* communications discontinued. Mucalis, Thastaca, Mavala, Inthafa Ramnad Zemindarni Rani Setupaty Parvatavardhani Natchiyar Avargal *Sallaingu*.	RS. A. P. 3,13,998 3 3	
2	Shevagunga	Streematu Muttuvijaya Regunatha Dorasinga Tever *alias* Gavurivallaba Tever.	Form of address in English communications— Dorasinga Tever *alias* Gavurivallaba Tever Avargal, Zemindar of Shevagunga. Madam. Form of address in Tamil communications— Memo. to Dorasinga Tever *alias* Gavurivallaba Tever, Zemindar of Shevagunga. Old form of address in Tamil communications now discontinued. Mucalis Thastaca Mavala, Inthafa Shevagunga, Zemindar *Gorrey* Vallaba Peria Woodaya Tever Avargal Sallaingu.	2,88,317 2 3	
			Sub-Division forming		
3	Paliembatti, &c., Villages ...	1. Periyasami *alias* Koltasami Tever .. 2. Seemaisami *alias* Sivagna Tever. 3. Pandithorai Tever.	Memo. to Periasami *alias* Kottasami Tever, Seemaisami *alias* Sivagna Tever and Pandithorai Tever.	13,544 0 0	
4	Pandalgudi, &c., Villages ...	Ditto ...	Proprietors of Paliembatti and Pandalgudi Sub-Division.	11,136 0 0	
			Mutahdars.		
5	Rettiembady	Immudipattam Obala Naiker	Takeed to Immudipatam Obala Naiker, Zemindari of Rettiembady.	11,973 11 2	
6	Velur	Perumal Naiker	Takeed to Perumal Naiker, Zemindar of Melur ...	10,568 2 3	
			Polipats.		
7	Velliagoondum in Madura Taluk.	Viroodoo Rayer Medhi, Veerapattam, Ugmppariyudaya, Vallavattu Tirumalareguraneis, Immudi, Kanagaroya Kavander Iyer.	Form of address in Tamil communications— Takeed sent to Immudi Kanagaroya Kavender, Zemindar of Melliagoondum.	2,153 11 8	
8	Sirupalay in Madura Taluk ...	Mr. T. M. Scott	Mr. T. M. Scott	963 10 11	
9	*Puliengolum* in Tirumungalum Taluk.	Sivatta Muttu Mathava Naiker ...	Takeed to Sivatta Muttu Mathava Naiker, Zemindar of Puliengolum.	1,931 8 9	
10	Jotilanaikanoor in do. ...	Muttusawmi Jotila Naiker	Takeed to Muttusawmi Jotila Naiker, Zemindar of *Jotilanaikanoor.*	1,070 3 11	
11	Wooddappanaiknoor	Tirumala Mootoolinga, Tambaya Vellia Sam, Wooddappa Naiker.	Takeed to Tirumala Mootoolinga, Tambaya Vellia Sami, Wooddappa Naiker, Zemindar of Wooddappanaicknoor.	2,533 15 4	
12	Thoddappanaiknoor	Nallathathusami Thoddappa Naiker, Minor under Court of Wards.	Takeed to Nalathathusami Thoddappa Naiker, Minor Zemindar of Thoddappanaicknoor.	2,179 2 8	
13	Keelacottai	Immudi Nagiasami Kavunder ...	Takeed to Immudi Nagiasami Kavunder, Zemindar of Keelacottai.	480 2 9	
14	Naducottai	Periasoorappa Kavunder	Takeed to Periasoorappa Kavunder, Zemindar of Naducottai.	773 14 4	
15	Melaycottai	Nagiasami Kavunder	Takeed to Nagiasami Kavunder, Zemindar of Melacottai	910 4 1	
16	Perayoor	Muttukumarasami Tumbichi Naiker ...	Takeed to Muttukumarasami Tumbichi Naiker, Zemindar of Perayoor.	11,857 4 8	
17	Sappattoor	Nagyasami Kamya Naiker	Takeed to Nagyasami Kamya Naiker, Zemindar of Sappattoor.	8,813 7 4	
18	Santhayoor	Gopalakristnammal	Takeed to Gopalakristnammal, Zemindarni of Santhayoor.	3,697 1 9	
19	Yeloomalai	Nagammal	Takeed to Nagammal, Zemindarni of Yeloomalai ...	3,612 11 4	
20	Budinaikanoor	Thiroomalabodaya Komarajia Pandia Naiker, Minor under Court of Wards.	Takeed to Tiroomalabodaya Komarajia Pandia Naiker, Minor Zemindar of Badinaikanoor.	15,347 2 0	
21	Gantamanaiknoor	Tirumala *Gantama* Kondala Nogya Ramakristnasami Naiker.	Takeed to Kondolamagoya Ramakristnasawmi Naiker, Minor Zemindar of Gantamanaiknoor.	15,414 13 3	
22	Tevaram	Shanmugavallabha Konda Bommoo Naiker.	Takeed to Shanmugavallabha Konda Bommoo Naiker, Zemindar of Tevaram.	1,100 14 3	
23	Yerasachanaiknoor	Veerakamoo Ammal	Takeed to Veerakamoo Ammal, Zemindarni of Yerasachanaiknoor.	2,061 15 8	
24	Kannivady	Bungaroo Appaya Naiker	Takeed to Bungaroo Appaya Naiker, Zemindar of Kannivady.	38,129 11 9	
25	Ammainaiknoor	Bommachi Naiker	Takeed to Bommachi Naiker, Zemindar of Ammainaiknoor.	13,668 6 4	

Statement V.—NAMES OF ZEMINDARS, &c., IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY—(Continued).

Number.	Names of Estates.	Name of the Present Holder.	Full Title or Form of Address in English.	Present Peishcush.	Remarks.
			MADURA DISTRICT—(Continued). *Poligats*—(Continued).		
				RS. A. P.	
26	Ayagudy	Immudipattam Obalakondama Naiker.	Taked to Immudipattam Obalakondama Naiker, Zemindar of Ayagudy.	16,755 2 3	
27	Yedayacottay	Latchumipathi Naiker	Taked to Latchumipathi Naiker, Zemindar of Yedayacottay.	7,000 0 0	
28	Mambaray	Koomarakathiraya Naiker	Taked to Komarakathiraya Naiker, Zemindar of Mambaray.	1,500 0 0	
			MALABAR DISTRICT.		
	.....	Sultan Ali, Rajah of Cannanore ...	Sultan Ali, Rajah of Cannanore	15,000 0 0	

The Rajahs and Ranis of Malabar to whom Malikhana is paid by Government.

Number.	Names of Estates.	Name of the Present Holder.	Full Title or Form of Address in English.	Amount of Malikhana paid per Annum.	Remarks.
1	.....	Mana Vikrama, Zamorin or 1st Rajah of Calicut.	Mana Vikrama, Zamorin or 1st Rajah of Calicut ...	60,663 4 0	
2	.....	Mana Vikrama, Elaya or 2nd do.	Do. Elaya or 2nd do. ...	15,000 0 0	
3	.....	Do. do. or 3rd do. ...	Do. do. or 3rd do. ...	7,000 0 0	
4	.....	Do. do. or 4th do. ...	Do. do. or 4th do. ...	5,000 0 0	
5	.....	Do. do. or 5th do. ...	Do. do. or 5th do. ...	4,500 0 0	
6	.....	Ambadi Kovilagam Tamburatti of Calicut.	Ambadi Kovilagam Tamburatti of Calicut	4,000 0 0	
7	.....	Padinhare Kovilagam Tamburatti of Calicut.	Padinhare Kovilagam do. of do. ...	9,000 0 0	
8	.....	Pudia Kovilagam Tamburatti of Calicut	Pudia do. do. of do.	9,000 0 0	
9	.....	Kiyake Kovilagam Tamburatti of Calicut.	Kiyako do. do. of do.	9,000 0 0	
10	.....	Valia or 1st Rajah of Beypore	Valia or 1st Rajah of Beypore	1,725 14 4	
11	.....	Kerala Varma *alias* Elaya or 2nd Rajah of Beypore.	Kerala Varma *alias* Elaya or 2nd Rajah of Beypore.	276 11 5	
12	.....	Rama Varma Rajah or 3rd Rajah of Beypore.	Rama Varma Rajah or 3rd Rajah of Beypore. ...	223 1 2	
13	.....	Viran *alias* Rajah Rajah Varma Rajah or 4th Rajah of Beypore.	Viran *alias* Rajah Rajah Varma Rajah or 4th Rajah of Beypore.	161 10 3	
14	.....	Valia Tamburatti or 1st Rani of Beypore	Valia Tamburatti or 1st Rani of Beypore	85 7 11	
15	.....	Munayat Kovilagam Tamburatti of Beypore.	Munayat Kovilagam Tamburutti of Beypore ...	142 13 0	
16	.....	Nediyal Kovilagam Tamburatti of Beypore.	Nediyal do. of do. ...	142 13 0	
17	.....	Panangat Kovilagam Tamburatti of Beypore.	Panangat do. of do. ...	142 15 0	
18	.....	Pudia Kovilagam Tamburatti of Beypore.	Pudia do. of do. ...	142 13 0	
19	.....	Mannil Edatil Nair of Puyavai	Mannil Edatil Nair of Puyavai	1,610 9 2	
20	.....	Valu Pudia Kovilagam Ittammara Rajah of Parappanad.	Valu Pudia Kovilagam Ittammara Rajah of Parappanad.	3,085 11 6	
21	.....	Valu Pudia Kovilagam Kunhi Kutti Tamburatti of Parappanad.	Valu Pudia Kovilagam Kunhi Kutti Tamburatti of Parappanad.	1,028 9 2	
22	.....	Rama Mangalam Kovilagam Vira Varma Rajah of Kurumbranad.	Rama Mangalam Kovilagam Vira Varma Rajah of Kurumbranad.	4,000 0 0	
23	.....	Mudirakkal Kovilagam Valia Tamburatti of Kurumbranad.	Mudirakkal Kovilagam Valia Tamburatti of Kurumbranad.	420 0 0	
24	.....	Mudirakkal Kovilagam Cheria Tamburatti of Kurumbranad.	Mudirakkal Kovilagam Cheria Tamburatti of Kurumbranad.	180 0 0	
25	.....	Malisherry Kovilagam Tamburatti of Kurumbranad.	Malisherry Kovilagam Tamburati of Kurumbranad.	480 0 0	
26	.....	Malisherry Kovilagam Vira Varma Raja of Kurumbranad.	Do. Vira Varma Rajah of Kurumbranad.	600 0 0	
27	.....	Kulappurat Kovilagam Valia Tamburatti of Kurumbranad.	Kulappurat Kovilagam Valia Tamburatti of Kurumbranad.	144 0 0	
28	.....	Payyormala Avinhat Nair of Calicut ...	Payyormala Avinhat Nair of Kurumbranad ...	4,058 4 2	
29	.....	Vallabhan Chattan Raman *alias* Payyormala Kuttali Nair of Kurumbranad.	Vallabhan Chattan Raman *alias* Payyormala Kuttali Nair of Kurumbranad.	1,758 12 10	

STATEMENT V.—NAMES OF ZEMINDARS, &c., IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY—(*Continued*).

Number.	Names of Estates.	Name of the Present Holder.	Full Title or Form of Address in English.	Amount of Malikhana paid per Annum.	Remarks.
			MALABAR DISTRICT—(*Continued*).		
			The Rajahs and Ranis of Malabar to whom Malikhana is paid by Government—(Continued).	RS. A. P.	
30	......	Porlatiri Udaya Varma Rajah of Kudathanad.	Porlatiri Udaya Varma Rajah of Kudathanad ...	26,441 0 0	
31	......	Raja Rajah Varma Rajah of Cherical ...	Raja Rajah Varma Rajah of Cherical	12,475 0 2	
32	......	Thevangot Kovilagam Udaya Varma Rajah of Cherical.	Thevangot Kovilagam Udaya Varma Rajah of Cherical.	1,593 12 0	
33	......	Kunhi Uma Rani of Cherical	Kunhi Uma Rani of Cherical	1,400 0 0	
34	......	Kavinisherry Kovilagam Rani Varma Rajah of Cherical.	Kavinisherry Kovilagam Rani Varma Rajah of Cherical.	2,998 12 0	
35	......	Padinhare Kovilagam Rama Varma Rajah of Cherical.	Padinhare Kovilagam Rama Varma Rajah of Cherical.	1,496 14 0	
36	......	Kunhandi Rani (Minor) of Cherical ...	Kunhandi Rani (Minor) of Cherical	1,496 14 0	
37	......	Chenga Kovilagam Ravi Varma Rajah of Cherical.	Chenga Kovilagam Ravi Varma Rajah of Cherical ...	179 13 3	
38	......	Udaya Mangalom Meethale Kovilagam Kerala Varma Rajah of Cherical.	Udaya Mangalom Meethale Kovilagam Kerala Varma Rajah of Cherical.	500 0 0	
39	......	Shekara Varma Rajah of Palghat ...	Shekara Varma Rajah of Palghat	13,898 4 6	
40	......	Do. Elaya Rajah of Palghat.	Do. Elaya Rajah of Palghat	2,857 3 3	
41	......	Shekara Valia Tamburatti of Palghat.	Shekara Valia Tamburatti of Palghat	137 2 3	
42	......	Neduvil Edatil Bhima Achan of Palghat.	Neduvil Edatil Bhima Achan of Palghat	517 13 9	
43	......	Elayachan Edatil Pangi Achan and Emmur Neither Valia Amma of Palghat.	Elayachan Edatil Pangi Achan and Emmur Neither Valia Amma of Palghat.	517 13 9	
44	......	Kiyakke Konikal Edatha Pangi Achan of Palghat.	Kiyakke Konikal Edatha Pangi Achan of Palghat.	170 13 9	
45	......	Edathera Valia Nair of Palghat ...	Edathera Valia Nair of Palghat	1,031 6 4	
46	......	Mannun Valia Nair of do. ...	Mannun Valia Nair of do.	976 12 8	
47		Vadakavitil Kunjunni *alias* Kongat Valia Nair of Palghat.	Vadakavital Kunjunni *alias* Kongat Valia Nair of Palghat.	1,014 13 1	
48		Vallabha Rajah of Valuvanad	Vallabha Rajah of Valuvanad	16,415 1 7	
49		Kavalappara Minor Parvati of Valuvanad.	Kavalappara Minor Parvati of Valuvanad	4,567 10 3	
50		Thekke Kovilagam Kerala Varma Rajah of Kotayam.	Thekke Kovilagam Kerala Varma Rajah Kotayam.	1,250 0 0	
51		Thekke Kovilagam Umma Rani of Kotayam.	Do. Umma Rani of Kotayam ...	500 0 0	
52	.....	Padinhare Kovilagam Lekshmi Rani of Kotayam.	Padhinhare Kovilagam Lekshmi Rani of Kotayam.	1,750 0 0	
53	.....	Kiyakkedath Kunhi Shangaren Nambiar of Iruvanad.	Kiyaakkedath Kunhi Shangaren Nambiar of Iruvanad	1,191 9 6	
54	.....	Pukkot Tadathil Kunhi Lekshmi of Iruvanad.	Pukkot Tadathil Kunhi Lekshmi of Iruvanad ...	595 12 9	
55	.....	Kamprat Kunhi Krishnan Nambiar of Iruvanad.	Kamprat Kunhi Krishnan Nambiar of Iruvanad ...	791 9 6	
56	.....	Kamprat Kunhi Parvati Valia Amma of Iruvanad.	Do. Kunhi Parvati Valia Amma of do. ...	400 0 0	
57	.....	Chandrot Maddevi Amma and Kunhi Komappen Nambiar of Iruvanad.	Shandrot Maddevi Amma and Kunhi Komappen Nambiar of Iruvanad.	595 12 9	
58	......	Narangoly Nambiar of Iruvanad ...	Narangoly Nambiar of Iruvanad	1,671 14 0	
59	.....	Kurungot Tadathil Kunhi Shangaren Nair of Iruvanad.	Kurungot Tadathil Kunhi Shangaren Nair of Iruvanad.	350 3 2	
60	......	Kurungot Tadathil Pudia Vitil Rairu Nair of Iruvanad.	Kurungot Tadathil Pudia Vitil Rairu Nair of Iruvanad.	150 0 0	
61	.....	Kurungot Tadathil Pudia Kunhi Chattu Nair of Iruvanad.	Kurungot Tadathil Pudia Vitil Kunhi Chattu Nair of Iruvanad.	75 13 4	
62	.....	Kurungot Tadathil Pudia Kunhi Uppatti Amma and Kunhi Chattu Nair of Iruvanad.	Kurungot Tadathil Pudia Kunhi Uppati Amma and Kunhi Chattu Nair of Iruvanad.	244 7 4	
63	.....	Kurungot Koderi Madathil Kunhi Krishnan Nair of Iruvanad.	Kurugot Koderi Madathil Kunhi Krishnan Nair of Iruvanad.	116 7 4	
64	.....	Kurungot Tadathil Tayai Kurungot Kunhi Parvati Amma and Kunhi Lekshmi of Iruvanad.	Kurungot Tadathil Tayai Kurungot Kunhi Parvati Amma and Kunhi Leksmi of Iruvanad.	107 2 4	
65	.....	Vishnumangalam Kunhi Parvatti Kunhi Amma, Kunhi Mateyi Kettilamma, and Kunhi Mateyi Kunhi Amma of Iruvanad.	Vishnumangalam Kunhi Parvati Kunhi Amma, Kunhi Mateyi Kettilamma, and Kunhi Muteyi Kunhi Amma of Iruvanad.	178 1 8	
66		Kariat Paloli Edathil Kunhi Krishna Valia Nambiar of Iruvanad.	Kariat Paloli Edathil Kunhi Krishna Valia Nambiar of Iruvanad.	724 10 0	

STATEMENT V.—NAMES OF ZEMINDARS, &c., IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY—(*Continued*).

