

REPORT

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ON THE

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ADMINISTRATION

OF

PUDUKKOTTAI,

FOR THE YEAR

1893-94.

Fasli 1303.

WITH THE G. O. THEREON.

PUDUKKOTTAI,

PRINTED AT THE SREE BHADRA

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

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PUDUKKOTTAI,

FOR THE YEAR

1893-94.

Fasli 1303.

BY

A. SASHIAH SASTRI, C.S.I.,
DEWAN-REGENT.

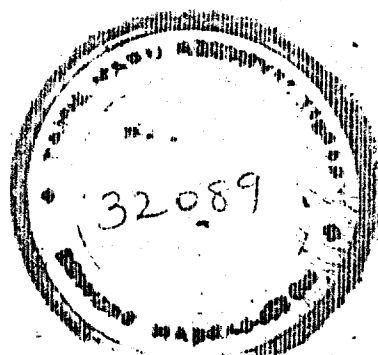
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PUDUKKOTTAI

PRINTED AT THE SREE BHADAMBAM STATE PRESS.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF PUDUKKOTTAI,

FOR THE YEAR

1893-94
Fasli 1303.

No. 172-O.

DEVAN'S OFFICE,

Pudukkottai, 30th September 1894.

To

JAMES ANDREW, ESQUIRE,

POLITICAL AGENT FOR PUDUKKOTTAI.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit my report on the Administration of the Pudukkottai State for Fasli 1303 (1st July 1893 to 30th June 1894). The usual statistical statements in MS. accompany.

2. Rain-fall, Season and Crops. The heavy and copious showers of the last quarter of the past Fasli (1302), April to June 1893, were fortunately followed up by more and seasonable rains which continued with desirable breaks till

supplemented by the usual rains of *October* (1893), North-East Monsoon. The prospects became thereby so bright that a very fair out-turn of both rice and dry crops was expected. But to the great misfortune of the ryots, on the 22nd *November* (1893), there was such a heavy downpour as was never experienced within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, gauging at the several stations from 12 to 27 inches within 24 to 30 hours against a normal average annual rain-fall of 38 inches. It appeared as if the flood-gates of heaven were suddenly opened. They were not shut till a flood of unprecedented dimensions came down in torrents and swept over the whole State breaching nearly all the Tanks and cutting up every road rendering them impassable for passenger and traffic. For full two days all communications in every direction were cut off. Great damage was also caused to the crops rendering the actual out-turn very indifferent and disappointing. The subsequent break in the weather facilitated the closing of the breaches in tank bunds. The cessation of rain in the subsequent months enabled communications to be restored. Slight showers fell in *March*, *April* and *May*; but *June* was perfectly dry and the heat was intolerable. Crops began to wither in consequence. Thus the season which commenced well and experienced extraordinary vicissitudes concluded with anxiety for the ensuing year.

3. Public Health. Cholera was epidemic in October, November and December. It was of a virulent type towards the end especially at the Capital where even the inmates of the Jail did not escape. The chill winds of December following the damp caused by the excessive rains of November produced much fever and cold. Guinea-worm which is a local complaint confined entirely to the Capital also prevailed to some extent though nothing like what it was used to be.

Vital Statistics. Birth and Death Registration. Though there are Returns of Vital Statistics kept at the Capital and in the Taluqs, they cannot be considered reliable. There is no kind of check exercised and there is no compulsory law on the subject. According to the returns such as they are, the number of births was 2,700 and that of deaths 2,919—and on the total population of 3,73,096 as per last Census, the average birth-rate is 7.2 and the death-rate 7.8 per 1000. Compared with similar statistics in British Districts, these are obviously very incorrect.

	Fasli 1303. Rs.	Fasli 1302. Rs.	Difference. Rs.
Land Revenue	5,27,936	5,19,458	+8,478
Extra Sources	2,47,247	2,53,242	-5,995
	7,75,183	7,72,700	+2,483

4. Settlement Compared. There was an increase of Rs. 8,478 under "Land Revenue" and a decrease of Rs. 5,995 under "Extra Sources". Net increase Rs. 2,483.

The increase under "Land Revenue" was thus made up. The Inam Settlement contributed an additional quit-rent of Rs. 6,569. Additional lands taken up for cultivation gave Rs. 2,604 additional revenue. There was slight decrease under other heads.

Items.	Fasli 1303. Rs.	Fasli 1302. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Waraput (share of Produce).	24	24	...	...
Teervaput (assessment).	3,11,679	3,09,075	2,604	...
Money-rents (conditional leases).	63,655	63,742	...	87
Sornadayam (ready money cesses).	48,025	48,407	...	382
Revenue fines, &c.	22,674	22,900	...	226
Quit-rents	81,879	75,910	6,569	...
	5,27,936	5,19,458	9,173	695

Items.	Fasli 1303. Rs.	Fasli 1302. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Excise (Abkari)	43,632	46,781	...	3,149
Assessed Taxes (Mokhturpha).	5,039	5,701	...	21
Forest	23,149	23,443	...	3,393
Law and Justice	40,729	37,875	2,854	...
Registration	25,414	23,949	...	1,535
Post Office.	1,009	1,039	...	30
Education.	21,748	21,066	682	...
Interest	15,827	15,212	615	...
Miscellaneous	7,027	8,081	...	1,054
Tolls.	19,141	20,165	...	1,024
	2,01,247	2,07,212	4,121	10,116

The decrease under "Extra Sources" was the net result of increase of Rs. 4,121 under three heads and decrease of Rs. 10,116 under seven heads as per margin. The causes of these variations will be noticed in more appropriate places further on.

	Demand. Rs.	Collection. Rs.	Balance. Rs.
Land Revenue	5,27,936	4,61,334	66,582
Extra Sources	2,47,247	2,43,631	3,616
	7,75,183	7,07,965	67,198

Current demand and collection distributed over the Taluqs and Firkas were as shown below.

	Demand. Rs.	Collection. Rs.	Balance. Rs.	Percent- age.
Alangudi Taluq	95,716	91,006	4,713	95.07
Karambakudi Farka	33,438	37,193	1,259	96.80
Trinimer Taluq	1,02,844	98,443	4,401	95.72
Koelanilai Farka	36,002	32,892	3,110	91.36
Kolattoor Taluq	1,11,435	1,01,758	9,677	91.31
Viralimalai Farka	33,782	37,825	897	97.71
Quit-rent from Chin- naramanai Jaghirc.	176	176	...	...
	4,23,383	3,99,365	24,018	94.32
Add				
Quit-rents	81,879	42,315	39,564	51.69
Revenue fines, etc.	22,674	22,674	...	...
	5,27,936	4,61,334	66,582	87.95

OLD ARREARS (LAND REVENUE AND EXTRA SOURCES.)

	Fasli 1303. Rs.	Fasli 1302. Rs.
Demand	53,781	21,944
Collection	40,083*	9,180
Remission	1,471	8,921
Balance	12,227†	6,843

* Land Revenue, Rs. 35,309. Extra Sources, Rs. 4,714.

† Particulars of Faslis to which this relates.

Fasli.	Land Revenue. Rs.	Extra Sources. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1296	...	131	131
1297	...	133	133
1298	...	552	552
1299	...	457	458
1290	...	273	270
1291	...	183	191
1292	...	39	31
1293	...	8	13
1294	...	11	33
1295	...	21	43
1296	...	41	65
1297	...	138	161
1298	...	229	241
1299	...	219	278
1300	...	376	535
1301	...	872	1,542
1302	5,271	2,268	7,539
	6,293	5,934	12,227

Arrears under Quit-rents on Enfranchised Inams.

	Rs.
Demand	1,65,700
Collection	32,451
Remission	57,935
Total	90,336
Balance	73,314

5. Demand, Collection and Balance. The D.C.B. sheet showed that 12 per cent of the year's demand remained unrealised at the close of the year. The proportion of the balance would have been reduced to 5.6 per cent if it did not include the large balance under quit-rents. Of the balance of Rs. 39,564 under quit-rents, Rs. 24,467 will have to be written off having been already collected in previous years in the form of old cesses, etc. This result may be considered to have been on the whole satisfactory considering the unfavorable character of the season.

6. The old arrears were also scrutinized and the recoverable portions realized, those irrecoverable having been written off the accounts. Of the balance of Rs. 12,227, Rs. 6,293 are due under "Land Revenue." Rs. 5,271 of this amount relate to Fasli 1302 due to the adverse character of the season during the year under report during which period the realization of arrears became a matter of difficulty. Of the balance of Rs. 5,934 under "Extra sources," the major portion, *viz.*, Rs. 4,667, is arrears under Junglo Conservancy which are undergoing scrutiny and receiving attention.

Considering the extraordinary character of the season, the result must be deemed satisfactory. All the Tahsildars and their Deputies worked with great energy under the vigilant supervision of the Dewan Peishkar, A. Vencut Row. The

way in which the ryots bore up against the trials and losses of a season so full of vicissitudes and cheerfully paid up the Sirkar dues as a general rule without coercion, was very creditable to them.

The actual resort to sales was only in 132 cases for realising Rs. 1,139 against 129 cases for realising Rs. 1,918 last year. The above sales were of immovable property. Of movable property there were 310 sales for realising Rs. 3,208.

7. General Financial Results. The total Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasury were as follows:—

RECEIPTS.									
1. Balance brought forward :—									Rs.
In ready money	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,781
In Government Securities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,75,000
									<u>3,78,781</u>
2. Current Receipts :—									
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,32,174
Extra sources	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,48,345
Refunds, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	606
									<u>7,81,125</u>
3. Loan from Manovirtti Jaghire Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,000
									<u>8,81,125</u>
Grand Total including balance-brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>12,59,906</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.									
1. Direct demands on the Revenue and charges for collection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,17,803
2. Interest, Post Office, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,347
3. Civil Departments...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,48,648
4. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,458
5. Irrigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,304
6. Civil Works.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,85,416
7. Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,262
									<u>8,35,238</u>

BALANCE.

1. In ready money	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,668
2. In Government Paper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,75,000
								<u>4,24,668</u>

Thus while the receipts of the year amounted to only Rs. 7,81,125, the expenditure was Rs. 8,35,238 resulting in a deficit of Rs. 54,113 on the year's income. To meet this deficit, a loan became inevitable and accordingly the surplus funds of the Manovirtti Jaghire were again indented on for one lac in addition to $\frac{1}{4}$ lac taken in the previous year.

8. The usual Financial Table giving a comparison with the results of the previous year and with the figures of the Revised Budget Estimate is subjoined supplemented with explanatory notes detailing causes of variations on both sides of the account.

Receipts and Disbursements of the Pudukkottai State for Fasli 1303 as com-

Revenue and Receipts.	Fasli 1302.	Fasli 1303.	Increase.	Decrease.	Revised Estimate Fasli 1303.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Principal Heads of Revenue.					
a. Land Revenue	4,58,293	5,32,174	73,881	...	5,20,000
b. Salt	38,000	38,000	...	...	38,000
c. Stamps	46,479	42,597	...	3,882	40,000
d. Excise	5,002	5,784	782	...	5,500
e. Assessed Taxes	23,157	22,169	...	968	20,000
f. Forest	26,949	25,414	...	1,535	27,000
g. Registration					
	5,97,860	6,66,138	74,663	6,385	6,50,500
II.—Interest.					
Interest	15,242	15,827	585	...	15,000
III.—Post Office, etc.					
Post Office	1,939	1,909	...	30	2,000
IV.—Receipts from Civil Departments.					
a. Law and Justice	37,875	40,729	2,854	...	36,000
b. Education	21,066	21,748	682	...	21,000
c. Medical	8,000	8,000	...	...	8,000
	66,941	70,477	3,536	...	65,000
V.—Receipts from Civil Works.					
Tolls	20,165	19,141	...	1,024	18,000
VI.—Miscellaneous.					
Miscellaneous	9,466	7,633	...	1,833	9,500
TOTAL	7,11,613	7,81,125	78,784	9,272	7,60,000
Loan from Manovirtti Jaghire Funds..	25,000	1,00,000	75,000	...	1,00,000
Sale of 1 lac Government Paper	...	...	...	...	1,00,000
	7,36,613	8,81,125	1,53,784	9,272	9,60,000
Balance at the commencement of the Fasli...	5,19,644	3,78,781	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	12,56,257	12,59,906	...	...	...

pared with those of Fasli 1302 and with the Revised Estimate for Fasli 1303.

Disbursements.	Fasli 1302.	Fasli 1303.	Increase.	Decrease.	Revised Estimate Fasli 1303.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Direct demands on the Revenue and Charges for collection.					
a. Refunds	2,219	4,096	1,877	...	4,000
b. Assignments to the Raja's family (Palace).	2,32,029	1,84,746	...	47,283	1,91,373
b ₁ . Tour to Upper India	...	31,127	31,127	...	31,127
b ₂ . Purchase of houses at Kodaikanal ...	...	31,150	31,150	...	33,500
c. Compensation to the Western Palace Jaghirdar.	17,912	16,689	...	1,223	18,000
d. Land Revenue	71,352	71,654	302	...	73,000
e. Inam Settlement, Revenue Survey and Settlement.	17,796	29,827	12,031	...	20,000
f. Salt	10,046	10,172	126	...	10,000
g. Stamps	9,550	9,046	...	504	9,000
h. Excise	6,892	6,054	...	838	8,000
i. Forest	16,662	18,463	1,801	...	20,000
j. Registration	2,758	4,779	2,021	...	5,000
k. Compensations to Pagodas, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...
l. Agricultural Loans	...	...	...	...	...
	3,87,216	4,17,803	80,435	40,848	4,23,000
II.—Interest, Post Office, Telegraph, etc					
a. Interest	...	4,661	4,664	...	4,000
b. Post Office	4,466	4,683	217	...	4,500
c. Telegraph	...	...	...	...	...
	4,466	9,347	4,881	...	8,500
III.—Civil Departments.					
a. General Administration	31,241	29,712	...	1,529	30,000
b. Law and Justice, Courts	28,238	30,020	1,782	...	31,000
c. Do. Jails	8,851	9,180	329	...	9,000
d. Police	28,653	30,264	1,611	...	32,000
e. Education	32,561	31,216	...	1,345	32,000
f. Medical	12,821	18,256	5,435	...	19,000
	1,42,365	1,48,648	9,157	2,874	1,53,000
IV.—Miscellaneous.					
a. Political	706	1,700	994	...	1,500
b. Superannuation	11,011	10,879	...	132	12,000
c. Stationery and Printing	12,698	7,800	...	4,898	8,000
d. Miscellaneous	22,004	12,079	...	9,925	12,000
e. H. E. the Governor's visit... ..	4,698	...	...	4,698	...
	51,207	32,457	904	19,653	33,500
V.—Railways, etc.					
VI.—Irrigation.					
Irrigation	29,713	27,304	...	2,409	35,000
VII.—Civil Works.					
a. Town Conservancy	46,934	36,902	...	10,032	35,000
a ₁ . Village Conservancy	...	2,816	2,893	...	3,000
b. Roads	51,631	38,699	...	12,932	45,000
c. Buildings	1,29,476	93,685	...	35,791	75,000
d. Establishments	19,971	13,234	...	6,737	12,000
	2,48,062	1,85,416	2,896	65,542	1,70,000
VIII.—Military.					
Palace Troops	14,447	14,262	...	185	15,000
TOTAL	8,77,476	8,35,238	98,273	1,40,511	8,38,000
Balance to be carried to the credit of the succeeding Fasli.	3,78,781	4,24,668	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	12,56,257	12,59,906	...	...	...

9. The principal variations under each head of Receipts and Disbursements will now be noticed in detail.

RECEIPTS.

I. PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

(a) *Land Revenue.* Increase Rs. 73,881. The actual demand of the year which was estimated at 5 lacs rose to Rs. 5,27,936 and the amount realised proportionately rose to Rs. 4,64,354. Rs. 67,820 were collected out of the arrears of previous years owing to the less unfavorable character of the season than the previous year. The total collection thus actually amounted to Rs. 5,32,174, i. e., nearly Rs. 12,000 more than the Revised Estimate.

(b) *Salt.* A fixed item being compensation paid by the British Government for the suppression of the Earth-Salt manufacture within the State. Rupees 38,000.

(c) *Stamps.* Not yet introduced.

(d) *Excise.* Decrease Rs. 3,882. Owing to the fall in the sales of liquor experienced in the early part of the year, the Revised Estimate was taken at Rupees 40,000 only, but the actual collection, however, exceeded it. The causes of the fall in the sales of liquor will be found further on under the head Abkari, but the loss of revenue from liquor was made up to a considerable extent by the larger income from toddy, a cheaper and less deleterious beverage.

(e) *Assessed Taxes.* The small increase of Rs. 782 was due to more vigilant and prompt collection of old arrears.

(f) *Forest.* Decrease Rs. 968. Chiefly due to less demand for fuel for State kilns.

(g) *Registration.* The decrease of Rs. 1,535 was due to decrease in the number of instruments presented for registration. The increase which occurred in the first 8 months did not keep up in the last four.

Fasli 1302	Rs. 4,58,293
" 1303	5,32,174
	+73,881
Revised Estimate, Fasli 1303	5,20,000

Fasli 1302	Rs. 46,479
" 1303	42,597
	-3,882
Revised Estimate, Fasli 1303	40,000

Fasli 1302	Rs. 5,002
" 1303	5,784
	+782
Revised Estimate, Fasli 1303	5,500

Fasli 1302	Rs. 23,137
" 1303	22,169
	-968
Revised Estimate, Fasli 1303	20,000

Fasli 1302	Rs. 26,949
" 1303	25,414
	-1,535
Revised Estimate, Fasli 1303	27,000

II. INTEREST.

Interest. The slight increase of Rupees 585 over the actuals of the last year was the interest allowed by the State Bankers on sums lying unspent with them.

