

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF COORG FOR THE YEAR

1911-12



R
121318 SYN 11
NA 2
31215



REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF COORG

FOR THE YEAR

1911—1912.

Agents for the sale of Government publications.

In India.

COMBRIDGE & Co., Bombay.
GOPAL NARAYEN & Co., Bombay.
MRS. RADHABAI ATMARAM SAGOON, Bombay.
RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON, Bombay.
SUNDER PANDURANG, Bombay.
THACKER & Co., Bombay.
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co., Bombay.
COMBRIDGE & Co., Madras.
HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras.
V. KALYANARAMA IYER & Co., Madras.
S. MURTHY & Co., Madras.
G. A. NATESAN & Co., Madras.
P. R. RAMA IYAR & Co., Madras.
TEMPLE & Co., Madras.
THOMPSON & Co., Madras.
A. CHAND & Co., Punjab.
RAI SAIB M. GULAB SINGH & SONS., Lahore.
BUTTERWORTH & Co. Limited, Calcutta.
CALCUTTA SCHOOL BOOK & USEFUL LITERATURE SOCIETY, Calcutta.
R. CAMBRAY & Co., Calcutta.
S. K. LAHIRI & Co., Calcutta.
WELDON LIBRARY, 18/5 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
N. B. MATHUR, Allahabad.
B. BANERJEE & Co., Bengal.
A. M. & J. FERGUSON, Ceylon.
BABU S. C. TALUKDAR, Cooch Behar.

In England.

CONSTABLE & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W. C.
T. FISHER UNWIN, 1, Adelphi Terrace, W. C.
GRINDLAY & Co., 54 Parliament Street, S. W.
HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, E. C.
P. S. KING & SON, 2 and 4 Great Smith Street, Westminster, S. W.
KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & Co., 68-74 Carter Lane, E. C.
LUZAC & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, W. C.
OLIVER AND BOYD, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.
E. PONSONBY LD., 116 Grafton Street, Dublin.
B. QUARITCH, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.
W. THACKER & Co., 2 Creed Lane, E. C.
B. H. BLACKWELL, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
DEIGHTON BELL & Co., Cambridge.

On the Continent.

FRIEDLANDER & SOHN, 11 Carlstrasse, Berlin
OTTA HARRASSOWITZ, Leipzig.
KARL W. HIERSEMANN, Leipzig.
ERNEST LEROUX, 98 Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
MARTINUS NIJHOFF, The Hague.

INDEX.

	PART I. paras.	PART II. paras.		PART I. paras.	PART II. paras.
Administration. Changes in — ...	46		Land tenures	...	51
Administration. Form of — ...	18-22		Lantana	12 & 28	172
Advances. Agricultural — 3 ...	54-57		Legislating authority	...	67
Agave	158		Legislation	...	68
Appeals	5 & 7	89 & 115	Literary Societies	...	300
Archæology	...	301	Live-stock	...	164
Area	...	12	Lock-ups (sub-jails)	...	94
Arrack	15	205, 208 & 209	Manufactures	...	183
Beer	...	205	Medical relief	20	240-245
Births	19	226 & 227	Minerals	...	182
Cardamoms	11	157-158 & 176	Muhammadans. Education of —	268, 289 & 290	
Character of land tenures.	...	23-30	Municipalities	10 & 18	142-152 & 224
Charitable institutions	...	305	Nad Office Manual	27	...
Chief Staples	...	14	Notified areas	10	153-155
Cholera	19	233	Opium	15	203 & 210
Cholum	...	167	Oranges	...	158 & 160
Civil Divisions of the			Pariahs. Education of —	126, 268 & 291	
British Territory	...	37	People. Condition of —	...	48
Civil Justice	7	108-119	Pepper	...	160
Civil suits, original	...	111 & 113	Physical features of the country	...	1-11
Climate	...	13 & 157	Plague	19	146 & 246
Coffee	11	157, 158 & 162	Pleaders	7	119
Conservancy	...	145 & 153-155	Police	4	69-82
Co-operative credit societies	24	308	Press	...	297-299
Coorgs	...	77, 126 & 268	Prices	3	163
Crimes. Cognizable —	4	69-73	Prisons	6	92-107
Criminal Justice	5	83-91	Public Instruction. General system of —	254-262	
Criminal trials, original	...	84 & 86	Public works	13	135-141 & 184-196
Crops. Area under —	11	158-160	Quinine. Sale of —	20	244
Crop experiments	...	59	Ragi	...	48, 162 & 167
Dak bungalows	...	132	Rainfall	11	157
Deaths	19	226-237	Records	26	307
Details of the last Census.	...	38-43	Registration	8	120-122
Dispensaries	9 & 20	129, 240, 241 & 245	Religious institutions	...	303 & 304
District Board	9 & 18	123-141 & 223	Resettlement	3	59 & 60
Ecclesiastical	...	303	Revenue, Imperial	14	197 & 198
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.	...	302	Revenue Rules	27	...
Education	23	126-128	Rice	11	158 & 163
Elephants	...	179	Roads	9 & 13	134, 137, 139, 189 & 191
Excise	15	204-213	Rubber	11	158 & 177
Experimental farms	11	167	Sandal	12	174 & 175
Female education	23	287	Sanitation	21	130, 146, 148, 246 & 247
Ferries	...	310	Scholarships	...	262, 274 & 290
Fish preservation	...	168-181 & 222	School Endowment Fund..	...	225
Forest department	12	172	Small-pox	19	233, 241 & 270
Forest fires	...	171	Stamps	16	214-216
Forest offences	...	168	Stationery	...	306
Forests. Reserved —	...	210	Survey and Settlement	3	58-60 & 63
Ganja	15	...	Survey and Settlements. System of —	31-36	
General	1 & 2	...	Temple Funds	...	304
Grass fires	25	15-17	Toddy	15	206 & 208
Historical Summary	...	239	Tolls	9	133
Hospitals	...	217-221	Treasure Trove	...	309
Immigration	17	...	Tribes and languages	...	44 & 45
Income-tax	...	91, 107, 119, 122 & 131	Vaccination	22	248-253
Inspections	13	161 & 193	Veterinary department	...	165
Irrigation	6	93, 95-107	Volunteering	...	156
Jail. District —	...	90	Wards' Estates	...	65
Juries	...	166	Waste Lands	...	64
Labour	...	61 & 62	Whipping	...	87
Land Records	...	49, 50, 52 & 202			
Land Revenue	...	...			

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.			V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.		
PARAS.		PAGE	PARAS.		PAGE
1 & 2.	General ...	(i)	14.	Gross revenue ...	(v)
			15.	Excise ...	(v)
			16.	Stamps ...	(vi)
			17.	Income-tax ...	(vi)
			18.	Local funds ...	(vi)
	II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.		VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.		
3.	Realization of the revenue and agricultural advances ...	(i)	19.	Births and deaths ...	(vi)
			20.	Medical relief ...	(vi)
			21.	Sanitation ...	(vi)
			22.	Vaccination ...	(vi)
	III.—PROTECTION.		VII.—INSTRUCTION.		
4.	Police ...	(ii)	23.	Education ...	(vii)
5.	Criminal justice ...	(ii)			
6.	Prisons ...	(ii)			
7.	Civil justice ...	(ii)			
8.	Registration ...	(iii)			
9.	District Board ...	(iii)			
10.	Municipal ...	(iii)			
	IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.		IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.		
11.	Weather and crops ...	(iii)	24.	Co-operative Credit Societies ...	(vii)
12.	Forests ...	(iv)	25.	Grass fires ...	(vii)
13.	Public works ...	(v)	26.	Records ...	(vii)
			27.	Revenue Rules and Nad Office Manual ...	(vii)
			28.	Lantana ...	(vii)

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PARAS.	PAGE	PARAS.	PAGE
1-11. Physical features of the country	1	13. Climate	3
12. Area	3	14. Chief staples	3
POLITICAL.			
15-17. Historical summary	4	46. Changes in the administration	11
18-22. Form of administration	5	47. Relations with Native States	11
23-30. Character of land tenures	7	48. Condition of the people	12
31-36. System of survey and settlement	8		
37. Civil divisions of British territory	10		
38-43. Details of the last census	10		
44-45. Tribes and languages	11		

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

49-53. Realization of the revenue	12	64. Waste lands	14
54-57. Agricultural advances	13	65. Wards' estates	14
58-63. Surveys, settlements and land records	13	66. Revenue and rent-paying classes	14

III.—PROTECTION.

67. Legislating authorities	14	120-122. Registration	19
68. Course of legislation	14	123-141. District Board	19
69-82. Police	14	142-152. Municipal	21
83-91. Criminal justice	15	153-155. Notified areas	22
92-107. Prisons	17	156. Volunteering	22
108-119. Civil justice	18		

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

157-167. Weather and crops	23	183. Manufactures	26
168-181. Forests	24	184-196. Public Works	26
182. Mines and quarries	26		

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Imperial Revenue and Finance.

197-201. Gross revenue	27	214-216. Stamps	29
202. Land revenue	28	217-221. Income-tax	30
203. Salt, customs and opium	28	222. Forests	30
204-213. Excise	28		

Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

223. The District Fund	30	225. The Mercara School Endowment Fund	30
224. The Municipal Funds	30		

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

226-238. Births and deaths	31	246-247. Sanitation	32
239. Emigration and immigration	31	248-253. Vaccination	32
240-245. Medical relief	32		

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

254-262. General system of public instruction	33	297-299. The Press	39
263-296. Education	35	300. Literary societies	39

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

301. Archæology	39
-----------------	----

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

302. Ecclesiastical jurisdiction	39	307. Condition of records	40
303-304. Ecclesiastical	39	308. Co-operative credit societies	40
305. Charitable institutions	40	309. Treasure trove	40
306. Stationery	40	310. Fish preservation	40

PART III.

STATISTICAL APPENDICES.

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

	PAGE
1.—Area	v
2.—Character of the surface	v
3.—Climate	v
4.—Civil divisions of British territory	vi
5.—Population	viii

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

6.—Land revenue	xi
7.—Assignments of land revenue	xii
8.—Incidence of land revenue on area and population	xii
9.—Register of transfers of landed property	xiii
10.—Capital account of advances	xiii
11.—Account of Local Government with agricultural borrower	xiii
12.—Financial results of loan operations	xiii
13.—Survey and settlement	xiv

III.—PROTECTION.

14.—Acts of the Governor-General in Council affecting or extended to Coorg	xvii
15.—Cognizable crime	xviii
16.—Persons concerned in cognizable cases	xx
17.—Non-cognizable crime	xxii
18.—Persons concerned in non-cognizable cases	xxiv
19.—Property, stolen and recovered	xxv
20.—Strength and cost of police	xxv
21.—Equipment and discipline of the police force	xxvi
22.—Religion or caste of officers and men employed in the police	xxvii
23.—Judicial divisions and officers with the cost of tribunals	xxviii
24.—Offences reported and persons tried, convicted or acquitted	xxix
25.—Miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code	xxx
26.—General result of criminal trials	xxx
27.—Punishments inflicted	xxx
28.—Whipping inflicted in lieu of other punishments	xxxii
29.—Whipping inflicted in addition to other punishments	xxxii
30.—Whipping inflicted on juveniles	xxxii
31.—Relative number of times whipping was awarded	xxxii
32.—General result of the trial of European British subjects	xxxiii
33.—Result of appeal and revision in criminal cases	xxxiv
34.—Juries and assessors in criminal courts	xxxiv
35.—Nature and amount of accommodation for prisoners	xxxv
36.—Distribution of prisoners of all classes	xxxv
37.—Particulars regarding prisoners under-trial	xxxv
38.—Number and disposal of convicts	xxxvi
39.—Religion, age and previous occupation of convicts	xxxvi
40.—Nature of the crimes for which convicts were imprisoned	xxxvii
41.—Convicts according to the nature and length of sentence	xxxviii
42.—Convicts previously convicted	xxxviii
43.—Statement of habitual offenders	xxxviii
44.—Offences committed by and punishments inflicted on convicts	xxxix
45.—Number of cases in which fetters were imposed on prisoners	xxxix
46.—Working of the mark system	xl
47.—Working of the remission system	xl
48.—Employment of convicts as prison officers	xl
49.—Escapes and recaptures of convicts	xl
50.—Statement showing the scales of diet in force	xli
51.—Scale of diet for all classes of native convicts	xli
52.—Scale of diet of European and Eurasian prisoners	xli
53.—Scale of hospital diet	xli
54.—Sickness and mortality among prisoners	xlii
55.—Admissions and deaths among convicts	xlii
56.—Mortality among convicts according to length of original sentence	xliii
57.—Mortality among convicts according to length of time passed in jail	xliii
58.—Condition of the prisoners discharged	xliii
59.—Expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners	xliii

PART I.

SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

SECTION I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Sir Hugh Daly, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., who held the office of Chief Commissioner **General.** throughout the year, paid two visits to the province—a short visit in 1911 and a longer visit in 1912: during the latter excursions were made to Jambur, Somwarpet, Fraserpet, Suntikoppa, Murnad, Napoklu, Virajendrapet, Hatur, Ponnampet, Pollibetta and Annmatti and at each centre the ryots assembled in large numbers and discussed matters of local interest with the Chief Commissioner. Mr. L. T. Harris, I.C.S., was Commissioner throughout the year.

2. The season was rendered somewhat abnormal by the fickle vagaries of the rains—very heavy in June and July but most irregular in the following months. In spite of this crops were good, though under normal conditions they would have been even better, and as the price of coffee and paddy ruled high in all markets the agriculturist was placed in a satisfactory position. Unfortunately the illdistributed monsoon combined with the heavy crop has made coffee prospects very poor for the coming year.

SECTION II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

3. The revenue demand (Rs. 3,54,248) was the highest for the past decade, **Realization of the revenue and agricultural advances.** and the real balance at the end of the year (Rs. 9,688) was the lowest. The number of processes issued for the recovery of arrears was exceptionally small. **[Part II, pages 12-14.]**

Advances under the Loans Acts were granted to 367 ryots and aggregated Rs. 20,000 which is the largest sum hitherto distributed. The whole allotment was utilised and it is clear that there is still room for a cautious though steady expansion of this form of assistance to needy ryots: applications from those who are not really needy are, as a rule, summarily rejected. The percentage of collections was 89·04 under Land Improvement Loans and 84·98 under Agriculturist's Loans—the best percentages hitherto recorded being 73·33 and 79·48 respectively in 1910–1911.

The re-settlement was introduced into Kiggatnad and Padinalknad taluks **(Resettlement).** during the year and resulted in a total increase of Rs. 4,655 on a former demand of Rs. 1,17,080—an unquestionably lenient result when it is remembered **[Part II, page 13.]** that the last real settlement was conducted by Linga Raja in 1811–1813 and that the values of paddy and ragi have meanwhile risen by about 150 per cent. The revision has settled many old disputes and several variations in statistics of holdings, which would otherwise cause surprise, are due to this cause: chief among these is the increase of Rs. 2,070 in the sum total of revenue assignments,

(ii)

[1911-12.]

which figure represents the portion of the increase in the revised assessment which is foregone in respect of privileged lands. Revenue assignments are proportionately very considerable in Coorg: they amount to Rs. 1,07,490 while the total revenue assessment demand is only Rs. 3,36,945.

The re-settlement of the Nanjarajpatna and Mercara taluks has been sanctioned by Government and will be introduced during 1912-1913. It is expected that the whole re-settlement operations will be complete by the end of 1913.

SECTION III.—PROTECTION.

Police.
[Part II,
pages 14-15.]

4. The number of cognisable crimes reported during the year, other than those under special and local laws, showed a decrease, while the percentage of convictions (79.68) was the highest recorded during the past decade: the percentage of recovery of stolen property, however, was very low—only 28.99 per cent. No serious crime, deserving mention, was reported.

The cost of the police department was less than that of last year by Rs. 3,383, while its strength increased by three. The number of punishments was the lowest on record.

Criminal
Justice.
[Part II,
pages 15-16.]

5. The number of cases tried by the criminal courts was 1,871—nearly 300 more than the previous highest figure: this does not however indicate an increase of crime, for there was a rise of 259 in cases under special and local laws including 137 in Breach of Contract cases and of 68 in offences under the Indian Penal Code other than against person and property. The number of appeals presented was smaller than usual, and only 9 out of 38 were wholly or partially successful. No persons were whipped during the year by order of the criminal courts.

Prisons.
[Part II,
pages 17-18.]

6. The population of the Mercara Jail was low, and the health of the prisoners was very good: there were no deaths during the year.

The question of improving or removing the jail was under discussion throughout the year but is still undecided. The jail is undoubtedly badly located both from the standpoint of security and of sanitation: it is moreover badly designed and the site is so cramped that it is incapable of extension.

The fact that there were only 39 jail offences committed and that in no case was corporal punishment found necessary proves that discipline was well maintained.

Civil Justice.
[Part II,
pages 18-19.]

7. The rise in the number of civil suits has been continuous for the past 7 years: this year it was 258 more than last year: the average value, however, still shows that there is a growing tendency to bring petty matters to court—a fact doubtless complimentary to the courts and advantageous to the lawyer, but expensive, though possibly amusing, to the public.

The pendency at the close of the year was less than in 1909 or 1910, but there is still room for improvement in this respect: the raising of the value of small cause suits from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 will however do much to remedy matters: three-fifths of the suits filed were small causes.

1911 12.]

(iii)

The number of appeals filed was 59 while 15 were wholly or partially successful.

8. The number of documents registered, though slightly less than in the last year, was very considerable and their average value showed an increase, while the receipts in the shape of fees were higher than in any other year during the past decade. In spite, therefore, of the increased expenditure due to the revision of the registration establishment, the surplus was Rs. 1,251, which is about the average for the past ten years. The work was performed with commendable promptitude.

Registration.
[Part II,
page 19.]

9. The communications in charge of the Board were kept in good order during the year and Rs. 11,226 were spent on their extension and improvement—chiefly on the construction of the Tannirhalla and Kotail bridges and on metalling portions of the Pollibetta-Gonikoppal and Fraserpet-Sidapur roads, both of which well deserve to become imperial.

District Board.
[Part II,
pages 19-21.]

The existing dispensaries were maintained and the number of out-patients rose by about 16 per cent.: it has been more than doubled in the past ten years. An in-patient ward attached to the dispensary at Gonikoppal was completed.

One District Board school was closed during the year but the number of pupils continued to rise and was 217 (6.5 per cent.) greater than in the former year.

The income of the Board was slightly in excess of the budget estimate, mainly on account of increased receipts from Cess and medical charges. Tolls brought in more money than in last year, but the amount was still less than in any other year of the past decade: there is no reason to attribute this to an appreciable decrease in traffic, but rather to want of competition in tendering for the contracts.

10. The only noteworthy point in the municipal administration of the year was the outbreak of plague in Mercara which lasted for about four months and temporarily depopulated the town. Occurring as it did at the time of the coffee picking, special precautions had to be taken to prevent it from spreading to the estates, and fortunately the efforts were successful. It was impossible to trace the source of infection but it is hoped that the thorough disinfection which was carried out and the demolition of the insanitary quarter in which it originated will minimise the risk of recurrence. An outbreak also occurred three months earlier in the notified area of Kodlipet, infection being imported from the adjoining Mysore villages.

Municipal.
[Part II,
pages 21-22.]

SECTION IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

11. The rainfall of the year exceeded 130 inches, or three inches more than the average for the past 15 years, but, as stated in paragraph 2 *supra*, it was not well distributed.

Weather and
crops.
[Part II,
pages 23-24.]

which figure represents the portion of the increase in the revised assessment which is foregone in respect of privileged lands. Revenue assignments are proportionately very considerable in Coorg: they amount to Rs. 1,07,490 while the total revenue assessment demand is only Rs. 3,36,945.

The re-settlement of the Nanjarajpatna and Mercara taluks has been sanctioned by Government and will be introduced during 1912-1913. It is expected that the whole re-settlement operations will be complete by the end of 1913.

SECTION III.—PROTECTION.

Police.
[Part II,
pages 14-15.]

4. The number of cognisable crimes reported during the year, other than those under special and local laws, showed a decrease, while the percentage of convictions (79.68) was the highest recorded during the past decade: the percentage of recovery of stolen property, however, was very low—only 28.99 per cent. No serious crime, deserving mention, was reported.

The cost of the police department was less than that of last year by Rs. 3,383, while its strength increased by three. The number of punishments was the lowest on record.

Criminal
Justice.
[Part II,
pages 15-16.]

5. The number of cases tried by the criminal courts was 1,871—nearly 300 more than the previous highest figure: this does not however indicate an increase of crime, for there was a rise of 259 in cases under special and local laws including 137 in Breach of Contract cases and of 68 in offences under the Indian Penal Code other than against person and property. The number of appeals presented was smaller than usual, and only 9 out of 38 were wholly or partially successful. No persons were whipped during the year by order of the criminal courts.

Prisons.
[Part II,
pages 17-18.]

6. The population of the Mercara Jail was low, and the health of the prisoners was very good: there were no deaths during the year.

The question of improving or removing the jail was under discussion throughout the year but is still undecided. The jail is undoubtedly badly located both from the standpoint of security and of sanitation: it is moreover badly designed and the site is so cramped that it is incapable of extension.

The fact that there were only 39 jail offences committed and that in no case was corporal punishment found necessary proves that discipline was well maintained.

Civil Justice.
[Part II,
pages 18-19.]

7. The rise in the number of civil suits has been continuous for the past 7 years: this year it was 258 more than last year: the average value, however, still shows that there is a growing tendency to bring petty matters to court—a fact doubtless complimentary to the courts and advantageous to the lawyer, but expensive, though possibly amusing, to the public.

The pendency at the close of the year was less than in 1909 or 1910, but there is still room for improvement in this respect: the raising of the value of small cause suits from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 will however do much to remedy matters: three-fifths of the suits filed were small causes.

The number of appeals filed was 59 while 15 were wholly or partially successful.

8. The number of documents registered, though slightly less than in the last year, was very considerable and their average value showed an increase, while the receipts in the shape of fees were higher than in any other year during the past decade. In spite, therefore, of the increased expenditure due to the revision of the registration establishment, the surplus was Rs. 1,251, which is about the average for the past ten years. The work was performed with commendable promptitude.

Registration.
[Part II,
page 19.]

9. The communications in charge of the Board were kept in good order during the year and Rs. 11,226 were spent on their extension and improvement—chiefly on the construction of the Tannirhalla and Kotail bridges and on metalling portions of the Pollibetta-Gonikoppal and Fraserpet-Sidapur roads, both of which well deserve to become imperial.

District Board.
[Part II,
pages 19-21.]

The existing dispensaries were maintained and the number of out-patients rose by about 16 per cent.: it has been more than doubled in the past ten years. An in-patient ward attached to the dispensary at Gonikoppal was completed.

One District Board school was closed during the year but the number of pupils continued to rise and was 217 (6.5 per cent.) greater than in the former year.

The income of the Board was slightly in excess of the budget estimate, mainly on account of increased receipts from Cess and medical charges. Tolls brought in more money than in last year, but the amount was still less than in any other year of the past decade: there is no reason to attribute this to an appreciable decrease in traffic, but rather to want of competition in tendering for the contracts.

10. The only noteworthy point in the municipal administration of the year was the outbreak of plague in Mercara which lasted for about four months and temporarily depopulated the town. Occurring as it did at the time of the coffee picking, special precautions had to be taken to prevent it from spreading to the estates, and fortunately the efforts were successful. It was impossible to trace the source of infection but it is hoped that the thorough disinfection which was carried out and the demolition of the insanitary quarter in which it originated will minimise the risk of recurrence. An outbreak also occurred three months earlier in the notified area of Kodlipet, infection being imported from the adjoining Mysore villages.

Municipal.
[Part II,
pages 21-22.]

SECTION IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

11. The rainfall of the year exceeded 130 inches, or three inches more than the average for the past 15 years, but, as stated in paragraph 2 *supra*, it was not well distributed.

Weather and
crops.
[Part II,
pages 23-24.]

The paddy cultivated area increased by 468 acres but the lateness of the north-east monsoon affected second crop cultivation: the area cropped however rose slightly in spite of this adverse circumstance. The area of wet holdings rose by about 700 acres.

The area of coffee cultivation was a little less than in last year, but this figure has been practically unchanged for the past four years—a fact which may be taken to indicate that the elimination of the coffee which is not worth maintaining is nearing completion: what is now being resigned is almost entirely land on which coffee has entirely died out, and the completion of the re-settlement will probably exhaust these resignations: after that stage there is reason to anticipate that future changes will be in the direction of increase, for the position of the industry has undoubtedly improved during recent years.

Separate statistics for pepper are available this year as regards Kiggatnad and Padinalknad in which there are 235 acres so cultivated: most of the pepper however is in Yedenalknad and the total area will not be known until after the completion of the settlement—it should appear in the 1913-1914 report.

Orange cultivation is steadily expanding, but the problem of disposing of the crop to the best advantage has not yet been solved. Rubber is now grown on about 5,000 acres—roughly 3,000 of Ceara on the Coorg plateau and 2,000 of Para on low land at the foot of the Western Ghâts. Tapping of the Ceara is now in progress and the results are being watched with much interest: should it prove a success the cultivation will doubtless extend considerably, for there is plenty of land available and the growth of Ceara is very good indeed.

Numerous enquiries have been made for land for tea cultivation and experimental planting has been commenced in several places: this is a direction in which great changes may appear in the course of the next few years.

Cardamom cultivation is gradually spreading under the influence of the improved market value of the produce: the total area is however scarcely 2,000 acres.

Government experimental agriculture has been confined to ragi and gram on the farms at Gonikoppal and Sidapur, the other farms having been closed as the localities were found unfit for dry cultivation: these crops do well at the two above mentioned stations, but the ryots have not followed the example to any considerable extent.

12. The Forest Department again showed a very large surplus (Rs. 1,73,997), more than half of which was derived from sandalwood. It is worthy of note that the quantity of sandal collected annually shows marked signs of diminution: the average for the past 10 years was 220 tons while the collections for the last 3 years have been 200, 190 and 200. How far the result of spike disease and lantana fires is already making itself felt it is difficult to say, but no one can walk through the sandal bearing lantana covered lands near Fraserpet without realising that lakhs of prospective revenue are being lost: such an inspection must also serve to convince one that there is good ground for the theory, lately advanced by Mr. Tireman, that there is a close connection between spike disease

Forests.
[Part II,
pages 24-26.]

and lantana fires, for in some areas where there are signs of frequent lantana fires scarcely a healthy sandal tree (and practically no mature trees) can be found, while it is a proved fact that in certain areas cleared of lantana in recent years, and which formerly contained many cases of spike, only healthy trees now appear.

The Coorg forests had the advantage of a visit in January 1912 by the Inspector-General of Forests, who agreed with the local officers that, in the interests of the sandal and reserved forests, the lantana must be destroyed: operations have already commenced.

13. No original work of real importance was undertaken during the year. The allotment was, however, usefully spent on the maintenance of communications and buildings and the replacement, repair or improvement of several bridges, anicuts and irrigation channels. Most of the roads were in very fair order but that down the Tellicherry ghât is suffering from years of insufficient allotments—a matter which it is hoped to remedy at an early date: this road carries by far the heaviest traffic in Coorg, its gradients are steepest and the rainfall heaviest: there is every reason therefore for an exceptional grant for its maintenance.

Public works.
[Part II,
pages 26-27.]

SECTION V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

14. The gross demand under all heads was Rs. 52,000 in excess of the previous year, while, account being taken of receipts credited outside Coorg, there was a net surplus of Rs. 2,56,181—by far the largest surplus for the past decade. This surplus is due entirely to the working of the Excise and Forest Departments which have contributed Rs. 2,09,050 and Rs. 1,73,997 respectively: it is evident therefore that even in this exceptional year the other departments, including Land Revenue, have worked at a loss.

Gross revenue.
[Part II,
pages 27-28.]

15. There were 36 retail arrack shops and 103 toddy shops open during the year as compared with 55 and 536 ten years ago: the vend right was again sold by auction and realised about Rs. 13,000 more than in the previous year. This item of revenue has steadily increased ever since the sales were first held in 1908 and 1909, although the reduction in the number of shops has been continuous. The result may be partly due to the better supervision of the reorganised Excise Department and, in the case of toddy, is probably due to some extent to the restriction placed on home consumption by the order forbidding the leasing of toddy trees other than on a cash basis. The number of excise offences detected rose again to 77, which is the highest figure during the past decade: 41 offences related to illicit distillation of arrack and 34 to illicit sale of toddy. In both cases the increase is due to the better detection of the Excise officials: it is well known that illicit distillation is commonly practised in Coorg houses, while, as regards toddy, the great reduction in the number of shops and the restrictions above referred to have naturally given scope for more illicit sales.

Excise.
[Part II,
pages 28-29.]

The quantity of arrack issued from the bonded warehouse was 2,438 gallons greater than in last year and was 30° under proof.

(vi)

[1911-12.]

The ganja and opium transactions are small and call for no remarks save that the duty on ganja was raised during the year from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7-8-0 per seer.

The working of the excise staff was satisfactory and no friction with the public occurred.

Stamps.
[Part II,
page 29.]

16. The increase in the receipts on account of stamps is the result of the larger number of civil suits filed during the year.

Income-tax.
[Part II,
page 30.]

17. The figures relating to income-tax present no exceptional features: the number of assesses as well as the amount of tax collected were about the average of former years. Coorg is essentially an agricultural country and trade is a very negligible quantity.

Local Funds.
[Part II,
page 30.]

18. The District Board and the Municipalities have been dealt with in paragraphs 9 and 10 *supra*. The only other local fund is the School Endowment Fund which is now entirely invested in Government securities.

SECTION VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Births and
deaths.
[Part II,
page 31.]

19. The birth-rate for 1911 was 27.25 which is the highest registered during the past decade except in 1909 when it was 27.58. It is a difficult matter, however, to ensure the accurate registry of such events among a scattered population such as that of Coorg, and there is little doubt that the number of births is less conscientiously recorded than the number of deaths.

The year was a fairly healthy one and the death-rate (32.55) was normal. Fever accounted for the bulk of the deaths, while small-pox (297) and plague (57) contributed a much larger number than usual.

The results of the census of 1911 were made known during the year: they show that, while the total population of Coorg has decreased by about 5,000, the resident population has slightly increased and the falling off is entirely due to the importation of a smaller number of coolies for the coffee and other plantations.

Medical relief.
[Part II,
page 32.]

20. The attendance at the hospitals and dispensaries was slightly less than in 1910, but the year was a much more healthy one and the figures were affected by the fact that Mercara was almost depopulated for 3 or 4 months during the plague epidemic.

The sale of quinine was greater than in the previous year by 8,000 packets but it failed to reach the exceptional figure recorded in 1909.

Sanitation.
[Part II,
page 32.]

21. The usual sanitary staff was employed during the year, but no special sanitary work was undertaken except the removal of the Lascar Bazaar in Mercara.

Vaccination.
[Part II,
pages 32-33.]

22. The number of vaccinations performed was considerably above the average. Proposals for improving the pay of the vaccination staff were under consideration and have since been sanctioned.

[1911-12.]

(vii)

SECTION VII.—INSTRUCTION.

23. The number of schools working during the year decreased by one—**Education.** the school at Takeri being closed on account of its small attendance: but **[Part II, pages 33-38.]** the number of scholars showed an increase of about 300.

The Lower Secondary Girls' school at Mercara as well as the hostel attached to it continued to justify its existence, and has become increasingly popular under the management of the Head Mistress and her assistants.

There are hostels also at the Mercara High School and at the Lower Secondary school at Virajendrapet and the working in both cases has been satisfactory.

It would perhaps be premature to express a definite opinion on the substitution of the School Leaving Certificates for the Matriculation: the chief result which is yet apparent is that a very much larger number of boys obtain School Leaving Certificates than used formerly to pass the Matriculation examination; it remains to be seen whether they will prove to be equal in point of general education.

A move in the right direction has been made by giving the Head Master of the Mercara High School certain supervisory powers over the Lower Secondary school at Virajendrapet: it is important that these two schools should work on the same lines and it is hoped that the change will conduce to this result.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

24. The Co-operative Credit Societies continued their steady progress and added 240 to the number of their members. They have a great work before them in Coorg but their advance must be gradual. **Co-operative Credit Societies.**

25. The protection of the head waters of the Cauvery against damage by grass fires was again successfully carried on with the help of the ryots: but something more than protection is needed if the sholas are to regain their former dimensions: reproduction should be artificially encouraged. **Grass fires.**

26. Record sorting continued and is now practically complete: a new record room is under construction and it is hoped that all the records will be safely and systematically reposing in it before the end of the current year. **Records.**

27. A revised edition of the Revenue Rules was under issue during the year and a Nad Office Manual was under preparation: the latter will consolidate the reorganising and systematising of the Nad offices that has been in progress since 1906. **Revenue Rules and Nad Office Manual.**

28. The lantana question still occupied the attention, and much of the spare-time, of the revenue executive. In honor of the visit of the King-Emperor to India the ryots made special efforts during the latter half of 1911, the accumulated lantana being burnt in every village on the Delhi Durbar day. But **Lantana.**

such events only give a temporary impetus to the undertaking and unless an inducement of a permanent nature is afforded the collapse of the campaign must be only a matter of time: and when once energy is withdrawn reinfection will commence. At what rate the spread of this pest is possible may be gauged from the fact that it was introduced as a hedge in about 1860 and had by 1906 covered approximately 230 square miles, or 19 per cent. of the area of Coorg: the question that presents itself is therefore "if a few hedges grow to 280 square miles in 46 years how long will it take 220 square miles of lantana (the approximate present balance) to cover the rest of the country?" The result of this sum would doubtless be an unnecessarily alarming one, but the fact remains that lantana spreads over waste and abandoned land at an extraordinary rate and that there is no practicable middle course between taking it out and letting it spread.

Reference has been made in paragraph 12 *supra* to the decision arrived at by the Inspector-General of Forests that either lantana or the eastern forests must go: this is in full support of the views expressed for years past by the local officers, and, without going unduly into details, it may be safely stated that a few lakhs of rupees spent in ridding their sandal and reserve forests of this pest will be the most remunerative investment that Government can make.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

ERRATUM.

PART II.

Page 32, paragraph 248, line 4.—*For* "increase in" *read* "number of".

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

The Province of Coorg is a picturesque highland country occupying the summits and the eastern and western slopes of the Western Ghâts within the degrees of North Latitude $11^{\circ} 56'$ and $12^{\circ} 50'$ and East Longitude $75^{\circ} 22'$ and $76^{\circ} 12'$. The province is bounded on the north by the Madras District of South Canara and by the Manjarabad taluk of the Hassan District in the Native State of Mysore, on the south by the Wynaad taluk of the Madras District of Malabar, on the west by South Canara and Malabar, and on the east by the Districts of Hassan and Mysore in the Mysore State. On the west, north-west and south-west the boundary runs along the foot of the Western Ghâts which overlook the lowlands of South Canara and Malabar. On the north and east for a short way the Cauvery and the Hemavati rivers mark the boundary between Mysore and Coorg, but elsewhere the country merges imperceptibly into the general table-land of Mysore. On the south the range of hills known as the Brahmagiris forms the line of division from the Wynaad.

2. Viewed from an eminence such as the Kodangi-Betta (Elk-Hill) the whole of the southern portion of the country presents the appearance of one great forest. In the extreme south-eastern portion of this forest tract there is a long stretch of jungle, which is deciduous in character and contains valuable teak and honné * timber trees: further inland the foliage changes to evergreen, largely intermixed with the bamboo. It is the prevalence of the latter which has given the appellation of 'The Bamboo' to the valuable tract of land, thirteen miles square, now forming in South Coorg a continuous succession of coffee estates. The virgin forest, which forty years ago fell under the axe of the planter, has of late years been replaced by trees of the 'ficus' and 'cedrela' variety, which gave the shade needed for coffee cultivation. Further north near Fraserpet where the Cauvery forms the eastern boundary, the country becomes more open, and a fertile tract, nowhere more than two miles broad, extends from here ten miles along the valley of the Cauvery to the Mysore frontier. From Fraserpet to the west the country rises rapidly to the Mercara plateau fifteen miles away, just below which lies the large group of estates which form the Suntikoppa coffee district. To the north-west of Fraserpet the country also rises till the Somwarpet plateau is reached. These plateaus and the ranges of the Western Ghâts and the Brahmagiris have a general resemblance to the Nilgiris and other hill tracts of Southern India, the summits of the hills being covered with coarse grass, the valleys with evergreen forest, and the mountain sides with patches of wood through which flow streams and tiny rivulets.

3. There are two main outlets to the western coast through the Sampaji and Perambadi valleys. The high roads to the ports of Mangalore and Tellicherry run through these passes, which about forty years ago were covered with dense forest. This gave place to coffee which succeeded for a few years and then failed, the rainfall being so heavy that it washed away the soil no longer protected by the forest. Lantana (*lantana aculeata*) a shrub introduced in 1863, has now taken the place of the coffee and has overgrown the sides of these hills turning them into an almost impenetrable bush.

4. Opposite the centre of Coorg the great range of the Western Ghâts curves towards the west approaching to within 30 miles of the sea. It is in the valley formed by this curve that the Cauvery rises from its sacred source, and

* *Pterocarpus marsupium*.

starts on its course across Southern India. Although from a distance the ghât range in Coorg presents the appearance of a long unbroken chain running for 50 miles from north to south, it is found, when more nearly approached, to be actually broken up into long and high ridges running west to east. The chief peaks culminating in the grand mountain mass of Subrahmanya or Pushpagiri 5,626 feet above sea level. Other marked peaks are the Brahmagiri Betta at the source of the Cauvery with the ridge of the Kopatti and Katikundu and Kanangandi Betta forming one side of the Sampaji Ghât: the well-wooded Tûmbé-malé and Iggutappa Devara Betta, the Tadiandamol (5,729 feet) and the Somamalé. In the extreme south-west is the Marénad range with the great lateral ridge of the Brahmagiris (4,500 feet), which forms as already stated the southern boundary of the province.

5. On the north the old Yelusavirashimé taluk, which now forms part of the Nanjarajpatna taluk, runs northward and eastward into Mysore from the Somwarpet plateau, presenting to the view a comparatively open country consisting of low wooded hills, grassy downs and considerable stretches of cultivation. The prominent peak of Malambi, the highest hill in this part of Coorg, is 4,488 feet above the sea level.

6. The geological formation of the mountains of Coorg belongs to the metamorphic class of rocks, chiefly granite, syenite and mica schist. The weathering of these rocks under the influence of the sun, wind and rain has produced a deep surface soil of great fertility, which is annually renewed by the decomposition of the virgin forest.

7. Wherever practicable the valleys in Coorg are formed into flats and terraces for rice cultivation, the finest stretches of which are to be found at Kadanur and Bittangala near Virajendrapet and in the Lakshmanatirtha valley near Hudikeri and Devanur. The plentiful rainfall and the number of small rivulets rising in the wooded ravines make rice cultivation in a great measure independent of the artificial irrigation which is so necessary elsewhere.

8. The forests of Coorg are divided naturally into deciduous and evergreen. The deciduous belt lies within ten to twelve miles of the eastern boundary, while the finest evergreen trees are met with on the south-western slopes and in the valleys of the Western Ghâts. The most valuable trees in the deciduous forest are teak (*tectona grandis*), honné (*pterocarpus marsupium*), biti (*dalbergia latifolia*), nandi (*lagerstrœmia microcarpa*) and matti (*terminalia tomentosa*). The reserved forests in the deciduous belt are now being systematically worked by the Forest Department, the timber finding a ready sale in the neighbouring province of Mysore. In these forests and also in the forests assigned to villages in north-east Coorg a good deal of sandalwood (*santalum album*) is found. The withered and older trees of this valuable wood are collected yearly and sold by public auction.

9. The evergreen forests on the Western Ghâts contain poon (*calophyllum elatum*), ebony (*diospyros ebenaster*), ironwood (*mesua ferrea*), cedar (*cedrela toona*), and sampigé (*michelia champaca*). Owing to their inaccessibility, these forests have been very little worked in the past, but are now in process of being exploited and promise to become a very valuable property. The right of blocks known as cardamom 'malés' or hills being no less than 54,921 acres. The cardamoms (*elettaria cardamomum*) are grown in small clearings, the size of the plots allowed to be felled in each malé being restricted by regulation in order to prevent injury to the forest. There is but little regular cultivation, and the growth is for the most part a spontaneous consequence of the clearance of timber and undergrowth and the breaking up of the soil. Bamboos are cut in the valley of the Cauvery and exported to Mysore. Fine clumps of a large variety are met with in the extreme south of Coorg near Kutta and the foot of the Sampaji Ghât, but owing to the want of transport are of very small practical value.

10. The ryots in Coorg proper* have banés or plots of hilly forest and grass land assigned to them as adjuncts to their rice holdings. These allotments are intended to provide such pasturage, leaf manure, firewood and timber as may be required for agricultural or domestic purposes, and are held free of revenue unless brought under regular cultivation or alienated by the holder of the 'warg' or rice land to which they are attached. The ryots of North Coorg enjoy no such allotments but in lieu thereof wooded tracts styled Urudves are set apart in each village to provide for the requirements of the community. In addition to these Banés and Urudves, there are numerous sacred groves known as Devarakadus varying in extent from an acre or two to several hundred. These groves however are carefully preserved, being in some cases considered so sacred that the villagers will not even venture inside them.

