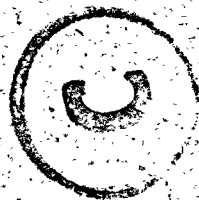


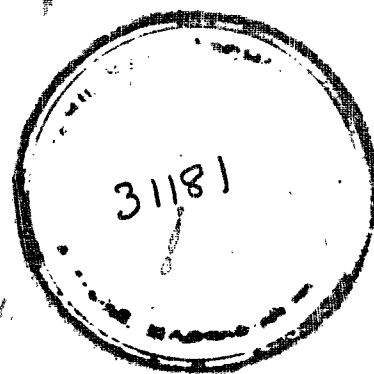
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Report on the Admin. of Mysore.
1908-09



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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE
FOR THE YEAR 1908-09.

(Ending 30th June 1909.)

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

For particulars concerning—

Area,
Population,
Ancient History,
The Ruling Family,
The System of Administration, and
Administration Divisions,

see paras 1 to 11 and 13 to 15 of the General Administration Report
for 1907-08.

1. His Highness the Maharaja stayed in Ootacamund from the 27th June 1908 to the 28th August 1908. His Highness toured in the districts of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga between the 18th and the 25th of November 1908, and, on the 8th February 1909, proceeded to Bombay, where he stayed for a fortnight. His Highness, accompanied by Her Highness the Maharani, C. I., (late Regent) and other members of the Ruling Family, stayed at Ootacamund as usual for about six weeks in the summer of 1909 and returned to the Capital on the 26th May 1909.

His Highness the
Maharaja's
movements.

2. Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, B.A., C.I.E., retired from the office of Dewan on the 31st March 1909 and His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to appoint Mr. T. Ananda Rao, B.A., as his Dewan and *ex-officio* President of the Council. Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty was appointed First Councillor and Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L., Second Councillor.

The Dewan and
Councillors.

3. The syllabus of subjects for the competitive examination for the Mysore Civil Service was slightly modified during the year under report. An examination was held in November 1908 and the first two among those that passed the examination were admitted to the grade of Assistant Commissioners. Four officers were also admitted to the grade by nomination from the subordinate ranks of the service and one officer on family and other considerations.

The Mysore
Civil Service.

4. The 25th session of the Assembly was held at Mysore on the 8th October 1908 and succeeding days, when 226 members attended out of 271 delegated to attend the session. Four hundred and sixteen subjects of general and local interest were discussed.

Dasara Repre-
sentative
Assembly.

5. The Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, I.C.S., C.I.E., continued as the British Resident in Mysore during the year under report.

The British
Resident.

6. The relations of the State with the British Government were satisfactory. The annual subsidy of 35 lakhs of rupees payable by the State to the British Government was punctually paid on the appointed dates.

Relations with
the British
Government.

REPORT

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1908-1909

(Ending 30th June 1909)



BANGALORE:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS

1909

PRICE ONE RUPEE

60 sheets

The celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Royal Proclamation of 1858.

7. An important event that took place during the year was the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Royal Proclamation of 1858 on the 2nd November 1908. The day was observed as a holiday throughout the State, and at all district head-quarter towns the Deputy Commissioners held durbars, to which all the leading citizens were invited and at which the Royal Proclamation was read to the assembled people in English and the vernacular. In commemoration of the event the deserving poor were fed and clothed, and sports and treats arranged for school children. Valuable assistance and co-operation was rendered by the non-official public in carrying out the celebration in a befitting manner and everywhere the proceedings were characterised by great enthusiasm. In all about 92,600 poor people were fed, 5,180 people were clothed and about 56,000 school children took part in the sports.

The message addressed by His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor to the people of India on that day was printed in the official Gazette in English and the vernacular and copies were widely distributed in the State.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

I. Occupied Area and Tenure (1908-09).

8. The total area of the State according to the results of the survey is 18,855,216 acres. The area given in the previous year's report was 18,841,774 acres. The difference of 13,442 acres is mainly due to the omission of 11,191 acres in the accounts of the Manjarabad taluk during the previous year and also to more correct measurements in the Sorab and Sagar taluks. Excluding 1,383,159 acres of alienated land which are held wholly or partially rent-free, the area of the unalienated lands, inclusive of minor inams, was 17,472,057 acres; of this, the area available for cultivation was 8,612,186 acres and the remaining 8,859,871 acres, or a little more than half the whole area of unalienated land, consisted of unculturable waste including forests.

Extent of arable lands.

9. The total extent of lands under occupation, inclusive of minor inams, was 7,379,703 acres representing 85.69 per cent of the total area available for cultivation. There was an increase of 46,764 acres in the occupied area as compared with 1907-08, due to some of the unoccupied lands having been taken up for cultivation at the beginning of the year.

Area under occupation.

10. The number of ryotwari holdings separately registered in the State was 1,054,481 during the year under report. As the total occupied area of unalienated holdings was 6,871,833 acres, the average extent of each holding was 6.51 acres.

Tenure.

II. Land Survey and Settlement (1908-09).

11. Three inam villages comprising 218 fields with a total extent of 859 acres were surveyed in detail, and 19 inam villages containing 2,732 fields measuring 10,849 acres were classed in respect of soil and water.

Original survey.

12. Partial resurvey operations were carried on in the Nagar taluk of the Shimoga district and in 71 villages of the Chiknayakanhalli taluk, 133 villages of the Tarikere taluk, 76 villages of the Tirthahalli taluk, 1 village of the Shimoga taluk and 262 villages of the late Banavar taluk. The operations extended in all over 687 villages and 60,669 fields, the total area resurveyed being 711,368 acres or 1,112 square miles.

Resurvey.

13. Reclassification in regard to water-supply to wet and garden lands was carried out in the late Koratagere taluk and in 273 villages of the Maddagiri, 42 villages of the Tirthahalli and 64 villages of the Nagar taluk. The total number of fields dealt with was 13,111 measuring 50,355 acres comprised in 513 villages.

Reclassification.

14. A revised settlement was introduced during the year into the Shikarpur taluk of the Shimoga district, the new rates being announced to the ryots in January 1909. A brief account of this taluk and the particulars of the resettlement as sanctioned by Government have been given in paras 38 and 39 of the Administration Report for the year 1907-08. The rates are reported to have been exceedingly well received by the ryots generally. Proposals for the introduction of revised settlements into the Sira and Pavagada taluks of the Tumkur district have been sanctioned and the rates will be announced in the ensuing cold weather, after which they will come into effect. As a result of the revised settlement operations conducted in the State since 1903, there will be a total increase of Rs. 2,04,156 in the assessment of the lands in the 15 taluks already resettled.

Revised settlement.

15. The cost of the Department during the year including the pay of the measurers lent to the Revenue Department was Rs. 1,57,973 as against Rs. 1,58,063 in the previous year.

Cost of the Department.

Survey maps.

16. The survey maps of all the villages into which original settlement has been introduced have been printed and issued except in the Sringeri jahgir. The villages in the Sringeri jahgir consist of a number of small hamlets which have to be clubbed together to serve as suitable units for administrative purposes. Until this work is completed, the printing of the maps of these villages cannot be undertaken. Of the 2,822 villages brought under a revised settlement, the maps of 2,571 villages were printed and issued up to the end of the year under report, 525 maps having been printed during the year.

Potgi settlement.

17. The potgi or remuneration payable to shanbhogs and patels was revised in the Chamrajnagar taluk. The potgi payable to the village officers of twenty inam villages, brought under survey and settlement, was also fixed for the first time.

III. Land Revenue (1908-09).

Alienation.

18. The extent of assessed lands granted or assigned free of assessment during the year for public and other purposes was 177 acres and 16 guntas as shown below:—

	Acres	Gunta
(i) For new village sites and for the extension of existing ones ...	54	8
(ii) For other purposes, such as buildings, burial grounds, storing manure, etc. ...	17	36
(iii) For the improvement of tanks and the construction of gokattes ...	104	23
(iv) For the improvement of roads ...	0	29
Total	177	16

Area of waste lands taken up and of lands relinquished.

19. The extent of assessed waste lands taken up during the year for cultivation was 61,946 acres as against 101,260 acres during the previous year, and the extent of lands in occupation relinquished during the year was 24,220 acres as against 22,514 acres in the previous year. The decrease in the extent of the land newly taken up and the increase in that relinquished were mainly due to the adverse seasonal conditions of the year.

Area under cultivation.

20. Exclusive of inam villages and jahgirs, the area under cultivation was 5,810,418 acres as against 6,011,671 acres (revised figure) in 1907-08. Of this 877,752 acres were devoted to wet crops as against 927,438 acres in 1907-08.

Land revenue demand.

21. The net demand for the year under land revenue was Rs. 1,01,19,333 as against Rs. 1,01,18,178 in the previous year.

Collections.

22. Including the arrears remaining uncollected at the beginning of the year the total amount of land revenue to be collected during the year was Rs. 1,16,66,948. As there was severe scarcity during the year in many parts of the State, it was necessary to grant extensive remissions and suspensions of land revenue. The general lines on which these were granted are explained in para 228 *infra*. The amount to be remitted is expected to come to 4½ lakhs and the amount suspended to 5.71 lakhs. The amount actually collected was only Rs. 88,94,711, a sum of Rs. 3,11,142 being remitted during the year. Inclusive of the amounts suspended the balance to be collected is Rs. 24,61,095.

Coercive processes.

23. Great moderation was exercised in the issue of coercive processes, and, where the default was not wilful, every indulgence was shown by the local officers in view of the existence of scarcity in many parts of the State. The number of coercive processes issued during the year was 87,697 as against 91,005 in the year previous, and the amount recovered thereby was Rs. 13,68,606 as against Rs. 14,63,251 in the previous year. The following table shows the several processes adopted for the recovery of the arrears as compared with those of the previous year and the results thereof:—

SEC. IV]

INAM SETTLEMENT

	1907-08		1908-09	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		Rs.		Rs.
Notice of demand ...	64,775	9,41,058	66,053	8,97,360
Do of attachment ...	9,599	1,47,037	8,460	1,44,447
Proclamation of sale ...	14,508	3,13,371	10,674	2,72,110
Sales held ...	2,123	61,785	2,510	54,689
Total ...	91,005	14,63,251	87,697	13,68,606

24. There was a noticeable falling off in the processes of attachment and proclamation of sale, while there was an increase in the number of sales actually held. These processes were resorted to only in extreme cases where the arrears had been outstanding for a considerable period.

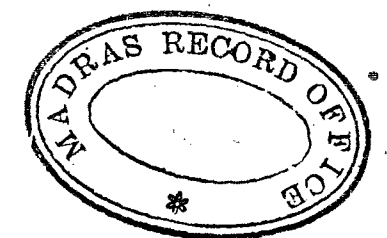
IV. Inam Settlement (1908-09).

25. During the year two land inams were confirmed on a jodi or quit-rent of Original work Rs. 4-2-0. Eleven inams assessed at a quit-rent of Rs. 682-8-0 were resumed and the lands were fully assessed at Rs. 2,002-12-0.

26. The quit-rent on one whole village and on three minor inams was revised in accordance with the revised survey valuation, the revision resulting in a decrease of Rs. 126 in the jodi. Revision of inams.

27. The registers for 52 cases, 2 *ad-interim* extracts, 7 minor inam title-deeds and 1,150 final title-deeds for minor inams were prepared and the final quit-rent registers of the Mulbagal, Devanhalli, Kankanhalli and Honnali (supplemental) taluks were issued. Registration, title-deeds, etc.

28. The total cost of the Department from the year 1868 up to the end of the year under report was Rs. 11,67,434 and the total annual revenue, Rs. 2,74,528. The cost of the Department during the year was Rs. 5,090 as against Rs. 4,531 in the previous year.



CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

I. Legislation (1908-09).

A. THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

29. Under the Legislative Council Regulation, I of 1907, which came into force on the 22nd June 1907, all laws with the exception of those pertaining to matters specified in Section 12 or passed as temporary emergent regulations under Section 15 thereof, have to be considered and passed by the Legislative Council before being promulgated as law under the orders of His Highness the Maharaja. The Council consists of the Dewan as President, and the two Councillors as *ex-officio* members, together with not fewer than 10 or more than 15 additional members. During the year there were 11 additional members, of whom 6 were officials and 5 non-officials nominated by Government. The two seats on the Council thrown open for election by the members of the Dasara Representative Assembly were not filled during the year, as the elections held for the purpose proved abortive.

30. Four meetings of the Council were held during the year.

31. Besides five bills, that were under consideration at the close of the preceding year, the following new bills were taken up for consideration by the Council during the year, *viz* :—

- (1) The Mysore Newspapers Bill ;
- (2) The Bill further to amend the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation, 1903 ;
- (3) The Mysore Poisons Bill (a Bill to regulate the possession and sale of poisons in Mysore) ;
- (4) The Mysore Treasure Trove Bill ;
- (5) The Village Tank Panchayet Bill ;
- (6) The Bill to recognize the representative character of the Administrator-General of Madras ;
- (7) The Bill further to amend the Mysore Chief Court Regulation, 1884 ; and
- (8) The Bill further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888.

32. Of these, the Bill to amend Section 310 A of the Code of Civil Procedure was dropped in view of the introduction of a more comprehensive measure revising the whole of the Code of Civil Procedure. Of the rest, seven bills were passed into law during the year under report, and the others were in various stages of progress at the end of the year.

B. LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS.

33. The following seven Regulations were passed into law during the year, *viz* :—

- (1) Regulation II of 1908, a Regulation to amend the Mysore Stamp Regulation, 1900.
- (2) The Mysore Newspapers Regulation, III of 1908.
- (3) The Mysore Village Offices Regulation, IV of 1908.
- (4) The Mysore Police Regulation, V of 1908.
- (5) Regulation VI of 1908, a Regulation to amend the Mysore Registration Regulation, 1903.
- (6) Regulation I of 1909, a Regulation further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888, and

(7) Regulation II of 1909, a Regulation further to amend the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation.

34. The Mysore Stamp Regulation is based on the British Indian Stamp Act of 1899. Some of the amendments to that Act, adopted in British India subsequent to 1899, have been embodied in the law of the State by means of this amending Regulation. The only provisions of importance relate to the amendment of Section 40 and Section 26. The former as it stood before the revision rendered it obligatory on the Deputy Commissioner to levy a penalty of ten times the duty in respect of instruments sent to him under section 33 or 38, sub-section 2. As now amended the section vests a discretion in the Deputy Commissioner to levy a penalty not exceeding ten times the amount of the proper duty. The other change relates to the amendment of the first proviso to section 26. This as it was before amendment empowered the Deputy Commissioner to levy stamp duty on mining leases granted by Government, when the value of the share or the royalty was indeterminate, on an assumed valuation of the royalty at twenty thousand rupees a year. This was considered hard in the case of small and unproductive mines. It has therefore been enacted by means of the amending Regulation that, where a mining lease is granted by Government, the stamp duty leviable thereon is to be calculated according to an estimate to be made by the Deputy Commissioner of the amount of royalty payable. Provision has also been made for the revision of the Deputy Commissioner's decision in such cases by the Court.

35. The Mysore Newspapers Regulation was passed with the object of exercising an effective control over a section of the public press in the State which had for some time previously been creating much mischief by wantonly misrepresenting the views, actions and motives of the Governments, both of the State and of British India, and indulging in remarks calculated to produce racial hatred and to mislead the people of Mysore and prejudice them against the Paramount Power. The Regulation requires every printer, publisher and editor of a newspaper to obtain the permission of the Government before starting a newspaper and provides for such permission being withdrawn at any time by Government. Certain penalties are also provided for the cases in which papers are published without permission or after such permission has been revoked. The Regulation has worked satisfactorily. It is essentially a preventive measure, and it has not been found necessary to put any of its penal provisions in motion. In the case of only one newspaper, which though published in the Mysore State had a small circulation mainly outside the State, was it necessary to take any action at all, and in that case a warning was communicated to the editor of the paper.

36. The Mysore Village Offices Regulation consolidates and amends the law relating to village offices in Mysore. The desirability of an enactment to regulate the decision of questions relating to village offices in the State was engaging the attention of the authorities from the days of the British Commission. The introduction of a Regulation on the lines of the Bombay Watandari Act, III of 1874, with modifications suited to the conditions of the State, was considered so far back as 1877. The opinions of the divisional and district officers who were consulted in the matter were, however, not unanimous and legislation on those lines was definitely dropped in 1894. In the meantime a vast body of scattered and disjointed rules and orders had come into existence. Of these, some, such as the rules for the remuneration of patels, shanbhogs and minor village servants, had the force of law; others were orders passed by Government in appeals from the decisions of the revenue officers in regular suits and a large number were mere administrative orders liable to be disregarded by the Revenue Courts in the disposal of regular suits. The course of decisions, too, especially in the matter of succession to village offices, was not by any means uniform, with the result that litigation had increased. The subject was taken up again for consideration and careful examination in 1899, when it was found that the provisions of the Madras Act III of 1895 were more in conformity with local practice and more easily adaptable to local requirements than the corresponding Bombay Act III of 1874. The Regulation now passed is thus based chiefly on the Madras Act and does not introduce any radical change in the existing system but adheres as far as possible to the traditions of the Mysore village service with just such modifications as are necessary to improve the efficiency of that service. Its principal features are that,—

- (1) it prescribes the qualifications required for the five village offices of patel, shanbhog, toti, talari and nirganti, and regulates the appointment, removal and punishment of these village officers both in alienated and unalienated villages;
- (2) it abolishes the vexatious and inconvenient practice of having two or more holders of the same office doing duty jointly or by turns; and
- (3) while recognising the hereditary character of these offices, it does away with the practice of registering females as office-holders in respect of the two important village offices of shanbhog and patel, though it does not take away the right of succession of males through females.

Regulation V of 1908, the Mysore Police Regulation.

37. Till Regulation V of 1908 was passed, the law governing the police administration of the State was contained in two different enactments, viz., Act V of 1861, in force only in the city of Bangalore, and the Regular and Village Police Rules of 1872 in force in the rest of the State. The desirability of having one uniform system for the whole State was recognised in 1886. The idea of repealing one of the two enactments and applying the other to the whole of the State was considered and given up, and in 1897 a fresh draft Regulation was prepared on the basis of the Bombay Act IV of 1890. The draft was carefully discussed in detail by a committee of experienced officers of the State, whose recommendations have been adopted and embodied in the present enactment. The Regulation deals with the regular police only, the village police being reserved to form the subject of a separate enactment, and its main features are that the entire police establishment is constituted as one force under the immediate direction and supervision of the Inspector-General of Police and that, in conformity with the traditions of police administration in the State, the Regulation makes the Deputy Commissioner the head of the District Police, continues the police powers of the Amildar and invests the latter with a general control over the Inspector of the taluk. The Regulation also contains in their proper places the provisions of Act III of 1867, an act to provide for the punishment of public gambling, the extension of which to the whole of the State was repeatedly urged from various quarters.

Regulation VI of 1908.

38. A Regulation to amend the Mysore Registration Regulation, 1903, was passed so as to extend to the Deputy Postmaster-General of Madras the exemption granted to the Postmaster-General of Madras under Section 88 from appearance in person or through an agent at any registration office in the State in any proceeding connected with the registration of any document executed by him in his official capacity.

Regulation I of 1909.

39. Regulation I of 1909 empowers Government to withdraw from time to time any appeal or class of appeals from the file of the Revenue Commissioner and to dispose of the same itself or to retransfer the same to the Revenue Commissioner, when necessary. The power is analogous to that conferred on superior civil courts under the new Code of Civil Procedure to withdraw cases from the files of subordinate courts, and has been found to be a desirable addition to the revenue procedure of the State. The immediate occasion for this Regulation was the relief from ordinary routine duties which the Revenue Commissioner stood in need of to cope with the heavy work that devolved on him in connection with the distress that prevailed in the State.

Regulation II of 1909.

40. Regulation II of 1909 was passed further to amend the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation so as to invest the Board with the powers exercisable by a municipality under the Municipal Regulation 1906 in regard to the drainage, conservancy and sanitation of the area under the control of the Board.

G. RULES UNDER ENACTMENTS IN FORCE.

41. Rules were framed under the Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation, III of 1901, extending the period of protection afforded to antelope, peafowl and birds of bright-coloured plumage up to 15th June 1911, subject to certain exceptions. It was repeatedly represented to the Government that wild beasts had increased to a large extent in the malnad and were causing great damage to crops and that ryots were unable to protect their crops adequately by scaring the beasts away from their lands or by shooting at them while they were still on their lands. It was urged that the ryots should be permitted to pursue game beyond the actual limits of cultivation so as to effectively scare them away and protect their

crops. A rule was accordingly framed empowering District Magistrates to grant to owners or occupiers of land in certain malnad tracts a license to pursue, shoot at and kill game, on payment of a fee of Rs. 2, the license having operation over such portion of the district and State forests and lands specially protected under Section 35 of the Mysore Forest Regulation as might be specified by the District Magistrate, and being liable to be cancelled at the discretion of the District Magistrate.

42. Deputy Commissioners were empowered under the Local Boards Regulation to set aside with the approval of Government any election made to a taluk board, on the ground of fraud, intimidation, bribery or material irregularity, and in such a case to order a fresh election. Unions were also permitted to appropriate for their expenditure the surplus receipts available under Section 18 of the Cattle Trespass Act from the cattle pounds situated within their limits.

43. The powers exercisable by Government under Section 6 of the Excise Regulation in regard to the import of liquor or intoxicating drugs, were delegated to the Excise Commissioner. The rules for the grant of licenses for the sale of foreign liquor were slightly altered and a scale of fees was prescribed. A form of license was prescribed for the retail vend of double distilled spirits manufactured in the Government Central Distillery, Bangalore. The sale of medicated articles containing cocaine or novocaine except under a license granted by the Deputy Commissioner, was prohibited throughout the State from and after 1st May 1909 and rules were passed for the issue of licenses for the sale of those drugs. The rules for methylated spirits were further amended.

44. Under the Stamp Regulation the stamp duty chargeable on agreements executed for service or for the performance of work on certain kinds of estates and plantations, was reduced from annas eight to one anna when the advances given under such agreements did not exceed rupees twenty in any case.

45. In exercise of the powers conferred by the Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906, the strength of municipal councils at district head-quarter towns, except Bangalore and Mysore, and at places other than district head-quarter towns, was fixed. Rules were framed prescribing the qualifications of candidates and electors and regulating the conduct of elections in respect of municipalities where the elective system prevailed.

46. Rules were framed under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation, IV of 1890, and Section 194 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code, Regulation IV of 1888, to regulate the grant of loans for land improvement and other agricultural purposes.

47. Under the Mysore Forest Regulation, XI of 1900, rules were framed defining the privileges of ryots in the malnad in regard to the use of forest produce from village and district forests and lands assigned at the survey settlement as free grazing grounds. Rules were also issued under the same Regulation in regard to the removal of sandal trees from occupied lands and the payment of bonuses to the occupants thereof, and the land revenue rules were also amended suitably.

48. Under the Opium Act, 1878, additional rules were issued to regulate the import, transport and export of opium and intoxicating drugs made from opium other than those used for smoking, in transit through the Mysore territory from one portion of British territory to another.

49. Under the Arms Regulation, 1890, it was ruled that a native soldier belonging either to the Mysore State Troops or to the British Indian Army while absent from his regiment on leave should be exempt only in respect of such arms and ammunition as might be covered by a pass granted to him by his commanding officer.

50. The Land Revenue Rules were modified so as to permit of the inspection of preliminary survey papers, such as the measurement and classification field books, bagayet takhtas, etc., by persons interested therein, and the grant to them of extracts or copies of the same, except in the cases where the Superintendent of Revenue Survey might consider it undesirable to do so.

51. Rules were issued for the guidance of Benches of Magistrates that might be constituted under Section 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Regulation II of 1904.

52. Rules were prescribed for the conduct of prospecting and mining operations in State forests, lands under special protection and certain district forests.

II. Military (1908-09).

53. The Military Force of the State is composed of—

- (a) two regiments of cavalry, *viz.*, the Imperial Service Regiment located at Bangalore and the Local Service Regiment with head-quarters at Mysore and detachments in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts;
- (b) three battalions of infantry with head-quarters at Mysore, Shimoga and Bangalore and detachments in the other districts; and
- (c) one Imperial Service Transport Corps located at Bangalore.

This force is exclusive of a separate military establishment maintained for duty in the Palace.

Sanctioned strength.

54. The sanctioned fighting strength of the officers and men of the force was 3,202, *viz.*, 516 in the Imperial Service Regiment, 397 in the Local Service Regiment, 1,809 in the three battalions of infantry and 480 in Transport Corps.

Actual strength.

55. The actual strength of the fighting officers and men of all branches of the force at the end of the year under report was 3,159. The Imperial and Local Service Regiments were short of the full strength by one officer and one man; the infantry battalions, by 12 officers and 25 men; and the Transport Corps, by four officers. The following table shows the actual number of fighting officers and men in each branch of the service:—

Description	Commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men
(a) Imperial and Local Service Regiments ...	39	138	734
(b) Infantry ...	50	379	1,343
(c) Transport Corps ...	14	58	404

The composition of the force.

56. In the cavalry regiments, out of a total of 1,020 officers and men, including non-combatants, 485 were Mahomedans and 414 Mahrattas; in the infantry regiments 856 were Mahomedans and 169 Mahrattas out of a total strength of 1,859; and in the Imperial Service Transport Corps 367 were Mahomedans and 58 Mahrattas out of a total strength of 490. The rest of the force consisted of Brahmmins, other Hindus and Christians.

Arms provided.

57. The Imperial Service Regiment is armed with revolvers, carbines, swords and lances, the Local Service Regiment with swords and lances, and the Infantry with bayonets and muskets.

Duties on which employed.

58. The Imperial Service Regiment took part in the Cavalry Brigade Camp for the inspection of the Inspector-General of Cavalry in India from the 22nd to the 28th October 1908 and in the Bangalore Brigade combined manœuvres from the 21st to the 28th January 1909. A detachment consisting of 5 officers, 17 non-commissioned officers and 106 rank and file was sent to Mysore during the Dasara. Sixteen sowars of the Local Service Regiment were employed daily on patrol duty at Shimoga, Pavagada and Jagalur. A squadron of the Local Service Regiment left Mysore on the 25th November 1908 for duty at the Royal Field Artillery Camp at Beerasandra and returned to head-quarters on the 26th January 1909 after satisfactorily discharging its duties. A division of the Transport Corps consisting of 2 officers and 65 non-commissioned officers and men with 108 ponies and 22 carts left for Mysore in September 1908 for carriage work in connection with the Dasara festivities and rejoined head-quarters in October 1908; and again on the 5th June 1909 a division consisting of 3 officers, 133 non-commissioned officers and men with 195 ponies and 48 carts left Bangalore for a similar duty during the festivities in connection with the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja and returned to head-quarters on the 6th July 1909. Four divisions of the corps consisting of 4 officers, 169 non-commissioned officers and men, with 139 carts were employed in connection with the Brigade manœuvres from the 21st to

the 28th January 1909. Some of the carts and ponies of the Transport Corps were also employed with the Imperial and Local Service Regiments and the Infantry in conveying clothing, ammunition, etc., to the troops and in bringing grass from distant kavals for the use of the corps. The sepoys of the infantry were as usual employed in guarding the Huzur, District and Taluk treasuries in the State.

59. The efficiency of the troops of all arms was well maintained during the year under report. The Imperial Service Regiment was drilled by the Commandant assisted by instructors under the supervision of the Inspecting Officer, Hyderabad and Mysore Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport Corps. Recruits and remounts were regularly trained in the riding school, the number under training at the end of the year being one farrier, 21 sowars and 50 remounts. One officer and one non-commissioned officer of the regiment who had been sent for instruction in the musketry class for the Imperial Service Troops held at Meerut, returned after finishing their course. The Assistant to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry inspected the regiment and found considerable improvement in its work on the range. At the South Indian Rifle Association meeting of 1908 held at Bangalore, the Imperial Service Lancers won prizes amounting in all to Rs. 130-12-0. A team from the regiment also competed at the Hyderabad Imperial Service Rifle meeting, winning three cups and money prizes of the total value of Rs. 302. The Inspector of Signalling, Imperial Service Troops, inspected the regiment in February 1909 and the results of the inspection were very satisfactory. One officer and two non-commissioned officers of the Imperial Service Lancers attended the Pioneer class at Faridkote and obtained certificates. One lance dafadar and three sowars were sent to Secunderabad during the year to undergo a special course of gymnastics. These obtained first class certificates and were appointed instructors in the regiment. The regiment had at the end of the year 474 horses and 254 mules for transport attached to it. With a view to improve the efficiency of the veterinary branch of the service, a chief veterinary officer of the Mysore State Troops was appointed. Towards the middle of March 1909 influenza broke out in a virulent form among the horses of the regiment. There were 27 attacks, of which 18 proved fatal. All possible precautions were however taken to prevent the spread of the disease and the chief veterinary officer and the veterinarians under him worked hard and brought the disease under control as early as possible. At the Central Assault-at-arms held in November 1908, several prizes and a medal were won by the officers and men of the regiment.

60. During the year under report, the Local Service Regiment was as usual paraded and exercised in mounted squadron drill, lance and sword exercises, etc., by the Commandant aided by drill instructors. There were on the roll of the riding school 14 recruits and 41 remounts undergoing training at the close of the year and 381 horses were on the strength of this regiment.

61. In the Infantry the men and the recruits at Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga were, as far as practicable, drilled by the Commandants of the Battalions with the aid of drill instructors.

62. The four divisions of the Transport Corps were as usual drilled and exercised in cart and pack drill and in the different movements required for transport in the field as well as in entraining and detraining ponies. The "A" Division, reserved for Government harness work was also transferred to the charge of the Commandant in September 1908. There were at the close of the year under report 619 ponies, 45 mules and 291 carts, 262 of the last being of the new pattern and 29 of an old pattern. A few cases of influenza also occurred among the ponies of this corps, but the disease was completely stamped out without a single death. General Drummond, the Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops, Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport inspected the corps in December 1908, and was particularly pleased with the drill of the Transport Corps, the condition of its saddlery and equipment including mobilization stores.

63. His Excellency Lord Kitchener also visited the lines in December 1908 and was pleased with everything he saw.

64. The Mysore Military Stores were separated from the Imperial Service Transport Corps Workshops about the middle of January 1909 and a separate officer was appointed as Superintendent of the former establishment.

Imperial Service
Transport
Workshops and
Military Store

65. Clothing was made up and issued as usual from the Military Stores to the cavalry and infantry regiments and also to the Palace Troops and Government Stables. Special attention was paid by the superintendent to the classification and issue of the mobilization equipment of the Imperial Service Lancers and Transport Corps.

Expenditure.

66. The outlay on the troops during the year amounted to Rs. 12,39,534 as against Rs. 11,63,035 in the previous year as detailed below:—

	1907-08	1908-09
	Rs.	Rs.
Head-quarters establishment	38,448	40,835
Imperial Service Lancers	3,39,355	3,85,727
Local Service Regiment	1,63,160	1,70,880
Infantry Regiments	2,11,673	2,16,213
Imperial Service Transport Corps	2,21,726	2,31,319
Military Stores	10,108	9,167
Superannuation and retired allowances	78,565	85,393
Palace Military	1,00,000	1,00,000
Total	11,63,035	12,39,534

Government
Stud Farm,
Kunigal.

67. At the beginning of the year under report there were at the farm 7 stallions, 100 mares and 143 foals. The births during the year were 19 colts and 20 fillies giving a percentage of 58.2 births to mares covered. Including transfers between the classes of mares and foals, the additions to the stock during the year were 2 stallions, 10 mares and 41 foals. The casualties including deaths, sales and transfers to other establishments were 2 stallions, 14 mares and 67 foals. There were thus at the end of the year under report 7 stallions, 96 mares, and 117 foals on the farm.

68. Distinguished visitors to the farm during the year were General Sir Beauchamp Duff, Chief of the Staff to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of India, Colonel Broom, Inspector-General of Remounts in India, General T. D. Pilcher, C.B., A. D. C., to His Majesty the King-Emperor, and the son of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.

69. The approximate value of the live-stock on the farm on the 1st July 1909 was Rs. 1,13,226 against Rs. 1,29,928.

70. The expenditure incurred on the farm during the year under report was Rs. 63,305 against Rs. 49,331.

III. Police (1908-09).

71. The constitution of the force continued to be the same as in previous years. The re-organisation and re-allocation of the police in the Bangalore and Mysore districts, excluding the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, on the basis of the investigation centre scheme, was sanctioned during the year.

72. The following statement shows the sanctioned and actual strength of the different bodies of the regular police:—

	Sanctioned strength		Actual strength			
			1907-08		1908-09	
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
Railway Police	7	69	7	69	7	67
Gold Fields Police	38	237	37	236	37	235
Total	45	306	44	305	44	302
City Police, Bangalore	49	278	47	247	49	271
City Police, Mysore	46	275	41	256	45	249
Total	95	553	88	503	94	520
Special Reserve Police	13	183	13	175	13	175
District Police other than the above—						
Head-quarters including Police School	12	...	11	...	10	...
Bangalore District	99	547	98	530	98	543
Kolar District	79	428	84	410	78	424
Tumkur District	85	582	95	556	85	568
Mysore District	81	420	78	383	71	356
French Rocks	53	291	49	247	52	279
Hassan District	70	392	72	368	69	358
Shimoga District	83	476	81	430	80	449
Kadur District	54	382	62	352	54	360
Chitaldrug District	86	530	92	566	86	524
Total	702	4,048	722	3,842	683	3,861
Grand Total	855	5,090	867	4,825	834	4,858

73. The total sanctioned strength of officers and men consisted of one Inspector-General, 13 Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Probationary Assistant Superintendents, 112 inspectors, 7 sub-inspectors, 722 head constables, jamadars, dafadars and sergeants and 5,090 constables. Nearly 97 per cent of the officers and 49 per cent of the men were literate.

74. Two batches of students passed through the head-quarter police training school during the year. Of the first batch, 68 were men in service and 8 recruits. Of these, 17 were in the inspectors' class and 19 and 40 in the English and Kanarese sections, respectively, of the station-house officers' class. Of the second batch, 124 were men in service and 25 recruits, and these were still under training at the close of the year under report.

75. There were no serious disturbances of the public peace during the year, the number of cases of rioting having fallen from 36 in 1907-08 to 29 in 1908-09. The police were generally found quite able to maintain order throughout the State.

76. Action was taken by the police under Sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code in the case of 136 persons, of whom 60 were directed by magistrates to furnish security for good behaviour. Twelve persons were ordered

by magistrates and judges to notify their residence under Section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The year was marked by the capture of a dangerous gang of criminals known as the Pamlores, who had been for some years past carrying on their depredations unchecked in the districts of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies bordering on Mysore as also in the northern districts of the State. They belonged to gangs whose registered head-quarters were in the Kadur, Hassan and Shimoga districts and they were apparently unnoticed, if not actually harboured by the patels of some villages. In October 1908, 38 of them were captured with stolen property of the value of more than Rs. 5,300. They were tried in the Sessions Court of Dharwar on various charges of dacoity, and 25 of them were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for seven years each.

Investigation of crime.

77. The Amildars of taluks investigated 44 cases of heinous crime. The extension of the investigation centre scheme into the districts of Mysore and Bangalore (excluding the two cities) has already been referred to. The finger-print bureau had on record 18,937 slips at the end of the year and was very useful in identifying old criminals. A criminal investigation department for the State consisting of 3 inspectors, 2 jamadars and 6 men under the direct supervision of the Office Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police was established during the latter part of the year for dealing with serious organised crime.

Cognizable crime.