Number.	Names of Estates.	Name of the Present Holder.	Full Title or Form of Address in English.	Amount of Malikhana paid per Annum.	Remarks.
			MALABAR DISTRICT—(*Continued*).		
			The Rajahs and Ranis of Malabar to whom Malikhana is paid by Government—(Continued).		
				RS. A. P.	
67	......	Kariat Paleli Edathil Tachormal Govinda Nambiar of Iruvanad.	Kariat Paloli Edathil Tachormal Govinda Nambiar of Iruvanad.	362 5 0	
68	......	Kariat Paloli Edathil Kunimanal Kunhi Raman Nambiar of Iruvanad.	Kariat Paloli Edathil Kunimanal Kunhi Raman Nambiar of Iruvanad.	362 5 0	
69	......	Payyapurath Raman Nair of Iruvanad.	Payyapurath Raman Nair of Iruvanad	205 9 7	
70	......	Kiyakke Kovilagam Ganga Rani of Koteyam.	Kiyakke Kovilagam Gange Rani of Koteyam ...	240 0 0	
71	......	Kiyakke Kovilagam Shangara Varma Raja of Koteyam.	Kiyakka Kovilagam Shangara Varma Rajah of Koteyam.	180 0 0	
72	......	Kiyakke Kovilagam Kerala Varma Rajah of Koteyam.	Kiyakke Kovilagam Kerala Varma Rajah of Koteyam.	250 0 0	
73	......	Lekshmi Rani of Koteyam	Leksmi Rani of Koteyam	500 0 0	
			The Leading Jenmies who are not Rajahs.		
74	......	Nilambur Tacharakavil Tirumulpad ...	Nilambur Tacharakavil Tirumulpad	......	
75	......	Amarampallath Edawanah Tirumulpad.	Amarampallath Edawanah Tirumulpad	......	
76	......	Venganattil Valia Nambudy of Collongode.	Venganattel Valia Nambudy of Collongode	......	
			NELLORE DISTRICT.		
				Present Peishcush.	
1	Venkatagiri	Velugoti Stri Rajagopala Kistna Yachendrulavaru.	Rajah Sahib Mustapak Maharban Karunparmaya, *Mokalisan Raji Velugoti Stri Rajagopalakristna* Yachendrulavaru Bahadur, Pancha Hazar Mansubdar.	3,77,085 3 4	The question whether Pancha Hazar Mansubdar is a personal title of the late Rajah or a family title seems open to question—*Vide* G.O., 25th July 1867, No. 212, and letter from the Chief Secretary to the Collector, No. 249, dated the 5th September 1867.
	Muttyalapad	Venkata Narasimha Bhupala Bhaleravu.	Tahavvar Jaladat Dastagaha Rajah Venkata Narasimha Bhupala Bhale Rayu, Zemindar Taluk Muttyalapadu, Baphiyat Bashand.	2,000 0 0	
3	Chundi	......	Tahavvar Jaladat Dastagaha Taluk Chundi, Baphiyat Bashand.	21,219 4 11	The last holder died in 1870 and his son being a minor the estate is under the management of the Court of Wards.
4	Ka	Damerla Kumara Venkatappa Nayudu.	Rajah Saheb Mushfak Maharban Karamfarmayamokalisan Raje Damerla Kumara Venkatappa Nayudu, Bahadur, C.S.I., Sallamabullahutala.	......	The peishcush is paid in the North Arcot District; only a portion of the Zemindari is situated in this district.
			NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.		
			A.		
1	Kalahasti Zemindari	Raje Dhamarakumara Venkatappa Naid. Bahadur Garu.	Raje Sahib Mushphak Meharban, Tavajo Gustar, Mokalishan Salamulla Hutalla, Badh Istiyak *Sami Mullakath Masarath* Ayath, Mushahudh, Khattir Yekalas Mazaher, Moharthanandh. Dhariayam.	1,76,790 2 9	A.—Form of address. B.—Do. of concluding address. C.—Do. of superscription.
			B.		
			Jadeche Nigarash Mumayadh.		
			C.		
			Bagirami Muthalya Raje Sahib Mushphak Maharban, Tavajo Gustar, Mokalishan, Wumdhi Rajeheya Raje Damarakumara Venkatappa Naid, Bahadur Salamulla Hutalla. Darayad.		
			A.		
2	Karvetnagar Zemindari ...	Raje Kumara Venkataperumalla Raju Bahadur Garu.	Raje Sahib Maharban, Tavajo Gustar, Mokalisan, Salamulla Hutalla, Badh Share Shok Mulakath Masarath Ayath, Mashahudh Khattir Yekalas, Mujaher Magardhanandh. Dhariayam.	1,80,494 7 4	
			B.		
			Jadeche Nigarish, Numayadh.		
			C.		
			Bagirami Muthalya Raje Sahib Meharban, Tavajo Gustar, Mokalisan Wumdhe Rajahoe Raje Kumara Venkataperumalla Raju Bahadur Salamulla Hutalla. Dharayadh.		

STATEMENT V.—NAMES OF ZEMINDARS, &c., IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY—(Continued).

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—(*Continued*).

Number.	Names of Estates.	Name of the Present Holder.	Full Title or Form of Address in English.	Present Peishcush.	Remarks.
				RS. A. P.	
3	Punganur Zemindari ...	Raje Sugatur Yimmedi Sankara Royel Yesovanth Bahadur.	A. Sahib Mushpak Maharban, Karamparmaye Dhostan Raje Sugatur Yemmedi Sankarara Royel Yesovanth Bahadur Samastanum Punganur Sahibjee Salamulla Hutalla Ajitharaf Mestar Sahib Collector, Zillah Chittoor Bahadur Varu Anke Chandh—Mohe—Varaku Mokaru—lo, Kusho Wunnarm, Asahibalawari, Kushalinamah Hamesha Kalmi Cheyistu Ravalena Digar.	66,859 6 10	
			B. Jyadha Vrayinchavalasinadi Yemi Unnadi Meharbanghi Badh.		
			C. Sahib Mushpak Maharban Dhostan *Karamfarmaye* Dhostan, Raje Sugatur Immedi Sankara Royel, Yesovanth Bahadur Samastanum Punganur Sahibjee Salamulla Huthalla.		
4	Kangundi Zemindari ...	Kammi Nayani Javvaji Venkatapathi Nayadu.	A. Sahib Maharban Dhostan Kamminayani Javvaji Venkatapathi Nayadu Samastanum Kangundi Sallamulla Az Mest—Sahib Collector Tharaf, Sumal Sube, Arcot Varu Salam—Anki—Darivilla.	22,959 0 2	
			B. Thelisedhi.		
			C. Sahib Maharban Dhostan, Kamminayani Javvaji Venkatapathi Naidu Samastanum Kangundi, Salamulla.		
5	Arni Jaghire	Streenivasa Rao Sahib	A. Row Sahib Mushpak Maharban Kharam Furmaye Dhostan Sreenivasa Rao Sahib Jaghiredar Jaghire Arni Salamulla Huthalla Dharivilla.	5,098 9 9	
			B. Jyadha Meharbanghi Badh		
			C. Row Sahib Mushpak Maharban Karam Farmay, Dhostan Streenivasa Row Sahib Jaghiredar Jaghire Arni, Salamulla Hutalla.		
6	Pulicherla Polliem ...	Venkata Thimma Nayadu ...	A. Maharban Dhostan Poligar Polliem Salamulla Dharivilla.	5,580 5 1	
7	Bungari Polliem ...	Seshama Nayadu	......	11,643 8 8	
8	Gudipati	Subbaramappa Nayadu ...	B. Thelisedhi	2,849 3 0	
9	Thumba Polliem ...	Chinnama Nayadu	C. Maharban Dhostan Polligar Poliem	1,783 1 4	
10	Kallur Polliem	Ahobala Raju	Salamulla	4,097 6 4	
11	Naraganti Polliem ...	Gopala Nayadu	......	6,553 9 2	
12	Karakambodi Polliem ...	Kanniah *alias* Kumara Venkatappa Nayadu.	......	......	The last two polliems pay only quit-rent to Government, but not peishcush.
13	Krishnapuram Polliem ...	Mungammagaru	......	......	

SALEM DISTRICT.

Number.	Names of Estates.	Name of the Present Holder.	Full Title or Form of Address in English.	Present Peishcush.	Remarks.
1	Salem Mitta	Mrs. Jessie Foulkes	The Zemindar of Salem Mitta	16,047 4 3	
2	Annadanapatty Mitta ...	1. S. Gopalasami Moodelly 2. S. Govindaraju Moodelly (died).	The Zemindars of Annadanapatty Mitta ...	7,655 6 6	
3	Kanamgurichi do. ...	S. Rajaratna Moodelly ...	The Zemindar of Kanamgurichi Mitta ...	9,622 4 9	

Statement V.—NAMES OF ZEMINDARS, &c., IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY—(Continued.)

Number.	Names of Estates.	Name of the Present Holder.	Full Title or Form of Address in English.	Present Peishcush.	Remarks.
			SALEM DISTRICT—(Continued).		
				RS. A. P.	
4	Alagapuram Mitta	1. Gopalasami Moodelly ... ... 3. Mootoosami Odeyan. 2. Pariathumby Odeyan. 4. Nallammal. 5. Raja Gounden.	The Zemindars of Alagapuram Mitta	2,817 6 4	
5	Carukalavadi Mitta	1. Kristnasami Naiken 2. Chinnana Gounden *alias* Kylasa Gounden. 3. Muthammal. 4. Ramasami Naiken. 5. Streenevasa Naiken.	The Zemindars of Carukalavadi Mitta	7,642 3 3	
6	Singalandapuram Mitta ...	1. Ramier ... ... 2. Rangier (died).	The Zemindars of Singalandapuram Mitta ...	5,129 14 2	
7	Razipoor Mitta	1. Soobramania Moodelly ... ... 2. Iyakannu Moodelly. 3. Pasoopathy Moodelly. 4. Kylasa Gounden. 5. Kolundavela Gounden. 6. Ramasami Gounden. 7. Gengavally Moothoosami Moodelly.	The Zemindars of Razipoor Mitta	2,964 0 6	
8	Kakaveri Mitta	Ramasamien	The Zemindar of Kakaveri Mitta	2,641 3 8	
9	Rakkipatti Mitta	1. Nachiappa Gounden ... ... 2. Streenivasien Gar. 3. Venkatachariar. 4. Mootoosami Iyengar.	The Zemindars of Rakkipatti Mitta	517 12 8	
10	Chandrasekerapuram Mitta ...	Periathumbi Gounden	The Zemindar of Chandrasekarapuram Mitta ...	1,616 0 9	
			Atur Taluk.		
11	Chekkadipatti Mitta	1. Thana Padayachi ... ... 2. Ramasami Padayachi.	The Zemindars of Chekkadipatti Mitta	2,029 4 5	
			Namakal Taluk.		
12	Namakal Mitta	1. Moothialoo Ammal ... ... 2. Ramasami Reddi.	The Zemindars of Namakal Mitta	7,992 7 11	
13	1. Muthukapatti Mitta ... 2. Thoosoor Mitta.	Moothialoo Ammal	The Zemindar of Muthukapatti and other Mittas.	11,500 13 9	
14	Ponneri Mitta	Matchammal	The Zemindar of Ponneri Mitta	2,135 8 10	
15	Thipramahadevi Mitta ...	Veerammal	The Zemindar of Thipramahadevi Mitta	2,590 11 4	
16	1. Kondichettipatti Mitta ... 2. Maroorpatti Mitta ...	1. Ammaniammal *alias* Sellayammal ... 2. Terumalay Reddy. 3. Matchammal.	The Zemindars of Kondichettipatti and other Mittas.	3,621 13 3	
17	Mettupatti Mitta	1. Ammani Ammal *alias* Sellayammal... 2. Thirumala Reddy.	The Zemindars of Mettupatti Mitta	1,667 3 9	
18	Poodookotai Mitta	Venkitarama Reddy	The Zemindar of Poodookotai Mitta	4,943 4 2	
19	Luthivadi Mitta	Pethayammal	The Zemindar of Luthivadi Mitta	3,170 15 6	
20	Agrahara Valavandi Mitta ...	Moothoovenkitachalla Reddy	The Zemindar of Agrahara Valavandi Mitta ...	2,629 1 3	
21	Talambadi Mitta	1. Polama Reddy ... ... 2. Chithambara Reddy. 3. Aroonachella Reddy.	The Zemindars of Talambadi Mitta	1,489 2 4	
22	Muttam Chetty Mitta ...	1. Presenna Venkitarama Reddy ... 2. Paramasiva Gounden. 3. Chinnana Gounden. 4. Chinnana Gounden *alias* Kylasa Gounden.	The Zemindars of Muttam Chetty Mitta	7,597 8 10	
23	1. Eroomapatti Mitta ... 2. Palayapatti Mitta	Kamatchi Ammal	The Zemindar of Eroomapatti and other Mittas ...	7,446 5 4	
24	Pottanam Mitta	1. Pampi Reddy ... ... 2. Pampy Reddy. 3. Aroonachella Reddy.	The Zemindars of Pottanam Mitta	1,989 7 8	
25	Pavithram Mitta	Malayandi Pillai	The Zemindar of Pavithram Mitta	5,286 4 2	
26	Peria Pallamparai Mitta ...	1. Krishnama Chetty ... ... 2. Varathappa Chetty.	The Zemindars of Peria Pallamparai Mitta	3,465 8 8	
27	Velukurichi Mitta	1. Vela Gounden ... ... 2. Palani Vela Gounden. 3. Nunja Gounden.	The Zemindars of Velukurichi Mitta	7,894 13 10	
28	Minamballi Mitta	Papayammal	The Zemindar of Minamballi Mitta	1,792 4 9	
29	Modalapatti Mitta	1. Chellappa Gounden ... ... 3. Chellappa Gounden. 2. Raja Gounden. 4. Mootoosami Gounden. 5. Kolundavelu Gounden. 6. Nallammal.	The Zemindars of Modalapatti Mitta	5,431 1 1	

STATEMENT V.—NAMES OF ZEMINDARS, &c., IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY—(*Continued*).

Number.	Names of Estates.	Name of the Present Holder.	Full Title or Form of Address in English.	Present Peishcush.	Remarks.
			SALEM DISTRICT—(*Continued*).		
			NAMAKAL TALUK—(*Continued*).		
				RS. A. P.	
30	Thommangurichi Mitta ...	1. Kalli Gounden ... ... 2. Raja Gounden.	The Zemindars of Thommangurichi Mitta	5,438 1 3	
31	Tholoor Mitta ...	1. Ramasamy Odeyan ... ... 2. Thaga Odeyan. 3. Solamoothoo Odeyan. 4. Karuppa Odeyan. 5. Varathaperuma Odeyan. 6. Mekkaperuma Odeyan. 7. Ramasami Odeyan. 8. Nunje Gounden.	The Zemindars Tholoor Mitta	3,556 5 8	
32	Sendamangalam Mitta ...	1. Vela Gounden ... ... 2. Thaga Odeyan. 3. Solamoothoo Odeyan. 4. Karuppa Odeyan. 5. Varathaperuma Odeyan. 6. Mekkam Peruma Odeyan. 7. Ramasawmi Odeyan. 8. Malayandi Pillai.	The Zemindars of Sendamangalam Mitta ...	4,306 4 5	
33	Thindamangalam Mitta ...	1. Raja Gounden ... ... 2. Raja Gounden.	The Zemindars of Thindamangalam Mitta ...	7,283 3 5	
34	1. Solasiramani Mitta ... 2. Perungurichi Mitta.	Raja Gounden	The Zemindar of Solasiramani and other Mittas ...	8,637 3 8	
35	Thedoomal Mitta	Rangia Gounden	The Zemindar of Thedoomal Mitta	5,237 11 9	
36	Keerambore Mitta	1. Chinnana Gounden *alias* Kylasa Gounden. 2. Paramasiva Gounden 3. Chinnana Gounden. 4. Verkitamudal. 5. Ragoonatha Sing.	The Zemindars of Keerambore Mitta	3,632 15 7	
37	Konore Mitta	1. Raja Gounden ... ... 2. Nallammal.	The Zemindars of Konore Mitta	3,247 3 4	
38	Kudacheri Mitta	Kylasa Gounden	The Zemindar of Kudacheri Mitta	3,546 10 5	
39	Kuppirikkapoliem ...	Krishnien	The Zemindar of Kuppirikkapoliem Mitta ...	2,026 6 4	
40	Pilloor Mitta	Presenna Venkitarama Reddy	The Zemindar of Pilloor Mitta	4,514 6 4	
41	Seloor Mitta	Kamatchi Ammal	The Zemindar of Seloor Mitta	4,331 7 8	
42	Sirkar Valavandi Mitta ...	1. Sadaya Gounden ... ... 1. Nallakal.	The Zemindars of Sircar Valavandi Mitta	6,249 13 11	
			TRICHENGODE TALUK.		
43	Animoor Mitta	1. Tholasee Boyes ... ... 2. Atmaramdevai. 3. Chinnana Gounden *alias* Kylasa Gounden. 4. Paramasiva Gounden. 5. Chinnana Gounden.	The Zemindars of Animoor Mitta	6,402 12 5	
44	Kokkalai Mitta	1. Raja Gounden ... ... 2. Nallamma. 3. Chinnana Gounden *alias* Kylasa Gounden. 4. Paramasiva Gounden. 5. Chinnana Gounden.	The Zemindars of Kokkalai Mitta	2,425 12 7	
45	Chinnamanali Mitta	1. Kuppana Gounden ... ... 2. Appavoo Gounden *alias* Palanivela Gounden.	The Zemindars of Chinnamanali Mitta	1,538 4 2	
46	Periamanali Mitta ...	Raja Gounden	The Zemindar of Periamanali Mitta	1,352 15 9	
47	Molipalli Mitta	1. Sadaya Gounden ... ... 2. Chinnana Gounden *alias* Kylasa Gounden. 3. Chinnana Gounden. 4. Paramasiva Gounden.	The Zemindars of Molipalli Mitta	5,022 4 2	
48	Poothoor Mitta	1. Raja Gounden ... ... 2. Kylasa Gounden. 3. Raja Gounden.	The Zemindars of Poothoor Mitta	12,189 8 4	
49	Chittalandoor Mitta ...	Paramasiva Gounden	The Zemindar of Chittalandoor Mitta	3,675 11 5	
50	1. Coomaramangalam Mitta ... 2. Comarapoliem Mitta. 3. Thokavadi Mitta. 4. Coundenpoliem Mitta. 5. Kalliani Mitta. 6. Moonjanoor Mitta. 7. Oonjani Mitta. 8. Kottai Varadampatti Mitta.	1. Paramasiva Gounden ... ... 2. Chinnana Gounden *alias* Kylasa Gounden. 3. Chinnana Gounden.	The Zemindars of Coomaramangalam and other Mittas.	23,339 15 1	
51	Palamedoo Mitta	Mrs. Jessie Foulkes	The Zemindar of Palamedoo Mitta	2,782 13 0	

Statement V.—Names of Zemindars, &c., in the Several Districts of the Madras Presidency—(Continued).