11. The largest river in Coorg is the Cauvery, which rising in the Western Ghâts on the slopes of the Brahmagiri hill near Bhagamandala flows southward through the Padinalknad taluk, thence eastward through Yedenalknad until it reaches the Sidapur bridge, shortly after leaving which the river changes its course and proceeding northward strikes the Mysore frontier near the village of Nanjarajpatna, from which point it forms the eastern boundary of Coorg, passing beneath a fine bridge at Fraserpet and finally diverging into Mysore territory at Sirangal. The chief tributaries are the Keré Holé, Kadanur Holé and Muttarmudi which drain South Coorg; the Suvarnavati or Hatti and the Madapur Holé, which unite near Jambur and flow into the Cauvery a few miles north of Fraserpet; and the Hemavati and the Lakshmanatirtha which respectively drain the extreme north and south of the province and unite with the Cauvery many miles beyond the eastern frontier. Of these by far the most important is the Lakshmanatirtha, which rises in the Brahmagiri hills in South Coorg and flows through the Kiggatnad taluk eastward into Mysore. The Hemavati, which ranks next, forms the line of division separating the northernmost portion of Coorg from the Manjarabad taluk in the Mysore province. The only river worthy of the name which flows westward is the Barapolé, which rises in the Yedenalknad taluk and passes into the district of Malabar where it is known as the Irti. During the monsoon months (June, July and August) these rivers are generally in full flood and can only be crossed with the aid of ferry boats. After the monsoon they fall rapidly, and during the hot weather are fordable by travellers on foot. They are not navigable and owing to the hilly nature of the adjoining country have as yet been but little used for artificial irrigation.

12. The area of Coorg according to the revenue survey completed in 1897 is 1,582 square miles. Its greatest length from north to south is 60 miles and the greatest breadth from east to west is 40 miles.

13. The climate of Coorg is temperate and humid. Mercara, the capital of the province, is 3,809 feet above the level of the sea and receives an average yearly rainfall of 127 inches. In March—the hottest month of the year—the thermometer has never been known to exceed 90° Fahr. and the mean temperature during the decade 1902-1911 was 69°. In December the coldest season, the mean temperature is 67.7 and the average maximum throughout the year is 80.6. The hot season commences in February and continues till the close of May, when the rainy season sets in and the south-west monsoon prevails from June to September.

14. Rice (*oryza sativa*) is the staple food crop of Coorg and forms practically the only cereal crop in Coorg proper as the southern portion of the province is styled. The species most commonly cultivated is the large grained "dodda-batta" which is largely exported. A finer variety is the small grained "sanna-batta," and yet another species is to be found in the red grain locally known as "kesari-batta."

* All that part of the country lying to the south of the Hatti river is known as Coorg proper.

To a considerable section of the population, the cultivation of cardamoms was formerly second in importance only to that of rice. During the last thirty years, however, the price of this product fell to such an extent that it scarcely paid to collect the berries, and many well-to-do families, who depended chiefly upon their cardamom malés for the purchase of articles required to supplement the produce of their rice fields, were greatly impoverished. During the last two or three years, however, the price has slightly improved, but even in good seasons the margin of profit is small.

Coffee is extensively produced in Coorg, and its cultivation forms the chief industry of the province, every one, European and Native, being more or less interested therein. Though at the end of the last decade the prospects of coffee planting were very gloomy, they reached an even lower level during the present decade. There is, however, ground for recording a very decided improvement at its close. The area of cultivation shows a reduction but it is more apparent than real: in the days of the coffee boom much land was planted which was utterly unsuitable and the fact that the "slump" has forced that land out of cultivation is unquestionably a good thing for the industry generally: the fittest have survived and there is every chance of their prospering for many a year to come. The plantain (*musa paradisiaca*), of which there is a wild kind in the hill jungles, is commonly grown all over Coorg in the vicinity of native dwellings. The Coorg oranges are celebrated, and in South Coorg are as abundant as the plantain. Among dry grains the chief are ragi (*cynosurus corocanus*), avaré (*dolichos lablab*), togari (*cajanus indicus*), and horse gram (*dolichos uniflorus*); these are mainly grown in those parts of the Nanjarajpatna taluk which adjoin the left bank of the Cauvery.

POLITICAL.

15. The name Coorg is an Anglicised form of Kodagu: and the Coorg race proper are 'Kodagas.' Of the early history of Coorg little is known. Even the Coorg inscriptions, though important in other respects, tell us little about the Coorg himself. Mr. Rice in his "Coorg Inscriptions" says that the country ruled by the Ganga line of kings extended over all the north and west of Mysore, Coimbatore, Salem, Coorg and parts of Malabar; and then gives annals of the kings of the Ganga dynasty from A. D. 247 up to A. D. 1225 as derived from inscriptions. In the tenth century, the Hoysala or otherwise called the Ballala line were in the ascendant, until displaced by the Vijayanagar dynasty. At the end of the 16th century, the Muhammadan historian Ferishta mentions that Coorg was ruled by native princes styled Nayaks who acknowledged the suzerainty of Vijayanagar. These chieftains were distinguished for their pride and belonged to the military caste; their origin was probably Dravidian. The country was according to tradition formed into twelve 'Kombus,' or districts each under a Nayaka, each of whom like other highland chiefs was perpetually at feud with his fellows. Towards the end of the 16th century one Vira Raja, said to be a member of the Ikkeri family, came to Coorg as a jangama or Lingayat priest. Though an alien and a Lingayat, this man succeeded in acquiring such influence that he proclaimed himself "Raja" and the Kodagu Nayaks sank to the position of mere land holders. The Raja and his descendants ruled the country for more than 200 years, there being in all eleven reigning princes belonging to the dynasty.

16. Haidar Ali attempted to conquer the country in 1765 but was driven back. He was more successful in 1773 when he overran Coorg and took Devappa Raja as a prisoner to Seringapatam, where he died in captivity. The Coorgs again rose and drove the Musalmans out of their country in 1782 a success which inspired Tippu Sultan with the determination finally to subdue Coorg. He accordingly invaded the country in force in 1785 and deported numbers of the inhabitants wholesale to Seringapatam, bestowing the country upon his officers

as fiefs, held subject to the 'imperious duty' of searching for and slaying the surviving inhabitants. This occupation lasted for two years and a half, when Virarajendra Raja, whom Tippu Sultan had imprisoned at Periapatam, escaped and succeeded in reaching Coorg. The Coorgs rallied round him, and he rapidly drove the Musalmans out of the country. His prowess attracted the attention of the British Government, which in 1790 entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with him for the purpose of prosecuting the Mysore wars, which ended with the downfall of Seringapatam and the death of Tippu in 1799. Virarajendra remained a loyal ally of the British until his death in 1809. He was a brave man and a staunch ally, but his reign was sullied by numerous acts of cruelty.

17. He was succeeded by his brother Linga Raja who is best known as an able revenue administrator. He had the rice lands measured and an elaborate record of rights drawn up composed of documents called 'Slist,' in which all the wargs or farms are registered with great detail and fair accuracy. In fact it is the settlement of 1812 which is only being replaced by the re-settlement now in course of introduction. In other respects Linga Raja's reign and that of his son and successor Dodda Vira Raja have been aptly described by Baden Powell as reigns of "untold wickedness and cruelty." Dodda Vira Raja's treatment of his subjects or other persons who had the misfortune to fall into his hands was so iniquitous that after one or two ineffectual remonstrances the British Government sent a force of 6,000 men against him. One or two of the columns met with some resistance from the Raja's people, but the Raja himself, without any attempt at fighting, surrendered to Colonel Fraser in May 1834. Coorg was then, in accordance with the unanimous wish of the inhabitants, brought under British rule. The Raja was granted a political pension and after some years' residence at Benares proceeded to England where he died in 1863.

18. The country was constituted into a separate province under the direct control of the Government of India. An officer with the title of Superintendent of Coorg was appointed as chief local authority and was invested with criminal, civil and revenue powers, the duty of supervising his administration being assigned to the Commissioner governing the adjoining country of Mysore. This arrangement continued until the Mysore State was made over to the Maharaja in the year 1881, when the newly appointed "Resident in Mysore" was entrusted with the duties previously discharged by the "Commissioner for the affairs of Mysore and Coorg," his official style being changed to Chief Commissioner of Coorg. The title of Superintendent was at the same time altered to Commissioner. Since 1881 there has been no radical change in the main outlines of the administration.

19. The province is under the control of the Chief Commissioner, in direct subordination to the Government of India. In his person are combined the principal functions discharged in other provinces of India by the Local Government and the High Court. As Chief Commissioner he is the controlling Revenue Authority the Inspector General of Police and Prisons and the supreme local head of the Public Works, Educational, Medical, Registration and other miscellaneous departments, while as Judicial Commissioner he is the highest Civil and Criminal Court in the province. He is assisted in his work by a secretarial establishment located in Bangalore and controlled by the First Assistant Resident, who in that capacity bears the style of Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

20. In the province itself the chief local authority is the Commissioner, whose head-quarters are Mercara, and whose duties extend practically to every branch of the administration. As local head of the Revenue Department, he is aided by two Assistant Commissioners and an officer styled the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture. Of the two former, one is ordinarily a European member of the Indian Civil Service and the other is a Coorg; both are at present entrusted with specified revenue powers in particular taluks the First Assistant Commissioner in Kiggatnad, Yedenalknad and Padinalknad taluks and the Assistant Commissioner in Nanjarajpatna and Mercara. The

Coorg Assistant Commissioner also discharges the duties of Personal Assistant to the Commissioner. The Province of Coorg is now divided into five taluks, each under the control of a Subedar. Each taluk again is sub-divided into nads, and each nad into villages. The subordinate officer in charge of each nad who is called the Parpattigar, is required to attend chiefly to the collection of the revenue, and to the preparation and maintenance of the record of rights and the accounts subsidiary thereto, and is for these purposes assisted by a number of subordinates styled 'Shanbogs' and 'Nad Clerks.' One of the former is attached to each circle or group of villages and corresponds to the Madras bottom of the revenue hierarchy come the village patels or headmen. The responsibility for the preparation and maintenance of the record of rights devolves upon the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture before whom also come matters relating to Survey and Revenue Settlement.

21. Judicially, the Commissioner discharges the functions of District and Sessions Judge, the appellate authority being the Chief Commissioner in his capacity as Judicial Commissioner. On the criminal side he exercises the original powers in respect of offences punishable with death and forms the court of appeal in respect of sentences passed in their magisterial capacity by the Assistant Commissioners and the Subordinate Judge who alone exercise first class magisterial powers within the province. Of these the European Assistant Commissioner is also the District Magistrate and as such has been invested with extended powers to try all offences not punishable with death and exercises general supervision over the subordinate magistracy. These consist of (a) the court of the Subordinate Judge and first class magistrate, (b) the court of the Assistant Commissioner and first class magistrate and (c) the court of the Coorg class magistrates presided over by the Munsiffs of Mercara and Virajendrapet and the five taluk Subedars. The Coorg Assistant Commissioner as Divisional Magistrate has appellate powers, but these are personal to the officer for the time being holding that appointment. Civilly the Commissioner exercises the original and appellate powers of a District Court and forms the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in the province, but since the passing of the Coorg Courts of Regulation in 1901, the bulk of the work coming before him has devolved upon the Subordinate Judge. This officer is invested with power to try all original suits and hear appeals transferred to him by the Commissioner. The only other Civil Courts are those of the European Assistant Commissioner and the Munsiffs of Mercara and Virajendrapet, whose powers extend to original suits in which the amount in dispute does not exceed respectively Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 1,000. The former is, however, by notification, debarred from exercising civil powers except in suits expressly referred to him by the Commissioner. The Munsiffs have recently been invested with small cause courts jurisdiction for the trial of suits up to Rs. 100: the limit was formerly Rs. 50. The Subordinate Judge has powers to dispose of all applications under the Insolvency Act, 1907, while the Munsiffs deal with applications preferred by judgment debtors.

22. The Coorg Police are under the general control of the District Magistrate assisted by an Assistant Superintendent of Police.

The Jail Department is in charge of the Civil Surgeon who is Superintendent of the jail in Mercara.

The Registration offices, each under a Sub-Registrar, are supervised by the Subordinate Judge in his capacity as Registrar of Coorg, under the orders of the Commissioner who is also the Inspector-General of Registration.

Municipal administration is confined to five towns, of which Mercara and Virajendrapet are municipalities, while Kodlipet, Somwarpet and Fraserpet are notified areas: the committees of the former are presided over by the Revenue Divisional Officers and of the latter by the Taluk Subedars.

The Forest Department is controlled by a Deputy Conservator of Forests and the Public Works Department by an Executive Engineer, each of whom occupies a position of greater independence than in other provinces, but is subject to the general control of the Commissioner, who forms the channel of communication with the Chief Commissioner.

The Treasury administration is under the charge of the Subordinate Judge in his capacity as Treasury Officer at head-quarters under the general control of the Commissioner and in direct subordination to the Comptroller, India Treasuries. The financial transactions all come under the head 'Imperial' with the exception of those relating to Municipal or Local Fund matters.

Local Funds have since 1901 been administered by a District Board consisting of 11 nominated and 7 ex-officio members under the presidency of the Commissioner. The principal duties devolving on the Board consist of the maintenance of communications by road and ferry, the diffusion of primary education, and the upkeep of dispensaries, travellers' bungalows and cooly shelters.

The Vital Statistics and Medical Services are within the control of the Civil Surgeon except in so far as they fall under the scope of the Municipal Committees or the District Board, to which bodies the Civil Surgeon fulfils advisory functions.

The head of the Educational Department is the Chief Commissioner himself, who is assisted by the Commissioner as the chief local authority and by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, and his inspecting staff as advisory officers.

23. The chief tenures in Coorg are, first the Jama tenure and second the Sagu tenure. In his land systems of British India, Mr. Baden Powell describes the Jama tenure as "a proprietary tenure, distinguished by paying only half the ordinary assessment or Rs. 5 per 100 battis of waste land."* The grant of land on Jama tenure has now been discontinued.

24. Jama land is held on condition of the holders rendering service,† if required. It cannot be sold, mortgaged or alienated in any way without the sanction of Government. A Sannad has been issued in respect of every grant of Jama land. Jama land can be relinquished to Government or, with its sanction, exchanged with land on similar or other tenure. When a Jama holder wishes to surrender Jama land he lays down a handful of the soil and relinquishes the holding. When exchange is sought the parties appear before the Commissioner, and a similar formality is observed, the grantee of land on Jama tenure receiving from the Commissioner a handful of the soil. This ceremony is called the "ghatti ceremony," and the grantee is required to pay a "ghatti hana" or fee of one rupee. More than one-fourth of the area of a Jama holding cannot be sublet without the permission of the Commissioner, and Jama land cannot be held by a woman unless she provides an efficient substitute among the members of the family in the case of service being required.

25. The ordinary tenure of the country is the Sagu tenure. It is a ryotwari tenure with no condition of service.

26. A rice holding whether held on the Jama or Sagu tenure, is called a "Warg," and the holder is styled in revenue language the "Wargdar." To each rice warg there is generally allotted in Coorg proper some forest land to be held free of assessment for grazing, leaf manure, firewood and timber required for the service of the warg. When these banés were first granted, the land allotted had little or no value, and while under the Rajas the rice lands were carefully measured, this was not the case with the banés; the boundaries find no place in the old accounts. When coffee was introduced, land suddenly became valuable, the bané in many cases even more so than the rice land to which it was only an appendage. The boundaries not being defined, the people encroached on large tracts belonging to Government and alienated land wholesale to planters, or felled the timber and opened out plantations themselves, entirely destroying their usefulness as bané, i.e., as lands required for the service of the wargs. These abuses had to be checked; the ryots were granted the very liberal concession of being allowed to cultivate coffee in their banés up to an area of 10 acres free of assessment, but beyond that limit banés are assessed at coffee rates, if the forest growth has been felled and coffee cultivated thereon.

* A batti is a small measure of which 100 are roughly held to be 3 acres, but its area really varies with the quality of the soil, batti being strictly speaking a measure of volume and a batti of land being that area which is capable of producing a batti of paddy.

27. Besides the two chief tenures, there are some lands held as "Jaghir," that is, rent-free, and some on the "Umbli" tenure—under which land is held at the reduced rates from rupee one to rupees three per 100 battis in consideration of services rendered by the original grantee. In North Coorg also some of the patels or village headmen hold "Umbli" lands as part of their remuneration for the work they do for Government. There is also the "Jodi" favourable tenure, on which some religious establishments and a few village headmen hold their lands, the assessment paid to Government being half the ordinary rate.

28. Waste land taken up for coffee cultivation is allowed four years free of assessment, from the fifth to the twelfth year inclusive it is charged one rupee per acre, and after the twelfth year the assessment rises to Rs. 2 an acre subject to revision at the time of the re-settlement of the land revenue.

29. If application is made for waste land—other than reserved forest land or tracts set apart for communal purposes—it is ordinarily sold by public auction under the Waste Land Rules. But if required for rice cultivation, it is assigned to the applicant considered to have the best claim subject only to the payment of the value of the timber growing thereon; the revenue is also remitted or reduced for a term of years with reference to the period for which the land has previously been out of cultivation.

30. Cardamoms are cultivated in the malés, as the forest hills on and below the ghâts are termed. Small clearings are made in the evergreen forest, in which the trees are felled, but no plot is allowed to be larger than one-sixth of an acre. These malés are taken up on lease for periods varying from seven to twenty-one years.

31. Dodda Vira Raja in 1806 effected the Settlement of the old Yelusavirashimé taluk and a portion of the Nanjarajpatna taluk, But the real origin of the existing settlement dates from 1812, when Linga Raja had a careful register prepared of all revenue assessed lands in Coorg. Rice land only was assessed and the Government share was fixed at one-tenth of the rice produce. The "Shist" accounts—the old Raja's land records—give detailed particulars of every warg or holding and indicate the position of the banés,* "barikés" or "hitlumanedalas" attached thereto, but unfortunately fail to mention the measurements or boundaries of these adjuncts; in consequence of which endless disputes arose and ultimately rendered it imperative to carry out a new and complete revenue survey. The first survey was made for merely geographical purposes by Lient. Connor 17 years before the annexation. A topographical survey of the province and also a survey of all coffee estates held under the Waste Land Rules was next commenced in 1862 and completed in 1874 by the Madras Revenue Survey. And in 1885 complete proposals for a revenue survey and settlement of Coorg on the Bombay system, to be effected by the Mysore Revenue Survey, were made by the Chief Commissioner, Sir J. B. Lyall, and accepted in principle by the Government of India. Operations were actually commenced at the end of 1887 and continued till May 1888, during which period 82 villages with an area of 23,549 acres were measured. But the rate of progress fell so far short of the forecast on which the estimated expenditure was based that the Government of India ordered the cessation of further operations on financial grounds. In the following year however sanction was obtained to carry out another survey scheme somewhat similar to that which had proved successful in the North-Western Provinces. Actual operations began on the 1st April 1890 and the survey of the whole province was concluded in October 1892, though the demarcation of interior details, such as the sub-divisions of holdings, and the preparation of complete records of the operations conducted still remained on hand and for some years continued to occupy the attention of the Land Record Department, which however succeeded in bringing the work to conclusion in 1902.

32. The settlement of the province was taken on hand early in 1894 by which time the preparation of the survey records had sufficiently advanced to admit of field work. At the outset the operations proceeded slowly owing

* For *bané* see paragraph 10, *supra*. A "bariké" is a low-lying swamp attached to a rice-holding for grazing purposes. A "hitlumanedala" is an allotment for building site.

partly to a misapprehension of the wishes of the Government of India, and partly to the endeavour to achieve what was ultimately considered to be an unnecessarily high standard of work. Towards the close of 1895, however, explicit instructions were received restricting the scope of the settlement to a summary enhancement of the existing rates on ordinary wet and dry cultivation and the imposition of assessment on excess areas discovered by the survey.

33. The adoption of this summary procedure was merely a temporary expedient designed to hold good for a period of ten years, by the expiry of which it was anticipated that a regular settlement of the land revenue would be materially facilitated by the completion of the survey and the systematic maintenance of annual records based thereon. Pending the introduction of such a settlement, the immediate object of the instructions issued was two-fold, viz., (i) to secure the realization of the Government revenue on areas which owing to imperfect record had hitherto escaped assessment, and (ii) to effect a slight enhancement, not so much for the sake of the additional income, as in order clearly to assert the right of the State to enhance the assessment on *jama* lands, in respect of which a claim of permanent settlement had been raised by the holders but disallowed by the Government of India.

34. The summary nature of the settlement admitted of its speedy introduction and the new rates of assessment were levied with effect from the year 1896-1897. The financial result of the operations was an increase in the land revenue demand of Rs. 60,142 or nearly 20 per cent. Over three-fourths of this sum however represented assessment at the old rates on unauthorized encroachments, many of which had been cultivated surreptitiously, perhaps for many years. The balance (Rs. 14,574) consisted of Rs. 11,892 being an all-round enhancement of one anna in the rupee of the existing rates on ordinary wet and dry cultivation, Rs. 1,609 increased assessment at four annas per acre on good coffee grown on *bané* land, Rs. 648 assessment on dry land in North Coorg which had previously been held free of tax, and Rs. 425 made up of miscellaneous increases. The average assessment on fully assessed wet and dry land was, respectively, Rs. 3-0-2 and Rs. 0-9-10 per acre, rates which compare favourably with those in force in the adjacent districts of the Madras Presidency and the Mysore State.

35. Though the summary settlement gave rise to considerable discontent at the outset owing largely to its introduction during an indifferent season and while depression was affecting coffee and the money market, this was chiefly confined to the holders of *jama* land, who objected to what they contended was an alteration in their permanent settlement. Temporary relief from the sudden enhancement in the revenue demand was granted in the shape of the remission for one year of two antiquated taxes which have since been abolished—*dhuli* and *mohatarfa*—and since by 1898 all appearance of combined agitation had disappeared, it is safe to assume that the settlement involved no real burden on the cultivator.

36. On the expiry of the decade for which the summary settlement was sanctioned, a general re-assessment of the land revenue was authorized by the Government of India in October 1906 and operations were commenced in the following month.

The principles on which the operations were to be based were communicated by the Government of India in the beginning of 1907. A very large enhancement was not insisted upon, but the Settlement Officer was required to determine what increase or decrease was justified for the province (this being done Talukwar) and then proceed to distribute it as equitably as possible in proportion to the net profits of cultivation. Detailed instructions for fixing the rates of assessment on the various kinds of land were issued and as regards the limit of enhancement of assessment it was laid down that the ultimate demand from a taluk, village or holding was not to exceed by more than 33, 66 and 100 per cent. respectively, the present assessment. The period for which the settlement was to be in force was fixed at 30 years,

The settlement is expected to be completed by the end of 1913. This has been the first real revision of assessment since the province has been under British rule (1834) and a very close scrutiny of all conditions has been necessary. It is confidently believed that the revised rates will afford a lenient and equitable distribution of the Government demand according to the productivity of the various classes of land.

37. In paragraphs 20 and 21 *supra* some account of the civil divisions of the province has been given for the purpose of elucidating the form of the administration and further particulars will be found in Statement No. 4. For revenue purposes the sub-divisions are the five taluks of Nanjarajpatna (which since 1894 has included the old Yelusavirashimé taluk), Mercara, Padinalknad, Yedenalknad and Kiggatnad. The minor sub-divisions known as nads are 19 in number and average 83 square miles in extent. The only civil sub-divisions are the charges of the two Munsiffs, viz., (a) the taluks of Mercara, Nanjarajpatna and all of Padinalknad except Kadiethnad, and (b) the rest of the province. The criminal sub-divisions are continuous with the revenue taluks, but except during the annual recess the Subedar-Magistrates do not exercise jurisdiction in the municipal towns of Mercara and Virajendrapet, the magisterial charge of which ordinarily vests in the Munsiffs. For the purposes of local self-government the province is divided into the areas under the control of the Coorg District Board, the Municipal Committees of Mercara and Virajendrapet and the notified areas of Fraserpet, Somwarpet and Kodlipet, respectively. Of the townships named, Mercara, the capital of Coorg, and Virajendrapet, the chief town in South Coorg, are the only places of importance in the province, the other three being mere villages so far as size and population are concerned.

38. The fifth general census of the province was taken on the night of the 10th March 1911. The following information has been gleaned from the Imperial Tables. The total population fell from 180,607 to 174,976 or 111 per square mile, the number of occupied houses having advanced during the same period from 30,560 to 33,747. The bulk of the inhabitants continued to be rural, only 9,981 persons being classified as urban as against 15,249 in 1901. This decrease is due mainly to the fact that three small towns which were hitherto municipalities have now been converted into notified areas and their population shown as rural.

The populations of Mercara (6,269) and of Virajendrapet (3,712) show decreases of 463 and 571 as compared with the previous census. This is probably due to the decline of the coffee industry and the trade resulting therefrom at the market centres.

39. Classified according to religion, the inhabitants of the province fall under the following heads:—Hindu 138,922, Musalman 13,143, Christian 3,553, Animistic 19,227, Jain 97 and Parsi 34. The Animistic population rose during the decade by 15,922, while Hindus decreased by 20,895: it is probable that many returned as Hindus in 1901 were shown as Animists in 1911.

40. The distribution of the inhabitants according to age, sex and civil condition exhibits no marked variation as compared with the previous figures.

Of the total population 38,785 were under the age of ten, the distribution according to sexes being nearly equal, viz., 19,280 males against 19,505 females. From this it will be inferred that there has been no marked difference in the birth-rate of the two sexes during the last decade. Between the ages of 15 and 30, however, a marked deficiency in the proportion of females becomes noticeable. The excess of 18,116 in the number of men coming under this period is no doubt chiefly accounted for by the immigration into the province of male coolies unaccompanied by their families, who during certain seasons of the year come to work on coffee estates or elsewhere and then return to their native villages. The extent of the immigrant population enumerated in Coorg may be inferred from the fact that no less than 45,535 persons were recorded as born outside the province, mainly in Mysore (16,117) and the Madras

Presidency (28,581). Some of these are permanent residents, but the fluctuating coolie population is no doubt responsible for the majority. Comparing these figures with those of 1911 it will be found that the total was less in 1911 by 9,563 and that the Mysore figure has fallen by 8,596 while that relating to Madras has fallen by only 767. This makes it clear that Coorg is now recruiting labour much more largely from the Madras coast districts than from Mysore.

Of the 97,279 males, 53,906 were returned as unmarried, 38,879 as married and 4,494 as widowed. The corresponding figures for females were 77,697, comprising 34,213 unmarried, 30,047 married and 13,437 widowed. Of the unmarried males, 38,943 or 72.24 per cent. were under 20 years of age, while no less than 27,921 or 81.61 per cent. of the unmarried females were under fifteen, 4,637 or 13.55 per cent. coming between the ages of 15 and 20.

41. Educationally, 17,443 individuals are classified as literate as compared with 14,067 during the previous decade. It is noticeable that there is also an increase of 907 in the number of literate women (2,166): of the total number of literate persons, 7,715 or 44.23 per cent. were Coorgs, notwithstanding that this caste comprises only 19.37 per cent. of the total population.

42. The classification of the population according to occupation contained in Census Table XV-A shows that the great bulk (144,468) of the inhabitants of Coorg come under order No. I being dependent for their living upon agriculture. Of the Coorgs proper, 21,815 out of 22,810 actual workers were returned as agriculturists—a smaller proportion than in 1901 when the figures were 23,171 out of 23,650.

43. Only 193 persons were reported to be affected with insanity, deaf, dumb, blind or leprosy, as compared with 241 and 279 respectively, in 1901 and 1891. The number of lepers fell from 9 to 6.

44. Numerically speaking, the most important castes in the province are the Coorgs (33,886), Holeyas (21,477), Yeravas (15,338), Vakkaligas (10,576), Gaudas (12,994), Lingayats (7,558), Kurubas (7,373), Mapillas (7,196). Of these the Gaudas and Mapillas are for the most part immigrants, while the other castes mentioned are mainly indigenous. So far as can be ascertained, in view of the differences in caste headings between the census figures of 1901 and 1911, the total population of Coorgs, Amma Coorgs and Jama Coorgs combined has increased by 3,137: it cannot be said in what branch the increase has occurred—presumably all have increased in proportion. There is no obvious explanation for the decrease: the census of 1891 and 1901 both showed an increase. The indigenous Holeyas, formerly slaves to the ruling caste of Coorgs, correspond more or less closely to the Paraiyas of the plains, and are for the most part engaged on agricultural labour, an occupation which employs also such of the Yeravas and Kurubas as have risen from their original condition of jungle tribesmen. The Vakkaligas, Gaudas, Lingayats and Mapillas occupy a higher position in the social scale. A descriptive account of the customs of the Coorgs and other castes peculiar to Coorg is contained in a pamphlet published by the Rev. G. Richter, under the title of an "Ethnological Compendium on the castes and tribes found in the province of Coorg."

45. Classified according to language, the population falls under the following heads:—Canarese (the official language of the province) 67,545, Kodagu or Coorg 42,784, Yerava 14,916, Malayalam 13,909, Tulu 14,226, Hindustani, 5,527, Tamil 4,291, Kuruba 4,012, Telugu 2,688, Konkani 2,696, Mahrati 1,741 and English 345, the balance 296 being distributed between thirteen other languages.

46. There were no changes in the form of administration during the year under report. Changes in the administration.

47. Mysore is the only foreign State adjoining Coorg and the relations therewith were satisfactory. Relations with Native States.

Condition of the
people.

48. The Public health during the year was better than in last year though it was slightly affected by outbreaks of plague and small-pox. The birth and death rates showed an improvement over the preceding years. From an agricultural standpoint, the position was favourable; the coffee crop was very good and the price ruled high. The outturn of rice was much better, though that of ragi was small. The total mortality among cattle was the lowest on record for the past four years—no figures for previous years are available. There was a sufficient stock of food supply and the condition of the people was generally satisfactory.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND. (1911-1912.)

Realization of
the revenue.

49. Statement No. 6—*Land revenue*.—The demand for the year was Rs. 3,54,248 as against Rs. 3,36,591, or an increase of Rs. 17,657. The major portion of this increase is due to the sale of a larger area of Government waste lands for the cultivation of coffee, etc., and the remainder is under land assessment due partly to the levy of full assessment on the holdings hitherto held under reduced rates and partly to the introduction of the revenue re-settlement of Padinalknad and Kiggatnad taluks. The gross demand including the outstanding balance (Rs. 72,093) amounted to Rs. 4,26,341. The collections and remissions aggregated Rs. 3,58,859. The balance at the close of the year was thus Rs. 67,482, which however included Rs. 57,794 due by planters who are allowed to defer payment till the end of May. The actual balance was therefore Rs. 9,688.

50. Statement No. 7—*Assignment of land revenue*.—The total value of assignments was Rs. 1,07,490 or Rs. 2,070 more than that of the previous year. The increase is entirely due to the assignment of half of the assessment levied on the excess area of certain privileged holdings as discovered by re-survey and settlement.

51. The acreage held under the principal tenures is exhibited in the following table, which includes the corresponding figures for the previous year :—

Years.	Sagu.		Jama.		Jodi.		Umbli.		Jagher.	
	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.
1910-1911 ...	43,404	20,186	39,912	191	3,724	1,080	7,481	38	3,589	930
1911-1912 ...	43,892	20,296	40,052	191	3,655	940	7,588	38	3,592	925

Continued.

Years.	Coffee.	Orange.	Cocoanut and arecanut.	Cardamom.	Rubber.	Agave.	Pepper.	Total.
1910-1911 ...	98,958	2,481	298	57,879	1,319	135	...	281,100
1911-1912 ...	97,255	2,586	272	54,961	1,319	280	235	278,077

The increases under *sagu*, *jama* and *umbli* are chiefly due to excess areas found by re-survey, while the decrease under *jodi* is attributable to the temporary conversion of a few such holdings into *sagu* tenure during the minority of certain patels. The decrease under coffee is accounted for by the relinquishment of deteriorated estates which were found to be unremunerative. The acreage cultivated with pepper not included in the area held under coffee has for the first time been brought to book at the settlement. The falling off in the area under cardamom is nominal as it is due to correction in survey of certain *jama* *malés*.

52. Statement No. 8—*Incidence of land revenue on area and population*.—This is a quinquennial return and was last prepared in 1907-1908 (*vide* paragraph 8 of the report for that year).

53. Statement No. 9—*Transfers of landed property*.—There were 71 transfers of unprivileged lands, 52 cases refer to sales by revenue courts for arrears of assessment and 19 to civil court sales. Of the number sold by revenue courts, the lands were resumed to Government in 16 instances for want of bidders. Twenty-six *jama* holdings amounting to 114 acres were brought to sale for default of payment of assessment and were transferred to the auction purchasers, the privileged tenure becoming thereby extinct.

54. Statements Nos. 10, 11 and 12—*Transactions under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts*.—The total amount advanced to cultivators during the year under both the acts was the highest on record and amounted to Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 4,950 more than that of 1910-1911. Including the outstanding balance (Rs. 29,269) at the commencement of the year, the gross sum for recovery amounted to Rs. 49,269. The realizations aggregated Rs. 15,389 leaving a balance of Rs. 33,880, of which Rs. 31,480 represents instalments not payable during the year and Rs. 2,400 those in respect of which there was default; the whole of the arrear balance has since been collected. The net profit to Government from these loan operations was Rs. 1,541 against an average of Rs. 631 for the preceding 5 years.

Agricultural
advances.

55. The amount advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, was Rs. 10,700. The number of ryots benefited was 104 and the sums distributed ranged from Rs. 20 to Rs. 300. The amount which became due during the year (including arrears) was Rs. 6,699 and the percentage of collection was 89.04 against 73.33 in the preceding year.

56. The advances under Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, amounted to Rs. 9,300 and were distributed among 263 ryots in sums varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 150. The total amount collected was Rs. 9,424 and the percentage of collection to amount due (Rs. 11,090) was 84.93 as compared with 79.48 in 1910-1911.

57. It is satisfactory to record that further improvement is noticeable not only in the total amount advanced, but also in the percentage of collection under both the Acts. The average amount of each loan was Rs. 54.49.

58. Statement No. 13—*Survey and Settlement*.—Thirty-one village maps were republished and fifty-two were revised during the year. Topographical survey operations were continued during the year under report by No. 7 Party of the Survey of India, which surveyed 91 square miles on the two-inch scale in the Padinalknad taluk. The topographical survey of Coorg is now completed.

Surveys, settle-
ments and land
records.

59. Thirty-nine land disputes were settled by the Settlement Officer as against 62 in the previous year. Forty-nine crop experiments were conducted, fourteen of which were carried out by the settlement party and 35 by the Revenue Department.

60. Work in connection with the settlement steadily continued under Mr. Haller. The field work in the Yedenalknad taluk has been completed with the exception of four villages which are expected to be completed by October 1912. The revised assessment, as sanctioned by the Government of India in their letter No. 1031-315-2, dated the 23rd September 1910, has been introduced for the Kiggatnad and Padinalknad taluks and resulted in a total increase of Rs. 4,655-4-0. The rates are moderate and equitable and a comparatively small number of appeals were lodged. The re-settlement for the Nanjarajpatna and Mercara taluks will be introduced in the coming jamabandi season.

61. The Department of Land Records and Agriculture continued to be under the control of the Commissioner, but the executive charge vested in Mr. Gustav Haller, assisted by Mr. Kodandera Madappa.

62. The progress made by the Land Record Department was satisfactory. The maps and records were kept up to date.

63. A survey school was held at Fraserpet during the monsoon and sixteen candidates were declared to have qualified in surveying.

Waste lands. 64. The area of land sold under the Waste Land Rules during the year was 332.12 acres. Excluding timber growth, the value realized was Rs. 2,667, the average price per acre being Rs. 8-0-6, compared with Rs. 1,030 received for 185.97 acres in the previous year.

Wards' estates. 65. The one minor who was under the official guardian was discharged on his attaining majority, and four new minors were admitted during the year. The property belonging to the latter consists of lands and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,654-8-3: of this a sum of Rs. 800 is invested in Government securities and arrangements have been made for the management of the landed property and for the recovery of debts due to the minors.

Revenue and rent-paying classes. 66. There are no *zamindaris* in Coorg and the great bulk of the holdings are *ryotwari*, the ordinary tenure being known as *sagu*, though there are one or two separate villages held as *jaghirs*. Particulars have been given in paragraph 7 *supra* of the holdings under the various classes of tenure, a description of which will be found in paragraphs 23-30 of this year's report. Owing to the circumstance that individual ryots frequently hold land under more than one tenure it is impracticable to compile statistics of the several rent-paying classes. Reference has been made in paragraphs 6 and 8 *supra* to the revenue foregone in respect of the several privileged tenures and to the incidence of the land revenue demand on the population, while information as to the average assessment is furnished in Statement No. 83.

III.—PROTECTION.

67. The province has no legislature of its own. It is included in the Scheduled Districts Act XIV of 1874, which was declared to be in force in Coorg by a notification dated the 22nd February 1875. Subject to the sanction of the Governor-General in Council section 3 empowers the Local Government to declare authoritatively which General Acts and Regulations are or are not in force in Coorg, and section 5 enables the same authority to extend to Coorg any enactment which is in force in any other part of British India. The provisions of section 1 of 33 Victoria, Chapter 3, having also been made applicable to Coorg from and after the 1st day of October 1877, the Chief Commissioner is empowered to prepare and submit for the sanction of the Governor-General in Council such special rules and regulations as may from time to time be required in order to supplement the legislative enactments in force in Coorg.

Course of legislation. (1911-1912.) 68. Statement No. 14—*Acts of the Governor-General in Council affecting Coorg*.—The Public Accountants' Defaults Act XII of 1850 was extended to Coorg during the year under the Scheduled Districts Act. No special regulations were promulgated under 33 Victoria, Chapter 3.

Police. (1911.) 69. Statements Nos. 15 and 16—*Cognizable crime*.—The number (468) of cognizable offences reported was 14 more than in the previous year. There was a rise under breaches of special and local laws, but there was a corresponding decrease both under serious and minor offences against property. Police investigation was refused in four cases.

70. The percentage of convictions obtained in cognizable cases investigated by the police was 79.68 against 75.22 in the preceding year. Of 605 persons arrested by the police, 371 were convicted, the figures for 1910 being 477 and 351 respectively.

71. Ten cases of murder were reported during the year. Of these, three ended in conviction, three were pending, one was referred as mistake of fact and in three cases the accused committed suicide. Of the three cases pending from previous year two ended in conviction and one was undetected.

72. One case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder occurred during the year. The accused in this case murdered his wife and a Billava as the latter was suspected of criminal intimacy with the former. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

73. There were two cases of dacoity, including one pending from the previous year. Both the cases were referred.

74. Four cases for preferring false charges were dealt with during the year. Convictions were obtained in all of them.

75. Statement No. 19—*Property stolen and recovered*.—The recovery of property was less than in the previous year, the percentage being 28.99 as against 33.98.

76. Statement No. 20—*Sanctioned strength and cost*.—The total expenditure was Rs. 55,407 against Rs. 53,790 in 1910.

77. Statement No. 21—*Equipment, discipline, and internal management*.—The actual strength of the police was 255 against 252 in the previous year. One Inspector was dismissed from the force and was convicted under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code. The number of sub-inspectors (12) remained the same as last year. Nine out of the sixteen stations were in charge of sub-inspectors. One policeman was judicially punished, and 61 were departmentally dealt with as against 101 in the previous year. One man was dismissed during the year. The conduct of the police force on the whole was satisfactory. The number of men who are literate in Canarese was 249 as against 245 in 1910. The training school at Mercara was open throughout the year for the instruction of recruits and 21 men passed through it. The number of Coorgs in the department was 142.

78. The number of processes issued during the year was 9,025 as against 8,400 in 1910; of this number, 81 were pending execution at the close of the year.

79. Fourteen suicides were reported as compared with eleven in the previous year, and the number of accidental deaths rose from 34 to 41.

80. A set of rules regarding the application of the statistical test to police work was drawn up: copies of these rules were issued to all police officers in the form of a circular and were also appended to the Police Catechism, copies of which are supplied to every constable on entering service. The police have thus been made acquainted with the fact that the merits of investigating officers are not to be judged by the statistical results of the cases sent up by them for trial.

81. Since the local police are practically without exception natives of the province, and as Inspectors, sub-inspectors and constables frequently visit their homes, the communication of the Government policy to the police itself guarantees knowledge on the part of a considerable section of the general public.

82. Mr. E. H. Sullivan was in charge of the department throughout the year.

83. Statement No. 23—*Number of criminal courts and trials conducted*.—Criminal Justice. (1911.) Mr. R. H. Ellis, I.C.S., held charge of the office of the District Magistrate throughout the year. There were no permanent changes in the personnel of the subordinate magistracy.

84. Statement No. 24—*Particulars regarding the trial of offences*.—The number of cases brought to trial (1,871) was 316 more than in the previous year, while the number of offences reported (2,120) increased by 330. Under the Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 712 cases involving 712 persons were instituted as compared with 575 cases concerning 622 persons in 1910. Excluding this class of cases, the criminal trials during the year resulted in the discharge or acquittal of 1,066 persons and the conviction of 679. The percentage of convictions was thus 38.91 compared with 36.30 and 34.64 in the two previous

years. Excluding petty cases of hurt, assault, mischief and insult, most of which are only technically criminal, the percentage of persons convicted is 71·21 against 63·39 in the previous year. Offences against public tranquillity and justice numbered 36, those against the persons 310, and those against property 224, while there were 160 other offences under the Indian Penal Code and 1,141 breaches of special and local laws. Petty cases of insult under the Police Act and those under the Workman's Breach of Contract Act were more numerous than in the previous year. The increase in the latter case is due to the more rigorous application of the Act by the planting community, necessitated by a more general desertion of labour. There was a small decrease in the number of offences against property, the number of such offences being 224 against 236 in the previous year. Eighteen persons were found guilty of offences classed as heinous crime. Of these, six were convicted of murder (the sentence of death passed in two cases was commuted to transportation for life), one was convicted of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, one of attempt to commit murder, one of attempt to commit suicide, and nine of robbery.

There were no cases of opium smuggling during the year, nor were any proceedings taken under the Indian Press Act.

85. Statement No. 25—*Miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code.*—Three persons were required to pay compensation under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.

86. Statement No. 26—*General result of criminal trials.*—The average duration of each case was 8 days in the District Magistrate's court and 15 days in the subordinate courts.