Fasli 1302	Rs. 15,242
" 1303	15,827
	+585
Revised Estimate, Fasli 1303	15,000

III. POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, ETC.

Post Office. Decrease Rs. 30. The slight variation calls for no remark.

Fasli 1302	Rs. 1,939
" 1303	1,909
	-30
Revised Estimate, Fasli 1303	2,000

IV. RECEIPTS FROM CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

(a) *Law and Justice.* The increase of Rs. 2,854 was chiefly under fines and receipts from the newly opened Small Cause Courts.

Fasli 1302	Rs. 37,875
" 1303	40,729
	+2,854
Revised Estimate, Fasli 1303	36,000

(b) *Education.* The increase of Rupees 682 was on account of increased collection under School Fees. The total receipts under this head include a fixed contribution of Rs. 12,000 from Devastanam Funds.

Fasli 1302	Rs. 21,066
" 1303	21,748
	+682
Revised Estimate, Fasli 1303	21,000

(c) *Medical.* This is a fixed item being contribution from Devastanam Funds towards Medical services. Rupees 8,000.

V. RECEIPTS FROM CIVIL WORKS.

Tolls on Roads. The decrease of Rs. 1,024 was due to interruption of traffic in the main roads on account of the heavy rains of November last (1893).

Fasli 1302	Rs. 20,165
" 1303	19,141
	-1,024
Revised Estimate, Fasli 1303	18,000

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Miscellaneous. Decrease Rs. 1,833. Being a fluctuating item calls for no special remark.

Fasli 1302	Rs. 9,466
" 1303	7,633
	-1,833
Revised Estimate, Fasli 1303	9,500

DISBURSEMENTS.

I. DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE AND CHARGES FOR COLLECTION.

	Rs.	(a) Refunds. The increase of Rupees
Fasli 1302.	2,219	1,877 was due to refunds which became necessary in giving effect to certain measures of permanent reduction of assessment and abolition of taxes.
" 1303.	4,096	
	+1,877	
Revised Estimate, Fasli 1303	4,000	

(b) *Assignments to the Rajah's family (Palace).* The ordinary expenditure on Palace was fixed from September 1893 at Rs. 1,72,000 per annum. During the first few months the expenditure had been incurred on the old scale and the necessary retrenchments could not be fully effected before the second half of the year. Gratuities amounting to nearly Rs. 4,000 had to be paid to the several servants who had to be discharged in consequence of the reduction. Emergent repairs to the Palace at a cost of Rs. 3,000 had to be carried out in consequence of its having been accidentally discovered that the beams and joists were so rotten and honey-combed as to need immediate replacement. The expenditure incurred in the previous year on account of the education of the grand-sons of His Highness the late Rajah, which was held under suspense account, had to be charged off during the year. Hence the actual expenditure was Rs. 1,84,746.

(b₁) *Upper India Tour.* Rs. 31,127 was the expenditure incurred in connection with His Highness the Rajah's Tour to Upper India.

(b₂) *Purchase of Houses for His Highness at Kodaikanal.* Rs. 33,500 was the cost price (including registration fee and stamp duty) of the two houses (Nut-shell and Tredis) at Kodaikanal purchased for His Highness the Rajah under sanction of Government. Rs. 31,150 was the amount disbursed within the Fasli under report.

	Rs.	(c) Compensation to the Western Palace Jaghirdar. Decrease Rs. 1,223. The usual scheduled assignment is Rupees 15,500. Sundry charges incurred in the year was less than in the previous year.
Fasli 1302.	17,912	
" 1303.	16,689	
	-1,223	
Revised Estimate, Fasli 1303... ..	18,000	
	Rs.	(d) Land Revenue. Increase Rs. 302. The slight increase over the actuals of the last Fasli calls for no special remark. The expenditure was below the Revised Estimate as effect was not given to certain stipulated increments.
Fasli 1302.	71,352	
" 1303.	71,654	
	+302	
Revised Estimate, Fasli 1303... ..	73,000	

(e) *Inam Settlement, Revenue Survey and Settlement.* The increase of Rs. 12,031 was due chiefly to the Revenue Survey operations for which a small provision was first made in the Budget. But as the Survey operations expanded more than at first expected, the expenditure exceeded that provision by nearly Rs. 10,000.

	Rs.
Fasli 1302.	17,796
" 1303.	29,827
	+12,031
Revised Estimate, Fasli 1303... ..	20,000

	Rs.
Fasli 1302.	10,046
" 1303.	10,172
	+126
Revised Estimate, Fasli 1303... ..	10,000

(g) *Stamps.* Nil.

(h) *Excise. (Abkari).* Decrease Rs. 504. Provision for Rs. 9,000 was made in the Revised Estimate due to the cost price of Gunjah and Opium held in deposit account in previous years having had to be charged off this year. The slight increase over the Revised Estimate needs no explanation.

	Rs.
Fasli 1302.	9,550
" 1303.	9,046
	-504
Revised Estimate, Fasli 1303	9,000

(i) *Forest.* Decrease Rs. 838. The decrease was due to reduction in Establishments in the fruit-tree tope on the Tanjore Road.

(j) *Registration.* Increase Rs. 1801. The cost of Kudumiamalai office which was opened only in the 2nd half of the previous year was incurred for the whole year. So also was the case with the cost on account of additional copying clerks, and on account of sundry increments to pay to the Registrar and Assistant Registrar. The charge on account of commission was proportionately less on the diminished fees realized in the latter part of the year.

(k) *Compensations to Pagodas, etc.* Increase Rs. 2,021. In giving effect to the retrenchment under Palace Expenditure, certain Devadayam or Pagoda charges which had been included under that head under the old system of accounts was transferred to this head. Hence the increase.

(l) *Agricultural loans.* Owing to straightened finances and pressure of other works leaving no leisure for framing the requisite rules, its introduction had to be postponed.

II. INTEREST, POST OFFICE, ETC.

(a) *Interest.* Increase Rs. 4,664.

Fasli 1302	Rs.	
" 1303.	4,664	
	+4,664	
Revised Estimate, Fasli 1303	4,000	

Fasli 1302.	Rs.	
" 1303.	4,466	
	4,683	
	+217	
Revised Estimate, Fasli 1303	4,500	

(c) *Telegraph.* Nil.

III. CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

Fasli 1302.	Rs.	
" 1303.	31,241	
	29,712	
	-1,529	
Revised Estimate, Fasli 1303...	30,000	

Fasli 1302.	Rs.	
" 1303.	23,238	
	30,020	
	+1,782	
Revised Estimate, Fasli 1303...	31,000	

Fasli 1302.	Rs.	
" 1303.	8,851	
	9,180	
	+329	
Revised Estimate, Fasli 1303	9,000	

Fasli 1302.	Rs.	
" 1303.	28,653	
	30,264	
	+1,611	
Revised Estimate, Fasli 1303...	32,000	

Fasli 1302.	Rs.	
" 1303.	32,561	
	31,216	
	-1,345	
Revised Estimate, Fasli 1303...	32,000	

Fasli 1302.	Rs.	
" 1303.	12,821	
	18,256	
	+5,435	
Revised Estimate, Fasli 1303...	19,000	

This is interest paid for the first time on the loan from the Manovirtti Jaghire funds. Hitherto such transactions were dealt with as book transfers and matters of departmental accommodation. But Government were particular that interest should be paid, as if on any other loan.

(b) *Post Office.* The increase of Rs. 217 was on account of the cost of the Kundumiamalai Office having been incurred for the whole year and to slight increase in batta to Post Master, etc.

(a) *General Administration.* The decrease of Rs. 1,529 was due to the absence of the extra charges for furniture, etc. incurred last year.

(b) *Law and Justice, Courts.* The increase of Rs. 1,782 was due to the additional clerical establishment attached to the several Sub-Registrars invested with Small Cause powers.

(c) *Jails.* The increase of Rs. 329 was on account of certain precautionary sanitary measures such as disinfection adopted into the Jail during the prevalence of cholera and also partly to increase in the number of convicts.

(d) *Police.* The increase of Rs. 1,611 was due to the pay of the Inspectors having been raised to sanctioned scale and the vacancies in the superior grades of Head Constables having been nearly all filled up.

(e) *Education.* The decrease of Rupees 1,345 was due to the absence of the cost of books and certain other charges in the year under report chiefly in the College and the Girls' School.

(f) *Medical.* The increase of Rs. 5,435 was the cost of the newly opened rural dispensaries which had been provided for in the Revised Estimate.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS.

Fasli 1302.	Rs.	
" 1303.	796	
	1,700	
	+904	
Revised Estimate, Fasli 1303	1,500	

Fasli 1302.	Rs.	
" 1303.	11,011	
	10,879	
	-132	
Revised Estimate, Fasli 1303...	12,000	

Fasli 1302.	Rs.	
" 1303	12,698	
	7,900	
	-4,898	
Revised Estimate, Fasli 1303...	8,000	

Fasli 1302.	Rs.	
" 1303.	22,004	
	12,079	
	-9,925	
Revised Estimate, Fasli 1303...	12,000	

V. *Railways.* There are no railways.

VI. *Irrigation.* Decrease Rs. 2,409.

Fasli 1302.	Rs.	
" 1303.	29,713	
	27,304	
	-2,409	
Revised Estimate, Fasli 1303...	35,000	

The actual disbursement was Rs. 27,304. Owing to the extraordinary heavy rains and floods of November, a very large number of tanks suddenly breached and all the labor available had to be concentrated on emergent closing of breaches soon after the floods subsided. The more costly masonry works and ordinary earth-work repairs had to be put off. Hence the decrease.

VII. CIVIL WORKS.

Fasli 1302	Rs.	
" 1303	46,984	
	36,902	
	-10,082	
Revised Estimate, Fasli 1303	35,000	

Fasli 1302	Rs.	
" 1303.	2,896	
	+2,896	
Revised Estimate, Fasli 1303	3,000	

(a) *Political.* The increase of Rs. 904 was due to the revision of the Political Agent's office establishment under sanction of Government.

(b) *Superannuation.* The small decrease of Rs. 132 calls for no remark.

(c) *Stationery and Printing.* The decrease of Rs. 4,898 was due to the absence of extraordinary charges such as the cost of the Printing Machine in the previous year.

(d) *Miscellaneous.* The decrease of Rs. 9,925 is only nominal being the result of the further transfer of some of the items to more appropriate heads and fixing the allotment under this head at Rs. 12,000.

(a) *Town Conservancy.* The decrease of Rs. 10,082 was due to less outlay on Pudukkolam project than in the previous year.

(a) *Village Conservancy.* A newly opened heading detached from 'Miscellaneous'. The actual expenditure was within the budgetted figure and was chiefly on sanitary improvements of Taluq and Firka Cutcherry Stations.

Fasli 1302	Rs. 51,631	(b) <i>Roads.</i> Decrease Rs. 12,932. Owing to want of funds or rather to the diversion of funds to other purposes more imperious in their character, the new roads could not be proceeded with.
" 1303	33,699	
	<u>-12,932</u>	
Revised Estimate, Fasli 1303	45,000	

(c) Buildings.	Decrease Rs. 35,791.	Almost all the more costly buildings at the Capital, such as the New Public Offices and the New College, having been already completed, the New Hospital and the two Taluq Cutcherries which had been left incomplete were alone proceeded with. The reduction would have been more but for certain additions to the Hospital buildings which were absolutely necessary to make them fully useful and serviceable and which it was thought undesirable to put off with the possibility of being never done at all. This necessitated the limits of the Revised Budget being transgressed.
	Rs.	
Fasli 1302	1,29,476	
" 1303	93,685	
	<u>-35,791</u>	
Revised Estimate, Fasli 1303	75,000	

(d) Establishments. Decrease Rs. 6,737.				Costly temporary establishments entertained for special works were dispensed with. The slight increase over the Revised Estimate was due to the final revision of the establishments having had to be effected only since the close of the Fasli, as some of the special works continued till the very end of the year.
			Rs.	
Fasli 1302	...	...	19,971	
„ 1303	...	...	13,234	
			<u>-6,737</u>	
Revised Estimate, Fasli 1303...	...		12,000	

VIII. MILITARY.

Fasli 1302	Rs. 14,447	<i>Palace Troops.</i> Decrease Rs. 185.
" 1303	14,262	calls for no remark.
	<u>-185</u>	
Revised Estimate, Fasli 1303	15,000	

10. The *Devastanam* and *Charity* accounts will next be noticed.

The settlement of the villages forming the endowments of the several *Devastanams* and *Chuttrams* stood thus as compared with the previous year.

Devastanam Proper	Rs. 1,32,904	against Rs. 1,29,023 in Fasli 1302.
Vallanad Devastanam.	15,911	" 15,864 "
Mala Edu	931	" 935 "
Nerur Adhistanam	905	" 905 "
Chuttrams	21,662	" 17,365 "
	<u>1,72,313</u>	<u>1,64,092</u>

the result being an increase of Rs. 8,221 due chiefly to more lands having been brought under cultivation.

11. The D. C. B. sheet stood thus:—

	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Devastanam Proper	1,32,904	1,25,844	7,060	95.3
Vallanad Devastanam	15,911	15,856	555	96.6
Mala Edu	931	838	93	90.0
Nerur Adhistanam.	905	881	24	97.3
Chuttrams	21,662	15,911	5,751	73.4
	<u>1,72,313</u>	<u>1,58,830</u>	<u>13,483</u>	

Out of the balance of Rs. 7,060 under *Devastanam* Proper, Rs. 860 is the value of grain remaining unsold at the close of the Fasli. Out of the balance of Rs. 5,751 under *Chuttrams*, Rs. 5,020 is the value of grain in stock in the Poongudi Farm.

Devastanam Proper	Rs. 10,637	12. Of old arrears amounting to Rs. 22,939, Rs. 12,676 were collected, Rs. 930 were written off, reducing the balance to Rs. 9,333 as shown below.
Vallanad Devastanam	523	
Mala Edu	117	
Nerur Adhistanam	27	
Chuttrams	1,307	
	<u>12,676</u>	

Fasli.	Devastanam Proper.	Vallanad Devastanam.	Chuttrams.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1235	21	...	519
1236	31	9	78
1237	123	...	62
1238	180	70	61
1239	218	...	43
1290	217	...	22
1291	221	...	...
1292	143	...	...
1293	75	...	...
1294	72	14	...
1295	73	...	2
1296	71	...	15
1297	110	...	239
1298	142	...	431
1299	167	86	15
1300	132	86	25
1301	384	92	2,729
1302	1,008	270	934
	<u>...</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>...</u>
Total	3,443	627	5,235

Mala Edu.	Rs. 26
Nerur Adhistanam	" 2
Grand Total	<u>9,333</u>

13. The financial sheet of each account stood thus:—

ITEMS.	Balance at the end of Fasli 1302.	RECEIPTS DURING FASLI 1303.			Total including the balance at the end of Fasli 1302	Disbursements during Fasli 1303.	Balance.
		Land Revenue.	Extra sources (Interest, etc.).	Total.			
Devastanam Proper ...	Rs. 1,45,423	Rs. 1,36,541	Rs. 15,927	Rs. 1,52,468	Rs. 2,97,891	Rs. 1,69,986	Rs. 1,27,905
Vallanad Devastanam ...	32,429	15,884	2,993	18,877	51,306	16,735	34,571
Mala Edu ...	563	955	54	1,009	1,572	848	724
Nerur Adhistanam ...	12,757	908	208	1,116	13,903	586	13,317
Chuttrams ...	6,732	17,218	3,817	21,035	27,767	26,057	1,710
	1,97,934	1,71,506	22,999	1,94,505	3,92,439	2,14,212	1,78,227

The closing balance of Rs. 1,78,227 included a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 invested in Government Securities, viz., Rs. 1,00,000 for Devastanam proper, Rs. 20,000 for Vallanad Devastanam and Rs. 5,000 for Nerur Adhistanam.

14. **Manovirtti Jaghire.** Out of the demand of Rs. 25,903 (against Rs. 25,819 in Fasli 1302) there were collected within the Fasli Rs. 25,801 leaving a balance of Rs. 102.

The slight increase over the demand of last year was due to more lands having been taken up for cultivation.

Fasli	Rs.	A.	P.
1287 ...	0	12	0
" 1293 ...	0	2	0
" 1297 ...	0	2	0
" 1298 ...	0	1	6
" 1299 ...	0	8	0
" 1300 ...	0	7	6
" 1301 ...	0	8	0
" 1302 ...	0	9	2
	12	0	2

15. Of old arrears amounting to Rs. 275, Rs. 257 were collected, Rs. 6 were written off, leaving only Rs. 12 still outstanding on account of the previous Faslis noted in the margin.

13. The receipts from "Extra Sources", such as Interest on Government Securities and on loan to the State account etc. amounted to Rs. 6,563.

17. The receipts under Devastanams and Chuttrams of the Jaghire amounted to Rs. 8,547.

18. Thus the total receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 41,168, or including the balance Rs. 1,74,347 brought forward, to Rs. 2,15,515 and the disbursements to Rs. 16,980 as per margin, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,98,535 as detailed below including Rs. 1,25,000 loan to the State account.