Number.	Names of Estates.	Name of the Present Holder.	Full Title or Form of Address in English.	Present Peishcush.	Remarks.
			SALEM DISTRICT—(Continued).		
			Trichengode Taluk—(Continued).		
				Rs. A. P.	
52	1. Morangam Mitta ... 2. Kattupolliem Mitta.	Poongalli Gounden	The Zemindar of Morangam and other Mittas ...	2,407 14 11	
53	Minnambali Mitta	1. Nagamalai Gounden ... ... 2. Nellya Gounden.	The Zemindars of Minnamballi Mitta	3,368 4 1	
54	Caroomanoor Mitta	1. Sabapathi Gounden ... ... 2. Subbaroya Gounden. 3. Strinivasa Chetty.	The Zemindars of Caroomanoor Mitta	5,558 9 10	
55	Maraparai Mitta	Raja Gounden	The Zemindar of Maraparai Mitta	2,708 8 11	
56	Cokarayampettai Mitta ...	Palani Ammal	The Zemindar of Cokarayampettai Mitta	8,677 10 10	
57	Senkeghiri Mitta	1. Sabapathi Gounden ... ... 2. Chinnana Gounden *alias* Kylasa Gounden.	The Zemindars of Senkeghiri Mitta	3,104 14 11	
58	Konganapuram Mitta ...	Arthanary Gounden	The Zemindar of Konganapuram Mitta	8,429 5 8	
59	Erukalore Mitta	1. Sengotu Vela Gounden ... ... 2. Chinnana Gounden *alias* Kylasa Gounden. 3. Paramasiva Gounden. 4. Chinnana Gounden.	The Zemindars of Erukalore Mitta	2,801 14 6	
			Uttankarai Taluk.		
60	Kummainalloor Mitta ...	Balaji Row	The Zemindar of Kummainalloor Mitta	8,575 1 0	
61	Kadathore Mitta	1. Thoorana Gounden ... ... 2. Govinda Gounden. 3. Venkitarama Naidu. 4. Latchimi Ammal. 5. Cheloovammal. 6. Veerasawmy Naidu. 7. Vizayaranga Naidu. 8. Chokkanatha Chetty.	The Zemindars of Kadathore Mitta	7,867 11 11	
62	Ananthoor Mitta	Venkitarama Chetty	The Zemindar of Ananthoor Mitta	1,526 0 9	
63	Vaniembadi Mitta	1. Kistna Chetty ... ... 2. Chinnapa Chetty.	The Zemindars of Vaniembadi Mitta	764 1 7	
64	Thiruvanampatti Mitta ...	1. Muthammal ... ... 2. Munisawmy.	The Zemindar of Theruvanampatti Mitta	777 8 3	
			Tirupatur Taluk.		
65	Devastanam Mitta	Narayanasami Naiken	The Zemindar of Devastanam Mitta	966 4 8	
66	Elaya Nagaram Mitta ...	1. Sooreyanarayana Soobramania Iyer. 2. Kanagasabapathy Iyer.	The Zemindars of Elaya Nagaram Mitta	338 9 2	
67	Chikanangupparn Mitta ...	Valli Sastri	The Zemindar of Chikanangupparn Mitta ...	192 11 8	
68	Alinjikolam Mitta	1. Latchimi Narayana Iyer ... ... 2. Ramachendra Iyer. 3. Ramasawmi Iyer.	The Zemindars of Alinjikolam Mitta ...	781 1 1	
69	Amboor Pettai Mitta ...	Narayanasawmy Reddiar	The Zemindar of Amboor Pettai Mitta	3,968 15 5	
70	Thathavalli Mitta	Venkitaramana Iyer	The Zemindar of Thathavalli Mitta	2,532 3 1	
71	Yelageri Mitta	Mukunda Madva Munisawmy Reddy.	The Zemindar of Yelageri Mitta	5,892 11 0	
72	Pallipattoo Mitta	Seshagiri Row	The Zemindar of Pallipattoo Mitta	936 1 1	
73	Chelathampalli Mitta ...	Sami Chetty	The Zemindar of Chelathampalli Mitta	3,324 14 0	
74	Bommakuppam Mitta	1. Abdul Kaseem ... ... 2. Sheik Madar Sahib. 3. Mahomed Usain Sahib.	The Zemindars of Bommakuppam Mitta	5,461 5 0	
75	Rasamangalam Mitta ...	Bahoodeen Sahib	The Zemindar of Rasamangalam Mitta	1,037 13 0	
76	Kakkangarai Mitta ...	Papi Reddy	The Zemindar of Kakkangarai Mitta	833 4 8	
77	Kandili Mitta	Ranga Row	The Zemindar of Kandili Mitta	1,456 1 2	
78	Chinna Kandili Mitta ...	Devandahalli Bocksham Seshageri Row	The Zemindar of China Kandili Mitta	469 11 10	
79	Natham Mitta	Venkitarama Chetty	The Zemindar of Natham Mitta	2,597 15 10	
80	Lakkinayakanpatti ...	1. Annamalai Chetty ... ... 2. Armuga Chetty.	The Zemindars of Lakkinayakanpatti	4,255 14 11	

STATEMENT V.—NAMES OF ZEMINDARS, &c., IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY—(*Continued*).

SALEM DISTRICT—(*Continued*).

TIRUPATUR TALUK—(*Continued*).

Number.	Names of Estates.	Name of the Present Holder.	Full Title or Form of Address in English.	Present Peishcush.	Remarks.
				RS. A. P.	
81	Puthagaram Mitta ...	Tippoo Sahib ...	The Zemindar of Puthagaram Mitta ...	916 1 8	
82	Pariyakaram Mitta ...	Kamaroonisa Begum Sahiba ...	The Zemindar of Periyakaram Mitta ...	1,755 15 0	
83	Kasinaikenpatti Mitta ...	Sheik Imam Sahib ...	The Zemindar of Kasinaikenpatti Mitta ...	1,757 7 9	
84	Mukanoor Mitta ...	Muthier ...	The Zemindar of Mukanoor Mitta ...	876 12 8	
85	Pachal Mitta ...	Kandasamy Chetty ...	The Zemindar of Pachal Mitta ...	1,772 14 2	
86	Thiriyalam Mitta ...	1. Javaji Subbarayaloo Naidu ... 2. Venkitapathi Naidu. 3. Munichi Ammal. 4. Munichi Ammal. 5. Mang Ammal.	The Zemindars of Thiriyalam Mitta ...	4,504 8 1	
87	Chinnavepamptti Mitta ...	P. Narasinga Lala ...	The Zemindar Chinnavepampatti Mitta ...	1,693 2 8	
88	Samanthikuppam Mitta ...	Venkitapathi Naiker ...	The Zemindar of Samanthikuppam Mitta ...	1,419 5 3	
89	Periakannalapatti Mitta ...	Sonachella Chetty ...	The Zemindar of Periakannalapatti Mitta ...	743 4 3	
90	Anayeri Mitta ...	Hassen Sahib ...	The Zemindar of Anayeri Mitta ...	891 13 7	

DARAMPURI TALUK.

Number.	Names of Estates.	Name of the Present Holder.	Full Title or Form of Address in English.	Present Peishcush.	Remarks.
91	Pangunatham Mitta ...	Thesi Naiker ...	The Zemindar of Pangunatham Mitta ...	1,519 5 7	
92	Nekoondee Mitta ...	1. Thesi Naiker ... 2. Armuga Chetty.	The Zemindars of Nekoondee Mitta ...	2,351 6 2	
93	Noolahalli Mitta ...	1. Ramasawmy Naiken ... 2. Krishnama Naiken. 3. Shariff Mahomed Khan Sahib *alias* Sydameah Sahib. 4. Moonisawmy Naiker.	The Zemindars of Noolahalli Mitta ...	2,538 3 0	
94	Reddy Halli Mitta ...	Shariff Mahomed Khan Sahib *alias* Sydameah Sahib.	The Zemindar of Reddy Halli Mitta ...	2,478 11 4	
95	Paparapatty Mitta ...	1. Vasoodevien ... 2. Mathoo Row. 3. Narayanasamien. 4. Kishnasamien. 5. Poorooshothamien. 6. Achoothien *alias* Lutchmi Venkitaramanien.	The Zemindars of Paparapatty Mitta ...	690 8 0	
96	Madahalli Mitta ...	1. Streenevasa Row ... 2. Senkarien.	The Zemindars of Madahalli Mitta ...	681 10 3	
97	Panangulam Mitta ...	1. Latheemeah Sahib ... 2. Venkitarama Chetty. 3. Namakal Subba Row.	The Zemindars of Panangulam Mitta ...	582 13 0	
98	Valumpatty Mitta ...	1. Ramakishnayya ... 2. Haridhasiyya. 3. Venkitaramanayya. 4. Venkitappan. 5. Armuga Chetty. 6. Shunmuga Chetty.	The Zemindars of Valumpatty Mitta ...	972 4 0	
99	Marandahalli Mitta ...	1. Royacotta Teruvengeda Moodelly ... 2. Basavammal.	The Zemindars of Marandahalli Mitta ...	3,480 14 2	
100	Bavoohalli Mitta ...	Sied Salia Sahib *alias* Meer Mahomed Salia Sahib.	The Zemindar of Bavoohalli Mitta ...	1,604 15 2	
101	Thirumalavadi Mitta ...	Thiruvengeda Moodelly ...	The Zemindar of Tirumalavadi Mitta ...	1,690 4 11	
102	Hanumanthapuram Mitta ...	Ramaseshier ...	The Zemindar of Hanumanthapuram Mitta ...	3,249 15 11	
103	Papinayakanpatti Mitta ...	1. Darampoory Ramakistna Chetty ... 2. Mututeruvambala Chetty. 3. Visvanatha Chetty.	The Zemindars of Papinayakanpatti Mitta ...	3,476 7 7	

KRISHNAGIRI TALUK.

Number.	Names of Estates.	Name of the Present Holder.	Full Title or Form of Address in English.	Present Peishcush.	Remarks.
104	Kurumbarapalli Mitta ...	1. Veneoba Row ... 2. Auchi Naiken. 3. Venkitarama Naiken. 4. Venkitasami Naiken. 5. Thannerappa. 6. Samappa. 7. Canamiah. 8. Latchmanappa.	The Zemindars of Kuurumbarapalli Mitta ...	4,037 6 0	
105	Kuntharapalli Mitta ...	Papi Reddy ...	The Zemindar of Kuntharapalli Mitta ...	454 2 11	

STATEMENT V.—NAMES OF ZEMINDARS, &c., IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY—(*Continued*).

Number.	Name of Estate.	Name of the Present Holder.	Full Title or Form of Address in English.	Present Peishcush.	Remarks.
			SALEM DISTRICT—(*Continued*).		
			KRISHNAGIRI TALUK—(*Continued*).		
				RS. A. P.	
106	Thippanapalli Mitta	1. Meer Gulam Mahomed Saib 2. Meer Mahomed Solia Saib. ...	Zemindars of Thippanapalli Mitta	729 2 10	
107	Pyanapalli Mitta	Meer Mahomed Salia Saib	The Zemindar of Pyanapalli Mitta	278 4 9	
108	Bollarapalli Mitta	1. Sheik Madar Sahib ... 2. Mahomed Oossain Sahib. ...	The Zemindars of Bellarapalli Mitta	5,710 15 4	
109	1. Jagadevoo Mitta ... 2. Chendrapalli Mitta. ...	1. Manthringoo Venkitaranier 2. Ramen *alias* Ramasamien. ...	The Zemindars of Jagadevoo Mitta	1,890 6 0 706 2 4	
110	1. Poorooshothamapuram Mitta 2. Achamangalam Mitta.	Ramachendrien	The Zemindar of Poorooshothamapuram and other Mittas.	598 1 0 631 0 7	
111	Igontham Kottapalli Mitta ...	Boothoo Sing	The Zemindar of Igontham Kottapalli Mitta ...	720 12 10	
112	Thali Halli Mitta	1. Yemoona Boyce ... ... 2. Beroo Boyce.	The Zemindars of Thali Halli Mitta	1,890 0 3	
113	Pennasvara Mattam Mitta ...	Appaji Chetty	The Zemindar of Pennasvara Mattam Mitta ...	2,006 3 6	
114	Avoothvadi Mitta	Strinivasa Chetty	The Zemindar of Avoothvadi Mitta	1,960 0 5	
115	Nallore Mitta	T. Varatharaja Moodelly	The Zamindar of Nallore Mitta	1,432 14 6	
116	Namandahalli Mitta	Thoorvasa Moodelly	The Zemindar of Namandahalli Mitta	1,360 2 0	
117	Royacottah Mitta	Teruvengada Moodelly	The Zemindar of Royacotta Mitta	1,266 7 3	
118	Mahandra Mangalam Mitta ...	Ramachendra Row	The Zemindar of Mahandra Mangalam Mitta ...	4,493 4 8	
119	Heelagam Mitta	1. Govinda Row ... ... 2. Ragunatha Row. 3. Devasigamany Moodelly. 4. Nathamani Moodelly. 5. Vencoba Row. 6. Rama Row. ...	The Zemindars of Heelagam Mitta	1,819 2 0	
120	Alegam Mitta	1. Devasigamany Moodelly ... 2. Nadamooni Moodelly. ...	The Zemindars of Alegam Mitta	1,829 11 0	
			OOSSOOR TALUK.		
121	Bagaloor Palayapat	Pattayam Mari Nanjappa Naidoo ...	Maharban Dostan Pattayam Mari Nanjappa Naidoo Avargal, Poligar Samastanam Bagaloor Salmuhoon.	6,719 13 5	
122	Soolageri Palayapat	Masti Mummoodi Chokkaya Gounder...	Maharban Dostan Raje Striman Masti Mummoodi Chokkaya Gounder Avargal, Poligar Samastanam Soolageri Salmuhoon.	5,521 12 0	
123	Ankusigherri Palayapat ...	Masti Mummoodi Poottannier	Masti Mummoodi Poottannier Avargal, Poligar Samastanam Ankusigherri Palayapat Salmuhoon.	7,190 10 6	
			TANJORE DISTRICT.		
1	Gandrakottah	Atchuta Pandarattar	Pandarattar	6,577 4 11	
2	Sillattur	Vijaya Ragunatha Rangasami Pannikandar.	Pannikandar	2,165 13 9	
3	Palayavanam	Ramachendra Vijaya Arunachala Vanangumudi Pandarattar.	Pandarattar	3,767 12 0	
4	Pappanadu	Ramalinga Vijayatevar	Vijayatevar	4,316 6 6	
5	Singavanam	Savvayi Vijaya Rungunada Maharaja Mekkan Gopalar.	Mekkan Gopalar	3,261 9 10	
6	Mudukkur	Savvayi Vijaya Ragunada Kanagasabai Gopalar.	Gopalar	2,491 7 10	
7	Neduvasal	Vijaya Ragunada Muttayan Pannikondar.	Pannikondar	2,937 6 6	
8	Sandangudi	Vijaya Ragunada Arunachala Vanangamudi Valuvadiyar.	Valuvadiyar	2,046 10 2	
9	Kallakottai	Vijaya Ragunada Rangasami Singapuliyar.	Singapuliyar	1,701 13 6	

STATEMENT V.—NAMES OF ZEMINDARS, &c., IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY—(*Continued*).

Number.	Names of *Estates*.	Name of the Present Holder.	Full Title or Form of Address in English.	Present Peishcush.	Remarks.
			TANJORE DISTRICT—(*Continued*).	RS. A. P.	
10	Padaramkottai	Vijya Ragunada Balachi Singapuliyar.	*Singapuliyar*	1,369 9 11	
11	Attivetti	Duraisami Akasam Servaikarar ...	Servaikarar	913 14 4	
12	Konur	Srinivasa Rayur	Rayur	433 3 11	
13	Punavasal	Vyasami Mahavaraya Pandarattar ...	Pandarattar	350 15 7	
				31,434 0 9	
			TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.		
			Zemindars.		
1	Ettiyapuram	Muttu Jegavira Ramakumara Ettappa Naiker.	To the Zemindar of Ettiyapuram	88,375 2 4	
2	Sivaghirri	Sangilivirapandia Chinnatambiar ...	To the Zemindar of Sivaghirri	54,580 2 0	
3	Uttumalai	Hirudayalaya Marudappa Tever ...	To the Zemindar of Uttumalai	26,971 4 9	
4	Urkad	Kotilinga Seturayar	To the Zemindar of Urkad	12,923 9 11	
5	Maniachi	Subramaniapandia Choka Talavar ...	To the Zemindar of Maniachi	1,312 9 7	
6	Settur	Vadamalei Tiruvana Tever	To the Zemindar of Settur	12,553 3 1	
7	Singampatti	Tennattupuli Nallakutti Sivasubramania Tever.	To the Zemindar of Singampatti	3,003 11	
8	Maunarkottai	Sankaravelupandia Sinnaya Naiker ...	To the Zemindar of Maunarkottai	5,093 10 5	
9	Sennalgudi	Sunnammal. Ponammal	To the Zemindar of Sennalgudi	4,503 7 0	
10	Avudayapuram	Puli Sivagnana Tever	To the Zemindar of Avudayapuram	4,340 15 0	
11	Kadambur	Socka Talavar	To the Zemindar of Kadambur	3,743 14 8	
12	Gollapatti	Sendurapandia Ittappa Ketchilappa Naikar.	To the Zemindar of Gollapatti	3,224 1 1	
13	Attankara	Sokkalingapettana Naikar ...	To the Zemindar of Attangarai	3,372 7 4	
14	Talavankottai	Indran Ramasami Pandia Talavar ...	To the Zemindar of Talavankottai	2,732 9 0	
15	Pavali	Muttaya Chettiar	To the Zemindar of Pavali	2,701 12 4	
16	Melmandai	Namasivayam Pillai	To the Zemindar of Melmandai	1,412 15 4	
17	Alagapuri	Rettaikudai Kattarapandia Vanniyanar.	To the Zemindar of Alagapuri	679 9 4	
18	Surandai	Kirudayalaya Marudappa Tevar, Zemindar of Uttumalai.	To the Zemindar of Surandai	368 7 0	
19	Kollankondan	Ramasami Tirumalai Pandia Tevar ...	To the Zemindar of Kollankondan	24 14 10	
20	Naduvakurichi, Minor Division	Tangamanachiar	To the Zemindarni of Naduvakurichi	303 6 7	
21	Kulattur	Vizaya Ragunada Peria Kuruttudaya. Servaikarar.	To the Zemindar of Kulattur	1,897 5 8	
			Mittas.		
22	Perurani, 2/3rd	Siva Subramania Pillai	To the Mittadar of Perurani	1,423 0 2	
23	Do. 1/3rd	Subramania Pillai	Do. do.	749 6 9	
24	Karukurichi	Arinachalam Aiyar	To the Mittadar of Karukurchi	2,085 11 7	
25	Naduvakurichi, Major Division.	Ramalinga Mudaliar	To the Mittadar of Naduvakurichi, Major Division.	1,223 9 7	
26	Poikaikuttalaperi Agilandapuram.	Kumaralingam Pillai	To the Mittadar of Poikaikuttalaperi and Agilandapuram.	514 9 2	
27	Nochikulam and 6 other villages	Chavadi Namasivayam Pillai and Kuttanaina Pillai.	To the Mittadars of Nochikulam	991 4 11	
28	Kadalgudi	Shanmugam Pillai	To the Mittadar of Kadalgudi	880 9 8	
29	Mallisurapuram	Lakshmana Prasad	To the Mittadar of Mallisurapuram	880 9 9	
30	Vadamalapuram	Takuram	To the Mittadar of Vadamalapuram	880 9 8	
31	Subramaniapuram	Irulappa Pillai	To the Mittadar of Subramaniapuram	880 9 8	
32	Sundrapachayapuram	Ramaprasad and Karnalal	To the Mittadars of Sundrapachayapuram ...	880 9 8	
33	Chokkampatti	R. M. A. R. Arunachalam Chettiar A. L. A. R. Ramasam Chettiar ...	To the Mittadars of Chokkampatti	4,053 12 0	
34	Vairavankulam	Muttaya Chetti	To the Mittadar or Vairavankulam	4,180 0 8	
35	Nainaragaram	Appasami Naikar	To the Mittadar of Nainaragaram	2,059 9 2	

STATEMENT V.—NAMES OF ZEMINDARS, &c., IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY—(Continued).