87. Statements Nos. 27 to 31—*Punishments inflicted by the various courts.*—Two persons were sentenced to capital punishment by the Sessions Judge but the sentences were commuted to transportation for life by the Judicial Commissioner; four were sentenced to transportation for life. No sentence of whipping was awarded during the year. As stated in last year's report the decrease in this form of punishment is chiefly due to the withdrawal of whipping powers from the second class magistrates. The aggregate amount of fines imposed and of compensations paid were Rs. 6,920 and Rs. 471 respectively as compared with Rs. 5,472 and Rs. 593 in the preceding year. The increase in fines is chiefly attributable to a more rigorous application of the provisions of the Police Act, V of 1861 and the Excise Act, XXII of 1881 (generally punished with fine), the number of convictions being 199 against 144 in the preceding year, and to a heavy fine of Rs. 2,000 imposed in a case of misappropriation of Government money by a public servant. The percentage of realizations was 70 against 77 in the previous year. The decrease is accounted for by the fact that, notwithstanding the issue of process, the heavy fine above mentioned was not recovered. One old offender who was convicted was ordered to notify his residence under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

88. Statement No. 32—*General result of the trial of European British subjects.*—Two European British subjects were brought to trial during the year, one for an offence under section 352 of the Indian Penal Code and the other for an offence under section 32 of the Indian Arms Act. The accused in the former case was acquitted and in the latter convicted.

89. Statement No. 33—*Result of appeal and revision.*—Twenty-three appeals were preferred before the District Magistrate. In four cases the sentences were reversed and in two reduced. Eight cases were dealt with by the Sessions Judge, of which sentence in one case was reduced. The Judicial Commissioner received seven appeals against convictions. Of these the sentences in five cases were confirmed and reduced in two. There were in all twenty applications for revision as against 36 in the previous year. Of these, fourteen were preferred to the Judicial Commissioner who, in thirteen cases, upheld the orders passed.

90. Statement No. 34—*Juries and assessors.*—Trials before the Sessions Court were conducted with the assistance of assessors.

91. The records and registers of all subordinate courts were inspected by the District Magistrate during the year.

92. Statements Nos. 35 to 63—*Detailed statistical information regarding the administration of the jail department during the year 1911.*—The particulars for the Mercara District Jail and the four lock-ups attached to the taluk offices at Somwarpet, Napoklu, Virajendrapet and Ponnampet, are given separately.

93. The bulk of the jail population is confined in the District Jail and the lock-ups are used only for under-trial prisoners, persons sentenced to periods of imprisonment not exceeding fifteen days, and convicts temporarily detained pending transfer to the District Jail.

Sub-jails.

94. The total number of admissions to lock-ups during the year under report was 308, or 24 more than in the previous year. The number of convicts included in this total rose from 76 to 81, and 59 of these were for transfer to the District Jail. Twenty-two convicts were confined in the lock-ups as against fifteen in the previous year. The maximum period of detention in the case of under-trial prisoners was 48 days, the average being twelve days. The expenditure on dieting charges *per annum* per head of average strength rose from Rs. 62 to Rs. 68. The ordinary allowance per man is one seer of rice and five pies' worth of curry stuff.

District Jail.

95. The accommodation available was the same as in 1910. The wards provide for the custody of 151 prisoners of all classes. The largest number in custody on any one day was 97. In the male under-trial ward there was slight overcrowding which was relieved by making use of other wards.

96. Statements Nos. 36 to 43—*Number and disposal of jail population, classification according to religion, age, offences, etc.*—The daily average strength including under-trials and civil prisoners was 67·88 against 65·99 during the previous year. Of the total jail population (357), 205 were convicted prisoners, 135 under-trials and 17 civil debtors. The figures for 1910 were 191, 139 and 14 respectively while those for 1909 were 217, 133 and 11.

97. Forty convicts were in custody on the 31st December 1910 and 165 were admitted during the year. Of these, 130 were released on expiry of sentence, three on appeal, eight under remission rules; twelve were released on the Delhi Durbar day, six were released on account of remissions granted on the Durbar day, two life convicts were transferred to the Cannanore Central Jail as they were found unfit for transportation, and five were transported to the Andamans. There were thus 39 convicts in confinement on 31st December 1911.

98. Of the under-trials, 49 were subsequently convicted, 71 were released, and seven were transferred to other jails and eight remained in custody at the close of the year.

99. Statements Nos. 44 to 49—*Particulars regarding jail discipline.*—The number of offences committed by convicts fell from 45 to 39. Twenty-five offences related to work, eleven to receiving and possessing forbidden articles, one to assault and two to other breaches of jail discipline. The two convicts who escaped in 1905 and the convict who escaped in 1902 were not re-arrested. No corporal punishment was inflicted during the year for breach of jail discipline. Of the total number of jail offences, 35·90 per cent. were committed by habitual offenders whose proportion to the entire jail population was thirteen per cent. Prisoners of this class were kept, as usual, in cubicles at night, and in separate gangs at meal time, and were not appointed to the post of maistry. Eight convicts were released under the remission rules during the year, the maximum remission earned being 207 days by a convict under sentence of imprisonment of five years.

100. Statements Nos. 50 to 53—*Scales of diet.*—Diet was, as usual, supplied departmentally in accordance with the authorized scale and the result was satisfactory. The quality of the food was good and the quantity sufficient to keep the prisoners in good health. The daily cost per head was two annas

and four pies, or ten pies less than in the previous year. The decrease was due to food-grains having been purchased during the year wholesale at the cheaper rate and to the existence of a large stock in hand at the beginning of the year. The gross outlay on the articles of food was Rs. 3,490 against Rs. 4,698 in the preceding year. On account of the small jail population, however, there remained at the close of the year provisions to the value of Rs. 760 out of the stock purchased during the year under report.

101. A sum of Rs. 227 was spent in purchasing clothing for the prisoners.

102. Statements Nos. 54 to 57—*Detailed statistics of health.*—Water is supplied from the Mercara reservoir. Conservancy and drainage arrangements were adequate and satisfactory. The health of the prisoners was better than in the previous year, the rate of sickness *per mille* having fallen from 23.64 to 14.88. There was no death during the year.

103. Statement No. 58—*Gain and loss in weight of the prisoners.*—Of the 166 convicts discharged from jail, 111 had gained in weight while 33 had lost, convicts were released on medical grounds.

104. Statement No. 59—*Expenditure on guarding and maintaining prisoners.*—The gross expenditure was Rs. 9,074 against Rs. 11,018 in the previous year. The gross average cost per prisoner (Rs. 134) was less by Rs. 33 than in the previous year.

105. Statement No. 61—*Employment of convicts.*—The work of the prisoners was, as usual, carefully arranged with reference to class, sex and health. In-door labour consisted chiefly of grinding *rāgi* and carpentry.

106. Statement No. 62—*Net cash earnings of convicts.*—The total receipts from jail manufactures was Rs. 3,419 against Rs. 2,754 in the previous year. As usual, the bulk of the receipts were from carpentry. The expenditure on materials amounted to Rs. 1,075 against Rs. 686 and the net profit to Government was thus Rs. 2,344 as compared with Rs. 2,068 in the previous year. Taking this profit into consideration, the net expenditure was Rs. 6,730 against Rs. 8,950 in 1910 and the average cost per prisoner fell from Rs. 135 to Rs. 99.

107. The jail was visited during the year by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg: it was periodically inspected by the local official visitors. Major J. L. Macrae, I.M.S., remained in charge till 2nd February 1911 and was succeeded by Captain W. R. J. Scroggie, I.M.S.

Civil Justice.
(1911.)

108. There was no change in the number of civil courts (five) or their jurisdiction.

109. Statement No. 64—*Number and description of suits instituted.*—The number of suits filed (2,508) was more than that of the previous year by 258. This is again the highest figure during the past decade.

110. Statement No. 65—*Number and value of suits instituted.*—The total value of suits was Rs. 1,85,631, or 11.06 per cent. more than that of the previous year and the average value (Rs. 74) is one rupee higher.

111. Statement No. 66—*General result of the trial of original cases.*—The number of cases decided was 2,540 as against 2,235 in 1910 and the arrears fell from 438 in the previous year to 404 in the year under report.

112. The number of suits decreed *ex-parte* was 1,140, of which 28 were restored to file. Fourteen out of 24 applications for review of judgment were granted. Fourteen applications to sue *in forma pauperis* were received, and three were granted, while six were rejected and five were pending at the end of the year.

113. The total number of witnesses who attended the courts was 2,438 as against 2,489 in 1910. Forty-two witnesses were detained for more than three days, while 1,876 were discharged on the first day of attendance.

114. Statement No. 67—*General result of the trial of miscellaneous cases.*—Including 40 pending at the close of the previous year the number of miscellaneous applications before the courts was 656; of these, 591 cases including 19 applications under the Guardian and Wards' Act, 1890, and four for probate and letters of administration, were decided.

115. Statements Nos. 68 and 69—*Regular and miscellaneous appeals.*—The number of regular appeals filed was 30 as against the same number in 1910; three were successful. There were twelve miscellaneous appeals as against eleven in the previous year and five were successful. Eleven appeals out of thirteen, including five pending at the close of the year 1910, were decided by the Judicial Commissioner, and in six cases the orders of the lower court were upheld. There were four miscellaneous appeals including two pending from the previous year; in one the orders of the lower court were confirmed and one was pending at the close of the year.

116. Statement No. 70—*Particulars of execution proceedings.*—The number filed was 3,089. In 58.39 per cent. of those decided no recovery was effected.

117. Statement No. 71—*Results of insolvency applications.*—Of the 34 applications filed, eight were withdrawn, eighteen were rejected and three were granted; five were thus pending at the close of the year.

118. The total number of processes issued by all courts during the year was 15,243, the realization from process fees being Rs. 7,646-12-0.

119. The quarterly and annual returns of the subordinate courts were scrutinized by the District Judge, and all the courts were inspected by that officer. There were 10 first-grade and 13 second-grade pleaders practising in the province.

120. Statements Nos. 72 to 75—*Working of the Registration Department.*—**Registration.** The total number of documents registered fell from 2,768 in the previous year (1911.) to 2,748 in the year under report. On the other hand there was an increase (Rs. 91,208) in the value of property concerned. The total receipts from fees (Rs. 5,127) and the surplus realized (Rs. 1,251) from the working of the department were more than in the previous year, while the total expenditure increased by Rs. 275, owing to the reorganization of the department. The average surplus for the last ten years has been Rs. 1,260.

121. The number of documents pending delivery at the end of the year was 7 against 22 in the previous year, and the average time taken to register each document was 18 hours. Registration was refused in six cases and there were no appeals against the refusal orders.

122. All the sub-registry offices were inspected by the Registrar and that of the Registrar by the Inspector-General.

123. Statement No. 76—*Constitution of the District Board.*—The term of office of the nominated members of the Board expired on 31st March 1911. Messrs. A. H. Jackson and J. A. Graham were appointed as representatives of the Coorg Planters' Association. The five Subedars were selected to represent the local interest of their respective taluks. As representative landholders Messrs. K. Kuttayya, R.B., and Nidta Subbannayya were reappointed, and Messrs. A. Mandanna, R.B., and P. J. Beni Singh were appointed in place of Messrs. Kodimaniyandra Subbayya and P. Santamallappa Shetty. **District Board.** (1911-1912.)

124. Statement No. 77—*Income of the District Board.*—Excluding the opening balance, the total revenue amounted to Rs. 74,759 against a budget estimate of Rs. 73,900; the noticeable variations were under local rates (+Rs. 586), Medical (+Rs. 1,003), and tolls on roads (—Rs. 868).

125. Statement No. 78—*Expenditure of the District Board.*—The total expenditure was Rs. 82,914 against a budget estimate of Rs. 81,900. The increase is due to the contribution of a sum of Rs. 1,000 made to the Mercara Coronation Memorial Fund.

126. The number of schools stood at 65 as against 66 in the previous year, the school at Takeri having been closed; but the attendance rose from 3,361 to 3,578. English was taught in six schools to 252 pupils against 188. Out of the total number of 2,607 boys and 971 girls, 1,588 boys and 745 girls were Coorgs by race. The percentage of children protected from small-pox rose from 93.07 to 97.38. There were nine schools for the education of Panchamas (including Holeyas, Madigas, and Yeravas), of whom 188 were under instruction against 176 in the previous year. In five of these schools, caste boys were also admitted.

127. At the close of the year under report, two stipends of the value of Rs. 5 each, tenable at the Sanivarsante weaving school were sanctioned as a step towards the encouragement of technical education.

128. The total outlay on education was Rs. 15,502 against Rs. 15,024 in 1910-1911, representing a percentage of 20.73 of the total income. The income from school fees was Rs. 2,685 against Rs. 2,589 in 1910.

129. There was no change in the number of local fund dispensaries (6). The total number of out-patients treated was 47,838 against 40,914. At the Somwarpet hospital, 243 in-patients were treated against 275 in the previous year. The principal ailments treated were malaria, dysentery, diarrhoea and diseases of the digestive and respiratory organs.

130. The gross expenditure on dispensaries, including sanitation (Rs. 10,364), was Rs. 1,002 more than in the previous year.

131. The Sanitary Inspector was engaged in inspecting the municipalities and *pettas* and was also on plague duty at Fraserpet, Kodlipet and Mercara.

132. The number of travellers' bungalows (4) and of shelter houses for the use of immigrant coolies (4) remained the same as last year. The fees realized from the bungalows (Rs. 626) failed as usual to cover the outlay incurred in the shape of establishment charges (Rs. 1,186).

A sum of Rs. 145 was spent in providing some bungalows with new furniture.

133. The net revenue from tolls amounted to Rs. 17,132 against Rs. 15,355 in the preceding year. There was no change either in the number (25) or in the working of the ferries; the revenue realized was Rs. 1,011 as compared with Rs. 1,231 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the smaller amount realized from Betari ferry on the Mercara-Virajendrapet road the traffic on which was affected by the non-completion of the rebuilding of the Kadanur bridge.

134. Village communications and bridle-paths were improved at a cost of Rs. 1,298.

135. The grant for public works under the control of the Board was Rs. 45,500 and the expenditure Rs. 45,549.

136. Under *civil buildings*, an expenditure of Rs. 2,628 was incurred in the construction of an in-patient ward with out-houses at Gonikoppal and a weaving school at Sanivarsante; the ordinary annual repairs to local fund buildings account for an outlay of Rs. 714.

137. As usual the bulk of the expenditure was devoted to communications. On *original* works, the gross outlay was Rs. 11,226, of which the greater part was spent on the works which were in progress during the past year, viz:—

- (i) Opening out a road from Somwarpet to Konanur,
- (ii) Opening a junction road from Suntikoppa to Sidapur,
- (iii) Metalling the Fraserpet-Sidapur road.
- (iv) Metalling the remaining portion of the Pollibetta-Gonikoppal road.
- (v) Constructing a bridge across the Tannirhallu stream on the Somwarpet-Konanur road,

138. The only new work taken in hand during the year was the construction of a bridge across the Kotail stream on the Mercara-Nalknad road.

Under 'minor works' a sum of Rs. 7,702 was expended on the construction or improvement of petty bridges and drains on lines of communication.

139. The outlay on repairs to communications amounted to Rs. 12,655. This includes Rs. 194 expended on ferries, Rs. 1,111 on bridle-paths, Rs. 318 on travellers' bungalows and Rs. 74 on toll-gates.

The length of communications maintained during the year was 155 miles $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, of which 8 miles and 7 furlongs were metalled and 124 miles $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs unmetalled roads, while the remainder consisted of bridle-paths. A new road from Ponnampet to Aramanébané 6 miles in length was constructed during the year, while portions of the Virajendrapet-Bittangal, the Kodlipet-Saklespur and Fraserpet-Sirangal roads of an aggregate length of 13 miles were transferred to 'Imperial.'

The roads under the control of the Board were kept in order at an average cost of Rs. 78 per mile including the upkeep of bridle-paths.

140. Under miscellaneous public improvements, a sum of Rs. 2,218 was spent, the major portion being on wells at Suntikoppa, Gonikoppal, Sidapur, Napoklu, Srimangala and Ponnampet.

141. The balance of the public works expenditure represents the usual charges on account of establishment (Rs. 7,891) and tools and plant (Rs. 515).

142. Statements Nos. 79 to 81—*Constitution, income and expenditure of Municipal municipalities.*—A copy of the Central Provinces Municipal bye-laws was received during the latter part of the year and the bye-laws under the Coorg Municipal Regulation, 1907, are being drafted: meanwhile the old bye-laws continued in force.

Mercara Municipality.

143. The term of office of the elected and nominated members of the Mercara Municipality expired during the year. Of the ten members, one was nominated by the Chief Commissioner to represent the interests of the European Community and the remaining nine were elected as representatives of the Coorg, Hindu and Muhammadan population. At the twelve meetings held during the year, the average attendance of the ex-officio and non-official members was respectively 2.67 out of 5, and 5.50 out of 10.

144. The actual receipts of the year including the opening balance of Rs. 11,751 amounted to Rs. 27,092 and the expenditure to Rs. 24,646, against the budget estimates of Rs. 16,100 and Rs. 17,200 respectively. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 2,446. The gross demand, including an outstanding balance of Rs. 1,000, was Rs. 16,362. The collections and remissions (Rs. 113) amounted to Rs. 15,454 leaving an uncollected balance of Rs. 908 at the close of the year: with the exception of a small sum of Rs. 28, the balance has since been recovered.

145. The more important items of expenditure were, Rs. 2,881 under conservancy, Rs. 1,819 on the maintenance of roads, Rs. 841 on water-works, Rs. 658 on lighting, Rs. 282 on the eradication of lantana, and Rs. 565 on the repair of drains.

146. At the end of October plague broke out in the Lascar bazaar, the most insanitary quarter, and gradually the whole town was infected. A sum of Rs. 3,487 was expended on preventive measures and the disease was suppressed within about four months. With a view to ensuring the town from being again infected from this quarter, the public undertook to acquire the houses

and sites of the bazaar as a "Coronation Memorial" and raised by subscription more than two-thirds of the cost of acquisition, amounting to over Rs. 10,000: the municipality contributed a sum of Rs. 3,500 towards this object out of a grant made to it recently by the Government for sanitary purposes. A few vacant sites in the other parts of the town were also acquired at a cost of Rs. 163.

Virajendrapet Municipality.

147. The term of office of the nominated members of the municipality expired at the close of 1910-1911. Three of the members were newly appointed and seven of the out-going members were renominated. At the twelve meetings held during the year the average attendance of the five official members was 2.6 and that of the nine non-official members was 4.3.

148. The actual receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 8,012, an excess of Rs. 842 over the budget estimate, though less by Rs. 1,358 than the actuals of the previous year. The decrease is due to the fact that in the previous year the municipality received a special grant of Rs. 2,500 from Imperial revenues for the improvement of sanitation and technical education.

149. The total demand under all heads of revenue, including an outstanding balance of Rs. 549 at the beginning of the year, was Rs. 8,043: of this Rs. 8,012 were collected during the year and the balance after its close.

150. The total expenditure was Rs. 9,526 or Rs. 2,246 more than in the previous year. The extra expenditure was chiefly incurred on drainage, roads and school buildings.

151. There were two cases of plague during the year imported from Mercara and a sum of Rs. 88 was spent on preventive measures.

152. The cash balance at the close of the year, excluding Rs. 1,100 held in Government securities, was Rs. 6,290 against Rs. 5,714 last year.

Notified Areas.

153. The average attendance of members at the four meetings held by the Fraserpet Committee was 4.7 the total strength being eight. The income was Rs. 1,076 and the expenditure Rs. 793. The expenditure under conservancy amounted to Rs. 432 and a sum of Rs. 130 was spent on the construction of stone steps to the Cauvery river at the bathing place. The closing cash balance was Rs. 839.

154. The Somwarpet Committee held 3 meetings at which the average attendance of members (7) was 6.0. The total income of the year was Rs. 2,500 and the expenditure Rs. 2,171. The important items of expenditure were Rs. 373 for the construction of tiled market stalls, Rs. 663 under conservancy, Rs. 412 for improving the water supply and Rs. 250 for the maintenance of roads. Excluding Rs. 700 held in Government securities, the cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,322.

155. At the 3 meetings held by the Kodlipet Committee, the average attendance of members was 5.0, the total strength being seven. The total income was Rs. 790 and the expenditure was Rs. 964. Rs. 177 were spent for improving the water supply and Rs. 382 under conservancy. The closing cash balance at the end of the year was Rs. 367.

(Volunteering.)
1911-1912.)

156. The total strength of the Coorg and Mysore Rifles on the 31st March 1912 was 257. The command was held throughout the year by Lieut.-Col. G. R. Pearse, V.D., and the adjutancy by Captain E. F. S. Henderson of the Leicestershire Regiment from 31st March to 4th September 1911, and by Lieut. N. D. Shaw of the Q. O. Cameron Highlanders from 5th September 1911. Camps of exercise were held as follows:—For C. and D. Companies at Saklespur in October 1911; for A. Company at Mercara in September 1911. For B. Company at Pollibetta in March 1912.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION. (1911-1912.)

157. Statement No. 3—*Rainfall and climate.*—The weather conditions both for cereal and coffee crops were somewhat abnormal: there was exceptionally heavy rain in June and a marked deficiency in August, while the November rains came rather too late to suit the cultivators of certain rainfed tracts. The outturn of rice was normal. The coffee crop was above normal, but suffered from the vagaries of the season. Ragi and cardamom crops were affected by the excessive rainfall in June and July and there was a deficiency in the outturn in each case. The total number of rainy days in 1911 was 150 with a rainfall of 130.86 inches against an average of 127 inches for the past 15 years.

Character of the
seasons.

158. Statement No. 82—*Area under crops.*—The total area under cultivation was 141,228 acres against 141,128 acres in the previous year. Including the second crop cultivation (244 acres) the area under rice was 82,527 acres, giving a percentage of 83.55 to the gross wet holdings, viz., 98,779 acres, as compared with 84.09 in 1910-1911. Though the new cultivation of this crop amounted to 468 acres during the year, there was a decrease of 443 acres in the second crop cultivation, which resulted in a slight fall in the percentage. The total area of dry holdings was 22,390 acres and the extent actually cropped was 9,776 acres, which includes 663 acres of second crop cultivation. As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 333 acres in the area under dry crops, attributable to the failure of rain in August. The gross area held under the coffee tenure was 97,255 acres, which includes (a) 9,356 acres of *ryotwari* cardamom *malés*, (b) 1,689 acres of orange gardens, (c) 39,258 acres of abandoned coffee or land granted for coffee but not planted and (d) 3,639 acres planted with rubber. There is thus a net area of 43,313 acres under actual coffee cultivation as compared with 43,636 acres in the previous year: the decline of 323 acres is due to the abandonment of deteriorated gardens. In addition to the area shown under (d) *supra* 1,319 acres are cultivated with rubber and 142 acres with *agave*, out of a total area of 280 acres held for that purpose.

Area under
cultivation and
cropped area.

159. The estimated area under cardamom is 1,972 acres made up of (a) *jama malés* (385 acres), (b) leased *malés* (995 acres) and (c) coffee assessed *malés* (592 acres); the aggregate holdings under these heads being respectively 9,056, 45,905 and 9,356 acres (total 64,317 acres).

Irrigated area.

160. The 4,547 acres shown as "orchards and garden produce" consist of 272 acres of arecanut and cocoanut and 4,275 acres of orange gardens. The latter figure includes the 1,689 acres referred to in paragraph 158 *supra*. The extent of pepper cultivation on lands held under the coffee tenure is roughly estimated at 3,500 acres and that on other holdings at 235 acres.

161. The area irrigated from Government channels and tanks was respectively 2,610 and 1,840 acres against 2,597 and 1,780 acres in the previous year.

162. Statement No. 83—*Rates of rent and produce.* The rice crop was about normal but that of *ragi* was much less than the average. The coffee crop was more than the normal yield, the estimated outturn being 4,500 tons against 3,150 tons in 1910-1911.

Outturn per
acre and total
produce.

163. Statements Nos. 84, 94, 95, 96 and 97—*Prices, imports, exports, coinage and paper currency.*—Owing to heavy export there was no change in the price of rice at the harvest time as compared with that of previous year. The price of *ragi* was above normal on account of small outturn. There was further improvement in the price of coffee in the local and home markets. The import and export figures are for the most part compiled from information supplied by the toll-gate contractors and cannot be safely relied upon; nor is it possible to draw any inference as to the state of trade from the prescribed returns of coinage and paper currency.

Prices, trade
and stocks.

164. Statement No. 86—*Live-stock*.—This is a quinquennial return. The figures were compiled for the year 1909-1910. The total mortality among cattle from all causes was 5,172 against 7,626 in the previous year. Of this number 310 were reported to be due to foot and mouth disease, 252 to rinderpest and 248 to anthrax.

165. Statements Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92 and 93—*Cost of the Veterinary Department, etc.*—The contagious diseases that were prevalent among the cattle were rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, black quarter and anthrax. The number of cattle inoculated was 202 against 1,916 in the previous year. Five animals were castrated. Including thirteen elephants of the Forest Department, 94 animals were treated for various diseases during the tour of inspection of the veterinary assistants. There were two dispensaries located at Mercara and Ammatti and the number of animals treated at these institutions was 592. There was a remarkable decrease in deaths from rinderpest attributable to prompt measures taken against the spread of the disease in the localities where it made its appearance. The number of veterinary assistants at work during the year was three. One veterinary assistant who was lent by the Madras Government reverted towards the close of the year and his place was taken by a Coorg veterinary assistant who had completed his course in the Madras Veterinary College as well as a special training in the treatment of elephant diseases. The spare time of the assistants was as usual occupied in collecting statistics in connection with the cattle survey of the province. The total receipts and expenditure of the department were respectively Rs. 227 and Rs. 3,470. The general supervision was vested in Mr. Haller as in previous years. Mr. D. Venkataramana Shetti, a wealthy sowcar and coffee planter, has offered to build a veterinary hospital at Somwarpet in commemoration of the coronation of His Majesty, the King-Emperor.

Production of the
Agricultural
Population.

166. Statement No. 85—*Prices of Labour*—Owing to the heavy coffee crop and to the prevalence of diseases some difficulty was experienced for a short period in securing sufficient labour and consequently there was a slight rise in the rate of hire.

167. Experiments were continued in the five Government farms with *ragi* gram, ground-nut, tapioca and *cholum*. Cultivation of *ragi* and gram was a success. It has been decided to discontinue experiments with other products as the climate and soil are adverse to them, and to close the experimental farms at Virajendrapet, Napoklu and Somwarpet. Orange plants were raised in the Gonikoppal and Sidapur farms and 7,970 plants were distributed to ryots at cost price. The total receipts and expenditure of the department were respectively Rs. 386 and Rs. 3,767. The latter figure includes Rs. 720 being the cost of six stud bulls purchased from the Mysore Amrat Mahal department for distribution to landholders interested in cattle breeding.

Forests.

168. The area of the reserved forests remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 338,105 acres.

169. Nine hundred and thirteen old cairns were repaired and 35 miles 5 furlongs of demarcation line cleared along the western frontier in connection with the survey made by the Survey of India Party at a total cost of Rs. 965.

170. The existing roads and buildings were kept in repair at a cost of Rs. 2,123 and Rs. 1,596 respectively. A sum of Rs. 267 was also spent in tracing roads in the ghât forests and in clearing the traces.

171. The number of offences reported during the year was 36 against 22 in the preceding year. Of these fifteen were compounded on payment of compensation by the delinquents, and in thirteen cases the offenders were let off with a warning. In the remaining eight prosecutions were instituted, and of these six ended in conviction and two were pending at the close of the year. The accused in the one case which was pending at the close of the previous year was acquitted. The increase in the number of cases is due to stricter

supervision in the matter of cattle grazing in plantations and closed areas. Of the thirty-six cases reported twenty-five related to illicit grazing. There were fourteen cases in which penalty was imposed for damage done to sandal trees.

In a case of poisoning a stream in the ghât forests the offenders were fined Rs. 25.

172. There were eleven forest fires affecting 3,367 acres against eighteen covering an area of 4,764 acres in the previous year. Three of these were attributed to incendiarism, six to the spread of fire from adjoining *paisaris* and the causes of two are unknown. One fire burning an area of 2,500 acres in Nidta reserve, spread from the Jainkal Reserve which was purposely fired, the lantana in both forests being so dense that the fire could not be controlled. In future Nidta reserve will not be protected. Protection was attempted last season pending an inspection to ascertain whether the quantity of sandal was sufficient to warrant the continuation of protection. This was found not to be the case.

173. The prescribed areas were, as usual, opened to grazing, and the revenue realized, including the sale proceeds of grass, amounted to Rs. 690 as against Rs. 679 in the preceding year. Free grazing was permitted to persons who enjoy a customary right to it except in the Anekad-Attur forests which were closed as a penalty for fires which took place in 1909.

174. The cultural operations of the year included the sowing of fifty acres in South Coorg and twenty-five acres in North Coorg with sandal seed, burning 1,375 dead bamboo clumps and sowing the blanks with teak seed, and sowing teak seed in 1,082 blanks caused by felling of trees in the coupes of South Coorg. Lantana was cleared in the sandal plantations of North Coorg and a small area was cleared in the Anekad forest. Sandal trees affected with spike were uprooted. The *kumris* were, as usual, weeded and rewards paid for successfully raising 52,830 teak and sandal plants. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 5,612 against Rs. 4,629 in the previous year.

175. The quantity of timber felled departmentally in reserved forests was 154,033 cubic feet against 166,642 cubic feet in the previous year. The timber felled by purchasers amounted to 167,050 cubic feet as against 271,940 cubic feet, the decrease being due to the fact that smaller areas were sold under the waste land rules and that the area of rubber grants on which timber bills were paid was less than in the previous year. 200 tons of sandalwood were collected at an average cost of Rs. 25 per ton, of which 181 tons were sold, and realized Rs. 99,842 (average 551) compared with 180 tons disposed of for Rs. 97,018 (average 539) in the previous year. The number of bamboos and reeds removed was 121,450 and 60,200 against 111,295 and 120,975 in the preceding year.

176. The revenue realized from cardamom was Rs. 17,788 against Rs. 18,519 and that from minor forest produce Rs. 3,582 against Rs. 4,813 in the previous year.

177. A sum of Rs. 19,812 was recovered on account of timber growth on lands newly taken up for cultivation against Rs. 29,247 in the previous year, the total number of valuations made by forest officers being 87 against 107 in the preceding year. The decrease in revenue is explained in paragraph 175.

178. No free grants were made during the year from the reserved forests.

179. Five elephants fell into pits during the year, two of which died and one escaped from the pit. The other two are under training. Seven elephants previously captured were sold for Rs. 10,240. The cost of the capture and training amounted to Rs. 913 as against Rs. 995 in the previous year.

✓ 21318, 8 & 211

180. Including receipts in foreign treasuries and book adjustments, the total revenue and expenditure of the year amounted respectively to Rs. 2,95,170 and Rs. 1,21,173 and the net surplus realized was Rs. 1,73,997 against Rs. 1,76,513. The gross revenue as also the expenditure are the highest on record. The increase in the former is due to the exceptionally high prices realized for timber, especially biti.

181. Mr. H. Tireman was in charge of the department throughout the year. Mr. E. C. M. Mascarenhas, Extra Assistant Conservator, was transferred to Madras with effect from 12th March 1912 and Mr. E. M. Crothers succeeded him.

Mines and
quarries.

182. There are neither Act-mines nor non-Act-mines in Coorg. Granite and laterite are worked out from small quarries for the purpose of metalling roads but no account of the quantity raised is kept. A large quantity of clay is used for making bricks.

Manufactures.

183. There are no factories in Coorg and manufactures in the ordinary sense of the term are locally unknown.

Public works.

184. The revenue credited to Imperial Public Works amounted to Rs. 6,058 and was realized chiefly from the sale of old materials, rents of buildings and hire of tools by contractors; Rs. 48 appertained to 'military' and the balance to civil receipts.

185. Including charges debited to military works and outlay on stock not charged against any sanctioned works, the expenditure for the year aggregated Rs. 2,35,202 against the grant of Rs. 2,56,634.

(Military.)

186. A sum of Rs. 1,315 out of a grant of Rs. 1,620, was expended on improvements to the quarters of the Sergeant-Instructor at Saklespur and to the armoury at Pollibetta.

(Civil.)
Buildings.

187. The expenditure on civil buildings was Rs. 48,660 against a grant of Rs. 49,669. The major works completed were (a) improvement to the "Beauvoir" bungalow for use as a circuit house (Rs. 2,735), the construction of a girls' school at Virajendrapet (Rs. 156).

188. On minor works a total expenditure of Rs. 17,775 was incurred. Rs. 12,923 were spent on repairs to civil buildings.

Communications

189. The outlay on communications aggregated Rs. 1,16,990 against a grant of Rs. 1,22,420. The outlay on original works was Rs. 32,694 against a grant of Rs. 36,220. The major works in progress were:—(i) metalling the fifth and sixth miles of the Fraserpet-Sirangal road (Rs. 1,517), (ii) metalling the second half of first section of the Mercara-Kodlipet road (Rs. 5,374), (iii) raising the Mercara-Perambadi road on the south margin of the Cauvery (Rs. 3,087), (iv) constructing a bridge across the Devarakolli stream (Rs. 1,934), (v) constructing a road bridge across the Kadanur river (Rs. 9,803), (vi) metalling the road to the Mercara-Kodlipet road from the junction of Kudigé road from the approaches to the Kudigé bridge to join the Fraserpet-Somwarpet road. The Gonikoppal-Wynaad road was completed during the year, and the final total cost has amounted to Rs. 1,32,646.

190. On minor works a sum of Rs. 10,103 was spent on (a) providing steel decking on the Gonikoppal and Kommetodu bridges, (b) demarcating the Mercara-Kodlipet road, (c) metalling the unmetalled portion of the Fraserpet-Somwarpet road, (d) widening the Ammatti-Tittimatti road and (e) rebuilding the wing walls of the Urti bridge.

191. Including the usual outlay on the upkeep of bungalows, cooly lines and bridges, the disbursements on account of repairs amounted to Rs. 84,296. The existing communications were maintained in good order. The length of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained during the year was 190 miles $3\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs and 59 miles $3\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs respectively.

192. A sum of Rs. 39 was spent in repairing rain-gauges at various centres.

193. The grant under irrigation was Rs. 15,000, of which Rs. 9,661 were spent. The works in progress were (i) raising the bund of the Rangasamudra channel and (ii) demarcating the Choranhalla channel. Expenditure was also incurred upon minor improvements to several tanks in various parts of the province. Irrigation.

194. The expenditure on establishment, and tools and plant was Rs. 66,051.

195. The department remained under the control of the Public Works Department of Madras and was attached to the fourth circle, the Superintending Engineer of which continued to be the controlling officer and professional advisor to the Chief Commissioner.

196. Mr. F. E. Schembry, Honorary Assistant Engineer, was in charge till 31st May 1911 pending the arrival of Mr. C. T. Mullings, who held charge of the division till 31st October 1911 and was then relieved by Mr. R. N. H. Reid who continued in office till the close of the year.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE. (1911-1912.)

Imperial Revenue and Finance.

197. The gross demand under all heads of Imperial revenue was Rs. 8,27,481 against Rs. 7,75,177 in the previous year. The important increases were under Land Revenue (Rs. 17,657), Excise (Rs. 17,074), Stamps (Rs. 3,178), Forests (Rs. 6,830), Education (Rs. 1,231) and Postage Labels (Rs. 3,105). The causes for increases under the first three heads are explained in paragraphs 49, 204 and 214; the increases under Education and Postage Labels did not exceed the usual fluctuations, while that under Forest is attributable to the high prices realised for timber. Gross Revenue.

198. Statement No. 98—*Gross and net revenue.*—The gross receipts (Rs. 8,45,298) exhibit an increase of Rs. 72,181 as compared with those of 1910-1911, the most noticeable items being under Land Revenue, Forest, Excise, Stamps, Postage Labels and Public Works. The expenditure charged against income being Rs. 2,91,784, the net receipts were Rs. 5,53,514 as compared with Rs. 5,04,721 in the preceding year.

199. Statement No. 99—*Expenditure from net income.*—The expenditure charged against net income aggregated Rs. 4,64,026 or Rs. 92,481 less than in the previous year, the important decreases being under (a) Civil and Political establishment, (b) Public Works and (c) Education. The expenditure under (a) and (c) in 1910-1911 was unusually large owing chiefly to the debit to these heads of the special grants sanctioned by the Government of India for sanitary and educational purposes.

200. The net result of the Imperial transactions of the year was therefore a surplus of Rs. 89,488. If allowance be made for forest receipts on account of supplies to Government departments adjusted by book transfer and for payments made into treasuries outside Coorg, which amounted to Rs. 7,114 and Rs. 1,59,579 respectively the surplus increases to Rs. 2,56,181.

201. Statement No. 100—*Cash transactions*.—The total receipts and expenditure of the year were respectively Rs. 35,12,527 and Rs. 37,89,069 as compared with Rs. 32,18,804 and Rs. 29,86,548 in 1910-1911. The increase in both the cases occurred chiefly under receipts and payments on account of "Deposits" and "Remittance Transfer Receipts and Supply Bills". The remittances received from treasuries outside the district fell by Rs. 15,500, while those sent out rose by Rs. 3,16,546. The closing balance was therefore reduced by Rs. 2,76,542.

Land Revenue.

202. Statement No. 6—*Land Revenue*.—Including the outstanding balance at the beginning of the year, the gross demand amounted to Rs. 4,26,341. The collections and remissions aggregated Rs. 3,58,859 leaving a balance of Rs. 67,482 at the close of the year.

Salt, customs
and opium.

203. No revenue is derived in Coorg from salt or customs and the receipts from the sale of imported opium are included under the head "Excise."

Excise.

204. Statements Nos. 101 and 102—*Excise receipts and charges*.—The total receipts and charges amounted respectively to Rs. 2,17,065 and Rs. 8,015 giving a net revenue of Rs. 2,09,050, an advance of Rs. 20,379 over that of previous year. The increase in receipts was chiefly under (a) still-head duty (Rs. 4,816), (b) license fees on country liquor (Rs. 6,531), (c) toddy revenue (Rs. 6,796) and (d) ganja (Rs. 2,401): the increases under (b) and (c) were owing to better bids during the auction sales and that under (a) to larger issues of country liquor from the warehouse on which duty was levied: the increase under (d) is attributable to the enhancement in the rate of duty.

205. Statement No. 103—*Manufactories, licenses and shops*.—The bonded warehouse was situated at Mercara as in the previous year. The number of wholesale shops was four and they were located at Mercara, Virajendrapet, Gonikoppal and Somwarpet. The number of retail shops for the sale of foreign liquor (7) remained the same and the wholesale license which was granted to one beer tavern situated at Mercara did very little business. There was no change in the number of arrack, opium and ganja shops which stood respectively at 36, 3 and 5. The number of toddy shops was reduced from 111 to 103. The realizations from license fees under arrack and toddy were respectively Rs. 38,146 and Rs. 44,036 as compared with Rs. 31,615 and Rs. 37,240 in the preceding year. Three arrack, one toddy and the beer shop located at Mercara had to be closed for a time owing to plague and remissions to the extent of Rs. 1,161 were granted in consequence.

206. The question of restraining excessive home consumption of toddy was taken up in 1909-1910. Formerly the licensed shop-keeper either leased the trees on private lands for cash, or entered into an arrangement by which the trees drawn every other day was made over to the landholder. The evil of this latter system was that it left with the tree owner a quantity of toddy which in other circumstances he might not exert himself to procure and an inducement was afforded either to drink in excess of his wants or to traffic illicitly in toddy. It was considered therefore most desirable in the interests of the people themselves that this system should be modified and the home consumption checked. The first mentioned method—that of cash payments—has now been insisted upon: the owner may either lease his trees or sell the toddy drawn only to the licensee. The public were taken into confidence and promises of co-operation were readily received. The new system was accordingly introduced

with effect from 1st April 1911 and the condition relating to the cash transaction was enforced. The excise law under which possession of toddy in excess of four seers by private individuals without a permit is prohibited, was also kept in view and private tree owners were warned of the risk of prosecution they run by contravening this law. So far experience has shown a favourable result and there are signs that home consumption of toddy is on the decline, while the toddy trees are productive of income to their owner.

207. The accounts of sales of foreign spirits and fermented liquors have been maintained from the year 1909-1910. The transactions of the year under report show an increase over those of the previous year. As stated in the last report it is too early to form any opinion as to whether any change in the present system of disposing of the shops is desirable.

208. The location of both arrack and toddy shops was as usual regulated with due regard to the opinions of neighbouring planters and ryots, representative local men being consulted in each case.

209. Statement No. 104—*Duty and consumption of spirits and drugs*.—The contract for the import and wholesale supply of jaggery arrack was given to Messrs. Parry & Co. of Madras. The issue of this liquor at two different strengths, viz., 25° under proof and 50° under proof was discontinued and the issue of a single strength of 30° under proof was, with the approval of the Government of India, adopted from the beginning of the year. The duty was fixed at Rs. 3-15-0 per gallon. The quantity of arrack issued was 31,868 gallons against 29,854 gallons in the previous year.

210. The wholesale supply of opium and ganja was, as in previous years, managed departmentally: opium was imported from Malwa and ganja from North Arcot. The quantity of opium sold was 48 seers 50 tolas and that of ganja 406 seers—a decrease of 6 seers 63 tolas and 26 seers 63 tolas respectively as compared with the previous year. The falling off is apparently due to the decrease in the number of consumers of these drugs, who consist mostly of people moving from place to place such as fakirs, traders, etc.

211. Statements Nos. 105 and 106—*Incidence of consumption, and demand, collection and balance of excise revenue*.—The total demand was Rs. 2,16,652—an increase of Rs. 17,075, chiefly under license fees on country liquor, toddy revenue and ganja. The total incidence of still-head duty and license fees per gallon of London proof was Rs. 7-6-9.

212. Statement No. 107—*Excise offences*.—The number of prosecutions instituted (77) was 28 more than in the previous year. The majority of these cases relate to illicit distillation and possession of paddy arrack and to sale of toddy without license. There were no cases of drunkenness on licensed premises during the year, and no useful figures relating to drunkenness in general could be collected. A sum of Rs. 1,737 was realized on account of fines, out of which Rs. 299 was distributed as rewards to excise and police officers and to informants, as compared with Rs. 196 in the previous year.

213. Statement No. 108—*Working of the Excise Department*.—The subordinate excise staff was under the direct control of the Excise Inspector and the inspection work of the preventive establishment was satisfactory.