78. There was, during the year, an appreciable increase in the number of offences reported, a result attributable to the acute distress and high prices which prevailed in the State. The increase was particularly marked in the districts of Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar, and in the Bangalore city, tracts the most affected by the distress. There were 6,229 cognizable cases reported during the year as against 5,279 in the previous year. Including 4,155 cases pending at the beginning of the year and 5 cases which had been reported to the magistracy as undetectable but which were remanded to the police for further investigation, the police had to deal with 10,389 cognizable cases in all during the year. Of these, 3 cases were transferred to the British Indian police; in 183 cases investigation was refused; 1,253 cases were declared to be false; 349 were struck off as impossible of detection; 8 cases in which charge sheets had been submitted were struck off owing to the death of the accused persons; 13 cases were withdrawn and 11 compounded. Of the remaining 8,569 cases, 2,568 ended in conviction and 821 in acquittal or discharge, leaving 5,180 cases pending at the close of the year. Of these, 2,601 cases in which the police had submitted final reports, 607 in A Form, 1,335 in B Form and 659 in C Form, were awaiting the orders of magistrates. In the remaining 2,579 cases no final reports had been sent in by the police. Besides the cases enquired into by the police, 960 cases involving 1,871 persons were directly taken cognizance of by magistrates, and in 208 of these cases 351 persons were convicted. With the increase of crime there was a corresponding increase in the number of persons dealt with by the police. The number of persons arrested was 6,264, of whom 272 were released by the police on bail for want of sufficient evidence, 3,613 were convicted, the cases of 17 were compromised and 2,212 were acquitted or discharged by magistrates. The rest were under trial at the end of the year.

Serious offences against the person.

79. Serious offences against the person numbered 847 against 819 in the previous year. Of these, 67 were cases of murder against 63 in 1907-08; 16 of them ended in conviction and 24 in acquittal or discharge.

Non-cognizable cases.

80. The magistrates dealt with 8,674 non-cognizable cases involving 17,677 persons. Of these, 1,627 cases involving 2,937 persons ended in conviction.

Village Police.

81. The village police arrested 141 persons in 103 cases against 107 in 77 cases during the preceding year. Of these, 95 cases with 131 persons ended in conviction, 7 cases with 9 persons ended in acquittal or discharge, and one case with one person was pending at the close of the year. The services of the village police were largely utilised in the districts of Mysore, Chitaldrug and Bangalore. The value of prompt action by the village police in the detection of cases is evident from the fact that 92.2 per cent of the cases in which the village police took such action ended in conviction as against 75.7 per cent of the cases investigated by the police and 21.6 per cent of the cognizable cases directly reported to magistrates by private persons.

82. Out of a total number of 2,001 persons convicted of offences under Chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code, previous convictions were proved against 221 persons or 11.04 per cent of the total number. Previous convictions.

83. The value of property lost was Rs. 2,03,889 as against Rs. 1,66,291 in the previous year. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 75,113 as against Rs. 50,891 in 1907-08, the percentage of property recovered being 36.8 against 30.6 in the preceding year. Property lost and recovered.

84. The total number of processes received during the year for service by the police was 121,411, of which 112,851 were executed and served, the percentage of those executed and served to those issued being nearly the same as in the previous year. Processes.

85. The Inspector-General spent nearly seven months in touring in all the districts except Chitaldrug and inspected 6 district offices, 82 investigating centres and 59 sub-stations. Ninety-nine investigating centres, sub-stations and outposts were visited by the Deputy Commissioners and 468 by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents. No station was left uninspected during the year. Inspection work.

86. In the finger-print bureau 4,964 slips were dealt with during the year. Of these, 2,063 were received for record and 2,901 for search. Of the latter, 465 were traced. Finger-prints.

87. The number of licenses issued under the Arms Regulation was 18,500 as against 16,238 in the previous year. Prosecutions were instituted against 51 persons with the result that 41 persons were convicted, 9 were acquitted or discharged, and 1 was under trial at the end of the year. The increase in the number of licenses issued is attributed chiefly to the fact that several persons who were found to possess guns without licenses during the census of fire-arms obtained licenses subsequently. Arms Regulation.

88. The number of licenses issued during the calendar year 1908 under the Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation was 249. Prosecutions were instituted in 36 cases involving 89 persons, of which 29 cases with 68 persons ended in conviction and 5 cases with 13 persons in acquittal or discharge. The rest were pending at the close of the year. Game and Fish Preservation Regulation.

89. During the year under report the number of persons prosecuted under the Mysore Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation was 21 in 6 cases as against 24 in seven cases in 1907-08. Four cases with 12 persons ended in conviction against 6 cases with 20 persons in the previous year. Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation.

90. Three hundred and nine officers and men were rewarded during the year, 83 by promotion, 163 by money grants amounting to Rs. 1,154 and 63 by the award of good marks. Sixty-two private individuals were also rewarded for help rendered in the detection of cases. Rewards.

91. One hundred and eighty-five officers and men as against 181 in 1907-08 were given black marks; 262 officers and 1,698 men were fined, suspended or degraded during the year as against 307 officers and 2,455 men in the preceding year; five officers and 135 men were dismissed the service as against three officers and 151 men in 1907-08; and 19 men were convicted by magistrates as against one officer and 24 men in the previous year. Of the last, one was convicted of robbery, 2 of receiving stolen property, 3 of theft, 1 of grievous hurt, 1 of breach of trust and the rest of minor offences. Punishments.

92. The cost of the police administration during the year under report was Rs. 10,19,815 as against Rs. 9,77,092 in the previous year. The increase was due chiefly to the grain compensation allowance granted to the low-paid officials of the department during the distress. Expenditure.

IV. Extradition (1908-09).

Extradition.

93. During the year under report, 86 persons were surrendered to the State under the Extradition Act. Of these, 68 were British subjects and 18 were subjects of the State. Including 14 persons surrendered during the previous year there were in all 100 extradited persons under trial during the year. Of these, 49 were convicted, 13 acquitted, and 18 discharged, 1 died in the course of the trial, 1 was pardoned and made an approver, and the case against another was transferred to the District Magistrate of the Civil and Military Station for disposal; the remaining 17 were under trial at the end of the year.

94. During the year under report, 145 persons were surrendered for trial in British Indian and other Courts, including 4 prisoners who were undergoing sentence in the Bangalore Central Jail. Of these, 72 were Mysore subjects, 53 British subjects, and 20 subjects of other states. Of the persons surrendered, 90 were concerned in cases falling under the Indian Penal Code, and 55 in cases falling under special and local laws. The result of the trial of persons surrendered from Mysore was not known in 138 cases. Of the rest, 6 were convicted and 1 was acquitted.

V. Criminal Justice (1908-09).

95. Exclusive of the Chief Court, the number of criminal courts in the State was 136. There were 2 Sessions Judges, 2 Assistant Sessions Judges, 8 District Magistrates, 28 Magistrates of the 1st Class, 59 Magistrates of the 2nd Class and 37 Magistrates of the 3rd Class. The number of Justices of the Peace was 5.

Offences reported.

96. The number of offences reported during the year was 18,460 as against 17,128 during 1907-08. Of these, 40.96 per cent were offences affecting the human body, chiefly criminal force, assault, hurt and wrongful restraint; 32.31 per cent were against property, particularly theft, criminal trespass, mischief and criminal breach of trust; 2.81 per cent were offences against the authority of public servants and against public tranquillity, health and safety, etc.; 11.23 per cent were offence against special and local laws and the rest were other offences under the Indian Penal Code. The number of offences returned as true was 14,661 or 79.42 per cent of the offences reported as against 76.53 per cent in 1907-08. Out of the offence returned as true, 12,818 were under the Indian Penal Code and 1,843 under special or local laws. Of the former, 1,640 or 12.79 per cent were heinous offences as against 11.71 per cent in the previous year.

Number of cases brought to trial.

97. The cases brought to trial during the year numbered 14,331, of which 13,38 or 93.39 per cent were disposed of and 947 were pending at the close of the year subordinate magistrates disposed of 13,244 or 92.41 per cent of the cases brought to trial; District Magistrates 27 cases; and Courts of Session 113 cases. The average duration of cases disposed of by the Subordinate Magistrates was 7.91 day as against 13.11 days in 1907-08, by Courts of District Magistrates 4.61 day against 8.85 days in the previous year and by the Courts of Session 23.90 day against 8.33 days. The large variation in the last set of figures was due to a new method of calculating the duration of cases in Sessions Courts introduced during the year under report. Of the 113 cases disposed of by the Courts of Session, 1 were tried with the assistance of juries and 88 with the aid of assessors; cases were withdrawn by the Public Prosecutors and in 6 cases the accused pleaded guilty.

Number of persons brought to trial.

98. The number of persons brought to trial during the year was 29,107, of whom 5,948 were arrested by the Police, 1,539 were brought before the courts upon warrants and 21,620 appeared on summonses. Including 2,328 persons who were awaiting trial at the end of the previous year, the total number of persons dealt with during the year was 31,435 as against 28,420 in the previous year.

99. The cases of 28,437 persons or 90.46 per cent of the total number were disposed of, 285 by Courts of Session, 54 by District Magistrates and 28,098 by other magistrates.

100. Of the persons whose cases were disposed of, 75.16 per cent were discharged or acquitted against 78.33 per cent during the previous year; 21.22 per cent were convicted as against 21.35 per cent in the preceding year. Fourteen persons were released under Section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Of the persons that were discharged or acquitted, so many as 16,875 or 78.95 per cent of them were concerned in compoundable offences such as hurt, criminal force, assault, mischief, etc.

101. Of the persons convicted, 7 were sentenced to death, 14 to transportation, 2,313 to imprisonment, 4,813 to fine and 147 to whipping. The records of 6 cases involving 7 persons sentenced to death were submitted to the Chief Court by the Sessions Courts for the confirmation of the sentences. Including 2 cases involving 3 persons pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 8, such cases involving 10 persons. In the case of 1 person the sentence was commuted to transportation for life, in the cases of 7 persons the death sentences were confirmed and in the case of 1 person the sentence was reversed and the accused set at liberty. One case involving 1 person was pending at the close of the year. All the 7 persons whose sentences were confirmed by the Chief Court appealed to His Highness the Maharaja for mercy, but in all the cases the memorials were rejected.

102. Of the total number of persons sentenced to imprisonment, inclusive of those committed to prison in default of furnishing security, 39.55 per cent were sentenced to imprisonment for 15 days and under; 48.33 per cent to imprisonment for six months and under; 9.45 per cent to imprisonment for over six months and under two years; 46 persons out of 2,355 to imprisonment between two years and seven years, and 17 to imprisonment for over seven years.

103. In a large majority of the cases, i.e., 4,085 out of 4,813, the fines imposed were under Rs. 10; in 17 cases they ranged between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500 and in only 1 case was the penalty between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 40,331 and the amount realised Rs. 34,540. The amount paid to complainants by way of compensation was Rs. 2,355.

104. The total number of miscellaneous proceedings during the year was 313 involving 483 persons. Of these, 62 were required to furnish security for good behaviour and 11 to furnish security for keeping the peace.

105. The number of witnesses that appeared before magistrates during the year was 78,852; of these, 71,013 were detained for one day; 5,919 for two days; 1,093 for three days and 826 for four days and more. The number of witnesses that were actually examined was 40,656. The number of witnesses examined in sessions cases was 1,410 as against 1,345 in 1907-08. The total amount of allowances paid to the witnesses examined before magistrates and at sessions trials was Rs. 6,358 as against Rs. 4,483 in the previous year.

106. Including the Chief Court the number of courts that exercised appellate jurisdiction was 22 as against 13 in the previous year.

107. Including the pending cases of the previous year there were during the year 782 appeals involving 1,320 persons; of these, 776 were appeals from convictions and 6 from acquittals.

108. Of the total number, 163 appeals were dealt with by the Chief Court, 108 by the Courts of Sessions, and 511 by the District and other magistrates exercising appellate powers. In nearly half the number of cases, the appeals were dismissed; in about a third, the appeals were allowed and the sentences reversed; in about a seventh the sentences were modified and in the rest further enquiry was ordered.

109. Inclusive of 1 appeal against an order of acquittal pending at the close of the previous year, there were 6 such appeals for disposal as against 4 in the previous year. The order of the lower court was reversed in 1 of these, upheld in a second and in a third a new trial was ordered and the remaining 3 cases were pending at the end of the year.

110. The average duration of appeals in the Chief Court was 55.66 days as against 40.45 days in 1907-08. In the Sessions Courts it was 28.74 days as against 24.48 days and in the magistrates' courts, 15.55 days as against 19.65 days in the preceding year.

Revisional jurisdiction.

111. In the exercise of their revisional jurisdiction, the Chief Court, the Sessions Judges and the District Magistrates dealt with the cases of 824 persons. In the case of 32 persons the sentences were reversed, in the case of 47 persons they were modified, and new trials were ordered in the case of 115 persons.

Receipts and charges.

112. The receipts amounted to Rs. 75,258 against Rs. 72,519 and the charges, except those of the Chief Court, to Rs. 2,95,366 as against Rs. 3,32,223 in 1907-08.

European British subjects.

113. There were 14 cases involving 16 persons for disposal as against 8 cases and 9 persons in the previous year. All these were tried by Mr. P. F. Bowring, Justice of the Peace, on the Kolar Gold Fields. Six cases involving 7 persons ended in conviction; in 2 cases involving 3 persons, the accused were acquitted; and 1 person was committed for trial to the Madras High Court Sessions, where he was convicted of offences falling under Sections 381 and 411, Indian Penal Code. The remaining 5 cases involving 5 persons were pending at the close of the year.

VI. Civil Justice (1908-09).

Number and jurisdiction of civil courts.

114. Including the Chief Court, the number of civil courts during the year was the same as in 1907-08, viz., 23. There was no change in the jurisdiction of these courts. The Chief Court dealt chiefly with the disposal of appeals from the decision of lower courts. During a portion of the year, an additional Judge was temporarily appointed to the Chief Court.

Suits instituted, their number, nature and value.

115. The number of original suits, ordinary and small cause, instituted in all the subordinate courts, was 20,443 as against 19,641 in the preceding year. The Munsiffs' courts, as usual, dealt with the bulk of the original work, only 2,090 suits being filed in the courts of the Sub-Judges and 21 in the District Courts.

116. Of 11,320 ordinary suits, 9,497 or 83.89 per cent related to money or movable property, 1,143 or 10.09 per cent to immovable property, and 680 or 6.00 per cent to other matters. Out of 9,123 small causes, 5,643 were based on contracts in writing, 739 on contracts not in writing, 1,121 on accounts stated, while 95 were for money had and received, 718 for price of goods sold, 71 for wages, etc., 13 for breach of contract, 434 for rent, 215 for movable property or its value, and 74 for damages.

117. Omitting 313 ordinary suits in which the subject-matter could not be valued in money, 5,416 suits or 47.84 per cent related to matters under Rs. 100 in value, and 5,268 suits or 46.53 per cent to matters between Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,000 in value. In only 284 cases or 2.50 per cent was the subject-matter valued at between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000, and in only 39 cases or 0.35 per cent was it above Rs. 5,000 in value. Among small causes, 1,011 were suits not exceeding Rs. 10 in value; 6,564 were between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50; 1,087 were between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100; and 461 between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300.

118. The aggregate value of suits capable of money valuation amounted to Rs. 31,21,608 as against Rs. 31,45,513 in the previous year. The average value of each suit was Rs. 155-1-1 as against Rs. 162-5-0 in the preceding year and was the lowest since 1900-01.

Disposal of suits.

119. The number of suits pending at the beginning of the year was 6,475, excluding 9 suits which were transferred from one court to another. The total number of suits for disposal was 26,918, of which 15,943 were ordinary suits and 10,975 small causes. The number of ordinary suits disposed of was 10,489, of which 1,123 or 10.71 per cent were disposed of without trial; 6,404 or 61.05 per cent without contest; 2,955 or 28.17 per cent after contest, and 7 by reference to arbitration. The number of small causes disposed of was 8,720, of which 1,235 were disposed of without trial; 572 were compromised; 840 were decreed on confession; 4,424 were decreed *ex parte*; and 77 were dismissed *ex parte*. The number of cases disposed of after contest was 1,572. The total number of suits disposed of was thus 19,209, leaving 7,709 suits pending at the close of the year. Of the suits not disposed of, 1,041 were pending in the Munsiffs' courts, 651 in the courts of the Subordinate Judges and 17 in the District Judges' courts. The average duration of contested small causes fell from 96.20 days in the previous year to 93.68 days, while that of regular suits rose from 118.81 days in the previous year to 179.81 days. In uncontested suits the average duration was 43.72 days as against 50.32 days during the previous year.

120. Including 1,608 cases pending at the end of the year 1907-08, there were for disposal 14,167 miscellaneous cases against 15,103 in the previous year. Of these, 660 were applications for setting aside orders of dismissal of suits, 1,305 for setting aside *ex parte* decrees, 78 for a review of judgment or for a new trial, 293 for permission to sue in *forma pauperis* and the remaining 11,831 related to other matters. Of these 12,741 were disposed of, leaving a balance of, 1,426 pending at the close of the year.

121. Including 4,707 applications pending from the previous year, the total number of applications for the execution of decrees was 31,133. Of these, 25,920 were disposed of and 5,213 were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of wholly fruitless applications was 73.80 as compared with 62.17 in 1907-08. Immovable property was sold in 1,357 cases and movable property in 237 cases. Out of 756 persons who were ordered to be imprisoned, only 65 were actually imprisoned. Realisations by the issue of processes amounted to Rs. 4,16,057 against Rs. 3,68,800, and without the issue of processes to Rs. 1,23,399 against Rs. 1,38,402 in the previous year.

122. The number of applications for a declaration of insolvency was 191 against 159 in 1907-08, and of these, 4 were withdrawn, 34 granted, 103 rejected and the rest were pending at the close of the year. In 20 cases receivers were appointed.

123. The total number of appeals for disposal in the District Courts and subordinate courts was 709, including those pending at the close of the last year. Of these, 513 were decided as against 642 in the preceding year, leaving 196 appeals pending at the close of the year.

124. The number of appeals filed in the Chief Court during the year was 307. Including 518 appeals pending at the end of 1907-08, there were 825 first appeals for disposal. Of these, 356 appeals were decided as against 204, leaving 469 undisposed of.

125. The aggregate value of the first appeals instituted during the year was Rs. 3,18,318 against Rs. 3,38,240 in the previous year, giving an average value of Rs. 369 per appeal. The average value of appeals decided in the Chief Court was Rs. 997 and the average cost to the parties was Rs. 73-6-0. In appeals decided by the subordinate courts the average value and the average cost were Rs. 221 and Rs. 47-9-8, respectively. The average duration of appeals was 505.31 days in the Chief Court against 198.56 days in the previous year; in the District Courts 135.86 days against 232.06 days; and in the Subordinate Judges' Courts 94.26 days against 95.70 days during 1907-08.

126. Second appeals lay only to the Chief Court, and the number filed during the year was 177 as against 181 in the previous year. Of these, 67 arose out of suits for land and 110 out of other suits. Their aggregate value was Rs. 38,537 as against Rs. 47,793 in the previous year. The average value of each appeal was Rs. 218 against Rs. 264. The total number of second appeals for disposal including those pending at the end of the preceding year was 406 as against 379 in 1907-08. Of these, 182 appeals were disposed of against 150 in the previous year. Their average value and cost were Rs. 223 and Rs. 44-0-4, respectively. The average duration was 424.16 days against 327 days in the previous year.

127. The total number of miscellaneous appeals for disposal in the Chief Court, including those pending from the previous year, was 170 as against 163 in 1907-08. Of these, 106 were disposed of, leaving 64 pending at the close of the year. The number of appeals in the District and subordinate courts relating to the execution of decrees and miscellaneous matters was 193. Of these, 160 were disposed of and 33 were left pending at the end of the year.

128. The total number of processes issued during the year was 166,645 and the realisations on account of process fees amounted to Rs. 88,097, the cost of the process establishment being Rs. 66,556.

129. The total receipts and expenditure of all the courts, exclusive of the process receipts and charges, amounted to Rs. 4,06,720 and Rs. 3,47,357, respectively, as against Rs. 3,95,445 and Rs. 3,22,203 in 1907-08.

VII. Prisons.

(Calendar year 1908.)

Accommodation.	130. The number of jails and lock-ups in the State remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 2 jails and 79 lock-ups. The accommodation was ample. Orders were issued during the year for the construction of latrines and kitchens to lock-ups wherever necessary.
Prison population. General.	131. The number of prisoners of all classes admitted during the year was 10,770 against 10,032 in the previous year. Inclusive of 1,142 prisoners who were in confinement at the beginning of the year, the total jail population was 11,912 against 11,321 in 1907. Of these 10,689 were discharged, leaving a jail population of 1,223 on the 31st December 1908. The daily average remained almost the same as in 1907, viz., 1,201.74 against 1,200.02.
Convicts.	132. Of this total jail population, 4,019 were convicts against 4,100 in 1907, the numbers received by direct committal and transfer being 2,444 and 650 respectively. During the year 3,085 were discharged, leaving at the end of the year a convict population of 934. The daily average number of convicts fell from 967.53 in 1907 to 959.43.
Under-trials.	133. The total number of under-trials was 7,815 against 7,159 in the previous year. Of these 7,531 were discharged or otherwise disposed of during the year, leaving at the end of the year 284 under-trials. The daily average strength of this class was 239.02 against 228.13 in 1907. The number of under-trial prisoners that passed through the jails and lock-ups during the year under report was larger than in the previous year, but their daily average did not rise proportionately higher showing that the average period of their detention was less than in the previous year.
Classification of convicts. According to sex.	134. (a) Of the 2,444 convicts admitted during the year— 2,296 or 93.94 per cent were males, and 148 or 6.06 per cent were females.
According to religion.	(b) Classified according to religion— 1,970 or about 80.60 per cent were Hindus and Sikhs, 356 or about 14.57 per cent Mahomedans, 116 or about 4.75 per cent Christians, and 2 or about 0.08 per cent Buddhists and Jains.
According to age.	(c) Classified according to age— 48 or 1.96 per cent were under 18 years of age, 2,036 or 83.31 per cent were above 18 and below 40, 340 or 13.91 per cent were above 40 and below 60, and 20 or .82 per cent were above 60.
Education.	(d) Classified according to education— 402 or 16.45 per cent were able to read and write, 16 or .65 per cent were able to read only, and 2,026 or 82.90 per cent were illiterate.
Occupation.	(e) Classified according to previous occupation among males, who numbered 2,296— 127 or 5.53 per cent were public servants, 133 or 5.79 per cent were professional men, 267 or 11.63 per cent were private servants, 932 or 40.59 per cent were men engaged in agriculture, etc., 114 or 4.96 per cent were men engaged in trade, 55 or 2.40 per cent were mechanics, and 668 or 29.10 per cent followed miscellaneous professions.
	Among females, who numbered 148— 57 or 38.51 per cent were married, 28 or 18.92 per cent were unmarried, 57 or 38.51 per cent were widows, and 6 or 4.06 per cent were prostitutes.

(f) Classified according to the nature of the offences committed—
 1,388 or 56.79 per cent were convicted of theft and allied offences,
 368 or 15.06 per cent were convicted of other offences against property,
 238 or 9.74 per cent were convicted of offences against the person,
 6 or .25 per cent were convicted of offences against the public tranquillity,
 42 or 1.72 per cent were convicted of offences against the public service and public justice,
 14 or .57 per cent were convicted of offences relating to coin, and
 388 or 15.87 per cent were convicted of offences coming under other sections of the Indian Penal Code and under special and local laws.

Nature of offences.

(g) Classified according to the nature of the sentence passed—
 316 or 12.93 per cent were sentenced to simple imprisonment,
 2,016 or 82.50 per cent were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment,
 23 or .94 per cent were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement,
 51 or 2.08 per cent were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping,
 22 or 0.90 per cent were sentenced to transportation for life, and
 16 or 0.65 per cent were sentenced to death.

Nature of sentence.

(h) Classified according to length of sentence, excluding 16 convicts sentenced to death—
 1,356 or 55.85 per cent were sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding one month,
 404 or 16.64 per cent to imprisonment exceeding one month but not exceeding three months,
 299 or 12.32 per cent to imprisonment exceeding three months but not exceeding six months,
 174 or 7.17 per cent to imprisonment exceeding six months but not exceeding one year,
 97 or 4.00 per cent to imprisonment exceeding one year but not exceeding two years,
 61 or 2.51 per cent to imprisonment exceeding two years but not exceeding five years,
 13 or 0.54 per cent to imprisonment exceeding five years but not exceeding ten years,
 2 or 0.08 per cent to imprisonment exceeding ten years, and
 22 or 0.89 per cent to transportation for life.

Length of sentence.

135. The number of recommitments rose from 314 or 13.17 per cent in 1907 to 400 or 16.36 per cent in 1908. This increase is believed to be due to improvements in the methods of identification of previously convicted prisoners. Of the total number of recommitments, 256 had been convicted once, 82 twice and 62 more than twice. The number of juvenile offenders convicted during the year was 48 against 53 in the previous year. The number of recommitments among these fell considerably, viz., from 11 in the preceding year to 1 in the year under report.

Recommitments and juvenile offenders.

136. The aggregate number of prison offences and punishments inflicted therefor showed a marked decrease. There were only 76 offences as against 119 in the previous year and 262 in 1906.

Prison offences.

137. Of the 3,085 convicts discharged during the year, 668 were transferred from one jail to another. Of the rest, 1,912 were released on the expiry of their terms of imprisonment, 205 on appeal, 264 under the remission rules, 5 on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of the direct administration of India by the Crown, 4 were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, 2 escaped, 8 were executed and 17 died. Of the 7,531 under-trials discharged, 4,659 were acquitted, 2,010 were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, 855 were transferred, 6 escaped and 1 died.

Discharges.

138. Two convicts and 6 under-trials escaped during the year. One of the former was undergoing imprisonment in a British Indian jail at the end of the year and the other was captured and duly punished. Of the latter only 1 was recaptured and the other 5 were still at large at the end of the year.

Escapes.

139. While the total number of sick prisoners admitted during the year under report remained almost the same as in the preceding year, viz., 781 as against 793, the daily average number of sick prisoners rose from 13.77 in 1907 to 16.61 in 1908. The total number of deaths was 18 against 23 in the previous year. There were no cases of epidemics.

Health of prisoners.

140. Out of the daily average number of prisoners, viz., 959.43, 30.72 were unemployed, 880.43 were under sentence of labour on working days and 48.28 were sick, convalescent and infirm. Of the average number employed on working days, 89.73 were employed on unremunerative labour, 383.70 on prison duties, 202 on manufactures and 205 on extramural work.

Employment of prisoners.

rison earnings.

141. The cash earnings of convicts showed an increase of Rs. 5,252 over the amount of the preceding year, *viz.*, Rs. 17,364 against Rs. 12,112. This increase was due partly to the better outturn of garden produce and jail manufactures and partly to the recovery, from the public departments using convict labour, of a hire of two annas per head per diem inclusive of guarding charges, during the last quarter of the year.

Remissions.

142. The number of prisoners released under the mark rules and on ticket-of-leave was 264 against 300 in the previous year. The maximum number of days of remission gained was 1,569 days by a life-term convict in the Bangalore Central Jail, against 1,578 days in 1907. The highest amount of gratuity earned, Rs. 46-4-9, was also in the same jail by another life-term convict. The average amount of gratuity gained by all convicts was Rs. 2-6-8 against Rs. 2-9-8 in 1907.

Expenditure.

143. The total expenditure incurred on account of jails and lock-ups was Rs. 1,05,911 or Rs. 9,784 less than in 1907. The decrease was for the most part nominal as it was due to the transfer from the prisons to the police budget of the charges of the police establishment deputed to watch over taluk lock-ups. During the year under report the whole question of the maintenance charges of the jails and lock-ups in the State was considered by Government and orders were passed sanctioning the removal of certain charges from the accounts of the Jail Department to which they were not properly debitable, and directing that, with a view to the more profitable employment of prison labour, steps should be taken to start some industries in the Central Jail, Bangalore. With this object the Superintendent of that jail was deputed to visit the jails at Fathegar, Aurungabad, Poona, Gulburga and other places to acquaint himself with the several industries carried on in those jails.

Average cost per head.

144. The average cost per head of the prison population decreased from Rs. 96-6-7 in 1907 to Rs. 88-2-1 in the year under report. Deducting from the total expenditure the cash earnings of the convicts, the net cost of the department was Rs. 88,547 against Rs. 1,03,583 in the preceding year, and the net cost per head of average strength was Rs. 73-10-11 against Rs. 86-5-2 in 1907. The decrease in the cost of the up-keep of prisoners was chiefly in lock-ups, and so far as the two large jails in the State were concerned the cost of maintenance was higher than in the previous year. This was due to the high prices of food grains which prevailed during the whole of the year.

145. The details of expenditure incurred are shown below:—

No.	Details	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Establishment charges	43,139	35 14 4
2	Dietary charges	48,807	40 11 7
3	Hospital charges	2,352	1 15 4
4	Clothing and bedding of prisoners	2,984	2 7 10*
5	Charges for moving prisoners	2,582	2 2 4
6	Charges for live-stock, tools, plant, etc.	34	0 0 5
7	Sanitation charges	139	0 1 10
8	Other charges	5,874	4 14 2
		1,05,911	88 3 10

* N. B.—The cost on account of Civil prisoners is excluded in this calculation, hence the difference between the figures of average cost given in this table and those given in para 144 *supra*.

VIII. Registration of Assurances (1908-09).

Registration officers and offices.

146. The Registration Department is administered by an Inspector-General, with the Deputy Commissioners as *ex-officio* Registrars of their respective districts and all Assistant Commissioners as *ex-officio* Inspectors of registration offices. The number of special and *ex-officio* sub-registry offices remained the same as in the preceding year: namely, 52 and 26 respectively, the former under special Sub-Registrars, and the latter under Deputy Amildars or Taluk Sheristadars as *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars.

SEC. IX.]

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

147. On a representation made by the members of the Dasara Representative Assembly, the rules regarding searches and inspections of documents in registration offices and those relating to the grant of encumbrance certificates were revised, and the practice of allowing the parties themselves to search the registers, instead of the Sub-Registrars doing it, was revived, the scale of fees being also modified. Changes introduced.

148. The number of documents registered increased from 76,997 in 1907-08 to 89,473 in the year under report, the largest increase being in the districts of Mysore and Bangalore. This general increase is attributed by the District Registrars of all the districts except Shimoga, to the unfavourable character of the season. Registration of documents.

149. The receipts of the department showed an increase of 15 per cent, being Rs. 1,72,008 against Rs. 1,48,960 in the previous year. The expenditure rose from Rs. 82,736 in 1907-08 to Rs. 84,398 in 1908-09, the increase being due to the extra allowances granted to the officials on account of the dearness of food grains. Financial results.

150. There were 4 prosecutions instituted during the year for forgery and false personation against 5 in 1907-08. Two of these cases as well as 2 that were pending disposal at the beginning of the year ended in the conviction of the accused. Offences.

151. All the sub-registry offices in the State, except those at Bagepalli and Tarikere, were inspected during the year either by the Inspector-General or the District Registrars or the inspectors of registration offices. Inspection.

IX. Municipal Administration (1908-09).

152. The City Municipal Councils of Bangalore and Mysore continued to be governed by Regulation VII of 1906. There was a change in the number of *ex-officio* councillors, but the total number of councillors remained the same as before, *viz.*, 24 and 20, respectively. The Health Officers were appointed *ex-officio* Vice-Presidents in matters relating to public health. During the year, 20 towns were notified as municipalities under Regulation VII of 1906. Rules were framed for the constitution of municipal councils in the municipalities brought under the Regulation other than the city municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore. The rules fix the number of councillors of municipalities at district head-quarter towns at 18, made up of 5 *ex-officio*, 7 nominated and 6 elected councillors, with the Deputy Commissioner as President and the Treasury Assistant Commissioner as Vice-President. At other places the number of councillors is fixed at not more than 15, made up of equal numbers of *ex-officio*, nominated and elected councillors, with the revenue Sub-divisional Officer as President and the Amildar or Deputy Amildar of the taluk or sub-taluk as Vice-President. General.

153. Rules were also framed prescribing the qualifications of electors and candidates for election as municipal councillors and regulating the conduct of such elections.

154. The Bangalore City Municipal Council held 15 ordinary, 1 adjourned and 2 special meetings during the year. A committee consisting of the President as chairman and the Health Officer and a few municipal councillors as members was appointed to draw up a scheme for the improvement of the city. The municipal council framed rules for the conduct of its business and these were approved by Government. During the year the council also passed draft bye-laws regarding the assessment, demand and collection of taxes and the levy of toll, octroi and taxes on animals and vehicles, and these were pending before Government at the close of the year. An area measuring 40 acres and lying to the north of the Malleswaram extension was marked out into bungalow and house sites and sold. In the new extension between the Basavangudi and Chamarajpet extensions some houses were constructed and occupied during the year, while a large number were in the course of construction at the end of the year. The Bangalore City Municipal Council.

155. The Mysore City Municipal Council met 14 times during the year. The Mysore City Vaccination bye-laws were passed and introduced into the city with the approval of Government and action was also taken to pass the bye-laws relating to the registration of births and deaths. The ordinary business of the council was managed by a committee consisting of 5 members of the council. With a view to the Municipal Council.

help the Health Officer with their suggestions in matters relating to public health and conservancy, a health committee consisting of 5 members was also formed and this committee met 8 times during the year. The electrification of the pumping plant at Belagola was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 48,010. The cost of this work was ordered to be treated as a loan to the municipality repayable with interest at 4 per cent.

156. Eight hundred and forty-four members served in all on the boards of the other municipalities. Of these, 302 were *ex-officio* and 542 nominated by Government. The electoral system was not in force in the municipalities not brought under the Regulation and in the places declared as municipalities under the Regulation the elections could not be held during the year for want of sufficient time to take the necessary preliminary steps. Monthly meetings were regularly held in all the municipalities except 16, in 10 of which it was not possible to hold more than 11 meetings during the year. The attendance at the meetings was on the whole satisfactory.

157. The income and expenditure of all the municipalities under the main heads contrast with those of the previous year as shown in the following statement:—

Items	Receipts	
	1907-08	1908-09
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Octroi	2,78,218	2,87,667
2. Tolls	78,809	70,648
3. House, water, lighting and mobatarfa taxes	3,10,304	3,17,412
4. License receipts	44,646	43,572
5. Taxes on animals and carriages	2,315	2,145
6. Rents	36,265	40,430
7. Loans	7,950	74,924
8. Miscellaneous	1,54,975	2,22,293
Total Receipts	9,13,482	10,59,091

Items	Expenditure	
	1907-08	1908-09
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Collection charges	44,479	46,562
2. Conservancy charges	1,92,736	1,93,896
3. Registration of births and deaths	20,322	21,431
4. Lighting charges	59,766	64,282
5. Public works	2,92,877	3,07,555
6. Education	30,572	31,012
7. Miscellaneous	2,47,791	3,43,342
Total Expenditure	8,88,543	10,08,080

158. There was thus an increase during the year under report under both receipts and expenditure. The increase under receipts was due to a large amount of deposits and to the recovery of the value of sites in the new extension between the Chamarajpet and Basavangudi extensions in the Bangalore city. The increase under expenditure was due to the large outlay incurred on public works, on grain compensation allowance and on the formation of the new extension between the Chamarajpet and Basavangudi extensions in the Bangalore city. The total demand under taxation was about Rs. 8,00,000 and the incidence of taxation per head of

population was Rs. 3-1-6 in the Bangalore city, Rs. 2-1-6 in the Mysore city and Rs. 1-2-9 in the other municipalities.