Number.	Names of Estates.	Name of the Present Holder.	Full Title or Form of Address in English.	Present Peishcush.	Remarks.
			TINNEVELLY DISTRICT—(Continued). *Mittas*—(Continued).		
				RS. A. P.	
36	Kambaneri Pudukudi ...	Venuvanalingam Tambiram	To the Mittadar of Kambaneri Pudukudi	2,003 3 9	
37	Urmeniyalagian ...	Dalavai Ramasami Mudalliar and Sankarakumaru Pillai.	To the Mittadars of Urmeniyalagian	2,122 4 10	
38	Kunnakudi ...	Shanmugam Pillai	To the Mittadar of Kunnakudi	1,153 0 11	
39	Tirumalai Naikan Pudukudi ...	Muttaya Chetti	To the Mittadar of Tirumalai Naikan Pudukudi ...	2,069 4 4	
40	Tiruvettanallur	Arasappan Chetti	To the Mittadar of Tiruvettanallur	1,645 0 2	
41	Viriruppu	Muttaya Chetti	To the Mittadar of Viriruppu	458 4 6	
42	Kulasegaramangalam	Do.	To the Mittadar of Kulasegaramangalam	2,029 4 3	
43	Vallam	Subbaraya Pillai	To the Mittadar of Vallam	825 0 0	
44	Chillaraipuravu	Ramasami Pillai	To the Mittadar of Chillaraipuravu	342 8 0	
45	Sivanadanur	Muttukumarasami Pillai	To the Mittadar of Sivanadanur	474 6 0	
46	Munnadiseri	Venkatachalaperumal Pillai	To the Mittadar of Munnadiseri	213 2 0	
47	Kulayaneri	Kongaraya Piramanayagam Pillai ...	To the Mittadar of Kulayaneri	674 10 0	
48	Anaikulam	Varisai Moidin Rowter	To the Mittadar of Anaikulam	291 0 0	
49	Vellalankulam	Do. do.	To the Mittadar of Vellalankulam	429 4 0	
50	Ichandavu	Periyakaruppan Chetti and Nachiyappan Chetti.	To the Mittadar of Ichandavu	557 8 0	
51	Nallamuttanpatti	Kalimuttu Sokkatalavar ... ... Subramania Talavar. Pillaiperumal Talavar. Venkatasubramania Talavar.	To the Mittadars of Nallamuttanpatti	519 9 0	
52	Ovayanaikanpatti	Narayanasami Mudaliar ... ... Shanmuga Mudaliar. Saravanai Mudaliar. Venkatasubbu Mudaliar. Arumuga Mudaliar.	To the Mittadars of Ovayanaikanpatti	727 13 0	
53	Elayirampannai, 1/5th	Muttu Jagaviraramakumara Ettappa Naikar, Zemindar of Ettiapuram.	To the Mittadars of Elayirampannai	1,255 12 9	
54	Do. 1/5th	Bulogapandia Talavar		1,255 12 10	
55	Do. 3/20th	Muttu Jagaviraramakumara Ettappa Naik.		941 13 8	
56	Do. 1/16th	Do. do. ...		392 7 0	
57	Do. 1/16th	Shanmugavadivu Talavachiar ...		392 7 0	
58	Do. 1/16th	Sundarapandia Talavar		392 7 0	
59	Do. 1/16th	Subramaniapandia Chokka Talavar, Zemindar of Maniachi.		392 7 0	
60	Nagalapuram	Arunachala Row, Minaboyammal ...	To the Mittadar of Nagalapuram	6,445 5 8	
61	Pudur	Krishna Row	To the Mittadar of Pudur	6,414 6 10	
62	Vadimitta	Muthukumarasamy Maniagar	To the Mittadar of Vadimitta	5,440 5 11	
63	Sevalpatti	Subba Naikar	To the Mittadar of Sevalpatti	6,125 6 6	
64	Velayudapuram	R. M. A. R. R. M. Venkatachalam Chetti, and R. M. T. Tinnappan Chetti.	To the Mittadars of Velayudapuram	469 9 7	
			TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.		
	Wodiarpolliem	Katchi Kalyana Rungappa Kalaka Tola Wodiar.	May *Katchi Kalyana Rungappa* Kalaka Tola Wodiar, the distinguished Zemindar of *Wodiarpolliem*, and who is equally respected as ourselves, live in happiness.	642 15 4	This Zemindar is addressed in Tamil in the form of "Yadast" with the following Hindustani words prefixed to his name: "Saptha thul Amagil Valekaran."
3	Thoriyur	Chettikolam Kumara Vencatachella Reddiyar.	May Chettikolam Kumara Vencatachella Reddiyar, the distinguished Zemindar of *Thoriyur*, and who is equally respected as ourselves, live in happiness.	700 0 0	These Zemindars are addressed in Tamil in the form of Yadast.
	Marungapuri	Runga Kristna Muttoo Veera Puchia Naiker.	May Runga Kristna Muttoo Veera Puchia Naiker, the distinguished Zemindar of Marungapuri, and who is equally respected as ourselves, live in happiness.	20,586 15 6	
4	Kadavur	Karunagherri Muttiya Naiker ...	May Karunagherri Muttiya Naiker, the distinguished Zemindar of Kadavur, and who is equally respected as ourselves, live in happiness.	13,410 10 6	

STATEMENT V.—NAMES OF ZEMINDARS, &c., IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY—(Continued).

Number.	Names of Estates.	Name of the Present Holder.	Full Title or Form of Address in English.	Present Peishcush.	Remarks.
			TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT—(Continued).		
				RS. A. P.	
5	Kattuputtoor	1. Muthu Vencatachella Reddiyar ... 2. Chidambara Reddiyar. 3. Gopinada Iyer. 4. Heramappa Iyer. 5. Ramasawmy Iyer. 6. Soobbarayer.	......	15,901 7 11	Mutha Vencatachella Reddiyar and Chidambara Reddiyar are the proprietors of one half of the muttah and the remaining four of the other half. They are all addressed in Tamil in the form of "Takid."
6	Aryalur	1. Srinivasa Thathachariar ...	Owns 7 villages; registry transferred ...	48 1 3	The 6th proprietor in the list is the Zemindar of Wodiarpolliem and is addressed as stated above.
		2. John Arivanandain Pillai ...	1 do. do.	41 10 3	The 4th in the list is the consort of the Princess of Tanjore and is addressed in English in the form of "letter" as follows:—
		3. Kodiyalam Rengasami Iyengar ...	3 registry of one village transferred ...	47 0 6	"R. J. Sakaram Row Sahib, "Mohathei Amir Row."
		4. Sakaram Row Sahib ...	13 do. do.	177 6 6	The 5th has a title which with his name runs as follows:—
		5. Rengasami Iyengar ...	5 Registry not transferred	76 15 2	"Raja Srivimutha Rungasami, Iyengar Bahadur." He is addressed in Tamil in the form of Takid.
		6. Katchi Kalyana Rungappa Kalaka Thola Wodiar.	11 Registry not transferred	105 11 9	The rest are all addressed by means of "Takids."
		7. Vijayammal ...	8 Registry not transferred	102 1 8	
		8. Letchumana Chettiyar ...	1 Registry not transferred	11 3 4	
		9. Syed Esuf Sahib ...	1 Registry not transferred	22 11 3	
		10. Saptharishi Sastri ...	1 Registry not transferred	0 14 4	
		11. Vencatachellam Pillai ...	5 Registry not transferred	57 8 9	
		12. Velli Ammal ...	1 Registry not transferred	8 11 3	
			57	700 0 0	
			VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.		
1	Vizianagram, ancient Zemindari.	Pusapate Ananda Gajapatiraz ...	Rajah Sahebu Maharban Mushpukh Khadarandan Karamphurmaye Mokhalisan Maharaja Mirja, Sri Ananda Gajapatiraz Manya Sultan Bahadur of Vizianagram Garu.	4,96,580 13 9	A reference has been made to the Board in regard to the titles to be used in correspondence with the present Raja—Vide this office letter, No. 793, dated 24th July 1879.
2	Bobbili, ancient Zemindari ...	Ravu Lakshmi Chellaya ...	Raja Saheb Maharban Dostan, Raja Sri Lakshmi Chellaya Bahadur, Bobbili, Ranee Garu.	89,774 0	
3	Salur, Hill Zemindari ...	Jagannadha Narayana Ramachendraraju.	Raja Saheb Meharban Dostan, Raja Sri Jagannadha Narayana Ramachendraraju Peda Baliyara Simhulu Bahadur Garu.	36,000 0	
4	Madagulu, Hill Zemindari ...	Seeta Patta Mahadevi and Nelamani Patta Mahadevi.	Maharban Dostan Madagulu, Sri Teeta Patta Mahadevi Garu, and Sree Nelamani Patta Mahadevi Garu.	30,099 8 8	The late Zemindar having died his widows succeeded to his estate—Vide G.O., No. 88, dated 1st February 1876.
5	Merangi, Hill Zemindari ...	Setrucherla Jagannadahraju ...	Saheb Maharban Dostan Merangi, Minor Zemindar Sri Setrucherla Jagannadharaju Bahadur Garu.	18,479 10 8	
6	Jeypore, Hill Zemindari ...	Ramachendradevu ...	Maharaja Saheb Maharban Dostan Maharaja Sri Ramachendradevu Maharajulumgaru.	16,000 0 0	
7	Kurupam, Hill Zemindari ...	Vairicherla Suryanarayanaraju ...	Maharban Dostan Kurupam, Zemindar Vairicherla Suryanarayanaraju Bahadur Garu.	14,474 11 4	
8	Belgam, Hill Zemindari ...	Sivannaraya Natatraju ...	Maharban Dostan Belgam, Zemindar Sri Viravaratodaramallu Sivannarayana Tatraya Garu.	10,400 8 8	
9	Sangamvalsa, Hill Zemindari.	Mrutyanjaya Nissenku ...	Saheb Maharban Dostan Sangamvalasa, Zemindar Mrutyanjaya Nissenku Bahadur Garu.	6,700 0 0	
10	Chemudu, Hill Zemindari ...	Chendraraju Rana Simhulu ...	Maharban Dostan Chemudu, Zemindar Sri Chendraraju Rana Simhulu Garu.	5,000 0 0	
11	Pachipenta, Hill Zemindari ...	Tyada Annamaraju ...	Maharban Dostan Pachipenta, Zemindar Tyada Annamaraju Dakshana Kavata Dugaraju Garu.	2,096 5 3	
12	Andra, Hill Zemindari ...	Andra Ramandora ...	Izitasar Andra, Zemindar Andra Ramandora Garapratuparava Garu.	1,386 10 8	
			Proprietary Estates.		
13	Anakapalle	G. N. Gajapati Rao and G. I. Narasinga Rao.	Maharban Dostan Anuhupally, joint proprietors. The Honorable Gode Narayana Gajapati Rao Garu and Gudevada Lakshmi Narasinga Rao Garu.	30,493 13 9	
14	Gudcherla			17,254 2 0	
15	Kornpolu			6,041 14 4	
16	Bharinikam			1,566 8 0	
17	Munegapaka			24,636 6 0	
18	Srirampuram			17,907 15 7	
19	Kasimkota	Mantripragada Ramayamma ...	Kasimkota, &c., Proprietrix Mantripragada Ramayamma Garu.	13,901 9 0	
20	Melupaka			19,442 14 5	
21	Vuratla	Sagi Venkata Surya Narayana Jagannadharaj.	Maharban Dostan Vuratla, Proprietor Raja Sri Sagi Venkata Suriya Narayana Jagannadharaz Garu.	15,236 15 2	Under usufructuary mortgage of Dulla Venkata Ramachendraraju Kumundan Garu.

Statement V.—NAMES OF ZEMINDARS, &c., IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY—(*Continued*).

VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT—(*Continued*).

Proprietary Estates—(Continued).

Number.	Names of Estates.	Name of the Present Holder.	Full Title or Form of Address in English.	Present Peishcush.	Remarks.
				RS. A. P.	
22	Kondala Agraharam	Sagi Venkata Surya Narayana Jagannadharaj.	Maharban Dostan Varatla, Proprietor Raja Sri Sagi Venkata Suriya Narayana Jagannadharaj Garu.	767 3 4	
23	Shermahomedpuram	Ankitam Atchaiyamma	Shermahomedpuram, Proprietrix Sri Ankitam Atchaiyamma Garu.	19,325 0 11	
24 25	Nakkapilli ... ... Kuppili	Gode Narayana Gajapati Rao ...	Maharban Dostan Nakkapilli, &c., Proprietor The Honorable Gode Narayana Gajapati Rao Garu.	5,408 15 11 8,429 1 9	
26	Siripuram	Inuganti Raja Gopularayanin Garu ...	Rajah Saheb Maharban Dostan Raja Inuganti Rajagopalarayaningar, Minor Proprietor of Siripuram.	10,618 8 0	The late proprietor having died his adopted son Raja Gopalarayaningar succeeded to the estate.
27 28 29	Ungarada ... ... Kintali ... ... Mantina	Ravu Lakshmi Kantayyammi	Ungarada, &c., Proprietrix Sri Raja Rava Lakshmi Kantayyami Bahadur Garu.	3,080 0 0 7,549 5 6 7,220 10 8	The late proprietrix transferred her right, title, and interest in her estates to her only daughter Rava Lakshmi Kantayammi Garu, whose name is registered in the Collector's office on the 4th August 1879.
30 31	Chidikada ... ... Jagannadhapuram	Inuganti Bhavayyammi	Raja Saheb Maharban Dostan Raja Sri Inuganti Bhavayyammi Garu.	1,760 0 0 3,104 14 2	The late proprietor having died his widow Bhavayyammi Garu succeeded to the estate.
32	Waltair	Mosalakanti Narasaiyamma	Waltair, Proprietrix Mosalakanti Narasaiyyamma Garu.	4,433 5 5	The late registered proprietor having died his widow succeeded to the estate.
33	Peda Gummulur	Mungamuru Subbaramayya and China Ramakrishnamma, &c.	Izitasar Peda Gummulu Proprietors, Mungamuru Subbaramayya and China Ramakristnamma, &c., joint proprietors.	3,751 5 5	Mungamuru Venkata Narasimha Rao and his widow having died the estate was registered in the names of M. Subbaramayya and China Ramakrishnamma, their legal heirs.
34	Chipurupilli	Gode Venkata Narayanarow ...	Maharban Dostan Chipurupilli, Proprietor Gode Venkata Narayana Rao Garu.	3,824 6 3	
35	Yidulapaka Bonangi ...	Vasanturavu Atchuta Narsing Rao ...	Izitasar Yidulapaka Bonangi, Proprietor Vasantaravu Atchuta Narsing Raw Puntulu Garu.	2,056 8 0	
36	Appiconda	Gangabattula Suttayamah ...	Izitasar Appiconda, Proprietrix Gangabathula Suttayamma Garu.	601 4 10	
37	Siddeswaram	Yerramilli Mullekharjunulu ...	Izitasar Siddeswaram, Proprietor Yerramilli Mullikharjanulu Pantulu Garu.	731 0 0	
38	Ravada	Vasanturao Lakshmi Narsing Rao ...	Izitasar Ravada, Minor Proprietor Vasantarao Lakshmi Narasingarao Pantulu Garu.	3,751 10 2	
39	Kurada Kondayavalasa ...	Shevala Rajagopalarava	Maharban Dostan Kurada Kondaiyavalsa, Proprietor Chevala Rajagopalaravu Garu.	681 0 0	
40	Mamidivada	Garuda Narasaiya Garu	Izitasar Mamidivada, Proprietor Garudu Narasaiya Garu.	1,793 2 8	
41 42	Karrivalsa ... ... Kotekapenta	Cacarlapudi Nilayyamma	Izitasar Karrivalsa, &c., Proprietrix Cacarlapudi Nilayyamma Garu.	111 7 3 154 14 6	
43	Totavalasa	Under the usufructuary mortgage of individual No. 41.	Do. do.	37 5 0	
44	Rasipuram Estate	Belongs to individual No. 41 ...	Do. do.	600 0 0	
45	Saripilli Bhimavaram Estate ...	Do. do. ,, 12	Do. do.	400 0 0	
46	Pondur and Mallaveram ...	Kakerlapudi Venkata Surya Narayana Neeladri Raju.	Pondur and Mallaveram, Minor Proprietor Kakerlapudi Venkata Surya Narayana Neeladri Raju Garu.	1,608 14 11	Sub-divided from the Urutla Estate under Board's Proceedings, No. 2,574, dated 15th September 1875.
47	Chemudavadu	Kakerlapudi Pedu Narasaraju ...	Saheb Maharban Dostan Mushpuk Khaderdan Sri Raja Kakerlapudi Pedu Narasaraju, Ex-Zemindar Bahadur Garu on behalf of his minor adopted son Sri Raja Kakerlapudi Ramachendraraju Bahadur Garu.	952 14 5	Sub-divided from the Urutla Estate under Board's Proceedings, No. 2,574, dated 15th September 1875.
48	Bayyavaram	Dalla Venkata Ramachendraraj ...	Izitasar Bayyaveram, Proprietor Dalla Venkata Ramachendraraj Kumundan Garu.	851 12 6	Sub-divided from the Urutla Estate—*Vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 201, dated 24th January 1878.
49	Tangadu and Gotevada ...	Tagi Jagannadharaju and others ...	Izitasar Tangadu, &c., joint proprietors Sagi Janakirama Rauz Garu and others.	921 2 7	Sub-divided from the Urutla Estate—*Vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 201, dated 24th January 1878.