Cost of management and repairs of tanks including domestic exerts in the Palace.	Rs. 8,713
Pagodas and Chuttrams...	8,267
	16,980

(1) 'AIN':—Ready money...	Rs. 15,596	Rs.
Loan to the State account ...	1,25,000	
In Government Securities ...	20,000	1,60,596
(2) 'DEPOSITS':—		
Devastanams. Ready money ...	6,318	
In Government Securities..	10,000	16,318
Chuttrams. ... Ready money ...	11,621 *	
In Government Securities...	10,000	21,621
		1,98,535

The Marahmut or Public Works Department.

D. P. W. Expenditure for the last sixteen years.

Faslis.	Rppees.
1303 ...	2,09,665
1302 ...	2,80,402
1301 ...	2,13,826
1300 ...	2,17,027
1299 ...	2,73,821
1298 ...	3,38,190
1297 ...	1,59,318
1296 ...	66,185
1295 ...	1,09,767
1294 ...	1,91,279
1293 ...	82,574
1292 ...	62,993
1291 ...	51,849
1290 ...	33,629
1289 ...	35,329
1288 ...	36,935

* Includes.
Palace Repairs ... 4,853
Western Palace Repairs ... 124

4,977

19. The Expenditure on Public Works will now be noticed in detail. The disbursement on account of Public Works during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,17,697 of which Rs. 2,00,665 were actually spent within the close of the season, Rs. 17,032 being refunded. The outlay was distributed thus under the usual main heads. (1) Irrigation Works, Rs. 17,433, (2) Town Conservancy, Rs. 36,902, (3) Other Conservancy, Rs. 2,294, (4) Roads, Rs. 38,452, (5) Buildings, Rs. 92,350,* and (6) Establishments, Rupees 13,234, Total Rs. 2,00,665.

20. **Irrigation Works.** Repairs to Irrigation Works on a large scale had been planned and arrangements made for carrying them out. But the heavy rains and subsequent floods and breaches rendered it necessary to concentrate all resources on the emergent closing of breaches. Thus the total outlay of Rs. 17,433 was mainly on earth-work, i. e., repair of breaches in 100 tanks in Alangudi Taluq, 115 tanks in Trimiem Taluq, and 140 tanks in Kolattoor Taluq, total 355 tanks. Rs. 10,000 more had been advanced to the ryots by the Tahsildars towards the ordinary repairs of tanks and they have been nearly worked out since the close of the Fasli.

21. **Roads.** The outlay on Roads was distributed as follows:—Rs. 4,179 were spent on the upkeep of the Trichinopoly Road No. I (30 miles). The outlay on the Tanjore Road No. II (18 miles) was Rs. 2,814 also for maintenance. That on the Madura Road No. III (16 miles) was Rs. 2,778. That on the Alangudi Road was Rs. 1,447, and that on the Annavasal-Ilpur-Viralimalai Road was Rs. 2,004. The Town Roads and streets had Rs. 4,000 spent upon them. Repairs to several cart-tracks etc., including the pay of temporary hands employed for the upkeep of finished portions of new Roads amounted to Rs. 4,113. The outlay on New Roads

* Out of this Rs. 150 has been advanced to certain ryots for repair of a Tank.

New Roads.	No. of miles.	Rs.	and improvements was Rs. 8,374 as noted
Karambakudi Road...	24	308	in the margin. Repair of breaches in
Arantangi Road ...	14	1,766	the several roads cost Rs. 8,743 during
Ilpur-Viralimalai Road } British section ..	9	1,152	the year. The 3 trunk roads and finish-
Do. State section..	6	616	ed portions of New Roads were main-
Kudimimalai Road...	10	2,860	tained in fair order under the mile-cooly
Widening etc., Trichy } Road. ...		1,672	system.
		8,374	

22. Buildings. *The New Hospital* at the Capital was completed in the year and was occupied on the 17th November 1893. The year's expenditure on it amounted to Rs. 27,123. Two houses lying just outside the New Hospital were also built for Hospital Assistants' Quarters.

The New Public Offices. The detached building intended for the Nazir's office was finished at a cost of Rs. 5,350. It had to be slightly altered to suit the requirements of the Survey Department, portion of which had, for want of space elsewhere, to be located in it.

Work on the two *Tuluq Cutcherries* at Trimien and Alangudi which had been suspended in the previous year was resumed and rapidly pushed on to completion before the year closed. The year's expenditure on them amounted to Rs. 29,395.

Police Buildings which had been postponed year after year for want of funds were taken in hand again and pushed on to some extent. A sum of Rs. 9,176 was spent upon them during the year. These buildings though each is small by itself lie scattered at great distances. Not only is the collection of materials difficult but to arrange for efficient and honest supervision was found still more difficult. The abnormal rains caused almost a total suspension of all work.

The Rural Dispensaries. The Dispensary at Viralimalai was completed during the year. The Keelanilai Dispensary was also proceeded with and half-finished. The expenditure on these two dispensaries amounted to Rs. 3,000.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

23. The working of the Chief Court will now be noticed.

* T. Sundarappier, B. A., Chief Judge. The personnel* of the Chief Court.
P. Annaswami Iyer, B. A. B. L., 2nd Judge. remained same as last year.
S. Swaminadha Iyer, B. A. B. L., 3rd Judge.

Suits filed. A comparison of the file of the two years shows a decrease of 512 suits during the year.

Fasli.	Regular suits including arrears.	Small Cause suits including arrears.	Total.
1302	1,259	1,546	2,805
1303	1,079	1,193	2,272

Suits disposed of. The disposals were as under :—

	Regular suits.	Small Cause suits.	Total.
Fasli 1302 ...	1,215	1,515	2,730
" 1303 ...	938	1,134	2,072

that is to say 658 suits less than last year.

RESULTS OF THE YEAR IN DETAIL.

24. Original Jurisdiction. *Regular suits.* In the year under report 938 regular suits were filed; 21 were re-admitted and 2 received by transfer from the Small Cause Side. The number of suits pending at the commencement of the year was 54. Total for disposal during the year was 1,070 suits. Of this number 938 (87 per cent against 96 per cent last year) were disposed of leaving a balance of 132 suits. Of these 132 suits, 81 filed towards the close of the Fasli were necessarily posted for hearing in the following Fasli.

25. Of the 938 regular suits decided, 301 suits were contested, 201 were decreed exparte, 152 on compromise, 141 on admission, 17 struck off for default, 113 were withdrawn under section 373 or 375, Civil Procedure Code, 12 on oath and 1 transferred to the Small Cause Side.

26. Of the arrears of 132 suits at the end of the year, 84 were above 1 month and under 3 months' standing, 32 were above 3 months and under 6 months, 14 were above 6 months and under 1 year and 2 above 1 year.

The regular suits arranged with reference to their value stood thus :—		Rs.		Fila.	Disposal.
		Not exceeding		5	15
Exceeding	Rs.	5 and	do.	20	122
Do.	20	do.	do.	30	121
Do.	30	do.	do.	100	294
Do.	100	do.	do.	250	189
Do.	250	do.	do.	300	40
Do.	300	do.	do.	400	40
Do.	400	do.	do.	500	41
Do.	500	do.	do.	700	11
Do.	700	do.	do.	1,000	15
Do.	1,000	do.	do.	2,000	12
Do.	2,000	do.	do.	3,000	4
Do.	3,000	do.	do.	5,000	5
Do.	5,000	do.	do.	10,000	3
Do.	10,000	do.	do.		4
				1,016	538

27. The value of claims involved in the regular suits of the Chief Court, Original Side, disposed of during the year was Rs. 2,14,661 against Rs. 2,61,951 of the corresponding class of suits last year. The average value of each suit was Rs. 228 against Rs 215 last year.

DURATION OF SUITS IN DETAIL.		No.	
		Not exceeding 15 days	
Exceeding 15 days	and	do.	1 month
Do.	1 month	do.	2 months
Do.	2 months	do.	3 do.
Do.	3 do.	do.	4 do.
Do.	4 do.	do.	5 do.
Do.	5 do.	do.	6 do.
Do.	6 do.	do.	9 do.
Do.	9 do.	do.	1 year
			1
			338

28. The average duration of a contested regular suit disposed of by the Judges of the Chief Court was 2 months and 3 days in the year under report against 2 months and 8 days last year. The duration in other suits was 32 days against 33 days last year.

29. Of the 938 regular suits disposed of in the Original Side, the Chief Judge's share was 316 suits, the 2nd Judge's 314 suits and the 3rd Judge's 308 suits, the average duration of each contested suit before each Judge being respectively 75, 69, and 45 days against 66, 86, and 54 days last year.

30. The average duration of suits before each Judge is dependent on so many accidental causes such as commission to foreign Courts and so many other causes incidental to the conduct of particular suits involving examination of a large number of witnesses that it will serve no useful purpose to attempt to account for the disparity. That personal activity and intelligence which are brought into play are also potent factors goes without saying.

31. The number of miscellaneous applications, etc. disposed of in the Original Side was as below:—Execution Petitions 829; Review Petitions 8; Application for certificate of heirship 23; Sirkar reference under Land Acquisition Regulation 8.

32. *Classes of litigants.* Of the 1,016 suits including those re-admitted, 65 were by Nattukkottai Chettis and money lenders against Chettis or Merchants; 325 were by Nattukkottai Chettis against ryots and agriculturists; 75 were by Nattukkottai Chettis against others; 7 were by tradesmen against buyers; 2 were against Sirkar, and 522 were other suits.

33. *Nature of the Regular suits disposed of.* Of the 933 regular suits disposed of, 754 were suits relating to money, 162 were suits relating to immovable property and 22 were other suits.

34. *Small Cause Suits.* The number of suits filed during the year was 1,146, 15 were re-admitted, one was received by transfer from the Original Side and 31 suits were pending at the beginning of the Fasli; total to be disposed of during the Fasli was 1,193. Of these, 1,134 (95 per cent against 97 per cent last year) were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 59 suits. Of these 59 suits, 53 suits filed towards the close of the Fasli were necessarily posted for hearing in the next Fasli.

35. Of the 1,134 Small Cause suits disposed of, 148 were contested, 354 were decreed *ex parte*, 123 on compromise, 319 on admission, 37 struck off for default, 108 were withdrawn, 43 were decreed on oath and 2 were transferred on regular suits.

36. *Arrears.* All the 59 Small Cause suits pending at the close of the Fasli were under 3 months' standing.

Small Cause suits arranged according to their value stood thus.			
	Rs.	File.	Disposal.
Exceeding Rs. 5 and	Not exceeding	do.	do.
do. 20	do. 20	431	421
do. 30	do. 50	179	173
do. 100	do. 100	330	325
	do. 250	76	71
		1,162	1,134

37. The value of claims involved in the Small Cause suits disposed of during the year amounted to Rs. 36,745 against Rs. 51,616 last year, the average value being Rs. 32 against Rs. 34 last year.

38. The average duration of a contested Small Cause suit was 25 days against 22 days last year. The duration in other Small Cause suits was 16 days against 19 days.

39. Of the 1,134 Small Cause suits disposed of, the Chief Judge's share was 381, the 2nd Judge's 380 and the 3rd Judge's 373, the average duration of each contested suit before each being 25, 20 & 28 days respectively against 27, 20 & 20 days last year.

40. *Rural Small Cause Courts.* The two Small Cause Courts at Karambakudi and at Kolattoor having been found to be very useful for the traders and other money-dealing community, all the Sub-Registrars of the remaining 7 stations were also during the year under report invested with the powers of a Small Cause Judge over suits up to the value of Rs. 20 within the territorial limits specified, for the convenience of the public. These rural Small Cause Courts have proved a great boon to the people.

(h)

41. In all the 3 Small Cause Courts the number of suits filed during the year was 1,250, 12 were re-admitted; and 27 were pending at the beginning of the Fasli in the 2 Small Cause Courts that were then working. Total to be disposed of during the Fasli was 1,289 suits. Of these, 1,249 suits were disposed of leaving a balance of 40 suits.

42. Of the 1,249 suits disposed of, 181 were contested, 242 were decreed *ex parte*, 403 on admission, 139 on compromise, 54 struck off for default, 209 were withdrawn and 21 were decreed on oath. 214 Execution petitions and one Review petition were received and disposed of.

43. *Appellate Jurisdiction.* The number of appeals filed during the year was 105 against 132 last year, 1 was re-admitted, and 24 were pending for disposal at the commencement of the year; total 130 appeals against 149 last year.

44. Of these, 100 were decided within the year, particulars being, 59 confirmed, 19 modified, 19 reversed and 3 withdrawn.

45. Of the 30 appeals pending at the close of the Fasli, 15 filed towards the close of the Fasli were necessarily posted for hearing in the next Fasli. Of the remaining 15, 4 were above 3 months and under 4 months' standing, 3 above 4 months and under 5 months, 1 above 5 months and under 9 months, 1 above 9 months and under 1 year and 6 above 1 year.

46. Of the 100 appeals disposed of, 21 were by the 1st and 2nd Judges sitting together, 23 by the 1st and 3rd Judges and 56 by the 2nd and 3rd Judges.

47. The average duration of an appeal was 2 months and 28 days against 2 months and 19 days last year.

DURATION OF APPEALS.				No.
Not exceeding 15 days				
Exceeding 15 days and	20 "	1 month	2 months	2
" 20 "	" 1 month	" 2 months	" 3 "	4
" 1 month	" 2 months	" 3 "	" 4 "	13
" 2 months	" 3 "	" 4 "	" 5 "	25
" 3 "	" 4 "	" 5 "	" 6 "	18
" 4 "	" 5 "	" 6 "	" 7 "	13
" 5 "	" 6 "	" 7 "	" 8 "	9
" 6 "	" 7 "	" 8 "	" 9 "	5
" 7 "	" 8 "	" 9 "	" 1 year	8
" 8 "	" 9 "	" 1 year		3
				100

48. There were two appeals against orders and they were reversed.

49. Of the 28 applications for revision under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code including 3 brought forward, 15 were disposed of leaving 13 in arrears.

50. Of the 19 petitions for review of appeal judgments including 6 pending at the commencement of the Fasli, 14 were disposed of leaving 5 in arrears.

Court Fees.	Rs. 20,911	51. <i>Financial.</i> The Court fees etc. amounted to Rs. 33,472 and the expenditure of the Chief Court and the 9 Small Cause Courts was Rs. 28,602.
Vakil Fees.	" 1,155	
Process Fees.	" 11,010	
Copy comparing Fees.	" 298	
	Rs. 33,372	

QUASI JUDICIAL.

Registration of Assurances.

52. The registrations in Book I, relating to immovable property, were 17,731 against 18,776 last year showing a decrease of 995 or 5·2 per cent on the operations of the previous year. Those in Book IV, Miscellaneous Register, were 6,279 against 7,076 last year resulting in a decrease of 797 or 11·2 per cent on the operations of last year. The Registrations in Book III, Wills, were 23 against 13 showing an increase of 10 or 77 per cent. The total number of operations fell from 25,865 to 24,083 showing a decrease of 1,782 or 6·8 per cent due to the less unfavourable character of the year under report compared with the previous year. The Registrations, however, were still the highest on record, last year alone being excepted.

53. Of the 24,083 documents registered, 15 were deeds of gift, 6,942 sales, 10,183 mortgages, and 641 other documents relating to immovable property; 6,138 were simple bonds and 141 were other miscellaneous documents; 23 were wills.

54. The total aggregate value of the transactions amounted to Rs. 25,05,470 against Rs. 24,65,770 showing an increase of 1·5 per cent in spite of the fall in the number of instruments registered—owing to the registration of a few documents of abnormally high value during the year under report. The value of land transferred by sale was Rs. 6,40,066 against Rs. 6,72,190. That under mortgages was Rs. 10,59,591 the same as last year. The decrease in the average value of sales was due, not to the falling off in the value of land but to the smaller extent of land sold by the parties.

55. The compulsory registrations were 23,895 against 25,671 and the optional 188 against 181. The law of the State leaves very little margin for optional registration.

56. Of the total registrations, 18·3 per cent (against 18 per cent) were of the value of Rs. 10 and under, 25·6 per cent (against 25·7 per cent) were of values ranging between Rs. 10 and Rs. 25; 22·9 per cent (against 24·1 per cent) were between Rs. 25 and 50; 16 per cent (against 15·6 per cent) were between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100; 3·8 per cent (against 13·9 per cent) were between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500; 2·4 per cent (same as last year) were of the value exceeding Rs. 500. The maximum value of a document registered in the year was Rs. 1,07,000 against 27,000 last year.

57. The receipts from registration fees amounted to Rs. 25,414 (against Rs. 26,949 last year) showing a decrease of Rs. 1,535 of which Rs. 1,502 were under ordinary registration fees. The expenditure was Rs. 18,463 against Rs. 16,662 last year showing an increase of Rs. 1,801. The department, as usual, paid its own way and contributed a surplus of Rs. 6,951 for the year.

58. *Examination of clerks wishing to enter the Registration Department.* 6 candidates appeared for the examination of whom only 2 passed, the examination having been made more stringent.

59. All the Sub-Registry Offices were inspected by the Registrar* during the year. The Dewan Peishkar and the Deputy Peishkar also inspected them *ex-officio* during their circuits and all recorded the results of their inspection as very satisfactory.

G. Muttuswami Iyer.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

60. At the beginning of the year there were in all 14 Magistrates including the Chief Magistrate, viz., 8 third class, 4 second class, and 2 first class.