159. On account of the failure of rains considerable difficulty was felt for Water-supply. potable water in certain municipalities. Two large wells were constructed at Arsikere at a total cost of Rs. 9,811. For this purpose a contribution of Rs. 2,785 was made from Local Funds General and a moiety of the balance was paid out of the District Funds of Hassan. The drainage, extension and water-supply projects of the Shinoga town were sanctioned during the year at a total estimated cost of Rs. 1,32,000, of which a lakh of rupees will be borne by Government. The balance being a moiety of the cost of the water-supply project will be treated as a loan to the municipality repayable in 20 years with interest at 4 per cent per annum. The Harihar water-works and the electrification of the Mysore city water-works were completed during the year.

160. The Health Officer of the Mysore city and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner to Government were appointed as members of the Board, and the Board was empowered to exercise certain powers of the Mysore city municipal council in regard to streets, drains, privies, sewers, etc., the service of notices and the execution of works and the recovery of the cost thereof. The procedure in regard to the submission of projects was modified and it was ordered that all new or revised projects should be scrutinized and checked by the Chief Engineer and approved by the Central Sanitary Board and then submitted to Government for sanction.

161. The Board held its ordinary monthly meetings regularly, except in December 1908, when, for want of a quorum, no business was transacted. The average attendance at each meeting was 81 per cent of the strength of the Board.

162. The following projects were sanctioned during the year:—

	Estimated cost
	Rs.
1. Improvements in the Fort	6,12,620
2. Sanitary improvements of No. I Drainage area (supplemental)	24,440
3. Sanitary improvements of Nazzarbad Drainage area (supplemental)	21,660
4. Sanitary improvements of Ittigegud Drainage area (supplemental)	12,763
5. Constructing drainage works in the Lakshmipur Extension	17,135
6. Arching over Col. Purchase's Drain and filling it to the ground level	6,990

163. The Senior Vice-President of the city municipal council was authorized to take order for the acquisition of properties for the Board, and the main part of the acquisition operations was carried out in the Fort, for the sanitary improvement of which the demolition of about 360 houses was sanctioned. Excluding debt items but including the annual grant from Government and the opening balance on hand, the amount available for expenditure was Rs. 3,00,000, of which a sum of Rs. 2,74,574 was spent during the year as detailed below:—

	Rs.
1. Establishment charges	29,752
2. Compensation for properties acquired	1,36,655
3. Construction of surface drains	71,120
4. Laying out of under-ground pipe sewers	10,006
5. Construction of latrines, dust-bins and flush tanks	7,077
6. Demolition of properties acquired	5,656
7. Arching over Col. Purchase's Drain and filling it up to the ground level	3,740
8. Opening out new roads and lanes and widening old ones	3,694
9. Construction of a New Health Camp at Chatnahalli	3,264
10. Other miscellaneous items	610
Total	2,74,574



164. One hundred and fifty-one properties were demolished during the year and 12 new roads and lanes, 1,844 feet long, were opened and 18 old roads and lanes, 3,183 feet long, widened. Surface drains to a length of 76,128 feet were constructed and under-ground pipe sewers, 6,258 feet in length, were laid out. Four new latrines, 161 dust-bins and 17 flushing tanks were also constructed and 14 rat-proof houses of re-inforced hollow cement concrete tiles were built in the Chatnahalli extension at an estimated cost of Rs. 525 for each house. Arrangements were made during the year for the audit of the accounts of the Board from the commencement of its constitution. The audit work was commenced on the 6th September 1908 and was in progress at the end of the year.

X. Administration of District Funds (1908-09).

Local Boards.

165. Exclusive of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board, which is governed by the rules under the Mysore Mines Regulation, the District Boards, Taluk Boards, and Union Panchayets constituted under the Local Boards Regulation, numbered 8, 77 and 159, respectively, against 8, 77 and 135 in the previous year.

Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

166. The Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board consisted of 12 members, of whom 6 were *ex-officio* and the rest nominated by Government. Of the members, 3 were Indians, and the rest Europeans and Eurasians. Six ordinary meetings were held during the year and the average attendance of the members at the meetings was 75 per cent of the number of members on the roll and was satisfactory.

167. In connection with the organisation of the Public Health Department of the State, a Health Officer was appointed for the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board during the year. He was also appointed an *ex-officio* member of the Sanitary Board in lieu of the District Medical Officer of the Kolar Gold Fields.

District Boards.

168. The eight District Boards had in all on the last day of the year, 202 members, of whom 58 were *ex-officio*, 77 appointed by Government and the remaining 67 elected by the Taluk Boards. The number of meetings held was in no case less than the prescribed minimum, *viz.*, 4, and the average attendance of members at the meetings ranged from 64 per cent in the Kadur district to 92 per cent in the Kolar district.

Taluk Boards.

169. The number of members of the 77 Taluk Boards on the last day of the year was 1,133. Of these, 368 were *ex-officio*, 406 appointed by Government and the remaining 359 elected by the rural population and by the municipalities. Of these again, 1,123 were Indians, and 10 were Europeans and Eurasians. Seventy of the Taluk Boards met not less than the prescribed number of times, *viz.*, 6, while out of the remaining 7 Boards, 6 met 5 times and one 4 times. The average attendance of members at the meetings in 66 of the Boards exceeded 50 per cent, and, except in the case of the Arkalgud Taluk Board, the non-official members attended in larger numbers than the official members.

Unions.

170. To the 135 unions at the end of the previous year, 24 were added during the year. Thus there were in all at the end of the year 159 unions having on their rolls 1,229 members. Of these, 305 were *ex-officio* members and 924 non-officials appointed by Government. Of these, 1,226 were Indians and the remaining 3 Europeans and Eurasians. Only 71 of the unions met not less than the prescribed number of times, *viz.*, 12. The average attendance at the meetings was on the whole satisfactory in all the unions except in 5, where it was just equal to the prescribed quorum of 3 members.

SEC. X]

ADMINISTRATION OF DISTRICT FUNDS

171. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 3,33,654 and closed with a Financial balance of Rs. 2,86,484. The income and expenditure under the main heads contrast with those of the previous year, as shown in the following statement:—

	1907-08	1908-09
<i>Receipts.</i>	Rs.	Rs.
1. Seventy-six per cent of the local cess on land revenue...	5,29,929	4,88,006
2. House-tax	66,112	70,319
3. Tolls	26,028	31,285
4. Ferries	6,368	6,144
5. Fees from travellers' bungalows	2,188	2,378
6. Miscellaneous	1,34,823	2,40,554
Total Receipts	7,65,448	8,38,686
<i>Expenditure.</i>		
1. Public works executed by Public Works Department...	4,04,017	3,84,922
2. Public works executed by Civil Departments	1,42,999	2,37,339
3. Sweepers and caretakers of travellers' bungalows, etc.	24,591	25,139
4. Conservancy and sanitary charges	48,485	67,706
5. Dispensary charges	79,175	77,535
	+2,303*	
6. Miscellaneous	71,226	93,215
Total Expenditure	7,70,393	8,85,856
	+2,303*	

* N.B.—Rupees 2,303 having been adjusted by journal entry by the Comptroller after the receipt of the final accounts for 1907-08, the balance has been reduced from Rs. 3,35,957 as given in the previous report to Rs. 3,33,654.

172. The outlay on works executed during the year both in the Public Works and Civil Departments was Rs. 6,22,261 against Rs. 5,47,016. To alleviate the distress caused by the failure of rains during the year, a sum of Rs. 87,647 was expended out of the allotments made from the State Funds and the Local Funds General in this connection. The works undertaken were chiefly the construction of wells for the supply of drinking water. Public works.

173. The District Boards maintained 135 travellers' bungalows, 198 musafir-khanas and 23 other buildings for the use of the travelling public. Accommodation for travellers.

174. Besides contributing to the maintenance of 109 Local Fund dispensaries, the District Funds supported 25 Unani and Ayur-vedic dispensaries which were popular and did good work during the year. Hospitals and dispensaries.

175. The rules under the Village Sanitation Regulation, which were applicable to villages containing 100 houses and more, having been ordered to be extended to villages containing 25 houses and more, there were 4,283 villages in which they were in force during the year, as against 2,783 in the previous year. Of 351 persons prosecuted for breach of the sanitary rules, 193 were convicted and fines amounting to Rs. 224 were recovered from them and credited to District Funds. Village sanitation.

176. During the year cattle shows were held at Ghati Subramanya in the Bangalore district, Nandi in the Kolar district, Chunchunkatte and Hemagiri in the Mysore district, and Kudli in the Shimoga district, and prizes were awarded to the exhibitors of the best cattle. The expenditure incurred on this account during the year amounted to Rs. 574. Cattle shows.

177. The several local bodies continued to evince great interest in the General management of local affairs.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I. Season and Rainfall (1908-09).

Season and
rainfall.

178. The average rainfall in the State during the year was 35.17 inches, which was less than that of the previous year by 3.80 inches. The rainfall was not only deficient, but, what was worse, it was also irregular and capricious. There were heavy showers throughout the State except in the Kolar District in April and May 1908, but these indications of a favourable season were not followed up by the usual rain in the succeeding months. In the Kolar district, which had not received much rain previously, the rainfall in June was only about a third of the average, and in the districts of Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Kadur the month of June was very disappointing. There was some improvement in July, but the rainfall was again very deficient in August except in the Shimoga district and the malnad parts of the Kadur District. In September there was little or no rain. The north-east monsoon proved an even greater failure. The month of October brought in only 10 to 15 per cent of the usual rains except in parts of the Mysore district, while November and December proved practically rainless. The result was distress in the State from December with a future full of grave foreboding.

179. The rains received in the next three months were, as usual, insignificant, although, curiously enough, there were some sharp showers in the Kolar and Mysore districts in the first week of January. The rainfall in April 1909 was about the average, while in May it was unusually copious, 5 to 8 inches being gauged in almost all parts of the State. The year closed with a rather deficient rainfall in June except in the malnad districts.

180. The rains of April and May known as the mungar showers were anxiously looked for and their advent greatly brightened the prospects and put heart in the people. Agricultural operations were commenced in earnest in all parts of the State and there was a noticeable fall in the number of persons employed on the relief works. The subsequent steady improvement in the situation and the dispelling of all fears of a famine fall outside the scope of the present report.

181. The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows:—

Districts	South-west monsoon		North-east monsoon		Total	
	April to Sept. 1908	Average for 1870 to 1908	Oct. 1908 to March 1909	Average for 1870 to 1908	April 1908 to March 1909	Average
Bangalore	20.92	21.35	3.08	9.30	24.00	30.65
Kolar	12.42	18.53	4.09	9.54	16.51	28.07
Tumkur	13.61	17.83	2.55	8.30	16.16	26.13
Mysore	18.02	18.07	6.87	9.57	24.89	27.64
Hassan	24.28	28.10	3.72	10.11	28.00	38.21
Shimoga	64.43	59.03	3.68	7.69	68.11	66.72
Kadur	59.47	62.94	4.13	10.27	63.60	73.21
Chitaldrug	12.29	14.87	1.37	6.40	13.66	21.27
Average	26.20	28.06	3.69	8.90	29.89	36.96

182. The maximum rainfall recorded at any station was 314.74 inches at Agumbe in the Shimoga district and the lowest rainfall recorded was at Talak in

the Chitaldrug district, where only 4.89 inches were gauged. The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was at Arlagode in the Shimoga district, where a fall of 11.22 inches was registered on the 3rd July 1908.

183. The most important and immediate result of the failure of the rains was the diminished outturn of all the crops grown in the State. The following table gives the outturn of the five principal crops grown in the State in annas, a normal crop being taken at 16 annas:—

District	Paddy	Ragi	Horse gram	Cholam	Sugar-cane
Bangalore	5.0	6.3	4.8	5.1	7.1
Kolar	2.8	4.2	3.0	4.5	8.0
Tumkur	3.4	2.6	2.0	3.1	6.3
Mysore	10.9	6.2	4.1	6.3	9.1
Hassan	7.6	6.5	4.7	4.6	7.2
Shimoga	8.6	5.8	5.1	6.6	7.8
Kadur	5.9	4.7	6.2	5.4	8.1
Chitaldrug	4.6	5.3	3.5	4.1	5.7
Average for the State	7.8	5.1	3.7	5.0	7.7

184. The following statement shows the prices of staple food grains during the year:—

Articles		1907-08	1908-09
		Seers per rupee	Seers per rupee
Rice (2nd sort)	...	7.98	6.70
Ragi	...	16.03	12.02
Cholam	...	16.25	11.53
Bengal gram	...	7.94	6.74

It will be seen that prices rose considerably in the year and that the rise was significant in the case of ragi and cholam, which form the staple food grains of the poorer classes of the population.

II. Agriculture (1908-09).

185. Owing to the unfavourable nature of the seasons, the total area cropped (including the area cropped more than once) fell from 6,162,897 acres (revised figure) in the previous year to 5,973,919 acres. There was thus a deficiency of 188,978 acres and the decrease was chiefly under paddy, ragi, gram and sugarcane. There was some increase under cholam, which was due to the fact that the crop requires less moisture than other crops.

186. The following statement shows the extent of lands under the principal crops in the State:—

Crop	1907-08	1908-09	Difference
	Acres	Acres	
Rice	724,296	648,939	—75,357
Ragi	2,294,664	2,216,921	—77,743
Cholam	580,020	640,612	+60,592
Gram	744,221	668,598	—75,623
Sugarcane	44,558	33,256	—11,302
Cotton	84,001	58,953	—25,048
Coffee	104,370	104,086	—284
Orchards and garden produce	151,768*	168,383	+16,615

Agricultural stock.

187. According to the census of agricultural stock taken in September 1904, the total number of domestic animals in the State was as follows:—

Bulls and bullocks	...	...	1,468,083
Cows	...	...	1,337,776
Bull buffaloes	...	...	85,136
Cow buffaloes	...	...	449,931
Calves	...	...	1,233,553
Sheep	...	...	1,893,348
Goats	...	...	139,808
Horses and ponies	...	...	22,243
Mules and donkeys	...	...	51,834

There were 751,216 ploughs and 184,920 carts.

Cattle mortality.

188. The general condition of cattle during the year was very unsatisfactory all over the State. The loss of cattle was even greater than in the previous year owing to the epidemics that prevailed and to the scarcity of fodder and water caused by the failure of the rains. The total mortality during the year was 187,276 as against 131,791 in the previous year, as shown below:—

Nature of death	1907-08	1908-09	Difference
Died of sickness	88,553	109,405	+ 20,852
Killed by wild beasts	7,832	7,197	— 635
Died of accidents and other causes	35,406	70,674	+ 35,268
Total	131,791	187,276	+ 55,485

Veterinary aid.

189. There were at the beginning of the year six veterinary hospitals and dispensaries open at Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore, Hassan, Chikmagalur and Chitaldrug. Two more were opened in April 1909, one at Tumkur and the other at Shimoga. These veterinary hospitals and dispensaries were of great use in combating the serious diseases that prevailed among cattle. The Inspector of Cattle Diseases and the Veterinary Assistant toured freely and rendered all possible assistance to owners of cattle. Preventive and curative inoculation with sera kindly supplied by the Imperial Bacteriologist from the Mukhtesar Laboratory was largely resorted to and 14,481 head of cattle were inoculated. The growing popularity of the treatment was very noticeable. The number of cattle admitted to the hospitals as in-patients was 5,805 as against 1,221 in the previous year, and the total number of cases treated was 24,162.

Sericulture.

190. The silk industry, which had once declined owing to the spread of disease among the worms steadily revived in prosperity during the year, but the several attempts made by Government and other agencies to introduce improved modern methods did not prove successful. The area under mulberry was on the increase and the crop was introduced into places where it was not known before.

Agricultural and cattle shows.

191. There were two agricultural exhibitions held during the year. The first was on a small scale in the Anekal town and the other was the Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held in Mysore in September 1908. The latter was largely attended and appreciated by the public.

192. In spite of the drought and the prevalence of cattle diseases, cattle shows were held in connection with jatras in 18 places. Some of these were organised at the cost of District and Local Funds. Though the number of cattle that were brought to the more important jatras fell off for the reasons stated above, the shows were on the whole successful.

193. The Agricultural Associations at Mysore, Chikmagalur and Chitaldrug did useful work during the year in publishing information about improved methods of cultivation.

Agricultural experiments.

194. The Revenue Commissioner obtained and distributed to landholders for trial some varieties of paddy, ground-nuts and grass seed. He also arranged for the exhibition, demonstration and supply of certain agricultural implements. The unfavorable seasonal conditions of the year, however, militated against the success of these experiments.

SEC. III.]

195. A large number of food plants and about 30 kinds of fodder grass were taken up for cultivation. The former included 22 kinds of potatoes, of which nine were expected to be suitable for culture in the State. In addition to two fibre plants introduced in the previous year, a new one named *Asclepius semilunata* got from Uganda was tried during the year. The Manicoba rubber plants received from Kew in 1907-08 thrived very well and seeds of other Manicoba were imported and distributed for trial. A number of other kinds of rubber plants received from East Africa were also grown, chief among them being *Mascarenhatia elastica* and *Raphi-macune atilis*.

Experiments in the Lal-Bagh.

196. The programme of work drawn up by Dr. Lehmann for investigations in the Hebbal Experimental Farm and the Agricultural Chemist's Laboratory, was carried out. The experiments conducted related to the use of green manure in connection with the cultivation of ragi, the selection of the best varieties of paddy suitable for cultivation in the State, the ascertaining of the conditions most favourable for the cultivation of sugarcane and the crops that might be rotated with it, the influence of green and other manures on soils and the effect of the growth of particular crops thereon, soil recruitment by legumes, soil moisture and soil bacteriology with special reference to the nitrifying bacteria of the Mysore soils. The experiments were greatly affected by the adverse seasonal conditions, but the results, so far as they were obtained, were satisfactory.

The Agricultural Chemist's Laboratory and Hebbal Experimental Farm.

197. Demonstrations of improved methods of the manufacture of sugar and of the use of implements imported from America and other places, were given and those desirous of purchasing such implements through the department were given every facility to do so. It is very satisfactory to note that much interest was shown by the agricultural classes to learn the use of improved implements and that some of the more enterprising agriculturists have been endeavouring to procure and set up plant and machinery requiring much expenditure of capital.

198. The attention of the Mycologist and Entomologist was chiefly devoted to the investigation of the *koleroga* of supari and the ring disease of potatoes. The Mycologist made extensive tours in the regions where the *koleroga* prevailed and conducted experiments in the Sagar and Tirthahalli taluks and the Yedahalli sub-taluk. A small temporary laboratory was set up at Talaguppa in the Sagar taluk for the ready investigation of the disease. The full results will take some more time to be published, but it is already clear that the disease can be profitably controlled by the spraying method. A special spray worked by compressed air was used, which was comparatively cheap and which worked in a most satisfactory manner. The ring disease of potatoes was investigated and it was found that the disease was due to bacteria and not to fungi as was supposed. A preliminary bulletin on the subject has been published since the close of the year under report. The *anabe* disease of areca in the maidan parts and a leaf disease of the betel-vine were also being studied and the spike disease of sandal was taken up in a preliminary manner. An exhaustive collection of fungi and of plants for the identification of specimens was started.

Mycologist and Entomologist.

199. In the Entomological branch, a large number of insects were collected and a study of their life-history was begun. Attention was paid to two pests, a rice grasshopper which was doing great damage to paddy in the Sorab taluk and a hairy caterpillar (*kumbli hula*). During the current year it is intended to hold popular lectures on fungus and insect pests in various parts of the State. The lectures will be illustrated with lantern slides and it is hoped that by this means greater interest than exists at present will be aroused among the ryots in regard to these matters.

III. Labour and Wages (1908-09).

200. In spite of the abnormal rise in the prices of food grains, the wages of labour, both skilled and unskilled, remained stationary. A fall in the demand for labour caused by the prevalent distress apparently counterbalanced the tendency of wages to rise along with the price of food grains. Though the scope for employment of unskilled labour on ordinary private works was much reduced, the large number of tank and well works started by Government or undertaken by private agency with the aid of Government loans, helped to maintain wages at their normal level. The wages of coolies employed in the coffee estates rose slightly owing to the rise in the price of food grains.

Labour and wages.

tion and
ation.

201. Owing to the want of sufficient employment locally, a larger number of people than usual resorted to the coffee estates of the Wynaad, the Nilgiris and other places, from the Mysore and Tumkur districts. There was the usual influx of labourers from the South Canara district for work in the coffee estates and arecanut gardens in the Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga districts, and the movement of coolies into the Kolar Gold Fields from the adjoining British territories was normal. The expansion of cultivation under the Marikanave Reservoir also attracted a small number of agricultural labourers from the adjoining parts of the Madras Presidency.

IV. Manufactures, Arts and Industries (1908-09).

tures,
indus-

202. There is not much to record in addition to the accounts given in paras 224 to 237 of the Report for 1906-07 and paras 219 to 234 of the Report for 1907-08 about the industrial activities in the State. To some extent the drought affected the weavers in some parts of the State, but it had very little effect on the other petty artisans, who generally found sufficient employment.

203. A few important features are noticed below:—

(1) The Bangalore District.—

The Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, the Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills and the City Brick and Tiles Factory did good business during the year.

A power sugarcane mill was set up by a private land-owner in the Bangalore taluk for the manufacture of sugar and part of the cost was met by means of a Government loan of Rs. 5,000.

A tanning business was successfully started at Channapatna.

The silk factory started in Closepet by a French firm ceased to work.

(2) The Kolar District.—

The Electric Saw Mills on the Kolar Gold Fields, the Cigar Factory at Bowringpet and the Sugar Factory at Goribidnur continued to be in a prosperous condition.

(3) The Mysore District.—

The brass industry at Nagamangala, coffee-curing and bone-crushing at Hunsur, silk-reeling at T. Narsipur and the manufacture of silk cloths at Chamrajnagar, Malvalli and Nanjangud prospered during the year.

(4) The Hassan District.—

The manufacture of brass and copper vessels was carried on profitably on a large scale at Sravanabelagola and the weaving school at Hole-Narsipur did good work.

(5) The Kadur District.—

Soap was manufactured on a small scale in Sringeri.

(6) The Chitaldrug District.—

The cotton ginning and pressing factories at Davangere dealt with the locally grown product. Exceptionally good ploughs suited for black cotton soil were made in Holalkere, as also stone rollers for thrashing ragi and jola.

204. There were in the State 2,910 oil mills during the year as against 2,813 in the previous year.

The following table shows the value of manufactures in the State:—

Value of manu-
factures.

District	Value in rupees	Remarks
...	1,09,24,036	
...	27,91,259 *	Besides the value of gold extracted, which was Rs. 3,10,00,465.
...	3,38,050	
...	12,22,056	
...	6,84,174	
...	6,19,079 †	† Excluding manganese.
ga	85,850	
ldrug	3,65,700	
Total	1,70,30,204	

206. The following statement shows the number of large factories in the State excluding the mines, the number of persons employed therein and the outturn:—

Description of factories	No.	Number of persons employed	Outturn
Cotton ginning mills	1	60	9,600,000 lbs.
Cotton mills	2	1,619	8,466,887 „
Woollen mills	1	297	939,080 „
Iron and brass foundries	1	50	10,453 „
Sugar factory	1	153	90,416 mds.
Brick and tile factories	1	420	3,704,208 No.
Hosiery factory	1	132	263,912 lbs.

V. Trade (1908-09).

207. As a consequence of the drought and distress there was a depression in trade all over the State. Excluding gold and manganese, the principal exports during the year were arecanut, coffee, cardamoms, food grains, hides, jaggery, sandalwood and silk, and the principal imports were food grains, cotton, yarn, dhal, iron, piece goods tobacco, wheat, kerosene oil and salt. The value of imports was Rs. 4,07,52,127 and that of exports exclusive of the value of gold, sandalwood and manganese was Rs. 2,41,68,592. The high prices of food-stuffs greatly stimulated their export soon after the harvest. This caused a deficiency of stock, which when the distress deepened had to be met by the special importation of rice from Rangoon and Bezwada and other parts, for which the Railway Companies allowed very liberal concession rates. The imports were therefore largely in excess of the exports.

VI. Associations for Banking, Trading, etc., (1908-09).

208. There were 27 co-operative societies at the beginning of the year, and 19 were registered during the year. Excluding one society which was wound up, there were 45 societies in working order at the end of the year.

209. A Central Co-operative Bank was started in Bangalore in December 1908 its chief object being to finance the outlying co-operative societies in the State. His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to lodge a fixed deposit in the bank to mark his appreciation of its usefulness.

210. Classified according to the nature of business transacted, 8 societies dealt with banking and the supply of stores, 17 concerned themselves with weaving industries, and 20 were agricultural societies. Sixteen of the societies

the Chitaldrug district, 3 in the Kadur district, and 2 each in the Kolar, Hassan, and Shimoga districts. The total number of members rose from 2,521 to 4,551 and the share capital from Rs. 56,621 to Rs. 1,06,131. The societies were able to attract deposits amounting to Rs. 34,220 against Rs. 14,489 in the previous year. The share capital, deposits and loans from the public formed the chief resources of the societies.

211. The volume of business done, especially by the banking and stores societies, was appreciably larger than in the previous year; and in spite of this expansion of business cases of default were extremely rare and of bad debts there was practically none. The rates of interest charged on loans varied from 9 to 12½ per cent, while the interest paid on deposits received varied from 3 to 6 per cent. The societies had to their credit at the close of the year a reserve fund of Rs. 2,340 against Rs. 924 at the end of the previous year.

212. A set of rules for the audit of the accounts of these societies was prescribed and the staff for the organisation and inspection of societies was strengthened by the appointment of an additional Honorary Organiser and of an Inspector of Co-operative Societies.

Agricultural

213. Eight agricultural banks which had become quite inactive were ordered to be closed and the number of working banks at the end of the year under report was 20. As in the previous year, the working of the banks in existence was unsatisfactory and not many of them are likely to survive the withdrawal of the Government loan. Only three banks, viz., those at Pulhalli, Haldodderi and Hongenahalli, did any business worth the name during the year. The business of the rest was limited to the recovery of the loans given out of the funds borrowed from Government and the payment to Government of what was recovered towards the discharge of the Government debt.

214. On the 1st July 1908 the working banks owed to Government Rs. 80,129 towards principal and Rs. 8,082 towards interest, and the amounts collected against these demands were respectively Rs. 24,269 and Rs. 4,809.

215. The banks that have been wound up, exclusive of the two coffee banks, owed Rs. 1,82,128 towards principal and Rs. 13,670 towards interest and the recoveries against these demands were respectively Rs. 42,407 and Rs. 7,036.

216. The members of the two coffee banks which were wound up in January 1905 owed, according to the terms of the agreement entered into by them after the closing of the banks, Rs. 1,24,287 towards principal and Rs. 54,997 towards interest, but the realizations during the year amounted to only Rs. 4,951 on account of principal and Rs. 29,170 on account of interest.

217. The mortgaged properties of many of the members of the two coffee banks were found to be hopeless of improvement and there was little prospect of their being able to discharge their debts in full. In one case where the debtor offered to pay up the principal of the loan, the whole of the interest due by him was remitted. Steps were being taken for the disposal by auction for what they can fetch of the properties of members who are quite unable to pay their dues either in the near or in the distant future.

218. The total amount recovered during the year on all accounts and from all the banks was Rs. 1,12,642 against Rs. 1,79,334 in 1907-08. Owing to the distress which prevailed during the greater part of the year, extensions of time had to be allowed in many cases for the payment of instalments and interest, and this accounted for the recoveries during the year being less satisfactory than in the previous year.

Other companies.

219. Besides the agricultural banks and co-operative societies mentioned above, there were on the 31st March 1908, 62 joint stock and other companies with a nominal and a paid-up capital of Rs. 85,65,100 and Rs. 41,20,310 respectively. The number of new companies registered during the year ending the 31st March 1909 was 3 with a nominal capital of Rs. 7,20,000 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 22,125. Of these, 5 companies ceased to work during the year, leaving 60 companies working on the 31st March 1909, with a nominal capital of Rs. 71,45,100 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 31,22,651.

220. Of the 60 companies that continued to work, 45 companies carried on banking and loan business, 4 were trading companies and 6 were concerned in

mining and quarrying. Two companies worked mills and presses, one carried on building operations, another fruit culture, and the remaining one was engaged in the leather trade.

221. Four societies were registered under Regulation III of 1904 (a Regulation for the registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies), the total number of such societies on the 1st April 1909 being 11.

VII. Transfers of Land (1908-09).

222. There were during the year 1,497 transfers of land by order of courts involving 6,672 acres as against 1,318 transfers involving 7,250 acres in the previous year. Transfers by private contracts or gifts numbered 16,667 involving 92,947 acres against 15,954 transfers involving 85,080 acres in the previous year. The total extent of transfers from agriculturists to agriculturists was 63,285 acres as against 49,699 acres in the previous year; from agriculturists to non-agriculturists 12,194 acres as against 14,961 acres in the previous year; from non-agriculturists to agriculturists 14,006 acres against 15,695 acres in the previous year and from non-agriculturists to non-agriculturists 7,944 acres as against 7,822 acres. The adverse seasonal conditions were greatly responsible for the increase in these transactions.

VIII. Condition of the People (1908-09).

223. In regard to the general condition of the people the outstanding feature of the year under report was the severe distress that prevailed over a large part of the State. Looking back over the five years 1904-05 to 1908-09, the first two were years of scanty rainfall and bad harvests and distress of a somewhat grave character actually manifested itself in 1905-06 and rendered various relief measures necessary. The year 1906-07 was on the whole favourable, but the prosperity of that year was not sufficient to compensate the ryots for the losses they had sustained in the preceding two years. Prices also kept on at a high level. The year 1907-08 was one of abnormal, and on the whole of deficient rainfall. The outturn of crops was poor and the prices of food grains rose higher than before.

224. As stated in paras 178 to 182 *supra*, the seasonal conditions of the year 1908-09 were very unfavourable, the rainfall was scanty and untimely and the outturn of crops very poor. The prices of food grains rose higher than ever, ranging up to 30 per cent and more above the high level of 1905-06. Wages showed no appreciable increase and the demand for labor, especially for unskilled labour, tended to fall, fodder for cattle became scarce and difficulty was felt even for drinking water.

225. The year under report thus in itself very unfavourable followed a succession of lean years, and, as the cumulative effect of these adverse seasons, distress of a severe type prevailed over an area of nearly 7,870 square miles with a population of 1,378,000. The number of villages affected was 5,615.

226. Not only the landless labouring classes, but also the bulk of the petty landholders and agriculturists who had no stock of grain to fall back upon, were exposed to considerable privation and hardship. This state of things lasted for some months, practically from December 1908 to May 1909, and would have developed into one of the most serious and widespread famines that ever afflicted the land, had the hot weather rains and the south-west monsoon of 1909 also unfortunately failed.

227. Various measures of relief as described below were necessary to help the people and to put heart into them till the advent of the south-west monsoon of 1909.

Allowances were sanctioned to minor public servants on account of the high prices of food grains and provision was made for dispensing gratuitous relief to the aged and the infirm. A sum of Rs. 1,54,507 was spent on the former account.

As soon as signs of distress were perceived, tank beds were thrown open for cultivation on favourable terms to increase the local food-supply.

A sum of Rs. 95,995 was spent on the construction of drinking water well and on other works of general utility and a sum of Rs. 97,040 on account of stone and masonry work to minor tanks. In the execution of departmental works the Public Works Department was instructed to employ local labour as far as possible, expeditious completion of work being regarded as of minor importance. The expenditure thus incurred was Rs. 57,702. Several Amrut Mahal kavals and State Forests were thrown open for free grazing and suitable arrangements were made for providing water and other facilities for cattle and their owners in those places. The Forest Department was instructed to cut and stock jungle grass at convenient centres for being sent on to places where a demand for it existed. Permission was given to ryots to cut and utilize for fodder date leaves from Government waste lands. Arrangements were made with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway authorities for reducing the railway charges on fodder imported into the affected tracts. Liberal grants were provided for advances on account of takavi and land improvements and for earthwork to restored and un-restored tanks. Under takavi, a sum of Rs. 1,81,045 was disbursed as advances under Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code for the purchase of bullocks, fodder, seed grains, etc., and for subsistence. A sum of Rs. 1,94,591 was spent on land improvement loans, the bulk of which was utilized for the construction of irrigation wells, while advances for earthwork and repairs of tanks amounted to Rs. 57,715.

By way of special relief to weavers, who were hard pressed owing to a slackness of demand for their goods caused by the distress, a sum of Rs. 39,863 was given for the purchase by Government of the cloths manufactured by them or as advances for buying yarn.

Arrangements were made to procure and stock nearly Rs. 4,000 worth of selected seed ragi for supply to needy ryots at cost price so that they might be ready to avail themselves of any rain that came.

228. Government decided to forego the grazing fees (*hulbanni*) in the affected areas and the mohatarfa tax in the case of a large number of non-agriculturists who were paying a tax of 8 annas and less. Half the assessment on all wet lands which did not yield a crop of more than 25 per cent of the normal was remitted and similarly the collection of half the assessment was postponed in the case of dry lands which failed to yield more than 25 per cent of the normal crop. The exact amounts to be suspended and remitted have not been calculated but they are expected to be about 5.71 lakhs and 4.5 lakhs respectively.

229. In carrying on relief operations, it was noticeable that although there was distress in many parts of the State by the end of November 1908, people would not go on to test works to earn the subsistence wages allowed under the Famine Code and subject themselves to what are commonly known as the wage test and the distance test. In order to provide the means of subsistence for the needy and to prevent their wandering away from their homes, Government were obliged to arrange for works near their villages for them. The wages payable were the usual market rates for unskilled labour, sometimes slightly lowered so as not to withdraw men from their ordinary avocations or from employment by private agencies. This relieved Government from the necessity for having recourse to expensive famine projects with all their attendant risks and demoralising results. At the same time large works of public utility were held in readiness against eventualities.

230. The works that were undertaken were mainly the repairs of minor tanks, the construction of drinking water wells, for which there was urgent need everywhere, and other works of sanitary improvement and of general utility. Several of these works would have had to be carried out even under ordinary circumstances in the near future, and the fact of their having been taken up during the scarcity merely led to a slight anticipation of expenditure without involving a large additional outlay on account of relief measures. In addition to these works undertaken at Government expense, private works were also encouraged by the grant of loans to ryots to enable them to effect land improvements of various kinds and to fulfil their obligations in regard to tank maintenance. In this way the situation was tidied over by a programme alike of State agency works and of private agency works.

231. Six hundred and sixteen tanks including the incomplete works of

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the previous year were taken up, and of these 186 were completed at a cost of nearly Rs. 1,24,000.

232. Local officers were careful to start gratuitous relief at an earlier stage than perhaps the strict letter of the Famine Code would have warranted, in order that the old, the infirm and the crippled as well as indigent gosha women who would not appear in public, might not starve themselves or be a burden to their able-bodied relations who would otherwise have had to support them. The total expenditure on this account was Rs. 24,156 and the largest number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief at any time was 4,859 in the first half of March.

233. Acknowledgment is here due of the considerable help rendered by Private charity. organised private charity in several parts of the State in affording relief to the poor. In Bangalore, a Relief Committee was formed consisting mostly of the leading merchants of the City to sell ragi in small quantities to poor people at a rate appreciably cheaper than the prevailing market rate, the loss being met by public subscriptions which the committee collected. It is estimated that nearly 30,000 persons were benefited by this measure. Similar attempts on a smaller scale were made in several other district and taluk head-quarters.

IX. Forest (1908-09).

234. The area of State Forests and plantations at the end of the year was 2,545 square miles, showing a net increase of 73 square miles during the year, besides an area of 702 square miles selected for reservation or placed under special protection for other reasons.

235. The area of District Forests including kans and ghat forests was roughly over 10,000 square miles.

236. Fourteen blocks were settled and notified under Section 17 of the Forest Regulation and two were notified under Section 35. At the close of the year there remained for settlement 47 blocks with an aggregate area of about 532 square miles.

237. Besides the blocks pending settlement at the end of the year, 472½ square miles of forest were selected for reservation during the year and proposals in regard to them were in various stages of progress.