STATEMENT VI.—PARTICULARS AS TO LAND REVENUE TAXATION, &c., IN THE DIFFERENT DISTRICTS.

[Referred to under the heading "Administration of the Land."]

Districts.	Total Population.	Total Male Agriculturists above 12 years of age.	Description of Land.	Area in Square Miles paying Revenue to Government. Unculturable.	Cultivable but not cultivated.	Cultivated.	Total.	Area in Square Miles not paying Revenue to Government. Unculturable.	Cultivable but not cultivated.	Cultivated.	Total.	Total. Unculturable.	Cultivable but not cultivated.	Cultivated.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.
Bellary	1,653,010	371,836	Government	6	35	3,606	3,847	4,919	18	...	4,937	4,925	253	3,606	8,784
			Inam	28	546	1,031	1,405	4	207	616	827	32	553	1,647	2,232
			Zemindars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	34	581	4,637	5,252	4,923	225	616	5,764	4,957	806	5,253	11,016
Chingleput ...	938,184	214,104	Government	27	147	691	865	455	563	...	1,024	482	716	691	1,889
			Inam	75	122	120	317	11	28	61	100	86	150	181	417
			Zemindars	89	121	109	319	...	7	11	18	89	128	120	337
			Total ...	191	390	920	1,501	466	604	72	1,142	657	994	992	2,643
Coimbatore ...	1,763,274	394,958	Government	...	395	3,186	3,581	876	1,282	...	2,158	876	1,677	3,186	5,739
			Inam	3	17	135	155	3	52	282	337	6	69	417	492
			Zemindars	12	38	90	140	...	1	6	7	12	39	96	147
			Total	15	450	3,411	3,876	879	1,335	288	2,502	894	1,785	3,699	6,378
Cuddapah	1,351,194	334,091	Government	...	131	1,950	2,081	2,716	2,212	...	4,928	2,716	2,343	1,950	7,009
			Inam	37	107	457	601	9	88	343	440	46	195	800	1,041
			Zemindars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	37	238	2,407	2,682	2,725	2,300	343	5,368	2,762	2,538	2,750	8,050
Ganjam	1,388,976	327,860	Government	...	2	449	451	210	68	...	278	210	70	449	729
			Inam	19	3	114	136	2	1	28	31	21	4	172	197
			Zemindars	307	159	948	1,414	41	19	198	258	348	178	1,146	1,672
			Total ...	326	164	1,541	2,031	253	88	226	567	579	252	1,767	2,598
Godavari	1,692,939	388,057	Government	12	387	822	1,221	441	491	...	932	453	878	822	2,153
			Inam	26	175	390	591	3	42	71	116	29	217	461	707
			Zemindars	282	233	757	1,272	355	528	88	971	637	761	845	2,243
			Total ...	320	795	1,969	3,084	799	1,061	159	2,019	1,119	1,856	2,128	5,103
Kistna	1,152,374	3[illegible]	[illegible]	...	525	2,276	2,801	1,836	721	...	2,557	1,836	1,246	2,276	5,358
			[illegible]	53	238	599	890	2	38	109	149	55	276	708	1,039
			Zemindars	312	279	803	1,394	...	...	31	31	312	279	834	1,425
			Total ...	365	1,042	3,678	5,085	1,838	759	140	2,737	2,203	1,801	3,818	7,822
Kurnool	914,432	212,467	Government	...	67	1,800	1,867	2,162	1,375	...	3,537	2,162	1,442	1,800	5,404
			Inam	17	231	1,217	1,465	...	32	148	180	17	263	1,365	1,645
			Zemindars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	17	298	3,017	3,332	2,162	1,407	148	3,717	2,179	1,705	3,165	7,049
Madura	1,328,231	351,614	Government	...	171	1,192	1,356	632	685	...	1,317	632	859	1,192	2,683
			Inam	19	23	106	148	17	63	109	189	36	86	215	337
			Zemindars	416	221	474	1,111	1	2	27	30	417	223	501	1,141
			Total ...	435	418	1,772	2,625	650	750	136	1,536	1,085	1,168	1,908	4,161
Malabar	2,261,250	492,252	Government	...	6	1,217	1,223	272	4,170	530	4,972	272	4,176	1,747	6,195
			Inam	...	...	3	3	...	...	14	14	...	...	17	17
			Zemindars	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
			Total ...	...	6	1,225	1,231	272	4,170	544	4,986	272	4,176	1,769	6,217
Nellore ...	1,137,619	276,289	Government	1	262	1,175	1,438	1,269	898	...	2,167	1,270	1,160	1,175	3,605
			Inam	193	257	417	867	76	71	104	251	269	328	521	1,118
			Zemindars	69	7	65	141	...	...	6	6	69	7	71	147
			Total ...	263	526	1,657	2,446	1,345	969	110	2,424	1,608	1,495	1,767	4,870
Nilgiris	[illegible]9,501	10,964	Government	...	27	73	100	546	100	...	646	546	127	73	746
			Inam	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2
			Zemindars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	27	73	100	546	100	2	648	546	127	75	746
North Arcot ...	2,015,278	214,490	Government	...	114	983	1,097	2,031	502	...	2,533	2,031	616	983	3,630
			Inam	43	50	107	200	20	23	114	157	63	73	221	357
			Zemindars	1,581	445	523	2,549	31	28	91	150	1,612	473	614	2,699
			Total ...	1,624	609	1,613	3,846	2,082	553	205	2,840	3,706	1,162	1,818	6,686
Salem	1,966,995	[illegible]56,301	Government	...	53	1,892	1,945	1,516	772	...	2,288	1,516	825	1,892	4,233
			Inam	71	13	234	318	4	4	39	47	75	17	273	365
			Zemindars	429	163	784	1,376	...	...	14	14	429	163	798	1,390
			Total ...	500	229	2,910	3,639	1,520	776	53	2,349	2,020	1,005	2,963	5,988
South Arcot ...	1,755,817	460,757	Government	...	187	1,799	1,986	1,228	1,439	...	2,667	1,228	1,626	1,799	4,653
			Inam	23	16	56	95	7	25	119	151	30	41	175	246
			Zemindars	21	3	14	38	...	...	...	...	21	3	14	38
			Total ...	44	206	1,869	2,119	1,235	1,464	119	2,818	1,279	1,670	1,988	4,937
South Canara ...	918,362	218,035	Government	...	5	532	537	3,668	139	...	3,807	3,668	144	532	4,349
			Inam	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	49	...	...	49	44
			Zemindars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	5	532	537	3,668	139	49	3,856	3,668	144	581	4,393

STATEMENT VI.—PARTICULARS AS TO LAND REVENUE TAXATION, &c., IN THE DIFFERENT DISTRICTS—(*Continued*).

Districts.	Total Population.	Total Male Agriculturists above 12 years of age.	Description of Land.	Area in Square miles paying Revenue to Government. Uncultivable.	Cultivable but not cultivated.	Cultivated.	Total.	Area in Square Miles not paying Revenue to Government. Uncultivable.	Cultivable but not cultivated.	Cultivated.	Total.	Total. Uncultivable.	Cultivable but not cultivated.	Cultivated.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.
Tanjore	1,943,731	425,580	Government	...	154	1,460	1,614	657	185	...	842	657	339	1,460	2,456
			Inam	235	263	348	846	21	37	80	138	256	300	428	984
			Zemindars	70	117	112	299	...	...	...	...	70	117	112	299
			Total ...	305	534	1,920	2,759	678	222	80	980	983	756	2,000	3,739
Tinnevelly ...	1,693,953	327,772	Government	...	550	1,492	2,042	779	163	...	945	779	716	1,492	2,987
			Inam	28	61	239	328	18	20	43	81	46	81	282	409
			Zemindars	285	165	913	1,363	2	3	64	69	287	168	977	1,432
			Total ...	313	776	2,644	3,733	799	189	107	1,095	1,112	965	2,751	4,828
Trichinopoly ...	1,200,408	920,348	Government	...	181	1,389	1,570	542	445	...	987	542	626	1,389	2,557
			Inam	8	20	97	125	60	42	138	240	68	62	235	365
			Zemindars	137	243	216	596	11	30	32	73	148	273	248	669
			Total ...	145	444	1,702	2,291	613	517	170	1,300	758	961	1,872	3,591
Vizagapatam ...	1,844,711	487,670	Government	37	17	157	211	5,003	10	...	5,013	5,040	27	157	5,224
			Inam	30	6	247	283	11	2	142	158	44	8	389	441
			Zemindars	303	28	881	1,212	11	4	10	25	314	32	891	1,237
			Total ...	370	51	1,285	1,706	5,028	16	151	5,196	5,298	67	1,437	6,902
Total ...	29,200,245	6,313,151	Government	83	3,619	28,141	31,843	31,758	16,247	530	48,535	31,841	19,866	28,671	80,378
			Inam	908	1,948	5,947	8,803	271	775	2,611	3,657	1,179	2,723	8,558	12,460
			Zemindars	4,313	2,222	6,694	13,229	452	622	578	1,652	4,765	2,844	7,272	14,881
			Total ...	5,304	7,789	40,782	53,875	32,481	17,644	3,719	53,844	37,785	25,433	44,501	107,719

STATEMENT VI.—PARTICULARS AS TO LAND REVENUE TAXATION, &c., IN THE DIFFERENT DISTRICTS—(*Continued*).

Districts.	Total Population.	Total Male Agriculturists above 12 years of age.	Description of Land.	Area in Square Miles paying Revenue to Government. Uncultivable.	Cultivable but not cultivated.	Cultivated.	Total.	Area in Square Miles not paying Revenue to Government. Uncultivable.	Cultivable but not cultivated.	Cultivated.	Total.	Total. Cultivable.	Cultivable but not cultivated.	Cultivated.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.
Ramnad in Madura	604,131	126,197	Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,556
Sevagunga in do....	434,263	110,762	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	734
Venkatagiri Zemindari in Nellore ..	239,192	48,052	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,772
Punur Taluk of Kalastri Zemindari in Nellore ...	Included under Nellore.		Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	522
Madras	397,552	28,910	Government and Inam.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Sundur in Bellary.	14,986	Not known.	Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
Banganapalli in Kurnool	45,208	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206
Maliahs in Ganjam.	131,112	Do.	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,715
Jeypore and other Hill Tracts in Vizagapatam ...	451,640	Do.	Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,041
Grand Total ...	31,418,329	7,127,072	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132,437

STATEMENT VI.—PARTICULARS AS TO LAND REVENUE TAXATION, &c., IN THE DIFFERENT DISTRICTS—(*Continued*).

Districts.		Amount of payment to Government including all charges for water.	Amount of local rates and cesses paid on land.	Total of two preceding columns.	Amount of rent including land cess paid by cultivators.	Percentage of agriculturist on the total population.	Average number of persons dependent on each male agriculturist above 12 years of age.	Average number of acres cultivated by each male agriculturist above 12 years of age.	Average incidence of amount of payment specified in column 17 per acre of revenue paying cultivable area.	Average incidence of amount of payment specified in column 17 per acre of revenue paying cultivated area.	Average incidence of local rates and cess (column 18) per acre of cultivated land.	Average incidence of rent (column 20) paid per cultivated acre.
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary ...	Government ...	21,23,138	3,04,292	24,27,430	24,27,430	22·5	4·4	9·2	0·9	0·9	0·1	1·0
	Inam ...	2,30,220	1,12,104	3,42,324	10,09,988				0·3	0·3	0·1	0·9
	Zemindars ...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...
	Total ...	[illegible]53,358	4,16,396	27,69,754	34,37,418	...	...	...	0·7	0·8	0·1	1·6
Chingleput ...	Government ...	[illegible]	2,61,139	17,80,932	17,80,932	22·8	4·4	2·9	2·8	3·4	0·6	4·0
	Inam ...	1,91,178	24,126	1,25,304	4,39,606				0·6	1·3	0·2	3·8
	Zemindars ...	1,07,091	12,133	1,19,224	2,58,771				0·7	1·5	0·2	3·5
	Total ...	17,28,062	2,97,398	20,25,460	24,79,309	...	...	...	2·0	2·9	0·5	3·9
Coimbatore ...	Government ...	25,05,049	1,66,182	26,71,231	26,71,231	22·4	4·4	5·9	1·1	1·2	0·1	1·3
	Inam ...	34,408	22,742	57,150	2,37,175				0·3	3·9	0·1	0·8
	Zemindars ...	27,781	4,351	32,132	81,471				0·3	0·5	0·1	1·3
	Total ...	[illegible]	1,93,275	27,60,513	29,89,877	...	...	...	1·0	1·1	0·1	1·2
Cuddapah ...	Government ...	16,72,456	1,13,456	17,85,912	17,85,912	24·7	4·0	5·3	1·3	1·3	0·1	1·4
	Inam ...	1,69,453	60,076	2,29,529	9,02,079				0·5	0·5	0·1	1·7
	Zemindars ...		...	...	...				...	...	...	...
	Total ...	18,41,909	1,73,532	20,15,441	26,87,991	...	...	...	1·1	1·2	0·1	1·5
Ganjam ...	Government ...	5,72,497	63,943	6,36,440	6,36,440	23·3	4·2	3·4	2·0	1·9	0·2	2·2
	Inam ...	57,117	17,058	[illegible]	2,72,928				0·6	0·6	0·2	2·4
	Zemindars ...	4,83,743	1,21,789	6,05,532	21,76,173				0·7	0·8	0·2	2·9
	Total ...	11,13,357	2,02,790	13,16,147	30,79,541	...	...	...	1·0	1·1	0·2	2·7
Godavari ...	Government ...	24,06,081	2,17,661	26,23,742	26,23,742	24·3	4·1	3·5	3·1	4·5	0·4	4·9
	Inam ...	5,59,677	1,40,587	[illegible]	14,32,377				1·6	2·4	0·5	4·3
	Zemindars ...	9,62,300	87,013	10,49,313	27,45,466				1·5	1·9	0·2	5·0
	Total ...	39,58,653	4,44,661	44,63,319	68,01,585	...	...	...	2·2	3·1	0·3	4·9
Kistna ...	Government ...	30,92,839	2,87,002	33,79,841	33,79,841	21·1	4·7	7·9	1·7	2·1	0·2	2·3
	Inam ...	2,22,090	62,586	[illegible]	7,90,843				0·4	0·6	0·1	1·7
	Zemindars ...	3,39,847	34,188	3,74,035	11,84,507				0·5	0·7	0·0	2·2
	Total ...	36,54,776	3,83,776	[illegible]	53,55,191	...	...	...	1·2	1·5	0·2	2·2
Kurnool ...	Government ...	12,60,833	1,45,996	14,06,829	14,06,829	23·2	4·3	9·5	1·0	1·0	0·1	1·2
	Inam ...	4,00,944	1,02,849	5,03,793	6,81,039				0·4	0·5	0·1	0·7
	Zemindars ...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...
	Total ...	16,61,777	2,48,845	19,10,622	20,87,868	...	...	...	0·8	0·8	0·1	1·0
Madura ...	Government ...	14,80,823	76,509	15,57,332	15,57,332	26·4	3·7	3·5	1·7	1·9	0·1	2·0
	Inam ...	32,980	15,331	48,311	2,35,599				0·4	0·5	0·1	1·7
	Zemindars ...	1,72,929	21,743	1,94,672	5,56,131				0·4	0·6	...	1·7
	Total ...	16,86,732	1,13,583	18,00,315	23,49,062	...	...	...	1·2	1·5	0·1	1·9
Malabar ...	Government ...	17,88,793	1,96,943	19,85,736	19,85,736	21·7	4·5	2·3	2·3	2·3	0·2	1·7
	Inam ...	2,552	2,337	4,889	4,889				1·3	1·3	0·2	0·4
	Zemindars ...	5,000	130	5,130	5,130				1·6	1·5	...	1·9
	Total ...	17,96,345	1,99,410	19,95,755	19,95,755	...	...	...	2·3	2·3	0·2	1·7
Nellore ...	Government ...	16,86,119	2,16,427	19,02,546	19,02,546	24·3	4·1	4·1	1·8	2·2	0·3	2·5
	Inam ...	2,03,372	49,836	2,53,208	5,75,253				0·5	0·8	0·1	1·7
	Zemindars ...	23,598	63,754	87,352	68,750				0·5	0·5	1·4	1·5
	Total ...	19,13,089	3,30,017	22,43,106	25,46,549	...	...	...	1·4	1·3	0·3	2·2
Nilgiris ...	Government ...	36,471	1,278	37,749	37,749	22·1	4·5	4·4	0·6	0·8	...	0·7
	Inam ...	...	51	51	...				...	...	...	...
	Zemindars ...		...	...	...				...	...	...	...
	Total ...	36,471	1,329	37,800	37,749	...	...	...	0·6	0·8	...	0·7
North Arcot ...	Government ...	18,67,383	1,76,612	20,43,995	20,43,995	23·0	4·3	2·5	2·6	2·9	0·3	3·2
	Inam ...	90,464	21,373	1,11,837	4,05,441				0·9	1·3	0·1	2·8
	Zemindars ...	5,04,826	71,744	5,76,570	14,40,542				0·8	1·5	0·2	3·6
	Total ...	24,62,673	2,69,729	27,32,402	38,89,978	...	...	...	1·7	2·3	0·3	3·3
Salem ...	Government ...	17,12,343	1,92,334	19,04,677	19,04,677	23·1	4·3	4·1	1·4	1·4	0·1	1·5
	Inam ...	69,086	19,554	88,640	2,93,600				0·4	0·4	0·1	1·7
	Zemindars ...	4,46,001	42,159	4,88,160	8,90,893				0·7	0·9	0·1	1·7
	Total ...	22,27,430	2,54,047	24,81,477	30,89,170	...	...	...	1·1	1·1	0·1	1·6
South Arcot ...	Government ...	31,46,535	2,17,054	33,63,589	33,63,589	26·2	3·8	2·8	2·5	2·7	0·2	2·9
	Inam ...	42,905	23,147	66,052	2,14,765				0·9	1·1	0·2	1·9
	Zemindars ...	8,599	1,508	10,107	27,350				0·8	0·9	0·2	3·0
	Total ...	31,98,039	2,41,709	34,39,748	36,05,704	...	...	...	2·4	2·6	0·2	2·8
South Canara ...	Government ...	12,22,372	87,187	13,09,559	13,09,559	23·7	4·2	1·7	3·6	3·5	0·3	3·8
	Inam ...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...
	Zemindars ...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...
	Total ...	12,22,372	87,187	13,09,559	13,09,559	...	...	...	3·6	3·5	0·3	3·8

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Statement VI.—PARTICULARS AS TO LAND REVENUE TAXATION, &c., IN THE DIFFERENT DISTRICTS—(*Continued*).