	VARIATIONS.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1302.		
Indian Penal Code ...	2,207	2,105	102	...
Salt Law ...	845	825	20	...
Abkari Regulation ...	43	38	10	...
Police Act ...	650	180	464	...
Cattle Trespass Act ...	52	54	...	2
Other Laws ...	664	324	340	...
Total ...	4,466	3,532	936	2

Details of cases under other Miscellaneous Laws.

	Fasli 1303.		In-crease.	De-crease.
	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1302.		
Stone quarrying rules ...	31	29	2	...
Tank Conservancy rules ...	98	30	68	...
Security for good behaviour ...	12	12	...	...
Toll rules ...	3	3	...	...
Cart stand rules ...	45	...	45	...
Weights and measures ...	140	41	108	...
Stage Carriage rules ...	31	46	...	15
Market rules ...	30	4	26	...
Stalls under Bazaars ...	27	1	26	...
Pranches of contract by workmen ...	52	1	52	...
Jungle Conservancy rules ...	171	157	14	...
Rules relating to stray cattle ...	14	...	14	...
Total ...	664	324	335	15

61. The number of cases reported during the year was 4,402; there were 64 cases reported during previous years but brought to trial in this year. Together there were 4,466 cases involving 6,694 persons against 3,532 cases involving 5,723 persons in the previous year, showing an increase of 934 cases being result of the variations as per margin.

62. The increase in the number of crimes under the various heads is accounted for thus:—

The increase of 102 cases under the Indian Penal Code was due to the increase under Petty Thefts.

The large increase under the Police Act was due to the more energetic working of the Police in the Town.

That under Other Laws was due chiefly to the introduction of certain new rules and to the extension of others mostly of a sanitary nature to Taluq and Firka stations.

The increase under other heads calls for no remark.

63. Of the 4,466 cases, 2,603 were detected (against 1,773 last year); 294 were struck off as false (against 209 last year); 507 terminated without trial (against 492 last year); 879 cases were withdrawn or compromised by the parties, etc., (against 833 last year) and 183 (against 215) remained undetected. Of these 183 cases, 24 were under the trial of the several Criminal Courts.

64. The number of persons dealt with was 6,694 against 5,723 last year. Of these, 2,908 were convicted, viz., 2,878 by the Magistrates and 30 by the Sessions Court against 2,016 last year; 630 persons were acquitted including 38 by the Sessions Court against 541 last year; 1,494 were released without trial against 1,419 last year; 1,613 were otherwise disposed of, viz., released in consequence of compromises, withdrawals, etc., against 1,599 last year leaving 49 to be dealt with in the next year.

65. From para. 61 supra it will be observed that under the Indian Penal Code there were 2,207 cases, i. e., a little less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total number of cases. Of these, 802 were withdrawn by parties, etc., and of the remaining 1,405 cases conviction was obtained in 561 cases or 39·9 per cent against 34·5 per cent last year. Under other special laws there were 2,259 cases of which 77 were withdrawn by parties etc., and of the remaining 2,182 cases conviction was obtained in 2,042 cases or 93·5 per cent against 94·8 per cent last year.

66. Taking the number of persons involved, it is found that out of 4,324 persons involved under the Indian Penal Code 1,522 related to cases which were withdrawn, compromised etc., and of the remaining 2,802 persons, 812 or 28.9 per cent (against 25 per cent last year) were convicted. Of persons concerned under other laws, viz., 2,370 persons, 91 related to cases which were withdrawn etc., and of the remaining 2,279 persons, 2,096 or 91.9 per cent same as last year were convicted.

67. Thus it will be seen that in the cases under the Indian Penal Code, there was an increase of 5.4 per cent in the number of cases in which convictions were obtained and a corresponding increase of 3.9 per cent in the number of persons convicted.

68. The following table shows in one view, the number of cases filed, persons brought up and the disposals in the several classes of offences affecting person and property under the Indian Penal Code as compared with the last year.

Description of offences.	Fasli 1303.										Fasli 1302.									
	Brought up.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Discharged etc.		Pending.		Brought up.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Discharged etc.		Pending.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Against person ...	884	1831	110	155	35	192	732	1560	4	...	944	1900	129	192	33	72	765	1625	17	20
Against property ...	1120	2168	348	593	119	304	510	1260	143	39	952	1846	228	331	104	295	445	1148	177	72
Against person & property ...	17	59	3	5	4	15	7	26	3	4	14	30	...	...	1	7	4	19	0	4

69. To give greater details of cases and persons brought up and disposed of under heinous offences as compared with the last year, the following table is subjoined.

Description of offences.	Fasli 1303.										Fasli 1302.									
	Brought up.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Discharged etc.		Pending.		Brought up.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Discharged etc.		Pending.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Murder ...	3	4	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide ...	1	5	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kidnapping ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity ...	2	21	1	1	2	10	2	10	2	...	2	23	...	...	1	6	4	16	4	1
Robbery ...	5	29	2	4	2	5	4	10	1	...	5	7	...	...	1	...	2	5	...	...
House-breaking ...	163	53	23	27	1	9	13	24	65	...	75	38	17	19	...	...	7	17	51	...
Cattle theft ...	75	106	12	38	2	2	20	65	24	3	94	98	25	34	...	...	18	52	51	12
Theft, ordinary ...	488	1006	201	291	20	42	223	645	42	25	579	782	124	181	8	15	189	532	58	54

N. B.—In the above statements, cases shown as pending include a large number in which the accused have not been brought up.

70. *Punishments inflicted.* Of the 2,908 persons convicted, 106 were sentenced to imprisonment only, particulars being, 2 sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for life in lieu of death according to the custom of the State, 74 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and 30 to simple imprisonment, 133 were sentenced to imprisonment and fine, one to imprisonment and whipping, 2,641 to fine only, 7 to whipping and 20 were bound over in securities for good behaviour. The details of punishments were, 8 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment exceeding 2 years and not exceeding 7 years, 22 to rigorous imprisonment exceeding 6 months and not exceeding 2 years and 142 for periods less than 6 months. 66 persons were punished with simple imprisonment for various periods. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 8,821 out of which Rs. 7,144 were realized leaving a balance of Rs. 1,677 due to (1) the poverty of a few of the persons fined and (2) some of the persons fined being residents of British Territory in whose cases the fines cannot be enforced. Moreover the fines imposed towards the close of the Fasli had to be realized only in the next Fasli in cases in which the fines were not paid at once. Of the 2,774 persons fined, 2,462 were fined under Rs. 5, 305 above Rs. 5 and under Rs. 50, and 7 above Rs. 50 and under Rs. 200. The average duration of trials was 4½ days against 3½ days last year. The excess in the average duration of trials is accounted for by the Chief Magistrate to be partly due to dilatoriness of the Joint Magistrate who occupied 13½ days in the disposal of cases.

71. *Sessions cases.* In the Sessions Court (presided over by a single judge of the Chief Court in turn) 28 cases involving 68 persons were disposed of, the Chief Judge's share being 9, the 2nd Judge's 6 and the 3rd Judge's 13. Of the 68 persons, 33 persons were acquitted, 10 were fined, 9 imprisoned, 10 imprisoned and fined and 1 was imprisoned and whipped.

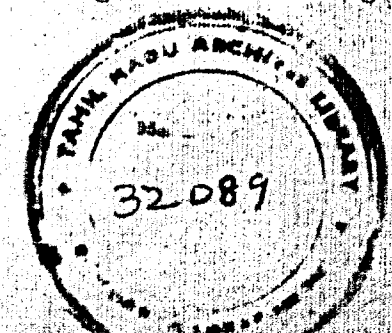
72. *Criminal Appeals.* Of the 141 appeals filed in the Chief Magistrate's Court, 88 were confirmed, 20 modified and 33 reversed leaving none in arrears.

73. Of the 10 Criminal appeals filed in the Original (Sessions) side of the Chief Court, 4 were against the sentences of the Chief Magistrate and 6 were against the sentences of the Joint Magistrate. Of these, 7 were confirmed (2 appeals against Chief Magistrate and 5 against Joint Magistrate) and 1 modified (against Joint Magistrate) leaving 2 (against Chief Magistrate) in arrears. There were also 2 appeals against the decisions of the Town 2nd class Magistrate which was transferred to the Original side of the Chief Court from the file of the Chief Magistrate and these were reversed. Together 12 appeals.

74. There were 9 appeals filed in the Appellate side of the Chief Court against the decisions of the single Judge on the Original side in Sessions cases. Of these, 5 were confirmed, 2 modified and 2 reversed leaving none in arrears. Of the 9 appeals decided, 4 were heard by the 1st and 2nd Judges against the decisions of the 3rd Judge and 2 by the 1st and 3rd Judges against the decisions of the 2nd Judge; 3 by the 2nd and 3rd Judges against the decisions of the 1st Judge.

75. Of Criminal revision petitions and references there were 81 including 9 pending at the commencement of the Fasli. Of these, 57 were disposed of within the year leaving 24 in arrears.

76. In the opinion of the Chief Magistrate the working of the Subordinate Magistracy was good.



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POLICE.

77. The District Superintendent of Trichinopoly is the ex-officio Superintendent of Pudukkottai and has his Head Quarters at Trichinopoly and visits the Head office and Stations of the State periodically. The Chief Inspector, however, is permanently located at the Capital and acts under instructions from the Superintendent in all important matters. The following statistics are extracted from the report of Mr. Bagshawe.

78.. *Strength of the Police Force.* On the 30th June 1894, that is on the last day of the Fasli, the Force stood thus:—

1 Chief Inspector, 3 Inspectors, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 2 First Grade Head Constables, 4 Second Grade Head Constables, 18 Third Grade Head Constables, 35 First Class Constables, 52 Second Class Constables, and 131 Third Class Constables, total 248 or 11 below the sanctioned strength, thus distributed with reference to caste—15 Brahmins, 2 Mahrattas, 5 Rajputs, 31 Mussulmans, 3 Christians, 1 Pariah, and 191 other Hindus.

79. *Changes and casualties in the Force.* During the year there were no changes among Inspectors. One Head Constable and 9 Constables were dismissed, 2 Head Constables and 2 Constables were reduced, 2 Head Constables who had been suspended during the previous year were restored, 1 Head Constable and 12 Constables were fined, 1 Head Constable and 22 Constables resigned, 2 Constables were struck off as deserters and 9 Head Constables and 94 Constables were punished with simple black marks.

80. *Prosecution.* There was no Criminal prosecution at all during the year.

81. *Crimes and Police operations.* 1,963 * cases of all kinds were reported of which 1,838 or 93 per cent were detected against 1,488 cases with a detection of 1,300 or 87 per cent last year. Of 3,409 persons arrested, 2,042 or

59 per cent were convicted against 52 per cent last year. Rs. 11,992 worth of property was lost of which Rs. 3,041 or 25 per cent worth of property was recovered against 15 per cent worth of property recovered last year. Excluding 832 cases under the Salt Law, there were 1,136 cases including 649 cases under the Police Act and Stage Carriage rules. The number of cases under the Indian Penal Code was thus only 487 of which 360 or 74 per cent were detected against 454 cases with a detection of 270 or 59 per cent last year. The number of persons arrested during the year for offences under the Indian Penal Code was 1,862 of whom 542 or 29 per cent were convicted, the same as last year.

82. The number of cases referred as false by the Police during the year was 222 against 221 last year.

83. *Grave Crimes.* One case of *Murder* was reported and it was detected. Of the 2 cases which had remained undetected last year one case was detected during the year and the other has been pronounced false. In the previous year 3 cases were reported of which one was detected. One case of *Culpable homicide* was reported and it was pronounced false by the Court of Sessions. In the previous year one case was reported and detected. One case of *Dacoity* was reported and detected against 4 cases with no detection last year. Three cases of *Robbery* were

reported with a detection of two cases or 66 per cent during the year against 5 cases with none detected last year. 88 cases of *House breaking and Theft* were reported of which 26 cases or 29 per cent were detected during the year against 65 cases with a detection of 26 per cent last year. The increase in the number of cases reported this year is accounted for by sudden raids of gangs of burglars, Pallars, and Koravers at Alangudi and Trigokarnam. Of these, one gang of Pallars were arrested red-handed by the Police and they have all been sentenced by the Court of Sessions to various terms of imprisonment. Of the other gang which consist of Koravers many have been bound over for security or put in Jail and the rest have taken shelter in the adjoining British Districts. Of theft above one Rupee 143 cases were reported with a detection of 97 or 67 per cent against 49 per cent last year.

84. *Results of each Division.* In point of detection Trimiem stands first, Kolattoor 2nd, Town 3rd and Alangudi 4th and last.

85. *Accidental fires.* 61 cases of accidental fires occurred in which 185 houses and other property valued at Rs. 13,310 were destroyed with loss of life to 3 females and 3 animals.

86. *Accidental deaths, Suicides, etc.* There were 53 accidental deaths by drowning and 4 suicides, 3 by drowning and 1 by poison, besides 24 deaths of paupers.

87. *Sessions Cases.* 23 cases were tried by the Sessions Court in 14 of which or 60 per cent conviction was obtained against 33 per cent last year. 63 persons were tried of whom 27 or 43 per cent were convicted against 19 per cent last year.

88. *Processes and Warrants.* 1,252 warrants of all kinds were issued of which only 36 remained unexecuted. Of these 36 warrants, 13 are against a gang of Koravers who have left the State to avoid arrest. Of those that had remained unexecuted at the close of the last year 9 were executed and returned during the year. 18,519 summonses were issued and served.

89. *Fairs and Festivals.* Fairs were held at 15 different places drawing together an average of 2,660 persons at each. 26 festivals took place with an average attendance of 6,608.

90. *Cases referred by the Magistracy.* 125 cases of all kinds were referred to the Police of which 108 were returned false, against 109 cases referred and 100 returned false last year.

91. *K. D. List.* Of known deprecators and suspects 10 more men were newly watched and registered during the year. Of those already registered 6 died, 2 were struck off the list as reformed characters and one has settled himself permanently within British Limits. 13 K. D's. and 4 suspects registered during the previous years were convicted.

92. *Extradition.* Of 17 warrants issued under the Extradition rules, 12 were executed and 5 returned.

93. In the opinion of the Superintendent the relations between the Police and the Magistracy continued harmonious throughout the State with the exception

of the Subordinate Magistracy of the Town and Alangudi. In the opinion of the Chief Magistrate it continued to be as satisfactory as ever.

94. *Executive control.* The Superintendent of Police visited the State twice and inspected besides the office and stores, Town, Trigokarnam, Thiruvankulam, Alangudi, Karambakudi, Malayur, Adanakkottai, Odayalippatti, Keeranoor, Avayapatti, Sheplanto, Viralimalai, Annavasal and Trimem Stations. The Chief Inspector visited and inspected all the Stations not less than twice except Yembal which was inspected only once. He has frequently inspected besides the office and stores, all the stations of the Town Division and Alangudi, Keeranoor and Sheplanto.

95. *Education.* The recruits had their usual training at Head Quarters in Drill and Catechism. Eleven men were educated in the Station House Officer's class at the Head Quarters of whom ten have passed the required test. Some of them have been put in charge of Stations and the rest are under practical training. A few more candidates would have been sent up for the Examination in May 1894 had not the Examination been postponed until the last Monday of July 1894 under the orders of the Inspector-General of Police.

96. *Police Buildings.* The special measures proposed for the construction of certain Police lines and re-construction of certain Police Stations not having been satisfactorily carried out, superior and closer supervision have since been arranged and it is hoped that the works already put in hand will be finished in this Fasli. The Station House at Eachanari fell down in the heavy rains of last November and the huts there have also become uninhabitable. The men of the Station were therefore withdrawn and the Station put in abeyance until fresh buildings are constructed. The Station at Avayapatti was towards the close of the Fasli located in a portion of the Vattam Cutcherry at Nirpalani, while that at Pudupatti which was in a tottering condition has been since temporarily repaired.

97. *General Remarks.* The percentage of detection in all cases was 93 per cent against 87 per cent last year. In the Penal Code cases the percentage of detection rose from 59 to 74 and of the property recovered from 15 to 25. In the detection of Grave Crimes alone there has been a similar improvement, the percentage of cases detected and of property recovered having risen from 41 to 54 and 15 to 26 respectively. Under every head of Grave Crimes taken separately the same improvement is apparent. The percentage of detection of burglaries, a most important class of crime and difficult to detect, would have been more satisfactory had it not been for the sudden raids of the 2 gangs alluded to in para. 83 supra. More prompt and thorough inquiry will be insisted upon in future.

98. The Police Superintendent has recorded as his opinion, that the Chief Inspector, N. Veerasami Naidu, and the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors have without exception worked diligently and to his satisfaction.

99. *Police Hospital.* During the year under report there were 294 admissions in the Town Hospital as well as in the rural dispensaries. The average daily sick was 7.4 against 5.5 last year. The prevalent diseases were Fever of an intermittent type, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Rheumatic affections and skin diseases. There was one case of Cholera which proved fatal.

THE JAIL.

100. There were 79 convicts at the commencement of the year, 217 were admitted in the course of the year, total 296; of these, 184 were released on expiry of terms and 9 died, leaving at the close of the Fasli 103 convicts, of whom 100 were Hindus (other than Brahmans), 1 was a Christian and 2 were Mahomedans. Of life convicts, there were 8, under rigorous imprisonment 93, under simple imprisonment 1 and of female convicts there was but one.