238. Four hundred and nine miles of new boundary lines, including 75 miles of frontier boundary, were newly demarcated during the year, and 1,934 miles of the existing lines were widened and improved. The total expenditure under this head including incidental charges amounted to Rs. 26,832.

239. Including resurveys, the total outturn of work during the year amounted to 337.31 square miles. Up to the close of the year under report, the survey party actually surveyed 2,377 square miles. The work of drawing fair maps was somewhat in arrears owing to the difficulty of securing the services of trained draughtsmen.

240. The working plans of the important teak forests in the Heggaddevan-kote taluk were sanctioned during the year. A preliminary report in respect of the Lakvalli Forest in the Kadur district was prepared and was under the consideration of the Conservator of Forests. The work of enumerating the exploitable stock of valuable trees in the ghat forests of the Shimoga district was continued during the year under report and is expected to be completed during the current year. Owing to the inferior quality of the wood, the slackness in the demand and large stock in hand in some cases, some of the forests exploited under working plans were not fully worked as laid down in the plans.

The management of the forests for which no regular working plans existed was as usual regulated by provisional working plans which were adhered to as far as possible.

241. About 46 miles of new road including bridle paths were opened during the year chiefly in the Mysore, Shimoga and Kadur districts at a total cost of Rs. 6,618, and about 167 miles of road were repaired at a cost of Rs. 7,793.

242. A sum of Rs. 26,958 was spent on new works against Rs. 26,079 in the previous year. Of this an expenditure of Rs. 8,566 was incurred on inspection

Remissions and
suspensions of
revenue.

General.

Private charity.

Forest settle-
ment.

Selection of areas
for reservation.

Demarcation.

Forest surveys.

Working plans.

Communications.

Buildings.

lodges, of Rs. 16,246 on subordinates' quarters and of Rs. 4,146 on out-houses and stables. The cost of repairs amounted to Rs. 2,453. Three bungalows with out-houses, valued at Rs. 1,300, were acquired in the Bukkapatna Forest from the Mysore Mines Development Syndicate.

Protection of forests.

243. The number of forest offences reported during the year was 1,016 against 904 in the previous year. Of these, 55 cases were taken to courts and the rest were retained for disposal under Section 59 of the Forest Regulation. As usual, the majority of cases related to the unauthorised felling or appropriation of forest produce and only two were cases of injury to forests by fire.

Cases tried by magistrates.

244. Including 12 cases pending at the close of the previous year, there were altogether 67 cases which were placed before magistrates. Of these, 33 cases involving 119 persons resulted in conviction and 15 cases involving 39 persons in acquittal; 3 cases were withdrawn, 1 case was struck off, and 15 cases were pending at the close of the year.

Cases compounded.

245. One thousand cases involving 1,897 persons were compounded, 12 cases involving 38 persons were dropped and 68 cases were pending at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 6,891 was realised as compensation against Rs. 5,297 in the previous year or about Rs. 7 per case as against Rs. 6 in the previous year.

Cases of injury to sandal trees.

246. Including 311 cases pending at the close of the previous year, there were altogether 424 cases, of which only 113 cases were disposed of, leaving so many as 311 cases pending disposal at the end of the year. The fines imposed in these cases amounted to Rs. 3,682, of which a sum of Rs. 2,082 was recovered.

Protection from fire.

247. Owing to the long drought which continued from October to May, the fire season was a most unfavorable one and the difficulties of adequate protection were increased by the free grazing allowed in the forests to relieve the general scarcity for fodder. Extensive areas were affected by fire in the districts of Kadur and Shimoga. In the Mysore district also there were extensive fires, some of which were attributed to intertribal jealousies among the Kurubars. In the maidan districts nearly all the forests escaped from fire. Out of a total area of 2,545 square miles of State Forest, fire-protection was attempted over an area of 2,300 square miles and the operations over an area of 202.5 square miles proved a failure. The percentage of successful protection was 91.2. The cost incurred on fire-protection amounted to Rs. 24,269 against Rs. 20,351 in the previous year.

248. It is, however, a consoling circumstance that the fires in the Kadur and Shimoga districts were not an unmixed evil, for they helped to clear the forests of dense thickets of thick bamboo clumps and bamboo seedlings covering wide stretches of country, and thus set free a large area of former bamboo jungle for the growth of other more valuable species of timber. In all the burnt areas, teak, honne and beeti seedlings have appeared in large numbers, while dormant and suppressed seedlings have shot up and attained a rapid growth. The absence of fires in the maidan forests was probably due to the anxious care of the people to preserve the available grass for their cattle.

Regulation of grazing and protection from cattle.

249. As in the previous year, all the State Forests with the exception of plantations and exploited coupes were made available for the grazing of horned cattle and sheep on licenses; and, owing to the widespread scarcity of fodder, they were all thrown open for free grazing after the close of the monsoon. The concession thus shown was taken advantage of by 186,887 cattle, 2,157 buffaloes and 14,673 sheep, besides a large number of the Government Amrut Mahal cattle. The villagers were also allowed to cut and remove large quantities of fodder grass free of charge. Under the license system 98,204 cattle and 14,985 sheep were admitted into the forests in all the districts except Chitaldrug, where lump sum grazing fees were collected. In the Kolar district 2,825 acres were set apart for goat-browsing, into which 2,682 goats were admitted. The total revenue under grazing and fodder amounted to Rs. 52,143 against Rs. 57,495 in the previous year. The number of cattle impounded was 10,267 against 6,350 in the previous year, and the fines realized in all the districts except Kolar amounted to Rs. 1,811 against Rs. 1,426 in the previous year.

Condition of the forests.

250. Owing to the severe and prolonged drought of the year, a great bulk of the self-grown seedlings and a considerable number of those raised artificially died out. Two or three year old seedlings were, however, not affected. The spike

sease continued to commit ravages in the Hunsur taluk and in portions of the eggaddevankote taluk. In the Hassan district it was confined to the previously affected tracts. So many as 39,104 diseased trees were uprooted in the Mysore district and 10,683 trees in the Hassan district. The disease is reported to have taken out in the heart of the Basavanbetta Forest adjoining the Bangalore district, though the tract is separated from the nearest affected area by 35 miles of cultivated and treeless country and though the intervening sandal growth is perfectly healthy. The disease is engaging the attention of the Government zoologist. The defoliating caterpillar referred to in the previous year's report continued its ravages in the teak forests of the Begur and Kakankote ranges and in parts of the Hunsur range, causing the premature shedding of leaves.

251. In the high forests all exploited coupes were regularly planted up with nursery-raised seedlings, the percentage of success varying from 20 to 50 per cent. Thick and unpromising saplings of teak were cut back and the ground around them cleared of vegetation. In the pole and scrub forests the sowing of sandal and other seeds did not result in any appreciable success. The regular plantations received a considerable amount of attention and the operations in the Mysore and Kadur districts were largely successful. In the other districts the results were not very satisfactory, a fact adequately accounted for by the unfavorable seasonal conditions of the year.

Improvement of forest growth.

252. In connection with sandalwood an important step was taken by Government with a view to enlist the sympathies and the co-operation of the ryot in the protection of this most valuable product of the State. Sandal is and has long been a monopoly of the State, and holders of all lands on which it grows are bound to protect it and abstain from injuring it under certain penalties. The land-holder has also no adequate facilities for securing the removal of any tree which is obstructive to cultivation or other lawful use of his land.

Sandal trees in private lands.

253. The evils of the system have formed the subject of frequent representations to Government and have engaged the attention of successive administrators for nearly 40 years past. In 1875 orders were actually passed for ryots being awarded a percentage of the value of sandal trees felled on their lands by Government, but the practical difficulties encountered in carrying out the orders were regarded as insuperable and the scheme never came into operation. Various remedies were proposed from time to time, but no practical action was taken.

254. In 1907 the subject was again taken up and it was felt that the difficulties of procedure attendant on the scheme should not be allowed to stand permanently in the way of a measure the desirability of which had so long been recognised. The question was thoroughly discussed in all its aspects in consultation with Government officers and others, and the opinion elicited was almost unanimous that it would be both a gracious concession and good policy to give the ryot a share in the value of the trees growing on his land and to afford him facilities for the lawful removal of trees obstructing the legitimate use of the land. It was decided that a bonus should be given to the land-holder for every mature tree removed from his holding. A simple scale of values based on the girth of trees was adopted for the purpose of computing the bonus. Facilities were also provided for the removal of trees at the desire of the land-holder, subject to the recovery of a small compensation in the case of immature trees. This levy of compensation was meant chiefly to discourage unnecessary applications and certain officers were given the discretion to waive it.

255. It is hoped that these concessions will mitigate to a substantial extent the rigour of the Government monopoly and encourage land-holders to co-operate with Government in the propagation and preservation of sandal trees in the State.

256. The extraction of timber in the high forest was conducted to a large extent by departmental agency, but an increasing use is being made of private agency for this purpose. System of exploitation.

257. The collection of sandalwood was confined to overmature trees and dried old roots, exception being made in the case of trees affected with the spike disease. The minor forest produce was generally collected by lessees except that all-nut was collected departmentally in certain areas.

Outturn of forest produce.

258. The following table shows the quantity of timber, fuel, bamboos and minor forest produce removed during the year under report by Government agency by purchasers, by free grantees and by right-holders:—

		Cubic feet	Cart-loads	Head-loads	Number	Tons	Remarks
Minor forest produce	Timber	By Government	646,345	...	...	...	
		" purchasers	276,059	...	...	...	
		" free grantees	18,345	...	...	...	
		" right holders	...	...	...	...	
	Fuel	By Government	155,685	...	...	...	
		" purchasers	2,780,526	...	...	...	
		" free grantees	1,100	...	...	...	
		" right holders	...	...	...	...	
	Bamboos	By Government	209,056	...	...	...	
		" purchasers	418,282	7,769	4,911	...	
		" free grantees	74,201	5	...	...	
		" right holders	...	...	...	...	
	By Government	...	...	...	...	...	The total value of produce removed by Government and purchasers was Rs. 2,78,701.
	" purchasers	...	...	...	...	...	

Timber.

259. The demand for all kinds of timber was steady and the prices secured at the periodical sales were even better than those obtained during the previous year. The collection in the sale depots was greatly interfered with in the Mysore district by the heavy mortality among cattle; and, in the Kadur and Shimoga districts by the early setting in of the monsoon rains and by transport difficulties. The quantity of timber sold during the year was 535,872 cubic feet against 429,830 cubic feet in the previous year, realising Rs. 3,68,695 against Rs. 3,38,594. The all-round selling rates per cubic foot varied considerably, being Re. 0-14-11 in Mysore, Re. 0-9-4 in Shimoga and Re. 0-9-10 in Kadur; and this wide difference was due to the different proportions of teak and rosewood to other timbers sold in the several districts. The financial results of the sales of timber to Mr. Haji Ismail Sait showed a net profit of Rs. 36,282. The use of a traction engine in the Shimoga district during a portion of the year facilitated transport to some extent. The extraction of timber by purchasers was confined to trees selected and marked by the department in the annual coupes and to fallen and dead trees. The revenue realised under this head during the year amounted to Rs. 90,585 against Rs. 81,420 in the previous year.

260. During the year timber amounting to 9,137 cubic feet, made up chiefly of rosewood, teak, nandi, hebbalasu, hunnal, honne and matti, was exported through the agency of Mr. H. F. Strickland to foreign markets and a sum of Rs. 23,300 was realised.

Fuel and bamboos.

261. As in the previous year, the departmental collection of firewood and bamboos was restricted to as small an extent as possible and the extraction of these products was largely left to purchasers. Bamboos were supplied departmentally for the construction of segregation camps and sold to the public at actual cost price. The total value of sales effected was Rs. 1,10,647, of which the departmental collection of produce accounted for Rs. 15,027 and the employment of private agency for Rs. 95,620.

Minor forest produce.

262. Both departmental and private agencies were employed for the extraction and sale of grass and other minor forest produce, the former agency being employed only to a limited extent. The value of commodities collected departmentally and sold amounted to Rs. 18,651, while the value of the articles extracted by purchasers and lessees amounted to Rs. 3,17,517. One marked feature of the year's transactions was the high prices secured for tangadi bark.

Outturn of sandalwood.

263. With the exception of a small quantity of sandalwood obtained from the spiked trees uprooted in the Mysore and Hassan districts, the bulk of the wood was got from overmature trees. Out of the total quantity of 4,437 tons and

13 cwts. of rough sandalwood on hand, 2,971 tons and 7 cwts. were worked up, yielding 2,349 tons and 11 cwts. of good wood and 297 tons and 3 cwts. of white chips. The balance of 324 tons and 10 cwts. was lost in driage and conversion. At the close of the year the quantity of rough wood left on hand was 1,466 tons and 6 cwts. The loss and wastage in working amounted to 10.9 per cent against 10.03 in the previous year. Leaving white chips out of the account, the cost of collection and preparation amounted to Rs. 23-12-0 per ton.

264. The total quantity of sandalwood excluding white chips sold during the year was 2,113 tons and 19 cwts. The amount realised amounted to Rs. 10,52,565 as against Rs. 13,67,630 realised on 2,483 tons and 14 cwts. sold in the previous year. The all-round average rate secured per ton was Rs. 498 against Rs. 551 in the previous year. Owing to the financial crisis in America and the general depression of trade everywhere, the market for sandalwood was extremely dull and the usual buyers were slow to bid at the auction sales.

Sandal sales.

265. Including the uncollected arrears of the previous year, the total demand for the year under report amounted to Rs. 21,59,108, of which a sum of Rs. 18,03,555 was actually realised during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,55,553 to be recovered.

Financial result demand and collection.

266. The following comparative statement shows the details of actual receipts under the several heads:—

Particulars	Actual collections for	
	1907-08	1908-09
I. Forest produce removed by Government agency.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Timber	3,45,735	3,73,722
(b) Firewood and charcoal	9,805	9,049
(c) Bamboos	11,677	8,438
(d) Sandalwood	14,16,540	9,23,975
(e) Grass and other minor forest produce	4,833	16,756
II. Forest produce removed by customers and purchasers—		
(a) Timber	81,720	89,197
(b) Firewood and charcoal	60,079	53,796
(c) Bamboos	46,386	44,368
(d) Grazing and fodder grass	57,919	52,435
(e) Other minor forest produce	2,09,485	2,01,856
(f) Other items	6	11
III. Confiscated drift and waif wood	1,023	651
IV. Miscellaneous—		
(a) Fines and forfeitures	4,930	1,242
(b) Refunds	4,750	895
(c) Other sources	14,349	18,744
(d) Sales of elephants	...	3,300
(e) Rent on toddy trees	4,327	5,594
(f) Other items	894	26
Total	22,74,458	18,03,555

Though chiefly owing to the greatly reduced realisation under sandalwood the revenue of the year 1908-09 fell far short of that of the previous year, the average revenue for the decade ending with 1900-01 and, except in regard to sandal and firewood and charcoal, higher than the average revenue during the six years prior to 1908-09.

267. The total expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 7,50,061, of which a sum of Rs. 4,59,545 was under conservancy and works and Rs. 2,90,486 under establishment, the corresponding figures for the previous year

Expenditure.

being Rs. 3,72,518 and Rs. 2,83,977 respectively. The increase of expenditure was due to the larger outlay on the departmental collection of timber and sandalwood, on the construction of roads and buildings and the purchase of a traction engine and a crane.

Surplus.

268. The excess of receipts over expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,53,524 as against Rs. 16,17,963 in the previous year and Rs. 11,03,037, the average of the preceding five years.

Particulars of sandalwood and other forest produce.

269. The following table shows the figures relating to sandalwood as distinguished from other items:—

	Receipts	Charges	Surplus	Percentage of charges to receipts
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sandalwood including white chips	10,53,228	2,98,330	7,54,898	28.32
Other produce	7,50,327	4,51,701	2,98,626	60.20
Total	18,03,555	7,50,031	10,53,524	41.58

X. Mining and Geology (1908-09).

General.

270. The rules issued in 1904 for the grant of licenses and leases have been found to be needlessly stringent in the case of minerals and metals other than gold. They have accordingly been revised in the light of the experience gained during the past four or five years. The revised rules will be issued after approval by the Government of India.

271. In connection with the exploitation of the minor minerals it became necessary to lay down the conditions under which prospecting and mining operations could be permitted to be carried on in State and District Forests. After a due consideration of the important requirements of forest conservancy on the one hand and of the need for facilitating the extension of mineral industries in the State on the other, a revised set of rules was issued at the end of the year.

Licenses and leases.

272. The decline of public activity in mining and prospecting noticed in the previous year continued during the year under report, chiefly because of the fall in the price of manganese and chrome, the minerals which had chiefly attracted public attention. There was therefore no great demand for fresh mineral licenses and leases; and several licenses issued in previous years were either surrendered or allowed to lapse.

273. The following licenses and leases were issued or renewed during the year as compared with 1907-08:—

	1907-08	1908-09
Mining leases	...	2
Prospecting licenses	113	21
Exploring licenses	27	20
Collecting licenses	1	4
Licenses renewed	63	84
	204	131

One of the mining leases issued during the year was a fresh lease of the Tank Block Mine under the rules of 1904, in lieu of an earlier one granted in 1891. The other lease was the first one granted for a mica block in the State.

Number of mines and their work.

274. Twenty-six mining companies were at work during the year, 9 for gold, 14 for manganese and 2 for chrome.

Gold.

275. The chief gold-producers were the Mysore, the Champion Reef, the Oorgaum, and the Nundydroog Gold Mining Companies. The Mysore Mine

continued to develop most satisfactorily, and the Oorgaum Mine distinctly improved its position during the year. The output of the Champion Reef Mine again decreased, the anticipated improvement in the quality of the ore not having taken place. The development of the Nundydroog Mine was affected by a serious outbreak of fire. The output was only temporarily affected and the prospects are promising. Among the smaller mines, the output of the Balaghat Mine again declined and its prospects are not hopeful. The under-ground operations in the Tank Mine ceased last year and a small quantity of gold was obtained during the year from the accumulated tailings. Attempts were being made at the end of the year to secure capital for resuming systematic operations in the Woolagiri Mine which yielded a small quantity of gold as a result of trial crushings. Prospecting and mining work in the Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts were abandoned as they did not yield any satisfactory results. In the Kadur and Shimoga districts, prospecting operations were carried on chiefly by the Shimoga Gold Fields, Limited; and the Mysore West and Mysore Wynaad Gold Mining Companies were endeavouring to secure an interest in some of the prospecting blocks which had been taken up. Recent information from the Jalagargundi Block near Lakvalli appears to indicate the discovery of a fairly large body of medium-grade ore of a promising character.

276. The total quantity of gold produced during the year under report in all the working mines of the State was 531,823 oz. approximately estimated at Rs. 3,09,89,732, against 527,101 oz. estimated at Rs. 3,06,76,628 in 1907-08. Comparing the output of gold for 1908-09 with that for the previous year, there was an increase of 27,545 oz. in the Mysore, Oorgaum and Nundydroog Mines and a decrease of 22,823 oz. in the Champion Reef, Tank Mine, Balaghat and Coromandel Mines.

277. The royalty due on the gold obtained during the year under report was approximately Rs. 15,44,914 against Rs. 15,32,272, being an increase of Rs. 12,642.

278. The manganese industry and the export of ore were materially affected by the fall in the price of the mineral. During the last quarter of the year under review there was no export of the ore whatever. The following statement shows the approximate quantities of ore obtained and sold and the royalty realized thereon:—

Year	Tons extracted	Tons sold	Royalty
			Rs.
1907-08	74,650	70,242	25,822
1908-09	56,145	34,204	13,500
Decrease	18,505	36,038	12,322

279. The condition of the chrome industry was equally unsatisfactory. The heavy fall in the price of the ore suspended all operations on the part of the Mysore Chromium Company, Limited. The blocks in the Mysore and Nanjangud taluks were worked to some extent. The quantities extracted and sold and the royalty obtained thereon were:—

Tons extracted	Tons sold	Royalty
		Rs.
2,919	7,582	3,468-14-0

280. The investigations made during the year in regard to the supply of iron ore obtainable in Mysore show that the ores in the Malvalli taluk are not of a high grade and cannot be considered to be cheap. Samples collected from the north-eastern end of the Bababudan Hills point to the occurrence of ores of good quality, and from that part of the country a very large quantity of very good ore could be obtained at a low cost. The possibility of smelting these ores in the electric furnace has been considered and the technical details of the investigations will appear in a departmental bulletin to be published. The supply of suitable fluxing materials and charcoal for the smelting of the ore is also under investigation.

281. The demand for corundum of good quality has stimulated the prospecting for this mineral. Most of the existing works are in the Kolar district. A considerable quantity of the mineral has already been collected. Though several licenses were taken out in other districts, the quantity of the mineral obtained is

negligible. From the prospecting work carried out in the Mysore district there appears to be no chance at present of a remunerative extraction of the mineral.

Number of persons employed. 282. The number of persons employed in mining during the year 1908 was 32,456 against 34,641 in 1907.

Accidents. 283. The total number of accidents in mines reported in 1908 was 421 against 384 in the previous year. Of these, 64 resulted in the death of 90 persons or 2.77 per mille of persons employed. The death rate in the gold industry, which employed the greater portion of the labour, was 3.07 per 1,000 against 1.91 in 1907. Of the 64 fatal accidents, 8 accidents involving the loss of 14 lives were due to explosives and 11 accidents resulting in the death of 23 persons were due to air-blasts and quakes.

Prosecutions. 284. During the year 10 persons were prosecuted for breaches of the provisions of the Mines Regulations and Rules, resulting in accidents, and five persons were convicted. For less serious offences 26 persons were departmentally punished by the Mine Superintendents.

Geological Survey. 285. During the year under report, an area of 1,550 square miles was surveyed and mapped. This survey included inspections of the principal prospecting works now in operation for gold, manganese, chrome, corundum and asbestos. A type collection of the principal building stones of the State was started and a number of samples obtained.

Under-ground water-supply. 286. An enquiry has been started as to the under-ground water resources of the State and some data have been collected.

Geological Museum and Library. 287. The collection now located at the geological museum contains about 21,000 specimens. The library was added to considerably, partly by purchase but mostly by publications received from the various scientific institutions of the world in exchange for the departmental reports.

Laboratory. 288. The assays and analyses required for the Geological Department were conducted in the chemical laboratory under the direction of the Agricultural Chemist.

Inspection of explosives. 289. Inspection work was regularly carried on during the year by the Inspector of Explosives and the district inspecting officers. There was a noticeable improvement in the general condition of the magazines and places of storage. The total number of accidents from explosives was 15 resulting in the death of 14 persons and in serious injury to 17 persons. Most of these accidents were in mining areas, where high class explosives are chiefly used. Several cases of the unauthorized possession of explosives were detected on the Kolar Gold Field and the persons concerned were all prosecuted and the explosives either confiscated or destroyed.

XI. Public Works (1908-09).

General. 290. During the year orders were passed by Government on the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee in respect of the Public Works Department. Under these orders the normal public works grant was fixed at 25 lakhs of rupees a year; and consequent on this reduction, the expenditure on establishments has also been directed to be retrenched to the extent of nearly Rs. 1,35,000 a year. The two appointments of Superintending Engineers were ordered to be abolished, but at the same time the scales of pay of Executive and Assistant Engineers were somewhat modified and improved. Certain reductions in temporary establishments were effected during the year, but the other changes which were to be introduced gradually were not made before the end of the year under report.

291. The Marikanave division which had been abolished during the previous year was reconstituted as a separate division during the year, as the combined charge of the Marikanave works and the Chitaldrug division was found to be very onerous for a single officer.

292. Mr. W. McHutchin, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, retired from the service at the end of the year after a long and faithful service of nearly 35 years in the various grades of the Public Works Department.

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293. An event of the most melancholy interest which caused profound regret to the Government was the death of Captain N. B. E. Dawes, R.E., Officiating Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, on the 30th July 1909, while superintending the repairs of the Krishnarajkatte anikat across the Cauvery river which was in heavy floods, and while heroically attempting to rescue one of the workmen from drowning.

294. At the desire of the Government, Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes, Chartered Accountants, examined the system of accounts of the Cauvery Power Scheme and suggested certain improvements therein. These were considered by a committee appointed by Government. On its report Government passed orders for the accounts of the scheme being kept substantially on commercial lines and for the opening of a depreciation fund account. The new system came into operation at the end of the year.

295. The total grant for the year under all heads including the Cauvery Grant and Power Scheme and contributions was Rs. 44,47,396 and the total outlay Rs. 53,19,334. The following statement works out the details under the several heads:—

Service heads	Final grant	Outlay	Difference	Remarks
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Provincial Fund	28,67,065	27,19,392	—1,47,673	
2. Local Funds General	30,848	26,080	—4,768	
3. District Funds	3,95,525	3,84,922	—10,603	
4. Municipal Funds	1,04,731	1,35,633	+30,902	
5. Village School Fund	28,675	21,157	—7,518	
6. Irrigation Cess Fund	2,30,000	2,34,717	+4,717	
7. Palace Fund	1,40,890	1,06,258	—34,632	
8. Cauvery Power Scheme	5,40,000	15,81,513	+10,41,513 *	
9. Contributions	1,09,662	1,09,662	.....	
Total	44,47,396	53,19,334	+8,71,938	

* The excess of the outlay over the grant under this head was due to a sum of Rs. 11,27,655 having been provisionally adjusted in the accounts of the year towards the proposed depreciation fund of the Cauvery Power Scheme.

296. The aggregate expenditure by the Public Works Department during the year under report was Rs. 67,016 less than in the previous year. The lapses under the various items were due to ordinary causes and amounted to 4.4 per cent against 5.4 in 1907-08.

297. The expenditure incurred on irrigation works during the year was as follows:—

Provincial Funds.—(a) The number of original irrigation major works (works costing Rs. 2,500 and above) dealt with during the year under report was 123 and the expenditure incurred thereon was Rs. 3,64,150, being Rs. 1,59,254 on channels and Rs. 2,04,896 on tanks. The reconstruction of the weirs of the Mudavadi tank in the Kolar taluk was completed during the year. The improvement of the Devaroy channel in the Mysore district, the restoration of the Kittar anikat and channels in the Hassan district and of the Chendandur tank in the Kolar district, and the construction of the new Sowlanga tank in the Shimoga district were practically completed. Satisfactory progress was made in the restoration of the right and left bank channels of the Ramasagara tank in the Kolar district and on the Marikanave project in the Chitaldrug district. On the irrigation channels of the latter project masonry works and branch channels were under construction. The quantity of water received in the reservoir during the year was 12,140 units. Water was given for irrigation up to the 18th mile of the right bank channel and up to the 16th mile of the left bank channel. About 6,455 acres of dry and wet lands were irrigated from the reservoir, the assessment thereon being Rs. 19,500. The improvement of the north channel from the Sriramadevar dam, Hassan district, was in progress. There was a rather bad settlement in the bund of the Ramasagara tank in the Kolar district and work had to be stopped pending decision as to the best method of securing the stability of the work.

(b) The outlay on original irrigation minor works amounted to Rs. 44,688, of which Rs. 1,586 was incurred on channels and Rs. 43,102 on tanks.

(c) The amount allotted for expenditure by the Revenue Department on the restoration of minor tanks, or tanks yielding a revenue of less than Rs. 300 a year, was Rs. 1,73,000. The tanks dealt with numbered 963. The total expenditure incurred by Government on stone and masonry work was Rs. 1,21,152, and the approximate value of earthwork done by the ryots was Rs. 97,431. The total estimated value of both the descriptions of work carried out during the year under report in connection with the restoration of minor tanks under this scheme was Rs. 2,18,583. Specially satisfactory progress was made in the Kolar and Tumkur districts.

(2) *Irrigation Cess Fund.*—The allotment for the year under this head was Rs. 2,30,000, and the outlay, Rs. 2,34,717, the excess being due to the repairs of the breach in the Krishnarajkatte anikat, for which no grant had been sanctioned. Of this allotment, a sum of Rs. 1,08,796 was expended on the repair and maintenance of existing irrigation works, chiefly major tanks, and Rs. 90,117 on the repair and maintenance of the river channels in the Mysore and Hassan districts, the balance representing the outlay on establishment, tools and plant. Thirteen irrigation works were damaged during the year and they were attended to as promptly as possible. The most serious occurrence was the breach in the Krishnarajkatte anikat across the Cauvery river in the Hassan district. The total length of river channels maintained during the year was 942 miles, irrigating 114,300 acres of wet and garden lands from which a revenue of Rs. 6,98,184 was realised during the year.

(3) *Contributions.*—The outlay under this head on irrigation major and minor works amounted to Rs. 30,251 and was incurred from the sums contributed by ryots for the restoration and repair of tanks.

298. (1) *Provincial Funds.*—(a) The expenditure on original civil buildings was Rs. 5,56,079. The total outlay on works connected with the Palace at Mysore was Rs. 3,32,496, of which the outlay on construction work was Rs. 2,72,438; on fittings, furniture and decoration, Rs. 47,500; and on fire-protection, Rs. 12,558. The total outlay from the commencement amounted to Rs. 36,12,187. The building as originally contemplated was practically finished and the additional items of work required for the completion of the Palace in a suitable manner made satisfactory progress. The more important of the other works or buildings either completed or in progress or acquired during the year were the following:—

(i) *At Bangalore.*—The fitting up of record racks, etc., in the General and Revenue Secretariat in the Public Offices; the construction of the buildings for the experimental farm at Hebbal; the erection of a ward for Indian officers at the Victoria Hospital;

(ii) *At Mysore.*—The acquisition of the site for the construction of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute;

(iii) *At Kolar.*—The construction of quarters for the Special Magistrate on the Kolar Gold Fields.

(b) The amount spent on repairs to civil buildings was Rs. 99,225. Buildings of archaeological interest were generally maintained in good order during the year. The restoration work of the Kedareshvara temple at Halebidu was stopped pending consultation with an expert archaeologist as to the best method of resetting the available statues and providing new figures for the vacant niches.

(c) The outlay on military buildings including repairs was Rs. 7,324.

(2) *The Village School Fund.*—The outlay on school buildings and repairs was Rs. 17,930.

(3) *The Palace Fund.*—A sum of Rs. 98,458 was spent from the Palace Fund on original works and on the annual repairs and maintenance of the Palace buildings at Ootacamund and of the Palace kitchen-garden and polo-ground at Bangalore. The electric light installation of the Palaces at Ootacamund and Bangalore was also in hand.

(4) *Contributions.*—The amount sanctioned from time to time for works to be executed by the Public Works Department from other sources than those specified in the budget are allocated under this head.

The outlay on civil buildings from contributions amounted to Rs. 38,796, of which a sum of Rs. 21,616 was spent on original works and Rs. 17,180 on repairs. The important original work in hand during the year was the construction of the new Maharajakumari's mansion at Mysore.

299. The outlay under "Communications. Original" was Rs. 33,720 from the Provincial Funds, Rs. 21,782 from Local Funds General, Rs. 38,126 from District Funds and a small amount from contributions. The more important works completed, or nearly completed, or in hand were the following:—

(1) *In the Shimoga district.*—The extension of the Avinhalli-Karur road from the Hurl stream to the ghat head at Koguru; and the Sorab-Anavatti road;

(2) *In the Kadur district.*—Widening the Kotigehar-Kalasa road; constructing a bridge across the Hemavati at Anjur on the Anemahal-Mudgere road;

(3) *In the Hassan district.*—Improving the Bisleghat section of the Sukraarsante-Subramanya road.

Under "Repairs" the outlay on communications was Rs. 4,31,431 from Provincial Funds, Rs. 2,78,331 from District Funds and Rs. 1,024 from contributions. The total length of provincial roads maintained during the year under report was 969 miles, of which 1,783 miles were metalled; and the total length of District Fund roads maintained was 3,506 miles, of which 1,011 miles were metalled. The average cost of maintaining the former was Rs. 214 per mile and of the latter Rs. 77 per mile.

300. The expenditure incurred on miscellaneous public improvements during the year was Rs. 5,79,535, of which a sum of Rs. 3,68,970 was spent on original works and Rs. 2,10,565 on repairs. The amount spent from the Provincial Funds was Rs. 2,27,592 on original works and Rs. 1,60,388 on repairs. The expenditure from Local Funds including District Funds, Municipal Funds, the Palace Fund, Local Funds General and contributions, was Rs. 1,41,378 on original works and Rs. 50,177 on repairs. Of the original works the more important, completed or in progress during the year under report, were the following:—

(1) *At Bangalore.*—The formation and drainage of the Malleswaram and Basavangudi extensions; erecting combined Jewell filters for the water-supply of the City and the Civil and Military Station; widening the main drain from the Hoskote road crossing to the Sunakal tank; constructing main outfall works for the city drainage and breaching the Sunakal tank; the drainage of the Chamarajendrapet extension; opening out a new extension between the Chamarajendrapet and the Basavangudi extensions;

(2) *At Mysore.*—Constructing a marble canopy over the new statue of His Highness the late Maharaja; electrifying the pumping plant of the Vanivilas water-works, and fitting up the steam plant with a compound attachment at Belgola; the overhauling of the Vontikoppal reservoir;

(3) *At Shimoga.*—Laying out the new extension of the town; water-supply to the town;

(4) *At Harihar.*—Water-supply to the town;

(5) *At Kolar.*—Electric lighting and drainage of Robertsonpet; and

(6) *At Calcutta.*—Constructing the memorial works of His Highness the late Maharaja.

The outlay on repairs was mainly in respect of the maintenance of the Chamarajendra water-works at Bangalore, of the Kolar Gold Fields water-works, and of the Vanivilas water works of the Mysore city.

301. The expenditure incurred on the Cauvery Power Scheme was Rs. 15,73,040 against a grant of Rs. 5,40,000. The excess of Rs. 10,33,040 was due to a sum of Rs. 11,27,685 (approximately) having been provisionally adjusted in the accounts of the year towards the depreciation fund. An additional sum of Rs. 8,473 was spent from private contributions on furnishing the Indian Institute of Science with an electric line and the Bangalore city railway station with electric pumps; and a sum of Rs. 1,00,997 was also spent from funds provided in the Public Works Department budget and debited to that department. This outlay was on the installation of

electric lights in the various Palace and Government buildings, on motors and pumps in connection with the water works in Bangalore, Mysore and Ootacamund, and on lighting the main road in the Kolar Gold Fields with electricity. Of this outlay of Rs. 15,73,040, a sum of Rs. 14,25,585 represented revenue expenditure, including the actual working expenses of Rs. 2,97,900; and Rs. 1,47,455 represented capital expenditure. The third installation was practically completed during the year and the full supply of power was given to the Kolar Gold Mines on the 15th July 1908. The service over the Mysore line, the new duplicate line to Bangalore and the distribution line to the pumping plant of the Mysore city water-supply works at Belgola commenced during the period covered by the report.

302. The total power generated at Sivasamudram was 63,886,989 kilo-watt hours. The plant was maintained in an efficient condition. Extensive small renewals were carried out to the hydraulic plant, the chief among them being a water wheel runner and nozzles and the principal renewals to the electric plant being in the shape of transformer coils. On the distribution and transmission lines, 2,063 street lamps and 263 insulators were renewed. There were at the end of the year 2,360 street lights and 267 private interior lighting installations equal to 5,688 sixteen-candle power lamps in the Bangalore and Mysore cities and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

303. The actual demand for the year in respect of power and lighting was Rs. 18,19,620, the anticipated gross earnings being Rs. 17,50,000. A sum of Rs. 1,41,000 was allowed in the estimates on account of deductions for probable contingencies and remissions. The total revenue actually realised during the year and credited to the Government Treasury was Rs. 17,46,295. The working expenses being Rs. 2,97,900, the net revenue amounted to Rs. 14,48,395; namely, Rs. 13,91,140 from the Kolar Gold Fields Power Supply, Rs. 49,778 from the Bangalore City lighting and power supply, Rs. 11,925 from the Bangalore Cantonment lighting and power supply; the Mysore City lighting and power supply resulted in a deficit of Rs. 4,448. The total capital invested in the Cauvery Power Scheme up to 30th June 1909 was Rs. 79,97,234; the net revenue after allowing for working expenses, the depreciation fund and interest at 4 per cent per annum on the capital, was Rs. 56,11,697, which represented 70.17 per cent of the capital outlay.