Districts.		Amount of payment to Government including all charges for water.	Amount of local rates and cesses paid on land.	Total of two preceding columns.	Amount of rent including land cess paid by cultivators.	Percentage of agriculturist on the total population.	Average number of persons dependent on each male agriculturist above 12 years of age.	Average number of acres cultivated by each male agriculturist above 12 years of age.	Average incidence of amount of payment specified in column 17 per acre of revenue paying cultivable area.	Average incidence of amount of payment specified in column 17 per acre of revenue paying cultivated area.	Average incidence of local rates and cess (column 18) per acre of cultivated land.	Average incidence of rent (column 20) paid for cultivated acre.
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tanjore ...	Government ...	38,87,315	1,96,532	40,83,847	40,83,847	21·6	4·6	3·0	3·8	4·1	0·2	4·3
	Inam ...	1,29,046	97,452	2,26,498	11,05,829				0·3	0·6	0·3	4.0
	Zemindars ...	25,461	9,539	35,000	88,196				0·2	0·3	0·1	1·2
	Total ...	40,41,822	3,03,523	43,45,345	52,77,872	...	...	...	2·6	3·1	0·2	4·1
Tinnevelly ...	Government ...	21,57,639	1,22,274	22,79,913	22,79,913	19·3	5·1	5·4	1·7	2·2	0·1	2·4
	Inam ...	1,[illegible]9,183	20,310	1,29,193	4,14,660				0·6	0·7	0·1	2·2
	Zemindars ...	3,10,[illegible]	41,105	3,51,721	8,53,121				0·4	0·4	...	1·3
	Total ...	25,77,438	1,83,689	27,61,127	35,47,694	...	...	...	1·2	1·5	0·1	2·0
Trichinopoly ...	Government ...	13,72,437	2,69,844	16,42,281	16,42,281	24·2	4·1	4·1	1·4	1·5	0·3	1·8
	Inam ...	44,081	20,251	64,332	2,19,166				0·6	0·7	0·1	1·4
	Zemindars ...	51,911	18,579	70,490	2,79,450				0·2	0·4	0·1	1·7
	Total ...	14,68,429	3,08,674	17,77,103	21,40,877	...	...	...	1·0	1·5	0·2	1·8
Vizagapatam ...	Government ...	2,50,545	18,876	2,69,421	2,69,421	26·4	3·8	1·9	2·2	2·4	0·2	2·6
	Inam ...	19,971	6,598	26,569	1,01,973				0·1	0·1	0·6	0·4
	Zemindars ...	10,28,596	81,131	11,09,727	35,63,529				1·7	1·8	0·1	6·2
	Total ...	12,99,112	1,06,605	14,05,717	39,34,923	...	...	...	1·5	1·5	0·1	4·3
Total ...	Government ...	357,62,061	33,30,941	390,93,002	390,93,002	23·3	4·2	4·5	1·3	1·9	0·2	2·1
	Inam ...	25,48,727	8,18,368	33,37,095	93,37,210				0·5	0·6	0·1	1·7
	Zemindars ...	44,98,299	6,10,866	51,09,165	142,13,416				0·8	1·9	0·1	3·0
	Total ...	428,09,087	47,60,175	475,69,262	626,43,672	...	...	...	1·4	1·6	0·2	2·2

Statement VI.—PARTICULARS AS TO LAND REVENUE TAXATION, &c., IN THE DIFFERENT DISTRICTS—(*Continued*).

Districts.		Amount of payment to Government including all charges for water.	Amount of local rates and cesses paid on land.	Total of two preceding columns.	Amount of rent including land cess paid by cultivators.	Percentage of agriculturist on the total population.	Average number of persons dependent on each male agriculturist above 12 years of age.	Average number of acres cultivated by each male agriculturist above 12 years of age.	Average incidence of amount of payment specified in column 17 per acre of revenue paying cultivable area.	Average incidence of amount of payment specified in column 17 per acre of revenue paying cultivated area.	Average incidence of local rates and cess (column 18) per acre of cultivated land.	Average incidence of rent (column 20) paid for cultivated acre.
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ramnad in Madura	Zemindari ...	3,14,006	34,384	3,48,390	7,33,533	25·0	5·9	...	...	...	...	...
Shevagunga in Madura.	Zemindari ...	2,88,317	39,748	3,28,065	8,47,975	25·5	3·9	...	...	...	...	...
Vankatagherry Zemindari in Nellore.	Zemindari ...	4,01,160	43,916	4,45,076	8,18,559	20·1	4·9	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras ...	...	...	...	...	7·2	13·7	...	...	...	...	...
Pamur Taluk of Kalastri Zemindari in Nellore.	Zemindari ...	Included under North Arcot.	8,730	8,730	1,72,292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ...		80,847	...	80,847	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sundur in Bellary ...		...	...	...	Not known.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banganapally in Kurnool ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maliahs in Ganjam ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeypore in Vizagapatam ...		16,000	...	16,000	Not known.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...		439,09,417	48,86,953	487,96,370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT VII.—SHOWING THE LAND-REVENUE DEMAND PER ACRE IN EACH DISTRICT EXCEPT SOUTH CANARA DIVIDED ACCORDING TO DRY AND WET LAND.

Districts.	Dry.					Wet.				
	Extent.	Assessment.	Average.			Extent.	Assessment including additional second-crop Assessment and Water-tax.	Average.		
	ACRES.	RS.	RS.	A.	P.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.	A.	P.
Ganjam	102,975	1,33,882	1	4	10	171,140	5,00,662	2	14	9
Vizagapatam	49,048	51,861	1	0	11	22,051	1,17,592	5	5	4
Godavari	227,790	4,73,901	2	1	3	273,535	16,96,550	6	3	3
Kistna	1,431,999	21,83,895	1	8	5	157,008	9,24,310	5	14	2
Nellore	576,346	6,95,084	1	3	4	170,572	9,71,057	5	11	1
Cuddapah	1,121,005	8,63,098	0	12	3	101,077	8,27,017	8	2	11
Bellary	2,256,808	11,53,185	0	10	3	101,816	6,47,937	6	5	9
Kurnool	1,165 281	11,02,434	0	15	2	25,530	2,23,400	8	14	1
Chingleput	151,088	2,27,382	1	8	1	236,681	10,20,783	4	5	0
North Arcot	352,594	4,98,092	1	6	17	184,764	11,98,941	6	7	10
South Arcot	746,722	12,99,763	1	[illegible]	10	263,329	16,63,258	6	5	1
Tanjore	226,221	2,81,358	1	3	[illegible]	708,480	36,91,283	5	3	5
Trichinopoly	673,233	6,58,570	0	15	[illegible]	128,255	6,75,476	5	4	3
Madura	627,878	8,32,018	1	5	2	134,278	6,04,878	4	8	0
Tinnevelly	788,320	6,88,601	0	13	1	148,676	15,59,195	10	7	9
Coimbatore	1,934,144	17,55,913	0	14	6	84,407	6,56,760	7	8	8
Nilgiris	48,564	32,475	0	10	8	40	90	2	4	0
Salem	1,059,363	12,09,943	1	2	3	87,735	4,98,528	5	10	11
Total ...	13,552,733	144,39,448	1	1	0	2,990,312	167,40,369	5	9	3
Malabar	390,034	6,20,395	1	5	9	386,430	11,64,640	3	0	3

STATEMENT VIII.—LOCATION AND PAY OF TAHSILDARS AND DEPUTY TAHSILDARS.

[*Referred to under the heading "Administration of the Land."*]

Districts and Taluks.	Head Quarters.	Pay.
ARCOT, NORTH.		RS.
Chittur	Chittur	175
Chandragiri	Chandragiri	150
Palmanair	Palmanair	150
Vellore	Vellore	175
Wallajapet	Wallajapet	250
Gudiyatam	Gudiyatam	175
Arcot	Arcot	225
Polur	Polur	150
Wandiwash	Wandiwash	200
ARCOT, SOUTH.		
Tindivanam	Tindivanam	225
Villupuram	Villupuram	250
Chilambaram	Chilambaram	250
Trinomalai	Trinomalai	150
Virudachalam	Virudachalam	200
Tirukoilur	Ellavanasur	200
Kallakurchi	Kallakurchi	175
Cuddalore	Cuddalore	225
BELLARY.		
Bellary	Bellary	225
Hospet	Hospet	175
Penukonda	Penukonda	150
Gooty	Gooty	200
Tadpatri	Tadpatri	200
Anantapur	Anantapur	175
Hindupur	Hindupur	150
Kudligi	Kudligi	175
Harpanahalli	Harpanahalli	150
Allur	Allur	175
Adoni	Adoni	200
Raidroog	Raidroog	175
Dharmavaram	Dharmavaram	200
Madaksira	Madaksira	150
Havinhudgalli Taluk ...	Havinhudgalli	150
CANARA, SOUTH.		
Mangalore	Mangalore	200
Cassergodo	Cassergodo	225
Uppinangadi	Uppinangadi	175
Udipi	Udipi	225
Kandapur	Kandapur	150
CHINGLEPUT.		
Madhurantakam ...	Madhurantakam ...	225
Conjeveram	Conjeveram	200
Saidapet	Saidapet	175
Tiruvallur	Tiruvallur	175
Chingleput	Chingleput	175
Ponneri	Ponneri	150
MADRAS.		
Madras	[illegible]	[illegible]
COIMBATORE.		
Erode	Erode	225
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	200
Satyamangalam ...	Satyamangalam ...	200
Palladam	Palladam	225
Pollachi	Pollachi	175
Bhavani	Bhavani	150
Dharapuram	Dharapuram	200
Udamalpetai	Udamalpetai	175
Karur	Karur	175
Collegal	Collegal	150
CUDDAPAH.		
Badvel	Badvel	150
Pulivendala	Pulivendala	175

Districts and Taluks.	Head Quarters.	Pay.
CUDDAPAH—(Contd.)		RS.
Sidhout	Sidhout	150
Pullampet	Pullampet	200
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	225
Rayachoti	Rayachoti	173
Kadiri	Kadiri	175
Vayalpad	Vayalpad	175
Madhanapalle	Madhanapalle	175
Jammulamadugu ...	Jammulamadugu ...	200
Proddutur	Proddutur	175
GANJAM.		
Chicacole	Chicacole	175
Goomsur	Russelkonda	150
Berhampore	Berhampore	200
GODAVARI.		
Rajahmundry	Rajahmundry ...	175
Amalapuram	Amalapuram	200
Ramachandrapuram ...	Ramachandrapuram ...	250
Ellore	Ellore	175
Narsapur	Narsapur	225
Peddapuram	Peddapuram	150
Yernagudem	Yernagudem	150
Tanuku	Tanuku	200
Bhimavaram	Bhimavaram	175
Bhadrachalam	Bhadrachalam	120
KISTNA.		
Repalle	Repalle	250
Bunder	Bunder	175
Bapatla	Bapatla	225
Guntoor	Guntoor	225
Bezwada	Bezwada	150
Nandigama	Nandigama	150
Narsaraopet	Rajapet	200
Sattanapalle	Krossur	175
Paload	Gurazalah	200
Vinukonda	Vinukonda	150
Gudivada	Gurajah	200
KURNOOL.		
Sirvail	Sirvail	150
Nandikotkur	Nandikotkur	175
Koilkuntla	Koilkuntla	200
Ramallakota	Ramallakota	200
Markapur	Markapur	150
Nandial	Nandial	200
Cumbum	Cumbum	150
Pattikonda	Pattikonda	175
MADURA.		
Tirumangalam ...	Tirumangalam ...	200
Madura	Madura	225
Melur	Melur	175
Dindigul	Dindigul	200
Periyakulam	Periyakulam	150
Pulney	Pulney	175
MALABAR.		
Calicut	Chevayur	175
Palghat	Palghat	200
Cochin	Cochin	150
Cherakal	Cherakal	175
Ponani	Ponani	225
Kurumbranad	Poyoli	200
Ernad	Ernad	200
Valuvanad	Cherupallacheri ...	200
Wynad	Wynad	200
Kotayam	Kuttuparamba ...	175

STATEMENT VIII.—LOCATION AND PAY OF TAHSILDARS AND DEPUTY TAHSILDARS—(*Continued*).

Districts and Taluks.	Head Quarters.	Pay.
NELLORE.		RS.
Nellore	Nellore	225
Gudur	Gudur	200
Rapur	Rapur	150
Atmakur	Atmakur	175
Kavali	Kavali	175
Udayagiri	Udayagiri	150
Ongole	Ongole	200
Kandukur	Kandukur	175
Kanyagiri	Kanyagiri	150
SALEM.		
Salem	Salem	250
Namkal	Namkal	225
Atur	Atur	200
Oosoor	Oosoor	200
Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri	175
Tirupatur	Tirupatur	200
Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	150
Trichengode	Trichengode	225
Utankarai	Utankarai	150
TANJORE.		
Tanjore	Tanjore	250
Negapatam	Negapatam	250
Nannilam	Nannilam	250
Combaconum	Combaconum	250
Mayavaram	Mayavaram	225

Districts and Taluks.	Head Quarters.	Pay.
TANJORE—(*Contd.*)		RS.
Tiruturaipundi	Tiruturaipundi	225
Shiyali	Shiyali	150
Pattukotai	Puttukotai	175
Mannargudi	Mannargudi	200
TINNEVELLY.		
Ambasamudram	Ambasamudram	225
Tenkarai	Tenkarai	250
Nanguneri	Nanguneri	200
Ottaipidaram	Ottaipidaram	150
Satur	Satur	150
Srivilliputtur	Srivilliputtur	200
Tenkasi	Tenkasi	175
Sankaranainarkoil	Sankaranainarkoil	200
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	225
TRICHINOPOLY.		
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	250
Kulitalai	Kulitalai	200
Musiri	Musiri	225
Udiarpolliem	Udiarpolliem	150
Perambalur	Perambalur	175
VIZAGAPATAM.		
Golgonda	Narsapatam	150
Sarvasiddhi	Ellamanchili	150

DEPUTY TAHSILDARS.

Districts and Divisions.	Pay
ARCOT, NORTH.	RS.
Narainvaram	100
Kalahasti	100
Maderpaukum	70
Tirutani	100
Punganur	100
Kangundi	100
Venkatagirikottah	70
Arni	70
ARCOT, SOUTH.	
Munnargoodi	70
Bhavanigiri	70
Vanoor	70
Tittagoodi	70
Gingi	70
Chengum	70
Triverdi	70
Ooinnderpett	70
Merkanum	70
BELLARY.	
Sirguppah	70
Ramandroog	70
Kampli	70
Ooravaconda	70
Yemiganoor	70
Royacheruvu	70
Kallandroog	100
Bukkapatnam	70

Districts and Divisions.	Pay.
CANARA, SOUTH.	RS.
Bantwal	70
Neleshwar	70
Bettangode	70
Karikal	70
Amindivi Island	70
CHINGLEPUT.	
Con[illegible]veram	100
S[illegible]perumbudur	70
[illegible]ruporur	70
[illegible]thiavadu	70
[illegible]	100
Ootramullur	70
COIMBATORE.	
Mettapolliem	70
Talavady	70
Perundurai	70
Avanashi	70
Kangayam	70
Aravacoorchy	70
CUDDAPAH.	
Chitwail	70
Kamalapuram	70
Pelair	70

STATEMENT VIII.—LOCATION AND PAY OF TAHSILDARS AND DEPUTY TAHSILDARS—(*Continued*).

Districts and Divisions.	Pay.
GANJAM.	RS.
Parla Kimedi	100
Tekkali	100
Itchapore	100
Purushotapur	100
Aska	100
Narsannapet	70
Ganjam	70
Sompet	50
Surada	100
MALIAH.	
Balliguda	250
Ramagiri	200
Udayagiri	200
GODAVARI.	
Cocanada	100
Pithapuram	100
Tuni	100
Kottapalle or Rughudevapuram	100
Polavoram	100
Alamur	70
Yeleswaram or Prodipadu	70
Chintalapudi	70
Sivakodu	70
Kottapetta	70
Pintapadu	70
KISTNA.	
Vissunnapatam	100
Nuzvid	100
Tenali	70
Ponnur	70
Mangalagiri	70
Tunamurukodu	70
Kykalur	70
Avingudda	70
Jaggayyapet	70
KURNOOL.	
Peapally	70
Kurnool	70
Atmakur	70
Calwa	70
Owk	[illegible]
MADURA.	
Oosilamputty	70
Tiruchulai	100
Mutukolatur	70
Ramnad	100
Tiruvadany	70
Shivaganga	100
Tiruppatur	100
Nelacottah	70
Vedasundoor	70
Chinnammanur	70
Kodaikanal Hills	100

Districts and Divisions.	Pay.
MALABAR.	RS.
Cannanore	100
Talliparamba	70
Kuttuparamba	70
Quilandi	70
Tirurungady	70
Betutnad	70
Chowghat	70
Cherpulsherry	70
Allatur	70
Vyteri	125
Anjengo	70
Tangacherry	70
Bettatpudiandady	70
NILGIRI.	
Coonoor	70
Gudalur	125
NELLORE.	
Alluru	70
Addanki	70
Venkatagiri	100
Palur	100
Podili	100
Darsi	100
Kota	70
SALEM.	
Shervaroy Hills	150
Paramaty	70
Sankaridroog	70
Tharamungalum	70
Vaniambadi	70
Denkankotai	70
Razipur	70
Pennagarum	70
Haroor	70
TANJORE.	
Tanjore	100
Vallam	70
Combaconum	100
Aduturai	70
Kodavasil	70
Negapatam	100
Tiruvalur	70
Tranquebar	70
Vedaraniem	70
Nidamangalam	70
Arantangi	70
Tiruvadi	70
TINNEVELLY.	
Palamcottah	100
Kulasekharapatam	100
Villathicclum	70
Tuticorin	100
Kaitor	70
Virudupati	70
Watrap	70
Radapuram	70

Statement VIII.—LOCATION AND PAY OF TAHSILDARS AND DEPUTY TAHSILDARS—(*Continued*).