101. The Jail charges amounted to Rs. 8,145 against Rs. 7,927 last year, viz., dieting Rs. 4,097 against Rs. 4,096, clothing Rs. 107 against Rs. 173, establishment Rs. 3,308 against Rs. 3,325, contingency Rs. 66 against Rs. 71, & miscellaneous charges Rs. 195 against Rs. 214. The cost of uniform supplied to the warders amounted to Rs. 372. The scale of diet was 1 anna 11 pies per convict against 2 annas 2 pies last year. The decrease was due to the fall in the price of food grains, etc.

102. The convicts available for out-door labor were employed, as usual, in the conservancy of the Town and various minor works connected with the improvement and sanitation of the Town and in laying out the grounds in the New Hospital compound and approaches.

103. *Jail Hospital.* There were 342 admissions, the prevalent diseases being Fever of an intermittent type, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Rheumatic affections and Ulcers. Cholera entered the Jail. There were 17 attacks of which 9 proved fatal. The disease was at the onset of a most virulent form, and every precaution was taken to prevent its further extension by changing the morning meals from cold rice to hot congee, extra salt and chillies and by fumigating the whole building with coal, tar and sulphur. One Lunatic remained at the beginning of the year, and 2 were admitted during the year. One died of Cholera and one was discharged leaving one.

The Department of Education.

104. *His Highness the Rajah's College, Pudukkottai.* The College had at the close of the Fasli 559 pupils on the rolls against 565 last year. The average number on the rolls was 564 against 599 last year. The percentage of daily absentees was 7 against 6.93 last year. The fall in the average strength was due partly to a slight fall in the Lower Secondary Department and to the unusually thin F. A. Classes, resulting from the very few passes in the Matriculation last year and the year before, as was the case throughout the Presidency, in consequence of changes in the curriculum.

105. The expenditure for the maintenance of the College was Rs. 18,853. It embraced salaries of teachers, purchase of prize books and books for the Library, subscription for periodicals etc., and expenses on account of School Examinations.

106. *School Fees.* In the year under report, the collection of fees amounted to Rs. 9,743, there was a balance of Rs. 4,918, total Rs. 14,666. Out of this, Rs. 8,500 were contributed towards salaries of teachers, etc., leaving a surplus of Rs. 6,166 at the close of the year under this head.

107. With reference to the remarks made by the Political Agent in para. 48 of his review of the Administration Report for Fasli 1302, the expenditure from school fees is included in the total expenditure mentioned in para. 105 supra; but the receipts from school fees and expenditure are noticed separately here simply to show how far the school fees have contributed towards the maintenance of the College. [Vide letter from the Political Agent No. 25—O, dated 10th February 1890 and letter to the Political Agent No. 14—O, dated 20th February 1890.]

108. A portion of the salaries of teachers, cost of books for the Library, cost of prize books etc., subscription for periodicals, cost of stationery and such other sundry charges have been incurred as in previous years from the Fee Funds.

109. The above does not in any way affect the figures of the Financial sheet wherein all the fee collections and fixed contribution from Devasthanam Funds are shown as Receipts and the total outlay on Education as Expenditure.

110. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 31-4-5 against Rs. 31-2-10 last year.

111. Out of 26 boys sent up (for the eleventh time) for the F. A. Examination, 8 passed.

112. Out of 20 boys sent up for the Matriculation Examination, 6 passed with one in the First Class.

113. 58 boys were sent up for the Lower Secondary Examination, of whom 27 passed, 18 in all the subjects and 9 in the compulsory subjects; 2 were placed in the First class.

114. The percentage of passes in the F. A., Matriculation and the Lower Secondary Examinations compares very favorably with that of the Presidency, the College having done much better than the Presidency, especially in the last two Examinations. The rather small number in the F. A. and the Matriculation Examinations is accounted for in the last year's report, i. e., the creation of an additional form in the High School and the revised curriculum.

115. The results of the other classes were very fair.

116. The Sanskrit classes numbered 75 against 102 last year. The fall here has been explained in the last year's report, viz., under the revised University scheme, the Sanskrit taking students are placed at a disadvantage. Certain special arrangements have since been made by way of making the Sanskrit studies more popular and easy.

117. The staff at present consists of 12 Graduates, 2 F. A.'s. 5 Matriculates, 1 U. C. S., 2 Sanskrit Pandits, 2 Tamil Pandits, a Writer, a Drawing Master, a Writing Master and 2 Gymnastic Instructors; there are 3 water suppliers, 4 peons, 2 watchmen and 1 sweeper.

118. The College Library now numbers 3,182 volumes besides Magazines and other periodical Literature. The habit of reading extra books is carefully cultivated among the students, who now spend more time at the Library and take more books therefrom than ever before.

119. *Physical Education.* Arrangements have been made for the students of the College and the Matriculation classes, playing at Cricket, Tennis, and Badminton,

while the boys of the Lower Forms do Gymnastic exercises. The progress at the sports and at the Gymnasium was good.

120. *Mahomedan School.* The strength on the 30th June 1894 was 41 against 44 last year. The expenditure was, as usual, Rs. 276. The fall in the strength year after year has been due partly to the existence of another Mahomedan School attached to the Musjid. Though no fees are levied and boys are provided with slates and sundries gratis, it has been found impracticable to secure the regular and punctual attendance of those on the rolls or to attract more pupils to the school. The parents are listless in the matter in spite of repeated advice. The school is under the immediate and constant inspection of the Grants-in-aid Agency, subject to occasional supervision and correction of the Head Master of the College. In spite of these facilities, the boys are withdrawn from the school too soon as the poor parents cannot afford to leave their boys in the school for the whole day or continuously for any desirable period as these have evidently to assist their parents in their daily avocations for their every-day subsistence.

121. *Sirkar Girls' School Pudukkottai.* The attendance of the Girls' school ranged between 112 and 105 against 130 and 148 last year. The actual strength of the school on the last day of the Fasli was 171 against 190 last year. The school is divided into 5 sections consisting of (1) The Fourth Standard 15 girls, (2) The 3rd Standard 15 girls, (3) The 2nd Standard 25 girls, (4) The 1st Standard 31 girls, and (5) The Infant section 85 girls.

122. The School staff consisted of 4 Mistresses of whom one is a trained one and has passed the Special Upper Primary Examination. A Sanskrit and Telugu Master and 2 Music Masters, one for teaching vocal music and Vina and another for vocal music and Violin, are also attached to the School.

123. The senior girls are taught Hygiene, Indian History, Geography, Tamil Fourth Reader, Tamil Third Reader, Poetical Anthology, and Tamil Grammar. Arithmetic:—as far as Compound Division; Needle work:—fancy and plain works and decorations on the ground. Singing:—besides vocal music, some of the girls are taught to play on the Violin and the Vina with great success. Their handwriting is, as usual, very good (small hand).

124. The girls of the 2nd Standard study Tamil Second Reader, Poetical Anthology and Geography. In Arithmetic, they have done as far as Simple Multiplication. Their handwriting is also good (large and round hand).

125. The girls of the 1st Standard study Tamil First Reader, Parts I and II and Poetical Anthology. In Arithmetic, they have done as far as Simple Multiplication. Their handwriting is also improving (Large hand).

126. The girls of the Infant section are taught the Alphabet and the numerals and some are able to read the Tamil First book.

127. Besides the above which form the main curricula of the class, the more advanced girls are taught slokas from Neethisastrum, Samaladankam, Karmamirtham, Narasimmachatakam, Ramatharachatakam and similar didactic verses in Sanskrit and in Telugu and their recitation of these is admirable. In vocal music they have improved much and seem quite in their element.

128. The branch school at Trigokurnam was abolished, as the attendance of the girls became small and irregular and the conduct of the teachers lax.

129. Rs. 2,830 were spent in the year under report towards the maintenance of the schools, which included, besides salaries of the mistresses and masters, charges on account of books, slates, papers etc., all of which is supplied gratis, and also on account of the Kolattam Feast which gives the girls a sort of physical exercise which is best suited to them and the cost of annual prizes consisting of small silver cups, fancy boxes, etc.

130. A public examination was held on the 29th December 1893, in which the girls, as usual, acquitted themselves in all subjects including music and those present were much pleased with the progress made. The Revd. and Mrs. Reuger kindly presided at this examination. The Prizes were distributed by Mrs. Reuger who briefly addressed the girls in German which was kindly interpreted into English by Revd. Reuger and from the English into Tamil by the Dewan-Regent.

General Elementary Education.

131. The number of schools rose from 211 to 219 in the year under report. Of these, 35 schools dissolved before the year closed. Of these, 30 were Anglo-Vernacular schools, 153 Vernacular schools and 6 Girls' schools. The number of male pupils under instruction was 5,239 * and the number of girls was 293, against 5,218 and 321 last year. Some of the elderly girls left school. Hence the decrease.

132. Of these 219 schools, 1 Anglo-Vernacular and 27 Vernacular schools and 1 Girls' school are located at the Capital. Of the remaining schools in the villages, a few are managed by Roman Catholic, Jesuit and Lutheran Missions.

133. Of schools managed by the State, there were six, viz., one Anglo-Vernacular school, 1 Girls' school and 1 Pariah school at Karambakudi (a populous Firka Station), 1 Girls' school at Trimicm and 2 Mahomedan schools, one in the Town and the other at Tiruvappur. The remaining schools were all supported by grants.

134. Of the 30 Anglo-Vernacular schools, 2 are of the standard of 3rd Grade Middle school, 4 of the Upper Primary Grade and the rest Lower Primary.

135. The method and management of the aided schools have been considerably improved by the constant and prolonged visits of the Inspector and his Deputies. The 3 R's are now common in all schools. Tamil Poetry, Geography and Hygiene are taught in the more advanced of them.

136. The amount of grants earned was Rs. 6,000 against Rs. 5,393 last year.

137. The progress in Elementary Education has thus been steady and considerable.

138. The cost of schools maintained under salary system during the year was Rs. 1,032 against Rs. 927 last year. The increase was due to small increase of pay to the teachers of the school at Karambakudi and to the entertainment of an additional hand to the same. The cost of the Inspecting Agency was Rs. 1,937 against Rs. 1,935 last year.

139. Pupils under instruction distributed according to classes of population which attend the College, Girls' School and the General Elementary Schools are given in the subjoined statement:—

CASTES:	College at the capital.	State Girls' School at the capital.	AIDED SCHOOLS TOWNS AND RURAL.		Total.	Percentage.
			Boys' Schools.	Girls' Schools.		
Brahmins	476	130	319	47	972	17.70
Vaisyas	...	...	850	26	876	15.95
Sudras (including Kallars, Naicks, Rajus, etc.)	79	41	2,603	185	2,908	52.96
Mahomedans.	1	...	313	21	335	6.10
Natives Christians	3	...	217	7	227	4.14
Pariahs	...	...	122	7	129	2.35
Pallars.	...	...	44	...	44	0.80
Total	559	171	4,468	293	5,491	...

140. From the above, it will be observed that out of the total school-going population of 5,491 for whom statistics are available, 17.70 per cent are Brahmins, 15.95 per cent are Vaisyas, 52.96 per cent are Sudras, 6.10 per cent are Mahomedans, 4.14 per cent are Native Christians, 2.35 per cent are Pariahs, and 0.80 per cent are Pallars.

Education of His Highness the Rajah.

141. The report of Mr. Crossley, the English Tutor, is transcribed below:—

"I have the honor to submit below my 8th Annual Report on His Highness the Rajah of Pudukkottai.

"General. His Highness' progress, intellectual and physical, has, in the past year, been characterised by the same steady advance it has been my privilege to report in former years.

"His steadfastness of purpose, and high moral rectitude under all circumstances and in all places give promise of an honorable and useful career in the more responsible and wider sphere His Highness is about to enter upon.

"DAILY ROUTINE:—

6-30 A. M.—10-0 A. M. Physical Exercises, Rackets, Shooting, Rowing &c.

12-0 noon—2-0 P. M. English and Law.

2-30 P. M.—4-0 P. M. Law, Drawing, Music.

4-30 P. M.—8-0 P. M. Tennis, Whist.

"English. His Highness speaks English fluently and absolutely without accent.

"We have read together,

"i. Madras Manual of Administration (Independent States and their place in the Empire, Zemindaries and Special Agencies, Survey, Settlement, Land Tenures, Revenue collection).

"ii. The Indian Empire (British Administration, the Land system, Taxation, Agriculture, Food staples).

"iii. The Indian Penal Code (twice).

"iv. A memorandum on the progress of the Madras Presidency during the past 40 years.

"v. Orme's History of India.

"vi. Books of sport and travel.

"French. Grammaire Francaise de Fivas.

Ahn's second French Course.

Mille lienes sons les mers J. Verna.

"Algebra. Todhunter—Simultaneous equations of 3 unknowns.

"Mathematics. Mathematics gave place to Law and Administration to which studies especial attention had been called. His Highness had gone twice through the whole of a standard Arithmetic and to the end of the IV-Book in Euclid.

"Drawing and Music. His Highness has again had the privilege of Mons. Vanstrydonck's instruction. He has made great progress in oil painting and his portraits from life are remarkably good.

"His Highness reads Music readily.

"CONCLUSION. Last December and January His Highness travelled through parts of upper India, and learnt much that was new to him of men and manners. He trusts later to wander farther afield and better equip himself for the position to which he has been called.

"I cannot refrain from expressing in this, I believe my last report, the pleasure I have in being able to say honestly that I cannot in the past seven years recall to mind one single instance of deviation from the strict truth or misbehaviour of any description on the part of His Highness. It is a record to be proud of and I trust also of happy augury for an honorable and useful career".

Medical Department.

142. The work of the Hospital at the Capital is illustrated by the following figures. In-door patients treated were 235 against 194 last year. Out-door patients 24,078 against 23,717 last year. Total 24,313 against 23,911 showing an increase of 402.

143. Patients of all ranks and castes came to the Hospital for treatment not only from all parts of the State but also from the adjoining British Districts.

144. Distributed according to caste and sex, the patients stood thus:— Out of 130 European or Eurasian patients, 58 were males, 41 females, and 31 children. Out of 6,718 Brahmmins 3,539 were males, 1,920 females, and 1,259 children. Out of 13,330 Sudras, 7,091 were males, 3,909 females, and 2,330 children. Out of 1,826 Mahomedans, 886 were males, 575 females, and 365 children. Out of 2,309 other castes, 933 were males, 776 females, and 600 children.

145. Both medicine and treatment are given free of charge.

146. 14 patients dieted themselves during the year against 7 last year.

147. The principal diseases that prevailed during the year were, in the order of their frequency, Fever of an intermittent type, Rheumatic affections, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Venereal and Skin diseases.

148. 106 major and 355 minor surgical operations were performed during the year. 95 of the former and all of the latter proved successful.

149. The Hospital was removed to the New Buildings on the 17th November 1893.

150. There is a separate Lying-in-ward in the New Hospital buildings. There were 2 cases of confinement in the Hospital during the year and both of them were successful. The females, however poor they may be, have a great aversion to their being confined in the Hospital.

151. The three Midwives attached to the Hospital are very useful and

NAMES OF MIDWIVES.	LABOR CASES.		OTHER CASES.	
	F. 1303.	F. 1302.	F. 1303.	F. 1302.
Achikanna...	65	83	21	30
Amritham...	91	55	49	53
Tekshmi Boyeo...	25	...	4	...
	181	138	74	83

* Died on the 10th March 1894.

† Joined duty in October 1893.

hard-working. The number of cases attended by each of them was shown in the margin. The services of the Midwives were freely availed of by the people throughout the State.

152. The Midwives' services were also utilized in the Dressing Department in attending on females. They attended the patients at their houses when occasions arose.

153. Thus the superior knowledge and trained skill of the Midwives are being appreciated by the people gradually.

154. Two probationers were entertained in July 1893 to be sent to the Medical College for being trained there for the Hospital Assistants' Grade for two more rural Dispensaries that are in contemplation.

155. Two passed Hospital Assistants were temporarily entertained during the month of September 1893 on condition of their being withdrawn at any time the District Board of Tanjore required their services. One of them has been recalled in January 1894.

156. The 3 pupils who were sent to the Lying-in-Hospital for being trained as Midwives passed and joined duty in October 1893. Of these, two were posted to Keelanilai and Karambakudi Dispensaries.

157. W. Masilamoni Mudaliar (Hospital Assistant who resigned his services elsewhere) was entertained in the month of March 1894 to fill up the vacancy caused by the death of Hospital Assistant M. Annasami Pillai.

158. The total cost of the Hospital at Pudukkottai was Rs. 10,606 against Rs. 9,516* last year.

159. The work of the 3 rural Dispensaries during the year under report was as below:—

	No. of patients treated.		Average daily attendance.	
Karambakudi ...	9,671	...	48.9	...
Viralimalai ...	9,568	...	60.4	...
Keelanilai ...	6,758	...	46.1	...

160. The prevalent diseases were at Karambakudi, Fever, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Venereal and Skin diseases; at Viralimalai, Fever of an intermittent type, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Ophthalmic affections, Venereal and Skin diseases; and at Keelanilai, Fever of an intermittent type, Skin diseases, Dyspepsia and Neuralgia affections.

Surgical Operations.

	Major.		Minor.	
Karambakudi ...	7	...	253	...
Viralimalai ...	1	...	295	...
Keelanilai ...	1	...	171	...

All of the above proved successful.

Cases attended by Midwives.

		Labor cases.		Other cases.
Karambakudi	...	11	...	2
Viralimalai.	...	23	...	...
Keelanilai.	...	8	...	...