304. The preparation of tank maps and registers was practically completed during the year, and the special establishment employed in this behalf was broken up.

305. The charges under establishment amounted to Rs. 7,27,169, including Rs. 1,15,170 under "Direction," Rs. 5,84,472 under "Construction," Rs. 27,527 under "Accounts." The total outlay on establishment was 24.5 per cent of the total outlay on works.

306. The expenditure on tools and plant amounted to Rs. 48,218. Farmine tools were purchased to the value of Rs. 21,231 to meet the demands from the districts; 6 sets of well-boring instruments were obtained at a cost of Rs. 5,679. The Public Works general workshop at Bangalore maintained its usefulness, the money value of the work turned out during the year under report being about a quarter of a lakh of rupees.

XII. Railways (1908-09).

307. During the year under report the open lines of railway owned by the State were:—

	Miles
Broad gauge	9.88
Metre gauge	401.29
Total	411.17

308. These lines were worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company under a revised agreement dated the 26th June 1908 entered into with the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India acting on behalf of the Durbar. The agreement provides, among other things, that the Company shall receive, instead of a fourth share of the net earnings of the Mysore-Harihar line,

one-twentieth of the surplus which shall remain of the net earnings of all the State lines worked by them, after payment thereof of the interest payable on any capital expenditure incurred in respect of such lines after the 31st December 1907, and that the Company shall, if a connection shall be made between Nanjangud and any point on the South Indian Railway system, transfer unconditionally to the South Indian Railway Company the Mysore-Bangalore Section with all stations and works belonging thereto.

309. The Government of India having accepted the revised project for the construction of the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway, the company was authorized to raise the total capital cost of the undertaking.

310. Some progress was made during the year under report in the final survey of these lines by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company and the South Indian Railway Company, respectively.

311. The gross receipts from passenger, merchandise and miscellaneous traffic over the several lines of railway owned by the State, amounted to Rs. 31,13,928, and the working expenses to Rs. 19,77,734 or 63.51 per cent of the gross receipts against 62.95 per cent in the previous year. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 11,36,194. The capital outlay up to the end of June 1909 was Rs. 2,41,94,154; and the percentage of net earnings to capital outlay was 4.69 against 4.73 in 1907-08. The percentages of net earnings to capital outlay work out as follows:—

Metre gauge lines	4.65
Broad gauge lines	4.79

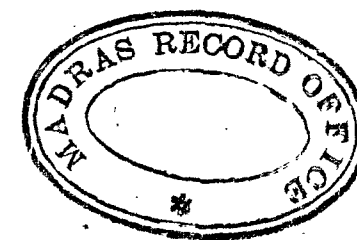
Deducting the amounts payable to the Company as its share of the profits, the amount credited to the Government was Rs. 10,72,660 as against Rs. 9,14,648 in 1907-08. The expenditure incurred by the State on the open lines surveys, etc., was Rs. 3,34,425 and the guaranteed interest payable to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company on account of the Mysore-Harihar line was Rs. 7,20,000; the total expenditure of the year was thus Rs. 10,54,425.

312. An arrangement was made enabling the accounts department of the State to audit the accounts of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company so far as they related to the Mysore State lines.

313. During the year under report there were on the State lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, 24 accidents to persons, 25 derailments and 155 other minor accidents.

XIII. Post and Telegraph Offices (1908-09).

314. Postal and telegraph arrangements in the Mysore State are under the direct supervision of the Imperial Postal and Telegraph Offices of the Government of India. Omitting the offices situated in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the number of post offices in the State during the year under report was 427; of which, 5 were head offices, 94 sub-offices and 329 branch offices. Of the 427 offices, the number of combined post and telegraph offices was 57. In addition to the above, there was one purely telegraph office in the Mysore city.



CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

I. Revenue and Finance (1908-09).

NOTE.—The figures given in this chapter and in Appendix XXII for 1908-09 are based on the Comptroller's report and differ in some cases from the figures appearing in the rest of this report which are based on the departmental reports.

Cash balance.	315. The cash balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,08,74,424 against Rs. 99,06,003 in 1907-08.
Demand.	316. The outstanding arrears on the 1st July 1908 amounted to Rs. 19,28,110 against Rs. 23,37,355 on the 1st July 1907. The demand for the year was Rs. 2,14,81,040 against Rs. 2,25,68,050 in 1907-08. The total demand including arrears thus amounted to Rs. 2,34,09,150 against Rs. 2,49,05,405 in 1907-08. Deducting the amount of Rs. 3,19,615 remitted during the year, the net demand was Rs. 2,30,89,535 against Rs. 2,48,46,966 in 1907-08.
Collection.	317. The amount collected during the year was Rs. 2,00,42,678 against Rs. 2,29,69,408 in the previous year. Including credits under debt heads, the total receipts during the year were Rs. 2,77,09,530 against Rs. 3,01,81,213 in 1907-08.
Arrears remaining uncollected.	318. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 30,46,857 against Rs. 18,77,558 in 1907-08.
Variations under receipts.	319. The particulars of demand, collection and balance under the several revenue heads and of receipts under debt heads are given in Appendix XXII. The noticeable increases and decreases in receipts under the revenue heads are explained below:— <i>Land Revenue—decrease</i> , Rs. 14,64,500. This large decrease was due mostly to heavy remissions and suspensions of revenue sanctioned on account of the distress that prevailed during the year in almost all parts of the State and partly to the fact that the collection of the previous year included a large portion of the suspended revenue of 1905-06. <i>Forest—decrease</i> , Rs. 4,73,624. This large decrease was mainly under sandalwood, of which a smaller quantity was sold and at a lower price than during the previous year. The remission of grazing fees also accounts for part of the falling off. <i>Excise—increase</i> , Rs. 1,79,983. This was due to keener competition for arrack shops and a larger consumption of toddy than in the preceding year. <i>Stamps—increase</i> , Rs. 49,604. This was due to the larger sale of general and court-fee stamps. <i>Mohatarfa in rural tracts—decrease</i> , Rs. 72,828. This large decrease was due to suspensions and remissions of assessment on vacant building sites and in the case of the poor people. <i>Medical—decrease</i> , Rs. 45,609. This was due partly to the larger amounts adjusted in the previous year towards the arrears of contribution payable by District and Municipal Funds on account of Local Fund Dispensary charges and partly to the contribution due for the year under report not having been fully adjusted. <i>Registration—increase</i> , Rs. 22,508. This was due to a substantial increase in the number of documents registered. <i>Army—increase</i> , Rs. 34,324. Up to 1907-08 there was a separate fund known as the Kunigal Farm Fund to which the proceeds of the Hessarghatta and Kunigal Farms were being credited. The abolition of the fund during the year and the incorporation of the transactions of the farms under this head account for the increase. <i>Interest on investments—decrease</i> , Rs. 44,790. The falling off was due to the decrease in the monthly minimum balance with the Bank of Madras, Bangalore.

Interest on Government Securities—decrease, Rs. 32,751. The receipts of the preceding year included a large amount which really fell due in 1906-07 but which was not realized in that year. The decrease in 1908-09 as compared with 1907-08 is therefore only nominal.

Interest on loans—decrease, Rs. 50,162. This was due to the realisation on account of interest from Agricultural Banks being less than in the previous year.

State Railways (revenue account)—increase, Rs. 28,940. This was due partly to increased traffic and partly to the decrease in the share of surplus profits payable to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

Cauvery Power Scheme (revenue account)—decrease, Rs. 10,67,034. A large portion of the revenue from the scheme was transferred to the depreciation fund formed during the year. The decrease was mainly due to this cause and partly also to the increased expenditure on the revenue account.

320. The expenditure of the year under service heads amounted to Rs. 2,00,42,678 against Rs. 2,03,20,728 in the previous year and was the same as the revenue receipts of the year. The total disbursements under both service and debt heads together amounted to Rs. 2,94,63,953 against Rs. 2,92,12,792 in the previous year. It was more than the total receipts under service and debt heads by Rs. 17,54,423. The particulars of expenditure under the several service heads and of disbursements under debt heads are given in Appendix XXII.

321. The noticeable increases and decreases under service heads are explained below:—

Remuneration to shanbhogs and patels—decrease, Rs. 86,416. The full amount of remuneration was not claimed and disbursed during the year.

District Administration—increase, Rs. 1,29,649. This large increase was mainly due to the share of land revenue charges debited to law and justice having been reduced from one-half to one-fourth and partly also to the improvement of the shekdari service.

Forest—increase, Rs. 97,276. The increased working charges for timber and sandalwood on account of a larger collection in the year as also the purchase of a traction engine contributed to the increase.

Law and Justice—decrease, Rs. 70,908. The decrease was due to the reduction from one-half to one-fourth of the share of land revenue charges debited to this head.

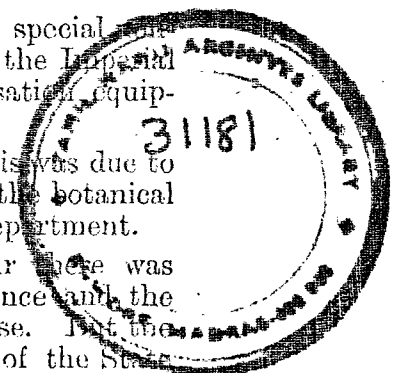
Stationery and Press—decrease, Rs. 35,866. There was some special expenditure on the purchase of material and type in the previous year and the absence of such expenditure in 1908-09 led to the decrease.

Army—increase, Rs. 1,24,880. The increase was chiefly due to special recurring expenditure on account of the Field Service equipment for the Imperial Service Regiment and the extra carts and components and mobilisation equipment provided for the Imperial Service Transport Corps.

Scientific and other minor departments—increase, Rs. 23,007. This was due to the special charges incurred in connection with the improvements to the botanical and other public gardens and the expansion of the civil veterinary department.

Public Instruction—decrease, Rs. 3,50,382. In the previous year there was a special building grant of 5 lakhs to the Indian Institute of Science and the absence of such special expenditure during the year caused the decrease. In the annual grant of half a lakh to the same Institute, the re-organisation of the State colleges to adapt them to the new University Regulations, the increase of pay of schoolmasters and the payment of a grant-in-aid to the Village School Fund to cover the loss of income from fees entailed by making primary education free, raised the expenditure under this head by about 2 lakhs.

Medical—increase, Rs. 1,24,070. The appointment of an acting Senior Surgeon during the absence of the permanent incumbent on leave and on deputation to Japan, the entertainment of a specialist in ear, throat and nose diseases for the Victoria Hospital and of a Durbar Physician, the expansion of the Public Health Department, the transfer to this head of the expenditure on Plague measures hitherto shown under "Miscellaneous" and the purchase of a large quantity of medicines, brought about the increase over the expenditure of the previous year.



Railways—decrease, Rs. 1,38,356. In the previous year, there were some special items of capital expenditure and the absence of such charges during the year accounts for the decrease.

Public Works—decrease, Rs. 71,364. The grant for the year was less than that for the previous year and was also not fully worked out; hence the decrease.

Pensions—increase, Rs. 44,070. This was due to the gradual expansion of the pension list.

Famine Relief and Insurance—increase, Rs. 85,853. Of the expenditure shown under this head two lakhs represent the annual saving on account of famine insurance. The balance was the direct expenditure on famine relief incurred during the year.

Miscellaneous—decrease, Rs. 1,78,199. In the previous year there was some special expenditure under this head which was not repeated in 1908-09. This and the transfer of the plague expenditure to the head "Medical" explain the decrease.

Cash balance.

322. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 91,20,001, of which the sum of Rs. 36,57,089 was in the Public Treasuries, Rs. 51,69,896 in the Bank of Madras, Rs. 2,88,086 with Messrs. Coutts & Co., London, and Rs. 4,930 in transit.

Invested surplus.

323. The nominal value of the Government of India Securities held at the end of the year was Rs. 1,20,00,000.

Indebtedness.

324. The main items of indebtedness were:—

(1) *The Mysore Railway Debenture Loan of 20 lakhs.*—This loan was discharged in 1902. A small balance of Rs. 89,500, however, remained unclaimed at the end of the year.

(2) *The Southern Mahratta Railway Loan of £1,200,000 sterling.*—The sinking fund for the repayment of this loan amounted at the end of March 1908 to Rs. 68,62,641. There was, during the year, an addition of Rs. 4,10,220 to the fund. The amount at the credit of the fund on the 31st March 1909 was Rs. 72,72,861, of which a sum of Rs. 72,72,800 represented the nominal value of Government of India Stock Certificates.

(3) *Government Savings Bank Deposits.*—The opening balance on the 1st July 1908 was Rs. 73,52,445 and the amounts deposited, revived from dead accounts credited towards interest for 1908-09, withdrawn during the year and transferred to dead accounts, were respectively, Rs. 25,83,248, Rs. 4,247, Rs. 2,08,140, Rs. 29,65,700 and Rs. 3,913. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 71,78,467.

(4) *Four per cent Loan of 20 lakhs.*—For financing the third installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme, a loan of 20 lakhs at 4 per cent was raised in August 1906 repayable after 15 years. A sinking fund is being formed for the redemption of the loan by setting aside every year one-fifteenth of the amount of the loan. On the 30th June 1909, there were 4 lakhs to the credit of the fund.

Retrenchments.

325. The proposals of the Retrenchment Committee in regard to the Geological and Public Works Departments and the establishment of travellers' bungalows, were dealt with during the year. In the Public Works Department the changes sanctioned are extensive, and when fully carried out will result in a reduction of expenditure to the extent of nearly Rs. 1,35,000 a year, the reduction being mainly based upon the idea of a reduced normal grant for expenditure on public works. On the recommendation of the Committee, some minor retrenchments amounting to about Rs. 10,000 were also made in the expenditure on the Geological Department and the establishments of travellers' bungalows.

II. Excise (1908-09).

Administrative measures.

326. The important changes introduced during the year were the following:—

- (i) The trade in foreign liquor was brought under better control by enforcing the provisions of the Excise Regulation in regard to the import and transport of such liquor. The fixed fees on some of the licenses

Sec. II]

were raised and some of the retail "off" licenses and the "Refreshment Room" licenses were sold by public auction for a term of 3 years in Bangalore, Mysore, Saklespur, Shimoga and Chikmagalur.

- (ii) For the sale of the sophisticated spirits manufactured in the Government Central Distillery, Bangalore, separate licenses were issued on a fixed fee of Rs. 60 per annum per shop.

- (iii) On a representation made by the members of the Representative Assembly, the term of the lease of date toddy shops was extended to three years in certain taluks as an experimental measure.

- (iv) The cultivation of ganja by private agency not having proved a success, it was decided to grow the drug by departmental agency.

- (v) Rules were issued to regulate the import, transport and export of opium and allied drugs from one portion of British territory to another through intervening Mysore territory.

- (vi) The provisions of the Mysore Excise Regulation were extended to the drug called "novocaine."

- (vii) The powers of Government, under Section 6 of the Excise Regulation to regulate the import of intoxicating liquors and drugs were delegated to the Excise Commissioner.

- (viii) Sanction was accorded to the opening of a school in Bangalore to train the excise staff in technical matters connected with the department.

327. The contract distillery system described in para 337 of the Administration Report for 1907-08 was in force during the year under report. A second still was installed with a view to provide against breakages, etc.

328. The quantity of arrack manufactured during the year was 520,382 gallons and 45 drams, which, with the balance on hand on the 1st July 1908, viz., 18,585 gallons and 38 drams, gave a total of 538,968 gallons and 32 drams. Deducting therefrom 14,713 gallons and 17 drams on account of wastage, etc., the net stock in the distillery was 524,255 gallons and 15 drams. Of this, 509,662 gallons and 4 drams were issued from the distillery, leaving a balance of 14,593 gallons and 11 drams or 17,368 gallons and 30 drams in terms of 20° U.P. The quantity issued to the Civil and Military Station, during the year was 74,467 gallons and 22 drams of ordinary arrack, 88 gallons of rectified spirit, 4,586 gallons of rum, and 589 gallons of methylated spirits, against 71,587 gallons and 32 drams, 123 gallons, 3,607 gallons, and 1,652 gallons, respectively, in the previous year. The permission given to the manufacturers to export arrack duty-free to Coorg during 1907-08 was renewed in 1908-09 also, and the quantity so exported amounted to 17,262 gallons and 41 drams of over-proof spirit against 5,772 gallons and 2 drams in the previous year.

329. Eleven outlying bonded depots, situated in places other than taluk head-quarter stations, were closed during the year, thus reducing the number of depots to 70. The number of arrack shops was 859 or 36 less than in the previous year.

330. The consumption of arrack during the year amounted to 402,947 gallons and 7½ drams against 405,420 gallons and 26 drams in the previous year, being a decrease of 6 per cent.

331. The incidence of consumption in the State as a whole was very nearly the same as in the previous year, i.e., 3·8 drams per head of population; though in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, it rose from 50·8 to 55·3 and 24·2 to 25·8 drams respectively. In the Kolar Gold Fields there was a fall from 89·4 to 79·5 drams.

332. Under the system in force, imported foreign liquor pays no duty to the State, only a small vend-license fee being charged. The number of shops licensed during the year was 26 against 47 in the previous year and the number of licenses of all kinds issued also fell from 79 to 61. The consumption of foreign liquors, including Bangalore beer but excluding the special liquors manufactured in the Central Distillery, fell from 45,197 gallons and 48 drams to 42,921 gallons and 14 drams, the decrease being 5 per cent. The revenue, on the other hand, rose from Rs. 8,546 to Rs. 11,986, the increase being due to the enhancement of license fees and the sale by auction of some of the retail "off" licenses.

Date toddy.

333. One hundred and twenty-four toddy shops were closed during the year, reducing the total number of shops to 2,688. To meet the consumption in these shops, 490,210 date trees and 4,653 cocoanut trees were tapped against 462,576 date trees and 3,446 cocoanut trees in the previous year. Of these, 20,255 date trees and 552 cocoanut trees were tapped in British territory, the number of such trees tapped during the previous year being 14,165. The increase in the total number of trees tapped is said to have been due to the inadequate yield of the trees on account of the failure of the rains. The proportion of Government trees to the total number of trees tapped was 58 per cent against 60 per cent in the previous year.

Bagani toddy.

334. The number of shops licensed during the year was 828 or 23 less than in the previous year. Twenty-six of these in the Kadur district did not work during the year. The actual number of shops that worked during the year was therefore only 802. There was a small increase of 283 in the number of bagani trees tapped during the year, the total number being 16,449 against 16,166.

Country malt liquors.—Beer.

335. Only two taverns were worked during the year as in 1907-08. A beer canteen was opened in the military camp of exercise in the Bangalore district for a short time during the brigade manœuvres. The total quantity of beer consumed in 1908-09 was 5,660 gallons as against 9,103 gallons in 1907-08.

Akkibhoja.

336. The number of shops licensed during the year was 47 as against 70 in the previous year, but there was a small increase in revenue.

Intoxicating drugs.—Ganja.

337. As the cultivation of ganja by departmental agency could not be started early in the year, licenses had to be issued as usual to ryots who were willing to grow hemp plants. The total area cultivated by ryots was 25 acres which yielded about 63 seers of ganja per acre. As an experiment at "amani" cultivation about 5 guntas of land were cultivated in the distillery compound under the close supervision of the Inspector in charge of the distillery and the yield worked out to about 236 seers of ganja per acre. The ganja grown locally being insufficient to meet the demand in the State, it had to be supplemented by 50 Bengal maunds imported from Duggapad near Bezwada free of duty with the permission of the Madras Government. It has since been decided that the cultivation of ganja in the State should be taken up entirely by departmental agency. The number of shops licensed during the year was 238 against 240 in the previous year and the quantity of ganja consumed was 9,480 seers and 2½ tolas against 6,983 seers in the previous year. The increase is attributed to the better quality of the local drug sold during the year and to the suppression of smuggling.

Opium.

338. Opium was as usual obtained from the Government store-house at Tondiarpet, Madras. The price charged to the Durbar by the Madras Government during the year rose from Rs. 9 to Rs. 11-9-0 per seer of 80 tolas owing to fluctuations in the opium market. The number of shops licensed during the year was 113 or 5 less than in the previous year and the quantity of opium consumed was 1,217 seers and 9½ tolas against 1,221 seers and 65 tolas in the previous year.

Incidence in respect of the number of shops.

339. The total number of shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs was 4,809, which gives an average of one shop for every 4 villages and for every 1,112 persons, against one shop for every 3 villages and for every 1,082 persons in the previous year.

Financial results.

340. The gross demand for the year under all heads, including local cess and tree-rent on Government trees as well as the arrears of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 48,53,631 against Rs. 46,79,393 in the previous year, and the gross collections to Rs. 46,24,442 against Rs. 44,29,480, leaving at the close of the year a balance of Rs. 2,20,698 after remitting a sum of Rs. 8,491 as against Rs. 2,46,928 in the previous year. The collection was 95.2 per cent of the total demand as against 94.6 per cent in the previous year. Excluding from the gross collections the amount of local cess and the tree-rent credited to other departments, the net excise revenue for the year was Rs. 43,72,807 against Rs. 41,85,771 in 1907-08. Out of this net revenue a sum of Rs. 15,975 was paid to inamdars on account of the toddy revenue of their villages.

Incidence of excise revenue.

341. The incidence of excise revenue per head of population was Re. 0-13-5½ against Re. 0-12-11 in the previous year. The incidence under the several heads of arrack, toddy, ganja and opium was Re. 0-6-8, Re. 0-6-4, Re. 0-0-2.7 and Re. 0-0-0.33 against 0-6-8, 0-5-11, 0-0-2 and 0-0-1.4, respectively, in the previous year.

SEC. IV]

STATE LIFE INSURANCE

342. The total expenditure under all heads was Rs. 3,36,804, or Rs. 10,690 more than in the previous year, amounting to 7.2 per cent against 7.3 per cent of the gross revenue. The establishment charges were 4.5 per cent against 5 per cent in the previous year.

343. The surplus revenue of the year was Rs. 40,20,028.

Surplus.

344. The expenditure incurred on account of secret service and rewards was Rs. 770 against Rs. 696 in the previous year, while the amount of compensation levied in respect of compounded offences was Rs. 2,385 against Rs. 2,564 in 1907-08.

Protective and preventive measures.

345. During the year under report 1,850 cases affecting 2,728 persons were reported as against 1,464 cases involving 1,735 persons in the previous year. The increase was chiefly under breaches of license conditions and illicit distillation of arrack. Including the cases that were pending at the beginning of the year, 2,123 cases affecting 3,073 persons had to be dealt with during the year. Of these, 1,792 cases affecting 2,533 persons were disposed of as detailed below:—

	Cases.	Persons.
Warned	889	417
Fined or compounded by departmental officers	763	910
Dealt with by magistrates	493	1,015
Struck off, withdrawn, etc.	147	191
Total	1,792	2,533

At the close of the year 284 cases affecting 399 persons were pending disposal before the departmental officers and 52 cases affecting 141 persons before magistrates.

III. Stamps (1908-09).

346. The value of the stock of stamps at the beginning of the year was Rs. 19,79,610 and stamps of the value of Rs. 8,44,370 were received from the Stamp Manufactory, making a total stock of the value of Rs. 28,23,980. Out of this, stamps of the value of Rs. 9,91,944 were issued for sale in the State and of Rs. 47,875 to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The value of the stock of stamps left at the close of the year was Rs. 17,84,161.

347. The stamp revenue of the year rose by Rs. 49,627 and reached Rs. 8,47,921, the highest figure on record. This increase was contributed to both by judicial and non-judicial stamps. The revenue under the latter head has shown a steady tendency to increase.

348. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 57,163 against Rs. 49,298 in the previous year. The increase was chiefly due to the purchase of the new "three-pie" paper and the recall of the old paper. There was also an increase of Rs. 1,930 under "Commission to stamp vendors" due to the increased sale of stamps.

349. The *Ex-officio* Inspectors of Stamps inspected the records of 4 Munsiffs' Courts, 1 Sub-Judge's Court and 1 District and Sessions Court, and those of 44 taluk offices, of 6 Assistant Commissioners' offices and of 2 Deputy Commissioners' offices. No serious violation of the Stamp laws was reported to Government.

IV. State Life Insurance (1908-09).

350. There were 2,683 proposals during the year as against 1,233 in the previous year. Of these, 1,639 were accepted, 1,134 being for first insurance and 505 for further insurance. Two hundred and ten proposals were rejected, 159 temporarily on medical grounds and 51 finally on medical and other grounds, and 884 were pending disposal at the close of the year. The large increase was due to the admission of a large number of schoolmasters to the benefits of insurance on the increase of their pay to ten rupees.

Proposals.

Policies issued.

351. Of the 1,639 policies issued, 2 were cancelled on account of the death of the insured before taking delivery of their policies. The remaining 1,637 policies assured a bonus of Rs. 5,82,088 on a monthly premium of Rs. 1,992.

Claims during the year.

352. During the year 58 policies held by 31 persons and assuring a bonus of Rs. 55,028 matured by the insured attaining the age of 55 years; 18 persons holding 30 policies with an aggregate bonus of Rs. 15,945 surrendered their policies for a value of Rs. 6,142; and 61 persons holding 88 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 45,053 died during the year. Of these last, 9 died of plague, 4 of cholera, 12 of fever, 10 from lung complaints, 2 of heart disease, 7 of disease of the organs of digestion, 2 of dropsy, 2 of diabetes and 13 of other diseases.

Income and expenditure.

353. The opening balance at the credit of the insurance fund on the 1st July 1908 was Rs. 16,48,111. The income during the year amounted to Rs. 2,78,613, of which a sum of Rs. 2,25,902 represented premium receipts and a sum of Rs. 52,711 was the interest on the monthly balances. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 1,23,934, including Rs. 5,206 on account of establishment and contingencies and Rs. 1,12,465 in payment of bonuses, etc. The closing balance at the credit of the fund at the end of the year thus amounted to Rs. 18,02,790. The percentages of the total expenditure for the year and of the cost of management to the total income were 44.4 and 1.8 against 28.8 and 1.7, respectively, in the previous year. The net balance at the credit of the fund after deducting unpaid claims was 29.09 per cent of the total liability as against 28.48 per cent in 1907-08.

Working of the scheme since commencement.

354. The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the State Life Insurance scheme in 1891 up to the end of the year under report was 13,093, 7,304 of first and 5,789 of further insurance; and the amount assured by them aggregated Rs. 68,08,605. The number of policies that remained effective at the end of the year was 11,717, assuring a total bonus of Rs. 59,24,065; the monthly premium payable thereon was Rs. 20,561, of which a sum of Rs. 268 was not being recovered under the rules. Of the remaining 1,376 policies that ceased to be effective up to the end of the year 1908-09, 783 policies, assuring a bonus of Rs. 4,58,458, ceased by reason of the death of the insured; 195 assuring a bonus of Rs. 2,01,555, by reason of the insured attaining the age of 55 years; 90 assuring a bonus of Rs. 52,574, by cancellation; 112 assuring a bonus of Rs. 83,485, by surrender; and 19 assuring a bonus of Rs. 8,262, by forfeiture. Of these 1,376 policies, 1,201 involving a net bonus of Rs. 8,05,519 were completely discharged and claims on 175 policies involving a bonus of Rs. 79,020 were pending payment at the end of the year.

V. Government Savings Banks (1908-09).

Number of accounts.

355. The number of current accounts on the 1st July 1908 was 15,396. During the year under report, 2,276 new accounts were opened, 134 dead accounts revived and 2,828 accounts closed or treated as dead. Thus there remained at the close of the year 14,978 current accounts or 418 less than the number of accounts at the commencement of the year. Of the total number of current accounts, 539 with a balance of Rs. 3,35,603 were kept by Government officers in their public capacity, 725 with a balance of Rs. 1,69,764 were for security deposits, 1,571 with Rs. 11,12,257 were on behalf of minors and the remaining 12,143 accounts for Rs. 55,60,843 were kept by depositors for their own benefit. The number of dead accounts was 10,315 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 38,820.

Classification of depositors.

356. The percentages of professional, commercial, domestic, agricultural, industrial and other classes among depositors were 37, 6, 4, 4, 1 and 48, respectively, as against 37, 7, 4, 4, 1 and 47 in the previous year.

Deposits.

357. The opening balance of all the current accounts at the beginning of the year was Rs. 73,52,445. The deposits during the year amounted to Rs. 25,83,248 against Rs. 30,18,723 in the year previous, the balances of dead accounts revived amounted to Rs. 4,247 and the total interest added to the accounts of the depositors was Rs. 2,08,140. The withdrawals amounted to Rs. 29,65,700 against Rs. 28,58,659 in the preceding year. The amount transferred to dead account was Rs. 3,913. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 71,78,467. The amount of withdrawals was more than that of deposits by Rs. 3,82,452.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS

[SEC. VI]

358. Excluding security deposits and deposits held by Government servants in their official capacity, the number of private accounts was 13,714 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 66,73,100, which gave an average balance of Rs. 486 on each account against Rs. 477 in the preceding year.

359. The deposit of Rs. 66,73,100 held by depositors on their private accounts on the 30th June 1909 gives an average saving of Rs. 1-3-7. per head of population against Rs. 1-3-11 on the 30th June 1908.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

I. Births and Deaths.

(Calendar year 1908.)

Births.

360. The total number of births registered during the year was 104,87 against 85,836 in 1907, the birth rate being 19.24 per thousand of population against 15.74 per thousand in 1907 and against 16.16, the average for the previous five years. Of the total number of births, 53,418 or 50.93 per cent were boys and 51,461 or 49.07 per cent girls.

Deaths.

361. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 90,31 against 113,860 in 1907, the death rate being 16.57 per thousand of population against 20.89 in 1907 and against 19.48, the average for the previous five years. The number of deaths among men was 47,012 and among women 43,302. The ratio of registered deaths per 1,000 of the population was 17.08 among men and 16.05 among women. The largest number of deaths was in January and the smallest in June 1908. Classified according to age, the heaviest mortality was among infants under one year of age, which amounted to 76.74 among males and 65.90 among females for every thousand male and female infants, respectively, living of that age. Next to this was the mortality among persons of the age of 60 and upwards, of which the ratio among males was 13.00 and among females 13.28 for every thousand men and women, respectively, living of that age.

362. The several causes of deaths registered in the State during 1908 were:—

	1907.	1908.
Cholera	4,972	2,446
Small-pox	6,012	1,890
Fevers	46,477	38,338
Bowel-complaints	5,808	4,606
Injuries	1,494	1,379
Plague	12,423	7,156
Other causes	36,693	34,499

II. Progress of Sanitation.

(Calendar year 1908.)

General.

363. During the year under report no new appointments were made in the higher grades of the Public Health Department. Five Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination were deputed to Madras for undergoing training in sanitation with a view to appointment as District Sanitary Assistants and Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination. Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors were employed during the year in certain taluks and municipalities and arrangements were also made to replace the unqualified frontier plague supervisors by trained Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, but the number of such trained men being small, they could not be employed more largely.

364. Dr. M. Srinivasa Rao, Chemical Examiner and Government Bacteriologist, was deputed to England to take the Diploma of Public Health and to study special methods of Chemistry and Bacteriology at Paris and Berlin. He will on his return be placed in charge of the Institute of Public Health. To popularise Sanitary methods and principles a Health Exhibition was held during the Dasara of 1908.

SEC. III.]

PROGRESS OF SANITATION

365. The work of inspection was conducted during the year 1908 as in the Inspection. previous year by the Sanitary Commissioner, his Deputy and the District Medical and Sanitary Officers.

366. During the year, a sum of Rs. 3,41,418 was spent on sanitary works, of which the sum of Rs. 75,710 was spent by the several municipalities and the remaining Rs. 2,65,708 by the Public Works Department.

367. The major portion of the expenditure of Rs. 75,710 was in the municipalities in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Mysore, and the works undertaken were the construction and repair of roads and wells, removing congestion from thickly populated parts, removing rank vegetation, removing silt from drains, widening conservancy lanes and the construction of latrines, tunnels, fountains, etc. The expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department was in connection with the maintenance of water-works in towns, the extension of pipe lines and the construction of roads and drains in the Bangalore city and extensions.

368. As in previous years, attention was paid to the improvement of drainage and to the removal of manure and night soil from the surroundings of houses. Improvements were also effected in evacuated houses, before re-occupation was permitted, by providing free ventilation, etc. In 1,826 villages, manure pits were removed. Stagnant pools were filled up in 488 villages and notice boards put up near wells, tanks and other sources of water-supply in 376 villages, warning people against defiling the water. The cremation or burial of dead bodies by the side of streams, nallas, etc., was stopped in 35 villages.

III. Vaccination (1908-09).

(Calendar year 1908.)

369. There were nine Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and 99 taluk vaccinators and eight municipal vaccinators employed during the year under report.

370. The total number of operations performed during the year was 99,504 against 98,457 in 1907, showing an increase of 1,047. The largest number of operations (23,777) was in the Kolar district and the smallest number (4,247) in the Shimoga district. The taluk vaccinators performed 91.24 per cent of the total number of operations during the year, the municipal vaccinators, 3.72 per cent and the medical subordinates, 5.04 per cent. The number of cases of primary and secondary vaccination was 95,296 against 90,939 during the previous year and the number of cases of revaccination, 4,208 against 7,518.

371. Successful cases of primary and secondary vaccinations numbered 88,938 or 93.34 per cent against 85,652 or 96.78 per cent in 1907, and successful cases of revaccination 1,847 or 43.89 per cent against 4,339 or 66.22 per cent. The number of persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population was 16.66 per cent against 16.51 in the previous year, the highest proportion of successful cases being 28.71 in the Kolar district and the lowest 4.34 in the Shimoga district.

372. The number of persons inspected by the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination in the State was 61,200 against 1,01,588 in 1907. Of this number, 16,864 or 27.55 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination and 24,446 or 39.94 per cent bore small-pox marks, while 18,796 or 30.71 per cent were unprotected. The medical subordinates inspected 37,524 persons against 12,121 in the previous year. Among these, 19,591 or 52.21 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination and 10,930 or 29.13 per cent small-pox marks, while 7,775 or 20.72 per cent were unprotected.

373. The total number of deaths from small-pox during the year was 1,890 against 6,013 in the previous year, the ratio for 1,000 of population being 35 against 1.10 in 1907. The death rate from this disease was highest in the Kolar district and lowest in the Hassan district. The proportion of deaths from small-pox per 1,000 of deaths from all causes was 20.93 against 52.80 in 1907.

374. The total expenditure on vaccination excluding that of the Vaccine Institute was Rs. 19,412 against Rs. 21,930 in 1907. The average cost of each successful vaccination excluding what was spent out of Municipal Funds was Re. 0-3-6.73 against Re. 0-3-11.78 in 1907, the highest being Re. 0-11-9.26 in the Shimoga

district and the lowest Rs. 0-2-4-24 in the Kolar district. The average cost of each successful case in the municipalities was Re. 0-3-9 against Re. 0-5-7 in 1907.

General remarks.

375. The Kurnool system of vaccination was in force in all the districts and the results were on the whole satisfactory. Vaccination was compulsory in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and on the Kolar Gold Fields. The work of vaccination in urban areas was entrusted exclusively to medical subordinates and the vaccinators were relieved of a portion of their work so that they might devote all their attention to rural areas.

IV. Government Vaccine Institute (1908-09).

(Calendar year 1908.)

Inoculation of calves.