214. Statements Nos. 109 to 112—*Receipts and charges under Stamps*.—The receipts amounted to Rs. 52,371 and the charges to Rs. 1,166 resulting in a net revenue of Rs. 51,205 as compared with Rs. 48,147 in 1910-1911. There was a slight decrease of Rs. 213 under general stamps, but it was outbalanced by the increased revenue from court fee stamps to the extent of Rs. 3,392.

215. Statements Nos. 113 and 114—*Insufficiently stamped or unstamped instruments and stamp prosecutions and results*.—The aggregate sum levied in respect of duty and penalty was Rs. 1,364 on 235 documents impounded under the Stamp Act. There was one case of stamp prosecution which resulted in conviction with a fine of Rs. 15.

216. Statement No. 115—*Action taken to test the valuation of estates*.—Two applications for probate and letters of administration were disposed of and the court-fee realized was Rs. 2,398.

217. Statement No. 116—*Collections of the tax from salaries, pensions, etc.*—Collections under this head amounted to Rs. 2,698 against Rs. 2,669 in the previous year.

218. Statement No. 117—*Realizations from interest on securities.*—The amount collected (Rs. 102) was one rupee more than in the previous year. The following Government securities to the aggregate amount of Rs. 51,200 were exempted:—the Mercara School Endowment Fund, Rs. 26,500, the Thomson Prize Fund, Rs. 1,300, the Fraser Endowment Fund, Rs. 26,500, the Thomson Jubilee Prize Endowment Fund, Rs. 100, the Koravandra Bollavva Nanjappa's Charity Fund, Rs. 5,000, the investments of the civil dispensaries, Rs. 6,000, municipal committees, Rs. 1,800, and the Coorg District Board, Rs. 10,000.

219. Statement No. 118—*Collections of the tax from all sources.*—No taxable salary or pension was paid by any local authority during the year. There was an increase (Rs. 347) in the revenue from salaries, etc., paid by companies and private employers. The collections under "other sources of income" show a decrease of Rs. 197, which is partly attributed to depression in trade.

220. Statement No. 119—*Original and final demand and uncollected balance*—Under salaries and pensions, the final demand was Rs. 7,927 as against Rs. 7,260 and the aggregate assessment on other sources of income was Rs. 2,849 as against Rs. 2,974 in the previous year. There were in all 31 objection petitions, resulting in a total reduction of Rs. 389. Of the final demand under all heads including arrears, viz., Rs. 11,814 all but Rs. 1,255 were collected before the close of the year. Of the balance, a sum of Rs. 848 has since been recovered, leaving Rs. 407 still due.

221. The collection of the tax as usual devolved on the ordinary revenue establishment of the province and no extra expenditure was incurred on the assessment during the year under report. The First Assistant Commissioner exercised the functions of Collector of Income-tax as in previous year.

Forests.

222. The total receipts, including a sum of Rs. 1,66,693 realized outside Coorg or adjusted by book transfer, amounted to Rs. 2,95,171 and the charges, Rs. 1,75,173 as compared with Rs. 1,80,160 in the preceding year.

Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

The District Fund.

223. The gross demand of the District Fund, together with the uncollected balance outstanding at the beginning of the year (Rs. 4,638), was Rs. 79,804. The realizations amounted to Rs. 74,759 and remissions to Rs. 51. The outstanding balance for collection at the end of the year was therefore Rs. 4,994. With the opening cash balance (Rs. 45,510) the gross receipts of the fund amounted to Rs. 1,20,269 and the expenditure to Rs. 82,914, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 37,355, of which a sum of Rs. 10,000 was held in Government securities.

Municipal Funds.

224. Including an outstanding balance of Rs. 1,795, the total demand of the municipalities and the notified areas amounted to Rs. 28,900. The collections and remissions aggregated Rs. 27,809 leaving an uncollected balance of Rs. 1,091. Together with an opening cash balance of Rs. 21,645, the receipts amounted to Rs. 49,364 and the expenditure to Rs. 38,101. The closing cash balance was thus Rs. 11,263.

The Mercara School Endowment Fund.

225. Including the opening cash balance (Rs. 4,839), the income of the fund, which represents the interest on the invested capital and the grant from Government, amounted to Rs. 6,253 and the expenditure in connection with the scholarships, maintenance of the boarding house establishment and the purchase of Government pro-notes of the nominal value of Rs. 3,500, aggregated Rs. 7,416. The cash balance at the end of the year was therefore Rs. 1,537. The capital investment of the fund in Government pro-notes has now reached Rs. 39,000.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

226. Statement No. 120—*Particulars of births, deaths and marriages in towns.*—The excess of deaths over births is chiefly due to the mortality among the immigrant coolies admitted into the hospitals at Mercara and Virajendrapet. Births and deaths. (1911.)

227. Statement No. 121—*Births registered.*—The number of births (4,768) registered was 130 more than in 1910. Of these, 102 occurred in families not permanently resident in the province. Male births exceeded female by 80.

228. Statement No. 122—*Births and deaths registered.*—5,695 deaths (32.55 *per mille*) were recorded against 6,822 in 1910 and 5,084 in 1909; of these, 480 occurred among individuals not permanently resident in the province. The high mortality is chiefly attributable to the increased prevalence of malarial fever and dysentery and diarrhœa. The death-rate among females was slightly lower than among males.

229. Statement No. 123—*Deaths registered during each month.*—The mortality was, as in last year, heaviest in the months of May, June, July and August. The healthiest season of the year was the last quarter.

230. Statement No. 124—*Deaths registered according to age.*—Excluding infants, deaths were more numerous in the age groups from 20 to 30 and 30 to 40, which comprised the bulk of the immigrant cooly population.

231. Statement No. 125—*Deaths registered according to class.*—The mortality in the category of "other classes" was much lower than in the previous year, while the death-rate among Coorgs was 30.69 *per mille* as compared with the general average of 32.55.

232. Statement No. 126—*Deaths registered from different causes in towns and districts.*—As usual, fever caused the greatest number of deaths (4,555), while dysentery and diarrhœa were responsible for 116. The mortality in municipal areas was lower than in the previous year.

233. Statements Nos. 127 and 128—*Deaths from cholera and small-pox.*—There were 6 deaths from cholera as compared with 56 in the previous year. Deaths from small-pox rose from 46 to 297.

234. Statement No. 129—*Deaths from fevers.*—There was a decrease of 1,162 deaths under this head compared with the previous year, the ratio *per mille* being 26.03 against 31.65. The mortality was highest in June, July and August and lowest in April.

235. Statement No. 130—*Deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa.*—The mortality ascribed to this cause was less than in the previous year by 155.

236. Statement No. 131—*Deaths from plague.*—Plague accounted for 57 deaths against 9 in 1910. This is the highest number of plague deaths yet registered in Coorg in the year and was due to a rather severe outbreak in Mercara.

237. Statement No. 132—*Deaths from respiratory diseases.*—The rate of deaths *per mille* from this cause was 0.38 as compared with 0.35 in the previous year.

238. Statements Nos. 133 and 134—*Ratio of deaths from small-pox, fever, dysentery and diarrhœa, and comparative statement of mortuary and meteorological statistics with prices of food-grains.*—From the latter return it will be observed that the mortality was lower than in any of the previous five years except 1909. Climatically the season was abnormal, the exceptional features being very heavy rain in June and very light in August. Prices were normal.

239. There are no recruiting stations in Coorg and no record is kept of emigration and immigration. Emigration and immigration. (1911-1912.)

240. Statement No. 135—*Hospitals and dispensaries.*—The Mercara Jail hospital is excluded from this statement as it is dealt with separately. Of the eleven other institutions, three are of a private character and are maintained in the "Bamboo" district by the South Coorg Medical Relief Fund.

241. Statements Nos. 136 to 142—*Accommodation, number of patients treated during the year and the rate of mortality among in-patients.*—There was a decrease of 1,922 in the total number of patients (71,838) treated in the Imperial and local fund dispensaries, while 8,344 as against 6,334 in the year 1910, received treatment in the three private institutions in South Coorg. The in-patients—all of whom were treated in the public institutions numbered 2,304 or 181 less than in the previous year, while the rate of mortality was 12·07 against 13·24, the percentage being the lowest on record during the past decade.

One hundred and thirty-eight patients suffering from small-pox were treated during the year under report; twenty-three of them died. Of those admitted into hospital eleven had not been vaccinated, the rest had undergone vaccination in early childhood and without subsequent re-vaccination.

242. Statement No. 143—*Patients under treatment according to sex and race.*—The proportion of adult males treated exceeded that of females by more than three to one.

243. Statement No. 144—*Operations performed.*—Operations numbered 1,283 against 1,192 and the percentage of success was 98·84 against 97·91 in 1910.

244. The sale of quinine to the public through the agency of the post offices continued during the year. The number of powders sold was 52,959 against 44,988 in the previous year.

245. Statement No. 145—*Income and expenditure of hospitals and dispensaries.*—Excluding the pay and allowances of the Civil Surgeon and the reserve sub-assistant surgeons, which are not debitable to any specific institutions, the total expenditure on medical relief was Rs. 30,580 or Rs. 3,273 more than in the previous year. The increase falls chiefly under pay of Assistant Surgeon and cost of European medicine. Captain W. R. J. Scroggie, I.M.S., has been in charge of the Medical Department since 2nd February 1911.

Sanitation.
(1911-1912.)

246. All the *pettas* were inspected during the year by the Civil Surgeon, who is also the Sanitary and Health officer, as well as by the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioners. The duties of the Sanitary Inspector were mainly confined to the periodical inspection of the municipalities and *pettas*, the supervision of the meat supply in Mercara, the framing of estimates for sanitary works and the supervision of preventive measures in connection with plague and other epidemics. The construction of drains in the Virajendrapet Municipality was continued. Wells were sunk in six *pettas* the funds being supplied by the District Board. Out of the special grant of Rs. 9,000 sanctioned by the Government of India for sanitation, a sum of Rs. 3,500 was contributed towards the acquisition of the site of the Lascar Bazaar—a most insanitary quarter of the town of Mercara. The acquisition was undertaken by the Mercara Coronation Memorial Fund Committee and more than two-thirds of the cost amounting to over Rs. 10,000 was contributed by the public.

247. Statement No. 147—*Sanitary works and comparison of mortality prior and subsequent to the construction of the Mercara water-works.*—No safe inference can be drawn from the comparison as among the deaths were those of many immigrant coolies brought to the hospitals in a moribund condition. The water supplied is of excellent quality and the quantity available was sufficient.

Vaccination.
(1911-1912.)

248. Statement No. 148—*Summary of vaccination work.*—The number of operations performed was 13,161. Of these 8,358 were primary cases and 4,803 were re-vaccinations against 9,218 and 6,650 respectively in the preceding year, the large increase in re-vaccinations being the result of the prevalence during the year of an epidemic of small-pox. Excluding operations the results of which were not ascertained, the percentage of successful cases was 94·76 and 81·79 respectively, as against 93·72 and 72·32 in 1910-1911.

249. Statement No. 149—*Cost of the vaccine department.*—There was no change in the establishment, which consisted of eight vaccinators. The total cost, including supervision charges, amounted to Rs. 2,818 or Rs. 102 less than in the previous year.

250. Statement No. 150—*Dispensary vaccination.*—208 vaccinations were performed by the staff of the Jail hospital and the dispensaries of the province as against 286 in 1910-1911. Of these, 67 were primary cases and 141 re-vaccinations; the percentage of success was respectively 95·45 and 86·03 against 98·57 and 89·36 in the preceding year.

251. Statements Nos. 151 and 152—*Number and result of primary vaccinations during the last decade and verification of vaccinations.*—1·27 per cent. of these cases were inspected by the Civil Surgeon and 49·00 per cent. by the Assistant Surgeon and the Inspector of Vaccination as against 1·43 and 48·91 respectively in the previous year.

252. Statement No. 153—*Infantile vaccinations in municipal areas.*—From October 1910 to September 1911, 174 infants were born. 96 children under one year were vaccinated during the year and the total number successfully vaccinated was 92.

253. Statement No. 154—*Statistics of vaccination and mortality from small-pox during the past fifteen years.*—Both the number of successful vaccinations and the number of deaths from small-pox were above the average of the past 15 years.

VII.—INSTRUCTION. (1911-1912.)

254. The educational institutions in Coorg fall under two main heads, viz., public and private. Under the former are classed all Government schools maintained from Imperial funds, board schools maintained from local revenues and mission and other schools which receive aid from public funds. Private schools are mostly indigenous, and being unaided, are entirely independent of departmental control.

255. The agencies at work are (1) the Government, (2) the District and Municipal boards and (3) Missionary societies and private persons. Government has charge of Secondary education, and maintains a Normal school for the training of primary schoolmasters, and a few primary schools to uphold a fairly high standard of elementary education. The board, mission and private schools are all of the primary grade, with the exception of the Mercara Lower Secondary girls' school, which is under the management of a committee.

256. The course of instruction from the Infant to the Upper Secondary stage extends over a period of eleven years as shown below:—

Infant stage	...	...	...	One year.
Lower Primary stage	...	...	...	Three years.
Upper Do.	...	...	...	One year.
Lower Secondary stage	...	...	...	Three years.
Upper Do.	...	...	...	Do.

The bulk of the pupils do not read beyond the upper primary stage, and leave school at the age of about 10 to 13 years.

In the higher or upper secondary classes pupils are prepared for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate, which corresponds to the Matriculation examination of the Madras University, the medium of instruction being English. Most of the successful candidates enter Arts or professional colleges outside the province and read for a degree in Arts or a diploma in medicine, agriculture or a kindred subject. In the middle or Lower Secondary classes the study of English is optional and all non-language subjects are taught in the vernacular.

The curriculum of studies is prescribed by Government: that for the public primary schools comprises reading, writing and arithmetic as well as two or three of the following subjects, viz., geography and civics, history of India, hygiene, and object lessons. Drill and games, drawing and manual training are also taught in most of the schools.

In most of the private unaided schools the teaching is primitive and promiscuous. No regard is paid to the classification of pupils.

257. The teachers employed in recognised schools have all passed some examination or other. Quite 77 per cent. of them are professionally trained. A fair number of secondary schoolmasters are trained graduates of the Madras University.

The Headmaster of the Mercara High School is recruited from one of the older English Universities, and belongs to the Indian Educational Service.

For the training of teachers of the primary and lower secondary grades there is a Government Normal school at Mercara. Teachers for the secondary schools are trained at Calicut or Madras.

258. The Government has the control of the text books used in public schools. Lists of such books are approved by the Local Government on the recommendation of the text book committee for Madras.

259. At the end of the upper secondary course pupils are presented for the public examination forming part of the scheme of secondary school leaving certificates. Examinations are also held at the conclusion of the Upper Primary and Lower Secondary stage, the latter also qualifying for Government service in Coorg, though neither of these examinations is of a public nature.

260. For administrative purposes the schools in Coorg are under the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, subject to the general control of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Coorg. The inspecting officers of the Madras Education Department have direct supervision over the schools.

The Inspector of Schools generally visits the province twice a year and inspects the secondary and training schools and also a large number of primary schools. Directly under him is the Assistant Inspector of Schools. The Assistant Inspector is borne on the Madras list, but resides in the province and is in charge of all primary schools, both 'boys' and 'girls'. The Assistant Inspector has an officer called the Supervisor of primary schools to help him. Every primary school has to be inspected twice a year by the Assistant Inspector and the Supervisor, and these two officers share the work of the annual examination of schools for leaving certificates, each being responsible for one part of the province. The revenue officers of the province of and above the rank of Subedar, pay numerous visits of inspection to the schools, and see that they are well attended and the pupils well taught. These visits are extremely useful and form one of the distinctive features of the Coorg system.

261. In order to look after the rural schools committees of three or five members for each school have been constituted. These members visit the schools frequently, influence the villagers to send their children to school and see that the buildings are kept in repair.

262. There is a fair number of scholarships, some of which are tenable within and some without the province. The first set are awarded to deserving pupils of the Mercara High School to enable them to read up to the Upper Secondary stage. Among the second set, there are three paid from Imperial funds and one paid from plantation funds of the monthly value of Rs. 10 rising to Rs. 15 each, and tenable on the average for four years in any arts or technical college. Additional scholarships are also given from time to time for the study of technical subjects such as veterinary science, etc. Recently a number of stipends have also been sanctioned in order to enable Muhammadan and other boys leaving school to learn a trade; such as carpentry, tailoring and fly shuttle weaving.

Girls are exempted from the payment of fees, except when they learn English. Muhammadan boys pay half the standard rates, while Panchamas and other backward classes are not charged any thing for their schooling.

263. The educational arrangements of the province underwent some material changes during the quinquennium under report. They were—

Education—
Preliminary
remarks.

(1) The introduction of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate scheme, which has taken the place of the Matriculation examination.

(2) The placing of the Mercara High School in charge of an officer of the Indian Educational Service.

(3) The raising of the status of the resident inspecting officer in the province to that of an Assistant Inspector of Schools.

(4) The formation of panchayats or school committees for the supervision of rural schools.

(5) The establishment of a lower secondary girls' school at Mercara under the management of the nuns of the Roman Catholic Mission.

(6) The establishment of trade schools for instruction in carpentry, weaving and tailoring, the pupils therein being assisted by stipends.

264. Statements Nos. 155 and 157—*General statistics of attendance.*—On the 31st of March 1912, there were in all 90 public institutions with 6,203 pupils in attendance as against 4,355 during the previous quinquennium, the total number of institutions remaining the same. The number of private schools and the attendance in them was 35 and 608 as against 29 and 510 of the last year of the previous quinquennium. The percentage of pupils under instruction to the total population of school-going age (as shown by the census of 1911) was 17.79 as against 10.88 for the year 1906-1907, the percentage being higher both in the case of boys and girls.

General
summary.

265. The educational institutions in the province consisted of one training school, one upper secondary school and one lower secondary girls' school at Mercara, one lower secondary school at Virajendrapet and eighty-six primary schools throughout the province. English was taught as an optional subject in eighteen of the primary schools, the board schools at Kunda, Cheyyandané and Fraserpet having also added English to their course of studies. These figures exclude the thirty-five private institutions referred to in the preceding paragraph, all of which were elementary. The unaided Sanskrit school at Ponnampet has ceased to exist.

266. Statements Nos. 159 and 160—*Stages of instruction and results of examination.*—There was a further increase during the year under review in the number of pupils in the primary stage of instruction which is noticeable both in the boys' schools and the girls' schools. The number of pupils attending secondary schools decreased by seven during the year. The results of examinations are dealt with in paragraphs 275 and 285 *infra*.

267. Of the 90 public institutions, thirteen were managed by Government, sixty-five were under the control of the District Board, five were maintained by Municipal committees and seven by private bodies, of which six were Missionary institutions and the seventh a Hindustani school.

268. Statement No. 163—*Scholars according to sex, race or creed.*—As usual, non-Brahmin Hindus (5,838) formed the predominating element among the school-going population and included no less than 4,070 Coorgs. There were only two Europeans under instruction during the year. The number of Muhammadan pupils decreased by 39, during the year owing to the prevalence of plague in Mercara, which reduced the strength of the Municipal Hindustani school. Compared with the previous quinquennium, the number of Muhammadan pupils did not vary considerably while the Panchamas showed an advance of 127 pupils.

269. An examination of the social position of the parents of children attending public institutions shows that the great majority (76.65) were dependent on agriculture. The percentages recorded as belonging to the poorer, middle and richer classes were 74.94, 23.68 and 1.38 respectively against 76.1, 23.2 and 0.7 in 1906-1907.

270. The percentage of pupils who were protected from small-pox was 95.88. This low figure though an improvement over the last year, was due to the large number of unprotected children in the private unaided institutions.

Financial
summary.

271. Statements Nos. 156, 158 and 161—*Expenditure on education*.—The total expenditure was Rs. 72,854 or Rs. 23,688 more than during the last year of the previous quinquennium, the distribution according to the source of income being as follows:—Imperial funds 52.78, local funds 17.59, municipal funds 3.06, fees 17.76 and other sources 8.81. The additional expenditure was due mostly to the improvements inaugurated during the quinquennium and indicated in paragraph 263 *supra*. Compared with the previous quinquennium the expenditure under secondary education nearly doubled itself while the increase under primary education amounted only to Rs. 6,025.

272. The private contributions to expenditure consisted of subscriptions in aid of the Missionary schools and the Hindustani school and of the income from the Mercara School Endowment Fund. During the year a total sum of Rs. 1,168 was disbursed from this fund for scholarships to students studying in professional colleges and for the upkeep of the boarding house attached to the school. The average cost of educating each pupil in the primary and secondary schools was Rs. 5.11-2 and Rs. 59.12-1 against Rs. 6.10-7 and Rs. 34.8-4 respectively in the last year of the previous quinquennium. In the Mercara Lower Secondary girls' school, the average cost of educating each girl amounted to Rs. 92.0-4, while the cost to provincial revenues alone amounted to Rs. 42.4-11. The average cost of educating each student at the Government Training School was Rs. 174.2-4 against Rs. 112.1-11 in the year 1906-1907.

Controlling
agencies.

273. Information under this head is given in paragraph 260 *supra*. The inspection and examination of the educational institutions in the province vest in the Inspector of Schools, Eighth Circle, with head-quarters at Cannanore. Mr. P. P. Braithwaite continued in charge of the circle during the greater part of the quinquennium having been relieved by Mr. C. Ransford in January 1912. The former officer visited Coorg twice during the year 1911-1912, once in May and again in November and toured through the province for nearly two months. Mr. Braithwaite has drawn up an interesting memorandum of his tour of inspection of the primary schools in Coorg, bringing out some of the noteworthy features of these institutions. The Assistant Inspector of Schools inspected 123 schools, travelling a total distance of 1,034 miles. The Supervisor of primary schools also examined the primary schools with the exception of the girls' schools. Revenue officers from Subedars upwards paid frequent visits of inspection to the schools.

Collegiate
education.

274. There are no colleges in Coorg, but a sum of Rs. 2,396 was spent on scholarships in Arts and professional colleges.

Secondary
education.

275. There are three secondary schools of which one, the Mercara High School, under a European Headmaster residing on the premises, provides instruction up to the upper secondary stage; the other situated at Virajendrapet, is of the lower secondary standard. The third is a girls' school at Mercara started during the quinquennium, and is dealt with in paragraph 287 *infra*. The average number on the rolls in the two former was only 355 against 431 pupils in 1906-1907. Twenty-three candidates from the Mercara High School went up for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination. A good many out of these were not really up to the mark but in future a higher standard will be required before permission to enter for the examination is granted.

At the last annual inspection which took place in November 1911, both the schools were found to be in a satisfactory condition, but the insufficiency of the furniture and appliances for the teaching of science was noticed. This defect is being remedied.

276. Mr. C. Ransford, M.A., was in charge of the Central High School till the 4th of November 1911, when he was relieved by Mr. Whitworth. Most of the assistant masters in charge of the high school classes are trained graduates who have specialized in the subjects they teach. There are two hostels attached to this school, one for Coorgs and the other for Gowdugal boys, both of which were well patronised.

277. The Old Boys' Society of the Central High School started in 1910 has been helpful in maintaining the interest of its *alumni* in the school, both by its annual gatherings and the half-yearly school magazine. Messrs. C. Madiab, R.B., and M. Muttanna, R.B., two former pupils endowed for the year under review scholarships to the value of Rs. 330 for deserving Coorg boys in needy circumstances.

278. The school at Virajendrapet continued to be under the management of M.R.Ry. M. Srinivasa Rau. There were 24 boys in residence in the hostel of this school.

279. The number of primary schools decreased by one during the quinquennium but the attendance rose from 3,897 to 5,743. In many of these schools, in addition to the compulsory subjects, geography, nature study, elements of hygiene and outlines of Indian history and civics are taught, while garden work, clay modelling and other manual occupations are employed both on account of their intrinsic value and as a relief from intellectual work. The school garden has always formed a feature of elementary education in Coorg. Primary education.

280. In teaching many of the subjects, kindergarten methods are adopted. The quinquennium witnessed a more general extension of these methods in the various primary schools. The lecture lantern obtained in 1910 was made use of in teachers' meetings and in primary schools, and a number of slides relating to India are being added to the collection with a view to make the teaching of geography more interesting. A few of the primary schools have made a special feature of acting with music and sing some of the stories from the Indian Epic poems selected for moral instruction in the schools.

281. Organised games and sports including Coorg national dances and exercises are being encouraged in the boys' as well as the girls' primary schools.

282. Clay modelling, rope making, basket making, rattan work and similar manual occupations are taught in most of the schools. Regular instruction in carpentry is given in two of the primary schools. Two of the teachers are under training in Mysore, one learning Sloyd work and carpentry, the other perfecting himself in rattan work, an industry peculiarly suited for Coorg. The weaving school at Sanivarsante continued to work during the year with six students on the rolls, three of them being in receipt of stipends of the value of Rs. 2 each per mensem. With a view to make this institution serve a provincial want, two more stipends of the value of Rs. five each have been sanctioned by the District Board. The new building for this school costing Rs. 3,610 is nearing completion.

283. The system of village school committees or panchayats established during the quinquennium proved itself fairly useful. The lists of panchayatdars are revised yearly, and the names of persons who prove themselves indifferent are eliminated.

284. During the quinquennium an imperial grant-in-aid of Rs. 25,000 was given for the much needed extension of some of the larger primary schools which had become very much over crowded. Additions to the teaching staff of the primary schools have also been since sanctioned.

Training
schools.

285. The only training school is the Government Training School at Mercara which provides the provincial supply of primary school masters. Thirteen trained students, three of whom were women, were relieved from the training school in January 1912 on the completion of their course and were provided with appointments in the various schools in Coorg. Nine students passed the written test in December 1911 out of ten sent up.

M.R.Ry. N. Dasappa continued in charge of the school throughout the year.

Technical
education.

286. There are no technical schools in Coorg. The weaving school at Sanivarsante and the carpentry and tailoring schools at Mercara and Virajendrapet are dealt with in paragraphs 282 and 290.

Female
education.

287. There are altogether one secondary and six primary schools (five Government and two aided) exclusively appropriated to girls. The total number of girls under instruction in all classes of schools rose from 1,118 to 1,935 during the quinquennium. 86 girls were studying in the secondary schools, while two were undergoing training in the training school on the 31st of March 1912. The Mercara Lower Secondary girls' school worked successfully during the year, there being 73 girls on the rolls thirty-four of whom were boarders in the school hostel. The Virajendrapet girls' school was provided with a spacious building during the quinquennium. The girls' schools at Ammatti and Nalkeri are also being extended, quarters having already been provided for the Head Mistresses of these two schools within the school compound.

European
education.

288. There are no separate schools for Europeans and Eurasians in the province.

Muhammadan
education.

289. There were three schools intended solely for Muhammadans, one being an aided institution at Ammatti maintained by private persons, while the other two were the municipal schools at Mercara and Virajendrapet. The number of Muhammadans under instruction in primary schools was 195 boys and 6 girls and there were four boys in secondary schools.

290. With a view to enable Muhammadan boys to learn a skilled trade which they may follow when they leave school, carpentry and tailoring branches have since been attached to the Municipal Hindustani Schools at Mercara and Virajendrapet respectively. There are twelve students on the rolls of these two trade schools, each of them drawing a stipend of Rs. 2 per mensem. A new workshop for the carpentry school at Mercara is under construction.

Special classes.

291. There were nine schools for Panchamas which include Holeyas, Madigas and Yeravas. In three of the schools caste boys are also admitted. Out of a total on the rolls of 333 Panchama children, 291 attended the schools for the special classes, while 42 attended the caste schools. With a view to encourage the Panchamas to send their children to school, prizes in the shape of cloth are being annually given to the children who have regularly attended school during the year.

Private
institutions.

292. The private schools are mostly unaided institutions of the primary grade. They are ill-housed and poorly equipped and do not call for special remarks.

Educational
conferences.

293. Four meetings of the Teachers' Association were held during the year, two of which were presided over by the Assistant Inspector of Schools and two by the Supervisor of primary schools. These meetings were well attended. Most of the teachers gave lectures and model-lessons and took part in the discussions held on educational subjects. Several of them also made use of the lending library opened in connection with the association.

294. M.R.Ry. A. Rama Rau, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, was in charge of the primary schools throughout the year.

Preparation and
distribution of
text-books.

295. There is a Government dépôt at Mercara with five branch dépôts, the operations of which are confined to the supply and distribution of text books to the primary schools. These dépôts, however, did not transact any business during the year.

296. There is no Text-book Committee for Coorg.

The Press.

297. Statements Nos. 164 to 169.—*Receipts, expenditure, etc.*—The only printing press in the province is the Coorg District Press at Mercara. The total charges, including a sum of Rs. 215 adjusted by book transfer on account of depreciation of plant and type and of Rs. 540 spent in the purchase of new type, amounted to Rs. 4,168 against Rs. 4,007, excluding Rs. 3,168 incurred in the purchase of a new printing machine, in the previous year. The value of the work done for the various offices and the cash receipts were Rs. 3,588 and Rs. 568, compared with Rs. 3,656 and Rs. 522 respectively in the preceding year. The value of plant at the close of the year was Rs. 10,198.

298. The outturn of composing work done was equal to 2,531 pages of pica solid foolscap folio and the number of impressions printed was 541,500. The cost of composing a page of pica solid foolscap folio was Rs. 0-14-5, while the cost of printing 100 impressions was Rs. 0-3-1, as compared with Rs. 0-14-7 and Rs. 0-3-3 respectively last year.

299. The management of the press, which as usual devolved on the Foreman, was quite satisfactory. In addition to the ordinary work, a draft of a Nad Office Manual was put in type.

300. There are no literary societies properly so called in Coorg, but in Statement No. 170 will be found particulars of three institutions which incidentally foster the study of literature through the medium of libraries and reading rooms.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY. (1911-1912.)

301. A complete list of the monuments selected for conservation up to date was prepared and the monuments were placed in charge of responsible persons. The Superintendent, Archaeological Survey Department, Southern Circle, Madras, was of opinion that their classification in accordance with the instructions given in the pamphlet containing suggestions for the practical application of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, VII of 1904, was at present unnecessary.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS. (1911-1912.)

302. For the purposes of ecclesiastical jurisdiction the Coorg province is within the diocese of the Bishop of Madras, a detailed account of whose functions together with a list of the various statutes and enactments affecting the Church of England in Southern India is published in Chapter X of the Manual of Standing Information for the Madras Presidency. The Roman Catholic establishments in Coorg are under the control of the Bishop of Mysore whose apostolic authority dates from the proclamation of the Hierarchy in India promulgated by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII in his apostolic letter "Humanae Salutis Auctor" dated 1st September 1886.

303. Statement No. 171.—*Religious institutions.*—A Government Chaplain has his head-quarters at Mercara except during the monsoon months when his head-quarters are at Mysore. Particulars of the number of persons returned as belonging to the several religious denominations are given in this statement, which also details the number of ministers or priests and places of worship and their annual income from Government. The two Church of England buildings are at Mercara and Pollibetta, being in charge of duly appointed lay trustees. The Roman Catholic community has churches at Mercara, Virajendrapet, Pollibetta, Sidapur, Fraserpet, Suntikoppa and Somwarpet, and maintains special schools at Virajendrapet and Kadamullur, while the Basel Evangelical Mission has both places of worship and schools at Mercara and Anandapur.

304. The total contributions paid by Government to the indigenous religious institutions in the province amounted to Rs. 18,712, consisting of cash payments (Rs. 7,049), deductions from land revenue demand (Rs. 1,025) and assignments of land revenue (Rs. 10,638). Of this sum, Rs. 11,888 forms the endowment of minor temples under the management of the village communities concerned, while the remaining Rs. 6,824 relates to the grants made to the temples under the management of the Committee constituted under the Coorg Temple Funds Management Regulation, 1892. This body in which there are 15 members, held seven meetings, the average attendance being 7.9 members. Including the opening cash balance of Rs. 1,439 and the Government grant (Rs. 6,737) towards the upkeep of *chattrams*, the gross receipts amounted to Rs. 17,824 and the expenditure to Rs. 17,007 leaving a closing cash balance of Rs. 917. The main source of income was the Government grant of Rs. 13,561 added to which were voluntary offerings by pilgrims and contributions of grain, which amounted respectively to Rs. 1,076 and Rs. 894. The expenditure was chiefly incurred on the performance of the customary religious services and ceremonies and on the purchase of food-grains for pilgrims. Debts to the extent of Rs. 1,683 were outstanding at the close of the year and it is reported that coercive measures are being taken for their recovery.

Charitable
institutions.

305. Statement No. 172—*Charitable institutions*.—There are four *chattrams* at Mercara (2), Bhagamandala and Irpu respectively under the Temple Funds Management Committee, and they enjoy an annual endowment of Rs. 6,737 from Government. The two unaided institutions of this description located at Virajendrapet and Somwarpet are maintained by private charity during a certain period of the year.

Stationery.

306. The supply of articles of stationery to Government offices in Coorg is arranged for in communication with the Superintendent of Stationery, Madras.

Condition of
records.

307. The work of sorting and arranging the records continued during the year. The period for which the temporary record sorting establishment had been sanctioned was extended for another six months till the 30th September 1912. The work in respect of the records in the head-quarter, taluk and nad offices was brought to a close during the year. The revenue records of the First Assistant Commissioner's office were dealt with simultaneously and put in order; the general records of this office have now been taken in hand. The records in the Commissioner's English Branch involved much trouble and it is satisfactory to note that the work is nearing completion.

Co-operative
credit societies.

308. One society was registered during the year, making a total of twenty-two societies in the province, with an aggregate membership of 2,153. With the opening balance of Rs. 16,178 and a Government loan of Rs. 600, the gross receipts of the fund amounted to Rs. 63,304. The outgoings aggregated Rs. 51,799, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 11,505. The collections were satisfactory. A separate report will, as usual, be submitted on the working of the societies.

Treasure Trove.

309. There were no cases of treasure trove during the year under report.

Fish
preservation.

310. The Coorg Fishing Association continued to take interest in the matter of the conservation of fish in the Coorg rivers. A reward of Rs. 25 was granted by them during the year to a patel who was instrumental in bringing certain poachers to book. February 15th to June 30th was fixed as the "close season" for netting.

PART III.

STATISTICAL APPENDICES.

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Total area of the province of Coorg for the year 1911-1912.

Presidency or Province.	Coorg.	
Total area.	Acres.	
1. Area according to professional survey ...	1,012,260	Note.—This statement corresponds with Form A—1 of the Tables of Agricultural statistics.
2. Deduct { (a) Feudatory States ... (b) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	
3. Net area by professional survey ...	1,012,260	
4. Corresponding area by village papers ...	1,012,260	

(2). Character of Surface.

1. Forests	357,843	Note 1.—This statement is Form A—2 of the Agricultural Tables. A detailed description of the character of the surface will be found in paragraphs 1 to 11 of the administration report <i>vide</i> pp. 1—3.
2. Not available for cultivation ...	345,157	
3. Culturable waste other than fallow ...	21,964	
4. Current fallows	146,068	
5. Net area cropped during the year ...	141,228	Note 2.—The area shown as not available for cultivation consists of (a) unculturable Government waste and (b) unculturable <i>banés</i> , estimated respectively at 131,800 and 213,357 acres.
Total ...	1,012,260	
6. Irrigated during the year. { (a) Government canals ... (b) Private canals ... (c) Tanks ... (d) Wells ... (e) Other sources ...	2,610	Note 3.—Item 3 is the estimated area of culturable Government waste.
	1,840	
	...	Note 4.—Item 4 is composed of (a) the estimated area of culturable <i>banés</i> (9,279 acres) and (b) the difference between the net area cropped and the gross holdings other than <i>banés</i> . It thus includes unculturable extents under actual holding, the area of which there is no means of ascertaining.
	...	
Total area irrigated...		4,450
7. Crops irrigated. { (a) Rice ... (b) Other cereals and pulses ... (c) Miscellaneous food-crops ... (d) Miscellaneous non-food crops ...	4,450	
	...	
	...	
	...	
Total ...		4,450

(3). Climate, 1911.

Place at and year for which observation taken.	January to May.		June to September		October to December		Total.		Normal rainfall.	Average temperature in the year.				Prevailing winds.		
	Rainy days.	Rainfall	Rainy days.	Rainfall	Rainy days.	Rainfall	Rainy days.	Rainfall		Months.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Mean.	January to May.	June to Sep- tember.	October to December.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Mercara, 1911.	19	8·31	107	106·12	24	18·77	178	127·20	127 *	{ May. July. Dec.	86·0	60·0	73·0	N. N. E.	W. N. W.	E. N. E.
									75·0		60·0	67·5				
									81·0		54·5	67·7				

* Average of the past 15 years.

(4).

Civil Divisions of British

Name of province.	District.	—	Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
COORG.	Coorg	Civil — District Judge (1) Subordinate Judge (1) Assistant Commissioner (1) Munsiffs (2) } ... Criminal—Sessions Judge (1) District Magistrate (1) First-Class Magistrates (2) Second-Class Magistrates (7) } ... Revenue — Commissioner (1) Assistant Commissioners (3) Subedars (5) } ...	2 7 7	1,582	174,976	Mercara, 6,269	522

Notes.—Col. 2. The whole province constitutes a single district.

Col. 2. (a) This does not show the Chief Commissioner who forms the highest revenue court and in his capacity as Judicial Commissioner is also the highest civil and criminal court.

(b) Under Assistant Commissioners has been included the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, who is invested with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner.

Col. 4. The civil, criminal and revenue sub-divisions are, respectively, the local areas in charge of (a) the munsiffs, (b) the second-class magistrates, and (c) the European and the Native Assistant Commissioners and the subedars. The powers of the other officers named in column 3 extend to the whole province.

Col. 8. Only 495 villages are shown in the census tables, but 522 are recognized as units for the purpose of revenue collections.

Territory in the Coorg Province for the year 1911-1912.

How many civil and revenue judges of all sorts.	How many magistrates of all sorts.	Number of police.	Total cost of administration.	Land Revenue and Rates.	REMARKS.
9	10	11	12	13	14
					* Total of Col. 12. Details :— 3—Land Revenue—District Administration. Rs. 69,985 Dist. Funds—General Administration. 1,868 6—Stamps ... 924 7—Excise ... 7,787 19A—Law and Justice—Courts ... 48,028 Less receipts ... 5,411 19B—Law and Justice—Jails ... 10,756 Less receipts ... 909 20—Police 58,589 + 1,529 = 60,118 Less receipts 246 + 3,237 = 3,483 22—Education 47,198 + 15,502 = 62,700 Less receipts 8,847 + 2,685 = 11,532 24—Medical 30,806 + 10,364 = 41,170 Less receipts 5,854 + 2,483 = 8,337 45—Civil Works :—(Local). P. W. expenditure on roads, etc. 49,616 Bungalows, Toll Estabts. etc. ... 1,534 Total ... 51,150 Less receipts under— Tolls ... 17,132 Ferries ... 1,011 Bungalows ... 626 Miscellaneous ... 197 Total ... 18,966 Total cost of Administration ... 3,05,845
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 9	Ten	Town Police ... 248 Rural Police ... 4,324 Total ... 4,572	Rs. 3,05,848*	Rs. 3,94,678	+ Total of Col. 13. Details :— Land Revenue 3,58,621 + 5,071 ... 3,63,692 Stamps ... 52,371 Excise ... 2,17,065 Provincial Rates ... 30,986 Income-tax ... 7,516 Registration ... 5,247 Interest ... 3,491 Law and Justice—Courts ... 5,411 Do. —Jails ... 909 Police 246 + 3,237 ... 3,483 Education 8,847 + 2,685 ... 11,532 Medical 5,854 + 2,483 ... 8,337 Scientific and other minor departments ... 613 Stationery and Printing ... 640 Miscellaneous ... 1,239 Public Works ... 13,296 Coorg District Funds not included in the above. 30,298
Grand Total—Rs.			3,05,848	3,94,678	
Gross revenue of the province—Rs.			7,56,126†		Gross Revenue ... 7,56,126

(5). Population of the province of Coorg enumerated at
the census on 10th March 1911.

1. Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,747
2. Population according to sex and age	{	Men	...	...	...	...	...	77,963
		Women	...	...	...	...	...	58,192
		Children under 10 years	Boys	...	...	...	...	19,280
			Girls	...	...	...	...	19,505
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	174,976
3. Number per square mile	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
4. Classification of population according to religion	{	Christians	...	{ Europeans	...	...	...	207
				{ Anglo Indians	...	...	...	138
				{ Indians	...	...	...	3,208
		Hindus	...	{ Coorgs	...	...	...	33,886
				{ Other Hindus	...	...	...	105,036
		Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	13,143
		Animists	...	...	...	...	...	19,227
5. Occupation	{	Jains	...	...	...	...	...	97
		Parsis	...	...	...	...	...	34
		Agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	144,468
6. Prevailing languages	{	Non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	30,508
		Canarese, Kodagu, Malayalam, Yerava, Tulu, Hindustani, Tamil, Kurumba, T. lugu, Konk. ni, Marati, English, German, Portuguese, French, Gujarathi, Hindi, Kachchi, Kutni, Lambodi, Marwari, Parsi, Punjari, Sindhi, Arabic.						

Note.—Coorg being an inland province there is no emigration or immigration by sea.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

(6). Land Revenue for the year 1911-1912.

Description of revenue.	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Causes of increase and decrease.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
From settled estates bearing revenue in the previous year ...	3,27,389		3,30,495							
Settled estates added to revenue roll during the year ...	4,798		8,759							
Total ...	3,32,187	2,58,301	3,39,254	2,69,352	10,348	3,58,621	Rs. For 1911-1912. 67,482*	78	1,064	
Settled estates taken off revenue roll in the year ...	1,692		2,308				For previous years. ...			
Net for the year ...	3,30,495		3,36,946				Total ... 67,482			
Collection from Government estates	...	...	...	...						
Income from sale of Government estates	2,255	2,255	13,104	13,104						
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in the above ...	3,841	3,841	4,198	4,198						
Total ...	3,36,591	2,64,397	3,54,248	2,86,654						

* The current balance consists chiefly of (a) assessment due in respect of coffee exported to Europe, the collection of which is postponed until the end of May, and (b) the March instalment of the ordinary demand which does not fall due until the 20th of that month.