161. The total cost of the 3 Dispensaries was Rs. 5,805 during the year under report.

162. The 3 Hospital Assistants attached to the 3 Dispensaries are reported to be hardworking and popular.

163. *Vaccine.* The number of cases vaccinated during the year was 8,600, against 9,254 last year, resulting in a decrease of 654 cases due chiefly to prevalence of small-pox in some villages when people generally object to their children being vaccinated. 8,217 were successful, 131 unsuccessful and 252 not seen after vaccination. The percentage of successful cases was 95.55 against 95.56 last year. Though the number of cases vaccinated was 654 less than last year, still it was in excess of the average work of the strength of vaccinators in service.

164. The total cost of the establishment was Rs. 1,845 against Rs. 1,839 last year and the average cost of vaccinating each subject was 3 as. 5 pies against 3 as. 1 pie last year.

165. The Inspector, as usual, visited the villages where vaccination was carried on. He also specially directed his attention to such villages as were backward in vaccination and explained to the inhabitants the benefits of the same and had many cases vaccinated in his presence. He had been on circuit for nearly 8 months in the year and visited 188 villages in all.

166. Lanoline Lymph, which was obtained last year from the Vaccine Institute, Mysore Government, Bangalore, as an experiment, was used and found to be quite as effective as any other lymph. The number of cases vaccinated with that lymph during the year was 616; of these, 572 were successful, 15 unsuccessful and 29 not seen after vaccination.

167. The Rajah's Hospital continues, as usual, to maintain its usefulness and popularity under the able and zealous superintendence of the experienced Apothecary, T. Arunachellam Pillai, whose zeal and devotion to his profession and long experience and persistent advocacy have mainly contributed to the planning and construction of the New Hospital, which, for spacious and airy accommodation and general arrangements of the wards, store-room, operation-room, kitchen and bath-rooms, purveyor's room, and special wards, for Brahmin caste, Sudras of higher caste, Mussalmans and East Indians and Pariahs, leaves nothing to be desired and has elicited the warm approval of not only medical officers but of all who have visited it.

P R E S S.

168. The Institution continues, as usual, to be very useful. Both the Press and the Bindery are being utilised by almost all the Departments and

continue to give great satisfaction both by the quantity and quality of the work done. The value of work turned out by the Press was Rs. 12,239 against Rs. 10,458 last year.

The State Post.

169. During the year under report 66,927 official communications, 2,488 parcels and 14,126 packets, total 83,541 articles were carried by the State Post on State Service against 75,685 last year; 22,725 letters, 25 parcels and 903 packets, total 23,653 articles were carried on account of private parties paying to the State at local rates of postage, against 22,185 last year; 11,694 letters, 7 parcels, and 26 packets, total 11,727 articles were sent to places in British Territory through the State Post against 23,518 last year; 75,645 letters, 642 Newspapers, 150 parcels, and 2,540 packets, total 78,977 articles were received from the British Post Office and delivered free with the State against 76,862 last year.

170. The local collections amounted to Rs. 1,909 against Rs. 1,959 last year. The revenue to the British exchequer reckoning on postage stamps sold by all the State Post Offices alone, amounted to Rs. 2,096 and bearing postage collected on covers received from the British Post Office was Rs. 135, together Rs. 2,231 against Rs. 2,142 last year. This, however, represents but an insignificant portion of the British Postal revenue from the sale of stamps at the British Post Office, commission on Money Orders, Insurance fee, etc.

171. Under negotiations with the Madras Government, the State Post was to have been handed over to the Imperial Post from the beginning of April 1894, but as there was not sufficient time for making the necessary preliminary arrangements in connection with the same, the Imperial Post actually took over charge only on the 1st of July 1894.

Salt Department.

172. The working of the Salt Preventive Force will now be noticed.

173. During the year under report 980 cases were reported against 951 last year, in which 1,001 persons were concerned against 972 persons last year. Of the 980 cases, 3 cases, against 14 last year, were pending before the Inspectors at the close of the Fasli. Of the remaining 977 cases, 128 cases affecting 143 persons were released departmentally after a warning, 7 cases were written off as undetected and 842 cases affecting 855 persons were committed for trial before Magistrates. 34 cases affecting 34 persons were pending before them at the close of the last Fasli. Together there were 876 cases affecting 889 persons which had to be inquired into by Magistrates. Of these 889 persons, only 13 persons (concerned in 12 cases) or 1.52 per cent, against 86 per cent last year, were acquitted, 39 cases affecting 39 persons were pending at the close of the Fasli; and the remaining 837* persons (concerned in 825* cases) were convicted and punished with fines amounting to Rs. 1,156, and simple imprisonment extending over 35 days and rigorous imprisonment extending over 4 days. The average of fines imposed was Rs. 1-6-1 per head against Rs. 1-2-3 last year.

*NOTE:—This does not include cases and persons disposed of by Magistrates at the close of the Fasli and for which reports were not received by the Salt Superintendent before the date of the submission of the monthly operation statement.

174. From the figures noted in the margin, it will be observed that there has

Fasli.	Cases.	Persons.	Percent- age of		Percent- age of departmental release.	Percent- age of conviction by Magistrates.	Average of fine per head of the con- victed.
			Males.	Females.			
1297 (4 months)	430	477	32	68	17	98	Rs. A. P.
1298	1,618	1,719	22	78	33	95	4 0 3
1299	1,406	1,514	18	82	29	96	2 9 3
1300	1,254	1,294	16	84	21	98	112 0
1301	1,029	1,056	14	86	19	99	113 7
1302	251	972	14	86	15	99	1 5 10
1303	280	1,001	14	86	14	98	1 2 3
							1 6 1

been a gradual decrease in the offences successively during the five years preceding the last, and that there had been slight increase during the year under report.

This increase in the number of cases was chiefly in the Kolattoor Circle, where the inhabitants are mainly Kallars of a refractory character and was also due to the unfavorable character of the season which drove poor people to transgress

Salt Laws which pinch most and which are transgressed easily.

175. During the year under report, one Inspector was fined and one Petty Officer was suspended for negligence of duty. Among peons, 10 were fined, 1 was reduced, 1 stayed away and 1 was suspended. One Petty Officer and 6 peons resigned.

176. The normal market price of Madras Salt ranged, as usual, between 11 and 12 measures per Rupee; but when traffic was interrupted by the rains it became so dear as 8 measures per Rupee.

177. During the year under report Kattumavadi Factory was the chief source of supply of Salt to this State.

178. 23,890 maunds of Salt have been declared for sale in the Pudukkottai State during the 2 quarters for which reports have been received.

179. The average time taken in the disposal of cases by the Inspectors was 5 days during the Fasli against 4 days last Fasli.

180. There were no appeals during the Fasli and there were 3 cases of assault on the officers of the department and the offenders were duly punished. There were no illegal arrests during the Fasli.

181. The relations between the subordinates of the Department and those of the Revenue and Police Departments have been smooth and satisfactory.

182. The records of all the Inspectors were inspected by the Ag. Superintendent* twice and they are reported to be satisfactory.

183. The Salt Preventive Force has, on the whole, worked satisfactorily.

ABKARI.

184. The year under report is the fourth year of the Excise system.

185. *Liquor.* The still head duty was raised from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 2-4-0 per gallon of 30° U. P.

186. During the year under report the Liquor shops were sold separately and not by the area of farms as in previous years. By shops is, of course, meant licenses conferring the right of vend. The Sirkar of course keeps no shops.

187. 16 gallons of 26° U. P. and 6,414 gallons of 30° U. P. against 9,067 gallons last year were issued to the vendors, the duty levied thereon amounting to Rs. 14,475-8-0. The revenue from duty and license fees (Rs. 4,076-8-0) amounted to Rs. 18,552 against Rs. 22,782-4-0 last year. The decrease in the number of gallons is due to the very unfavorable character of the season and the prevailing high prices of food grains. The gradual increase in the demand for toddy since the introduction of the new system and the consequent rise in the consumption also told on the sale of liquor.

188. The selling price of liquor was generally Rs. 4 per gallon. But on some occasions it was Rs. 4-4-0 and Rs. 4-8-0 in some special localities.

189. Only 77 shops were actually open during the year though licenses were taken out for 88.

190. Out of the demand of Rs. 4,076-8-0 under license fees, Rs. 3,372-11-11 were collected within the Fasli leaving a balance of Rs. 703-12-1.

191. *Distillery.* The manufacture of liquor was conducted under the direct supervision of the State as in the previous years. The total quantity of liquor turned out was 609½ gallons of 20° U. P., 7,556½ gallons of 30° U. P. and 84 gallons of 60° U. P. The liquor at 20° U. P. was used with 30° U. P. to strengthen the same and that of 60° U. P. was re-distilled along with the wash. Thus the quantity of liquor turned out for issue was 8,165½ gallons. The wastage was 253 gallons on 9,744½ gallons including 1,579 gallons on hand at the beginning of the Fasli, the average being 2.6 per cent against 1.86 per cent last year. The increase in wastage was due to wastage allowed to depot keepers.

192. The total cost of manufacture of the 8,165½ gallons including cost of materials (such as Palmyra Jaggery, white Acacia bark and Fuel), establishment to work the Still and contingent charges, etc., amounted to Rs. 5,590-8-4. The average cost of manufacture per gallon of 30° U. P. was 11 annas against 10 annas 6 pies last year. The rise was obviously due to less quantity manufactured, the cost of superintendence remaining the same. The collections on account of the manufacturing cost of liquor was Rs. 5,934-9-0.

193. *Toddy.* The Tree-tax system was introduced in its entirety, licenses being issued for both kind of palms to be tapped, at Rs. 3 each cocoanut, and Re. 1 each palmyra tree, irrespective of the area of farms. Toddy is allowed to be taken for consumption from any locality to any shop within the limits of the State. The right of selling was sold separately from the right of extraction.

194. The total toddy revenue for the Fasli was Rs. 22,184 (against Rs. 19,704 last year) of which Rs. 21,869-14-5 was collected within the Fasli leaving a balance of Rs. 314-1-7.

195. The selling price of toddy ranged from 1 anna to 1 anna 3 pies per measure. A predilection in favor of toddy has been rapidly growing to the detriment of the liquor revenue.

196. Only 146 shops were open during the year though licenses were taken out for 207 shops.

197. *Opium and Gunjah, etc.* There was only one shop licensed to sell as in previous years and that was at the Capital. Opium and Gunjah were issued to the shopkeeper on commission from the Sirkar Depot kept at the Distillery. During the Fasli 1,224 tolas of opium and 980 seers of gunjah were issued for Rs. 1,408. Prime cost, commission and other charges amounted to Rs. 567-9-0. Thus the net revenue amounted to Rs. 840-7-0 against Rs. 797 last year. The net amount remitted into the Treasury under this head was Rs. 1,004-8-6 excluding prime cost recouped.

198. The right of sale of foreign liquor in the Town shop was put up in auction and fetched Rs. 200 against Rs. 130 last year.

199. Miscellaneous receipts, such as rent for extra shops, sale of confiscated articles etc., amounted to Rs. 158-7-0. A sum of Rs. 1,261-12-5 was also credited under this head being the balance of the manufacturing cost of liquor collected at the Distillery.

200. *Financial.* Out of the demand of Rs. 43,377-7-11 under all heads of Abkari Revenue, Rs. 42,342-14-3 were collected within the Fasli leaving a balance of Rs. 1,034-9-8.

*Faslis.	Rs.	A.	P.	201. Of old arrears amounting to
1288	282	11	10	Rs. 1,376-4-7, Rs. 254-3-0 were
1289	215	1	8	collected during the Fasli leaving a
1290	187	0	0	balance of Rs. *1,122-1-7. Nearly the
1291	187	0	0	whole of this balance will probably have
1292	29	15	8	to be written off when scrutiny into them
1293	6	8	0	is finished.
1300	7	15	8	
1302	203	12	9	
	1,122	1	7	

202. *Processes.* 37 processes, against 27 last year, were issued for the recovery of arrears and generally much more difficulty was experienced in the collection of Sirkar dues during the year than in any of the previous years owing to the unfavorable character of the season. In 22 cases the amounts were paid before distraint. Recourse was had to distraint of movable property in 5 cases and the sale of movable property in 4 cases and in 6 cases the coercive measures were under execution at the close of the Fasli.

203. *Offences against the Abkari Regulation.* There were 87 cases affecting 96 persons against the Abkari Regulation, 4 cases affecting 4 persons were pending before the Inspectors at the beginning of the Fasli. Total 91 cases affecting 100 persons against 116 cases affecting 136 persons last year had to be disposed of by the Inspectors. 4 cases affecting 4 persons were pending before them at the close of the Fasli. Of the remainder, 38 cases affecting 46 persons, which were breaches of the minor conditions of the license, were released departmentally after a warning. The remaining 49 cases affecting 50 persons were sent up for trial before Magistrates. Of these, 2 persons (concerned in 2 cases) were acquitted, one case affecting one person was pending at the close of the Fasli and the remaining 47 persons (concerned in 46 cases) were convicted and punished with fines amounting to Rs. 153-6-0. The average of fines imposed was Rs. 3-4-3 per head against Rs. 4-3-4 last year.

204. It is satisfactory to note that the subordinates of the department have been discharging their duties with care and earnestness under the supervision of the Ag. Superintendent, S. Venkataramiah, and his Assistant.

Revenue Survey and Settlement.

205. The actual field work was set on foot from the 1st of October 1893.

206. The progress of work in the several processes of Cadastral Survey was as below:—

Boundary and Field Demarcation—(E Process) 59,040 acres or 92 square miles.

Field Measurement—(E and F Processes) 45,767 acres or 71 square miles.

Taking Offsets—(E, F and G Processes) 39,202 acres or 61 square miles.

207. In Theodolite work, the traversed area is 17 square miles and the triangulated area is 21 square miles. Total 38 square miles.

208. Only one party of 47 Field Surveyors were at work.

209. The cost of the department during the year was Rs. 16,276.

210. The cost incurred out of Deposit Funds for value and carriage of Demarcation stones and coolies employed in measuring, etc., was Rs. 17,734 which will be eventually recouped by the extra cess levied from the ryots to meet the cost and carriage of the stones.

211. Owing to a doubt having been thrown on the competency of the agency employed for conducting the Survey operations, the operations had to be conducted within very circumscribed limits, pending inspection and report by a superior officer from the British Revenue Survey under orders of the Madras Government. This led to delay and a state of suspense which was far from favorable to fair progress being made and results proportionate to outlay being obtained. The subject will be more properly dealt with in the next report.

Inam Settlement.

212. *Settlement and Enfranchisement of Service and other Inam Tenures.* This work continued to be in charge of the Deputy Peishkar, Dewan Bahadur P. S. Krishnaswami Iyer.

213. *Measurement:* During the year under report, 5 velis (33 acres) wet and 50 velis (331 acres) dry, total 55 velis (364 acres) wet and dry were measured under Service Inams.

214. The total area of land measured, since the commencement of the operations was 10,287* velis (68,014 acres) wet and dry. Of the 10,287 velis, 1,027 velis (6,790 acres) as mentioned in the previous year's report were other descriptions of lands thus reducing the area of Inam lands measured up to date to 9,260 velis (61,224 acres).

* 4,483 velis (29,640 acres) wet, 5,804 velis (38,374 acres) dry, total 10,287 velis (68,014 acres) wet and dry.

215. Brahmadayam. During the year, under report, 936 velis (6,189 acres) wet and 630 velis (4,165 acres) dry, total 1,566 velis (10,354 acres) wet and dry, were measured. The total area of land measured in the three years is 2,400 velis (15,868 acres) wet and 3,165 velis (20,926 acres) dry, total 5,565 velis (36,794 acres) wet and dry. 956 velis (6,321 acres) wet and 2,098 velis (13,871 acres) dry yet remain to be measured under this head. This does not represent the exact extent yet to be measured, for in the course of measurement it may be found to include excess.

216. The area of some of the 'Ain' and 'Devastanam' villages measured by the Paimashdars during the Fasli was 340 velis (2,248 acres) wet and 817 velis (5,402 acres) dry, total 1,157 velis (7,650 acres) wet and dry. The total area of land measured during the last three years is 1,412 velis (9,336 acres) wet and 3,647 velis (24,112 acres) dry, total 5,059 velis (33,448 acres) wet and dry.

217. Valuation. The area of lands on which valuation has been completed and rates fixed up to the close of the Fasli from the commencement of the operations was 7,247 velis (47,914 acres), the amount of full assessment fixed thereon being Rs. 1,91,035.

218. Cases settled. 396 cases more were inquired into and disposed of during the year. In 106 cases further information has been called for. The total area confirmed in the year was 321 velis (2,122 acres) wet and dry. The Quit-rents, etc., settled on them amounted to Rs. 3,763. Together in the 6 years, 4,817 cases were settled involving 5,798 velis (38,334 acres) of land confirmed. The total additional revenue resulting from the settlement was Rs. 84,169 including the assessment of Inams brought under full assessment.

219. The total number of Title Deeds prepared up to the close of the Fasli was 3,415, of which 2,918 deeds were issued within that period.

220. The cost of the department in the year amounted to Rs. 13,551 against Rs. 15,256 last year. The cost up to date from the beginning of the operations has been Rs. 1,02,469 while the addition to revenue from Quit-rents for each year has been as below and on the whole far over and above the expenditure.

	Rs.
Settled in Fasli 1293	13,062
" 1299	15,328
" 1300	22,772
" 1301	17,969
" 1302	11,275
" 1303	3,761
	84,169
Due for 6 Faslis...	5,05,014
Collected up to date	2,59,367
Written off, being collected already in the form of old cesses	1,83,248
Balance due	62,399

Miscellaneous Improvements.