376. The inoculation of calves was performed during the first half of the year under report in the usual manner according to Colonel King's method and during the second half vaccine was cultivated as in Japan. Three hundred and ninety-eight calves were purchased for Rs. 2,482. Of these, 381 were inoculated during the year, 27 for stock and the rest 354 for the manufacture of lanoline vaccine (251 in the usual method and 103 in the Japanese method).

Manufacture of vaccine.

377. Of the 251 calves inoculated in the usual method, 6 failed and 36 were rejected and the remaining 209 calves gave paste enough for 91,200 cases or at an average of 436-36 from each calf. Of the 103 calves inoculated with Japanese instruments, 8 failed and 11 were rejected and the remaining 84 calves gave paste enough for 107,692 cases or at an average of 1,282 cases from each calf, i.e., nearly thrice the quantity got from a calf inoculated in the usual manner.

Issue of vaccine.

378. Out of the total quantity of vaccine manufactured, that is, enough for 198,892 cases, a quantity enough for 130,098 cases was distributed among the vaccinators, medical officers and subordinates in the State and a quantity enough for 36,816 cases was issued to outside applicants. The supplies to stations in the State and outside increased by 9,204 and 7,209 cases, respectively, as compared with those of the previous year.

Receipts and expenditure.

379. The total income from the sale of lanoline vaccine and of vaccinated calves was Rs. 3,070 against Rs. 2,935 in the previous year. The total expenditure during the year, including the cost of establishment, amounted to Rs. 8,346 against Rs. 9,100 in 1907.

V. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(Calendar year 1908.)

Number of hospitals and dispensaries.

380. Including the Railway dispensary at Bowringpet, shown by the Railway authorities in their return for the first time during the year 1908, the total number of medical institutions in the State on the 31st December 1908 was 149, their classification being as follows:—

- 15 State public, including 6 special hospitals.
- 8 State non-public.
- 116 Local Fund (exclusive of the Jahgirdar's dispensary at Yelandur).
- 3 Private aided.
- 2 Private non-aided.
- 5 Railway dispensaries.

Accommodation.

381. Excluding the 6 special hospitals which are separately dealt with, the State public institutions and the Local Fund and private aided dispensaries numbered 128. The total number of beds in them was 405 for men and 379 for women, against 406 for men and 366 for women in the previous year.

Number of patients treated during the year.

382. The number of in-patients treated in the 128 hospitals and dispensaries referred to above, was 10,648 against 10,248 in 1907, showing an increase of 400; and that of out-patients, 1,128,799 against 1,110,147, showing an increase of 18,652.

383. The subjoined statement shows the number of men, women and children treated during the year:—

	In-patients		Out-patients		Total	
	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average
Men	5,873	244.45	529,632	2,951.87	535,505	3,196.32
Women	3,701	156.33	228,757	1,355.69	232,458	1,512.02
Children	1,074	44.03	370,410	2,030.42	371,484	2,074.45
Total	10,648	444.81	1,128,799	6,337.98	1,139,447	6,782.79

384. The nationality of the patients treated was as follows:—

	1907.	1908.
Europeans and Eurasians	14,878	13,386
Hindus	771,210	805,574
Mahomedans	250,186	242,902
Other classes	84,121	77,585

The chief diseases treated were:—

	1907.	1908.
Malarial fevers	249,232	191,087
Eye diseases	76,507	154,932
Skin diseases	103,720	96,435
Dysentery, diarrhoea and other diseases of the digestive system	175,478	172,218
Injuries	76,447	83,495
Respiratory affections	67,240	67,972
Worms	43,925	33,381
Rheumatic affections	43,712	39,786

The number of cases treated during the year for small-pox, cholera and malarial fevers showed considerable decrease, being 140,789, 191,087 as against 313, 1,410 and 249,232, respectively, in the previous year.

385. Twenty-six thousand seven hundred and two patients underwent surgical operations during the year in the 128 hospitals and dispensaries, State public, Local Fund and private aided. Including the 64 patients that remained under treatment at the end of 1907, the total number of patients operated on was 26,766. Of these, 25,492 were cured, 860 relieved, 219 discharged otherwise, 101 died, and 94 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The total number of operations performed during the year was 26,759, of which 1,954 were major operations. The major operations performed in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, numbered 861.

386. Out of the 10,648 in-patients treated during the year, 7,288 were cured, 1,791 relieved, 764 discharged otherwise, 645 died and 160 remained in the hospitals at the end of the year.

387. The total expenditure incurred on the State public institutions, except the 6 special hospitals, and in the Local Fund and private aided dispensaries, amounted to Rs. 4,05,562 against Rs. 3,93,281 in the previous year. During the year a specialist in ear, nose and throat diseases was newly entertained in the State service. He was attached to the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, for duty.

388. There were 104 midwives during the year against 96 in 1907 and they attended to 5,786 cases against 5,490 in the previous year. The percentage of deaths to the total number of cases treated by them was 52 against 91 in the previous year.

389. The number of patients treated in the 8 State non-public institutions and the 6 Railway dispensaries was 64,857 and the number of operations performed in them was 1,664. The number of beds in these dispensaries remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 65 for men and 14 for women.

390. There were 26 Hindu vaidyasalas and Unani dispensaries in the State against 19 in the previous year including the Karnatic and Unani branches of the indigenous hospital at Mysore. The total number of patients treated in all of them during the year was 213,234; of these 107,078 were men, 51,174 women and

54,982 children. These indigenous hospitals seem to be as much resorted to as the regular medical institutions. The average attendance at these hospitals was 8,20 patients against 8,901 in the regular medical institutions of the State.

The Ayurvedic
College, Mysore.

391. In response to repeated representations made to Government, an Ayurvedic College was established at Mysore during the year in place of the Vaidya class in the Maharaja's Sanskrit College. This new college commenced work from the 1st January 1909 with 10 scholarshipholders, as a separate institution. The course of study extends over a period of four years and includes instruction and practical training in physiology, anatomy, hygiene, midwifery and materia medica. Special provision was also made for scholarships to students of this college at the rate of Rs. 8 for the first year, and Rs. 10 for the second year, and Rs. 12 for the remaining two years. Instruction in Sanskrit works on medicine will be imparted by a head pandit and an assistant pandit and the practical training will be given at the indigenous hospital attached to the college. One of the Assistant Surgeons located in the Mysore city is deputed to give instruction in physiology, anatomy and other subjects of western medical science. The work of this institution is superintended by a committee consisting of the Councillor in charge of the Muzrai Department, as President, the Muzrai Superintendent, as Secretary, and four members, one of whom will ordinarily be the Civil Surgeon of the district and the others appointed for a term of two years by Government.

VI. Special Hospitals.

(Calendar year 1908.)

(1) THE LUNATIC ASYLUM, BANGALORE.

Admissions and
discharges.

392. On the 1st January 1908 there were 212 inmates in the Asylum and 53 were admitted during the year, making a total of 265 patients against 277 in 1907. Of these, 56 were discharged and 26 died, leaving 183 at the close of the year. There were no re-admissions during the year. The daily average number confined in the Asylum was 196.41 against 208.05 in the previous year.

Age, sex and
nationality
of patients admitted
during the
year.

393. Of the 53 lunatics admitted during the year, 41 were men and 12 women; 35 were Hindus, 6 Mahomedans and 12 Christians. The largest number of admissions, viz., 32, was of patients aged between 20 and 40 years; 3 were under 20 years; 16, between 40 and 60 years; and the remaining 2 were above 60 years.

Causes of
insanity.

394. The cause of insanity was ascertainable in only 29 out of the 53 new admissions during the year. Of the 183 cases remaining at the close of the year, the cause of insanity was known in only 75 cases. Insanity was due in 26 cases to the effects of ganja and intoxicants. This year there was the first instance of a woman whose insanity was attributed to ganja smoking. There was no case of idiocy or epileptic insanity among the patients admitted to the Asylum during the year.

Criminal
lunatics.

395. At the beginning of the year under report there were 30 criminal lunatics (27 men and 3 women) and 6 men were admitted during the year. Of the total number of 36, 7 were discharged, 2 died, and 27 (24 men and 3 women) remained at the close of the year. The daily average strength of criminal lunatics was 26.91 against 29.39 in the previous year. The official visitors of the State inspected the criminal lunatics twice during the year.

Lunatics of the
Civil and Military
Station, Banga-
lore.

396. At the beginning of the year there were 52 lunatics belonging to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. Twenty-two lunatics (13 men and 9 women) were admitted during the year, making a total of 74 against 72 in the previous year. Of these, 20 were discharged and 10 died, leaving 22 men and 22 women at the close of the year. Of the 74 treated (including 5 criminals), 26 were Hindus, 19 Eurasians, 12 Mahomedans and 17 Native Christians, against 14, 22, 13 and 23, respectively, in the previous year. The official visitors of the Civil and Military Station visited their patients ten times during the year.

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397. The number of in-patients treated in the Asylum for diseases other than insanity was 78, the same as in the previous year, the daily average number of the sick treated being 4.98 against 5.84 in the previous year. A case of exceptional interest was that of a patient who died of heart disease. The body was found at the *post-mortem* examination to be extensively infested with cysts of one of the tape-worm tribes. The cysts were of about the size of sago grain and were found beneath the pericardium and endocardium, beneath the pleura on the diaphragm and also on the surface of the brain. Dr. Coleman, the Government Mycologist and Entomologist, prepared beautiful sections of the encysted worm.

398. The removal of the lepers to the new buildings on the Magadi road has afforded additional space in the Lunatic Asylum for about 60 persons; more cubic space has been afforded to the different classes of inmates in the Asylum, and the separation of the criminal from the non-criminal lunatics and the Eurasian from the Indian female population has also been effected.

399. Out of 196.41, the mean population of the Asylum, 60.63 were employed on remunerative duties against 41.42 out of 208.05 in the previous year. In addition to weaving, tape-making and gardening, in which the patients were employed on an average 5 hours a day, some of the women were made to grind ragi and clean before issue such of the articles of diet as were supplied uncleaned by the contractor, who was made to pay a small fee according to the labour involved. A sum of Rs. 130 was realized during the year from this source. The net profit from lunatic labour during the year amounted to Rs. 507.

400. At the beginning of the year there were 8 private patients (6 male and 2 female); and 12 men and 1 woman were admitted during the year, making a total of 21 (18 men and 3 women). Of these, 17 were discharged, leaving 4 (3 men and 1 woman) at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 584 was recovered from the relatives of these patients and remitted to the Treasury. Four private servants were employed to take special care of the patients at the cost of their relatives.

401. The total expenditure of the Asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 24,061 against Rs. 21,927 in 1907. The cost of maintenance of the lunatics of the Civil and Military Station was Rs. 7,209 against Rs. 7,057 in the previous year.

402. The outlay on establishment was Rs. 5,968 against Rs. 5,034; on diet Rs. 15,088 against Rs. 14,135; and on contingencies Rs. 3,005 against Rs. 2,759 in the previous year.

403. The average cost for each European lunatic per mensem was Rs. 17-8-10 against Rs. 15-8-11, while that for an Indian was Rs. 12-0-6 against Rs. 10-6-7 in the previous year.

(2) THE LEPER ASYLUM.

404. At the beginning of the year there were 19 inmates (12 men and 7 women) in the Asylum and 58 (56 men, 1 woman and 1 male child) were admitted during the year, making a total of 77 (68 men, 8 women and 1 male child), against 61 in the previous year. Of these, 46 were discharged, 2 absconded and 4 died, leaving 25 (20 men and 5 women) at the close of the year. The daily average strength of the Asylum was 19.14 against 18.52 in the previous year.

405. The total cost of the Asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 2,775 against Rs. 2,410 in the previous year.

406. There was no fresh admission from the Civil and Military Station during the year. The patient that remained at the close of the previous year continued in the Asylum during the year under report.

(3) THE MATERNITY AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, BANGALORE.

407. The number of in-patients treated in this institution during the year was 757 against 590 in the previous year. Of these, 370 were labour cases and the remaining 387 were cases of diseases peculiar to women. Of the 757 in-patients, 737

were cured, 4 were relieved, 1 was discharged otherwise and 15 died. The daily average number of in-patients was 21.06 against 14.49 in the previous year.

Out-patients.

408. The total number of out-patients treated was 11,502 against 11,906 in 1907. The daily average number of out-patients was 73.37 against 86.82 in the previous year.

409. The numbers of in- and out-patients according to nationality are shown below:—

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Europeans and Eurasians	120	973	1,093
Mahomedans	44	1,659	1,703
Hindus	353	6,685	7,038
Other classes	240	2,185	2,425
Total	757	11,502	12,259

Surgical operations.

410. Four hundred and sixty-nine surgical operations were performed during the year against 631 in the previous year. Of these, 463 were cured and 6 died.

Cost.

The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 14,292 against Rs. 12,746 in 1907.

Training of mid-wifery scholars.

411. Seven pupil midwives were under training, 2 of whom were unstipended.

(4) HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI'S HOSPITAL, MYSORE.

In-patients.

412. The number of in-patients treated in this institution during the year was 606 against 389 in the previous year. Of these, 504 were labour cases and the remaining 102 were cases of diseases peculiar to women. Of these in-patients, 589 were cured and 17 died. The daily average number of in-patients was 24.46 against 17.99 in 1907.

Out-patients.

413. The total number of out-patients treated was 12,016 against 12,853 in 1907. The daily average number of out-patients was 97.01 against 103.85 in the previous year. The numbers of in- and out-patients according to nationality are given below:—

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Europeans and Eurasians	13	73	86
Mahomedans	109	3,379	3,488
Hindus	432	8,288	8,720
Other classes	52	276	328
Total	606	12,016	12,622

Surgical operations.

414. Three hundred and twenty-two persons underwent surgical operations during the year and all of them were cured.

Cost.

The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 9,584 against Rs. 9,883 in the previous year.

Training of mid-wifery scholars.

415. Eleven pupil midwives were under training during the year, and 4 of them were unstipended.

(5) ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Number of patients treated.

416. Five hundred and forty-five patients were treated during the year in this hospital intended for the accommodation and treatment of cases of infectious diseases. Of these, 103 were treated for plague, 33 for small-pox, 1 was treated for cholera, and 408 for other diseases.

Treatment of plague cases.

417. Of the 103 cases admitted for plague, 71 were cured, 29 died and 3 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Cost.

418. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 8,414 against Rs. 11,982 in the previous year.

(6) GOVERNMENT EYE-INFIRMARY AND HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

In-patients.

419. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 691 against 612 in 1907. Of these, 425 were cured and 169 relieved; the treatment in 28 cases was

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PLAGUE ADMINISTRATION

unsuccessful; 46 were discharged otherwise; and 23 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

420. The number of out-patients treated during the year was 10,215 against 5,958 in the previous year. Out-patients.

421. Of the total number of 10,906 in- and out-patients, 4,583 were men, 2,602 women, and 3,721 children. According to nationality, 460 were Europeans and Eurasians, 7,964 Hindus, 1,384 Mahomedans and 1,098 were of other classes. Sex and nationality of patients.

422. The daily average number of patients treated during the year was 67.04 men, 41.20 women and 48.37 children. Daily average.

423. Among the out-patients, 6,543 were treated for diseases of the conjunctiva; 937 for diseases of the cornea; 920 for diseases of the lens and its capsules; 482 for diseases of the lids; 338 for errors of refraction and muscular arrangement; and 995 for other diseases. Among the in-patients, 421 were treated for diseases of the lens and its capsules, 81 for diseases of the cornea, and 189 for other diseases of the eye. Diseases treated.

424. Eight hundred and thirty-eight persons underwent surgical operations during the year. Of these, 615 were cured, 183 relieved, 25 were discharged otherwise, 1 died and 16 remained under treatment at the end of the year. Surgical operations.

425. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 11,592 against Rs. 10,587 in the previous year. Cost.

VII. The Chemical Laboratory and Bacteriological Institute, Bangalore.

(Calendar year 1908.)

426. One hundred and forty-one cases relating to 280 articles were received for toxicological examination. Eighty-six cases were of suspected human poisoning, 8 of abortion, 7 of suspected cattle poisoning, and 38 of blood and seminal stains and the remaining two were miscellaneous cases relating to samples of ragi. In 32 or 22.69 of the total number of cases, there were detections of poison. Arsenic was found in the majority of the cases. Toxicological analysis.

427. One hundred and forty-two articles were received for chemical analysis, and 1,332 for bacteriological examination. Most of the articles were samples of water. Chemical and bacteriological analysis.

VIII. Plague Administration (1908-09).

428. The Deputy Commissioners assisted by the Revenue Assistant Commissioners and the District Medical and Sanitary Officers continued to be the Chief Plague Officers in the districts. In the taluks, the Amildars assisted by the local Police, Medical and Sanitary Officers, looked after the plague operations. In the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, the Presidents of the respective municipalities assisted by the Health Officers, were in charge of the plague operations as in the previous year. During the year a Health Officer was newly appointed for the Kolar Gold Fields. No special and costly establishment was entertained for plague duty during the year. Whenever necessary, temporary menial establishments were entertained which were dispensed with as soon as the need for their services ceased. The Plague Supervisor employed on frontier protection duty in the Kadur district was replaced by a duly trained Sanitary Inspector. Administration and staff.

429. (a) *Evacuation*.—As in the previous year, evacuation was resorted to by the people voluntarily. Its value as a plague prevention measure has been recognized and appreciated by the public. The usual facilities for evacuation were afforded, such as the supply of shed materials gratis to the poor and at cost price to others, the grant of advances to officials for running up sheds, etc. A few permanent sheds of corrugated iron roofing were constructed in the Hassan town for the temporary occupation of people who had to vacate their houses. In Shimoga corrugated iron sheets were obtained and sold at cost price to officials. Preventive measures.

(b) *Disinfection*.—In rural areas, desiccation, the unroofing of thatched houses and their exposure to sun and air, and the lime-washing of houses were the usual methods adopted. Chemical disinfection was mostly confined to the large towns and to villages on the British Indian frontier. Kerosine oil emulsion was tried as a disinfectant in the Bangalore city municipality during the year.

(c) *Destruction of rats*.—During the year 225,116 rats were destroyed in the State at a cost of Rs. 5,457 against 90,741 rats during the previous year at a cost of Rs. 4,851, the average cost per rat being 4½ and 10½ pies respectively. More than half the number of rats killed was in the Bangalore city. Trapping was the method mostly employed though poisoned baits were also used on a small scale.

(d) *Inoculation*.—The District Medical and Sanitary Officers continued to be responsible for inoculation in their respective districts and in special cases whole-time officers were deputed for inoculation duty. Rewards at the rate of 4 annas for each adult and 2 annas for each child were paid to persons of the labouring classes who were inoculated as a solatium for the temporary inconvenience caused to them. The number of persons inoculated was 10,378 as against 3,167 in the previous year. Notwithstanding this increase, the measure cannot be said to have become popular.

Plague attacks and deaths.

430. The numbers of plague attacks and deaths during the year were 6,339 and 4,464 against 19,275 and 14,059 during the previous year, showing a decrease of 12,936 and 9,595 respectively. The largest numbers of attacks and deaths recorded in any one month were 1,121 and 747 in August 1908 and the smallest 33 and 27 in April 1909. The district of Mysore suffered the most with 2,400 cases and 1,687 deaths, and Chitaldrug the least with 29 cases and 23 deaths. For the first time since the outbreak of plague in 1898, the Kolar Gold Fields area remained wholly free from plague during the year. The percentage of mortality to attacks was 70.4 against 72.9 in the previous year. The number of attacks and deaths in the several districts and in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore was as noted below:—

District	Attacks	Deaths
Bangalore city	246	185
Mysore do	171	117
Bangalore district	909	686
Kolar do	505	355
Tumkur do	304	240
Mysore do	2,229	1,570
Hassan do	493	331
Shimoga do	429	254
Kadur do	1,024	703
Chitaldrug do	29	23
Total	6,339	4,464

The number of deaths among men was 2,609 and among women, 1,855. The largest number of deaths, viz., 1,642, was among persons between 20 and 40 years of age and the smallest, viz., 225, among persons of the age of 60 and above.

Plague hospitals.

431. The number of admissions to the plague hospital in Bangalore was 64 and to that in Mysore, 40, the percentage of recovery to admission being 54.69 and 42.50 respectively. In the plague hospital at the Kolar Gold Fields only one imported case was admitted during the year.

Expenditure.

432. The total expenditure in connection with plague preventive measures during the year was Rs. 36,038 as against Rs. 75,219 during the previous year, the large decrease being due to the curtailment of extra establishments for plague duty, for disinfection, railway inspection, and other purposes.

CHAPTER VII—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I. Education (1908-09).

433. The principal measures adopted during the year for the improvement of education were the following:—

Administrative measures and important educational events.

- (1) School fees were abolished during the year in the IV and V classes of village elementary schools, in the upper and lower primary classes of taluk vernacular schools and from the second class downwards in all Anglo-Vernacular schools. By this arrangement primary education, which was free in village elementary schools, was made free in all the schools of the State.
- (2) The study of English was made compulsory in all Anglo-Vernacular schools from class III upwards.
- (3) The minimum pay of all village schoolmasters was raised from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10.
- (4) A scheme was sanctioned for the imparting of religious and moral instruction in Government schools with effect from the 1st November 1908. Curricula were drawn up and suitable books, pictures and other adjuncts were selected and prescribed. The teaching was carried out during the year in the several schools with a varying measure of success.
- (5) Additions were made to the staff and equipment of the two first grade colleges in the State to commence the work of the intermediate classes from January 1909 in accordance with the new regulations of the Madras University.
- (6) The high school classes of the Bangalore Central College were separated from the college classes and formed into a new high school called the Bangalore High School, with effect from the 1st January 1909.
- (7) Mr. H. J. Bhabha, M.A., Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, was deputed to study the system of compulsory education in the Baroda State. His report on the subject was under the consideration of Government at the end of the year.
- (8) An educational exhibition was held for the second time during the Dasara holidays of 1908 in the Jubilee Institute at Mysore. A most interesting and valuable collection of exhibits of the best elementary and higher elementary schools of England, specially prepared and kindly presented by the Board of Education in England, was on view on that occasion.
- (9) Nine sloyd centres were opened during the year, one at each of the eight district head-quarters and one at Channapatna.
- (10) Arrangements were made for the periodical medical examination of school children and for the regular attendance of unhealthy pupils at the local hospitals.
- (11) Three Damodar Das scholarships were awarded during the year, of which two were for the study of mining and metallurgy and the third was for the study of electrical engineering in England.
- (12) A special provision of Rs. 1,500 per annum was sanctioned for replacing male teachers in girls' schools by competent female teachers.
- (13) The work of training teachers in Kindergarten methods was continued and 260 teachers were trained during the year.

434. The number of public schools increased from 2,366 to 2,367 and their attendance from 101,614 to 113,251. The average daily attendance was 80,706 or

Number of schools and scholars.

75.5 per cent of the average monthly strength against 72,373 or 73.75 per cent 1907-08. The number of private institutions increased from 1,780 to 1,943, their attendance from 21,492 to 25,757. The total number of institutions, both public and private, rose from 4,146 to 4,310 and the attendance in them from 123,106 to 139,008. There was one school to every 6.8 square miles of area or to every 1,264 of the population of the State. The percentage of male and female pupils to the population of school-going age rose from 25.2 to 28.4 and 4.72 to 5.2 respectively. These statistics are a record of the most rapid progress made during any one year in the State, which now holds a place in the front rank with the provinces of British India in point of the numbers both of institutions and of pupils.

The increase in attendance chiefly occurred in the Anglo-Vernacular middle schools for boys and in the primary schools for boys and girls, and was mainly due to the abolition of fees in the primary classes of all Government schools.

Taking only the population of the school-going age into consideration, the percentage of both boys and girls under instruction to this total increased from 15.06 to 17.00.

Proportion of scholars to population.

435. The proportion of pupils to the population of the State increased from 1 in 44 to 1 in 39, the highest proportion, viz., 1 in 31, being shown by the Tumkur district, and the lowest proportion, viz., 1 in 51, by the Kadur district.

As in the previous year, the Chitaldrug district showed the highest percentage of male pupils to the male population of school-going age and Kadur the lowest. In the percentage of female pupils to the female population of school-going age Bangalore took the first place and Chitaldrug the last.

Number of pupils according to sex.

436. The following table gives the numbers of pupils for 1908-09, according to sex in the several kinds of educational institutions:—

Nature of institutions	Number of institutions for male pupils	Number of institutions for female pupils	Number of male pupils	Number of female pupils
Public Institutions—				
Colleges ...	6	1	591	2
High schools ...	14	2	3,571	27
Middle schools ...	206	51	26,638	5,488
Primary schools ...	1,801	215	59,385	14,692
Normal schools ...	3	2	212	26
Industrial schools ...	19	1	1,074	124
Sanskrit schools ...	41	...	1,276	2
Commercial schools ...	2	...	68	7
Engineering schools ...	1	...	42	...
Schools for the deaf-mutes and the blind ...	2	...	26	...
Total ...	2,095	272	92,883	20,368
Private institutions for pupils of both sexes ...	1,943	...	24,687	1,070

Nationality of scholars.

437. Of the pupils of both sexes in all the schools of the State, 445 were Europeans and Eurasians, 2,501 were Native Christians, 114,933 were Hindus, 17,987 were Mahomedans and 3,142 were Parsees and others. Compared with the population of the respective communities, the percentage of pupils of both sexes was 2.27 in the case of Hindus, 6.70 in the case of Mahomedans, 8.71 in the case of Native Christians, 10.49 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians, and 3.13 in the case of others. Comparing the progress of female education in the different sections of the population, the total number of female pupils in all the schools of the State, viz., 21,438, was made up of 260 Europeans and Eurasians, 1,062 Native Christians, 4,225 Mahomedans, 11 Parsees, 6,026 Brahmins, 166 Kshatriyas, 872 Vaisyas, 2,347 Lingayets, 228 Jains, 5,490 other high caste Hindus, 439 low caste Hindus and 312 others. Compared with the female population

of the respective communities, the percentage of female pupils was 62 in the case of Hindus, 3.30 in the case of Mahomedans, 8.10 in the case of Native Christians, 14.74 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians and 6.7 in the case of Parsees and others.

438. As in the previous year, there were 6 institutions, 5 aided and 1 unaided for the education of Europeans and Eurasians. For Mahomedan boys there were 6 Anglo-Hindustani schools with 986 pupils, 37 middle schools with 2,827 pupils and 179 primary schools with 6,024 pupils. For Mahomedan girls there were 11 middle schools with 785 pupils and 68 primary schools with 2,466 pupils. The number of schools for depressed castes, such as the Holeyas and the Madigas, was 81 and their attendance 2,022. Of the 81 schools, 43 were departmental institutions, 34 were aided and 4 unaided schools. The number of schools for Lambanis was 11 and their strength 203, including 18 girls.

Number of public institutions with reference to special classes.

439. Of the public schools in the State, 44 taught Sanskrit, 110 were Anglo-Kanarese schools, 6 Anglo-Tamil schools, 5 English middle schools, 6 Anglo-Hindustani schools, 86 Kanarese middle schools and 44 Hindustani middle schools. Of the 1,801 public primary schools for boys, 1,610 were Kanarese schools, 179 Hindustani schools, 5 Tamil schools, 5 Telugu schools and 2 Mahratti schools. Of the 215 public primary schools for girls, 145 were Kanarese schools, 68 Hindustani schools, 1 a Tamil school and 1 a Mahratti school. In the remaining 50 public institutions, instruction was imparted in English and one or more vernacular or classical languages.

Number of schools and scholars in respect of language taught.

Of the 1,943 private institutions, 5 were Sanskrit schools (advanced), 1 was an Arabic school (advanced), 1,776 taught the vernaculars (elementary), 2 taught the Koran (elementary) and the remaining 159 did not conform to the departmental standards.

In the public schools instruction was given to 11,615 pupils in English, to 6,764 in a classical language, and to 109,181 in a vernacular language.

Of the 25,757 pupils in private schools, 699 were learning the English language, 271 a classical language, and 24,787 a vernacular language.

440. There were 3 English and 4 Oriental colleges for collegiate education, 16 high schools and 257 middle schools for secondary education and 2,016 public schools for primary education. The following table shows the percentage of boys and girls in each stage of instruction to the total number of pupils in public schools for the two years 1907-08 and 1908-09:—

Standard of education.

	High		Middle English		Middle Vernacular		Upper primary, Vernacular		Lower primary, Vernacular	
	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09
Boys ...	2.38	2.08	8.46	9.18	4.16	3.96	16.70	16.01	68.00	68.77
Girls ...	0.20	0.21	2.49	1.75	1.75	1.93	9.00	8.65	86.56	87.46

441. The number of night schools for the education of illiterate artisans, labourers and others decreased from 80 to 73 but their strength increased from 1,947 to 2,670. Classified according to the languages taught, 60 were Kanarese schools, 12 Hindustani schools and 1 a Telugu school. Six of the night schools were exclusively intended for the education of Panchamas.

Night schools.

442. The number of aided village indigenous schools decreased from 138 to 135 and their strength from 2,883 to 2,716. Of these 2,716 pupils, 2,585 were boys and 131 girls. The number of unaided village indigenous schools, otherwise called private institutions, increased from 1,780 to 1,943 and their attendance from 21,492 to 25,757, of whom 1,070 were girls. None of these unaided indigenous schools followed the departmental curricula of studies.

Village indigenous schools.

443. There were 3 normal schools for teachers under Government management and 2 for school-mistresses, of which one was under private management. The number of school-masters under training was 212 against 187 in the previous year, and that of school-mistresses 26 against 13.

Normal schools.

444. The normal school at Mysore did good work during the year. A music teacher was added to the staff of the school to give instruction in music to the teachers under training. An art instructor was also appointed during the year. The number on the rolls increased from 145 to 164, of whom 108 were teachers in Government schools and the rest were private students. The results of the school in the public examinations were good. Suitable changes were made in the curricula of the upper secondary classes and in the system of practical teaching.

445. The district normal schools at Kolar and Shimoga were in a fairly satisfactory condition. There were 12 girls in the lower secondary training class attached to the Maharani's College, Mysore. Two girls passed in the theoretical and practical examinations and one in the theoretical examination only, out of 4 sent up for each.

446. In the aided Wesleyan Mission girls' normal school, Bangalore, there were 10 girls on the rolls. Five students passed in the theoretical and 5 in the practical examinations of the lower secondary grade out of 6 sent up for each.

Industrial
schools.

447. The number of industrial schools increased from 19 to 20 and their attendance from 888 to 1,198, the latter figure including 124 girls. Of these schools, 4 were weaving schools. Two new industrial schools were started during the year, viz., the Government industrial school at Sagar and the aided industrial classes attached to the Janopakari Doddanna Setty's Free Anglo-Vernacular school, Bangalore. The industrial school at Chitaldrug, which was not in a satisfactory condition, was closed in January 1909.

448. The number on the rolls of the Mysore industrial school, which is the largest industrial school in the State, slightly fell from 240 to 232. Of the students, 55 learnt pottery, 18 smithy work, 28 carpentry machine work, and 43 rattan work, 19 learnt drawing as a special subject. The results of the school in the Madras Technical Examinations were satisfactory. The industrial school at Hassan had 34 pupils on its rolls against 28 in the previous year. The work of this school was greatly hampered by plague and the distress. Twenty-six students of the local high school also learnt carpentry in this school. The carpentry school at Hole-Narsipur did good work during the year. The number on the rolls increased from 26 to 35. The school obtained 4 certificates in the Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition of 1908. The industrial school at Channapatna worked satisfactorily during the year. The number on the rolls was 56. The subjects taught were lacquer work, both elementary and advanced, the making of musical wire, carpentry, blacksmith's work and drawing. The school obtained two silver medals at the Nagpur and Dhulia Exhibitions and three certificates at the Mysore Educational Exhibition of 1908. The three Government weaving schools at Doddballapur, Molakalmuru and Chiknayakanhalli and the aided weaving school at Hole-Narsipur made fair progress during the year.

449. The ten aided industrial schools in the State were in a fairly satisfactory condition. One of these, viz., the Wesleyan Mission industrial school at Hassan, was for girls. The number of pupils in this school increased from 88 to 117. The subject taught was the knitting of night caps, socks, stockings, vests and jerseys. The unaided industrial school at the Bamboo Bazaar, Bangalore, taught carpentry and wood-carving to 22 pupils.

Agricultural
instruction.

450. The agricultural farm attached to the normal school, Mysore, continued in a state of efficiency during the year. The students of the upper secondary training class cultivated crops, those of the lower secondary training class did gardening work and those of the VII class were given practice in field operations such as ploughing, harrowing, etc. Jola, kar ragi, gingelly and ground-nuts were cultivated and the results were encouraging. The yield per acre of jola was 1,645 lbs., of kar ragi 937 lbs., and of ground-nuts 1,004 lbs. An examination in practical agriculture was ordered to be held in connection with the Mysore Local Examinations. Small flower and vegetable gardens were maintained in connection with several taluk and village elementary schools, but their condition was unsatisfactory on account of the drought.

Schools for
special instruction.

451. The number of other special schools remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 1 engineering school at Mysore, 2 commercial schools, 1 at

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Bangalore and the other at Mysore, and 1 school for the deaf-mutes and 1 for the blind at Mysore. The engineering school had 39 pupils on its rolls. The results of the school in the Madras Technical Examinations were fair. The aided commercial school at Bangalore continued to do good work during the year. Its attendance increased from 44 to 50, and 7 of the pupils were girls. The subjects taught in the school were book-keeping, type-writing, short-hand, commercial correspondence, office routine, banking and currency including political economy, commercial and industrial law and commercial geography and history. The commercial school at Mysore had 25 pupils against 10 in 1907-08. Type-writing, short-hand and book-keeping were taught in the school.

452. The school for deaf-mutes had 13 pupils on its rolls, of whom 2 read the Kannada Second Reader, 1 the Kannada First Reader, and 4 the Primer. They were able to write to dictation easy words and sentences and work sums in simple multiplication. The remaining 6 could articulate easy words and sentences. All the 13 pupils learnt rattan work, 3 knitting, 5 drawing and clay-modelling and 6 weaving.

453. The school for the blind had also 13 pupils on its rolls. Four of these pupils read the IV and V Kannada Readers and portions of the Ramayana and Mahabharata and worked sums in simple fractions. Three out of these 4 also learnt English. Four read the Kannada First and Second Readers and knew addition and subtraction. Music was also taught, and this subject the boys liked best.

454. In the B. A. Degree Examination of the Madras University, 36 candidates out of 67 sent up passed in the English language branch, 37 out of 45 in the second language branch and 33 out of 67 in the science branches, viz., 14 in physical science (with 3 in the first class), 9 in geology, 6 in mathematics, and 5 in history. One lady student of the Maharani's College completed her examination for the B. A. Degree by passing the English language division during the year. In the F. A. Examination out of 131 candidates that were sent up 69 passed, 2 being placed in the first class. In the Matriculation Examination, out of 198 candidates examined from 10 Government institutions, 115 or 51.8 passed, of whom 2 were placed in the first class. From the four aided high schools, 104 candidates were examined, of whom 46 passed. For the English Lower Secondary Examination 939 candidates were sent up and of these 358 passed, 11 in the first class, 167 in the second class and 180 in English only.

Results of
examinations.

455. In the Vidwat Examination for high proficiency in Sanskrit, out of 15 candidates examined, 12 passed. Of the successful candidates, 5 were from the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, 2 from the Bangalore Sanskrit College and 5 were private candidates.

456. At the Kannada Pandits' Examination of 1908, 2 candidates were sent up, of whom 1 passed. Three out of 4 passed the Moulvis' Examination. Forty-three candidates were examined for the Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination, of whom 19 passed, with 2 in the first class. At the Sanskrit and Vernacular Lower Secondary Examinations, 2,071 candidates were examined, of whom 685 passed. For the Vidyarthi or Pupils' Examination in Sanskrit, 294 candidates appeared, of whom 170 passed, 72 in the first class and 98 in the second class.