(7). Statement showing the value of assignment of land revenue for the year 1911-1912.

Purpose.	Assessment actually paid on assigned lands.	Assessment payable if land had not been so assigned.	Value of assignments (column 3 minus column 2).	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
I. For maintenance of public servants.				
Lands held at favourable rates by	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	* Jama ryots.
(1) Village servants	1,419	3,387	1,968	
(2) Rural police *	69,329	1,38,658	69,329	
Total	70,748	1,42,045	71,297	
II. On other grounds.				
A. Lands held at favourable rates by				† Jagir, Umbli and Jodi. ‡ Bhattamanya Jagir. § Jodi, &c. ¶ Includes Rs. 1,025 being payments by deduction from land revenue.
(1) Individuals as reward for past service†	6,128	30,658	24,530	
(2) Individuals for religious service ‡ ...	...	805	805	
(3) Institutions for religious service § ...	4,998	14,831	9,833	
Total	11,126	46,294	35,168	
B. Cash payments to religious institutions.	...	...	8,475 ¶	
Total of A and B	11,126	46,294	43,643	
Total of I and II	81,874	1,88,339	1,14,940	

(8). Incidence of the land revenue on area and population in the financial year 1907-1908.

District.	Nature of tenure.	Total area by survey less feudatories.	Deduct.		Balance, i.e. fully assessed area for which returns are available.		Total land revenue (excluding cesses) of district.	Population of district.	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area, column 4 (a).	Incidence per-acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4).	
			(1) Area not fully assessed.	(2) Area for which returns, so far as required for this Table, are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.					For total area.	For cultivated area.
1	2	3	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs. A.P.	Rs.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Coorg	Ryotwari.	1,012,260	893,821	...	118,439	*	3,31,887	180,607	1 13 5	2,31,684	1 15 3	*

Note.—This statement is Form C of the agricultural tables prepared quinquennially. The figures were compiled for the year 1907-1908.

* The entry in column 4 (a) represents the areas held (i) under the *sagu* tenure, (ii) under the coffee tenure excluding free allowances, (iii) for orange, arecanut and cardamom cultivation. Figures as to the proportion of these areas actually cultivated are not available. Of the total holdings (268,860 acres)—whether fully assessed or not—142,176 acres were cultivated during the year.

(9). Register of transfers of landed property during the year 1911-1912.

District and nature of tenure.	Number of transfers.		Total area transferred.	
	By order of court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of court.	By private contract or gift.
1	2	3	4	5
COORG.	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
Proprietors. { Revenue paying ...	71	480	286	4,040
{ Wholly or partially revenue free...	26	7	114	47
Total ...	97	487	400	4,087
Total of previous year ...	97	452	671	3,972

Note 1.—There are no tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer.

(10). Capital account of advances actually made by Government during the year 1911-1912.

	Outstanding at the commencement of the year.	Outstanding at the close of the year.	Mean outstanding.	Interest at 3½ per cent. on mean outstanding.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	29,269	33,880	31,574	1,105

(11). Account of Local Government with Agriculturist Borrowers for the year 1911-1912.

	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Total both Acts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Principal ...	Outstanding at commencement of the year ...	15,006	14,263
	Advanced during the year ...	10,700	9,300
	Total advanced ...	25,706	23,563
	Amount due for collection within the year (including arrears).	6,699	11,090
	Remitted during the year ...	5,965	9,424
	Collected during the year ...	5,965	9,424
	Total remitted and collected ...	19,741	14,139
	Balance outstanding at the end of the year ...	117	347
Interest ...	Amount suspended by competent authority ...	617	1,319
	Amount overdue ...	...	...
	Arrears of interest suspended and overdue at commencement of the year ...	432	223
	Interest falling due within the year ...	1,224	1,221
	Total interest for collection within the year ...	1,656	1,449
	Remitted during the year ...	1,383	1,263
	Collected during the year ...	1,383	1,263
	Total remitted and collected ...	27	25
Total principal and interest.	Suspended by competent authority ...	246	161
	Arrears of interest overdue at the end of the year...	...	...
	Remitted during the year ...	7,343	10,687
	Collected during the year ...	144	372
	Under suspension at the end of the year ...	863	1,480
	Overdue at the end of the year ...	...	...
	...	...	...

(12). Financial results of Loan operations in Coorg for the year 1911-1912.

	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Total both Acts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Interest at 3½ per cent. on mean outstanding shown in Statement No. 10 ..	608	497	1,105
2. Interest at 6½ per cent. collected during the year ...	1,383	1,263	2,646
3. Balance of interest accruing to Government after deduction of (1) from (2)	775	766	1,541
4. Remissions of principal during the year ...	775	766	1,541
5. Net result (profit) for the year 1911-1912	567	588	1,155
6. Net result for previous years	1910-1911...	396	780
	1909-1910...	59	224
	1908-1909...	493	687
	1907-1908...	193	312
	1906-1907...	...	...
7. Expenditure on free grants-in-aid towards the construction of private works, or on establishments for well-boring or other outlay incurred from current revenue in connection with takkavi transactions ...	...	...	...

(13).

Survey and settlement.

Area previously surveyed and settled.		Cost per square mile.		Surveyed and finally examined during 1910-11.
Topographical survey.	Revenue.	Topographical, inclusive of village boundaries demarcated and surveyed.	Revenue.	Revenue survey.
1	2	3	4	5
522 villages = 1,581.61 square miles.	(1) Special surveys prior to the general survey of the province square miles. (a) Coffee estates... 174.64 (b) Devarakadus... 24.22 Total ... 198.86 (2) Revenue survey of the province completed in 1892. 506 villages = 963.12 square miles. Note.—The general survey completed in 1892 includes areas shown under (1). (3) Special surveys subsequent to 1892 = 177.47 square miles. Note.—These consist chiefly of re-surveys to correct errors; also of sub-divisions. (4) Settlement in 1894-95 = 17 villages = 46.10 square miles. Summary Settlement in 1896-97 = 485 villages = 762.62 square miles. Total 502 villages = 808.72 square miles. Note.—The remaining 20 villages in the province are abandoned villages or blocks of reserved forests.	Rs. 95	Rs. 136	Special surveys = 2.52 square miles.

III.—PROTECTION.

III.—PROTECTION.

(14). Statement of the Acts of the Governor-General in Council affecting
the province of Coorg during the year 1911–1912.

Title of Act.	Object and character of the Act.	Date of commencement.
1	2	3
The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911.	An Act to amend the law relating to the protection of inventions and designs.	1st January 1912.
The Indian Christian Marriage Act, XIII of 1911.	An Act further to amend the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.	18th September 1911.
The Court Fees Act, XIV of 1911 ...	An Act further to amend the Court Fees Act, 1870.	18th September 1911.
The Indian Forest Act, XV of 1911 ...	An Act further to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1878.	18th September 1911.
The Indian Stamp Act, I of 1912 ...	An Act further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.	1st March 1912.
The Co-operative Societies Act, II of 1912 ...	An Act to amend the law relating to Co-operative Societies.	1st March 1912.
The Indian Post Office Act, III of 1912 ...	An Act further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.	1st March 1912.
The Indian Lunacy Act, IV of 1912 ...	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Lunacy.	16th March 1912.
The Provident Insurance Societies Act, V of 1912.	An Act to provide for the regulation of Provident Insurance Societies.	18th March 1912.
The Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, VI of 1912.	An Act to provide for the regulation of Life Assurance Companies.	18th March 1912.

(15).

Return of cognizable cases

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.</i>				
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A	Harbouring an offender	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice	...	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1	3
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	2
<i>Class II.—Serious offences against the person.</i>				
11	302, 303, 306	Murder	3	10
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	1
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offence	1	1
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	...	...
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	2	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	9	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324	Hurt	1	12
21	363 to 369 & 372, 373 & 371	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, &c., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	1	3
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	1	2
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	1
<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	1	1
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393	Robbery	2	8
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	2	3
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	...	...
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 443 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	6	3
<i>Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.</i>				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	...
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	3
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...
<i>Class V.—Minor offences against property.</i>				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ... ordinary	1	16
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	44	149
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	19	41
37	419, 420	Cheating	...	5
38	447, 448 and 453 and 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	1	...
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	1	2
<i>Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.</i>				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 288, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	3	179
42		Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable *	2	2
Total			101	468
Total of previous year			88	454

* These cases are not all strictly cognizable under section 4 (f) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but include those in which police officers above the rank of constable have power to arrest of their own motion.

for the year 1911.

Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Columns 4 + 5 - 6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	TRUE CASES.				Total magistrates' true cases.	Total magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14 + 15).	Remarks.
					Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 6 + 11 + 12 + 13).				
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	In 3 cases accused committed suicide.
...	4	1	1	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	3	
...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
...	13	...	1	3	5	...	1	6	...	...	6	+ Pending since 1906.
...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
...	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	...	3	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	In 1 case accused committed suicide.
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
...	9	...	4	1	3	1	...	4	...	...	4	In 1 case accused committed suicide.
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	19	...	6	4	1	2	...	3	1	1	4	
...	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	In 1 case accused committed suicide.
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	7	...	8	
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	In 1 case accused committed suicide.
...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	10	1	2	...	3	...	4	7	...	...	7	
...	5	1	2	...	1	...	1	2	2	1	4	In 1 case accused committed suicide.
...	6	1	2	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	
...	18	3	3	1	4	3	4	11	...	...	11	
...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	4	...	6	In 1 case accused committed suicide.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	17	4	3	1	9	...	...	9	...	...	9	In 1 case accused committed suicide.
...	189	22	41	38	52	11	25	92	9	1	101	
...	60	1	13	17	20	9	...	29	9	8	38	
...	5	...	1	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	In 1 case accused committed suicide.
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	19	2	21	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	In 1 case accused committed suicide.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	182	...	...	1	176	5	...	181	...	...	181	In 1 case accused committed suicide.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	4	...	...	1	2	1	...	3	...	...	3	In 1 case accused committed suicide.
...	565	36	87	73	294	36	35	369	54	8	423	
...	542	27	75	101	255	31	53	339	64	11	403	

(16).

Return of persons concerned in

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Persons in custody, pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, C. P. C., at beginning of year, as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the police.
1	2	3	4
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.			
231 to 254	...	Offences relating to coin	...
212 to 216, 216A	...	Harbouring an offender	...
224, 225, 225B & 226	...	Other offences against public justice	...
143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...
140, 170, 171	...	Personating public servant or soldier	...
Class II.—Serious offences against the person.			
302, 303, 396	...	Murder	1
307	...	Attempts at murder	1
304, 308	...	Culpable homicide	...
376	...	Rape by a person other than the husband	...
317, 318	...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...
305, 306, 309	...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide	...
329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	...	Grievous hurt	...
328	...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...
327, 330, 332, 324	...	Hurt	...
353 to 369 & 372, 373 & 371	...	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	...
346 to 348	...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...
353, 354, 356, 357	...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	...
304A, 338	...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...
Class III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.			
395, 397, 398, 399, 402	...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	...
394, 397, 398, 392, 393	...	Robbery	...
70, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	...	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...
428, 429	...	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal	...
454, 455, 457 to 460, 449	...	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	3
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.			
341 to 344	...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...
336, 337	...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...
374	...	Compulsory labour	...
Class V.—Minor offences against property.			
379 to 382	...	Theft { of cattle ... ordinary	...
406 to 409	...	Criminal breach of trust	16
411 to 414	...	Receiving stolen property	3
419, 420	...	Cheating	...
447, 448 & 453 & 456	...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	1
461, 462	...	Breaking closed receptacle	...
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.			
295 to 297	...	Offences against religion	...
263, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294	...	Public nuisances	2
Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	...	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable *	...
Total			27
Total of previous year			28

* These cases are not all strictly cognizable under section 4 (f) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but include those in which police officers above the rank of constable have power to arrest of their own motion.

cognizable cases for the year 1911.

Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by magistrates order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases.			Remarks.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
17	6	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	4	...	12	6	2	...	3	...	...	...	One died.
2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	One died.
2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	4	...	10	5	4	...	1	18	...	18	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	5	...	12	1	6	...	5	3	...	3	...
3	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	5	4	1	...	...	9	9	...	...
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	2	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	* 2	1	...	* One pending
6	3	...	3	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
4	...	...	7	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	10	6	3	...	1	16	...	18	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	10	...	29	23	4	...	2	7	...	7	...
149	64	...	101	53	31	...	17	* 11	2	5	* Four pending,
45	18	...	30	22	3	...	5	8	2	6	...
22	1	...	21	18	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	2	37	...
1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205	...	...	207	200	4	...	3	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	7	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	...
605	143	...	489	371	71	...	45	118	16	97	7
477	32	...	473	351	95	...	27	113	17	93	3

(17).

Return of non-cognizable

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c.</i>						
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229 ...	Offences against public justice ...	...	...	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	1	3	4	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property... Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts ...	3	3	3	...
7	465 to 477A...	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	...	17	26	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	1	1	2	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160 ...	...	1	15	16	3
<i>Class II.—Serious offences against the person.</i>						
12a	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	...	...	...	...
<i>Class III.—Serious offences against property.</i>						
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	...	3	3	...
<i>Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.</i>						
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	14	227	241	21
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	...	2	2	...
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	1	70	71	25
<i>Class V.—Minor offences against property.</i>						
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	1	9	10	5
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	...	7	7	14
20	426, 427, 434...	Mischief (simple) ...	3	51	54	...
<i>Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.</i>						
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	...	9	9	1
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	1	3	4	2
25	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	1	163	164	57
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288 and 290 ...	Public and local nuisances ...	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A) C. P. C. ...	Security for good behaviour ...	...	1	1	...
29	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C. ...	Public nuisances ...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XXV & XXXV, C. P. C. ...	Disputes as to immoveable property ...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C. ...	Maintenance of wives and children ...	3	12	15	9
<i>Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognisable by the police.</i>						
	Gambling Act, 1884 ...	...	1	2	3	...
	Criminal Procedure Code, Section 514 ...	...	...	7	7	...
	Do. Section 195 ...	...	...	1	1	...
	Do. Section 178 ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Breach of Contract Act, 1859 ...	...	...	...	...	...
	The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 ...	...	35	843	878	167
	The Indian Fisheries Act, 1897 ...	...	1	20	21	...
	The Indian Post Office, Act, 1898 ...	...	...	6	6	...
	Vaccination Act ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal Bye-laws ...	...	...	...	...	...
	The Indian Arms Act, 1878 ...	...	5	52	57	...
	Excise Act, 1896 ...	...	4	50	54	...
	Forest Act, 1878 ...	...	3	69	72	...
	Explosives Act ...	...	1	7	8	...
	The Indian Stamp Act, 1899 ...	...	...	1	1	...
			1	1	1	...
Total ...			80	1,655	1,735	365
Total of previous year ...			52	1,250	1,302	53

cases for the year 1911.

Cases in which, accused died, escaped or became insane during trial, or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 250, 333, 345 and 491, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in:		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	1	...	...	...	
...	2	18	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
...	1	10	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
100	87	12	21	...	...	...	
24	16	5	1	...	...	...	
...	4	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	3	...	...	...	
22	12	4	2	...	...	...	
4	8	...	1	...	...	...	
54	38	8	7	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	4	2	...	...	...	...	
...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
...	...	7	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
298	126	227	60	...	...	...	One sanction granted.
9	6	3	3	...	...	...	
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	3	29	6	...	...	...	
1	2	46	3	2	...	...	
...	6	64	2	...	...	...	
1	3	4	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
532	317	464	114	2	...	...	
554	313	302	80	...	...	1	

(18). Return of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases for the year 1911.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (viz. under trial or against whom process had issued).	On complaint.	Persons against whom process issued.	Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts. Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 & 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in col. 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14a	14b	14c
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c.															
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229	Offences against public justice	6	1	...	...	7	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	...	3	1	...	4	...	2	50-00	2	...	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, & fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	...	11	2	...	13	...	2	11	84-61	...	...	...	...
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	100-00	...	...	...	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	2	21	...	...	23	...	2	21	100-00	...	...	...	...
Class II.—Serious offences against the person.															
12a	376	... Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class III.—Serious offences against property.															
13	384 to 389	... Extortion	...	7	...	...	7	...	2	2	28-57	3	...	...	...
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.															
15	352, 355, 358	... Criminal force	30	429	...	...	450	98	77	16	3-83	50	209	...	...
16	334	... Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	1	105	1	...	106	17	47	11	100-00	3	...	...	...
17	323	... Voluntarily causing hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10-47	...	28	...	...
Class V.—Minor offences against property.															
18	417, 418	... Cheating	...	6	...	...	7	...	6	1	10-66	...	...	...	...
19	403 to 405	... Criminal misappropriation of property	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	2	40-00	3	...	...	...
20	426, 427, 434	... Mischief (simple)	4	59	...	...	63	5	31	5	8-47	3	19	...	...
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.															
21	298	... Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	493 to 498	... Offences relating to marriage	...	12	...	...	12	...	7	...	...	2	...	...	...
24	500 to 502	... Defamation	...	6	...	...	6	...	5	1	10-66	...	...	...	...
25	504, 506 to 510	... Intimidation, insult and annoyance	1	283	...	...	284	83	68	8	2-82	16	109	...	...
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, and 290	Public and local nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(A), C. P. C.	Security for good behaviour	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100-00	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter, XXXVI C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	3	5	...	...	8	...	6	2	40-00	...	...	...	...
Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the police.															
	Gambling Act, 1884	...	...	18	...	...	18	...	...	8	...	10	...	...	...
	Criminal Procedure Code, Section 514	...	...	6	3	...	9	...	...	9	100-00	...	...	...	...
	Do. Section 195	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100-00	...	...	...	...
	Do. Section 195	...	...	21	691	...	712	...	148	227	32-85	60	277	...	...
	Breach of Contract Act, 1859	...	...	1	39	...	40	2	18	4	1-25	10	6	...	...
	The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871	...	...	...	44	...	44	...	6	35	79-54	3	...	...	...
	The Indian Fisheries Act, 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	The Indian Post Office Act, 1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vaccination Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal Bye-Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	The Indian Arms Act, 1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Excise Act, 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Forest Act, 1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Explosives Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	The Indian Stamp Act, 1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	80	1,953	7	...	2040	205	454	531	27-14	178	670	...	2
	Total of previous year	...	65	1,697	26	20	1768	29	601	353	20-49	80	705	1	...

(19). Property stolen and recovered—1911.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
<i>(A).—Cognizable.</i>						
1. Theft	5	...	...	...	...	...
a. In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	5	4	...	18	3	...
b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	...	...	...	...	...
c. Other thefts	166	162	...	5,461	1,170	...
2. Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...
a. Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...
b. Other robbery	...	...	...	101	7	...
3. Criminal breach of trust	42	30	...	1,932	1,883	...
4. Criminal breach of trust by a public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent	2	2	...	3,776	209	...
Total	222	145	...	11,268	3,272	28-90
Total of previous year	232	103	44-40	4,650	1,580	33-98
<i>(B).—Non-cognizable.</i>						
5. Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Criminal misappropriation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...

(20). Statement showing sanctioned strength and cost of police in the year 1911.

District.	Number of Inspectors-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of superintendents.	Number of assistant superintendents.	Number of deputy superintendents.	Number of inspectors.	Number of sub-inspectors.	Number of sergeants.	Number of head constables.			Number of constables.			Total.	Total cost payable from Imperial and provincial revenues.
								Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.		
Coorg	...	...	1	...	4	22	...	28	...	...	212	...	...	267	55,407
Previous year	...	...	1	...	4	22	...	28	...	...	212	...	...	267	58,790

Continued.

District.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and provincial revenues.	Grand total cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of district in square miles.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of police stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of police		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the police force.
								To area.	To population.		
Coorg	...	55,407	1,582-30	174,976	9,981	11	8	1 to 5-92 square miles.	1 to 656-44	567	1 to 2-12
Previous year	...	58,790	1,581-66	180,607	15,249	16	3	1 to 6-18 square miles.	1 to 705-50	547	1 to 2-14

(21). Return showing the equipment, discipline and general internal management of the police force for the year 1911.

District.	Total strength.					Armament of the force.*			Punishments.												Rewards.	
	Sanctioned.		Actual.			Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.	Dismissed.				Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.						By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good-conduct stripes, or money rewards.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.				Men.	Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.		Other offences.						
										Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Coorg	26	240	16*	239	...	89	2	1	1	1	61	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15
Previous year	26	240	16	236	...	89	2	...	6	1	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

District.	Education.		Number of constables.						Number who have left the force during the year.						Percentage to total actual strength of			Remarks.
	Number of police who can read and write.	Men.	Of one year and under three years' service.	Of three years and under ten years.	Of ten years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.			
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
Coorg	16	233	18	92	101	11	8	1	8	1	1	1	2	82 35	00 15	00 78	Previous year	
	18	229	21	97	91	92	16	...	13	6	...	7	3	33 06	00 20	1 19		

(23). Statement showing the number of judicial divisions and the number of officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction on the last day of the year 1911 with the cost of tribunals.

Name of province.	Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Number of districts.	Judges of Chief Court of province.	Judges of other courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other subordinate courts.	Total number of cases decided.				Total receipts of the courts.	Total charges of the courts.	Remarks.	
											Original.		Appeals.					
											Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Province of Coorg.																		
	{ Civil ... Territory subject to the High Court. { Criminal. Revenue...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		1,582-80 square miles	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,819	59,208	
														</				

(25). Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code during the year 1911.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the courts during the year.		Number of persons concerned.		Number of persons discharged.		Number of persons convicted.		Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1. Proceedings against witnesses under chapter VI ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	* One died.
2. Proceedings under chapter XV 195 C. P. C. ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	
3. Possession, chapter XII ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Frivolous or vexatious accusations, summarily dealt with under chapter XX, section 250 ...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	
5. Contempts of Court under chapter XXXV ...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Maintenance, chapter XXXVI ...	...	8	9	...	...	...	3	...	
7. Forfeiture of bail or recognizances under chapter XLVI ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	
Total	...	27	28	...	...	...	16	...	
Total of previous year	...	30	44	...	...	...	13	...	

(26). Statement showing the general result of criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the province of Coorg during the year 1911.

Class of Courts.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.																		Remarks.
	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.																		
	Number of cases disposed of during the year.																		
	Average number of days during which each case lasted.																		
1	Number of witnesses examined.																		18
	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.																		
	Number of cases disposed of during the year.																		
	Average number of days during which each case lasted.																		
Subordinate Magistrates exercising second or third class power	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.																		18
	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.																		
	Number of cases disposed of during the year.																		
	Average number of days during which each case lasted.																		
First Class Magistrate	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.																		18
	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.																		
	Number of cases disposed of during the year.																		
	Average number of days during which each case lasted.																		
Chief Magistrate of the District	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.																		18
	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.																		
	Number of cases disposed of during the year.																		
	Average number of days during which each case lasted.																		
Court of Session	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.																		18
	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.																		
	Number of cases disposed of during the year.																		
	Average number of days during which each case lasted.																		

(27). Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various criminal tribunals during the year 1911.

Class of tribunal.		Detail of punishment.																	
		Persons sentenced to										Detail of punishment.							
		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to	
Persons sentenced to		Persons sentenced to																	

* In both cases the sentence of death passed was commuted to transportation for life by the Judicial Commissioner.

Note.— Under the Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859, 153 persons were ordered to work out their contract and 48 to repay advances; one person was released and seven persons were sentenced to both imprisonment and fine under Section 162, C.P.C. These cases have been excluded from this statement.

(28). Statement showing the particulars of whippings inflicted during 1911 in lieu of other punishments, sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864.

No.	Offences for which awarded,	Number of persons awarded.			Total.
		5 to 10 stripes.	11 to 20 stripes.	21 to 30 stripes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Theft, as defined in sections 379 & 380, I.P.C. ...	...	...	...	...
2	Receiving stolen property under section 411, I.P.C. ...	...	...	...	...
3	Do. section 457, I.P.C. ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...
	Total of previous year ...	2	3	...	5

(29). Statement showing whippings inflicted during 1911 in addition to other punishments, sections 3 and 4, Act VI, 1864.

No.	Offences for which awarded,	Number of persons awarded.			Total.
		5 to 10 stripes.	11 to 20 stripes.	21 to 30 stripes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Theft, as defined in section 380, I.P.C. ...	...	...	...	...
2	House breaking, under section 457, I.P.C. ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...
	Total of previous year ...	...	...	...	...

(30). Statement showing whippings inflicted during 1911 on juveniles, section 5, Act VI, 1864.

No.	Offences for which awarded.	Number of persons awarded.			Total.
		5 to 10 stripes.	11 to 20 stripes.	21 to 30 stripes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Theft, under section 380, I.P.C. ...	...	...	...	...
2	Breach of Trust under section 406, I.P.C. ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...
	Total of previous year ...	...	...	...	...

(31). Statement showing relative number of times whipping was awarded during 1911 as compared with other punishments.

No.	Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
1	Total number of whippings awarded ...	...	
2	Total number of other punishments in which whipping might have been awarded ...	59	
	Total ...	59	
3	Percentage of whipping ...	...	

Statement showing the general result of the trial of European British subjects during the year 1911.

(32).

Description of offence.	Persons whose cases were disposed of													Of the total number of persons shown in																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	By District Magistrates and other 1st Class Magistrates.						By Courts of Session			By High Court.		Total for all Courts.		Columns 2 to 5.			Columns 6 to 8.		Columns 6 to 10.			Columns 11 to 12. Number whose cases were disposed of by Sessions Judges.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	Convicted.		Acquitted or discharged.		To Courts of Sessions.		To High Court.		Convicted.		Acquitted or discharged.		Transferred to High Court under section 419 (2) of the Code.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Convicted.		Total for all Courts.		No. of those in col. 12 whose cases were transferred under section 451 (1) of the Code.		No. who did not so claim.		No. who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, section 451 of the Code.		No. who claimed a mixed number of assessors, section 450 (2) of the Code.		No. who did not so claim.		No. who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, section 450 (1) of the Code.		No. who did not so claim.		Being European British subjects.		(Other than European British subjects.		Other than European British subjects.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
																																					Convicted.		Acquitted or discharged.		Being European British subjects.		(Other than European British subjects.		Other than European British subjects.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
																																					Convicted.		Acquitted or discharged.		Being European British subjects.		(Other than European British subjects.		Other than European British subjects.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Section 352, I.P.C. ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</

Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases during the year 1911.

(33).

Tribunals.	Number of persons.													Remarks.
	Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Pending trial.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Proceedings quashed.	Sentence reversed.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Died, escaped, transferred to another province.	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the courts.		
1	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	14	
APPEALS.														
To Chief Magistrate of District	3	1	...	2	...	7	2	...	27	13	...	52		
" Court of Session	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	3	...	11		
" Judicial Commis- sioner's Court.	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	7		
By Government from judgment of acquittal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	16	...	70		
* REVISION.														
By Chief Magistrate of District	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	10		
" Court of Session	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	14		
" Judicial Commissioner's Court	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	24		
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	29	...	94		
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	12	...	97		
Grand Total of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

Statement showing the use of juries and assessors in the criminal courts during the year 1911.

(34).

Classes of courts in which jurors or assessors are employed.	Number of accused persons in trials with assessors.											Remarks.
	Number of accused persons in jury trials.	As to whom the Judge	Tried.	As to whom the Judge	Tried.	As to whom the Judge	Tried.	As to whom the Judge	Tried.	As to whom the Judge	Tried.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Court of Session	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jurors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Assessors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

PROTECTION.]

(35). Statement showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of prisoners in the Mercara Jail at the close of the year 1911.

Serial number.	Name of jail.	Description of accommodation.	Hospital.	Simple prisoners.	Civil prisoners.	Under-trial.	Europeans.	Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.	Superficial area per prisoner in square yards in the enclosures (ward and work shop) to which the prisoners are ordinarily confined.	Spent on jail buildings during the year 1911.
1	Mercara Jail.	Cells ...	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			Rs.
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	14	2	4	...	9	...	14	2	4	...	289
		Do without ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	14	2	4	...	9	...	14	2	4	...	
		Total average population	0.99	0.02	0.22	...	2.00	...	7.50	0.38	...	1.96	54.81
													67.88

(36). Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the jails and subsidiary jails of Coorg during the year 1911.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9					
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.					
			M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.			
Coorg.	Mercara Jail.	Convicts ...	38	2	40	160	5	165	198	7	205	159	7	166	39	...	39	55	96	1	98	57	94
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	124	5	129	130	5	135	123	4	127	7	1	8	7	51	0	38	7	89
		Civil ...	1	...	1	16	...	16	17	...	17	13	...	13	4	...	4	2	05	...	...	2	05
		Total ...	45	2	47	300	10	310	345	12	357	295	11	306	50	1	51	65	52	2	36	67	88
	Taluk Lock-ups.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	80	1	81	80	1	81	80	1	81	...	...	...	1	64	0	02	1	66
		Under-trial..	11	...	11	221	6	227	232	6	238	226	...	226	10	2	12	4	76	0	12	4	88
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	11	...	11	301	7	308	312	7	319	306	1	307	10	2	12	6	40	0	14	6	54
	Grand Total ...		56	2	58	601	17	618	657	19	676	601	12	613	60	3	63	71	92	2	50	74	42
	Grand Total of previous year ...		72	1	73	550	13	563	622	14	636	566	12	578	56	2	58	70	80	2	02	72	82

(37). Statement showing the particulars regarding prisoners under-trial in the jails and subsidiary jails of Coorg during the year 1911.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12														
Serial number.	Jails.	Number remaining at the close of previous year	Number received	Total.	Average daily number.	Released.	Convicted and sentenced.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Remaining on 31st Dec. 1911.														
												M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M
1	Mercara Jail ...	6	...	124	5	130	5	135	7.51	0.38	7.89	67	4	71	49	...	49	7	...	...	...	...	7	1	8
2	Taluk Lock-ups ...	11	...	221	6	232	6	238	4.76	0.12	4.88	132	1	133	75	1	76	15	2	...	...	...	10	2	12
	Total ...	17	...	345	11	362	11	373	12.27	0.50	12.77	199	5	204	124	1	125	22	2	...	...	...	17	3	20
	Total of previous year.	8	...	338	9	346	9	355	12.94	0.34	13.28	213	6	219	112	3	115	4	...	...	...	...	17	...	17

* 10 males and 2 females were released on the Imperial Delhi Durbar day, and 6 males on account of the remissions granted were released during the year.

Note.—The figures in Statement No. 80 have not been totalled since particulars regarding convicts first admitted to a taluk lock-up and subsequently transferred to the Moreana Jail appear twice over.

Note.—The figures in Statement No. 80 have not been totalled since particulars regarding convicts first admitted to a taluk lock-up and subsequently transferred to the Moreana Jail appear twice over.

Under Special and Local Laws.

(41). Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of Coorg during the year 1911 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year according to the nature and length of sentences.

[illegible]

* A—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.
B—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.
C—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.

† Classes A, B, C, D, should be amalgamated for this total.

(42). Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of Coorg during the year 1911 who had been previously convicted.

[illegible]

(43). Statement showing the progress made in the identification of previously convicted prisoners during the year 1911.

Serial number.	Name of Jail.	Number of convicts admitted during the year.	No. in column 3 identified as "habituals" before conviction and classified such by the convicting courts.	No. in column 3 classified as "habituals" by the District Magistrate or Magistrate specially empowered (not being the convicting court.	No. in column 3 classified as "habituals" by the jail superintendent.	Total habituals admitted.	Ratio per cent. of column 7 to column 3.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Mercara Jail ...	165	10	...	3	13	7.88	

(44). Statement showing the offences committed by the convicts and the punishments inflicted on them in the Mercara Jail during the year 1911.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13																
Serial number.	Jails.	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by criminal courts.	Offences dealt with by Superintendent.					Punishments inflicted by Superintendent.								Grand total of punishments.	Ratio of column 7 (f) to column 3.	Ratio of column 8 (g) to column 3.	Ratio of column 9 to column 3.	Ratio of column 8 (d) to column 9.							
				a	b	c	d	e	Minor.					Major.														
									a	b	c	d	e	f	a	b						c	d	e	f	g		
1	Mercara Jail.	57-94	...	Minor.	5	4	1	1	11	...	5	3	...	4	16	28	...	2	4	...	4	1	11	39	48-33	18-99	67-31	...
				Major.	20	7	0	1	28																			

(45). Statement showing the number of cases in which fetters were imposed on prisoners in the Mercara Jail during the year 1911.

[illegible]

(46): Annual return showing the working of the mark system in the Mercara Jail during the year 1911.
Form to be used by Superintendents of jails.

Names of all convicts released during the year who were granted remission or gratuity for marks earned by industry (with or without special marks).	1	2	3	4
	Amount of remission in days gained by each convict entered in column 1 according as he was—		Amount of gratuity earned by each convict entered in column 1 according as he was—	
	Sentenced to—		Sentenced to—	
	One year exactly. Not exceeding 2 years	Not exceeding 3 years	Not exceeding 4 years	Not exceeding 5 years
	Not exceeding 2 years	Not exceeding 3 years	Not exceeding 4 years	Not exceeding 5 years
	Not exceeding 3 years	Not exceeding 4 years	Not exceeding 5 years	Not exceeding 6 years
	Not exceeding 4 years	Not exceeding 5 years	Not exceeding 6 years	Not exceeding 7 years
	Not exceeding 5 years	Not exceeding 6 years	Not exceeding 7 years	Not exceeding 8 years
	Not exceeding 6 years	Not exceeding 7 years	Not exceeding 8 years	Not exceeding 9 years
	Not exceeding 7 years	Not exceeding 8 years	Not exceeding 9 years	Not exceeding 10 years
	Not exceeding 8 years	Not exceeding 9 years	Not exceeding 10 years	Exceeding 10 years.
	Not exceeding 9 years	Not exceeding 10 years	Exceeding 10 years.	One year exactly.
	Not exceeding 10 years	Exceeding 10 years.	One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years
	Exceeding 10 years.	One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years	Not exceeding 3 years
	One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years	Not exceeding 3 years	Not exceeding 4 years
	Not exceeding 2 years	Not exceeding 3 years	Not exceeding 4 years	Not exceeding 5 years
	Not exceeding 3 years	Not exceeding 4 years	Not exceeding 5 years	Not exceeding 6 years
	Not exceeding 4 years	Not exceeding 5 years	Not exceeding 6 years	Not exceeding 7 years
	Not exceeding 5 years	Not exceeding 6 years	Not exceeding 7 years	Not exceeding 8 years
	Not exceeding 6 years	Not exceeding 7 years	Not exceeding 8 years	Not exceeding 9 years
	Not exceeding 7 years	Not exceeding 8 years	Not exceeding 9 years	Not exceeding 10 years
	Not exceeding 8 years	Not exceeding 9 years	Not exceeding 10 years	Exceeding 10 years.
	Not exceeding 9 years	Not exceeding 10 years	Exceeding 10 years.	Remarks.
163. V. Sankara Naidu	...	...	40	...
29. Areyanda Bopu	...	...	...	207
319. Rajabi	...	60	...	...
102. Y. Belli	...	...	148	...
442. Y. Kolumba	...	34	...	...
401. P. Kype	...	45	...	...
450. V. Rama (alias) Timma	30	...	...	...
532. T. Kura	20	...	...	...

(47). Statement showing the working of the remission system in the Mercara Jail during the year 1911.
Form to be used by Inspectors-General.

1	2	3	4				5				6				7	8
Serial number.	Jails.	Number released during the year who came under the remission system but failed to gain remission.	Number of convicts released during the year who gained remission.				Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year.				Average remission gained by the convicts entered in column 4.				Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in column 4.
			Sentenced to				Sentenced to				Sentenced to					
			One year.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	One year.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	One year.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.		
1	Mercara Jail.	...	2	3	3	...	30	60	207	...	25	46	132	...	...	

(48). Statement showing the employment of convicts as prison officers in the Mercara Jail during the year 1911.

Serial No.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio per cent. of column 4 to column 3.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7	
1	Mercara Jail	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		55.96	1.98	4.09	...	7.31	...	5	...	1 *	...

* One was reduced.

(49). Statement showing the escapes and re-captures of convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of Coorg during the year 1911.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
Serial number.	Jails.	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1911 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year.			Re-captured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.		
			A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
			From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one and under seven years.	Above seven years.
1	Mercara Jail ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
2	Taluk Lock-ups ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...

(50). Statement showing the scales of diet in force in the Mercara Jail during the year 1911.

Diet scale of labouring prisoners.	Diet scale of non-labouring prisoners.	Punishment diet scale.	Note of any change effected in diet scales during the year.
1	2	3	4
Mercara Jail 	Detailed statements of all diets are printed in Statements Nos. 51-53.		Nil.

(51). Diet scale for all classes of native convicts in use in the Mercara Jail.

1		2							3							4						
		For men sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.							Simple, women and under-trial.							Juvenile prisoners.						
Articles.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	
Rice	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	
Ragi	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	
Dhal	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	
Meat (with bone)	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	
Curds	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	
Gingelly oil	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	
	3	4	3	4	3	4	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	1	16	16	16	1	16	16	
Ghee	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	
Tamarind	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Salt	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Curry powder.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
Onions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Garlic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	
Vegetables	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Firewood	1½ to 2 lbs. daily.							1½ to 2 lbs. daily.							1½ to 2 lbs. daily.							

Note—1. Men who do not eat meat to get 4 oz. of dhal and 8 drams of ghee on meat days.
2. Two drams of salt to be issued powdered and eaten when sprinkled over the food.

(52). Diet scale for European and Eurasian prisoners in use in the Mercara Jail.

[illegible]

(53). Scale for hospital diet in use in the Mercara Jail.

1		2						3																
No.	Classes of diet.	Ingredients.																						
		Rice.		Ragi.		Dhal.	Ment.	Gingelly oil.	Ghee.	Tama- rind.	Salt	Curry powder without chilly.	Onions	Garlic.	Vege- tables.	Pep- per.	Milk.	Curds.	Suji.	Sugar.	Fire- wood.			
		lb	oz	lb	oz	oz	oz	dr	dr	dr	dr	dr	dr	dr	oz	dr	seer	seer	oz	oz	dr	lb		
1	Spoon... { Porridge ... { Rice ...	...	12	...	4	1	4	...	2	4	5	2	4 ½	6	...	¼	¼	2	1	...				
2	Milk and rice	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	¼	...	...	1	...				
3	Sore mouth	...	12	...	4	1	...	...	8	...	5	...	2 ½	8	¼	¼	...	...	8	...				
4	Ordinary rice or ragi diet	...	1	4	1	4	3	4	4	4	8	10	5	8	1	6	...	¼	...	...				
5	Malagaitanni and rice.	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	8	10	4	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...				
6	Kanji diet	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				

1½ lbs. daily per sick.
10 " " during monsoon.

(54).

(55). Statement showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among the convicts in the Mercara Jail during the year 1911.

(55).

Serial number.

iii

* NOTE.—The yearly average number is obtained by a census taken on the last day of each month, the monthly results being added together and the total divided by 12.

(57).

[illegible]

(58).

Remarks.

(59).

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the
excluding the cost of building new jails

1	2	3				4			
Serial number.	Jails.	Daily average number of prisoners.				Establishment.			
		Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	A	B	C	D
						Perma- nent.	Tempo- rary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
1	Mercara Jail ...	57.94	7.89	2.05	67.88	Rs. 4,501	Rs. 114	Rs. 4,615	Rs. 67.99
2	Taluk Lock-ups ...	1.66	4.88	...	6.54	36	...	36	5.50

Continued.

7		8					9			
Clothing and bedding of prisoners.		Sanitation charges.					Charges for moving prisoners.			
A	B	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D
Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing, and purifying.	Charges for water supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
Rs. 227	Rs. 3.45	Rs. 33	Rs. 54	...	Rs. 87	Rs. 1.28	...	...	...	...
8	1.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Continued.

12							
Contingencies.							
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Rents, rates and taxes.	Service postage.	Telegrams and telephone charges.	Current office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery department charges).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
Rs. 129	Rs. 10	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	...	...	Rs. 139	Rs. 2.05
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	3.21

Note.—The expenditure is shown in this statement in rupees and decimals of a rupee.

prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of Coorg during the year 1911
and of additions, alterations and repairs.

5						6						
Dieting charges.						Hospital charges.						
A	B	C	D	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, &c.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.
Rs. 3,460	Rs. 30	...	...	Rs. 3,490	Rs. 53.92	Rs. 13	...	Rs. 178	...	Rs. 191	Rs. 2.81	Rs. 189.11
445	...	...	...	445	68.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Continued.

10								11	
Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.								Travelling allowances.	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	B
For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as reward for re-captures and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
Rs. 242	Rs. 75	...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 8	Rs. 325	Rs. 4.79	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Continued.

13												14	
Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant likely to last for 3 years and upwards.												Grand total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L		
Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy, live-stock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Dranght cattle (excluding keep, which goes under 10 F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 9,074	Rs. 133.68
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	510	77.98

(60). Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Mercara Jail during the years 1908-1911 excluding the cost of building new jails, and of additions, alterations and repairs.

Serial number.	Jail.	Class of expenditure.	Cost per head of average strength in the year.			
			1908	1909	1910	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Mercara	(a) Establishment	Rs. 47.44	Rs. 51.33	Rs. 78.51	Rs. 67.99
		(b) Dieting charges	55.65	70.54	72.85	53.02
		(c) Hospital charges	1.40	0.97	0.52	2.81
		(d) Clothing and bedding	2.20	2.08	1.71	3.45
		(e) Sanitation	1.31	1.22	1.70	1.28
		(f) Charges for moving prisoners	...	...	...	...
		(g) Miscellaneous	6.32	4.04	11.20	4.79
		(h) Travelling allowance	...	...	...	...
		(i) Contingencies	1.61	1.73	2.18	2.05
		(j) Extraordinary charges	...	...	...	...
		Total Expenditure		115.60	130.40	166.96

Note.—The average cost per head under item (b) is arrived at after excluding civil prisoners, whereas the average total expenditure includes that class.

(62). Statement showing the net cash earnings of convicts sentenced to labour in the Mercara Jail during the year 1911.