Districts and Divisions.	Pay.	Districts and Divisions.	Pay.
TRICHINOPOLY.	RS.	**VIZAGAPATAM—(*Continued*).**	RS.
	100	Bimlipatam	100
Laulgoody	100	Vizianagram	100
Turaiyur	100	Gajapatinagar	70
Mannalparai	70	Salur	100
Kilapalur	70	Bobbili	100
VIZAGAPATAM.		Chipurupalle	70
Palkonda	70	Parvatipur	100
Anakapalle	70	Gunupur	150
Veeruvilli	70	Rayaguddu	100
Vizagapatam	100	Kottapad	100
Srungavarapucotta	100	Mulkagheri	100
		Koraput	100
		Navarangapur	100

Statement IX.—DESIGNATION OF THE DIFFERENT REVENUE DIVISIONAL OFFICERS, AND THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF THEIR TERRITORIAL CHARGE.

[Referred to under the heading "Administration of the Land."]

District.	Designation of Office and Head-quarter Station.	Taluks, Zemindaries and other separate Tracts forming the Charge.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Remarks.
Bellary.		*Government Taluk.*			RS.	
	Collector, Bellary ...	1. Bellary	985	182,244	2,97,582	
		Government Taluks.				
	Sub-Collector, Gooty.	1. Adoni	805	181,583	2,60,907	
		2. Alur	677	98,230	2,76,953	
		3. Gooty	1,014	144,568	2,21,631	
		4. Tadpatry	772	117,211	1,76,153	
		Total ...	3,268	541,592	9,35,644	
		Government Taluks.				
	Head Assistant Collector, Pennacondah.	1. Pennaconda	654	88,754	1,28,020	
		2. Hindupara	481	87,895	1,40,273	
		3. Madakasira	439	79,458	1,22,625	
		Total ...	1,574	256,107	3,90,918	
		Government Taluks.				
	General Deputy Collector, Hospett.	1. Huvanadgalli	623	89,538	1,42,731	
		2. Harpanahalli	592	85,729	1,15,472	
		3. Hospett	540	93,424	1,56,398	
		Total ...	1,755	268,691	4,14,601	
		Government Taluks.				
	General Deputy Collector, Bellary.	1. Kudlighi	864	93,228	1,12,609	
		2. Raidroog	890	87,7[illegible]	1,57,367	
		Total ...	1,754	181,007	2,69,976	
		Grand Total ...	11,351	1,653,010	26,14,833	
	Temporary Deputy Collector, Anantapore.	1. Anantapore	789	102,761	1,40,77[illegible]	
		2. Dharmaveram	1,226	120,608	1,65,333	
		Total ...	2,015	223,369	3,06,112	
Chingleput.		*Government Taluk.*				
	Collector, Saidapet ...	1. Trivellore	413	149,898	2,31,794	
		Government Taluks.				
	Sub-Collector, Chingleput.	1. Chingleput	474	132,328	2,22,378	
		2. Madurantakum	635	197,308	4,22,563	
		3. Conjeveram	447	168,036	4,05,905	
		Total ...	1,555	497,672	10,50,644	
		Government Taluks.				
	General Deputy Collector, Saidapet.	1. Saidapet	308	186,404	2,52,384	
		2. Ponneri	312	104,210	2,11,403	
		Total ...	620	290,614	4,63,787	
		Grand Total ...	2,619	938,184	17,93,425	

Statement IX.—DESIGNATION OF THE DIFFERENT REVENUE DIVISIONAL OFFICERS, AND THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF THEIR TERRITORIAL CHARGE—(*Continued*).

District.	Designation of Office and Head-quarter Station.	Taluks, Zemindaries and other separate Tracts forming the Charge.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Land Revenue	Remarks.
Coimbatore.		*Government Taluk.*			RS.	
	Collector, Coimbatore ...	1. Coimbatore	625	243,995	3,09,270	
		Government Taluks.				
	Sub-Collector, Erode.	1. Karur	564	175,659	2,70,264	
		2. Dharapuram	775	217,493	3,26,121	
		3. Bhavani	582	102,813	1,09,808	
		4. Erode	595	233,564	3,95,510	
		Total ...	2,516	729,529	11,11,703	
		Government Taluks.				
	Head Assistant Collector, Pollachy.	1. Udamalpetai	365	123,650	1,98,675	
		2. Palladam	741	237,808	3,76,266	
		9. Pollachi	428	167,546	2,14,984	
		Total ...	1,534	529,004	7,89,925	
		Government Taluks.				
	General Deputy Collector, Sattiamungalam.	1. Collegal	738	90,830	86,345	
		2. Sattiamungalam	966	169,916	3,24,742	
		Total ...	1,704	260,746	4,11,087	
		Grand Total ...	6,379	1,763,274	26,21,985	
Cuddapah.	Collector, Cuddapah ...	1. Cuddapah	1,207	163,013	2,35,064	
		Government Taluks.				
	Sub-Collector, Madanapalli.	1. Royachoti	619	128,162	1,59,013	
		2. Kadiri	1,442	140,948	1,55,760	
		3. Voilpaud	708	145,591	1,91,157	
		4. Madanapalli	631	135,468	2,10,648	
		Total ...	3,430	550,169	7,16,578	
		Government Taluks.				
	Head Assistant Collector, Cuddapah.	1. Jammulmadugu	[illegible]	109,965	2,03,116	
		2. Proddatur	343	102,744	1,89,005	
		3. Pulivendla	579	110,405	1,72,855	
		Total ...	1,592	323,114	5,64,976	
		Government Taluks.				
	General Deputy Collector, Cuddapah.	1. Budwail	704	93,051	1,38,389	
		2. Sidhout	508	76,667	1,17,940	
		3. Pullampet	[illegible]	145,180	2,06,424	
		Total ...	1,821	314,898	4,62,753	
		Grand Total ...	8,050	1,351,191	19,79,371	

Statement IX.—DESIGNATION OF THE DIFFERENT REVENUE DIVISIONAL OFFICERS, AND THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF THEIR TERRITORIAL CHARGE—(*Continued*).

District.	Designation of Office and Head-quarter Station.	Taluks, Zemindaries and other separate Tracts forming the Charge.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Remarks.
Ganjam.		*Government Taluk.*			RS.	
	Collector, Chetterpore...	1. Gumsur	$277\frac{3}{4}$	157,960	1,95,763	A portion of the Magisterial charge of Gumsur Taluk is under the Senior Assistant.
		Zemindaries.				
		2. Surada	46	15,324	4,000	
		3. Attigada	$149\frac{3}{8}$	77,228	60,000	
		4. Palur	$16\frac{5}{16}$	4,173	553	
		5. Humma	5	2,751	1,171	
		6. Beridi	$14\frac{3}{4}$	10,960	4,500	
		7. Kallikotta	84	42,589	19,000	
		Total ...	$593\frac{3}{16}$	310,988	2,84,987	
		Government Taluk.				
	Principal Assistant Collector, Chicacole.	1. Chicacole	$279\frac{1}{4}$	200,655	2,43,698	
		Zemindari Estates.				
		2. Sreekurmana of Vizianagaram in Vizagapatam.	$17\frac{3}{4}$	16,927	...*	* The revenue is included in that of Vizianagram in the Vizagapatam District.
		3. Karakavalasa	$9\frac{1}{16}$	7,795	4,048	
		4. Mungalavalasa	$5\frac{3}{4}$	3,695	4,048	
		5. Gottipalli	$6\frac{1}{4}$	4,351	4,049	
		6. Takkali Estates ...	$61\frac{9}{16}$	58,054	49,088	
		7. Tarla	$28\frac{3}{4}$	24,639	4,000	
		8. Chackipelli	$\frac{3}{4}$	1,018	869	
		9. Konsulacottur	$\frac{1}{4}$	574	393	
		10. Tarlepatta	$\frac{3}{4}$	388	256	
		11. Chinnatangam	$\frac{5}{8}$	395	424	
		12. Peddatangam	$\frac{5}{16}$	5[illegible]4	424	
		13. Tallavalasa	$\frac{3}{8}$	347	424	
		14. Jarangi	$2\frac{3}{4}$	2,336	1,002	
		15. Yellamanchilli	1	613	654	
		16. Beddam	$1\frac{3}{4}$	217	89	
		17. Belamarapalavalasa ...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	855	1,043	
		18. Gopalapuram	5	5,165	3,655	
		19. Chittivalasa	$7\frac{7}{16}$	5,698	2,074	
		20. Parlakemedi	$451\frac{1}{4}$	252,391	62,139	
		21. Urlam	$14\frac{3}{8}$	11,061	15,582	
		22. Danta	$4\frac{1}{16}$	3,220	2,309	
		23. Tilaru	$15\frac{3}{4}$	6,180	3,654	
		24. Towdam	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1,080	686	
		25. Akkayavalasa	1	788	278	
		26. Santalaksimipuram ...	$7\frac{1}{16}$	485	1,192	
		27. Talasamudram	$1\frac{3}{8}$	923	2,383	
		28. Lusaram	$\frac{3}{4}$	320	332	
		29. Rajapuram	$\frac{3}{16}$	266	76	
		30. Seddibeharakuttur ...	$\frac{1}{4}$	109	103	
		31. Jonnupadu	$\frac{5}{16}$	158	93	
		32. Malgam	$1\frac{9}{16}$	916	572	
		Maliahs.				
		33. Parla Kimedi Maliah Tracts.	...	19,201	...†	† Area not known. The revenue is included in that shown for the Parla Kimedi Zemindari above.
		Total ...	$932\frac{11}{16}$	631,344	4,32,681	

STATEMENT IX.—DESIGNATION OF THE DIFFERENT REVENUE DIVISIONAL OFFICERS, AND THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF THEIR TERRITORIAL CHARGE—(*Continued*).

District.	Designation of Office and Head-quarter Station.	Taluks, Zemindaries and other separate Tracts forming the Charge.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Remarks.
Ganjam—(*Continued*).		*Government Taluk.*			RS.	
		1. Berhampore	399	243,685	3,19,322	The Magisterial charge of a portion of the Berhampore Taluk remains with the Collector.
		Zemindaries.				
	Senior Assistant Collector, Berhampore.	2. Daraskota	50¼	21,262	25,000	
		3. Seerghar	20¾	9,595	5,500	
		4. Chinna Kimedi	55 5/16	26,849	20,000	
		5. Aska	3 9/16	7,712	4,857	
		6. Davabhumy	4	3,589	5,188	
		7. Kurla	3¾	5,457	5,455	
		8. Pedda Kimedi	78 7/16	40,810	23,500	
		9. Chicati	64½	40,789	34,000	
		10. Surangi	14¾	12,919	8,500	
		11. Jorada	9	5,813	2,000	
		12. Jalantra	25½	18,450	7,000	
		13. Barva	10¼	8,454	7,300	
		14. Mandusa	35¾	34,508	14,000	
		15. Budarasinghi	4¼	3,244	500	
		Maliahs.				
		16. Pedda Kimedi, Surango, Budarasinghi, Jarada, and Mandusa Maliahs.	...	26,937	...	
		Total ...	779 1/16	522,023	4,77,622	
		Maliah Tracts.				
	Special Assistant Collector, Russelkonda, in the low country, Beeligooda in the Maliahs.	1. Gumsur Maliahs ...	...	28,364	...	Area and revenue not known.
		2. Chockapad, Chali, Pasara, and Gatigudu of the Gumsur Taluk.	...	7,202	...	
		3. Surada and Kuttingia Maliah and the portions of Chinna Kimedi Maliahs.	...	73,551	...	Revenue not known. Population of these Maliahs is included in that of the Zemindaries to which the Maliahs belong.
		4. Chinna Kimedi and Bodigada Maliahs.	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	109,117	50	
		Grand Total ...	2,304 13/16	1,573,472	11,05,840	
Godavari.		*Government Taluk.*				
		1. Peddapur	505	111,489	2,55,551	
		Zemindaries.				
	Collector, Cocanada.	2. Pittapore	188	79,606	3,41,627*	
		3. Cocanada	168	66,944		
		4. Coringa		24,916		
		5. Tuni	375	50,201		
		6. Badrachalum and Rakapalli.	885	27,635	090	
		Total ...	2,122	3,60,851	5,98,168	

STATEMENT IX.—DESIGNATION OF THE DIFFERENT REVENUE DIVISIONAL OFFICERS, AND THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF THEIR TERRITORIAL CHARGE—(*Continued*).

District.	Designation of Office and Head-quarter Station.	Taluks, Zemindaries and other separate Tracts forming the Charge.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Remarks.
Godavari—(*Continued*).		*Government Taluks.*			RS.	
	Sub-Collector, Rajahmundry.	1. Rajahmundry	2,058	128,901	1,57,303	
		2. Amalapur	437	206,885	5,79,741	
		3. Ramachandrapur	507	203,583	8,34,342	
		Total ...	3,002	539,369	15,71,686	
		Government Taluks.				
	Head Assistant Collector, Ellore.	1. Ellore	720	136,875	2,19,794	
		2 Ernagoodam	1,249	145,715	1,95,217	
		3. Tanuku	368	167,491	6,16,189	
		Total ..	2,344	450,081	10,31,200	
		Government Taluks.				
	General Deputy Collector, Narasapur.	1. Narasapur	450	177,876	5,74,821	
		2. Bhimaveram	416	92,457	4,36,216	
		Total ...	866	270,333	10,11,037	
		Grand Total ...	9,334	1,629,634	42,12,391	
Kistna.		*Government Taluks.*				
	Collector, Masulipatam.	1. Gudivada	533	87,136	4,49,508	
		2. Bandar	687	164,525	3,10,021	
		Total ...	1,220	251,663	7,59,529	
		Government Taluks.				
	Sub-Collector, Guntoor.	1. Bapatla	694	143,629	5,90,495	
		2. Guntoor	509	126,997	4,07,098	
		3. Sattanapalli	621	131,728	3,69,724	
		4. Repalli	622	189,912	6,45,838	
		Total ...	2,437	592,269	20,12,955	
		Government Taluks.				
	Head Assistant Collector, Bezwada.	1. Nandigama	599	106,452	2,04,247	
		2. Bezwada	406	83,051	1,57,092	
		Zemindaries.				
		3. Nuzvid	561	107,495	1,08,221	
		4. Virsanapetah	257	55,662	20,829	
		Total ...	1,823	352,660	4,90,389	
		Government Taluks.				
	General Deputy Collector, Vinnucondah.	1. Narasarowpettah	682	120,619	3,42,685	
		2. Palnad	1,095	120,658	[illegible],703	
		3. Vinnucondah	561	64,508	1,47,204	
		Total ...	2,338	305,785	8,19,492	
		Grand Total ...	7,818	1,452,374	40,82,365	

Statement IX.—DESIGNATION OF THE DIFFERENT REVENUE DIVISIONAL OFFICERS, AND THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF THEIR TERRITORIAL CHARGE—(*Continued*).

District.	Designation of Office and Head-quarter Station.	Taluks, Zemindaries and other separate Tracts forming the Charge	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Remarks.
Kurnool.		*Government Taluks.*			RS.	
	Collector, Kurnool ...	1. Nandikotkur	1,186	101,866	2,21,277	
		2. Ramalkota	836	116,195	1,81,541	
		Total ...	2,022	218,061	4,02,818	
		Government Taluks.				
	Head Assistant Collector, Cumbum.	1. Cumbum	885	123,[illegible]	1,66,686	
		2. Markapur ...	1,039	92,[illegible]	1,01,160	
		Total ...	1,924	[illegible],707	2,67,846	
		Government Taluks.				
	General Deputy Collector, Nandial.	1. Nandial	777	107,320	2,05,527	
		2. Sirwell	487	71,066	1,66,412	
		Total ...	1,264	178,386	3,71,939	
		Government Taluks.				
	General Deputy Collector, Peapalli.	1. Pattikondah	1,190	173,434	2,35,429	
		2. Koilkuntla	637	98,844	2,33,544	
		Total ...	1,827	272,278	4,68,973	
		Grand Total ...	7,037	914,432	15,11,626	
Madras.	Collector, Madras ...	1. Madras	27	397,552	78,437	
Madura.		*Government Taluks.*				
	Collector, Madura ...	1. Periacolum	1,200	217,418	2,65,063	* The Sub-Collector has the Magisterial charge of Pereakolum.
		2. Melur	514½	128,983	2,53,247	
		Total ...	1,714½	346,401	5,18,310	
		Government Taluks.				
	Sub-Collector, Dindigul.	1. Dindigul	1,108¾	324,366	3,77,211	
		2. Palani	988¾	184,831	2,62,142	
		Total ...	2,097½	509,197	6,39,353	
		Zemindaries.				
	Head Assistant Collector, Ramnad.	1. Ramnad	2,351	504,131	3,38,686	
		2. Shevagunga	1,557	434,253	2,88,317	
		Total ...	3,908	938,384	6,27,003	
		Government Taluks.				
	Deputy Collector, Madura.	1. Madura	446¼	231,418	3,17,851	
		2. Terumangalum	618½	241,215	3,69,192	
		Total ...	1,064¾	472,633	6,87,043	
		Grand Total ...	8,784¾	22,66,615	24,71,709	

Statement IX.—DESIGNATION OF THE DIFFERENT REVENUE DIVISIONAL OFFICERS, AND THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF THEIR TERRITORIAL CHARGE—(*Continued*).

District.	Designation of Office and Head-quarter Station.	Taluks, Zemindaries and other separate Tracts forming the Charge.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Remarks.
Malabar.		*Government Taluks.*			RS.	
	Collector, Calicut ...	1. Calicut	360	189,768	1,28,975	
		2. Cochin	3	19,826	18,679	
		Total ...	363	209,594	1,47,654	
		Government Taluks.				
	Sub-Collector, Tellicherry.	1. Che[illegible]al	671	257,377	2,13,852	
		2. Ko[illegible]am	469	143,561	99,948	
		3. Kurumbranad	527	243,751	2,09,306	
		Total ...	1,658	644,689	5,22,906	
		Government Taluks.				
	Head Assistant Collector, Palghaut.	1. Palghaut	681	325,855	2,77,905	
		2. Ponani	450	374,756	3,08,853	
		Total ...	1,131	700,611	5,86,758	
		Government Taluks.				
	Special Assistant, Malapuram.	1. Ernaad	997	287,936	2,00,555	
		2. Valluvanad	932	292,482	2,47,229	
		Total ...	1,929	580,418	4,47,784	
		Government Taluk.				
	Deputy Collector, Manantoddy.	1. Wynad	891	100,719	1,11,279	
		Grand Total ...	5,972	2,236,031	18,16,331	
Nellore.		*Government Taluks.*				
	Collector, Nellore ...	1. Nellore*	627	179,769	3,20,805	* The Magisterial charge under the Head Assistant Collector.
		2. Gudur	813	147,141	3,23,604	
		Total ...	1,440	326,910	6,44,409	
		Government Taluks.				
	Sub-Collector, Ongole ...	1. Ongole	710	195,068	3,27,151	
		2. Kandukur	722	138,375	2,86,834	
		3. Kanigiri	695	127,258	69,442	
		Zemindaries.				
		4. Darsi Division	488	73,139	...	} Revenues included under Venkatagiri.
		5. Podile do.	405	62,934	...	
		Total ...	3,029	596,774	6,83,427	
		Government Taluks.				
	Head Assistant Collector, Nellore.	1. Kavali	538	81,336	1,72,639	
		2. Udayagiri	595	100,985	67,196	
		3. Atmakur	608	103,802	1,61,927	
		Total ...	1,736	286,123	4,01,762	

STATEMENT IX.—DESIGNATION OF THE DIFFERENT REVENUE DIVISIONAL OFFICERS, AND THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF THEIR TERRITORIAL CHARGE—(*Continued*).