457. At the examination for teachers' certificates, 15 out of 23 examined passed the upper secondary grade, 28 (including 2 women) out of 37 passed the lower secondary grade and 7 out of 15 the primary grade.

458. At the Madras Technical Examinations, the industrial schools passed 54 candidates in cabinet-making, painting, design, free-hand drawing, modelling and other subjects; the engineering school, Mysore, passed 24 candidates in one or more of the following subjects, viz., building, drawing, earth-work, road-making, hydraulics and irrigation works, mensuration, bridge-work, etc.; and the commercial schools passed 10 candidates in book-keeping, type-writing, short-hand, etc.

459. There were 24 hostels during the year for the accommodation of students as against 23 in the previous year. Of these, 20 were for boys and 4 for girls. Of the 20 institutions for boys, 10 were under Government management, 2 were aided by Government and 8 unaided. All the four institutions for girls were unaided. The total number of boarders in these institutions was 1,142 against 1,260 in 1907-08. Of these, 797 were boys and 345 girls. Of the 1,142 boarders, 116

Students'
hostels.

are studying in arts colleges, 615 in secondary schools, 216 in primary schools and 195 in special schools.

460. Field games, sports and gymnastics received a due share of attention in the colleges and schools.

461. The Inspector-General continued to be at the head of the department and for a portion of the year, from November 1908 to June 1909, he had an assistant to relieve him of the less important office work. As in the previous year, the inspection staff consisted of 2 Circle Inspectors, 9 Deputy Inspectors, including one Deputy Inspector for Hindustani Schools, and 12 Assistant Deputy Inspectors including the two Assistant Deputy Inspectors for Hindustani Schools. The work of inspection was satisfactory and only 44 schools remained uninspected during the year owing chiefly to their having been temporarily closed on account of the plague.

Almost all the village school committees were helpful in promoting the interests of the schools in their villages. In some cases they also executed petty repairs to the school buildings at their own cost.

462. The total expenditure on public instruction in Mysore amounted to Rs. 16,17,320 against Rs. 14,64,914 in 1907-08. The main items of expenditure are given below:—

I. DIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Institutions	University education		School education, general		School education, special		Total
	Arts colleges	Professional colleges	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Primary schools	All other special schools	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For men	1,26,539	...	3,36,070	3,09,946	32,174	1,14,818	9,69,547
For women	8,515	...	1,13,203	77,067	1,760	1,289	2,01,834
Total	1,35,054	...	4,49,273	3,87,013	33,934	1,16,107	11,71,381

II. INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Direction	Inspection	Scholarships	Buildings	Special grants for furniture and apparatus	Miscellaneous	Total
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
32,162	81,129	89,302	86,600	22,679	1,34,067	4,45,939

463. The sources from which the above expenditure was incurred are given in the following table:—

Sources	Amounts		Percentage to total cost	
	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09
	Rs.	Rs.		
State Funds	8,19,291	8,94,052	55.93	55.28
Local Funds	2,75,857	3,57,423	18.84	22.10
Municipal Funds	26,550	27,163	1.81	1.68
Fees	1,51,449	1,42,951	10.33	8.84
All other sources	1,91,767	1,95,731	13.09	12.10
Total	14,64,914	16,17,320	100.00	100.00

EDUCATION

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Sec. I]

464. Of the total expenditure on education from all sources, the colleges absorbed 8.35 per cent, high schools for boys 9.57 per cent, middle schools for boys 14.30 per cent, primary schools for boys 19.16 per cent, girls' schools 11.77 per cent and special schools 9.28 per cent.

465. The average cost of education per head of population rose from Re. 0-4-5 to Re. 0-4-9, the cost to State Funds being Re. 0-2-7 against Re. 0-2-5 in 1907-08. The corresponding figures for the Madras Presidency were Re. 0-4-6 and Re. 0-2-0 respectively. Of the total direct expenditure on education, a sum of Rs. 9,57,691 was spent on Government institutions, Rs. 3,997 on Municipal Board schools, Rs. 3,11,693 on aided institutions and Rs. 7,279 on unaided schools. The average annual cost, calculated on direct expenditure alone, of educating each pupil in Government institutions was Rs. 10-4-5 against Rs. 10-2-7 in 1907-08. In aided schools the cost was Rs. 13-14-5, of which a sum of Rs. 4-0-1 was met from Provincial Funds and Rs. 1-2-1 from Local and Municipal Funds, the corresponding figures for 1907-08 being Rs. 13-15-6, Rs. 4-3-9 and Rs. 1-0-1 respectively. In the unaided schools the cost was Rs. 4-11-1 against Rs. 3-11-11 in 1907-08. Taking all classes of institutions together, the average annual cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 10-14-8 against Rs. 10-13-8 in 1907-08.

466. The total amount spent by Government on English colleges was Rs. 1,12,179, of which Rs. 53,893 was spent on the Central College, Bangalore, Rs. 49,771 on the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and Rs. 8,515 on the Maharani's College, Mysore. The total annual cost of educating a pupil on the average monthly roll was Rs. 197-6-6 for the Central College, Rs. 352-15-9 for the Maharaja's College and Rs. 8,515 for the Maharani's College. The total cost of the high schools for boys in the State was Rs. 1,54,776, the average cost of educating each pupil being Rs. 44-3-1.

467. The expenditure on primary education for boys amounted to Rs. 3,09,946 against Rs. 2,23,451 in 1907-08. The percentage of the expenditure on primary education to the total expenditure on education increased from 15.25 to 19.16. In these calculations the cost of primary education means only the amount spent on purely primary schools not teaching above the elementary grade. The expenditure on primary classes in high and middle schools has been included in the cost of secondary education.

468. The expenditure on female education was Rs. 2,20,850 against Rs. 1,97,995 in the previous year. It was distributed as shown below:—

	Rs.
State Funds	1,44,322
Local Funds	7,354
Municipal Funds	2,179
Fees	3,033
All other sources	63,962
Total	2,20,850

469. The expenditure on students' hostels during the year was Rs. 88,761 against Rs. 87,413 in 1907-08. Of this amount a sum of Rs. 71,586 was spent on hostels for boys, and a sum of Rs. 17,175 on hostels for girls. The cost was met from the sources shown below:—

Sources.	Amount.
	Rs.
State Funds	7,374
Subscriptions and endowments	44,194
Fees	37,193
Total	88,761

470. The total amount disbursed during the year in the shape of scholarships was Rs. 89,302 or 5.52 per cent of the total expenditure on education. The value of the scholarships held in arts colleges amounted to Rs. 14,478, in professional colleges to Rs. 32,924, in secondary schools to Rs. 17,978, in primary schools to Rs. 221 and in special schools other than training schools to Rs. 23,701. The expenditure on scholarships granted for technical and special studies outside the State was Rs. 24,125, of which a sum of Rs. 7,312 was for students studying medicine, and Rs. 1,833 for those studying forestry in Europe. Scholarships for the

study of medicine in India amounted to Rs. 3,940, of engineering to Rs. 1,200, of technical arts to Rs. 4,079, of agriculture to Rs. 199, of forestry to Rs. 4,170, of sanitary science to Rs. 867 and for training in the Teachers' College to Rs. 423.

Thirty-seven State scholarships amounting to Rs. 2,324 were awarded to widow pupils in Government and aided institutions, in addition to those paid from the Devaraj Bahadur Charity Fund. Two of these scholarships were held in the high school classes and the rest in the Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools.

Thirty-five scholarships were awarded to Mahomedan students, of which 6 were held in the college classes, 28 in the high school classes and one in the middle school class. There were also 6 Mahomedan students receiving special scholarships of Rs. 25 per mensem in the Aligarh college. A scholarship of Rs. 125 per annum tenable for three years was awarded to a Mahomedan student to enable him to enter the Cambridge University and qualify himself for the Bar in England.

As in the previous year, only one Pallegar's scholarship was held in the III form.

Grants-in-aid.

471. The total outlay on "Grants-in-aid" was Rs. 1,30,029 or 8.03 per cent of the aggregate expenditure on education against Rs. 1,25,146 or 8.54 per cent in 1907-08. The contributions from the various funds were as follows:—

	Rs.
State Funds	98,323
Village School Fund	4,408
Local Funds General	17,724
Municipal Funds	9,574

From the State Funds a sum of Rs. 13,320 was allotted to high schools, Rs. 27,197 to Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools for boys, Rs. 22,935 to Anglo-Vernacular schools for girls, Rs. 17,100 to Sanskrit colleges and schools, Rs. 8,439 to industrial and other special schools, Rs. 7,561 to students' hostels and Rs. 1,771 for scholarships in aided institutions for boys and girls.

Grants-in-aid for buildings and furniture. Expenditure on buildings.

472. A sum of Rs. 8,000 was sanctioned for building and furniture grants during the year, of which Rs. 7,950 was paid for buildings.

473. The total amount spent on Government educational buildings by the Education and Public Works Departments was Rs. 68,765. The principal works completed or in progress were:—

- (1) Anglo-Vernacular schools at Malur, Tiptur, Kunigal, Chintamani, Turuvekere and Belur;
- (2) the Taluk Kannada Boys' School at Mandya;
- (3) twenty-nine village school buildings in the several districts;
- (4) additional accommodation for the Maharaja's College and the Central College, Bangalore; and
- (5) a building for the drawing and modelling classes of the Mysore Normal School.

II. Encouragement to Authors (1908-09).

Encouragement to authors.

474. The total amount spent for the encouragement of authors was Rs. 3,104. The chief items of expenditure were the following:—

Rupees 500 for the *Karnataka Granthamala*, Rs. 300 for the *Educational Review*, Rs. 400 for the *Karnataka Kavyakalanidhi*, Rs. 112 for the *Mahabharata* edited at Kumbakonam, Rs. 100 for purchasing 100 copies of the *Dharmapada*, Rs. 125 for purchasing 100 copies of the book "Indira" and Rs. 100 for 100 copies of "The Ruling Chiefs of India."

III. Literature (1908-09).

Books and periodicals.

475. The number of books and periodicals registered during the year was 57 against 58 in 1907-08. Of these, 34 were in the Vernacular languages spoken in the State, 13 were in more languages than one, 4 were in Indian classical languages, and 6 in English or other European languages.

Arranged according to subject matter, 3 were works of fiction, 2 of poetry, 5 of history and 7 of science; 2 treated of art, 3 of law, 3 of philosophy, and 21 of religion; there were 4 dramas, 3 miscellaneous books and 4 periodicals. Copyright was registered for 47 books as against 40 books in 1907-08.

CHAPTER VIII—MISCELLANEOUS.

I. Muzrai (1908-09).

476. The number of muzrai institutions in the State was 1,652 with an aggregate annual cash grant of Rs. 3,58,000, including grants sanctioned during the year and personal muzrai stipends. Many of the institutions enjoyed land grants also. Thirty-one religious and charitable institutions situated in British India enjoyed cash grants from the State amounting to Rs. 28,612 per annum.

Number of muzrai institutions.

477. The total receipts were Rs. 5,54,090 and the total expenditure Rs. 4,23,365 against Rs. 5,27,670 and Rs. 3,80,250 in 1907-08. The total amount at the credit of the several muzrai institutions at the end of the year was Rs. 16,06,275.

Receipts and expenditure.

478. Ninety-four muzrai institutions were repaired at a cost of Rs. 32,813 the cost being met from the funds of the institutions concerned, supplemented by contributions from devotees and by a grant-in-aid of Rs. 15,000 from the State.

Construction and repairs.

479. The management of the Sri Vyasarayaswami, the Sri Uttaradi, the Sri Sriranganga, the Sri Subrahmanya, the Sravanabelagola and the Bisagni matts and the land endowments belonging to them continued to be in the hands of Government. Four minor matts, the management of which was assumed by Government in 1907-08, also continued to be under the department during the year under report.

Matts.

Four new institutions were also taken over for management, namely:—

- (1) the Jangam matt in Mamulpet, Bangalore city;
- (2) the Ganga Visveswaradevaru temple at Bilamunde in the Tirthahalli taluk;
- (3) the chattram founded by Sarvadhikari Bale Raj Urs at Bellale near Melkote, French Rocks sub-taluk; and
- (4) the Sri Srikanteswaraswami temple at Bandihole in the Krishnarajpete taluk.

The succession to the headship of the following matts and darga was recognized by Government, namely:—

- (1) the Kondada Asrama matt at Hebbur;
- (2) the Jangamvadi matt at Benares;
- (3) the Yethiraja matt at Melkote;
- (4) the Virupaksha Wadeyar matt at Bhairamangala in the Closepet sub-taluk;
- (5) the Degala Dodda and Chikka matts at Kankanhalli; and
- (6) the Attavalla Sha darga near the Lal-Bagh, Bangalore city.

480. An additional tasdik of Rs. 120 per annum to the Bade Masjid at Mysore and the restoration of a cash tasdik of Rs. 2-15-0 per annum to Munivirinda matt at Bhimnankatte in the Tirthahalli taluk were sanctioned during the year.

New grants.

481. The income of this charity fund amounted to Rs. 6,295 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,879. There were on the 30th June 1909, 160 recipients of the charity, of whom 94 were Mahomedans, 47 Christians and 19 Brahmins.

Prince Gulam Mahomed Charities.

482. The gumbuz containing the tombs and the masoleum of Nawab Hyder Ali Khan and Tippu Sultan and the masjids at Seringapatam were, as usual, preserved in good condition and the services connected therewith duly performed. In the Jangatkhanas attached to this institution, 171 poor persons were paid monthly stipends.

The Gumbuz.

483. The Sanskrit colleges at Mysore and Bangalore and the Mahomedan Educational schools at Ganjam, Seringapatam, Mysore and Kolar, maintained out of muzrai funds, continued to do good work. An Ayurvedic college was newly opened during the year in Mysore.

Educational institutions.

sits by
to
iduals.

484. The encouragement given to private individuals for depositing moneys with Government at a favourable rate of interest for charitable objects, was largely taken advantage of, and a sum of Rs. 98,100 was invested with Government under these rules during the year for the support of religious and charitable institutions.

ce muzrai
utions.

485. As the system of divided control that prevailed till recently in the management of the muzrai institutions aided by Palace Funds and situated in Mysore did not work satisfactorily, these important and richly endowed institutions were removed from the purview of the Muzrai Department and placed entirely under the control of the Palace officers.

it-in-aid
tutions.

486. The following institutions received the usual annual grants-in-aid from the State:—

	Rs.
1. The Friend-in-need Society, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	600
2. The Girdlestone Home for Incurables, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	300
3. The Srinivasa Mandiram Orphanage and other charities, Bangalore city	600
4. The Arya Dharma Bodhini Sabha, Bangalore city	225
5. The Anathalaya at Mysore	600
6. The Ubhaya Vedanta Pravartana Sabha at Melkote	120

trol.

487. On the retirement from service of Mr. L. Anantasami Rao, B.A., Muzrai Secretary to Government, the separate appointment of Muzrai Secretary was abolished and the secretariat work was placed under the general control of the Secretary to Government in the General and Revenue Departments. The appointment of a Muzrai Superintendent for the administrative and executive charge of the department and for the frequent inspection of all the important institutions in the State, was revived. The Superintendent was also given the status of an Under-Secretary to Government in the Muzrai Department.

pection.

488. During the year under report, the Muzrai Superintendent inspected the important muzrai institutions in the Mysore, Hassan and Bangalore districts and His Highness the Maharaja's charities at Tirupati in the North Arcot district.

II. Amrut Mahal (1908-09).

alth of Amrut
hal cattle.

489. The general health of the Amrut Mahal cattle was very unsatisfactory, owing to the prevalence of rinderpest in most of the herds. Inoculation against the disease was attempted, but owing to the semi-wild state of the cattle, it was not possible to operate on the full-grown cattle, and only calves in two or three herds were subjected to the operation.

ock.

490. The year opened with a stock of 7,806 head of cattle; 1,050 calves were born during the year, of which 526 were female and 524 male. The number of deaths was 1,682, the number sold was 295, and 4 cattle strayed and were lost. The stock at the end of the year thus numbered 6,875.

eep farm.

491. At the beginning of the year there were 268 sheep. There were 87 births and 52 deaths during the year; 15 sheep were disposed of by sale and the number left at the close of the year was 288. The number of rams supplied to ryots for breeding purposes was 17.

venue.

492. The revenue of the department from sales of cattle, grazing fees, etc., was Rs. 30,492, and a sum of Rs. 3,916 due on account of grazing fees was remitted.

III. Archæology (1908-09).

scriptions.

493. New inscriptions, 525 in number, were discovered in different parts of the Bangalore, Kolar, Hassan and Chitaldrug districts. The majority of them were in Kannada characters. Most of them are assignable to specific dynasties, such as the Vijayanagar and the Mysore dynasties, and the Chalukyas, the Gangas, the Hoysalas

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and the Cholas. A few records relate to the Sevunas and the Mahrattas and to the Nuggihalli and Ikkeri chiefs.

A copper plate inscription dated 1279 A.D. states that the Hoysala king Narasimha III granted the revenues of the Habbale village in the Arkalgud taluk for the payment of the tax levied by the Mahomedans on the Hindu pilgrims residing at Benares. The king's generosity extended not only to the pilgrims from his own territories but also to those from the Telugu, Tamil, Tulu, Malayalam and Mahratta provinces and from Gujarat, Bengal and Tirhut.

Some excavations were made on the site of an ancient city called Chandravalli to the north-west of Chitaldrug. Some of the vessels and pieces of pottery dug up are decorated with bands and rings and others bear ornamental devices, and are neatly polished and glazed. Some of the pieces are said to resemble pottery found in the prehistoric graves in the Nilgiris and elsewhere. A Roman denarius and 4 lead coins of the Andhra period were also found among the ruins.

494. Among the manuscripts procured or dealt with during the year under report was the *Lokavibhaga*, a Sanskrit work treating of Jaina cosmography by Simhasuri who flourished in the 5th century A.D. This work fixes the period of the Pallava king Simhavarma.

495. The Asoka inscriptions on the hill near Siddapura, Molakalmuru taluk, and on the rock to the north of the Brahmagiri hill were protected by masonry walls, iron bars and a canopy.

Collection and publication of ancient manuscripts and Kannada classics. Preservation of ancient buildings and monuments.

IV. Government Press (1908-09).

496. During the year under report additional plant of the value of Rs. 20,706 was purchased. The electric motors installed in the previous year continued to work satisfactorily both as regards economy and despatch of work.

497. The strength of the establishment of the Central Press was 417 at the end of the year, of whom 175 were on fixed pay and 242 on piece-work. The whole staff consisted of 2 Europeans, 7 Eurasians, 15 Native Christians, 47 Mahomedans and 346 Hindus. The number at the Branch Press at Mysore was 25.

498. The weekly classes for technical instruction were attended by 19 men, and 7 out of 12 candidates passed in the Madras Government Technical Examinations. The results compared very favourably with the percentage of passes in the Madras Presidency.

499. Composing work was much less than in the previous year, the decrease being chiefly due to the more economical method of compiling and setting the monthly Government Proceedings Volumes, to the retention of recurring work as standing matter and to the greater use of stereo plates.

500. There was an appreciable increase in the outturn of work in the printing, binding and type-founding departments of the Press as shown by the following figures:—

	1907-08.	1908-09.
Number of pages composed	45,611	39,967
Number of copies printed	15,435,780	15,987,292
Number of books bound	907,611	1,016,138
Value of type cast	Rs. 7,623	Rs. 9,915

501. The receipts consisting, as in the previous years, chiefly of subscriptions to the Mysore Government Gazette, advertising charges, charges for private work and other miscellaneous items, amounted to Rs. 3,107 against Rs. 5,329 in the previous year. The aggregate expenditure on the whole printing establishment was Rs. 93,577 against Rs. 1,30,215.

502. During the year under report, two probationers were appointed by Government to be trained in the work of the Press and Stationery Departments.

APPENDIX.



APPENDIX I.

Names of high officers in the Mysore State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1908-09.

Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
1. Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, B.A., C.I.E. ...	Dewan ...	30th March 1906.	31st March 1909.	
2. Mr. T. Ananda Row, B.A.* ...	Do ...	1st April 1909		
3. Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty ...	Member of Council ...	30th March 1906.		
4. Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L.† ...	Do ...	2nd April 1909		
5. Mr. S. Ismay, C.S.I., L.C.S. ...	Chief Judge, Chief Court.	3rd April 1908		
6. Rao Bahadur Mr. P. S. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L.‡	Judge, Chief Court	1st July 1906		
7. Mr. Srinivasiengar S. Setlur, B.A., LL.B.§	Do ...	23rd September 1908.		
8. Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.||	Do ...	15th June 1909		

* Also continued as a Member of Council till 31st March 1909.
† Also continued as a Judge of the Chief Court till the 1st April 1909.
‡ Also officiated as Chief Judge from 15th June to 11th July 1909.
§ Temporary. Also officiated as Judge from 24th July to 22nd September 1908.
|| Officiating.

APPENDIX II.

List of laws passed during the year 1908-09.

Description	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts	Date of introduction	Remarks
1. II of 1908.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Stamp Regulation, II of 1900.	Yes	11th July 1908.	
2. III of 1908.—The Mysore Newspapers Regulation, 1908.	Yes	8th August 1908.	Came into force on the 9th September 1908.
3. IV of 1908.—The Mysore Village Offices Regulation, 1908.	Yes	16th October 1908.	Came into force on the 1st July 1909.
4. V of 1908.—The Mysore Police Regulation, 1908.	Yes	23rd December 1908.	
5. VI of 1908.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Registration Regulation, I of 1903.	No	26th December 1908.	
6. I of 1909.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, Regulation IV of 1888.	No	11th January 1909.	
7. II of 1909.—A Regulation further to amend the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation, 1903.	No	Do.	

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VIII. The Government Museum (1908-09).

515. The total number of visitors to the museum during the year under report was 274,343, the number of gosha lady visitors was 11,763, and the largest attendance recorded in a single day was 12,210. Visitors.

516. Additions to the stock in the museum were made by purchases, and donations and an interesting collection of aquatic birds and fishes found in the Marikanave reservoir was formed. Additions.

517. A collection of indigenous varieties of fibres and basts was made at the museum to be sent as exhibits to exhibitions outside the State. A collection of specimens of valuable timbers grown in the Philippine Islands was presented by the Economic Botanist, Manilla. Economic products.

518. Some brass and copper coins were added during the year. Eight gold, 2 silver, and 21 copper coins of Mysore were presented to the Imperial Museum, Calcutta. There were at the end of the year 4,822 coins of gold, silver, copper, lead and other metals. Coins.

519. The cost of the institution was Rs. 3,078 against Rs. 2,824 in the previous year. Cost.

520. One silver medal was obtained by the exhibits from the museum at the industrial and agricultural exhibition and cattle show held at Cochin. General.

IX. Printing Presses (1908-09).

521. Including the two Government Presses, there were in the State 55 printing presses at the end of 1908-09 against 45 at the end of 1907-08. Of these, 26 were in the Mysore district, 19 in the Bangalore district, 3 in the Tumkur district, 3 in the Chitaldrug district, 2 in the Kolar district and 2 in the Shimoga district. Printing presses.

522. Exclusive of the *Mysore Gazette*, which is the official Gazette, and the *Police Gazette* and the *Revenue and Agricultural Gazette* which are official publications issued by the Government in the Police and Revenue Departments, respectively, there were being published at the beginning of the year under report 15 newspapers and 24 periodicals. During the year some newspapers and periodicals ceased publication and there were 6 newspapers and 24 periodicals in existence in the month of January 1909. Exclusive of the official publications above referred to, there were being published at the end of June 1909, 8 newspapers and 35 periodicals. Of these, 5 were published in English, 33 in Kanarese, 2 in Urdu, 2 in Telugu and 1 in Sanskrit. Of the 8 newspapers, 2 were published fortnightly, 1 daily for some time and twice a week subsequently, and the rest weekly, all of these being devoted chiefly to general news. Of the 35 periodicals, 2 were published quarterly, 32 monthly and 1 fortnightly. Thirteen of them treated of religion and philosophy, 8 were educational and literary magazines, 2 were technical journals, 2 were comical magazines, 2 were devoted to legal topics and the rest dealt with miscellaneous matters. Newspapers and periodicals.

X. Libraries (1908-09).

523. In addition to the libraries attached to the colleges and schools of the State, there were in the State three Government libraries, viz., the Oriental Library at Mysore, the Educational Library and Museum at Bangalore and the Library attached to the Government Museum at Bangalore. Libraries.

524. The Oriental Library contained 14,788 volumes at the end of the year, of which 7,888 were printed books and 6,900 manuscripts. Of these, 234 printed volumes in Sanskrit, Kanarese and English bearing on oriental literature and 267 manuscripts were additions made during the year. Of the Sanskrit manuscripts collected, the Jaiminiya Brahmana consisting of two sections known as the Talavakaraka Brahmana and the Talavakaraka Upanishad, deserves special mention. Oriental Library.

During the year 986 printed volumes and 74 manuscripts were lent out for study and consultation and 2,143 volumes were consulted in the library by visitors.

ducational
library.

525. There were in the Educational Library and Museum 5,613 volumes at the end of the year, of which 298 were added during the year. The number of volumes issued out was 740 and the number of visitors to the library was 450. A sum of Rs. 997 was spent during the year in purchasing books, journals and magazines. This library contained some very good books on the principles of education, the history of education, methods of teaching, kindergarten and manual training, which were specially beneficial to teachers.

Museum Library.

526. During the year 49 scientific and reference works were added to the Museum Library, Bangalore, and the total number of books was 995. The library and reading room were extensively used.

he Central
book Depot.

527. The value of the stock in the Government Central Book Depot at the end of July 1908 was Rs. 1,18,462 and that of the stock in branch depots, Rs. 6,436, making a total of Rs. 1,24,898. Books and maps of the value of Rs. 51,719 were added to the stock during the year and those of the value of Rs. 4,362 were supplied free of cost to schools and Government offices. The amount realised from sales was Rs. 30,666.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Mysore,
Gen. & Rev. Depts.

The 8th December 1909.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

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Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Mysore State for the year 1908-09.

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Arm of service	Number of fighting officers and men										Details of force at the end of the current year					Arms	Remarks			
	Sanctioned strength of the force.	At the end of last year					Recruited this year	Casualties			At the end of the current year	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men						
		Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, etc.	At the end of the current year	European commissioned officers		Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men				Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
Cavalry	327	333	19	4	7	6	335	1	...	...	15	63	317	Rs. 1,70,800	Swords and lances.					
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Infantry	1,809	1,714	213	45	38	72	1,772	8	...	...	50	379	1,843	2,16,219	Swords and muskets.					
Imperial Service Lancasters	516	514	16	3	6	5	516	1	...	...	24	75	417	3,85,727	Revolvers, carbines, swords and lances.					
Imperial Service Transport Corps	480	412	134	2	...	68	476	1	...	1	13	63	404	2,81,319						
Total	3,232	3,083	389	64	51	151	3,169	6	...	1	102	676	2,481	10,04,759						

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Forces in the Mesore State for the year 1908-09.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments		Rewards	Education		Remarks		
				Dismissed	Wrote in part, dismissed, degraded or suspended		Punished fully	By promotion		By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspector-General of Police District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police Inspectors Sub-Inspectors Jamadars, Head Constables, Detachments and Sergeants Constables	1 13 112 7 703 4,858	Rs. 1,400 100 to 600 40 to 200 30 10 to 25 7 to 10	Rs. 10,19,915	140	1,360	13	88	168	3,171	Information not available	

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1908-09.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent up for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore	9,915	10,383	6,559	6,254	4,914	5,642	2,800	3,613	2,114	2,232	50.3	57.6	57	61.8	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1908-09.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
...	1,05,201	2,03,863	50,891	75,118	30.6	36.8	
Mysore							

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
<i>Section of the Indian Penal Code.</i>						
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
<i>Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.</i>						
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory notes.	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	...	4	5	2
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1	3	23	16
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	1	1	1
Total			1	8	29	19
<i>Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>						
11	302, 303, 306	Murder	1	...	...	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	...	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...	...	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	1	9	...	1
18	329, 331, 333, 335, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	1	4	3
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt,	...	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324	Hurt	...	3	6	2
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	2	...	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	1	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	14	2	4
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	1	...
Total			2	30	13	10

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STATISTICAL RETURNS

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VII—contd.

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1908-09.

imprisonment						Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years				
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	11	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	2	...	4	2	...	...	...	123	...
...	...	1	...	...	3	12	4	56	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
9	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	42	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...
3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	16	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
28	6	11	7	1	4	12	4	238	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Sections of the Indian Penal Code.</i>						
1	116, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
<i>Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.</i>						
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	4	17	21	14
4	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	1
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	...	...	...
6	489 A to 489 D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	...	...	...
7	312 to 316, 315 A	Harbouring an offender	2	...	2	...
8	224, 225, 225 B and 225...	Other offences against public justice	14	36	77	38
9	143 to 153, 157, 159, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	28	29	57	22
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	1	2	3	6
Total			76	84	160	76
<i>Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>						
11	302, 303, 303...	Murder	49	67	116	60
12	307	Attempts at murder	7	7	14	8
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	13	27	40	18
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	3	5	8	7
15	377	Unnatural offences	1	1	2	3
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	31	14	45	13
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	4	20	31	25
18	323, 331, 333, 335, 331, 335	Grievous hurt	40	79	119	73
19	323	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	5	4	9	7
20	327, 330, 332, 321	Hurt	80	130	210	117
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	23	35	63	39
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	6	7	13	4
23	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	59	87	146	95
24	304 A, 339	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	10	18	28	11
Total			336	511	847	485

* Increase due to 3 C cases being included.

* Increase due to a C case being included under each of the serials 11 and 13.

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STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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VII.

of and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1908-09.

Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	22	9	...	6	...	1	1	1	9	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
40	45	27	3	21	1	1	1	...	27	7	...
26	487	90	14	35	...	1	40	...	90	289	...
2	3	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...
88	569	129	18	63	2	3	42	1	129	314	...
51	182	21	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	97	1
7	8	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	3	...
23	34	7	...	6	...	...	...	1	7	16	...
5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	12	4	1	2	...	1	...	...	4	5	...
26	25	18	7	2	1	2	6	...	18	3	...
69	135	30	2	15	1	8	4	...	30	60	...
3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
109	185	20	2	13	1	2	2	...	20	92	...
27	48	8	...	2	3	3	...	...	8	20	...
6	6	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...
78	171	64	4	12	4	5	39	...	64	48	...
17	28	6	...	3	1	...	2	...	6	17	...
433	843	182	16	60	12	22	54	1	165	365	1

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Class III—Serious offences against Person and Property or against property only.</i>						
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	37	18	55	33
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393	Robbery	40	79	119	50
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	59	72	131	57
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	32	57	89	60
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,624	1,337	2,961	1,189
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
Total			1,792	1,563	3,355	1,389
<i>Class IV—Minor offences against the Person.</i>						
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	42	84	126	74
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	3	4	7	11
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
Total			45	88	133	85
<i>Class V—Minor offences against Property.</i>						
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ... ordinary ...	139	303	442	210
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	1,426	2,439	3,865	1,913
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	122	126	248	106
37	419, 420	Cheating	24	105	129	76
38	417, 448, 453, 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	11	30	41	17
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle...	107	180	287	173
Total			21	51	72	28
<i>Class VI—Other offences not specified above.</i>						
40	235 to 237	Offences against religion	1,850	3,234	5,084	2,523
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	2	10	12	4
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.*	18	69	87	63
Total			41	670	711	535
Grand Total			61	749	810	602
			4,160*	6,229	10,389	5,160

* Increase due to 5 C cases being included.

VII—contd.

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1908-09.

Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
24	107	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	26	49	...
62	89	52	...	47	...	4	1	...	52	25	...
66	49	9	1	3	3	1	1	...	9	20	...
55	76	33	...	21	...	2	9	1	33	30	...
1,320	729	378	17	283	4	34	12	27	377	185	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,527	1,050	498	18	380	7	41	23	28	497	309	...
73	168	24	2	5	...	1	16	...	24	119	...
4	4	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	172	26	2	6	...	1	17	...	26	121	...
276	418	246	12	168	4	45	17	...	246	112	...
2,322	2,508	1,559(a)	115	792	57	128	352	103	1,557	638	...
92	102	42	...	31	3	...	7	1	42	34	...
98	163	111	5	88	...	...	7	11	111	36	...
21	49	17(b)	...	15	...	...	1	...	16	13	...
166	239	47	2	13	1	2	29	...	47	118	...
41	63	25	7	17	...	...	...	1	25	27	...
3,016	3,542	2,047(c)	141	1,124	75	175	413	116	2,044	578	...
4	21	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	5	...
61	104	59(d)	...	1	...	1	56	...	58	24	...
657	855	669(e)	8	85	...	...	573	1	667	96	...
722	980	731(f)	8	88	...	1	680	1	723	125	...
5,868	7,156	3,613(g)	203	1,721	96	243	1,179	147	3,589	2,212	1

(a) 2 released on probation of good conduct under Sec. 562, C. P. C.

(b) 1 released on probation of good conduct under Sec. 562, C. P. C.

(c) 3 released on probation of good conduct under Sec. 562, C. P. C.

(d) 1 furnished security for good behaviour.

(e) 2 released on probation of good conduct under Sec. 562, C. P. C.

(f) 1 furnished security and 2 released on probation of good conduct under Sec. 562, C. P. C.

(g) 5 released on probation of good conduct under Sec. 562, C. P. C., and 1 furnished security for good behaviour.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 3 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
<i>Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.</i>						
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393	Robbery	...	...	...	1
27	270, 281, 282, 430, to 433 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	4	...	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	2	10	...
29	454, 455, 457, to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1	37	27	36
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total	1	43	37	37
<i>Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.</i>						
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	1	2	1	5
32	336 to 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	...	1	...	...
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total	1	3	1	5
<i>Class V—Minor Offences against Property.</i>						
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ... ordinary ...	...	72 433	49 143	24 105
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	...	6	5	6
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	25	1	3
37	419 to 420	Cheating	...	2	2	1
38	447, 448, 453, 455...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	10	...	...
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	10	7	3
		Total	1	609	207	142
<i>Class VI—Other offences not specified above.</i>						
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	2	...
41	263, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	...	13	...	1
		Total	...	14	2	1
		Grand Total	6	707	269	214

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1908-09.

imprisonment						Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years				
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	3	23	...	...	20	
10	12	19	4	1	4	...	...	11	
3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	
7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
171	23	36	6	2	...	...	...	99	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
191	39	56	10	6	27	1	...	157	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	
66	14	3	1	...	...	...	...	56	
301	35	25	9	...	1	...	...	220	
12	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	21	
43	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	10	
5	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	15	
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
445	56	44	11	...	1	...	...	391	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	
37	21	18	3	...	...	...	...	46	
37	21	19	3	...	...	...	...	70	
723	124	130	35	9	32	13	4	1,007	

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the State of Mysore during the year 1908-09.

Name of Court	Number of offences re-ported during		Number of persons dealt with										Persons disposed of					Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year	Arrested by Police	Brought to trial in 1908-09					Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or trans-ferred	Persons remaining at the end of the year	
	Past year	Present year			Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in pre-sence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Sessions Judges ...	137	115	56	255	...	...	...	...	366	311	...	181	103	...	1	26	.	
District Magistrates	55	33	1	56	3	22	...	...	109	82	9	1	43	1	...	28		
Other Magistrates ...	16,936	18,312	2,271	5,637	1,536	21,598	...	...	27,945	31,042	6,945	14,236	6,648	205	50	2,944	14*	
Total ...	17,128	18,460	2,328	5,948	1,539	21,620	...	...	28,420	31,435	6,954	14,418	6,794	206	51	2,998	14	

* Released under Section 562, Cr. P. C.

APPENDIX IX.
Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1908-09.