Serial number.	Name of jail.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1911.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year.	Total.	Paid into treasury on manufacturing account.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1911.	Total.	Cash earnings (being total of column 10 less total of column 7).	Average earning per head calculated on column 3.	Average earning per head calculated on column 4.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Mercara Jail	57.72	24.54	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,075	1075	Rs. 3,419	...	Rs. 3,419	Rs. 2,344	Rs. 40.61	Rs. 95.52	
	Previous year	55.94	27.14	...	Rs. 686	686	Rs. 2,754	...	Rs. 2,754	Rs. 2,068	Rs. 36.97	Rs. 76.20	

Note.—For the purposes of this Statement the heading "jail manufactures" is construed as including employment under the P. W. D. or private individuals as shown in cols. 8L and 9 of Statement No. 61.

(61). Statement showing the employment of convicts in the Mercara Jail during the year 1911.

Serial number.	Name of jail.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentences of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.	Average number employed on working days.														Ratio per cent column 4 of employed on working days.	
							A	On prison duties.					On jail buildings.		K	L						
								B	C	D	E	F	Additions and alterations.	New jails.								
																	G	H	I	J		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8														9	10
1	Mercara Jail	0.22	57.72	0.95	...	0.16	1.29	4.09	10.00	2.81	4.18	10.70	...	...	...	...	8.09	14.65	...	1.80	7.06	17.33
	Previous year...	0.32	55.94	1.42	...	...	0.43	3.48	7.01	2.34	6.79	7.33	...	...	...	...	8.64	17.09	...	1.41	6.22	12.53

(63). Statement showing the net cost of the prisoners in the Mercara Jail during the year 1911.

Serial number.	Name of jail.	Total cost of maintenance (column 14, Statement No. 59).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 14, Statement No. 59).	Total cash earnings (column 11 of Statement No. 61).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3 minus column 5).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4 minus column 6).	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Mercara Jail	Rs. 9,074	Rs. 133.68	Rs. 2,344	Rs. 34.53	Rs. 6,730	Rs. 99.15	
	Previous year	11,018	166.96	2,068	31.34	8,950	135.62	

(64). Statement showing the number and description of civil suits instituted in the civil courts during the year 1911.

Class of courts.	Suits under the Rent Law.								Title and other suits.								Grand Total.	Remarks.
	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific relief.	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption.	Mortgage suits.	Suits relating to religious and other endowments.	Matrimonial suits.	Testamentary suits.	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Munsiffs' Courts ...	791	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	5	...	183	...	...	...	14	187	978	
Munsiffs' Courts (Small Cause Suits) ...	1,512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,512	
First Assistant Commissioner's Court ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	15	38	
Subordinate Judge's Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Judge's Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	2,306	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	5	...	135	...	...	...	20	202	2,508	
Total of previous year	2,083	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	14	...	41	...	...	...	17	157	2,250	

[CHAPTER III

PROTECTION.]

(65). Statement showing the number and value of suits instituted in the civil courts during the year 1911.

Class of Courts.	Number of suits instituted in the different courts.										Remarks.
	Not exceeding.										
	Rs. 10.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 5,000.	Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Of which the value cannot be estimated in money.	Total value of suits.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Munsiffs' Courts	8	101	506	333	10	...	...	...	20	1,11,182	Es. 1,11,182 39,471 34,975 ... 1,85,631 1,65,103
Munsiffs' Courts (Small Cause Suits)	155	1,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
First Assistant Commissioner's Court	...	...	...	3	...	14	1	...	...	...	
Subordinate Judge's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Judge's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	163	1,458	506	336	10	14	1	...	20	1,85,631	
Total of previous year	174	1,257	479	289	22	11	...	...	...	...	

(66).

Statement showing the general result of the trial of civil suits

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the courts.	Number of			
		Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without	
				Compro- mised.	Decreed on confession.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Munsiffs' Courts	1,196	...	73	106	116
Munsiffs' Courts (Small Cause Suits)	1,729	...	144	129	128
First Assistant Commissioner's Court	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Judge's Court	19	...	...	4	2
District Judge's Court	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,944	...	217	239	246
Total of previous year	2,673	...	301	203	238

(67).

Statement showing the general result of the trial of civil miscellaneous

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the courts.	Number of			
		Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without	
				Compro- mised.	Decreed on confession.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Munsiffs' Courts	592	...	204	15	14
First Assistant Commissioner's Court	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Judge's Court	34	...	3	1	...
District Judge's Court	30	...	17	...	...
Total	656	2	224	16	14
Total of previous year	665	...	160	17	42

(68).

Statement showing the business of the civil appellate

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the courts.	Decisions confirmed, Rule 11, O. 41, Schedule I, C. P. C.	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Dismissed for default, or otherwise not presented.	Heard	
					Confirmed.	Modified.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Subordinate Judge's Court	26	...	...	1	...	...
District Judge's Court	4	...	...	...	...	...
Total	30	...	...	1	...	...
Judicial Commissioner's Court.	2	...	...	...	...	...
{ Appeals from original decrees	11	...	...	...	...	...
{ Appeals from appellate decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	13	3	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	43	3	...	1	...	...
Grand Total of previous year	46	2	...	4	...	...

(69).

Statement showing the business of the civil appellate

Class of Courts.	Miscellaneous cases before appellate courts.	Decisions confirmed, Rule 11, O. 41, Schedule I, C. P. C.	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Dismissed for default, or otherwise not presented.	Heard	
					Confirmed.	Modified.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Subordinate Judge's Court	8	...	...	...	...	...
District Judge's Court	4	...	...	1	...	...
Total	12	...	...	1	...	...
Judicial Commissioner's Court.	2	...	...	...	...	...
{ Appeals from original orders	2	...	...	1	...	...
{ Appeals from appellate orders	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4	...	...	1	...	...
Grand Total	16	...	...	4	...	...
Grand Total of previous year	14	...	...	9	...	...

PROTECTION.]

in the courts of original jurisdiction during the year 1911.

suits disposed of.		On reference to arbitration.		With contest.		Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.		Remarks.
contest.		For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			Contested.	Uncontested.	
Decreed ex-parte.	Dismissed ex-parte.									
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
400	24	...	...	231	47	199	76	141	47	
739	48	...	...	317	24	200	50	72	35	
1	...	2	...	4	1	5	1	63	29	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,140	72	2	...	552	72	404	127	...	...	
858	12	1	...	533	89	438	51	...	...	

cases in the courts of original jurisdiction during the year 1911.

cases disposed of.										
contest.		On reference to arbitration.		With contest.		Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases.		Remarks.
Decreed ex-parte.	Dismissed ex-parte.	For plain- tiff.	For defend- ant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defend- ant.			Contested.	Uncontested.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
89	25	...	...	83	89	63	19	75	16	
...	...	...	...	18	10	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	8	...	...	33	10	
								24	14	
89	35	...	...	104	107	65	19	...	...	
137	50	...	...	104	106	40	2	...	...	

courts during the year 1911—Regular appeals.

ex-parte.		Contested.					Pending.	Of these, pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Rule 22 O. 41, Schedule I, C. P. C.	Remarks.
Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
...	...	13	1	2	...	10	...	51	2		
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	38	...		
...	...	16	1	2	...	10	...	...	2		
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	244	...		
...	...	6	1	...	...	1	...	79	1		
...	...	6	1	1	...	2	...	...	1		
...	...	22	2	3	...	12	...	...	3		
...	...	22	2	4	4	8	...	...	...		

courts during the year 1911—Miscellaneous appeals.

ex-parte.		Contested.				Pending.	Of these, pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Rule 22, O. 41, Schedule I, C. P. C.	Remarks.
Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
8	9	10	11	12	13					
...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	16	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	18	...	
...	...	1	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	58	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
1	...	2	...	4	1	4	...	...	...	
...	...	8	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	

(70). Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of decrees of the civil courts during the year 1911.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the courts.			Applications disposed of				Amount realized.		Number of applications.											Remarks.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Munsiffs' Courts ...	3,913	...	330	352	2,296	915	74	Rs. 44,463	14	194	100	357	25	...	4	2	13	...	...	...	...
First Assistant Commissioner's Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Judge's Court ...	69	...	11	17	29	10	...	12,889	...	...	3	8	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
District Judge's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,982	2	361	369	2,325	925	74	57,382	14	194	103	395	29	...	4	2	18	...	...	...	...
Total of previous year ...	3,590	1	340	315	2,041	893	32	64,237	7	171	103	323	20	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER III

PROTECTION.]

(71). Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, III of 1907, during the year 1911.

Class of Courts;	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.										Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Penal proceedings not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed.	Rejected.		Application being sent to the magistrate to be dealt with during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.		Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Munsiff's Court, Mercara ...	17	5	...	...	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	# Dismissed.
Do, Virajendrapet ...	11	...	...	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Judge's Court ...	6	3	...	...	2*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	34	8	...	8	18	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of previous year ...	34	6	...	1	23	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(72.) Statement of instruments registered, and of the value of property transferred by registered instruments, for the year 1911.

District.	Number of registration offices.	Registrations affecting immoveable-													
		Compulsory.													
		Instruments of gift, section 17, clause (a).		Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.		Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100, sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act.		Instruments of mortgage.		Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (b) and (c).		Instruments of perpetual lease, section 17, clause (d).			
		No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Value of annual rents.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
					Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
Coorg	...	8	5	1,550	513	2,82,441	181	8,188	1310	2,56,316	166	88,230	1	35	
Total of previous year	...	8	...	...	404	2,31,614	155	7,001	1642	2,68,729	149	50,518	2	200	

Continued.

property, Book I—Continued.

Compulsory—Continued.										Optional.									
Instruments of lease (other than perpetual leases).	Premium or fine paid on leases.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage.	Instruments of lease.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (a) & (b).	Awards, section 17, clause (i).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Certified copies of decrees and order of court.										
No. Value of annual rents.	Amount.	No. Aggregate value.	No. Aggregate value.	No. Aggregate value.	No. Aggregate value.	No. Aggregate value.	No. Aggregate value.	No. Aggregate value.	No. Aggregate value.	No. Aggregate value.	No. Aggregate value.	No. Aggregate value.	No. Aggregate value.	No. Aggregate value.	No. Aggregate value.	No. Aggregate value.	No. Aggregate value.	No. Aggregate value.	No. Aggregate value.
15	16	...	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
67	Rs. 12,186	...	2243	Rs. 6,48,946	...	...	...	20	Rs. 2,212	...	...	...	...	1	200	1	3,500	...	...
41	35,297	...	2393	5,93,359	...	...	...	11	488	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Continued.

Registrations affecting immoveable property, Book I—Continued.				Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.										Number of written authorities to adopt registered, other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	
Optional—Continued. Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.				Compulsory.		Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property, section 18, clause (d).	Obligations for the payment of money, section 18, clause (f).	All other documents registered under section 18, clause (f).	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Number of wills registered, Book III.					
				Instruments of gift of moveable property, section 123, clause (2), of the Transfer of Property Act.											
No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.		
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46		
22	Rs. 5,912	3	Rs. 549	208	Rs. 28,306	52	Rs. 9,335	212	Rs. 33,274	475	Rs. 71,464	7	1		
11	488	2	150	130	9,094	16	2,001	212	30,022	360	41,267	4	...		

(73.) Statement of income, namely, fees realized on registrations and all other receipts, for the year 1911.

District.	Fees on registrations affecting							
	Compulsory.							
	Instruments of gift, section 17, clause (a).	Instruments of sale or exchange of value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100, sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act.	Instruments of mortgage.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (b) and (c).	Instruments of perpetual lease, section 17, clause (d).	Instruments of lease (other than perpetual leases).	Total fees on compulsory registrations.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Coorg	12	Rs. 1,600	Rs. 116	Rs. 1,590	Rs. 540	Rs. 1	Rs. 112	Rs. 3,971
Total of previous year.	...	1,271	89	1,575	517	67	66	3,595

Continued.

immoveable property, Book I—continued.

Optional.								Total fees on registrations affecting immoveable property.
Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage.	Instruments of lease.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (a) and (b).	Awards, section 17, clause (i).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Total fees on optional registrations.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
...	...	Rs. 18	...	...	2	11	Rs. 31	Rs. 4,002
...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	3,605

Continued.

Fees on registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.									
Compulsory.									
Instruments of gift of moveable property, section 123, clause (2), of the Transfer of Property Act.	Instruments of sale, etc., of moveable property, section 18, clause (d).	Obligations for the payment of money, section 18, clause (f).	All other documents registered under section 18, clause (f).	Total fees on registrations affecting moveable property.	Fees on registration of wills in Book III.	Fees on registration of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by will, Book III.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25			
Rs. 4	Rs. 165	Rs. 43	Rs. 169	Rs. 381	Rs. 30	5			
2	89	15	187	293	15	...			

Continued.

Receipts other than fees on registrations.									
Fines under sections 24 and 34.	Fees on commissions issued, sections 33 and 38.	Fees on visits paid, sections 31, 32 and 38.	Fees for inspection of Books I and II, and the indexes to Book I, section 57.	Copying fees credited to Government.	All other receipts.	Total receipts.			
27	28	29	30	31	32	33			
Rs. 13	...	Rs. 180	Rs. 210	Rs. 174	Rs. 122	Rs. 709			
95	...	130	140	98	173	636			

(74). Statement of expenditure on registration for the year 1911.

District.	Fixed salaries of registering officers.	Percentage paid to registering officers.	Cost of establishments.			Other items of expenditure.	Total expenditure.
			Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Coorg ...	Rs. 3,079	Rs. ...	Rs. 639	...	Rs. 639	Rs. 158	Rs. 3,876
Total of previous year ...	2,396	330	720	...	720	155	3,601

(75). Statement of principal operations other than registrations in Books I, III and IV for the year 1911.

District.	Covers containing wills deposited, section 42.	Covers containing wills withdrawn, section 44.	Covers containing wills opened, section 45.	Wills removed to courts under section 259 of the Indian Succession Act, copy being kept in Book III under section 46.	Powers of attorney authenticated.	Registrations under section 24.	Registrations under section 34.	Refusals to register, sections 71 and 76.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Coorg ...	...	...	...	...	31	...	3	6
Total of previous year.	2	3	...	...	28	4	7	12

Continued.

Appeals against such refusals (Sec. 72), and applications under section 73 regarding such refusals.		Registration ordered by civil court, section 77.	Prosecutions, section 83.	Number of orders and certificates filed in Book No. I, under section 89 of the Registration Act.				Searches or applications for copies.
Registration ordered.	Registration refused.			Under Land Improvement Loans Act.	Under Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Under section 316, Code of Civil Procedure.	Granted by revenue officers.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	95	268	22	2	107
2	2	...	...	59	306	21	...	76

(76). Statement showing the constitution of the District Board in Coorg for the year 1911-1912.

Serial No. of Board.	Name of Board.	Act under which constituted.	Area in square miles.	Population within the area.	Number of members on the Board.			
					Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.
1	Coorg District Board	Regulation No. VI of 1900.	1,582.81	174,976	7	9	2	18

Continued.

Number of members on the Board—cont.				Number of meetings held.	Average percentage of officials present at each meeting.	Average percentage of non-officials present at each meeting.	Average percentage of all members present at each meeting.
Officials.	Non-officials.	European and Eurasians.	Natives.				
12	6	7	11	3	58.00	72.00	63.00

(77). Statement showing the income of the District Board in Coorg for the year 1911-1912.

Serial No. of Board.	Name of Board.	Closing balance of last year.	I.—Land Revenue.	VI.—Provincial Rates.	XII.—Interest.	XVII.—Police.	XIX.—Education.			
			Mohatarfa paid by non-agriculturists.	Local rate.	Interest on investments.	Receipts under the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871.	School fees.	Contribution.		Total.
1	Coorg District Board	Rs. 35,510 *	Rs. 5,071	Rs. 30,988	Rs. 349	Rs. 3,237	Rs. 2,685	...	...	Rs. 2,685
	Previous year	43,067 *	4,936	30,591	349	3,750	2,589	10,500	...	13,089

Continued.

XX.—Medical.						XXV.—Miscellaneous.			
Hospitals and dispensary receipts.	Medicines sold by Civil Surgeon.	Contribution.		Miscellaneous.	Total.	Market fees.	Sale of manure.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		From Government.	Other contributions.						
Rs. 1,722	Rs. 449	Rs. ...	Rs. 120	Rs. 192	Rs. 2,483	Rs. 3,770	Rs. 205	Rs. 7	Rs. 3,982
1,365	431	...	160	37	2,013	3,076	313	5	3,394

Continued.

XXXII.—Civil Works.							Total income excluding opening balance.	Total income including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation per head of popu- lation.	Incidence of income (excluding balance) per head of popu- lation.
In charge of Civil Officers.					Contribution.					
Tolls on ferries.	Tolls on roads.	Staging- bungalow fees.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.	From Govern- ment.	Other contri- butions.				
Rs. 1,011	Rs. 17,132	Rs. 626	Rs. 197	Rs. 18,966	Rs. 7,000	Rs. ...	Rs. 74,759	Rs. 1,10,269	Rs. A. P. 0 3 3	Rs. A. P. 0 6 10
1,231	15,355	550	235	17,371	7,000	...	82,493	1,25,560	0 3 2	0 7 4

N.B.—Those headings under which there are no entries to record have been designedly omitted from this statement.

* This figure differs from the actual balance shown in Statement No. 78 in the General Administration Report for 1910-1911 for the reason that certain supplemental book adjustments were not communicated by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, until long after the close of the year.

(78). Statement showing the expenditure of the District Board in Coorg for the year 1911-1912.

Serial No. of Board.	Name of Board.	Closing balance of last year.	Total income during the year.	I.—Refunds and drawbacks.			II.—Administration.			
				Local rate refunds.	Other Revenue refunds.	Total.	General establishment of Local Funds.			Total.
							Office establishment.	Office contingencies (stationery locally purchased).	Travelling allowance to Board members.	
1	Coorg District Board	Rs. 35,510	Rs. 74,759	Rs. 1	Rs. ...	Rs. 1	Rs. 1,337	Rs. 245	Rs. 286	Rs. 1,868
	Previous year	43,067	82,493	18	62	80	1,152	223	281	1,656

Continued.

20.—Police.				22.—Education.				24.—Medical.				
Cattle-pound charges.				Maintenance and management.	Grants-in-aid.	Scholarships.	Total.	General medical establishment.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Sanitation and vaccination.	Contribution.	
Establishment.	Contingencies.	Re-funds.	Total.								To Government.	Other contribution.
Rs. 1,427	Rs. 6	Rs. 96	Rs. 1,529	Rs. 14,975	Rs. 459	Rs. 68	Rs. 15,502	Rs. 1,133	Rs. 7,800	Rs. 931	Rs. 500	Rs. ...
1,528	22	7	1,557	14,544	468	12	15,024	1,197	6,561	1,104	500	...

Continued.

29.—Superannuation allowances and pensions.		32.—Miscellaneous.					45.—Civil Works.					
Pensions.		Rewards for the destruction of dogs.	Other petty establishment charges (conservancy).	Contingencies.	Contribution.	Total.	In Charge of Civil Officers.					
		To Government.	Other contribution.				Original works.	Repairs.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Staging bungalows and serai establishment charges.	Refunds.	Total.
Rs. 226	Rs. 6	Rs. 870	Rs. 398	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 2,274	Rs. 2,254	Rs. 1,247	Rs. 566	Rs. 1,534	Rs. ...	Rs. 5,601
249	...	924	189	...	...	1,113	600	1,769	2,643	1,386	...	6,398

Continued.

45.—Civil Works—Continued.										Balance.		
Buildings.		Communications.		Water-supply and water works.	Other works of improvement.	Establishment and contingencies appertaining to Public Works.	Tools and plant.	Total.	Total expenditure.	Deposit.	Actual balance.	Total.
Original works.	Repairs.	Original works.	Repairs.									
Rs. 2,638	Rs. 714	Rs. 18,928	Rs. 12,655	Rs. 1,837	Rs. 381	Rs. 7,891	Rs. 515	Rs. 45,549	Rs. 82,914	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 27,355	Rs. 37,355
3,930	464	21,473	16,460	1,756	535	9,239	590	54,497	89,936	10,000	35,624	45,624

N.B.—Those headings under which there are no entries to record have been designedly omitted from this statement.

Statement showing the constitution of the municipal committees during the year 1911-1912.

(79).

(10).

Statement showing

Name of district.	Serial number of municipality.	Name of municipality.	Act under which constituted.	Population within municipal limits.	Number of members of committee.								Remarks.					
					Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Natives.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Coorg.	1	Mereara	Regulation No. II of 1907.	6,270	5	1	9	15	5	10	4	11	12	...	444	458	451	...
	2	Virajendrapet	...	3,712	4	10	...	14	5	9	3	11	12	...	444	458	451	...
	3	Fraserpet	...	1,181	3	5	...	14	5	5	...	8	4	...	1458	1502	1517	...
	4	Somwarpet	...	2,402	3	4	...	8	3	4	...	6	3	...	1851	2300	2240	...
	5	Kodlipet	...	754	3	4	...	7	3	4	...	7	3	...	1111	1232	1744	...
			Total ..	14,159	18	24	9	51	19	32	8	43	34	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

(81). Statement showing the expenditure of the municipalities during the year 1911-1912.

[illegible]

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(82). Total area under crops for the year 1911-1912.

English or Vernacular names.				Acres.	Note.—This is Form A-3 of the tables of agricultural statistics.
Cereals and pulses.	1. Rice ..	...	...	82,527	* The details are—
	2. Wheat ..	...	...	...	
	3. Barley ..	...	...	...	
	4. Cholam or Jowar (millet) ..	...	...	...	
	5. Cumbu or Bajra (millet) ..	...	...	...	
	6. Ragi ..	...	...	6,379	
	7. Maize ..	...	...	...	
	8. Gram (pulse) ..	...	...	1,540	
	9. Other food-grains including pulses ..	...	...	998*	
Total ..				91,444	† This figure includes 1,972 acres under cardamom crop.
Oilseeds.	10. Linseed ..	...	...	...	
	11. Til or gingelly ..	...	...	276	
	12. Others ..	...	...	45	
	Total ..	...	...	321	
Sugar.	13. Condiments and spices ..	...	...	2,444†	
	14. Sugarcane ..	...	...	...	
	15. Others ..	...	...	...	
Total ..				2,444	
Fibres.	16. Cotton ..	...	...	6	
	17. Jute ..	...	...	...	
	18. Others ..	...	...	...	
Total ..				6	
Dyes.	19. Indigo ..	...	...	...	
	20. Others ..	...	...	...	
Total ..				...	
Drugs and narcotics.	21. Opium ..	...	...	...	
	22. Coffee ..	...	...	43,313	
	23. Tea ..	...	...	...	
	24. Tobacco ..	...	...	38	
	25. Cinchona ..	...	...	...	
	26. Indian hemp ..	...	...	22	
	27. Others ..	...	...	...	
Total ..				43,373	
28. Fodder crops ..				...	
29. Orchards and garden produce ..				4,547	
30. Miscellaneous crops. { Food				...	
{ Non-food				...	
Total ..				4,547	
31. Grand Total ..				142,135	
32. Area cropped more than once ..				907†	† Double crop rice ... 244 acres. Second dry crops ... 663 "
33. Net area cropped during the year ..				141,228	

(83). Rates of rent and produce of the principal crops during the year 1911-1912.

Principal crops.			Average rent per acre.		Estimated outturn per acre.		Estimated normal yield per acre in lbs.	Estimated total produce in lbs.
			Maximum.	Minimum.	Current year	Previous year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Rice	...	...	RS. A. P. 5 0 0	RS. A. P. 0 6 0	1,440	1,330	1,600	118,838,000
Ragi	...	...	2 0 0	0 4 0	500	950	1,000	3,190,000
Coffee	...	...	2 4 0	0 4 0	280	160	224	10,080,000

(84). Prices at harvest time of the principal crops during the year 1911-1912.

Principal crops.		Harvest prices per maund of 28 lbs.		
		Current year	Previous year.	Normal.
1	2	3	4	
Rice	...	RS. A. P. 1 4 0	RS. A. P. 1 4 0	RS. A. P. 0 14 0
Ragi	...	1 0 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
Coffee	...	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0

(90). Statement showing the number of animals treated and castrated by veterinary assistants on tour during the year 1911-1912.

Provinces.	Number of villages visited.	Number of veterinary assistants employed.	Castrations performed.				Treated for contagious diseases.				Treated for uncontagious diseases.				Total number of cases treated and castrations performed.	Remarks.
			Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
North Coorg ...	23	1	1	...	...	1	...	6	...	6	16	4	...	20	27	
South Coorg ...	30	1	4	...	...	4	2	57	...	59	19	29	13	61	124	
Total ...	53	2	5	...	...	5	2	63	...	65	35	33	13	81	151	

(91). Statement showing the number of animals treated at veterinary hospitals and dispensaries during the year 1911-1912.

Province.	Number of Veterinary dispensaries.	Number of Veterinary assistants employed at dispensaries.	In-patients.										Out-patients.				Total number of in and out-patients treated during the year.			
			Remain- ing on 1st April.		Admitted during the year.		Total.		Dis- charged during the year.		Balance on 31st March.		Number treated during the year.		Average daily attend- ance.					
			Equines.	Bovines. Others.	Equines.	Bovines. Others.	Equines.	Bovines. Others.	Equines.	Bovines. Others.	Equines.	Bovines. Others.	Equines.	Bovines. Others.	Equines.	Bovines. Others.	Equines.	Bovines. Others.	Equines.	Bovines. Others.
North Coorg ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	139	13	...	...	68	139	13	220
South Coorg ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	252	61	...	...	59	252	61	372
Total	2	3*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	391	74	...	...	127	391	74	592

(87). Statement showing the cost of the Civil Veterinary Department during the year 1911-1912.

(92). Statement showing total strength of subordinate veterinary staff employed during the year 1911-1912.

(88). Statement showing number of deaths from contagious diseases amongst animals during the year 1911-1912.

Province.	Equines.						Bovines.							Others.	Remarks.
	Glanders.	Anthrax.	Surra.	Dourine.	Other contagious diseases.	Total.	Rinderpest.	Foot and mouth disease.	Hæmorrhagic septicæmia.	Black quarter.	Anthrax.	Other contagious diseases.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
North Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	56	...	46	87	9	291	...	These figures show what came to the notice of the veterinary assistants during tour.
South Coorg	...	...	2	...	...	2	41	48	...	11	93	2	195	...	
Total	...	...	2	...	...	2	134	104	...	57	180	11	486	...	
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	310	...	124	248	310	1,244	...	These figures are according to village statistics and include those supplied by the veterinary assistants.

(89). Statement showing results of preventive inoculation during the year 1911-1912.

Province.	Name of disease against which inoculation was carried out.	Method of inoculation followed.	Number of outbreaks in which inoculation was undertaken.	Number of animals which died uninoculated in course of outbreak.			Number of animals inoculated.			Number of animals which died after inoculation.		
				Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
North Coorg ...	Rinderpest.	Hypodermic.	2	...	...	...	...	111	...	...	...	...
South Coorg ...	Do.	Sub-cutaneous.	3	...	16	...	...	91	...	...	1	...
Total ...			5	...	16	...	...	202	...	...	1	...

* Death due to fall.

(92). Statement showing total strength of subordinate veterinary staff employed during the year 1911-1912.

Province.	How occupied.	Whether paid from provincial or local funds.	Veterinary inspectors.	Veterinary assistants.	Subordinate teaching staff.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Coorg	In schools and colleges.	...	...	...	...	
	In dispensaries ...	Imperial.	...	3 *	...	
	On other work ...	...	...	...	...	

* One veterinary assistant for part of the year.

(93). Return of stud bulls for the year 1911-1912.

[illegible]

(94).

Imports for the year 1911-1912.

Major head.	Quantity.	Value.	Place from which imported.
1	2	3	4
Agricultural implements ...	...	Rs. 22,000	Mangalore, Tellicherry and Madras.
Animals living ...	...	1,92,000	Mysore.
Apparel including haberdashery and millinery ...	...	12,100	Madras and Bombay.
Arms and ammunition ...	...	4,800	Madras and Bombay.
Books and printed matter including maps and charts, ...	...	3,000	Mangalore, Bangalore and Madras.
Building and engineering materials ...	...	21,000	Mysore, Madras, Mangalore, & Tellicherry.
Candles ...	...	3,000	Madras and Mangalore.
Coir manufactured ...	...	5,400	Mangalore and Tellicherry.
Cotton ...	...	2,100	Mysore and Madras.
Manufactured piece-goods ...	...	2,11,000	Madras, Bombay, Madras, Salem & Mysore.
Drugs and other medicines ...	...	18,500	Madras, Bombay, Mysore and Mangalore.
Earthenware ...	...	7,800	Mysore.
Flax manufactures including ropes ...	...	2,500	Madras and Calcutta.
Fruits and vegetables ...	...	48,200	Mysore, Mangalore and Tellicherry.
Glass and glassware ...	...	16,400	Madras and Bombay.
Grains ...	...	3,80,000	Mysore and Mangalore.
Gums and resins ...	...	2,100	Mysore and Madras.
Hardware and cutlery ...	...	20,000	Mangalore, Tellicherry and Madras.
Leather manufactures ...	...	3,100	Madras, Mangalore, Mysore & Tellicherry.
Liquors ...	...	37,000	Madras and Mangalore.
Machines and small works ...	...	5,500	Madras and Bombay.
Metals ...	...	16,000	Madras, Mysore, Mangalore & Tellicherry.
Oils ...	...	3,07,000	Madras, Mysore, Mangalore & Tellicherry.
Paper and paste-boards ...	...	5,100	Mysore, Madras, Mangalore & Tellicherry.
Provisions ...	...	1,74,000	Madras, Mysore, Tellicherry & Mangalore.
Salt ...	...	1,53,000	Mangalore and Tellicherry.
Spices ...	...	72,000	Mysore, Mangalore and Tellicherry.
Sugar and saccharine produce ...	...	1,60,000	Mysore, Tellicherry and Mangalore.
Silk ...	...	2,800	Madras and Mysore.
Tobacco ...	...	36,500	Madras, Mysore, Mangalore & Tellicherry.
Umbrellas ...	...	18,900	Madras and Bombay.
Wood and timber manufactures ...	...	20,300	Mysore, Madras, Cannanore and Mangalore.
Wool and woollen manufactures ...	...	37,500	Madras, Bombay, Mangalore, Tellicherry and Mysore.
Sundries ...	...	2,01,100	Mysore, Mangalore and Tellicherry.
Treasure ...	...	11,07,100	Madras, Bombay, Mysore and Tellicherry.
Government stores ...	...	41,000	Madras, Bombay and Mangalore.
Total ...	...	38,69,800	

(95).

Exports for the year 1911-1912.

Major head.	Quantity.	Value.	Place to which exported.
1	2	3	4
Coffee ...	Tons. 4,500	Rs. 45,00,000	Mangalore, Tellicherry and Madras.
Drugs ...	...	9,300	Mangalore and Bangalore.
Fruits ...	...	26,500	Mangalore, Tellicherry and Mysore.
Grain and pulse ...	...	3,20,000	Tellicherry and other places in Malabar.
Hides and horns ...	...	28,000	Mysore and Tellicherry.
Cardamoms and spices ...	...	17,800	Mysore, Tellicherry and Mangalore.
Minor Forest produce ...	...	3,000	Mysore.
Wood ...	...	1,73,300	Mysore, Mangalore, Malabar & Madras.
Sandalwood ...	...	99,800	Mangalore, Tellicherry and Madras.
Total ...	4,681	51,77,700	

(96).

Coinage for the year 1911-1912.

1	2	3	4
District.	Bullion and coins imported during the year in £.	Sovereigns imported during the year.	Remarks.
	Gold. Silver. Copper.		
	State. Private. State. Private. State. Private.		
Coorg ...	...	Rs. 15,000	There is no mint in Coorg and there are no reliable data to form even an approximate estimate of the value of coins in circulation.

(97).

Paper currency for the year 1911-1912.

1	2	3	4	5
Notes in treasury at the beginning of the year.	Total value of notes received during the year.	Total value of notes issued during the year.	Notes in treasury at the end of the year.	Remarks.
Small notes under Rs. 50. Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500. Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.	Rs.	Rs.	Small notes under Rs. 50. Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500. Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.	
No. Rs. No. Rs. No. Rs.	No. Rs. No. Rs. No. Rs.	No. Rs. No. Rs. No. Rs.	No. Rs. No. Rs. No. Rs.	
1103 7,950 175 1,63,450 2 1,000 8,72,310 8,78,645 1,783 12,165 1,489 1,33,900 28 20,000				There are no data from which to form any estimate of the amount of notes in circulation in the province.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(98). Account of the gross and net revenue for the year 1911-1912.

Sources of revenue.	Gross receipts.	Charges against income.				Total.	Net receipts.	Deficit.
		Refunds and draw-backs.	Charges of collection including cost of salt, opium and maintaining reproductive works.	Allowances and assignments under treaty and engagements.	Allowance of district and village officers and in- amdars and chari- table grants.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue ...	3,58,621	45	1,09,772	3,866	24,026	1,37,709	2,20,912	...
Forest ...	1,28,478	187	1,19,811	...	...	1,19,998	8,480	...
Excise on spirits and drugs.	2,17,065	228	7,787	...	...	8,015	2,09,050	...
Total ...	7,04,164	460	2,37,370	3,866	24,026	2,65,722	4,38,442	...
Assessed taxes--Income-tax	7,516	42	...	...	...	42	7,474	...
Total ...	7,516	42	...	...	...	42	7,474	...
Stamps. { General ...	13,038	144	697	...	...	751	12,287	...
{ Court fees ...	39,333	98	317	...	...	415	38,918	...
Law and Justice. { Refunds ...	4,839	185	...	...	...	185	4,654	...
{ Real fines ...	572	...	...	...	...	...	572	...
{ Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interest ...	3,491	...	...	...	...	...	3,491	...
Jails ...	909	...	...	...	...	...	909	...
Registration ...	5,247	3	4,062	...	...	4,065	1,182	...
Police ...	246	...	...	...	...	...	246	...
Education ...	8,847	...	...	...	...	...	8,847	...
Medical ...	5,854	...	...	...	...	...	5,854	...
Scientific and other minor departments.	613	...	...	...	...	...	613	...
Stationery and printing ...	640	...	...	...	...	...	640	...
Miscellaneous ...	997	22	...	...	...	22	975	...
Cemetery receipts ...	242	...	...	...	...	...	242	...
Postage labels ...	35,400	...	20,582	...	...	20,582	14,818	...
Public Works. { Refunds ...	13,296	...	...	...	...	...	13,296	...
{ Sales ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Real ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Military fund ...	54	...	...	...	...	...	54	...
Electric telegraph ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,33,618	452	25,568	...	...	26,020	1,07,598	...
Total Imperial ...	8,45,298	954	2,62,938	3,866	24,026	2,91,784	5,53,514	...
<i>Local Funds.</i>								
Coorg District Fund ...	74,760	97	4,573	...	...	4,670	70,090	...
Municipal Funds ...	27,718	15	1,364	...	...	1,379	25,739	...
School Plantation Fund ...	1,414	...	...	...	...	...	1,414	...
Total Local ...	1,03,892	112	6,537	...	...	6,649	97,243	...
Gross Receipts ...	9,49,190	1,066	2,69,475	3,866	24,026	2,98,433	6,50,757	...

(99). Accounts of expenditure from net income for the year 1911-1912.

Heads of expenditure.						Amount last year, 1910-1911.	Amount present year, 1911-1912.
						Rs.	Rs.
Civil and political establishments and contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	74,504	51,110
Judicial charges	{ Courts	...	...	...	...	45,666	46,028
		Prisons	...	...	...	11,915	10,756
Police charges	...	...	...	...	...	57,243	58,589
Military	...	...	...	...	...	11,604	13,055
Ecclesiastical	...	...	...	...	...	162	161
Superannuation and retired allowances	...	...	...	...	...	18,133	15,532
Public works	...	...	...	...	...	2,53,180	2,06,121
Education	...	...	...	...	...	68,349	47,198
Stationery and printing	...	...	...	...	...	6,864	3,834
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	8,867	9,642
Total Imperial						5,56,507	4,64,026
Local,							
District Roads and other expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	83,318	75,471
Municipal and School Plantation Funds expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	29,159	40,796
Total Local						1,12,477	1,16,267
Grand Total						6,68,984	5,80,293
Surplus						...	70,464
Deficit						45,007	...

(100). Account of cash receipts and disbursements of the treasuries for the year 1911-1912.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash balance of last year	Rs. 6,89,815	Expenditure as per Statements Nos. 98 and 99	Rs. 8,78,526
Net revenue as per Statement No. 98 deducting Rs. 13,104 being sale proceeds of lands separately shown	6,37,653	Re-payment of loans, railways & interest.	8,200
Receipts on account of loans and railways	...	Advances	31,271
Service Funds	...	Re-payment of deposits	10,07,973
Re-payment of advances, etc.	24,553	Bills of other treasuries paid	13,67,026
Deposits	10,05,244	Expenditure on account of other Govts	2,747
Prize money	...	Remittances to State treasuries	4,93,126
Sale proceeds of waste lands	13,104		
Bills drawn on other treasuries	4,00,540		
Family remittances	...		
Remittances from other treasuries	11,33,000		
Add amount deducted as per Statement No. 98	2,98,433		
Total	42,02,342		
Disbursements	37,89,669		
Cash balance at the end of the year	4,13,273	Total	37,89,069

(101).

Excise revenue and

District.	Detail of gross receipts during											
	Imported liquors.				Spirits manufactured in India paying duty at different rates from ordinary country spirits (Beer).				Country spirits and fermented liquor.			
	License fees.	Duty.	License fees.	Total.	Duty.	License fees.	Rent on toddy shops.	Total.	Duty.	License fees.	Gain on opium.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Coorg ...Rs.	720	19*	190	209	1,27,419	33,146	44,006	2,09,601	...	613	847	1,460
Total of previous year ...Rs.	960	159	146	305	1,22,603	31,615	37,240	1,91,458	...	626	439	1,065

* This represents the recovery of arrear due for previous year. No duty is leviable since 1911-1912.

(102).

Excise charges

Name of district, circle or other division.	Detail of charges during		
	Establishments.	Supplies and services.	Contingencies.
1	2	3	4
Coorg ... Rs.	7,517	47	223
Total of previous year ... Rs.	7,602	14	173

(103).

Manufactories, licenses, and shops

District.	Manufacture of liquor.			Vend of						
	Number of			Number of wholesale licenses for sale of						
	Breweries.	Distilleries for the manufacture of spirit paying duty at higher rates than ordinary country spirits.	Country spirits distilleries.	European liquors imported or manufactured in India.		Country spirits.	Country fermented liquor (tari &c).	Opium and its preparations.	Drugs other than opium.	
				Imported.	Manufactured.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Coorg.	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Total of previous year.	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...

net revegue for 1911-1912.

the year from

Drugs other than opium.				Fines, forfeitures and miscellaneous.			Grand total.	Total charges	Net revenue in the year.	
Ganja.				Rent of building.	Miscellaneous.	Total.				
Duty.	License fees.	Gain on ganja.	Total.							
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
3,944	1,094	...	5,038	...	37	37	2,17,065	8,015	2,09,050	
2,000	637	...	2,637	...	35	35	1,96,400	7,789	1,88,671	

for 1911-1912.

the year.

Refunds.	Grand total charges.	Remarks.
5	6	7
228	8,015	
...	7,789	

for 1911-1912.

liquor and drugs.

Number of shops licensed to sell by retail.

European liquors imported or manufactured in India.			Country spirits.	Country fermented liquor (tari &c).	Opium.		Drugs other than opium.			
Imported.	Manufactured.	Total.			Raw opium.	For medical purposes (druggist's permits and the like).	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Total.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
7	1	8	36	103	3	...	5	...	...	5
7	1	8	36	111	3	...	5	...	...	5

(104).

Duty and consumption of

District.	Spirits manufactured in India paying duty at different rates from ordinary country spirits (Beer).		Country spirits issued from central distilleries, public or private.		
	Issues strength of () degrees. Imperial gallon.	Rate of duty per Imperial gallon of () London proof.	Issues in Imperial gallons.	At strength of 30 degrees under proof.	Equivalent at London proof.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Coorg	846	...	31,868	22,308	Rs. A. P. 5 10 0
Total of previous year	848	...	29,430 & 424	22,073 & 212	5 10 0

(105).

Incidence of consumption

District.	Population.				Number of persons per retail shop for sale of			
					Liquors.		Drugs.	
	Hindus.	Coorgs.	Christians and others.	Total.	Country spirits column 14 of Statement 103.	Country fermented liquors column 15 of Statement 103.	Opium column 16 of Statement 103.	Other drugs column 21 of Statement 103.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Coorg	105,086	33,886	36,054	174,976	4,860	1,699	58,325	34,995
Total of previous year	123,726	36,091	20,790	180,607	5,017	1,627	60,202	36,121

(106).

Statement of demand, collection and

Head of revenue.	Demand of year.	Arrears outstanding.	Total demand.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
License fees (foreign and country liquors)	39,697	...	39,697
Still head duty	1,25,482	1,241	1,26,723
Rent of toddy trees	44,669	449	45,118
Opium license fees	613	...	613
Gain on opium	847	...	847
Duty on ganja	3,944	...	3,944
Ganja license fees	1,094	...	1,094
Gain on ganja	...	...	...
Distillery rent	37	...	37
Miscellaneous	260	...	260
Beer license fee	19	...	19
Duty on beer	...	...	...
Total	2,16,652	1,090	2,18,342
Total of previous year	1,99,577	272	1,99,849

spirits and drugs for 1911-1912.

Opium.				Other drugs.			Remarks.		
Prices per seer.				Amount sold by retail in seers.					
Issues in seers from Government treasuries (or in districts where the supply is not derived entirely from treasuries amount sold by retail).				Wholesale price at which opium is issued from the treasury.	Retail average price at which retail vendors sell.	Ganja.		Charas.	Bhang.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
Seers.	Tolas.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	SeersTolas					
48	50	30 0 0 Per Madras seer.	45 0 0 Per Madras seer.	406—0	...	...			
55	33	25 0 0	45 0 0	432—63	...	...			

for 1911-1912.