221. Improvement and Conservancy of the Town of Pudukkottai. All the bathing and drinking water tanks in the Town continued to be kept in very good order and carefully watched. The rules for their conservancy continued to be strictly enforced and the necessity and importance of an abundant and comparatively clean supply of water were never more apparent than in the year under report, when for an interval of 9 months, since the heavy rains of November 1893, there was not a single shower of rain enough to add to the stock of water in or replenish the tanks.

222. The works connected with the Pudukkolam project, which is a large reservoir capable of containing several years' supply, were continued and well-nigh completed when the Fasli closed.

223. Further improvements were made in the year, in the system of the daily removal and disposal of night-soil. How to dispose of it is by no means an easily solved question. To deposit it too near the habitations or too near the sources of water-supply was obviously out of the question. To carry it a great distance away from the limits of the Town was equally impossible from the cost it would involve. A spot of high and dry ground, not liable to either objection, was selected near the edge of the jungle, a mile away from the limits, and thither the night soil is arranged to be deposited in deep trenches direct from the tilting cast iron carts and covered over thick with earth. After one trench is filled, another is taken up, till all the trenches are used up. An embankment round the area keeps in the water, which is led off to trenches on the lower edges of the grounds, where it soaks into the ground and is prevented from flowing out and polluting the watersheds of tanks. The scavenging establishment is paid from a small tax collected on the houses, the payment of which was optional at first but has subsequently been made compulsory, since if one thing was more imperiously necessary than another it was the removal of the night-soil from the premises of closely-packed houses.

224. The lighting of the Town continued to be good and effective and lamps were added wherever necessary. The advent of the Russian Kerosine oil imported in tank ships seemed to open a very bright prospect for the Town illumination, but there has been much disappointment caused by sudden changes of price and by the inferiority of the oils which came into the market.

225. The Sanitation of the Taluq Cusba and Firka stations received considerable attention. Lamp-posts were erected for lighting the streets. Arrangements were also made for the daily scavenging of the streets and for the conservancy of the tanks supplying drinking water.

226. Measures were set on foot for periodical inspection of the more important and populous villages in the interior, and for this purpose, the Apothecary was appointed, ex-officio, the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer. His duty will be to visit and to report on the sanitary condition of the several villages and suggest the necessary improvements.

227. Prickly Pear Removal. The gang at the Capital was engaged chiefly in extirpating the shrub, wherever it still remained in the Town and its environs and wherever it was detected growing up again.

228. Plantations—Casuarina. 63,000 trees and plants remained at the close of the last year in the Vellar plantations. 10,000 more were planted during the year

under report but they were washed away by the floods of November 1893. 15,000 were cut and sold for scaffolding and other purposes leaving 53,000 when the year closed.

229. The cocoanut trees and bamboos planted at the Vellar bank were in good condition.

230. The new large fruit-trees topes formed on both sides of the Tanjore Road in the 2nd and 3rd mile which were extended to the north was thriving fairly. The new topes formed in the Devasthanam villages of Parayur in the Trimiem Taluq and Kudumiamalai and Vythikovil in the Kolattoor Taluq were also coming on well.

231. **Legislation.** The following Regulations were passed during the year. No. I of 1893. The Earth-Salt Suppression Regulation amending the old Regulation.

No. II of 1893. The Police Regulation amending and consolidating the old Regulation.

No. I of 1894 passed on 30th June 1894 making penal, offences, within the Pudukkottai State, against the British Post Office Act. This was obviously a necessary preliminary to the introduction of the Imperial Post into the State.

232. **Political.** His Highness the Rajah undertook and accomplished a tour through part of Upper India extending over 52 days starting on the 1st December 1893 and returning on the 21st January 1894. His Highness the Rajah visited Bombay, Allahabad, Benares, Calcutta, Agra, Ahmedabad and Baroda. His Highness the Rajah at his own request travelled *incognito* most part of the tour, the public receptions being confined to Bombay and Calcutta where he was received in Durbar by their Excellencies Lord Harris and Lord Landsdowne. Several other Native States, such as Hyderabad, Jeypore and Cooch Behar had been included in the original programme but there were some difficulties and they had to be given up in this tour.

233. **Conclusion and Acknowledgments.** Mr. Welsh was succeeded early in the Fasli by Mr. Miller who again was relieved by Mr. Andrew in December 1893. From them, I have received every support and advice in all matters connected with the Administration. From R. Vedanta Charlu, the Assistant Dewan, I received, as usual, every help in the conduct of business. He had also to make all the preliminary arrangements for His Highness' Tour to Upper India and afterwards to accompany His Highness throughout the Tour which lasted from the 1st December 1893 to 21st January 1894. Though it was to him the first occasion of a Tour in those parts, his arrangements throughout reflected credit on his powers of economical management and were also very satisfactory to His Highness the Rajah.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient and humble Servant.

A. SASHIAH SASTRI,

Dewan-Regent.

Table showing at one view the Area, Population, Revenue Divisions, Villages and Agricultural Statistics of the State.

Number.	Names of Taluqs and Firkas.	Villages.	VILLAGES (AIN).			ALIENATED VILLAGES.							Grand Total.	Area Square Miles.
			Principal.	Hamlets.	Total.	Chinnaramanai Jaghire.	Manovirti Jaghire.	Devasthanams.	Chattrams.	Sarvamaniam.	Mosque and Muttas.	Total.		
1	a. Alangudi Taluq ...	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Extremity length from East to West, 60 miles. Do. North to South, 42 miles. Area 1,350 square miles.
	b. Karambakudi Firka ...	26	54	111	165	25	2	13	...	3	...	41	209	
		12	24	23	52	...	...	9	...	1	...	10	62	
	TOTAL ...	38	78	139	217	25	2	22	...	4	...	51	271	
2	a. Trimiem Taluq ...	23	51	234	355	10	3	24	4	6	2	40	334	
	b. Keelamilai Firka ...	13	23	56	79	...	...	35	...	37	...	77	153	
	TOTAL ...	41	74	340	414	10	3	59	4	43	6	117	487	
3	a. Kolattoor Taluq ...	29	75	321	593	25	8	34	8	9	...	84	432	
	b. Vicalimalai Firka ...	19	26	241	287	1	...	20	...	...	...	21	126	
	TOTAL ...	39	101	561	665	26	8	54	9	9	...	105	558	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	118	253	1,043	1,296	63	13	136	12	56	6	253	1,350	

HORSES.		POPULATION.		CULTIVATORS.	
Description.	No.	Description.	No.	Description.	No.
Terraced ...	475	Males ...	177912	Resident Ryots ...	33357
Tiled ...	3533	Females ...	193184	Non-resident Ryots ...	11236
Thatched houses and Circular huts.	77717			TOTAL ...	44593
TOTAL ...	81725	TOTAL ...	373096	Ploughs ...	26578

ATTLE.		SOURCES OF IRRIGATION.		RAIN-FALL.		
I	No.	Description.	No.	Months.	At the Capital.	Average.
Bullocks ...	60749	Rivers ...	4	July ... (1893) ...	13.39	6.82
Cows ...	43959	Lakes ...	589	August do. ...	5.06	2.17
Calves ...	19742	Vendals ...	3292	September do. ...	5.81	2.04
He-Buffaloes ...	8029	Ponds ...	2965	October do. ...	3.61	5.14
She-Buffaloes ...	13545	Channels ...	184	November do. ...	23.70	19.63
Buffalo-Calves ...	8260	Jungle Streams ...	3462	December do. ...	...	13
Sheep ...	137753	Wells ...	14372	January (1894) ...	...	56
		Anicuts ...	59	February do. ...	...	12
				March do. ...	2.08	1.28
				April do. ...	1.13	1.69
				May do. ...	2.69	1.98
				June do. ...	1.69	5.66
TOTAL ...	316187			TOTAL ...	56.78	42.12

AYAKUT.

ITEMS.	LANDS.			Amount of Revenue.
	Nanjai.	Panjai.	TOTAL.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
Perumboko and long waste lands.	13322	134097	148419	1,54,566
Devasthanams and Chattrams.	35573	71524	107097	1,26,681
Jaghire (Chinnaramanai and Manovirti).	18967	64313	83280	1,20,561
Sarvamaniam, Shrotriems etc.	40057	52833	92890	1,20,561
Ain or State.	60574	107961	168535	2,75,358
Amanu lands uncultivated	18020	77240	95260	...
Total Ayakut	181423	598568	680091	8,76,166

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE,

FOR FASLI 1303.

From J. ANDREW, Esq., Political Agent for Pudukkottai, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trichinopoly, 14th October 1894, No. 176—0—1655.

I have the honour to submit the Diwan-Regent's report on the administration of the Pudukkottai State for fasli 1303.

2. *Rainfall, Season and Crops.*—The copious showers in the last quarter of the previous fasli were followed by seasonable rains favorable for cultivation, but the unprecedented rain of the 22nd November 1893 breached the tanks and did great damage to the crops, thus rendering the outturns of both wet and dry crops indifferent. The average rainfall for the year was 42.39 against 29 inches last year.

3. *Public Health.*—Cholera was prevalent from December to February. The other diseases reported to have prevailed were fever and guinea-worm which last was, as usual, confined to the capital. A large number of persons were also treated for rheumatic affections, diarrhoea, dysentery, &c.

4. *Vital Statistics.*—This has been for the first time noticed in the administration report. The Diwan-Regent, however, considers that the returns are not reliable.

5. *Demand, Collection and Balance.*—The demand under land revenue was Rs. 5,27,936 against Rs. 5,19,458 of last year and under extra sources Rs. 2,47,247 against Rs. 2,53,242, showing an increase of Rs. 8,478 under the former and a decrease of Rs. 5,995 under the latter. The actual increase under the two items is Rs. 2,483. The increase under land revenue is due to additional quit-rent on the enfranchisement of inams and to additional lands taken up for cultivation. The decrease under extra sources is due to decrease in the revenue under Excise, Forest, Registration, Post office, Miscellaneous and Tolls. The causes will be noticed under their appropriate heads hereafter. The collections under land revenue amounted to Rs. 4,64,354 as against Rs. 4,36,208 of last year and the balance Rs. 63,582 against Rs. 83,250. The collection under extra sources was Rs. 2,43,631 against Rs. 2,46,760 of last year and balance Rs. 3,616 against Rs. 6,482 of last year. The net balance therefore is Rs. 67,198 against Rs. 89,732 of last year. The percentage of collection to the current demand was 87.95 against 89.9 of last year. The Diwan-Regent considers that the result is satisfactory, having in view the unfavorable character of the season. The demand under the head of *old arrears* was Rs. 53,781 against Rs. 24,944 of last year, and the collections were Rs. 40,083 against Rs. 9,180 of last year and the balance is Rs. 12,227 against Rs. 6,833 of last year. Of this amount, Rs. 6,293 are due under "Land Revenue" and Rs. 5,271 relate to fasli 1302. Of the balance of Rs. 5,934 under extra sources, Rs. 4,667 are arrears under jungle conservancy. The amount of remission is Rs. 1,471 against Rs. 8,921 of last year.

(19) *Political*.—The increase of Rs. 904 under this head is due to the revision of establishment of this office.

(20) *Stationary and Printing*.—There is a decrease of Rs. 4,898 under this head due to the charges anticipated as regards printing machine not having been received.

(21) *Miscellaneous*.—The decrease under this head is due to the transfer to other heads of the expenditure hitherto met out of the allotment under "Miscellaneous."

(22) *Irrigation*.—The decrease of Rs. 2,409 under this head is explained as being due to the work proposed to be done to tanks not having been done owing to all available labour having been concentrated on emergent closing of breaches soon after the floods subsided. The explanation is not very clear, unless it be meant that coolies could not be procured during the closing months of the year. The expenditure fell short of the revised estimate by over Rs. 7,696.

(23) *Town Conservancy*.—The decrease of Rs. 10,082 was due to less outlay on Pudukkalam project than in the previous year.

(24) *Village Conservancy*.—This is a new head taken from "Miscellaneous," for the purpose of providing for sanitary improvements in taluk and firka stations. The amount now spent, viz., Rs. 2,896, was duly provided for in the revised budget.

(25) *Roads*.—The decrease of Rs. 12,932 was due to new roads not having been proceeded with.

(26) *Buildings*.—The decrease of Rs. 35,791 is due to most of the principal buildings in the capital and the taluk cutcherries having been completed. The revised budget was, however, exceeded by Rs. 18,685.

(27) *Establishment*.—The decrease of Rs. 6,737 is due to the dispensing with the services of temporary establishments entertained for special works. The revised estimate was exceeded by Rs. 1,234 as the revision of establishments could only be effected after the close of the previous year, as some of the works for which they were employed were only completed at the very close of the year.

*10. *Devasthanam and Charity Funds*.—The settlement of the villages forming the endowments showed Rs. 1,72,313 demand as against Rs. 1,64,092, the increase of Rs. 8,221 being chiefly due to more lands having been brought under cultivation. Out of the Rs. 1,72,313, the collection amounted to Rs. 1,58,830 leaving a balance of Rs. 13,483. Of the old arrears under this head, amounting to Rs. 22,939, Rs. 12,676 were collected, Rs. 930 written off and the balance remaining to be collected amounts to Rs. 9,333. The account of these funds stands as under:—

	Rs.
Cash balance at the end of fasli 1302	1,97,934
Current receipts	1,94,505
	3,92,439
Disbursements of fasli 1303	2,14,212
Cash balance at the end of fasli 1303	1,78,227

of which Rs. 1,25,000 are invested in Government securities.

11. *Manovirti Jaghire Funds*.—

	Rs.
The total receipt for the year amounted to	41,168
Balance at the end of last fasli	1,74,347
	2,15,515
Disbursements for fasli 1303	16,980
Balance at the end of fasli 1303	1,98,535
Which includes a loan made to State, viz.,	1,25,000

	Rs.
Actual balance	78,535
Deduct sums in Government securities.	40,000
Cash balance at end of fasli 1303	38,535

12. *Maramut or Public Works Department*.—The expenditure under Public Works Department for fasli 1303 was Rs. 2,00,665 against Rs. 2,80,402 of last year. The department was engaged in the construction and repairs of irrigation works, roads and public buildings.

This sum of Rs. 2,00,665 was spent as follows:—

	Rs.
Irrigation works	17,433
Roads	38,452
Buildings	92,350
Town conservancy	36,902
Other	2,294
Establishment	13,234
Total	2,00,665

The following buildings were completed during the year:—

- The new hospital at the capital.
- Two houses for hospital assistants.
- Office intended for the Nazir of the Chief Court, but handed over to the Survey department.
- Two taluk cutcheries at Tirumicem and Alangudi.
- Two dispensaries—one at Viralmalai and one at Keelanilai.

Some police buildings were in progress during the year.

The outlay on the whole amounted to Rs. 74,044 for fasli 1303. The roads, so far as I have seen them, are excellent, the best I have seen in India, and the Diwan-Regent may well be proud of them. He has been anxious to give greater attention to the state of the irrigation works, now that most of the public buildings have been completed.

13. *Civil Justice*.—The personnel of the Chief Court remained the same as last year. There were 2,263, both regular and small cause suits, filed during the year against 2,815 of the previous year, showing a decrease of 552, no reason for which is given. There were 2,072, both regular and small cause suits, disposed of during the year against 2,730 of last year, showing a decrease of 658 suits as compared with last year. In the Original Side, 993 suits were filed, 21 re-admitted and 2 received by transfer, balance on hand at the end of last fasli 54, making a total of 1,070; of this number, 938 or 87 per cent. were disposed of against 96 per cent. of fasli 1302, showing 11 per cent. less than last year. Of the above 938, 301 were contested and the rest disposed of *ex parte* on compromise, &c.

The balance at the close of the year was 132, of which 84 were above one month, but not more than three months. Thirty-two were above three months, but not more than six months. Fourteen were above six months, but not more than one year. Two were above one year; thus there were 16 suits above six months. No reasons are given for their pendency. The value of claims adjudicated during the year amounts to Rs. 2,14,661 against Rs. 2,61,951 last year. The average value of each suit is therefore Rs. 228 against Rs. 215 last year. The average duration of a contested suit disposed of by the Judges was 2 months and 3 days against 2 months and 8 days last year. The duration in other suits was 32 days against 33 last year. A large number of miscellaneous petitions were disposed of during the year. The Sub-Registrars have been invested with the powers of a Small Cause Judge over suits up to Rs. 20. The constitution of these rural Small Cause Courts is reported to be very convenient to the people.

14. *Appellate Jurisdiction*.—There were 130 appeals against 149 last year, of these 100 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 30, of which 6 are above 1 year's standing. The average duration of an appeal was 2 months and 23 days against 2 months and 19 days last year. The court fees, &c., collected in the Chief Court were Rs. 33,472 and the expenditure in the Chief Court and in the Small Cause Courts Rs. 23,602. Although the report does not make mention of it, I may here remark that the working of the chief court cannot be at all regarded as satisfactory, mainly owing to the ill-feeling existing between one of the Judges on the one hand and the other two on the other. I recently received a letter from the Diwan-Regent on the subject, and as the matter is still under enquiry, it is unnecessary to say more on the subject here.

15. *Registration*.—The value of work done in the Registration Department was Rs. 25,05,470 against Rs. 24,66,770, showing 1.5 per cent. increase. There were very few, viz., 188, cases of optional registration; the State compels registration in almost all cases, leaving very few optional cases. The maximum value of documents registered during the year was Rs. 1,07,000 against Rs. 27,000 last year. The Sub-Registrars' offices were examined during the year, and the results are reported to be satisfactory.