Tribunals	Number of persons and cases																Remarks				
	Applications Rejected		Confirmed				Sentence Modified				Proceedings quashed				Referred			Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending	
Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases				
Chief Court of Mysore...	...	...	129	101	43	83	21	14	...	...	...	...	3	16	12						
Sessions Judges ...	5	4	56	45	17	11	66	34	...	...	...	...	...	15	14						
District and other Magistrates having appellate jurisdiction ...	7	7	387	205	115	61	363	190	...	...	...	...	18	56	39						
Total ...	12	11	572	351	175	105	450	238	...	...	...	...	21	10	87	65					

APPENDIX X.
CIVIL WORK.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1908-09.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during the year or transferred by balance on remand		Total		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year										Suits disposed of during the present year					Remarks	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits re landed property	Suits re money transaction	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Ex-parte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money			
District Courts	37	12	9	21	46	83	34	16	12	17	Rs.	2	8	11	4	4	1	...	12	2	3	1	10	Rs.	232.77	...	
	536	576	1,910	2,030	2,446	2,666	1,870	2,015	576	651	5,36,600	9	2,026	55	1,491	480	8	67	27	888	204	495	5,52,551	75.59	6		
	4,768	5,897	17,722	18,332	22,400	21,219	16,594	17,178	5,896	7,041	21,83,995	1,014	16,610	708	12,583	4,741	486	217	...	7,941	3,555	2,153	4,023	19,68,923	188.14	303	*Excluding 9 suits transferred from one Court to another, out of those that were pending at the close of the last year.
Total	5,341	6,475	19,641	20,443	24,962	26,918	18,408	19,203	6,494	7,709	31,21,609	1,025	18,664	774	14,078	5,234	495	284	39	8,831	3,486	4,534	26,29,882	163.69	313		

* Including 2 suits transferred from one Court to another, out of those that were pending at the close of the last year.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil Work.—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1908-09.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for the present year		Applications brought to the Register		Total		Disposed of		Closing balance		Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.		
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
District Courts ..	83	18	2,91,892	79	5,56,716	112	77	8,49,698	94	53	6,41,362	18	21	2	1
Sub-Judges' Courts ..	394	324	1,98,852	2,055	5,74,861	2,389	2,567	7,79,662	2,085	2,152	5,70,323	324	415	15	...
Munsiffs' Courts ...	3,659	4,365	11,05,069	23,691	44,46,221	27,130	23,469	55,51,230	22,815	23,715	42,34,252	4,365	4,774	121	14
Total ...	8,956	4,707	15,95,813	25,725	55,77,798	29,631	31,133	71,73,640	24,974	27,920	5,34,5807	4,707	5,213	138	15

MYSORE ADMINISTRATION REPORT

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APPENDIX XII.

Civil Work.—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the Mysore State during the year 1908-09.

Tribunal	Opening bal.		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing bal.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of						Remarks																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Decisions confirmed	Decisions reversed	Decisions amended	Cases remanded for trial	Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of	Average duration																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1908.

Name of State	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	(Total) cost of jails and lock-ups	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts
		Remainin ^g from last year	Admitted during the year	Total		Present year					
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore ...	{ 1 Central Jail 1 District Jail 79 Lock-ups	1,142	10,770	11,321	15,912	1,200'02	1,201'74	1,223	Rs. 1,05,911	13'01	Number of deaths 18

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Mysore State during the year 1908-09.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks	
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous											
			Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
c	...	77,561	90,006	30,923	38,812	39,946	43,220	557	557	400	563	5,735	6,824	76,597	89,473	Rs. 15,514,015	Rs. 15,206,987	219	207	315	826	

STATISTICAL RETURNS

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APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1908-09.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages ...	30,673	62,41,708 0 0	54,075 2 0	38,612	78,73,018 0 0	66,506 12 0	
Sales ...	39,656	70,39,696 0 0	59,646 2 0	43,020	79,00,390 0 0	65,997 14 0	
Wills ...	552	.....	2,086 2 0	587	.....	2,248 4 0	
Money bonds ...	400	83,962 0 0	471 12 0	563	94,218 0 0	621 6 0	
Miscellaneous ...	5,716	21,48,649 0 0	32,680 7 0	6,691	23,39,361 0 0	36,634 1 2	
Total ...	76,997	1,55,14,015 0 0	1,48,959 9 0	89,473	1,82,06,987 0 0	1,72,008 5 2	
Total Expenditure ...	.....	.....	82,735 11 9	.....	.....	84,398 7 4	
Net Profit ...	.....	.....	66,223 13 3	.....	.....	87,609 13 10	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1908-09.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1908	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1908-09	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1909	Remarks
		Past year 1907-08	Present year 1908-09		Past year 1907-08	Present year 1908-09		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bangalore City ...	87,505	2,97,532	3,65,706	1,53,211	3,25,413	3,51,056	1,02,155	
1 Hoskote ...	694	2,934	2,701	3,395	2,725	2,203	1,192	
2 Doddballapur ...	3,022	6,181	2,839	5,461	6,104	4,368	1,493	
3 Nelamangala ...	1,231	2,693	2,376	3,607	2,607	2,169	1,493	
4 Tyamagondlu ...	1,000	2,645	2,671	3,671	2,993	2,233	1,449	
5 Kankanhalli ...	1,244	2,025	2,207	963	2,304	2,348	1,385	
6 Magadi ...	1,999	3,715	3,908	5,907	3,156	3,221	2,694	
7 Closepet ...	1,950	3,811	3,986	5,886	3,484	3,392	2,504	
8 Channarayana ...	6,502	7,152	6,905	13,407	5,103	6,921	6,466	
9 Anekal ...	473	3,670	3,827	4,300	3,683	3,348	952	
10 Sarjapur ...	1,303	1,343	1,460	2,763	1,444	1,846	917	
11 Devanahalli ...	1,925	3,427	3,716	5,641	3,830	3,447	2,194	
12 Vadigenahalli ...	1,530	2,000	2,073	3,603	2,234	1,960	1,642	
Total ...	20,985	41,602	38,618	59,003	39,920	37,418	21,555	

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1 Kolar ...	4,333	12,856	16,362	20,695	15,534	13,723	6,966	
2 Bowringpet ...	10,324	8,210	9,130	19,454	9,774	8,991	10,463	
3 Chintamani ...	20,345	12,431	9,295	29,640	7,329	8,481	21,159	
4 Sririvasapur ...	1,166	1,807	1,389	2,575	2,217	1,983	592	
5 Mulbagal ...	1,794	2,679	3,019	4,813	2,838	3,375	1,438	
6 Sidlaghatta ...	3,810	4,537	5,624	9,434	5,665	7,006	2,428	
7 Chikballapur ...	13,546	8,206	8,098	21,644	7,531	8,442	13,202	
8 Bagepalli ...	263	727	550	813	647	927	14	
9 Gudibanda ...	874	1,070	934	1,808	374	1,281	527	
10 Goribidnur ...	1,312	1,864	1,850	3,162	2,066	2,236	926	
11 Malur ...	650	1,903	1,801	2,451	2,022	2,101	350	
Total ...	58,437	56,350	58,052	1,16,489	56,537	58,452	58,037	

APPENDIX XVI—contd.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1908-09.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1908	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1908-09	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1909	Remarks
		Past year 1907-08	Present year 1908-09		Past year 1907-08	Present year 1908-09		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1 Tumkur	9,062	17,115	19,413	28,482	18,720	15,009	13,443	
2 Maddur	2,162	2,961	1,467	2,649	2,523	3,291	358	
3 Koratagere	1,105	1,545	1,083	2,188	1,473	1,531	657	
4 Chiknayakanhalli	3,153	3,392	2,864	6,022	4,640	3,626	2,386	
5 Sira	5,443	4,837	3,444	8,887	4,500	3,450	5,437	
6 Gubbi	900	3,233	2,609	6,509	4,596	4,423	— 914	
7 Tiptur	14,265	7,165	5,354	19,614	8,755	6,246	14,373	
8 Turuvekere	1,563	1,570	1,278	2,843	1,085	1,124	1,722	
9 Pavagada	543	1,003	738	1,281	1,103	1,236	45	
10 Kunigál	3,681	4,050	3,026	6,707	3,030	3,205	3,502	
Total	41,914	46,881	41,276	83,190	49,431	42,171	41,019	

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Mysore City	20,433	1,84,520	2,69,140	2,59,573	1,97,872	2,65,839	21,784	
1 Hunsur	—387	7,878	6,155	5,768	6,329	6,117	—349	
2 Chamrajnagar	41,65	3,841	3,929	8,094	2,290	2,951	5,130	
3 Yedastore	2,366	2,222	2,924	5,310	1,763	4,962	348	
4 Heggaddevankote	110	977	597	707	703	489	218	
5 Gundlupet	6,242	6,618	4,197	10,439	3,491	3,433	7,006	
6 Nanjangud	21,375	17,343	15,492	36,867	9,681	8,741	28,126	
7 T. Narsipur	600	1,782	1,072	1,572	1,141	1,319	253	
8 Periyapatna	1,514	3,542	2,518	3,532	1,763	2,230	1,602	
9 Bannur	4,261	2,782	2,426	6,687	1,767	1,177	5,520	
10 Talkad	2,498	1,919	1,804	4,292	1,428	1,722	2,570	
11 Seringapatam	5,656	13,165	11,592	17,248	7,489	10,086	7,162	
12 Mandy	1,915	3,162	1,012	3,527	1,639	2,883	1,444	
13 Krishnarajpete	681	1,696	1,794	2,475	1,955	1,421	1,054	
14 Malvalli	3,552	3,970	4,021	7,553	4,166	3,873	3,510	
15 Nagamangala	1,856	2,579	1,490	3,346	2,796	2,320	1,026	
16 Melkote	1,872	1,900	1,898	3,770	1,121	1,665	2,105	
17 French Rocks	4,343	3,137	2,242	6,685	1,417	1,538	5,087	
18 Saligrama	7,492	6,855	3,411	10,903	1,932	1,286	9,617	
Total	69,831	84,088	69,374	1,99,205	59,990	57,786	81,419	

APPENDIX XVI—contd.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1908-09.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1908	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1908-09	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1909	Remarks
		Past year 1907-08	Present year 1908-09		Past year 1907-08	Present year 1908-09		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1 Hassan	1,5397	14,535	14,096	29,493	11,938	12,937	16,556	
2 Alur	12,794	3,692	3,581	16,375	1,746	2,162	14,213	
3 Saklespur	8,666	4,143	7,093	15,759	4,976	7,024	8,735	
4 Belur	6,392	3,467	3,377	9,769	2,922	3,108	6,661	
5 Arsikere	8,088	6,277	7,071	15,159	4,285	14,411	748	
6 Channarayana	2,398	2,346	2,644	5,042	2,074	2,859	2,183	
7 Arkalgud	3,085	2,902	3,245	6,330	2,197	2,388	3,942	
8 Hole-Narsipur	1,576	4,215	4,579	6,155	3,537	3,319	2,336	
Total	58,396	41,537	45,686	1,04,082	32,665	48,708	55,374	

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1 Shimoga	21,534	29,686	31,495	53,030	22,080	24,900	28,130	
2 Kumsi	1,337	1,370	1,475	2,862	1,557	1,367	1,495	
3 Channagiri	2,211	2,452	2,462	4,613	2,416	2,704	1,903	
4 Honnali	1,611	1,934	2,851	4,472	1,743	2,016	2,456	
5 Nyamti	1,977	2,217	2,252	4,269	1,987	1,773	2,496	
6 Shikaripur	4,187	4,605	4,877	9,064	3,799	3,301	5,763	
7 Sorab	1,032	1,522	1,335	2,667	1,841	1,962	705	
8 Sagar	4,246	6,329	4,871	8,617	5,174	3,792	4,325	
9 Kallurkatte	822	744	754	1,576	710	580	1,046	
10 Tirthahalli	201	1,698	2,853	3,054	2,369	2,497	557	
Total	39,208	52,616	55,016	94,224	49,676	44,842	49,382	

APPENDIX XVI—concl'd.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1908-09.

KADUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1908	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1908-09	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1909	Remarks
		Past year 1907-08	Present year 1908-09		Past year 1907-08	Present year 1908-09		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1 Chikmagalur ...	1,463	25,816	29,541	31,004	26,109	19,693	11,311	
2 Tarikere ...	17,840	11,704	12,223	30,063	7,776	9,956	20,107	
3 Birur ...	6,104	5,060	3,962	10,066	4,256	4,936	5,130	
4 Kadur ...	2,072	4,323	2,628	4,700	3,460	3,013	1,687	
5 Yedashalli ...	1,043	1,223	1,532	2,575	1,038	1,381	1,194	
6 Mudgere ...	4,695	2,148	2,121	6,819	2,080	2,189	4,680	
7 Koppa ...	4,007	2,030	1,004	5,011	762	724	4,287	
Total ...	37,224	52,304	53,014	90,239	45,481	41,842	48,396	
Sringeri ...	2,314	5,620	7,704	10,018	4,960	6,822	3,196	

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1 Chitaldrug ...	475	10,915	13,616	14,091	11,721	13,487	604	
2 Davangere ...	26,873	10,075	22,026	48,893	18,327	21,106	27,793	
3 Harihar ...	2,032	4,768	5,654	7,686	3,527	5,247	2,439	
4 Holalkere ...	1,181	2,373	2,003	3,184	2,267	2,360	824	
5 Hosdurga ...	1,397	2,411	1,410	2,807	1,919	1,741	1,066	
6 Hiriyur ...	2,462	2,285	1,965	4,327	2,007	1,978	2,349	
7 Challakere ...	2,945	3,702	3,587	6,532	1,544	2,351	4,181	
8 Molakalmuru ...	981	1,850	1,970	2,951	1,847	1,908	1,043	
9 Jagalur ...	3,521	3,053	3,374	6,895	2,433	2,936	3,959	
Total ...	41,867	50,432	55,505	97,372	45,599	53,114	41,253	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State during 1908-09.

State	July 1908	August 1908	September 1908	October 1908	November 1908	December 1908	January 1909	February 1909	March 1909	April 1909	May 1909	June 1909	Total	Total of past year	Average of past five years	Remarks
Mysore.	10.63	4.74	2.72	2.57	0.06	0.02	0.75	0.04	0.25	1.62	6.42	5.85	35.17	38.97	38.75	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during 1908-09.
Quantity in seers of 80 tolas and chataks.

Article	During June 1908		During June 1909		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat ...	7	0	5	15	
2. Rice (best sort) ...	6	3	5	7	
3. Do (common) ...	7	4	7	3	
4. Javar ...	15	4	11	5	
5. Marua or Ragi ...	15	3	11	7	
6. Gram ...	7	9	7	1	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1908-09.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
FUND HEADS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
34. Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme—							
Capital { 36. Charged to Revenue.	-50,783	.....	-50,783	.....	.....	.....	-50,783
37. Not charged to Revenue.	1,98,238	.....	1,98,238	.....	.....	.....	1,98,238
35. Revenue	.....	14,25,585*	14,25,585	.....	.....	.....	14,25,585
Total	.....	.....	15,73,040	.....	.....	.....	15,73,040
31. Irrigation Major Works—							
Works	3,64,150	.....	3,64,150	.....	74,340	74,340	4,38,490
Establishment	.....	.....	1,34,655	.....	.....	13,010	1,47,665
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	2,785	.....	.....	370	3,155
Suspense	.....	.....	-8,649	.....	.....	.....	-8,649
Total	.....	.....	4,92,941	.....	.....	87,720	5,80,661
32. Irrigation Minor Works—							
Works	44,688	1,21,152	1,65,840	.....	1,24,573	1,24,573	2,90,418
Establishment	.....	.....	61,740	.....	.....	21,800	83,540
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	167	.....	.....	624	791
Suspense	.....	.....	311	.....	.....	.....	311
Total	.....	.....	2,28,058	.....	.....	1,46,997	3,75,055
33 A. Civil Works—							
Civil Buildings	5,56,079	99,225	6,55,304	99,804	16,584	1,16,388	7,71,692
Communications	33,720	4,31,431	4,65,151	59,908	2,78,331	3,38,239	8,03,390
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	2,27,592	1,60,388	3,87,980	1,14,598	41,440	1,56,038	5,44,018
Establishment	.....	.....	4,29,188	.....	.....	61,627	4,90,765
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	42,359	.....	.....	1,753	44,117
Suspense	.....	.....	9,523	.....	.....	.....	*9,523
Total	.....	.....	19,89,455	.....	.....	6,74,060	26,63,505
33 B. Military Works—							
Works	2,858	4,436	7,324	.....	.....	.....	7,324
Establishment	.....	.....	1,606	.....	.....	.....	1,606
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8
Suspense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	8,938	.....	.....	.....	8,938
Total Fund Heads	.....	.....	42,92,432	.....	.....	9,08,767	62,01,199

* Includes Depreciation charges Rs. 11,27,665, provisionally adjusted.

APPENDIX XIX—*concl.*

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1908-09.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
CONTRIBUTIONS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
36. Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme—							
Works	6,314	.....	6,314	.....	.....	.....	6,314
Establishment	.....	.....	2,056	.....	.....	.....	2,056
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	103	.....	.....	.....	103
Total	.....	.....	8,473	.....	.....	.....	8,473
31. Irrigation Major Works—							
Works	8,783	.....	8,783	.....	.....	.....	8,783
Establishment	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	.....	.....	8,794	.....	.....	.....	8,794
32. Irrigation Minor Works—							
Works	2,246	19,222	21,468	.....	.....	.....	21,468
Establishment	.....	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	95
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Total	.....	.....	21,567	.....	.....	.....	21,567
33 A. Civil Works—							
Civil Buildings	21,616	17,180	38,796	.....	.....	.....	38,796
Communications	288	1,024	1,312	.....	.....	.....	1,312
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	26,780	8,737	35,517	.....	.....	.....	35,517
Establishment	.....	.....	3,484	.....	.....	.....	3,484
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	142	.....	.....	.....	142
Total	.....	.....	79,251	.....	.....	.....	79,251
33 B. Military Works—							
Works	.....	46	46	.....	.....	.....	46
Establishment	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	46	50	.....	.....	.....	50
Total, Contributions	.....	.....	1,18,135	.....	.....	.....	1,18,135
Grand Total	.....	.....	44,40,567	.....	.....	9,08,777	53,49,301

APPENDIX XXII—contd.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1907-08	Collection during the current year 1908-09	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
E. Law and Justice—							
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed property ...	...	2,308	2,308	2,582	2,508	...	...
2. Sale proceeds of intestate property ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Other fees, forfeitures and fines...	...	35,901	35,901	36,427	35,901	...	...
4. Other items ...	...	6,115	6,115	5,143	6,115	...	...
Total ...	...	44,324	44,324	44,452	44,324	...	...
F. Miscellaneous other receipts—							
1. Jail manufactures ...	...	23,661	23,661	24,380	23,664	...	...
2. Tolls ...	...	24,695	24,695	24,161	24,695	...	...
3. Mohatarfa in rural tracts ...	75,363	2,84,161	3,59,524	3,16,443	2,44,615	...	...
4. Customs on supari ...	98	...	98	2,451	98	...	...
5. Rent for manufacturing earth-salt ...	1,117	4,929	6,046	10,177	4,902	...	...
6. Stationery and Press receipts ...	...	8,417	8,417	8,745	8,417	...	...
7. Police receipts ...	...	15,376	15,376	23,071	15,376	...	...
8. Educational receipts ...	...	1,31,332	1,31,332	1,34,900	1,31,332	...	...
9. Medical receipts ...	...	92,270	92,270	1,37,579	92,270	...	...
10. Registration receipts ...	...	1,71,947	1,71,947	1,49,439	1,71,947	...	...
11. Army receipts ...	...	65,714	65,714	31,390	65,714	...	...
12. Other departmental receipts ...	...	81,244	81,244	73,974	81,244	...	...
13. Miscellaneous receipts ...	...	2,526	2,526	2,519	2,526	...	...
Total ...	76,573	9,03,273	9,82,856	9,39,129	8,65,803	...	1,17,053
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—							
1. Interest on investment ...	...	39,625	39,625	84,416	39,625	...	...
2. Interests—							
(a) On government securities ...	...	4,13,317	4,13,317	4,46,068	4,13,317	...	...
(b) On loans ...	...	91,644	91,644	1,41,806	91,644	...	...
(c) On khists ...	...	24,110	23,110	25,091	23,110	...	...
3. Sale of water on the Kolar Gold Fields ...	...	3,55,761	3,55,761	3,36,155	3,55,761	...	...
4. Sale proceeds of un-servicable articles, etc., including Public Works ...	...	80,908	80,908	67,087	80,908	...	...

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1907-08	Collection during the current year 1908-09	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—contd.							
5. Miscellaneous receipts							
(a) Refunds ...	...	1,885	1,885	1,633	1,885	...	...
(b) Other miscellaneous receipts ...	...	1,07,635	1,07,635	1,21,697	1,07,635	...	...
6. Agricultural receipts ...	...	1,090	1,090	1,163	1,090	...	...
Total ...	...	11,14,975	11,14,975	12,35,118	11,14,975	...	...
G. Commercial services (Net)							
1. Railways (Revenue Account) ...	...	2,52,317	2,52,317	2,23,377	2,52,317	...	...
2. Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme (Revenue Account) ...	...	2,38,722	2,38,722	13,05,756	2,38,722	...	...
Total ...	...	4,91,039	4,91,039	15,29,133	4,91,039	...	...
Total Service Head Receipts	19,28,110	2,14,81,040	2,34,09,150	2,29,69,408	2,00,42,678	3,19,615	30,46,837
H. Debt Heads—							
1. Savings Bank Deposits (Net) ...	...	...	...	8,67,195	...	...	...
2. State Life Insurance Fund (Net) ...	...	1,54,679	1,54,679	1,87,492	1,54,679	...	...
3. Deposits—							
(a) Revenue deposits ...	...	15,11,242	15,11,242	21,54,977	15,11,242	...	...
(b) Judicial do ...	...	5,24,495	5,24,495	4,33,685	5,24,495	...	...
(c) Miscellaneous do ...	...	34,37,337	34,37,337	23,68,088	34,37,337	...	...
4. Advances recovered...	...	16,67,126	16,67,126	14,57,641	16,67,126	...	...
5. Loans recovered ...	...	1,96,993	1,96,993	2,39,360	1,96,993	...	...
6. Cash recoveries of service payments during the year ...	...	2,823	2,823	3,167	2,823	...	...
7. Other items including remittances (Net) ...	...	1,72,157	1,72,157	...	1,72,157	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	...	76,66,852	76,66,852	72,11,805	76,66,852	...	...
Total receipts of service and debt heads ...	19,28,110	2,91,47,892	3,10,76,002	3,01,81,213	2,77,09,530	3,19,615	30,46,837
Grand Total including opening balance ...	19,28,110	2,91,47,892	3,10,76,002	4,00,87,216	3,85,83,954	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE					
Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1907-08	Current year 1908-09	Previous year 1907-08	Current year 1908-09	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A. Tribute—					
Subsidy to the British Government ...	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	
B. Refunds—					
1. Of revenue ...	2,40,000	2,67,000	2,24,056	2,04,572	
2. Of lapsed deposits ...	3,500	3,500	11,890	462	
Total ...	2,43,500	2,70,500	2,35,946	2,05,034	
C1. Revenue collection Charges—					
1. Land Revenue—					
Remuneration to shanbhogs and patels ...	7,58,000	7,83,200	8,12,703	7,26,287	
2. Stamps—					
(a) Purchase of stamp papers for manufacture ...	1,500	3,000	.....	3,000	
(b) Discount on stamps ...	17,300	18,200	19,613	21,504	
3. Sayer—					
Establishment and contingent ...	1,000	.....	1,940	1	
Total ...	7,77,800	8,04,400	8,34,456	7,50,792	
C2. Administration—					
1. Civil List ...	16,00,000	16,00,000	16,00,000	16,00,000	
2. General Administration ...	4,01,400	3,96,200	3,83,074	3,92,449	
3. Account Department ...	1,11,000	1,04,900	89,429	1,03,505	
4. District Administration and land revenue ...	8,67,300	9,75,000	8,44,146	9,78,795	
5. Excise ...	3,18,000	2,96,000	3,30,061	3,39,918	
6. Forests ...	7,83,000	7,61,000	6,64,457	7,61,733	
7. Police ...	9,92,000	9,81,000	9,79,426	10,20,333	
8. Jail Department ...	1,25,000	1,30,000	1,22,431	1,30,271	
9. Law and Justice charges ...	8,86,000	7,90,000	8,79,711	8,08,803	
10. Stationery and Press charges ...	2,20,000	1,88,000	2,27,587	1,91,721	
11. Miscellaneous administrative unforeseen charges ...	.....	.....	15	6,775	
12. Survey and Settlement Department ...	1,72,700	1,69,200	1,58,430	1,57,547	
13. Army ...	13,76,000	14,62,000	12,89,785	14,14,665	
14. Scientific and other departments ...	2,65,500	2,90,600	2,53,025	2,76,032	
15. Miscellaneous ...	1,39,600	1,47,400	1,23,230	1,65,260	
Total ...	82,07,500	83,37,900	79,44,810	83,42,737	
D. Public Instruction ...	10,83,000	10,23,900	13,54,422	10,04,040	
E. Medical charges ...	6,70,000	7,64,400	5,98,542	7,22,612	
F. Religious charges ...	3,35,000	3,58,000	3,35,296	3,49,935	

APPENDIX XXII—*concl'd.*

EXPENDITURE					
Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1907-08	Current year 1908-09	Previous year 1907-08	Current year 1908-09	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
G. Commercial services—					
1. Capital Outlay—					
(a) Railways ...	3,50,000	3,00,000	4,45,594	3,07,238	
(b) Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme ...	42,000	46,000	75,528	—50,784	
Total ...	3,92,000	3,46,000	5,21,122	2,56,454	
H. Public Works—					
1. Original works ...	13,93,500	13,68,000	13,25,936	12,29,116	
2. Repairs ...	7,70,000	7,72,000	7,85,874	8,16,632	
3. Establishment ...	6,66,598	6,29,761	6,38,067	6,27,139	
4. Tools and Plant ...	33,902	34,239	34,678	45,319	
5. Suspense account ...	.....	.....	6,200	1,185	
Total ...	29,61,000	28,04,000	27,90,755	27,19,891	
I. Stamp Department—					
1. Manufacture of stamps including contingencies ...	7,200	11,800	7,032	11,607	
J. Pensions ...	10,09,000	10,83,000	10,47,667	10,91,737	
L. Miscellaneous—					
1. Payment of interest ...	3,15,000	3,23,000	2,96,087	3,10,375	
2. Registration charges ...	85,000	85,000	82,174	84,076	
3. Agricultural charge ...	71,500	92,400	57,068	70,883	
4. Famine ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,85,853	
Miscellaneous ...	5,29,500	4,65,700	5,15,351	3,37,152	
Total ...	12,01,000	11,71,100	11,50,680	10,88,839	
Total Services ...	.....	.....	2,03,20,723	2,00,42,678	
M. Debt Heads—					
1. Savings Bank deposits (Net) ...	.....	.....	.....	1,75,997	
2. Investment of surplus balance (Net) ...	.....	.....	11,71,200	17,26,264	
3. Repayment of deposits—					
(a) Revenue deposits ...	.....	.....	20,94,656	14,78,619	
(b) Judicial do ...	.....	.....	4,27,673	5,27,433	
(c) Miscellaneous deposits ...	.....	.....	24,40,268	25,99,372	
4. Advances made ...	.....	.....	15,15,739	16,94,916	
5. Loans given ...	.....	.....	7,45,693	11,99,742	
6. Cash payment out of receipts under service heads of the current year ...	.....	.....	1,077	20,873	
7. Other debt head items (Net) ...	.....	.....	4,95,813	.....	
Total Debt Heads ...	.....	.....	88,92,064	94,21,275	
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads ...	.....	.....	2,92,12,792	2,94,63,953	
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	.....	.....	1,08,74,424	21,20,001	
Grand Total including closing balance ...	.....	.....	4,00,87,216	3,85,83,954	

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1908-09.

District	Year	Horses and cattle						Ploughs		Carts		Remarks	
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Horses and mares	Cattle and milch	Ases	Sheep and goats	With two bullocks	With four bullocks		Riding	Load-carrying
Bangalore	...	172,606	208,612	4,622	42,000	8,825	...	11,007	888,983	91,689	1	...	24,992
Kolar	...	169,924	160,965	10,330	55,629	3,118	...	11,021	638,625	62,783	...	...	25,832
Tumkur	...	207,288	162,666	15,080	56,968	3,416	...	8,431	682,783	109,683	38	...	19,883
Mysore	...	289,024	801,860	6,982	62,262	3,492	...	9,890	660,924	154,006	4	...	45,814
Hasan	...	196,618	183,232	8,196	53,851	3,291	...	2,720	301,984	93,906	...	...	11,717
Shimoga	...	174,006	135,835	22,567	60,946	1,672	...	1,417	59,401	81,940	1,749	...	28,986
Kadur	...	106,978	66,674	8,616	36,907	91,226	...	1,407	92,614	51,319	336	...	9,723
Chitaldrug	...	162,550	99,213	9,763	82,068	2,753	...	3,628	889,212	79,762	...	...	19,973
Total	...	1,469,063	1,837,776	65,196	449,801	22,213	...	51,831	8,183,166	739,089	2,127	...	184,920

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Mysore State during 1907-08 and 1908-09.

Name of State	Year	Country spirits			Opium			Ganja			Totdy			Remarks
		Number of shops	Revenue	Rs.	Number of shops	Revenue	Rs.	Number of shops	Revenue	Rs.	Number of shops	Revenue	Rs.	
Mysore	1907-08	923	21,61,003	115	46,992	940	81,362	2,663	19,70,077	4,916	41,66,983	...	...	[1908-09]
	1908-09	888	21,62,077	119	44,008	926	74,343	3,316	20,44,317	4,726	43,50,341	...	...	

STATISTICAL RETURNS
APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts and disbursements of the Mysore State during the year 1908-09.

Nature of Demand	Receipts			Collections during the previous year 1907-08	Collection during the current year 1908-09	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance at the commencement of the year	...	...	...	99,06,003	1,08,74,424	...	...
Land Revenue							
1. Fixed	...	22,72,070	...	1,00,26,431	86,51,960	...	...
2. Fluctuating	15,37,615	...	1,16,66,948	...	...	3,11,142	...
3. Miscellaneous (collected and charged, etc.)	...	8,43,261	...	3,51,745	2,63,719	...	...
Total	15,37,615	1,01,19,383	1,16,66,948	1,03,80,179	89,15,679	3,11,142	24,40,127
Mining Royalty and License							
1. Royalty	...	15,64,800	15,64,800	15,13,066	15,64,800	...	...
2. License fees	...	81,675	81,675	69,491	31,675	...	...
Total	...	15,96,475	15,96,475	15,82,977	15,96,475	...	...
Forest Revenue							
1. Timber	27,083	4,59,940	4,86,023	1,26,280	4,63,126	...	...
2. Fuelwood	94	10,48,228	10,48,322	14,20,942	9,24,358	...	...
3. Miscellaneous	1,06,691	5,12,870	6,19,471	4,29,693	4,15,407	...	...
Total	1,33,768	20,25,378	21,59,108	22,76,715	18,03,091	...	3,56,017
Excise Revenue							
1. Opium	671	12,881	43,055	41,003	42,525	...	...
2. Country spirit license (including toddy)	1,60,969	42,14,269	43,74,538	40,73,321	42,43,056	...	...
3. Ganja license fees	1,194	21,625	25,819	22,287	24,460	...	...
4. Duty on sale of ganja	421	45,547	46,268	37,092	43,174	...	...
5. Miscellaneous	7,692	8,304	15,896	9,697	9,769	...	...
Total	1,70,187	43,15,926	45,05,516	41,83,400	48,63,983	8,472	1,33,660
Stamp Revenue							
1. Sale proceeds of stamps and stamp paper	...	4,58,772	1,58,772	4,48,705	4,58,772	...	...
2. Sale proceeds of plain paper	...	8,109	8,109	7,448	8,109	...	...
3. Sale proceeds of revenue and other stamps	...	3,69,003	3,69,003	3,31,973	3,69,003	...	...
4. Stamp duty on plaints lawfully stamped or endorsed	...	12,018	12,018	12,179	12,018	...	...
Total	...	8,47,909	8,47,909	7,98,305	8,47,909	...	...
Total	...	8,47,909	8,47,909	7,98,305	8,47,909	...	...

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1908.

Dispensary	Number of patients treated		Results for in-patients					Expenditure	Daily average		Remarks
	Out-patients	In-patients	Number cured	Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Absented		In-patients	Out-patients	
125* Hospitals and Dispensaries	...	...	1,128,799	10,648	...	...	...	Rs.	...	...	...
			7,238	1,791	764	645	.....	160	4,05,562	444'81	6792'79

* Exclusive of 6 Special Hospitals, 8 State non-public, 3 Private non-aided and 5 Railway Dispensaries.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Mysore State for the calendar year 1908.

Name	Population	Births		Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			Births		Deaths		
												Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Mysore State ...	54,49,800	85,836	1,01,879	19,043	.....	1,13,870	90,314	.....	23,556	1574	1924	2089	1657			

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the schools maintained in the Mysore State for the official year 1908-09.

Number of institutions		Number on the rolls on the 30th June		Daily average attendance		Expenditure					
Past year 1907-08	Present year 1908-09	Past year 1907-08	Present year 1908-09	Past year 1907-08	Present year 1908-09	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.											
Colleges, English, for men											
2	2	416	433	363	378	93,373	...	...	10,291	...	1,03,664
1	1	1	1	1	1	8,515	...	...	...	...	8,515
4	4	152	153	122	137	21,750	264	...	...	851	22,975
Colleges, Oriental											
7	7	569	533	466	516	1,23,648	294	...	10,291	851	1,35,054
Secondary Schools.											
High Schools, English, for boys											
11	14	3,532	3,572	2,688	2,956	86,437	...	1,200	52,423	14,715	1,54,775
115	120	11,283	18,195	10,638	13,066	96,603	8,706	5,639	53,497	13,187	1,77,692
123	86	9,937	8,785	6,767	6,143	32,108	...	14,014	3,215	4,335	53,673
2	2	24	26	22	22	14,068	...	...	72	979	14,649
7	7	798	687	590	605	16,490	...	449	2,888	16,438	35,966
40	41	3,901	4,458	2,310	1,806	46,894	...	550	71	15,773	63,288
Do Vernacular, for girls											
273	273	32,479	35,724	23,047	24,598	2,92,398	8,706	21,873	7,112,166	63,950	4,99,273
Total											
Primary Schools.											
Primary Schools, for boys											
1,777	1,801	56,951	63,898	41,112	46,718	25,548	2,50,512	2,266	2,870	18,530	3,09,946
236	215	9,273	10,179	5,730	6,635	47,181	7,354	1,149	2	21,951	77,067
Do for girls											
1,953	2,016	66,124	74,077	46,902	53,403	82,729	2,59,026	3,415	2,872	39,971	3,97,013
Total											
School Education (Special).											
Training Schools for Masters											
3	3	187	212	144	161	27,610	4,065	...	1	508	32,174
2	2	13	26	7	18	300	...	...	...	1,460	1,760
Do do Mistresses											
18	19	800	1,061	608	823	5,238	31,387	...	189	48,902	85,816
Kindergarten and Manual Instruction											
1	1	88	117	70	86	360	...	...	...	929	1,289
2	2	54	75	46	63	635	...	...	747	274	1,656
43	41	1,244	1,278	991	993	7,600	...	1,215	1,191	3,756	19,862
2	2	24	26	40	30	1,395	...	360	132	1,857	1,857
1	1	32	42	32	30	...	5,942	...	1,163	...	7,105
Do do											