Gross excise receipts per ten thousand of total population to nearest rupee.			Net excise revenue from all sources per ten thousand of total population. See column 23 of Statement 101.	Remarks.
From spirits and fermented liquors, total of columns 2, 5 & 9 of Statement 101.	From opium column 13 of Statement 101.	From drugs other than opium column 17 of Statement 101.		
10	11	12	13	14
Rs. 12,384	Rs. 86	Rs. 296	Rs. 12,297	
10,671	69	146	10,446	

balance of excise revenue for 1911-1912.

Collections made during the year against total in column 4.			Advance collections made in previous year against current demand	Remissions and amounts written off as irrecoverable.	Realizable balance (column 4 minus columns 7, 8 and 9).	Advance collections for coming year.	Total realizations in year (columns 7 and 11).
Current.	Arrear.	Total.					
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
38,477	...	38,477	420	776	24	369	38,866
1,25,482	1,241	1,26,723	...	...	...	696	1,27,419
43,587	449	44,036	...	325	757	...	44,036
613	...	613	...	...	...	...	613
847	...	847	...	...	...	...	847
3,944	...	3,944	...	...	...	...	3,944
1,094	...	1,094	...	...	...	...	1,094
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	...	37	...	...	...	...	37
99	...	190	...	60	...	...	190
119	...	19	...	...	...	...	19
2,14,290	1,690	2,15,980	420	1,161	781	1,085	2,17,065
1,95,768	272	1,96,040	2,119	...	1,690	420	1,96,460

(107). Comparative statement of excise offences in 1911-1912.

Year.	Prosecutions.		Convictions.		Acquittals.		Fines realized.	Reward to excise and police officers.	Reward to informants.	Balance.	Remarks.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.					
1911-12.	77	83	73	76	4	7	Rs. 1,737	Rs. 268	Rs. 31	Rs. 1,438	
1910-11.	49	64	49	60	...	4	Rs. 1,181	Rs. 192	Rs. 4	Rs. 985	

The details are as follow:—

				1911-12.	1910-11.
1.	Under sec. 45 of the Excise Act	(For illicit distillation and possession of paddy arrack)	...	41	35
2.	Do. 48	do. (For cultivating hemp without license)	...	2	2
3.	Do. 49	do. (For selling toddy without license)	...	25	9
4.	Do. 51	do. (For illegally possessing toddy)	...	6	1
5.	Do. 52	do. (For breach of condition of license)	...	3	2

(108). Statement of the working of the excise department for 1911-1912.

No.	Designation.	Number of shops visited and miles travelled.								
		Foreign liquors.	Arrack.	Toddy.	Opium.	Ganja.	Beer.	Methy- lated spirits.	Total.	Miles.
1	Excise Sub-Inspector, Nanraipatna Tk.	36	222	439	...	60	...	...	757	2,574
2	„ Mercara Taluk ...	6	287	297	39	39	4	...	672	2,500
3	„ Padinalknad Tk.	...	88	331	...	...	...	...	419	2,870
4	„ Yedenalknad Tk.	25	359	561	44	44	...	24	1,057	3,202
5	„ Kiggatnad Taluk.	35	278	396	49	49	...	60	867	3,202

(109). Statement showing the abstract of receipts and charges under stamps for the year 1911-1912.

	Receipts.	Charges.				Net receipts.	Cost of general supervision.	Cost of stamps and plain paper supplied from Central Depot.
		Discount and establishment for sale of stamps.	Refunds.	Other charges.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Under the Stamp Act ...	13,038	607	144	...	751	12,287	...	} Not known.
Under the Court Fees Act.	39,333	317	98	...	415	38,918	...	
Total ...	52,371	924	242	...	1,166	51,205	...	...
Total of previous year ...	49,192	828	217	...	1,045	48,147	...	...

(110). Statement showing the details of receipts on account of judicial stamps for the year 1911-1912.

District.	Sale of court fee stamps.	Sale of stamps for copies.	Sale of plain paper used with court fee labels.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coorg ...	37,937	...	113	1,283	39,333
Total of previous year ...	34,738	...	16	1,188	35,941

(111). Statement showing the details of receipts on account of non-judicial stamps for the year 1911-1912.

District.	Impressed stamps.	Hundis or Inland Bills of exchange.	Impressed stamps as defined in section 2 (13) (c) of the Stamp Act.	Foreign Bill Stamps.	Half anna and one anna unified stamps.	Share transfer stamps.	Stamps for Legal Practitioners' licenses.	Notarial stamps.	Forms for agreements and contracts chargeable with two-anna coloured impressions.	Forms for cheques or receipts.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coorg ...	12,871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	13,038
Total of previous year ...	12,914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	337	13,251

(112). Statement showing the arrangements for the vend of stamps for the year 1911-1912.

District.	Number of Vendors.	Discount allowed to Vendors.			
		On judicial stamps.	On plain paper.	On non-judicial stamps.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coorg ...	8	314	3	607	924
Total of previous year ...	8	285	...	543	828

(113). Statement showing the insufficiently stamped or unstamped instruments on which duty and penalty were levied by Civil courts and Collectors for the year 1911-1912.

District.	By Civil court under section 84 of Act II of 1899.		By Collector under sections 25, 27, 40 and 41 of Act II of 1899.	
	Number of cases dealt with.	Duty and penalty realized.	Number of cases dealt with.	Duty and penalty realized.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
Coorg	197	1,160	38	204
Total of previous year ...	182	975	28	438

(114). Statement showing the stamp prosecutions for the year 1911-1912.

District.	Number of cases instituted.	Number of persons.			Amount of fines imposed.	Amount of rewards disbursed.	Remarks.
		Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs.	Rs.	
Coorg	1	1	1	...	15	...	
Total of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(115). Statement showing the result of action taken by Collector to test valuation of estates for which applications for probate and letters of administration were put in, for the year 1911-1912.

District.	Number of cases reported to Collector.	Number of such cases in which inquiries were instituted.	Amount of court fee originally paid in cases inquired into.	Amount of deficit court fee required.	Penalty.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Coorg	2	2	2,398	...	...	
Total of previous year ...	2	...	386	...	...	

(116). Statement showing the collections of the tax under Act II of 1886 from salaries, pensions, annuities and gratuities paid by Government in the year 1911-1912.

Class.	Income.	Paid by Government.					
		Salaries.		Pensions and annuities.		Total.	
		No. of assesses.	Amount of tax.	No. of assesses.	Amount of tax.	No. of assesses.	Amount of tax.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
I	500 but less than 750	...	...	...	...	...	...
II	750 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...
III	1,000 " "	7	158	1	25	8	183
IV	1,250 " "	1	28	...	...	1	26
V	1,500 " "	8	278	1	94	9	312
VI	1,750 " "	1	37	1	38	2	75
	Total I to VI	17	499	3	97	20	196
VII	2,000 " "	2	105	...	...	2	105
VIII	2,500 " "	4	353	...	...	4	353
IX	5,000 " "	4	771	...	...	4	771
X	10,000 " "	1	264	...	...	1	264
XI	20,000 " "	1	609	...	...	1	609
XII	30,000 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIII	40,000 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIV	50,000 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...
XV	1,00,000 and more	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total VII to XV	12	2,102	...	...	12	2,102
	Grand total	29	2,601	3	97	32	2,698
	Grand total of previous year	32	2,496	4	173	36	2,669

(117). Statement showing the collections of the tax under Act II of 1886 from interest on securities in the year 1911-1912.

Class.	Rate of tax.	Securities of the Government of India.		Securities of Local Authority or Company.		Total.	
		Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I to VI	At 4 pies in the rupee	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII to XV	At 5 pies in the rupee	1,19,900	80	14,600	22	1,34,500	102
	Total	1,19,900	80	14,600	22	1,34,500	102
	Total of previous year	1,17,900	82	14,600	19	1,32,500	101

(118).

Statement showing the collections of the tax

Class.	Amount of income.	Salaries, pensions, annuities, and gratuities paid by Government.		Salaries, pensions, annuities and gratuities paid by local authorities.		Salaries, &c., paid by companies, public bodies, associations, and private employers.				Profit of companies.	
		Tax levied under Section 9 (1).		Tax levied under Section 9 (2).							
		No. of assesses.	Amount of tax.	No. of assesses.	Amount of tax.	No. of assesses.	Amount of tax.	No. of assesses.	Amount of tax.	No. of assesses.	Amount of tax.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I	Rs. 500 but less than Rs. 750	...	...	...	Rs.	...	Rs.	...	Rs.	...	Rs.
II	750 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III	1,000 "	8	183	...	...	6	189	...	...	...	...
IV	1,250 "	1	26	...	...	1	28	4	90	...	...
V	1,500 "	9	312	...	...	4	114	1	32	...	...
VI	1,750 "	2	75	...	...	1	88	1	40	...	...
Total I to VI		20	596	...	...	12	319	6	162	...	...
VII	2,000 but less than Rs. 2,500	2	105	...	...	4	175	5	256	...	...
VIII	2,500 "	4	353	...	...	15	1,97	11	944	...	...
IX	5,000 "	4	771	...	...	6	783	5	801	...	...
X	10,000 "	1	264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XI	20,000 "	1	609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII	30,000 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIII	40,000 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIV	50,000 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XV	1,00,000 and more	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total VII to XV		12	2,102	...	...	25	2,255	21	2,001	...	...
Total I to XV		32	2,698	...	...	37	2,574	27	2,163	...	...
Less commission		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total		32	2,698	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total of previous year		35	2,609	...	...	35	2,574	27	2,105	...	...

(119).

Statement showing the original and final demands and uncollected

General and final demands and uncollected																	
Part of the Act under which the income is assessed.	Original demand.		Revision by Collector.		Revision by Commissioner.		Final demand.		Process by Collector.		Fines by magistrates.		Arrears of previous year.	Total of columns 9, 11, 13 and 14.		Collec-	
	No. of assesses.	Amount of tax.	No. of petitions or objection.	Demand after disposal.	No. of petitions or objection.	Demand after disposal.	No. of assesses.	Amount of tax.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Amount.		Tax.	Process.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
<i>Salaries and Pensions.</i> Chapter III S. A and Part I, Schedule II.	96	Rs. 7,927	...	7,927	...	7,927	96	Rs. 7,927	...	Rs.	...	...	...	Rs. 850	Rs. 8,777	Rs. 6,604	Rs.
<i>Profits of Companies.</i> Chapter III B and Part II, Schedule II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<i>Interest on Securities.</i> Chapter III C and Part III, Schedule II.	...	102	...	102	...	102	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	102	102	...	
<i>Other sources of Income.</i> Chapter III D and Part IV, Schedule II.	90	3,238	31	2,902	6	2,840	78	2,840	22	22	...	...	64	2,935	2,759	23	
Total	186	11,267	31	10,931	6	10,878	174	10,878	22	22	...	...	914	11,814	9,465	22	
Total of previous year	191	10,631	41	10,362	4	10,335	182	10,335	39	39	...	...	946	11,320	9,235	39	

under Act II of 1886 in the year 1911-1912.

Interest on securities.	Other sources of income.		Total collections of tax.		Process by Collector.	Fines by magistrate.	Total of columns 17, 18 and 19.	Refunds.	Net collections.	Remarks.
	Amount of tax.	No. of assesses.	Amount of tax.	No. of assesses.						
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rs.	...	Rs.	...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	40	800	58	1,212	13	...	1,225	...	1,225	...
...	6	168	9	254	3	...	257	...	257	...
...	9	316	22	742	2	...	744	...	744	...
...	3	126	7	279	1	...	280	...	280	...
...	58	1,410	96	2,487	19	...	2,506	...	2,506	...
...	9	167	20	1,005	1	...	1,006	...	1,006	...
...	9	703	39	3,297	1	...	3,298	...	3,298	...
102	...	...	15	2,457	...	...	2,457	...	2,457	...
...	2	241	3	705	1	...	506	...	506	...
...	...	...	1	609	...	...	609	...	609	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
102	20	1,413	78	7,873	3	...	7,876	...	7,876	...
102	78	2,823	174	10,360	22	...	10,382	...	10,382	...
...	...	...	...	58	...	...	58	...	58	...
102	78	2,823	174	10,302	22	...	10,324	...	*10,324	...
101	87	3,020	184	10,122	39	...	10,161	21	10,140	...

* Includes Malanar collection of Rs. 29.

balances of sums due under Act II of 1886 in the year 1911-1912.

tations.				REMARKS.
Fines.	Arrears.	Total.	Balance.	
18	19	20	21	22
...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	773	7,377	1,165	Amount shown in column 15 ... Rs. 11,814
...	...	...	...	Deduct—
...	...	...	...	1. Collection in column 20 ... Rs. 10,324
...	...	...	...	2. Commission to companies, &c., under section 9 (2) ... 58
...	...	...	...	3. Tax on amount deducted from salaries on account of insurance premia. 171
...	...	...	...	4. Amount ordered to be written off 6
...	...	...	...	10,559
...	...	...	...	Balance ... 1,255 of which Rs. 848 have since been collected.
...	64	2,845	90	...
...	837	10,324	1,265	...
...	837	10,161	914	...

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

(120). Return showing births, deaths and marriages among the population of any place or in any class in respect of which particulars may have been ascertained during the year 1911 and the average age at which death occurred.

Place or class.		Population of place or number of class.	Number of marriages during the year.	Number of births during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Average age at time of death.
1		2	3	4	5	6
Mortara	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vinsjondrapet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		9,981	62	201	488	...

(121). Statement showing the births registered

No.	District and rural circles.			Population according to census of 1911.			Number of births registered.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2			3			4		
1	Coorg.	Mercara Taluk...	...	15,727	10,877	26,604	316	312	628
2		Padinalknad,, ...	...	14,039	12,828	26,867	492	556	1,048
3		Yedenalknad,, ...	...	24,130	17,095	41,225	467	423	890
4		Kiggatnad,, ...	...	21,711	18,056	39,767	556	525	1,081
5		Nanjarajpatna Taluk	...	21,672	18,841	40,513	653	528	1,181
		Total	...	97,279	77,697	174,976	2,424	2,344	4,768
		Total of previous year	...	100,258	80,349	180,607	2,400	2,238	4,638

(122). Statement showing births and deaths registered

Serial number.	District and rural circles.			Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Population (census of 1911).			Births.		Number of deaths registered.		
						Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth rate per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2			3	4	5			6	7	8		
1	Coorg.	Mercara Taluk	...	227	117	15,727	10,877	26,604	628	23.61	610	403	1,013
2		Padinalknad,,	...	399	67	14,039	12,828	26,867	1,048	39.01	507	447	954
3		Yedenalknad,,	...	218	189	24,130	17,095	41,225	830	20.13	591	422	1,013
4		Kiggatnad,,	...	421	94	21,711	18,056	39,767	1,081	27.18	505	418	923
5		Nanjarajpatna Taluk	...	317	128	21,672	18,841	40,513	1,181	29.15	981	811	1,792
		Total	...	1,582	111	97,279	77,697	174,976	4,768	27.25	3,194	2,501	5,695
		Total of previous year	...	1,532.81	114	100,258	80,349	180,607	4,638	25.68	3,729	3,092	6,821

during the year 1911.

Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.			Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	Mean ratio of births per 1,000 during previous five years.		
Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.
5			6	7	8	9		
11.88	11.73	23.61	101.28	...	14.47	10.55	9.89	20.44
18.31	20.60	39.00	88.49	3.50	...	20.63	20.35	40.98
9.87	10.26	20.13	96.21	...	4.44	10.36	10.35	20.71
13.98	13.20	27.18	105.90	3.97	...	12.62	12.37	24.99
16.12	13.03	29.15	123.67	...	15.08	14.00	13.35	27.35
13.85	13.40	27.25	103.41	...	5.30	13.32	12.97	25.40
13.29	12.39	25.68	107.24	...	12.09	12.72	12.68	25.40

during the year 1911.

Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Deaths per 1,000 of population from											Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.		
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	All causes.			Male.	Female.	Total.
									Male.	Female.	Total.			
8	9											10		
151.36	...	2.82	1.32	27.82	1.79	1.69	.08	3.57	38.79	37.05	38.08	35.15	38.06	36.35
113.42	0.19	1.97	...	29.29	1.12	...	.19	2.75	36.11	34.85	35.51	37.81	38.43	38.11
140.05	0.02	.56	.10	17.34	.92	.44	.32	4.88	24.49	24.69	24.57	30.50	31.94	31.09
120.81	...	.60	...	20.39	.38	.05	.23	1.56	23.26	23.15	23.21	26.85	27.64	27.19
120.96	...	3.01	.44	37.07	.30	.05	.17	3.18	45.27	43.04	44.23	40.02	39.50	39.88
127.71	0.03	1.70	.33	26.03	.66	.38	.21	3.21	32.83	32.19	32.55	33.66	34.70	34.12
120.56	0.31	.25	.05	31.65	1.50	.35	.11	3.55	37.19	38.49	37.77	30.36	31.24	30.75

(123).

Deaths registered during

1	2	3					
No.	District.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1	Coorg	415	425	451	393	526	597
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population in each month.	2.37	2.43	2.58	2.25	3.01	3.41

(124).

Deaths registered according to age

No.	District.	Under 1 year.		1 year and under 5.		5 and under 10.		10 and under 15.		15 and under 20.	
		Male. Female.		Male. Female.		Male. Female.		Male. Female.		Male. Female.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Coorg	618	539	320	306	133	107	109	90	170	130
2	Population on which ratio is calculated.	2,100	2,080	7,675	7,905	9,505	9,529	10,226	9,022	10,125	8,170
	Ratio per 1,000 living.	294.29	259.13	41.69	38.71	13.99	11.24	10.66	9.99	16.79	15.91

Note.—The ratios are worked out from the census figures of 1911.

(125).

Deaths registered according to classes

1	2	3			
No.	District.	Population according to census of 1911.			
		Muhammadans. Hindus. Other classes. Total.			
		1	2	3	4
1	Coorg	13,143	138,922	22,911	174,976
	Previous year ...	13,654	159,817	7,136	180,607

(126).

Deaths registered from different causes in the towns

No.	Districts and towns.	Population according to census of 1911.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.				
									Suicide.		Wound or stroke.	Sick or killed by will.	Total.
									Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8						
1	<i>A. Districts.</i>												
	Mercara Taluk	20,335	...	54	...	635	3	8	1	...	1	...	2
	Padinalaknad Taluk	26,867	5	53	...	787	3	8	1	...	1	...	2
	Yedenalknad "	37,513	...	18	...	662	3	11	2	...	4	...	2
	Kiggetnad "	39,767	...	24	...	811	15	2	3	1	4	1	2
	Nanjaraipatna "	40,513	...	123	18	1,502	12	2	3	4	...	...	7
	Total	164,995	5	271	18	4,417	63	18	8	5	17	1	21
2	<i>B. Towns.</i>												
	Mercara	6,269	...	21	35	105	18	42	...	...	...	...	5
	Virajendrapet	3,712	1	5	4	38	35	7	...	...	5	...	8
	Total	9,981	1	26	39	138	53	49	...	...	5	...	5
	Total for the province	174,976	6	297	57	4,555	116	67	8	5	22	1	26
	Total of previous year	180,607	56	46	9	5,717	271	63	8	...	9	2	19

each month of the year 1911.

3—Continued.						4
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.
562	526	478	480	387	455	5,695
3.21	3.01	2.73	2.74	2.21	2.60	32.55

during the year 1911.

20 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and upwards.		Total.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
8	9	10	11	12	13						
463	408	520	294	331	227	261	187	237	213	3,194	2,501
22,732	16,642	17,231	1,716	10,250	6,694	4,722	3,993	2,713	2,955	97,279	77,697
20.37	24.52	30.29	27.44	35.22	33.91	55.27	46.83	87.36	72.08	32.83	32.19

during the year 1911.

4				5			
Number of deaths registered.				Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			
Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Other classes.	Total.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Other classes.	Total.
398	4,867	430	5,695	30.28	35.03	18.77	32.55
441	5,542	839	6,822	32.30	34.68	117.57	37.77

and districts during the year 1911.

All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.									
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.	
										For the year	Mean of previous 5 years
9	10	11									
51	748	...	2.66	...	31.23	.15	.15	.10	2.51	36.78	35.33
74	954	.19	1.97	...	29.29	1.12	...	.19	2.75	35.51	38.12
63	790	...	.48	...	18.18	.08	.29	.21	2.61	21.06	26.56
62	923	...	.60	...	20.39	.38	.45	.23	1.56	23.21	27.91
129	1,732	...	3.01	.44	37.07	.30	.05	.17	3.18	44.23	39.88
384	5,207	.03	1.64	.11	26.77	.38	.11	.19	2.33	31.56	32.95
44	265	...	3.35	5.58	16.75	2.87	6.70	...	7.02	42.27	39.69
133	223	.27	1.35	1.08	8.89	9.43	1.89	1.35	35.83	60.08	76.83
177	488	.10	2.60	3.91	13.83	5.31	4.91	.50	17.73	48.39	53.50
561	5,695	.03	1.70	.33	26.03	.66	.38	.21	3.21	32.55	34.12
641	6,822	.31	.25	.05	31.65	1.50	.35	.11	3.55	37.77	30.75

(127). Deaths registered from cholera during each month of the year 1911.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	District.	Circles of registration.		Villages.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Mean ratio p r 1,000 for previous 5 years.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths were reported.		
				January.	February.		
				March.	April.		
				May.	June.		
				July.	August.		
				September.	October.		
				November.	December.		
				Total.			

* This figure excludes 20 villages which are uninhabited.

(128). Deaths registered from small-pox during each month of the year 1911.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9															
No.	District.	Circles of registration Number in each district. Number from which deaths were reported.	Villages. Number in each district. Number from which deaths were reported.	January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	Total.	Number of these deaths among children. Under 1 year. Under 1 to 10 years.	Total ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population. M F T	Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 for previous five years.															
1	Coorg ...	7	5	502	40	533	41	49	63	35	20	4	3	5	8	31	163	134	297	1'68	1'72	1'70	61

(129). Deaths registered from fevers during each month of the year 1911.

No.	District	Circles of registration.		Villages.																	Total.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 for previous five years.		
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			M	F	T	M	F	T		
1	2	3	4	5										6	7	8											
1	Coorg	...	7	10	495	502	346	344	343	297	413	493	456	434	406	400	304	319	2,504	2,051	4,555	25'74	26'40	25'03	23'43	25'03	

(130). Deaths registered from dysentery and diarrhoea during each month of the year 1911.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8																		
No.	District.	Circles of registration.		Villages.												Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.								
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.			November.	December.	Total.					
1	Coorg ...	...	10	6	502	12	4	7	9	8	12	11	8	9	8	17	14	9	78	38	116	80	46	66	1.58

(131). Deaths registered from plague during each month of the year 1911.

1	2	3	4	5												6	7			8		
No.	District.	Circles of registration.	Villages.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous 5 years.
																		</				

(132). Deaths registered from respiratory diseases during each month of the year 1911

1	2		3		4		5										6			7			8		
No.	District.		Circles of registration.		Villages.																				
			Number in each district.	Number from which deaths were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous 5 years.		
																			M. F. T.	M. F. T.					
1	Coorg	...	10	4	502	10	11	5	6	4	1	1	8	3	6	4	8	10	52	15	67	53	19	38	30

(133). Statement showing ratio of deaths from small-pox, fever, dysentery and diarrhoea per 1,000 of living population during the year 1911.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
No.	District.	Name of circle.	Population.	Ratio of deaths from small-pox per 1,000 living.	Ratio of deaths from fever per 1,000 living.	Ratio of deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea per 1,000 living.	
1	Coorg	<i>A. Municipal Towns.</i>					
		Mercara	...	6,969	3.35	16.75	2.87
		Virajendrapet	...	3,712	11.35	8.89	9.43
		<i>B. Rural circles.</i>					
		Mercara Taluk	...	20,335	2.66	31.23	1.15
		Padinalknad	..	26,967	1.97	29.29	1.12
		Yedenalknad	..	37,513	.48	18.18	.08
		Kiggatnad	..	39,767	.60	20.39	.98
		Nanjaraipatna	..	40,513	3.01	37.07	.30

(134). Comparative statement showing the mortuary and meteorological statistics together with the prices current of the chief food-grains for 1911 and five years preceding it.

1	2	3	4				5			6	7	8	9									
District.	Popula- tion.	Total deaths.	Deaths from				Temperature in shade.			Mean humidity.	Wind.		Rainfall (in inches).	Average quantity in seers per rupee of the chief food-grains in general use in the district.								
			Cholera.	Small- pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Maximum	Minimum.	Mean.		Prevailing direction.	Mean velocity (in miles)		Wheat	Barley.	Rice, best.	Rice, common	Regi.	Gram.	Salt.		
Coorg.	174,976	1906...	5,285	16	234	4,266	141	91'5	53'1	69'4	86	...	3'9	132'36	6'17	6'12	7'12	9'17	15'14	12'6	14'7	
		1907...	6,349	167	211	4,868	375	88'5	51'0	69'0	89	...	3'6	142'30	6'5	6'3	8'1	10'3	19'2	16'10	15'8	
		1908...	6,311	114	38	5,028	408	89'0	52'0	68'7	86	...	5'5	124'92	6'2	6'5	7'3	8'10	14'5	10'11	18'6	
		1909...	5,084	99	6	4,113	187	90'0	54'0	68'3	84	...	5'6	139'17	6'0	6'2	7'3	9'4	13'1	9'7	18'2	
		1910...	6,822	56	46	5,717	271	91'0	51'0	68'4	89	...	5'3	127'20	6'1	5'13	8'10	11'6	17'6	14'6	17'14	
		1911...	5,695	6	297	4,555	116	90'5	51'0	68'7	88	...	5'5	130'86	6'9	6'0	7'4	9'2	12'16	14'1	18'7	

(137).

Statement showing the diseases, etc., of the in-door patients treated

District.	Class of dispensary.	Infective										
		Cholera.	Dysentery.	Enteric fever.	Gonorrhoea.	Kala azar.	Leprosy.	Malaria.	Plague.	Pneumonia.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic fever and rheumatism.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.
Coorg	Mercara Civil Hospital I	1	1	56	8	17	4	342	16	81	30	33
	Virajendrapet Civil Hospital I	1	1	23	2	4	...	161	18	51	21	3
	Somwarpet Civil Hospital III	1	1	23	2	4	...	24	...	37	13	6
	Total	1	1	151	28	4	74	627	34	169	64	45
	Total of previous year	...	...	207	52	2	1	66	1	723	21	51

(Continued).

Dis- trict.	Class of dispensary.	Systemic																			
		All diseases of the respiratory system except pneumonia and tubercle of the lungs.		Dyspepsia.		Diarrhoea.		Abscess of the liver.		All other diseases of the liver.		Appendicitis.		All other diseases of the diges- tive system.		Inflamma- tion and suppuration of lymph glands.		Gonorrhoea.		Bright's disease.	
		30		31		32		33		34		35		36		37		38		39	
		Total treated.	Deaths	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.
Coorg	Mercara Civil Hospital I ...	87	1	13	...	34	10	2	1	7	1	...	31	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Virajendrapet Civil Hospital I ...	32	4	...	...	25	11	...	...	14	4	...	5	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	Somwarpet Civil Hospital III ...	5	1	2	...	10	4	2	1	8	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	
	Total ...	124	6	15	...	69	21	4	2	29	5	2	1	40	8	1	...	11	...	...	
	Total of previous year ...	139	10	14	...	94	42	...	...	26	6	...	36	4	17	...	1	1	7	...	

(138).

Statement showing the diseases of the out-door patients treated in the state

District.	Class of dispensary.	Infective diseases.											Other general diseases.				Systemic	
		Cholera.	Dysentery.	Enteric fever.	Gonorrhoea.	Kala azar.	Leprosy.	Malaria.	Plague.	Pneumonia.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic fever and rheumatism.	Small-pox.	Syphilis (primary and secondary).	Tubercle of the lungs.	Other tubercular diseases.	All other infective diseases.	Anaemia.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Coorg	Mercara Civil Hospital	285	72	...	4,811	...	...	712	5	51	8	...	412	...	...	...	...	...
	Virajendrapet do.	116	1	153	3,590	3	13	557	44	24	22	...	86	...	...	...	...	...
	Apparandra Napoklu Dispensary	112	...	...	1,169	1	8	163	2	4	11	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
	M. Ayyappa's Gonikoppal do.	128	27	...	2,157	...	28	163	1	31	10	...	51	...	...	...	...	...
	Somwarpet Civil Hospital	117	5	18	2,179	1	48	285	3	58	12	...	236	2	...	...	...	...
	Santikoppa Dispensary	243	1	57	3,966	66	161	734	21	40	12	...	186	...	...	...	...	...
	Sidapur do.	104	17	...	2,029	26	...	115	1	8	7	...	104	...	...	...	...	...
	Fraserpet do.	91	19	...	1,407	8	39	80	26	13	26	...	22	1	...	...	...	...
	Total	4	1,196	7	364	3	21,308	18	257	108	2,829	50	229	105	23	183	1,099	12
	Total of previous year	3	1,415	11	309	1	23,808	4	337	243	2,937	7	227	89	24	96	1,218	18

in the state-public and local fund hospitals and dispensaries during the year 1911.

Diseases.		Other general diseases.										Systemic diseases.			
Small-pox.	Syphilis (primary and secondary).	Tubercle of the lungs.	Other tubercular diseases.	All other infective diseases.	Anaemia.	Diabetes.	Scurvy.	Non-malignant.	New growth.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.
54	16	20	3	33	9	42	2	37	14	17	2	17	2	...	...
18	6	25	1	9	...	26	...	1	3	13	4	4	...	...	...
7	6	6	...	1	...	23	...	1	3	6	1	1	...	...	...
79	28	51	3	39	12	141	12	4	21	36	3	22	3	...	...
29	10	50	2	39	14	159	33	...	37	31	6	13	2	...	...

(Continued).

Diseases—cont.														General and local.				Labour.				Total number of in-door patients.	Operations.	
All other diseases of the urinary system.	Hydrocele.	Other diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the skin.	All other local diseases.	Injuries (general and local).	Poisoning.		Normal.	Abnormal.												
									By opium.	By other poisons.														
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54										
Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.									
9	...	1	23	15	4	39	2	55	47	3	14	2	1,153	119	32									
4	...	2	10	1	...	25	1	46	40	1	1	2	901	129	19									
...	...	...	2	...	...	9	...	11	14	...	3	...	250	30	9									
15	...	3	4	16	4	73	7	75	101	9	4	18	4	2,304	278									
16	4	1	18	22	1	61	5	103	111	6	4	41	4	2,485	329									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									

public and local fund hospitals and dispensaries during the year 1911.

Diseases.		General & local.										Total number of out-door patients.		Operations.	
Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	All diseases of the respiratory system except pneumonia and tubercle of the lungs.	Dyspepsia.	Diarrhoea.	Abscess of the liver.	All other diseases of the liver.	Appendicitis.	All other diseases of the digestive system.	Inflammation and suppuration of lymph glands.	Gonorrhoea.	Bright's disease.	All other diseases of the urinary system.	Hydrocele.	Other diseases of the skin.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.
263	71	25	1,843	313	361	127	...	1,811	118	...	2	32	...	142	99
191	8	7	467	88	166	27	...	1,845	38	...	5	10	...	42	131
4	4	140	27	41	67	...	...	1,857	38	...	2	10	...	16	82
140	15	16	549	133	83	1	...	710	25	...	4	11	...	45	63
90	15	2	484	138	101	1	...	1,295	43	...	37	...	...	82	1
220	21	11	1,338	60	175	1	...	1,660	188	...	4	18	...	40	252
188	38	11	471	80	69	...	...	691	35	...	2	10	...	38	34
88	18	32	266	66	81	3	91	411	18	...	47	13	...	53	57
1,137	180	244	5,405	912	1,103	11	536	9,810	468	...	66	136	1	418	507
1,148	167	105	5,008	892	1,592	...	534	8,982	817	...	46	145	...	383	541

(139). Return showing the diseases treated and the deaths from each class of

Names of dispensaries.	Number of each class of										
	Cholera.	Small-pox. Plague.	Fever intermittent.	Fever remittent.	Fever continued.	Fever typhoid.	Fever typhus. Leptotyph.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen disease.
<i>Mercara Civil Dispensary.</i>											
European and East Indian patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In-door	59	30	2	...	...	...	...	3	7	2	2
Out-door	54	4,850	122	45	...	...	...	318	358	213	1,024
Total	59	4,880	124	45	...	...	...	321	365	215	1,026
<i>Virajendrapet Civil Dispensary.</i>											
European and East Indian patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In-door	1	10	3	3,568	4	...	...	186	214	52	1,340
Out-door	1	10	3	3,487	4	...	...	65	27	17	149
Total	1	10	3	3,575	4	...	...	189	216	52	1,243
<i>Apparandra Napoklu Dispensary.</i>											
European and East Indian patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In-door	1	1	1,196	...	...	...	...	93	41	30	113
Out-door	1	1	1,196	...	...	...	...	93	41	30	113
Total	1	1	1,196	...	...	...	...	93	41	30	113
<i>Mukkati Ayyappa's Gonikoppal Dispensary.</i>											
European and East Indian patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In-door	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	78	37	219
Out-door	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	79	37	221
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	79	37	221
<i>Somwarpet Civil Dispensary.</i>											
European and East Indian patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In-door	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	18	30	8
Out-door	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	88	123	365
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	106	153	373
<i>Suntikoppa Civil Dispensary.</i>											
European and East Indian patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In-door	4	14	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	13	6
Out-door	4	14	...	...	...	...	...	246	183	60	863
Total	4	14	...	...	...	...	...	250	185	73	869
<i>Sidapur Civil Dispensary.</i>											
European and East Indian patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In-door	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	9
Out-door	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	62	46	763
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	62	47	772
<i>* Fraserpet Temporary Dispensary.</i>											
European and East Indian patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In-door	42	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...
Out-door	42	2	...	...	...	...	...	80	100	83	204
Total	42	2	...	...	...	...	...	82	101	85	204
<i>Grand Total of all the dispensaries.</i>											
European and East Indian patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In-door	5	135	6	21,775	1203	351	...	1386	1124	644	4,821
Out-door	4	65	6	21,806	1203	352	...	1388	1124	644	4,821
Grand Total	5	135	6	22,044	1229	363	...	1419	1156	692	4,861
Total of previous year	91	4	18,286	1307	396	11	...	42145	1830	483	3,898

* The temporary dispensary was located successively at the places mentioned in the statement.

disease in the public hospitals and dispensaries during the official year 1911-1912.

disease.	Deaths from each disease.																																	
Respiratory disease.	Phthisis pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Rheumatism.	Veneral disease.	Eye disease.	Abscess and ulcers.	Wounds & accidents.	All other causes.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever intermittent.	Fever remittent.	Fever continued.	Fever typhoid.	Fever typhus.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen disease.	Respiratory disease.	Phthisis pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Rheumatism.	Veneral disease.	Eye disease.	Abscess and ulcers.	Wounds & accidents.	All other causes.	Total.
44				3			2	6	22	123																								
1882	10	13		743	150	219	705	769	6,661	18,111		16		8																				
153	7	6		33	39	14	6	49	247	1,157		16		8																				
1773	3	7		713	111	205	615	723	6,136	17,107																								
1926	10	13		746	150	219	707	775	6,683	18,264		16		8																				
3				1			5	9	11	37																								
648	22	14		550	92	91	561	502	4,463	12,223																								
92	2	10		17	27	6	69	35	333	943		1	5	8	3																			
559	20	4		536	65	85	497	463	4,151	11,317																								
651	29	14		553	92	91	566	504	4,474	12,260		1	5	8	3																			
146	9	10		196	5	12	156	192	2,602	4,803																								
146	9	10		196	5	12	156	192	2,602	4,803																								
146	9	10		196	5	12	156	192	2,602	4,803																								
18				7			3	4	23	94																								
530	8	16		197	54	59	250	354	3,097	7,407																								
548	8	16		204	54	59	253	358	3,120	7,501																								
548	8	16		204	54	59	253	358	3,120	7,501																								
42				18	7	5	14	6	6	212																								
543	23	42		296	59	164	471	410	3,380	8,632		1																						
34	1	9		5	8		17	64	64	213		1																						
551	22	33		309	58	169	465	481	3,322	8,601																								
585	23	42		314	66	169	485	493	3,386	8,844		1																						
76				95	6	4	13	9	130	392																								
1668	11	46		558	112	121	515	194	4,802	14,668																								
1744	11	46		583	118	125	528	203	4,932	15,060																								
1744	11	46		583	118	125	528	203	4,932	15,060																								
29							6	1	63	189																								
474	4	6	9	109	32	68	326	132	2,479	6,884																								
503	4	6	9	109	32	68	332	133	2,547	7,073																								
503	4	6	9	109	32	68	332	133	2,547	7,073																								
3							2	1	7	29																								
305	25	50		104	45	65	178	161	2,012	4,771																								
308	25	50		104	45	65	180	162	2,019	4,800																								
308	25	50		104	45	65	180	162	2,019	4,800																								
215				54	13	11	45	29	267	1,076																								
6196	112	197	9	2755	519	797	3162	2796	29,496	77,529		2	16	3																				
279	10	25		55	74	20	151	102	634	2,343		1	22	16	3																			
6132	102	172	9	2754	488	788	3056	2723	29,129	76,262																								
6411	112	197	9	2809	562	808	3207	2825	29,763	78,605		1	22	16	3																			
5477	125	357	1	2901	737	924	2951	2765	27,175	71,842		19	5	5	2	1																		
									</																									

(140).

Statement showing the diseases, etc., of the in-door patients treated

Number.	Class of dispensary.	Number of beds.		Infective diseases.																		Other general diseases.				Systemic diseases.		
		For males.	For females.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Enteric fever.	Gonorrhoea.	Kala azar.	Leprosy.	Malaria.	Plague.	Pneumonia.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic fever and rheumatism.	Small-pox.	Syphilis (primary and secondary).	Tubercle of the lungs.	Other tubercular diseases.	All other infective diseases.	Anaemia.	Diabetes.	Scurvy.	New growth.		All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	
																							Non-malignant.	Malignant.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
				Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.
1	Mercara Civil Hospital.	4	6	27	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

(141).

Statement showing the diseases of the out-door patients treated

Number.	Class of dispensary.	Infective diseases.																		Other general diseases.							Systemic
		Cholera.	Dysentery.	Enteric fever.	Gonorrhoea.	Kala azar.	Leprosy.	Malaria.	Plague.	Pneumonia.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic fever and rheumatism.	Small-pox.	Syphilis (primary and secondary).	Tubercle of the lungs.	Other tubercular diseases.	All other infective diseases.	Anæmia.	Diabetes.	Scurvy.	New growth.		All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.		
																					Non-malignant.	Malignant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
1	Mercara Civil Hospital...	...	9	...	...	...	...	112	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	14	...	...		

(142).

Statement showing the diseases of the in-door and out-door patients treated

Number.	Class of dispensary.	Number of beds.		Number of in-door patients treated.		Number of out-door patients treated.		Infective diseases.												Other general diseases.				Systemic diseases.	
		For males.	For females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Enteric fever.	Gonorrhoea.	Kala azar.	Leprosy.	Malaria.	Plague.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.
1	Elkhill dispensary (Sidapur)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,549	1,100	117	1	28	...	...	...	...	...
2	Beechlands dispensary (Pollibetta)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,480	1,061	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Kalbarne (Pollibetta)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	964	300	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of previous year		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,943	2,401	210	3	85	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,429	905	663	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(Continued).

Number.	Class of dispensary.	Systemic diseases.																			
		All diseases of the respiratory system except pneumonia and tubercle of the lungs.		Dyspepsia.		Diarrhoea.		Abscess of the liver.		All other diseases of the liver.		Appendicitis.		All other diseases of the digestive system.		Inflammation and suppuration of lymph glands.		Gout.		Bright's disease.	
		36		37		38		38		40		41		42		43		44		45	
		Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.
1	Elkhill dispensary (Sidapur)	637	3	212	...	98	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Beechlands dispensary (Pollibetta)	317	...	108	...	58	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Kalbarne (Pollibetta)	189	...	37	...	12	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	1,133	3	357	...	168	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total of previous year	...	...	243	...	166	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

in the police ward of the Mercara Civil hospital during the year 1911.

Diseases.		General & local.												Labour.		Total number of in-door patients.		Operations.	
29	Diseases of the ear.	Total treated.	Deaths.	30	Diseases of the nose.	Total treated.	Deaths.	31	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Total treated.	Deaths.	32	All diseases of the respiratory system.	Total treated.	Deaths.	33	Dyspepsia.	Total treated.	Deaths.
34	Diarrhoea.	Total treated.	Deaths.	35	Abscess of the liver.	Total treated.	Deaths.	36	All other diseases of the liver.	Total treated.	Deaths.	37	Appendicitis.	Total treated.	Deaths.	38	All other diseases of the digestive system.	Total treated.	Deaths.
39	Inflammation and suppuration of lymph glands.	Total treated.	Deaths.	40	Gout.	Total treated.	Deaths.	41	Bright's disease.	Total treated.	Deaths.	42	All other diseases of the urinary system.	Total treated.	Deaths.	43	Hydrocele.	Total treated.	Deaths.
44	Other diseases of the generative system.	Total treated.	Deaths.	45	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Total treated.	Deaths.	46	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Total treated.	Deaths.	47	Ulcers.	Total treated.	Deaths.	48	Other diseases of the skin.	Total treated.	Deaths.
49	All other local diseases.	Total treated.	Deaths.	50	Injuries (general and local).	Total treated.	Deaths.	51	By opium.	Total treated.	Deaths.	52	By other poisons.	Total treated.	Deaths.	53	Normal.	Total treated.	Deaths.
54	Abnormal.	Total treated.	Deaths.	55	Total number of in-door patients.	Total treated.	Deaths.	56	Operations.	Total treated.	Deaths.								

* Except pneumonia and tubercle of the lungs.

in the police ward of the Mercara Civil hospital during the year 1911.