16. *Criminal Justice*.—There were 4,466 cases involving 6,694 persons against 3,532 cases involving 5,723 persons last year, showing an increase of 934. There was a marked increase under the Penal Code, Police Act and other laws. The increase is reported to be due to petty thefts, to the greater energy displayed by the police in the town, and to the extension of sanitary rules to taluk and firka stations. There were 2,603 detected and 183 undetected cases against 1,773 and 215 in 1302. The percentage of convictions under the Penal Code was 28.9 per cent. against 25 per cent. last year. Under other laws the percentage of conviction was 91.9 per cent., which is the same as last year. There were 363 persons convicted of heinous offences against 238 in the previous year. There were in all 2,908 persons convicted. Two persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for life in lieu of death. The average duration of trials was 4½ days against 3½ days last year. The Sessions Court disposed of 28 cases involving 63 persons against 19 cases involving 35 persons last year. There were 141 criminal appeals in Chief Magistrate's Court against 114 last year, all of which were disposed of during the year. Of the 141 criminal appeals, 103 were confirmed and modified and 33 reversed. The Appellate (Chief Court) disposed of nine criminal appeals. These appeals were against the decision of the single Judge on the Original Side in Session cases. Of these, 7 were confirmed and modified and 2 reversed. There were 10 criminal appeals filed in the Original (Sessions) side of the Chief Court against the decision of the Magistracy. Of this 8 were confirmed and modified, leaving 2 in arrears. There were 81 criminal revision petitions and references, of which 57 were disposed of and 24 remained as arrears. The subordinate magistracy is reported to have worked well.

17. *Police*.—The percentage of detection was 93 per cent. against 87 last year. One case of murder was reported during the year, and two cases remained undetected at the end of last year, making a total of three, of which two were detected and one pronounced to be false. Eighty-eight cases of house-breaking and theft were reported against 65 cases last year. The increase is reported to be due to the sudden raids of gangs of burglars (Pallars and Koravurs) at Alangudi and Trigokaranam.

18. *Jail*.—There were 296 convicts in the jail during the year against 244 last year. The jail charges were Rs. 8,145 against Rs. 7,927 in the previous year. The average scale per head was 1 anna 11 pies against 2 annas and 2 pies in fasli 1302. All available convicts were employed in the conservancy of town and in various minor works connected with the sanitation and improvement of the town, &c. Seventeen cases of cholera occurred in the jail, of which nine proved fatal. I noticed that prisoners in hospital were fettered, even when they were obviously too ill to escape, and I drew attention to this.

19. *The Department of Education—His Highness the Rajah's College*.—The average number on the rolls was 564 against 589 last year. The expenses of the college were Rs. 18,853 against Rs. 19,515 last year. The school fees collected amounted to Rs. 9,748, which together with balance of last year, viz., Rs. 4,918, came up to Rs. 14,666, of which Rs. 8,500 were contributed towards salaries of teachers, &c., leaving a surplus of Rs. 6,166 at the close of the year. The number of passes in the F. A. and Matriculation were very small, and the poor results are attributed to the revision of the curriculum. This is probably the case. The results in other classes were fair. The Muhammadan school is steadily declining: the Diwan-Regent attributes this to the listlessness displayed by the parents in spite of all encouragement to attract the pupils to the school. There is a slight fall in the Sircar Girls' school. The girls received education in Hygiene, Indian History, &c., in Music and Needle-work, both fancy and plain. I was much pleased with what I saw of this school on the occasions of two visits I paid it. The expenditure was Rs. 2,830 against Rs. 3,578 last year. Elementary education was provided for all classes. The amount of grants earned is Rs. 6,000 against Rs. 5,323 last year. The progress is reported to be steady and satisfactory.

20. *Education of His Highness the Rajah*.—Mr. Crossley's report shows that His Highness the Rajah made satisfactory progress in education, both physical and intellectual, and that his conduct was uniformly good. Endeavours have been made to give His Highness an insight into subjects on British administration, land systems, taxation, agriculture, survey, settlement, land revenues, and revenue collection, and he read the Indian Penal Code twice. As usual he has been active in all outdoor exercises, and since the close of the fasli has been studying the British and Pudukkottai system of accounts.

21. *Medical Department*.—Twenty-four thousand three hundred and thirteen both out and in patients were treated in the hospital at the capital against 23,911 last year. The principal diseases treated were fever, rheumatic affections, diarrhoea, dysentery, venereal and skin diseases. Two cases of confinement occurred in the hospital. There are three midwives attached to the hospital and they are reported to have attended 181 labour cases against 138 last year, and 74 other cases against 88 last year. Midwives have been attached to the dispensaries at Keelanelai and Karambagudi. The total expenditure of the Pudukkottai hospital was Rs. 10,606 against Rs. 9,516 last year. The work of the rural dispensaries is satisfactory. There has been a considerable fall in the vaccine operations this year and it is attributed to the prevalence of small-pox in the villages and to the people of objecting to vaccinate their children. In paragraph 3 of the report no mention is made of the prevalence of small-pox. There are no statistics to show what number were attacked and with what results. So far as I could gather during a recent visit to Pudukkottai, and conversations with some officials (Tahsildars and others), I am under the impression that much more vaccination work might be done if the Revenue officials were to co-operate cordially with the vaccinators. Mr. T. Arunachalam Pillai, who is the medical officer in charge of the State Medical Department, is reported to have worked uniformly with zeal and devotion to his duties.

22. *Press*.—The value of outturn was Rs. 12,239 against Rs. 10,458 last year. The work was satisfactory.

23. *The State Post*.—The Postal department worked satisfactorily during the year. The collections were Rs. 1,909 against Rs. 1,939 last year. The proposal to hand over the State Postal department to the Imperial department did not take place until after the end of fasli year.

24. *Salt Department*.—There were 980 cases affecting 1,901 persons against 951 affecting 972 persons last year. Out of the 980 cases, 123 cases were released departmentally after warning, 7 cases written off as undetected, 842 were committed to the Magistracy for trial, and 3 were pending before the Inspector at the close of the fasli. There were 34 cases already before the Magistracy at the close of the year, and the total therefore is 876 cases affecting 889 persons. Of this, 13

were acquitted, 837 were convicted and 39 were pending trial at the close of the fasli. The fine realised amounts to Rs. 1,156 against Rs. 918-4-0 last year, or an average of Rs. 1-6-1 per head against Rs. 1-2-3 last year. There has been increase of offences under the Salt laws over the past year's; and this is explained as due to the unfavorable character of the season which drove some refractory Kallars to violate the Salt laws. The market price of Madras salt ranged between 11 and 12 measures the rupee; but the road having become impassable for traffic by the rains of last November the price of salt rose as high as 8 measures a rupee. The Salt department is reported to have worked satisfactorily during the year.

25. *Abkari*.—The still-head duty was raised from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 2-4-0 per gallon of 30° under-proof. There were 16 gallons of 20° under-proof and 6,414 gallons of 30° under-proof issued during the year against 9,067 gallons last year. The revenue realised including license fees amounted to Rs. 18,552 against Rupees 22,782-4-0 last year. The decrease in the gallons issued is attributed to the unfavorable character of the season and to the increased consumption of toddy. The introduction of the system of independent shops instead of the vend area system possibly tended to the decrease. The chief reasons, however, were most probably the general increase in the price of liquor as compared with previous years, and the gradual increase in the consumption of toddy for which the people appear to be showing an increasing preference. Another and perhaps the chief reason is that only 77 arrack shops were opened as against 122 in the previous year.

Toddy.—The tree-tax system was introduced in its entirety during the year; the total toddy demand for the year was Rs. 22,184 against Rs. 19,704 of 1302. Of this, Rs. 21,869-14-5 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 314-1-7. The selling price of toddy ranged from 1 anna to 1 anna 3 pies per measure. One thousand two hundred and twenty-four tolas of opium and 980 seers of ganja were issued for sale by the State depôt which obtains its supply from Madras. The net revenue amounted to Rs. 840-7-0 against Rs. 797 last year. The total demand under the abkari revenue was Rs. 43,377-7-11, of which Rs. 42,342-14-3 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,034-9-8. There were 87 cases affecting 96 persons under the Abkari law. The total number of cases disposed of by the Inspectors was 91 affecting 100 persons against 116 cases affecting 136 persons last year, which included 4 cases pending before them at the close of the last fasli. Of this number, 38 were released departmentally, 49 committed for trial and 4 were pending before the Inspectors at the close of the fasli. Of the 49 affecting 50 persons committed, 2 were acquitted and 47 were convicted and 1 was pending for trial before the Magistrate at the end of the fasli. The fines collected under this amounted to Rs. 153-6-0. The average per head was Rs. 3-4-3 against Rs. 4-3-4 last year. The department is reported to have worked satisfactorily.

26. *Revenue Survey and Settlement*.—The work was ordered to be partly left in abeyance pending the professional opinion of the Superintendent of Madras Survey. The original proposal was that only three or four villages should be taken on hand as an experimental measure, but the work was taken in hand on an extensive scale, contrary to Mr. Cardozo's suggestions, and this is to be regretted. The question as to the final mode of procedure is now pending with the Diwan-Regent to whom a reference has been made.

27. *Inam Settlement*.—The total acres measured for the fasli were 33, acres dry and 33 acres wet, making a total of 364 acres against 357 acres last year. The total land measured up to the end of last fasli was 61,224 acres. The total brahmadayam lands measured during the year 10,354 acres wet and dry against 21,726 acres wet and dry in the previous year. It is not clear why less than half the work of the previous year was done during the year. The land measured by the painashdars was 7,650 acres against 10,102 acres in 1302. The amount of assessment fixed on the area of lands on which valuation was completed amounted to Rs. 1,91,035. Three hundred and ninety-six cases were enquired into and disposed of during the year. The total area confirmed in the year was 2,122 acres, wet and dry. The

quit-rents settled on them amounted to Rs. 3,763. The cost of the department was Rs. 13,551 against Rs. 15,256 last year.

28. *Miscellaneous Improvement*.—The drinking tanks in Pudukkottai were kept in proper order. The Pudukulam works are well nigh completed. Arrangements have been made for the removal and depositing of night-soil at a place distant from the limits of Pudukkottai. The lighting of the town continued to be good. The sanitation of the taluk firka stations has received attention. There was a successful crusade against the prickly-pear which has been removed from the limits of the town.

29. *Legislation*.—The following regulations were passed:—

No. 1 of 1893.—Earth Salt Suppression Regulation.

No. 2 of 1893.—Police Regulation.

No. 1 of 1894, making penal offences within the Pudukkottai State against British Post Office Act.

30. *Political*.—His Highness the Rajah made a tour to North India extending over 52 days in December 1893 and January 1894. At his own request he travelled *incognito* throughout except at Bombay and Calcutta where official receptions were accorded.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER—dated 20th November 1894, No. 815, Political.

The Political Agent's review deals very fully with the administration report on the Pudukkottai State for fasli 1303 (1893-94), which itself has been submitted in a much more complete and convenient form than hitherto.

2. *Season and Public Health*.—The season was, on the whole, unfavorable. Owing to the unprecedented fall of rain on the 22nd November 1893, the crops, which at first promised well, suffered great damage and the actual outturn was indifferent. Cholera and small-pox were prevalent. The Diwan-Regent observes that the returns of vital statistics maintained at the capital and in the taluks cannot be considered reliable; the correctness of this remark is obvious as the rate per mille of births is 7.2 whilst that of deaths is 7.8. Neither he nor the Political Agent has, however, suggested any means for improving the system at present in force. The necessity for reliable statistics has been dwelt on in previous reviews and His Excellency in Council trusts that no further delay will be permitted to occur in dealing with this matter.

3. *Collections*.—The percentage of collections to the demand was 87.95, against 33.9 and 93.5 in the two previous faslis. The old arrears were scrutinized. The bulk of the balance under *Land Revenue* relates to fasli 1302, the collection of the arrears for which year was, owing to the unfavorable character of the season, a matter of difficulty. Of those under *Extra Sources* the major portion falls under *Jungle Conservancy*. These are stated to be under scrutiny.

* G. O., dated 5th June 1893, Nos. 351, 352.
† „ „ 20th „ 1894, No. 425.

4. In the following table the actuals of the year under review are compared with the budget* and revised† estimates and with the actuals of 1892-93:—

Heads.	Actuals, 1892-93.	1893-94.		Actuals.	Difference.		
		Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.		Columns 2 and 5.	Columns 3 and 5.	Columns 4 and 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Lakhs.</i>	<i>Lakhs.</i>	<i>Lakhs.</i>	<i>Lakhs.</i>	<i>Lakhs.</i>	<i>Lakhs.</i>	<i>Lakhs.</i>
Principal Heads	5.98	6.78	6.505	6.66	+ .68	— .12	+ .155
Interest	.15	...	.15	.16	+ .01	+ .16	+ .01
Post Office	.02	...	.02	.02	...	+ .02	...
Civil Departments	.67	.63	.65	.70	+ .03	+ .07	+ .05
Civil Works	.20	.18	.18	.19	— .01	+ .01	+ .01
Miscellaneous	.10	.10	.095	.08	— .02	— .02	— .015
Total	7.12	7.69	7.60	7.81	+ .69	+ .12	+ .21
<i>Expenditure.</i>							
Direct Demands	3.87	4.32	4.23	4.18	+ .31	— .14	— .05
Interest	...	...	.04	.05	+ .05	— .05	+ .01
Post Office	.04	...	.04	.05	+ .01	+ .05	+ .01
Civil Departments	1.42	1.51	1.53	1.49	+ .07	— .02	— .04
Miscellaneous	.51	.37	.34	.32	— .19	— .05	— .02
Irrigation	.30	.20	.35	.27	— .03	+ .07	— .08
Civil Works	2.48	.67	1.70	1.85	— .63	+ .88	+ .15
Military	.15	.17	.15	.14	— .01	— .03	— .01
Total	8.77	7.54	6.38	8.35	— .42	+ .31	— .03

The actual expenditure exceeded the receipts by .54 lakh. A loan of one lakh was, however, taken from the Manovirti Jaghir funds, and the balance of the State in cash and Government securities, which stood at 3.79 lakhs at the commencement of the year, was thus raised to 4.25 lakhs at its close. Deducting the total amount (1.25 lakhs) due to the Manovirti Jaghir fund, the true balance was 3 lakhs. In view of the anticipated closing balance of Rs. 1304, it should be possible to return the whole of this loan during the current year.

The variations between the actuals of 1892-93 and those of 1893-94 have been explained in the Diwan-Regent's report and in Mr. Andrew's covering letter. Those between the budget and revised estimates have already been noticed in the orders* on the revised estimate. The increased expenditure of .13 lakh over the allotment fixed in G. O., dated 1st August 1893, No. 512, for *Palace Expenditure* has been satisfactorily explained.

The actual receipts showed an increase of .21 lakh over the revised estimate whilst there was a decrease of .03 lakh on the expenditure side. The former was mainly due to increase of .12 under *Land Revenue* and of .05 under *Civil Departments*; the latter to decreases of .05 under *Direct Demands*, of .04 under *Civil Departments*, and of .08 under *Irrigation*, against an increase of .15 under *Civil Works*. As observed by Mr. Andrew, the Diwan-Regent has not satisfactorily explained the expenditure on *Survey and Settlement* of nearly Rs. 10,000 in excess of the figure of the revised estimate.

* Paragraph 9 (6) of his letter.

The question of expenditure under *Compensation to Pagodas* should be speedily

7. *Police*.—The working of this Department showed a decided improvement, there being an advance in the percentages of detection, conviction of arrested persons, and of recovery of stolen property. An increase in the cases of house-breaking and theft reported is attributed to the sudden raids of gangs of burglars (Pallars and Koravars) at Alangudi and Trigokarnam. The question of police buildings is receiving special attention.

8. *Registration*.—The increase in the value of instruments registered, mentioned in paragraph 15 of the Political Agent's letter, was due to the registration of a few documents of abnormally high value; the total number of operations showing a decrease of 6.3 per cent. The number was, however, with the exception of that, of the previous year, the highest on record. The receipts of the department decreased, whilst there was a rise in expenditure—the net result being a surplus of Rs. 6,951.

9. *Jail*.—The fettering of prisoners in hospital should be abandoned without delay. The question of the establishment of a cholera camp, in the event of future outbreaks of the disease in the jail, appears worthy of consideration.

10. *Education*.—The opinion formed by Mr. Andrew of the Sirkar Girls' school is gratifying. Elementary education is receiving due attention. The decline of the Muhammadam school in spite of the facilities afforded by the State is disappointing and His Excellency in Council trusts that no effort will be spared to overcome the difficulties* connected with this institution.

* Paragraph 120 of the report.

11. Mr. Crossley's report on the progress and conduct of His Highness the Rajah has been perused by Government with much pleasure.

12. *Medical*.—The Rajah's hospital, which was moved into a new building during the year, continued its useful work and this portion of the report is a record of good work accomplished.

The regrettable fall in vaccination operations from 9,254 to 8,600 is attributed to the prevalence of small-pox in some villages and the consequent objection of villagers to have their children vaccinated. The Government is of opinion that steps should be taken, as suggested by

† Paragraph 21 of his letter.

Mr. Andrew†, to ensure the co-operation of the Revenue officials with the vaccinators. The Political Agent's observations on this point call for careful attention.