District.	Designation of Office and Head-quarter Station.	Taluks, Zemindaries and other separate Tracts forming the Charge.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Remarks.
Nellore—(*Continued*).	General Deputy Collector, Naidoopet.	*Government Taluk.*			RS.	
		1. Rapur	541	63,885	1,32,003	
		Zemindaries.				
		2. Venkatagiri	220	52,258	3,79,045	
		3. Polur Division	184	50,861	...	
		Total ...	954	16[illegible],004	5,11,04[illegible]	
		Grand Total ...	7,150	1,376,[illegible]11	22,40,646	
Nilgiris.	Commissioner, Ootacamund.	1. Nilgiris	1,224	74,719	40,[illegible]49	
North Arcot.	Collector, Chittoor ...	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Chittoor*	965	213,015	2,52,348	*The taluks of Chittoor and Chendragiri are usually placed under the charge of an Assistant Collector, and if he leaves the district temporarily the Collector retains charge of the Chittoor Taluk, the Chendragiri Taluk being placed under the Head Assistant Collector.
		2. Palmanair	654	60,211	79,537	
		3. Chendragiri*	553	99,628	99,952	
		Zemindari.				
		4. Poonganoor	524	109,282	66,859	
		Total ...	2,706	482,166	4,98,696	
	Sub-Collector, Vellore...	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Arcot	379	157,391	3,23,685	
		2. Vellore	289	179,156	1,91,972	
		3. Gudiattum	443	162,980	2,48,216	
		Zemindari.				
		4. Kangundy	179	52,047	22,859	
		Total ...	1,290	551,574	7,86,832	
	Head Assistant Collector, Ranipet.	*Government Taluk.*				
		1. Wallajah	516	216,204	3,82,549	
		Zemindaries.				
		2. Calastry	602	135,104	1,76,816	
		3. Karvattinuggur	634	289,894	1,80,495	
		Total ...	1,752	641,202	7,39,860	
	General Deputy Collector, Arni.	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Wandewash	413	153,507	3,56,291	
		2. Polur	330	109,150	2,01,450	
		Zemindari.				
		3. Arni Jaghire	170	77,679	5,933	
		Total ...	913	340,336	5,63,674	
		Grand Total ...	6,661	2,015,278	25,89,062	
Salem.	Collector, Salem ...	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Salem	993	393,805	4,56,871	
		2. Athur	798	164,006	2,21,393	
		Total ...	1,791	557,811	6,78,264	

STATEMENT IX.—DESIGNATION OF THE DIFFERENT REVENUE DIVISIONAL OFFICERS, AND THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF THEIR TERRITORIAL CHARGE—(*Continued*).

District.	Designation of Office and Head-quarter Station.	Taluks, Zemindaries and other separate Tracts forming the Charge.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Remarks.
Salem—(*Continued*).	Sub-Collector, Oossoor.	*Government Taluks.*			Rs.	
		1. Oossoor	1,169	193,037	1,93,902	
		2. Kistnagiri	658	170,233	1,73,923	
		3. Darmapuri	998	190,626	1,92,215	
		Total ...	2,825	553,896	5,60,010	
	Head Assistant Collector, Tripatore.	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Tripatore	805	190,800	1,65,628	
		2. Uttangarai	808	153,801	1,29,081	
		Total ...	1,613	344,601	2,94,609	
	General Deputy Collector, Namakal.	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Namakal	743	261,009	3,62,558	
		2. Trichengode	632	249,678	3,67,202	
		Total ...	1,375	510,687	7,29,760	
		Grand Total ...	7,601	1,966,995	22,62,673	
South Arcot.	Collector, Cuddalore ...	*Government Taluk.*				
		1. Cuddalore	459	234,849	4,01,793	
	Sub-Collector, Tindevanum.	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Trinomalay	990	164,657	2,98,648	
		2. Tindevanum	810	239,754	5,53,798	
		3. Villupuram	611	236,108	4,70,541	
		Total ...	2,411	640,519	13,22,987	
	Head Assistant Collector, Virdachellam.	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Virdachellam	566	178,504	3,37,577	
		2. Chedambaram	393	239,133	6,70,712	
		Total ...	959	417,637	10,08,289	
	General Deputy Collector, Trikalore.	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Trikalore	500	216,246	4,02,020	
		2. Kallakurichi	607	196,566	3,24,441	
		Total ...	1,107	412,312	7,26,461	
		Grand Total ...	4,936	1,755,817	24,62,530	
South Canara.	Collector, Mangalore ..	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Mangalore	865	242,779	3,67,135	
		2. Uppenangadi	1,047	107,722	1,44,26[illegible]	
		Total ...	1,912	350,501	5,11,[illegible]	
	Head Assistant Collector, Kundapur.	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Udipi	892	231,570	3,25,100	
		2. Kundapur	525	113,713	2,07,852	
		Total ..	1,417	345,283	5,32,952	

STATEMENT IX.—DESIGNATION OF THE DIFFERENT REVENUE DIVISIONAL OFFICERS, AND THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF THEIR TERRITORIAL CHARGE—(*Continued*).

District.	Designation of Office and Head-quarter Station.	Taluks, Zemindaries and other separate Tracts forming the Charge.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Remarks.
South Canara—(*Contd*).		*Government Taluk.*			RS.	
	Assistant Collector, Mangalore.	1. Kassergode	1,061	222,578	2,42,195	
		Grand Total ...	4,303	918,362	12,87,579	
Tanjore.	Collector, Tanjore ...	......	...	...	...	
		Government Taluks.				
	Sub-Collector, Negapatam.	1. Negapatam	242	200,733	3,98,251	
		2. Nannilam	294	257,407	7,02,225	
		Total ...	536	[illegible]	11,00,476	
		Government Taluks.				
	Head Assistant Collector Combaconum.	1. Tanjore	635	344,339	5,95,456	
		2. Combaconum	341	341,034	7,66,649	
		Total ...	976	685,373	13,62,105	
		Government Taluks.				
	Assistant Collector, Tanjore.	1. Pattukotta	945	237,423	1,87,003	
		Government Taluks.				
	General Deputy Collector, Mayaveram.	1. Mayaveram	276	219,358	5,65,963	
		2. Shealli	170	107,459	2,72,933	
		Total ...	446	326,817	8,38,896	
		Government Taluks.				
	General Deputy Collector, Manargudi.	1. Manargudi	300	161,264	4,05,235	
		2. Tritrapoondy	536	154,714	3,39,658	
		Total ...	836	315,978	7,44,893	
		Grand Total ...	3,739	1,973,731	42,33,373	
Tinnevelly.		*Government Taluks.*				
	Collector, Palamcottah.	1. Tinnevelly	346	184,109	3,53,173	
		Government Taluks.				
	Sub-Collector, Tuticorin.	1. Ottapidaram	1,164	296,376	2,83,901	
		2. Tenkarai	456	234,346	5,51,434	
		Total ...	1,620	530,722	838,335	

STATEMENT IX.—DESIGNATION OF THE DIFFERENT REVENUE DIVISIONAL OFFICERS, AND THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF THEIR TERRITORIAL CHARGE—(*Continued*).

District.	Designation of Office and Head-quarter Station.	Taluks, Zemindaries and other separate Tracts forming the Charge.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Remarks.
Tinnevelly—(*Continued*).		*Government Taluks.*			RS.	
	Head Assistant Collector, Shermadavi.	1. Nanganery	604	178,078	3,84,445	
		2. Ambasamudram	303	163,215	4,23,403	
		3. Tenkasi	337	122,001	2,46,372	
		Total ...	1,244	463,294	10,54,220	
		Government Taluks.				
	General Deputy Collector, Sreevilliputtur.	1. Srivilliputtoor	533	176,954	3,28,845	
		2. Sattoor	463	156,862	2,13,717	
		3. Sankaranainarkovil ...	609	182,018	2,50,565	
		Total ...	1,605	515,834	7,98,127	
		Grand Total ...	4,815	1,693,959	30,38,855	
Trichinopoly.		*Government Taluk.*				
	Collector, Trichinopoly.	1. Trichinopoly	519	306,461	4,60,429	
		Government Taluks.				
	Head Assistant Collector, Museri.	1. Museri	931	257,174	3,44,411	
		2. Kulatalai	667	228,313	2,30,525	
		Total ...	1,598	485,487	5,74,936	
		Government Taluks.				
	Deputy Collector, Arealore.	1. Perambalore	690	170,567	2,40,960	
		2. Oodiarpoliem	777	237,893	2,36,144	
		Total ...	1,467	408,460	4,77,104	
		Grand Total ...	3,584	1,200,408	15,12,469	
Vizagapatam.		*Zemindaries.*				
	Collector, Vizagapatam.	1. Vizagapatam	216	90,467	...	
		2. Bimlipatam	243	113,079	...	
		3. Srungavarapukota ...	318	130,362	...	
		4. Chepudipalli	615	162,827	...	
		Total ..	1,392	496,735	...	
		Government Taluks.				
	Principal Assistant Collector, Narsipatam.	1. Golakonda ...	874	26,720	1,02,374	
		2. Sarvasiddi	960	129,185	1,90,595	
		Zemindaries.				
		3. Viravalli	688	166,184	...	
		4. Anakapalli	597	143,549	...	
		5. Hill tracts of Golcondah and Viravalli.	500	15,880	...	
		Total ..	3,619	491,518	2,92,969	

Statement IX.—Designation of the Different Revenue Divisional Officers, and the Extent and Nature of Their Territorial Charge—(*Continued*).

District.	Designation of Office and Head-quarter Station.	Taluks, Zemindaries and other separate Tracts forming the Charge.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Remarks.
Vizagapatam—(*Continued*).		*Rented.*			RS.	
		1. Palconda	432	191,008	...	
		Zemindaries.				
	Senior Assistant Collector, Vizianagram.	2. Parvatipoor	402	123,830	...	
		3. Vizianagaram	333	119,920	...	
		4. Gajapatinagarum ...	276	121,758	...	
		5. Bobbili	333	146,739	...	
		6. Salur	222	77,006	...	
		7. Ganapur	2,000	63,[illegible]	...	
		8. Royagada	1,000	50,[illegible]	...	
		Total ...	4,996	923,068		
		Zemindaries—				
		Jeypore				
	Special Assistant Collector, Korapat.	1. Kirapad	8,500	132,655	...	
		2. Kolupa		80,024		
		3. Navarangapore		87,363		
		4. Malkangiri		12,801		
		Total ...	8,500	312,853	...	
		Grand Total ...	18,509	2,219,174	2,92,969	
			...	...	11,02,022	Zemindari revenue, for which Talukwar particulars are not known.
		Total ...	...	...	13,94,991	

Statement X.—Estates under the Charge of the Court of Wards at the End of Fasli 1287.

[*Referred to under the heading "Court of Wards."*]

District.	Name of the Estate.	Name of the Ward.	Sex of the Ward.	Age of the Ward.	Date of Assumption of Charge.	Date when the Estate will probably be restored.	Demand for Fasli 1287.
							RS.
Chingleput	Soorangeri	V. S. Kristnaswamy Iyengar	Male.	14	September 1875 ...	April 1885 ...	4,000
Coimbatore	Samathur and Kottampatty ...	Kolandusawmy Vanavaroya Gowndor ...	Do.	21	1st Oct. 1866 ...	4th August 1878 ...	10,351
Cuddapah	Chittecheila	Tari Gonda Venkatappa Nayanivaru	Do.	9	July 1878 ...	21st Feb. 1890 ...	1,160
Ganjam	Parla Kimedi	Virapratáparudra Gajapati Narayana Deo ...	Do.	48	July 1830	Not known ...	3,73,046
	Jalantra	Ramakrishna Chotroya Deo	Do.	[illegible]	November 1860 ...	13th May 1881 ...	28,610
	Serghar	Lakshmi Narasimha Sing Deo	Do.	16	August 1872 ...	27th April 1883 ...	16,181
	Chinna Kimedi or Pratapagiri ...	Stri Bruja Kisora Deo	Do.	9	January 1877 ...	24th June 1890 ...	78,832
						Total for Ganjam ...	4,96,669
Godavari	Nalamillapadu	Pasupati Jagannathamma	Do.	21	18th Jan. 1866 ...	June 1878 ...	886
	Kapaleswarapuram *cum* Kesevakurru.	Balasu Ramalakshmamma	Do.	16	27th Sept. 1869 ...	June 1883 ...	39,295
	Gopalpur	Stri Raja Vuppalapati Venkata Vizia Gopala Raz Garu.	Do.	14	8th Oct. 1871 ...	1st Feb. 1885 ...	65,957
						Total for Godavari ...	1,06,140
Kistna	Vasireddi Estate	Raja Vasireddi Venkatalakshmi Narasimhu Naidu Bahadur.	Do.	18	1st Sept. 1876 ...	July 1881 ...	208
	Nuzvid	Raja Rajagopala Appa Rao Bahadur ...	Do.	17	3rd Dec. 1877 ...	September 1882 ...	7,16,979
						Total for Kistna ...	7,17,187
Madura	Ramnad	Bhaskaraswamy Satupathy	[illegible]	[illegible]	15th March 1873 ...	October 1889 ...	6,89,219
	Bodinayakanur	Kumararaj Pondia Naiker	Do.	9	12th Feb. 1863 ...	9th Oct 1879 ...	59,166
	Gantamanayakanur	Tirumala Guntama Kondala Nagiah Ramakrishna-wamy Naiker.	Do.	11	4th Nov. 1867 ...	24th Jan. 1888 ...	41,495
	Sundyur	Gopalakistna Ammal	Female.	56	16th Nov. 1871 ...	Not known ...	9,346
	Othappanaickanur	Tirumala Muthulinga Thumbia Veliasami Othappa Naiker.	Male.	9	14th June 1886 ...	14th June 1879 ...	9,998
						Total for Madura ..	8,09,224
Nellore ...	Chundi	Raja Ankappa Nayani Garu	Do.	20	9th March 1871 ...	October 1879 ...	50,502
North Arcot ...	Narazunti	Venkatachelapathy Nayanivaru	Do.	15	January 1867 ..	1st August 1881 ...	21,450
Salem ...	Yerumapati and Paliapolium ...	Kamatchi Ammal	Female.	27	22nd June 1874 ...	Not known ...	13,044
South Canara	Brahmavar	Sarvatthama Row	Male.	8	October 1875 ...	December 1891 ...	4,838
	Kavanji Strinivasa Row's Estate ...	Strinivasa Row	Do.	17	May 1875 ...	August 1882 ..	2,599
						Total for South Canara ...	7,437
Tanjore	Vettangudi	Nallanayaga Rowtamunda Nayaniar	Do.	21	September 1873 ..	September 1877 ...	3,915
	Mannargudi	Guruvammal *alias* Sunderammal	Female.	19	April 1877 ..	1880 ...	4,248
						Total for Tanjore ...	8,163

STATEMENT X.—ESTATES UNDER THE CHARGE OF THE COURT OF WARDS AT THE END OF FASLI 1287—(*Continued*).

District.	Name of the Estate.	Name of the Ward.	Sex of the Ward.	Age of the Ward.	Date of Assumption of Charge.	Date when the Estate will probably be restored.	Demand for Fasli 1287.
							RS.
Tinnevelly ...	Maniyachi	Subramania Pondia Sokka Talavar	Male.	17	March 1866 ...	June 1882 ...	8,412
	Singampatti	Thennathe Pulinalakutti Siva Subbramania Talavar.	Do.	[illegible]	April 1867 ...	January 1881 ...	21,212
	Urkad Zemindari	Kotilinga Seturayar	Do.	12	July 1872	September 1881 ...	49,922
	Urkad Partible Property	Sivanananja *Perumal Seturayar*	Do.	[illegible]	November 1869 ...	July 1878 ...	1,048
	Sunderapatchiapuram	Ramaprasad	Do.	[illegible]	February 1876 ...	October 1881 ...	57,282
	Ettiyapuram	Muttu Jagavira Ramakumara Ettiappa Naiker.	Do.	21	January 1872 ...	1st August 1878 ...	2,95,236
						Total for Tinnevelly ...	3,81,112
Trichinapoly ...	Peramur	Madhava Rao	Do.	30	14th Dec. 1868 ...	Not known ...	9,799
Vizagapatam ...	Rewada	Vasanta Rao Venkata Lakshmi Narasimha Rao Puntulu.	Do.	17	March 1869 ...	20th Oct. 1882 ...	5,852
	Salur	Rajah Jagannatha Narayana Ramachendra Raj Pedda Baliyar Simhala Bahadur Garu.	Do.	20	October 1869 ...	25th May 1879 ...	1,01,164
	Merangi	Setrucherla Jagannad Raj Bahadur	Do.	10	December 1869 ...	1st Feb. 1889 ...	43,891
	Chemudu	Narasayyammi Pattamahadevi	Female.	48	17th July 1875 ...	*October 1877* ...	12,764
	Ponduru Mallavaram	Stri Raja Kakarlagundi Venkata Surya *Narayana Niladi Raj Garu.*	Male	14	July 1877 ...	1st April 1885 ...	3092
	Madgole	Stri Seeta Pattamahaden Garu	Female.	52	July 1877 ...	1st April 1885 ...	3,092
		Stri Neelamany Pattamahadevi Gru	Do.	48	May 1878 ...	Not known ...	1,498
	Chidikada Jaganatapuram ...	Stri Raja Muganti Bhavienmi Garu	Do.	[illegible]	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,498
						Total for Vizagapatam ...	1,71,261
Malabar ...	Kavalpara	Parvathi Nithyar	Do.	12	July 1872 ...	May 1887	32,886
	Mangara	Kitingi Nayar	Male	12	November 1877 ...	June 1886 ...	4,928
						Total for Malabar ...	37,814
					Grand Total for all estates and districts...		28,45,403

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