Diseases.		General and local.												Labour.		Total number of out-door patients.		Operations.	
27	Diseases of the ear.	Total treated.	Deaths.	28	Diseases of the nose.	Total treated.	Deaths.	29	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Total treated.	Deaths.	30	All diseases of the respiratory system except pneumonia and tubercle of the lungs.	Total treated.	Deaths.	31	Dyspepsia.	Total treated.	Deaths.
32	Diarrhoea.	Total treated.	Deaths.	33	Abscess of the liver.	Total treated.	Deaths.	34	All other diseases of the liver.	Total treated.	Deaths.	35	Appendicitis.	Total treated.	Deaths.	36	All other diseases of the digestive system.	Total treated.	Deaths.
37	Inflammation and suppuration of lymph glands.	Total treated.	Deaths.	38	Gout.	Total treated.	Deaths.	39	Bright's disease.	Total treated.	Deaths.	40	All other diseases of the urinary system.	Total treated.	Deaths.	41	Hydrocele.	Total treated.	Deaths.
42	Other diseases of the generative system.	Total treated.	Deaths.	43	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Total treated.	Deaths.	44	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Total treated.	Deaths.	45	Ulcers.	Total treated.	Deaths.	46	Other diseases of the skin.	Total treated.	Deaths.
47	All other local diseases.	Total treated.	Deaths.	48	Injuries (general and local).	Total treated.	Deaths.	49	By opium.	Total treated.	Deaths.	50	By other poisons.	Total treated.	Deaths.	51	Normal.	Total treated.	Deaths.
52	Abnormal.	Total treated.	Deaths.	53	Total number of out-door patients.	Total treated.	Deaths.	54	Operations.	Total treated.	Deaths.								

in the private non-aided dispensaries during the year 1911.

Diseases.		Other general diseases.												Systemic diseases.		Total number of out-door patients.		Operations.	
17	Pneumonia.	Total treated.	Deaths.	18	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Total treated.	Deaths.	19	Rheumatic fever and rheumatism.	Total treated.	Deaths.	20	Small-pox.	Total treated.	Deaths.	21	Syphilis (primary and secondary).	Total treated.	Deaths.
22	Tubercle of the lungs.	Total treated.	Deaths.	23	Other tubercular diseases.	Total treated.	Deaths.	24	All other infective diseases.	Total treated.	Deaths.	25	Anaemia.	Total treated.	Deaths.	26	Diabetes.	Total treated.	Deaths.
27	Scurvy.	Total treated.	Deaths.	28	New growth.	Total treated.	Deaths.	29	Malig. nant.	Total treated.	Deaths.	30	All other general diseases.	Total treated.	Deaths.	31	Diseases of the nervous system.	Total treated.	Deaths.
32	Diseases of the eye.	Total treated.	Deaths.	33	Diseases of the ear.	Total treated.	Deaths.	34	Diseases of the nose.	Total treated.	Deaths.	35	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Total treated.	Deaths.	36	Total number of out-door patients.	Total treated.	Deaths.

(Continued).

Diseases-cont.		General and local.												Labour.		Total number of out-door and in-door patients.		Operations.	
46	All other diseases of the urinary system.	Total treated.	Deaths.	47	Hydrocele.	Total treated.	Deaths.	48	Other diseases of the generative system.	Total treated.	Deaths.	49	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Total treated.	Deaths.	50	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Total treated.	Deaths.
51	Ulcers.	Total treated.	Deaths.	52	Other diseases of the skin.	Total treated.	Deaths.	53	All other local diseases.	Total treated.	Deaths.	54	Injuries (general and local).	Total treated.	Deaths.	55	By opium.	Total treated.	Deaths.
56	By other poisons.	Total treated.	Deaths.	57	Normal.	Total treated.	Deaths.	58	Abnormal.	Total treated.	Deaths.	59	Total number of out-door and in-door patients.	Total treated.	Deaths.	60	Operations.	Total treated.	Deaths.

(143). Statement showing the number of in-door and out-door patients, according during

No.	Class of dispensary.	Europeans and Eurasians.				Hindus.			
		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Mercara Civil Hospital	63	43	32	11	6,749	2,346	2,102	1,198
2	Virajendrapet do. ...	24	7	3	4	4,565	1,285	849	590
3	Apparandra Napoklu Civil Dispensary.	1	...	...	...	2,101	734	756	627
4	Mukkati Ayyappa's Gonikoppal Civil Dispensary.	48	32	22	42	2,596	626	908	488
5	Somwarpet Civil Hospital	91	37	32	41	3,560	1,013	570	465
6	Santikoppa Dispensary	178	106	42	42	3,454	957	562	372
7	Sidapur do.	56	71	32	31	2,219	702	546	474
8	{ Temporary { Fraserpet Dispensary.	20	4	3	2	1,623	670	497	306
Total ...		481	300	166	173	26,867	8,333	6,741	4,510
Total of previous year ...		554	273	167	123	28,302	8,742	6,654	4,934

(144). Statement showing the result of the surgical operations performed

CLASS.	NATURE OF OPERATIONS.			
1	2			
Abcess	...	Opened	...	...
Ascitis	...	Tapped	...	...
Boil	...	Incised	...	...
Bubo	...	Opened	...	...
Carbuncle	...	Incised	...	...
Caries of toe	...	Amputated	...	...
Caries of teeth	...	Extracted	...	...
Cataract	...	Removed	...	...
Cellulitis	...	Opened	...	...
Cysts	...	Removed	...	...
Dislocation	...	Reduced	...	...
Endometritis	...	Cervix dilated and curetted	...	...
Eristaxis	...	Plugged	...	...
Fistula ano	...	Opened	...	...
Foreign body	...	Removed	...	...
Fracture	...	Set up	...	...
Gum boil	...	Lanced	...	...
Gun shot wounds, bullets	...	Shots removed	...	...
Haematocele	...	Excision	...	...
Hernia strangulated	...	Hernia torney	...	...
Hernia Reducible	...	Reduced	...	...
Hydrocele	...	Tapped	...	...
Imperforated Hymn	...	Slit opened	...	...
Labour, tedious	...	Application of forceps	...	...
Necrosis of bone	...	Scraped	...	...
Paraphimosis	...	Reduced	...	...
Phimosis	...	Circumcised	...	...
Placenta	...	Removed	...	...
Pleurisy	...	Effusion by aspirator	...	...
Polypus nasal	...	Enucleated	...	...
Prolapsed ani	...	Reduced	...	...
Sinus	...	Slit opened	...	...
Snake bite	...	Free incision	...	...
Stone urethra	...	Removed	...	...
Stricture of the urethra	...	Catheterisation	...	...
Stye	...	Removed	...	...
Synovitis	...	Opened	...	...
Tumour	...	Removed	...	...
Uvula elongated	...	Clipped	...	...
Varicose veins	...	Clipped	...	...
Vesico-vaginal fistula	...	Removed	...	...
Warts	...	Removed	...	...
Whitlow	...	Incised	...	...
Wounds	...	Sutured	...	...
Do. Lacerated finger	...	Amputated	...	...
Total ...				
Total of previous year ...				

to class and sex, treated in the imperial and local fund hospitals and dispensaries the year 1911.

Muhammadans.				Others.				Total treated.
Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1,445	465	319	206	1,396	582	418	225	17,600
982	360	230	184	980	501	264	203	10,992
151	18	43	33	68	15	13	3	4,563
727	280	344	185	639	145	59	45	7,186
530	119	48	43	1,149	347	108	79	8,232
688	242	113	90	3,824	1,027	304	256	12,257
387	76	53	44	949	408	268	165	6,481
446	202	161	156	249	84	53	51	4,527
5,356	1,782	1,311	941	9,254	3,109	1,487	1,027	71,838
5,817	2,031	1,320	897	8,919	2,734	1,435	948	73,760

in the imperial and local fund hospitals and dispensaries during the year 1911.

Number of patients remaining from last year.	Number of operations performed during the year.			Number of patients operated on in columns 3 and 6.	Result of operations on patients.				Number of patients remaining at close.
	Principal.	Secondary.	Total.		Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	387	...	387	390	379	6	1	3	1
...	8	...	8	8	...	7	...	1	...
...	69	...	69	63	63	...	...	...	...
...	19	...	19	19	19	...	...	...	...
1	3	...	3	4	4	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	...
1	539	...	539	539	539	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	1
...	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	46	...	46	46	46	...	...	...	...
...	27	...	27	29	29	...	...	...	...
2	14	...	14	14	14	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	...
...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
2	1	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
...	5	...	5	5	3	1	...	1	...
...	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
...	12	...	12	12	12	...	...	...	...
...	16	...	16	16	16	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...
...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	11	...	11	11	11	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	5	5	4	...	...	1	...
...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
...	11	...	11	11	11	...	...	...	...
...	19	...	19	19	19	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	...
...	18	...	18	18	18	...	...	...	...
...	24	...	24	24	24	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
10	1,283	...	1,283	1,293	1,263	15	1	12	2
5	1,192	...	1,192	1,197	1,154	18	2	13	10

(145). Statement showing the current income and expenditure

District.	INCOME.										
	Name of dispensary.	Cash balance.	Government contribution.		Local funds contributions.	Municipal fund contributions.	Interest on investments.	Subscriptions.		Miscellaneous receipts (to include sale of securities).	Total receipts.
			As salary.	Otherwise.				European.	Native.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Mercara Civil Hospital	Rs. ...	Rs. 6,772	Rs. 2,616	Rs. 800	Rs. 2,800	Rs. 140	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 132	Rs. 12,760
2	Virajendrapet Civil Hospital		3,170	2,042	200	2,200	70	...	...	8	7,690
3	Apparandra Napoklu Civil Dispensary.		507	...	586	...	...	...	...	8	1,101
4	M. Aysappa's Gonikoppal do, ...		505	...	685	...	...	65	...	83	1,338
5	Somwarpet Civil Hospital		500	...	1,806	...	...	344	...	172	2,816
6	Santikoppa Dispensary		270	...	48	...	...	821	190	136	1,445
7	Sidapur do.		393	...	823	...	...	161	...	...	1,377
8	Fraserpet do.		310	...	1,167	...	...	...	...	...	1,477
9	Temporary do,		...	...	176	...	...	...	...	...	176
	Total ...	...	12,427	4,658	6,165	5,000	210	1,391	190	539	30,580
	Total of previous year ...	...	11,068	6,237	4,710	3,100	210	1,350	...	639	27,507

(146). Account of invested capital of the hospitals

No.	Name of dispensaries.	Balance on 1st January.
1	Mercara Civil Hospital	Rs. 4,000
2	Virajendrapet do.	2,000
	Total	6,000
	Total of previous year	6,000

(147). Comparative statement showing sanitary works, such as drainage and establishments

District and town or rural circles.									
1									
Mercara taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Padinalknad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yedenalknad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kigratnad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nanjaraipatna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for the district excluding towns or rural circles named above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mercara municipality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

of the imperial and local fund hospitals and dispensaries for the year 1911.

EXPENDITURE.											Closing balance.
Salaries.			Medicines.		Diet, clothing, etc.	Miscellaneous charges.	Buildings or repairs.	Investments.	Total expendi- ture.		
Medical officers.	Nurses.	Inferior servants.	European.	Bazaar.							
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Rs. 3,608	Rs. 1,756	Rs. 1,408	Rs. 1,847	Rs. 241	Rs. 3,071	Rs. 829	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 12,760	Rs. ...	
1,896	245	1,029	2,112	100	1,845	463	...	...	7,690	...	
627	...	96	324	...	...	54	...	...	1,101	...	
625	...	96	550	1	...	66	...	...	1,338	...	
1,069	137	456	602	2	117	433	...	...	2,816	...	
993	...	96	682	...	...	74	...	...	1,845	...	
813	...	96	376	3	...	89	...	...	1,377	...	
730	...	72	566	...	...	109	...	...	1,477	...	
120	...	24	...	...	...	32	...	...	176	...	
10,481	2,138	3,373	7,059	347	5,033	2,149	...	...	30,580	...	
8,873	1,168	4,284	4,778	357	6,105	1,742	...	...	27,307	...	

and dispensaries for the year 1911.

Invested during the year.	Total.	Securities sold.	Deposits withdrawn.	Balance on 31st December.
Rs. ...	Rs. 4,000	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 4,000
...	2,000	...	...	2,000
...	6,000	...	...	6,000
...	6,000	...	...	6,000

water supply, as distinguished from money spent annually on conservancy and other during the year 1911.

Date of completion of work of		Average annual death rate since the introduction of drainage system or water supply or both.	Average annual death rate for the 5 years preceding the introduction of drainage system or water supply or both.
Drainage.	Water-supply.		
2		3	4
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	1,897	36.21	27.44

(148).

Statement showing particulars of

No.	Circles and districts.	Population of district according to census of 1911.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Primary	
					M.	F.	Total.	Total.	Under one year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	Mercara taluk	20,335	117	1	1,263	597	1,860	660	66
2	Padinalknad	26,867	67	1	1,883	837	2,720	1,983	97
3	Yedenalknad	37,513	189	1	1,287	683	1,970	1,489	120
4	Kiggatnad	39,767	94	1	1,263	781	2,044	1,580	69
5	Nanjaraipatna, No. I	40,513	128	1	959	660	1,619	1,258	30
6	Do, No. II	...	...	1	1,001	626	1,627	841	118
7	Inspector of vaccination	...	...	1	59	61	120	63	5
	Total of taluks	164,995	111	7	7,715	4,245	11,960	1,709	7,894
1	Mercara municipality	6,269	2,089.67	1	356	142	498	228	39
2	Virajendrapet	3,712	1,237.33	1	446	257	703	236	53
	Total of municipalities	9,981	1,663.50	2	802	399	1,201	464	92
	Grand total of the province	174,976	111	9	8,517	4,644	13,161	1,462	8,358
	Total of previous year	180,607	114.11	9	10,255	5,500	15,755	1,750	9,218

Summary.

Coorg District.	Total number of persons vaccinated.		Total number of operations performed.		Percentage of successful cases in which results were known.	
	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.
By special staff (Statement I)	8,358	4,803	8,392	4,833	94.76	81.79
By dispensary staff (Statement II)	67	141	67	141	95.45	86.03
By other agencies, if any	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	8,425	4,944	8,459	4,974	94.76	81.91

Note.—The difference between the number of operations 13,433 (primary 8,459 and re-vaccinations 4,974) and the number of persons vaccinated No secondary operations were performed by the dispensary staff.
The average cost of each successful case has been calculated on the total number of successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations

(149).

Statement showing the cost of the vaccine

No.	Circles and districts.	Expenditure.										
		European supervising officers.	Pay.	Native supervising officers.	Pay.	Vaccinators.	Pay.	Clerks.	Pay.	Peons, &c.	Pay.	Pay.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Taluks of Coorg	...	...	1	Rs. 500	6	Rs. 1,057	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of taluks	...	...	1	500	6	1,057	...	...	...	...	...
2	Mercara municipality	...	...	...	...	1	197	...	...	...	...	...
3	Virajendrapet do.	...	...	...	...	1	185	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of municipalities	...	...	...	...	2	372	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand total of the province	...	...	1	500	8	1,459	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of previous year	...	...	1	480	8	1,450	...	...	...	...	...

vaccination during the year 1911-1912.

vaccination.		Re-vaccination.				Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Percentage of unknown cases to total cases.		Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years.	
Successful.		Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.				Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Number	Ratio per 1,000	Number	Ratio per 1,000
Over one and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.					Primary	Re-vaccination							
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
358	653	15	1,180	986	106	98.20	91.81	80.60	2.21	8.98	1,455.20	71.56	28.60	1.41
938	1,879	66	737	672	31	98.02	95.18	94.95	3.33	4.21	1,714.60	63.82	25.00	00.93
339	1,211	85	481	270	10	86.25	57.32	39.48	5.71	2.08	1,493.80	39.82	11.40	00.30
762	1,499	...	464	390	2	94.87	84.42	47.50	...	00.43	1,609.80	40.48	5.60	00.14
663	1,184	22	361	212	8	95.79	60.06	66.92	1.75	2.22	2,440.40	60.23	24.20	00.60
479	791	13	786	605	51	95.53	82.31		1.55	6.49				
27	60	...	57	48	...	95.24	81.21	00.65	...	...	78.80	00.48	...	...
3,586	7,277	201	4,066	3,183	208	94.59	93.08	63.40	2.55	5.12	8,792.60	53.29	94.80	00.57
146	221	5	270	214	32	99.10	89.92	69.39	2.19	11.85	906.00	144.52	6.80	1.08
62	204	24	467	264	87	96.23	69.47	126.08	10.17	18.63	530.00	142.78	2.80	00.75
208	425	29	737	478	119	97.70	77.35	90.47	6.25	16.15	1,436.00	143.87	9.60	00.96
3,794	7,702	230	4,803	3,661	327	94.76	81.79	64.94	2.75	6.81	10,228.60	58.46	104.40	00.60
4,121	8,476	174	6,650	4,545	365	93.72	72.32	72.10	1.89	5.49	9,562.20	52.94	124.20	00.69

Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.		Number of children successfully vaccinated.		Ratio of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of department.	Average cost of each successful case.
Vaccinators employed.	Persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Under one year.	One and under six years.			
9	1,463	597	3,794	64.94	Rs. 2,818	Rs. 0.40
11	18	1	3	1.03	A. P. 0 0	P. 4 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	668	598	3,797	65.97	2,818 0 0	0 4 0

13,363 is equivalent to 64 (primary 34 and re-vaccinations 30) which represents secondary operations performed by the special department only.

department during the year 1911-1912.

Total pay of establishment.	Travelling allowances.	Paid from—								Number of successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations.	Average cost of each successful case.
		Contingencies.	Total cost.	Imperial funds.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipalities.	Native States.	Total.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Rs. 1,587	Rs. 239	Rs. 391	Rs. 2,217	...	Rs. 2,217	...	...	...	Rs. 2,217	10,460	Rs. As. P. 0 3 5
1,587	239	391	2,217	...	2,217	...	...	...	2,217	10,460	0 3 5
187	3	73	263	...	...	...	263	...	263	435	0 9 8
185	...	153	338	...	...	...	338	...	338	468	0 11 7
372	3	226	601	...	...	...	601	...	601	903	0 10 8
1,959	242	617	2,776	...	2,217	...	586	...	2,818	11,363	0 4 0
1,930	236	754	2,920	...	2,222	13	685	...	2,920	13,021	0 3 7

(130).

286	97	2	2
286	142	6	138

of persons primarily vaccinated and the number of those successfully vaccinated in the decade ending 31st March 1912.

(151).

Persons primarily vaccinated.

[CHAPTER VI

(153). Statement showing the number of vaccinations performed in municipal towns on children under one year of age during the year 1911—1912.

Num. No.	Town.	Number of births during the year ending 30th September 1911.	Number available for vaccination.	Number of successful vac- cinations on children under one year during the year.	Date of extension of Vaccination Act to town.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Mercara ..	82	40	39	15th June 1883. Do.
2	Virajendrapet ..	92	56	58	
	Total ..	174	96	92	
	Total of previous year ..	232	263	245	

Average total for 16 years 1896—1912

Note.—The entries in column 3 of Statement No. 152 differ from those in previous returns in consequence of the correction of errors detected in the course of revising the Coorg Gazetteer.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

(155). Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars at the end

Area and population.			Public institutions.				
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population		University education.		School education, general.	
				Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1,582	{ Towns 2 Villages 493 Total 495	{ Males 97,279 Females 77,697 Total 174,976	Institutions.	For males ...	...	2	80
				For females ...	...	1	6
			Total	...	...	3	86
			Scholars.	Males ...	...	353	3,970
				Females ...	...	86	1,773
			Total	...	...	439	5,743
			Total of previous year	...	...	446	5,442

(156). Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction

Total direct expenditure on public instruction.							
		University education.	School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.
		Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Institutions	For males	...	...	Rs. 18,876	Rs. 27,265	Rs. 3,483	Rs. 49,624
	For females	...	...	Rs. 7,178	Rs. 4,376	...	Rs. 11,554
	Total	...	...	Rs. 26,054	Rs. 31,641	Rs. 3,483	Rs. 61,178
2. (a) Percentages of provincial expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total provincial expenditure on public instruction ...							
(b) Percentages of local fund expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total local fund expenditure on public instruction ...							
(c) Percentages of municipal expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total municipal expenditure on public instruction ...							
(d) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2-17 to total expenditure on public instruction ...							
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—							
Government institutions.	Cost to provincial revenues	Rs. 34	A. 1	P. 1	Rs. 5	A. 9	P. 7
	Cost to local and municipal funds	Rs. 0	A. 1	P. 1	Rs. 0	A. 1	P. 1
Local Fund schools.	Cost to provincial revenues	Rs. 52	A. 11	P. 7	Rs. 7	A. 3	P. 1
	Cost to local funds	Rs. 3	A. 8	P. 7	Rs. 4	A. 5	P. 4
Municipal schools.	Cost to provincial revenues	Rs. 3	A. 14	P. 7	Rs. 3	A. 14	P. 7
	Cost to municipal funds	Rs. 4	A. 5	P. 4	Rs. 8	A. 3	P. 9
Aided institutions.	Cost to provincial revenues	Rs. 42	A. 4	P. 11	Rs. 0	A. 4	P. 8
	Cost to local and municipal funds	Rs. 92	A. 0	P. 4	Rs. 8	A. 15	P. 0
All institutions.	Cost to provincial revenues	Rs. 35	A. 8	P. 8	Rs. 1	A. 11	P. 2
	Cost to local and municipal funds	Rs. 59	A. 12	P. 1	Rs. 2	A. 10	P. 0

for the year 1911-1912.

			Private institutions.		Grand total.	Percentage of—	Remarks.
School education, special.		Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.			
Training schools.	All other special schools.						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	...	83	...	35	118	Institutions to number of towns and villages. { 23·84 1·41	Male population of the school-going age ... 19,731 do. ... 18,512 Female ... 38,273
...	...	7	...	...	7		
1	...	90	...	35	125	25·25	
19	...	4,342	...	534	4,876	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. ... 24·71	
2	...	1,861	...	74	1,935	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. ... 10·43	
21	...	6,203	...	608	6,811	17·79	
22	...	5,910	...	730	6,640	14·85	

for the year 1911-1912.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total expenditure on public instruction.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	3,535	3,808	2,400	...	1,933	11,676	72,854
...	...	3,535	3,808	2,400	...	1,933	11,676	72,854
...	...	9·19	7·80	5·20	...	3·92	26·11	100·00
...	...	...	0·53	3·12	...	...	3·65	100·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100·00
...	...	4·86	5·23	3·29	...	2·65	16·03	100·00

Return of illegals, schools and

Objects of expenditure.		Public institutions.																
		Under public management.								Under private								
		Managed by Government.				Managed by local fund and municipal boards.				Managed by Native States.				Aided by Government or by local fund or municipal boards.				
		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
University Education.	Arts Colleges.																	
	English																	
	Oriental																	
	Law																	
	Medicine																	
	Engineering																	
	Teaching																	
	Agriculture																	
	Total																	
	School Education, General.	Secondary Schools.																
For boys { High Schools		1	207	214	190													
{ Middle { English		1	148	144	137													
{ Schools { Vernacular																		
For girls { High Schools																		
{ Middle { English														1	84	78	70	
{ Schools { Vernacular																		
Total		2	355	358	327										1	84	78	70
Primary schools.																		
For boys		5	882	918	767	70	3,872	3,730	2,647						5	368	377	404
„ girls	5	561	492	385										1	20	31	28	
Total	10	1,444	1,410	1,152	70	3,872	3,730	2,647						6	427	411	432	
School Education, Special.	Schools for special instruction.																	
	Training schools for masters	1	21	20	18													
	Training schools for mistresses																	
	Schools of Art																	
	Law schools																	
	Medical schools																	
	Engineering & surveying schools																	
	Industrial schools																	
	Other schools																	
	Total	1	21	20	18													
Total of colleges and schools for public instruction...		13	1,820	1,788	1,497	70	3,872	3,730	2,647					7	511	485	502	
Total of previous year		13	1,722	1,710	1,517	71	3,673	3,604	2,574					7	515	495	559	
Private institution		1. Advanced teaching																
		(a) Arabic or Persian																
		(b) Sanskrit																
		(c) Any other oriental classic																
		2. Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly. { For boys...																
Private institution		„ girls...																
		3. Elementary, teaching the koran { „ boys...																
		„ girls...																
		4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards { „ boys...																
		„ girls...																
		Total																
		Grand Total																
		Grand Total of previous year																

scholars for the year 1911-1912.

[illegible]

Return of expenditure on public instruction

Expenditure on public instruction.															
Public															
Under public management.															
Managed by Government.															
Managed by local fund and municipal boards.															
Objects of expenditure.															
Provincial revenues.															
Local funds.															
Municipal funds.															
Fees.															
Subscriptions.															
Endowments and other sources.															
Total.															
Provincial revenues.															
Local funds.															
Municipal funds.															
Fees.															
Subscriptions.															
Endowments and other sources.															
Total.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Arts and Professional Colleges.															
University Education.	English	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Oriental														
	Law														
	Medicine														
	Engineering														
	Teaching														
	Agriculture														
Total															
Secondary schools.															
School Education, General.	For boys ... { High Schools ...	11,091			4,039		285	15,325							
	{ Middle English ...	1,196			2,355			3,551							
	{ Vernacular ...														
	" girls... { High Schools ...														
	{ Middle English ...														
	{ Schools Vernacular ...														
	Total	12,197			6,394		285	18,876							
	Primary schools.														
	For boys	4,052		95	2,141		13	6,301	1,440	11,891	1,652	2,838			
	" girls	3,845						3,845						17,821	
Total	7,897		95	2,141		13	10,146	1,440	11,891	1,652	2,838		17,821		
Schools for special instruction.															
School Education, Special.	Training schools for masters ...	3,469					14	3,483							
	Training schools for mistresses ...														
	Schools of Art														
	Law schools														
	Engineering & surveying schools ...														
	Industrial schools														
	Other schools														
Total	3,469					14	3,483								
Buildings 2,000 2,000 400 400															
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) 2,000 2,000 400 400															
Total 2,000 2,000 400 400															
University Direction Inspection 3,535 3,535 400 400															
Scholarships held in	Arts colleges	1,451						1,451							
	Professional colleges	420					525	945							
	Secondary schools	1,127					217	1,344							
	Primary schools														
	Special schools other than training schools								68					68	
Miscellaneous 867 867 400 400															
Boarding house attached to the High School at Mercara, and Secondary School Virajpet 640 640 400 400															
Total 8,040 1,168 9,208 68 68															
Total expenditure on public instruction ... 33,603 ... 95 8,535 ... 1,490 43,713 1,440 12,359 1,652 2,838 ... 18,289															
Total of previous year ... 41,903 ... 84 7,252 ... 1,412 50,651 14,310 11,906 483 2,729 ... 29,487															

for the year 1911-1912.

[illegible]

(159).

Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the secondary school leaving certificate examination.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
			1	2	3
Secondary schools—					
For boys Departmental ... { English Vernacular	2	355	73	...	73
For girls Aided ... English	1	84	...	...	...
Total secondary schools	3	439	73	...	73
Primary schools—					
For boys { Departmental ...	5	883	...	...	...
Local Fund ...	65	3,578	...	...	...
Municipal ...	5	294	...	...	...
Aided ...	5	398	...	...	...
Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	80	5,153	...	...	...
For girls { Departmental ...	5	561	...	...	...
Local Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	1	29	...	...	...
Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6	590	...	...	...
Total primary schools	86	5,743	...	...	...
Grand Total	89	6,182	73	...	73
Grand Total of previous year	90	5,888	95	...	95

(160).

Return showing the result of prescribed

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of		
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions, (private).	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions, (private).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Arts Colleges—							
1. Master of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. B. Sc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. { First B. A. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First B. Sc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First Arts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Previous examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for professional training—							
Law—							
1. Doctor of Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine—							
1. M. D. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M. B. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. M. S. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. { First M. B. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First L. M. S. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—							
1. M. C. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B. C. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. C. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. C. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of general education—							
Secondary school leaving certificate examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Higher examination for women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III Form examination ... { English Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV Class examination ... { English Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of special instruction—							
1. Training school examination for masters. { Lower Secondary Upper Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Training school examination for mistresses. { Upper Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Schools of Art examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Vernacular Medical examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Examination in Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Examination in Surveying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Industrial School examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* * The III Form and IV class examinations are not public or compulsory.

INSTRUCTION.]

for general education at the end of the year 1911-1912.

Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage.			Upper primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage.			Lower primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage.			Total.		
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
269	13	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	342
...	20	20	...	9	9	11	44	55	...	...	11
269	33	302	...	9	9	11	44	55	...	...	353
...	...	...	200	5	205	464	55	522	123	33	156
...	...	...	314	53	367	1,697	684	2,381	596	231	830
...	...	...	15	2	17	188	36	224	36	17	53
...	...	...	86	14	100	203	53	256	41	1	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	615	74	689	2,552	831	3,383	796	285	1,081
...	...	...	...	68	68	1	380	381	...	112	112
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	22	29	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	68	68	7	403	410	...	112	112
...	...	...	615	142	757	2,559	1,234	3,793	796	397	1,193
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
269	33	302	615	151	766	2,570	1,278	3,848	796	397	1,193
257	34	291	602	146	748	2,318	1,111	3,429	808	517	1,325
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

examinations during the year 1911-1912.

examinees.		Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.						
Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions, (private).	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Parsis.
									Brahmans.	Coorgs.	Non-Brahmans.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c			16d	16e
...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	9	...	...	...	9	...	2	2	4	1	...	...

(161).

Return showing distribution of local fund and municipal

Objects of expenditure.		Expenditure of local fund boards on public instruction.												In institutions managed by local fund boards.	
		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions, Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
University Education.	Arts Colleges.														
	English	...	...	...			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.				
	Oriental	...	...	...											
	Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training.														
	Law	...	...	...											
	Medicine	...	...	...											
	Engineering	...	...	...											
	Total	...													
	School Education, General.	Secondary schools.													
		For boys	...	...	...										
English		...	...	...											
Vernacular		...	...	...											
For girls		...	...	...											
English		...	...	...											
Vernacular		...	...	...											
Total		...													
School Education, Special.		Primary schools.													
		For boys	...	...	...	65	3,578	3,362	2,416	...	11,891	...	2,684	...	14,575
	For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	65	3,578	3,362	2,416	...	11,891	...	2,684	...	14,575	...	...	
	Schools for special instruction.														
	Training schools for masters	...													
	Training schools for mistresses	...													
	Schools of Art	...													
	Law schools	...													
	Medical schools	...													
Engineering and Surveying schools	...														
Industrial schools	...														
Other schools	...														
Total		...													
Scholarships held in.	Inspection.														
	Arts colleges	...													
	Professional colleges	...													
	Training colleges	...													
	Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Special schools other training schools (for gymnastics)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	
Total		...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	68	...		
Grand Total		65	3,578	3,362	2,416	...	11,959	...	2,684	...	14,643	...	400		
Grand Total of previous year		66	3,361	3,317	2,395	...	11,906	...	2,589	...	14,555	...	...		

(162).

Return showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels

Class of hostels or boarding houses.	Number of	
	Hostels or boarding houses.	Boarders.
1	2	3
1. Managed by Government...	2	137
2. Do. local or municipal boards	...	...
3. Aided by Government or by local or municipal boards	...	...
4. Unaided by do. do.	2	50

INSTRUCTION.]

xxxi

expenditure on public instruction for the year 1911-1912.

Expenditure of municipal boards on public instruction.																		
In institutions managed by municipal boards.															In institutions managed by			
Private persons or associations.	Total Local fund expenditure on public instruction.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of local fund & municipal boards on public instruction.	Remarks.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
459	15,034	5	294	368	231	1440	1,437	...	154	...	...	3,031	95	217	300	3,643	18,677	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	180	180	
459	15,034	5	294	368	231	1440	1,437	...	154	...	...	3,031	95	217	480	3,823	16,857	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	
...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	
...	468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	468	
459	15,502	5	294	368	231	1440	1,437	...	154	...	...	3,031	95	217	480	3,823	19,325	
468	15,023	5	312	288	209	1440	280	...	140	...	...	1,860	84	202	470	2,616	17,639	

or boarding houses for the year 1911-1912.

Number of boarders who are students of				Expenditure from				
Arts colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenue.	Local or municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
...	114	23	...	Rs. 640	...	Rs. 426	Rs. 6,585	Rs. 7,651
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	24	16	...	...	191	2,942	3,133

(163). Return showing number of scholars on the 31st March 1912, classified according to sex, race or creed.

		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	Coorgs.	Muhammadians.	Buddhists.	Paras.	Others. Panchamas.
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.										
Colleges for professional training ...										
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.										
Secondary Schools.										
I. For Boys—										
High Schools, English	{ Male ...	...	1	35	35	132	3	...	...	...
	{ Female...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools, English	{ Male ...	...	2	7	9	117	1	...	...	...
	{ Female...	...	1	...	2	9	...	...	...	...
B. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. For Girls—										
High Schools, English	{ Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools do.	{ Male ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Female...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools.										
	Total	2	9	46	54	322	4	...	2	...
For Boys	{ Male ...	...	93	128	1,024	2,272	189	...	1	256
	{ Female	...	52	47	195	516	6	...	...	74
For Girls	{ Male ...	...	16	...	4	3	...	...	...	...
	{ Female	...	...	6	93	468	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	161	181	1,316	3,559	195	...	1	330
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.										
Schools for special instruction.										
Training Schools	{ Male ...	...	2	1	2	14	...	...	...	...
	{ Female	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art, Law Schools, Medical, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	2	1	2	16	...	...	...	...
Total of Colleges and Schools of public instruction										
		2	172	228	1,372	3,807	199	...	3	390
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
1. Advanced teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary teaching a vernacular only or mainly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Do. the Koran only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys	{ Male ...	...	3	20	363	139	6	...	...	...
	{ Female	...	...	7	32	34	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	3	27	396	173	6	...	...	3
Grand Total										
		2	175	255	1,768	4,070	205	...	3	333
Grand Total of previous year										
		175	223	1,852	3,659	244	...	5	383	...

(164). Annual return of the printing presses for the year 1911-1912.

District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			Newspapers.	Periodicals.
Coorg ...	Coorg District Press.	Government	Nil	The Coorg District Gazette is published on the 1st of each month.

(165). Statement showing receipts of the Coorg District Press for the year 1911-1912.

Heads.	This year.	Last year.	Year previous.	Remarks.
<i>Sale of Gazettes and other Publications—</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Sale of Acts and other books	...	...	...	
Sale of Gazettes	88	114	77	
Sale of stock forms	...	...	...	
<i>Other Press Receipts—</i>				
Work done for High Court suitors	76	97	94	
Work done for Municipalities, etc.	...	...	...	
Advertisements	180	145	147	
Sale-proceeds of waste paper, etc.	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	224	166	160	
Total	568	522	549	
Cost of work done for Government departments as per Statement No. 167	3,588	3,656	3,595	
Grand Total	4,156	4,178	4,144	

(166). Statement showing expenditure of the Coorg District Press for the year 1911-1912.

	Composing.	Press and Machine.	Binding.	Capital Account and Plant.	Total.
A. Workmen	RS. 1,394	RS. 750	RS. 255	RS. ...	RS. 2,399
A. Total	1,394	750	255	...	2,399
B. Supervision—Establishment	630	157	...	...	787
B. Total	630	157	...	...	787
C. Contingent charges.					
Allowances	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies	53	57	12	...	122
Supplies and Services	...	...	...	540	540
C. Total	53	57	12	540	662
D. Book Adjustment.					
Stores from England. Type, etc., manufactured in Press...	...	...	...	...	...
Depreciation of plant and type	200	13	2	...	215
Office Stationery and proof paper	4	64	37	...	105
D. Total	204	77	39	...	320
E. Total of B. C. and D.	887	291	51	540	1,769
Grand total A. and E.	2,281	1,041	306	540	4,168
Percentage of A. to E. this year	63.63	38.80	20.00	...	...
Do. last year	62.55	51.04	34.60	...	...
Do. year before last.	59.79	36.85	20.54	...	...

(167). Statement showing the cost of printing and book-binding work for the various departments and offices for the year 1911-1912.

Departments.	Composition.		Press-Work.		Warehouse and Bindery.	Total.
	Cost of fresh composition.	Cost of author's corrections and alterations of periodical publications.	Cost of type press-work.	Cost of work.		
<i>Revenue Departments.</i>	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	
Land Revenue—						
Commissioner's Office ...	864	...	335	96	1,355	
Survey, Settlement and Land Records ...	407	...	158	29	594	
Treasury ...	36	...	23	8	67	
Excise ...	16	...	7	46	69	
Forest ...	60	...	39	25	124	
Registration ...	5	...	16	32	53	
<i>Civil Departments.</i>						
Law Courts and Jails—						
District and Sessions Judge ...	168	...	126	23	317	
District Magistrate ...	238	...	83	24	345	
Subordinate Judge ...	2	...	1	21	26	
Munsiff, Mercara ...	...	...	...	13	13	
Do. Virajpet ...	...	...	...	8	8	
Mercara Jail ...	21	...	6	2	29	
Police ...	235	...	66	34	335	
Education—						
Inspection ...	21	...	28	1	50	
Secondary Schools ...	22	...	5	...	27	
Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Training School ...	2	...	1	2	5	
Medical Department ...	21	...	29	6	56	
Printing and Stationery ...	...	...	...	...	...	
<i>Other Departments.</i>						
Military ...	4	...	1	3	8	
Public Works Department ...	33	...	38	36	107	
Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	2,155	...	1,022	411	3,588	

IX,—MISCELLANEOUS.

(168). Statement showing the actual cost per unit in each of the following branches:—

<i>Composing Branch.</i>					
Total expenditure as per Statement No. 166	...	...	...	Rs.	2,281
Number of pages-composed and sent out	...	...	...	Pages.	2,531
Cost per page	...	...	...	Rs.	0.14-5
Amount of author's corrections and alterations of periodical publications	...	...	...	...	...

<i>Press and Machine Branch.</i>					
Total expenditure as per Statement No. 166	...	...	...	Rs.	1,041
Total number of items	...	...	...	...	1,165
Do. impressions	...	...	...	...	541,500
Cost per 100 impressions	...	...	...	Rs.	0.3-1

(169). Statement showing the value of dead stock at the end of the year 1911-1912.

Departments.	Value at beginning of the year.	Deductions on account of.		Value at end of the year.	Additions during the year on account of fresh stock.	Total value at the end of the year.
		Book value of unserviceable stock disposed of.	Depreciation.			
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Composing ...	6,218	...	200	6,018	540	6,558
Press ...	3,579	...	13	3,566	...	3,566
Warehouse and Bindery ...	76	...	2	74	...	74
Total ...	9,873	...	215	9,658	540	10,198

(170). Annual return of scientific and literary societies for the year 1911-1912.

Name.	Objects.	Income from					When established.
		Government.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Members or visitors.	Registered or not.	
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1. The Book Club, Mercara ...	For the benefit of the European and native societies in Coorg.	...	612	612	36	...	1-1-1874.
2. The Cosmopolitan Club, Mercara.	To promote the social, physical and intellectual improvement of the members.	...	350	350	29	...	19-10-1889.
3. The Victoria Reading Room, Virajendrapet.	The social and literary improvement of the members.	...	486	486	67	...	18-6-1887.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(171). Return of persons according to religious denominations
for the year 1911-1912.

Denomination.	Number of persons.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	Native.	Others.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Church of England ...	14 *	195	1	2 †	Rs. 161	
Church of Scotland ...	...	...	...	1 †	...	
Protestant Dissenters ...	...	...	...	1 †	...	
Roman Catholics ...	2,285	126	3	7	240	
Greek Church ...	...	...	...	...	...	
American ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Syrian ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Basel Evangelical Missionary Society ...	330	12	2	2	...	
Parsi ...	34 *	...	...	...	...	
Hindu ...	138,922 *	...	711	1,332	18,593	In cash ... Rs. 7,049 Payments by deduction from land revenue ... 1,009 Land endowments ... 10,535 Total ... 18,593
Muhammadians...	13,143 *	...	15	16	56	
Jains ...	97 *	...	2	2	63	
Total ...	153,865	330	733	1,360	19,113	

* Census figures.
† These figures include one church shared by members of the Churches of England and Scotland and the Wesleyan community.

(172).

Charitable institutions for the year 1911-1912.

Class and order of institution,	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	Income.			Subscription and sale of medicines.	In what shape relief is given.
				Paid by Government, &c.	From endowment.	In money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Civil Dispensary, Mercara...	1	119.86	18,264	Rs. 22,997	Rs. 140	Rs. 189		Medicine, food and clothing.
Do. Virajendrapet...	1	99.85	12,260	8,395	...	70	9	Do.
Do. Napoklu (Apparandra)...	1	18.26	4,803	1,132	...	...	8	Medicine only.
Do. Gonikoppal (M. Ayyappa's.)	1	30.00	7,501	1,145	...	...	204	Do.
Do. Somwarpet...	1	41.01	8,844	2,307	...	...	611	Medicine, food and clothing.
Do. Suntikoppa...	1	90.40	15,060	746	...	...	1,108	Medicine only.
Do. Sidapur...	1	52.19	7,073	1,143	...	...	241	Do.
Do. Fraserpet...	1	19.96	4,800	1,618	...	...	...	Do.
Grants to Chatrams...	4†	163.20	59,733	6,737	...	...	...	Lodging and food.
Government institutions...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Poor-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
General...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For blind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Deaf	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lepers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Supported by general public to relieve paupers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For blind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Deaf	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hindus	2§	5.14	1,880	...	...	...	...	Lodging and food.
* Name of dispensary. Mercara. Virajendrapet. Napoklu. Gonikoppal. Somwarpet. Suntikoppa. Sidapur. Fraserpet. Total.								
Paid by Government Rs.	18,464 +	6,295	514	505	471	279	393	310
„ District Funds „	1,433	200	618	640	1,836	476	749	1,306
„ Municipal „	3,100	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total „	22,997	8,395	1,132	1,145	2,307	746	1,142	1,618
								39,442

† Including the pay and allowances drawn by the Civil Surgeon and reserve hospital assistant.
 ‡ The four chatrams under the management of the Temple Committee.
 § Chatrams a. Virajendrapet and Somwarpet erected by the private charity of Messrs. Solavandra Ayyappa and D. Chikabasappa Shetti.
 || This figure includes the charges incurred in connection with District Medical establishment and epidemics.

MERCARA: PRINTED AT THE COORG DISTRICT PRESS—1912.

