

Report of the Ceylon
Labour Commission.
for 1914, 1915.



COMMISSIONER'S NOTES.

Introductory.

IN view of the fact that the wholesale publication of statistics and information with regard to the work of this Commission in the "Planting Gazette" is not in the best interests of Estates supporting this Commission, it has been arranged that this monthly pamphlet shall be issued from this office in future for private circulation among Superintendents free of charge. By this means I look forward to increasing the value of information, as it will, I hope, be possible to publish data of a more recent and interesting nature than has hitherto been the case.

Camping Reports.

The Deputy Commissioner who was in temporary charge of the Arcot and Telugu circles has submitted an interesting account of his Camp in the North Arcot District in the vicinity of Polur where a new Agency has just been opened. This report indicates that there is a possibility of successful direct recruiting by a Superintendent but that Kanganies would not be successful unless of a good stamp.

I would also draw attention to reports received from the Salem Assistant Commissioner of his tours during February and March in the vicinity of Turaiyur and Nanjangud respectively. In Mysore he appears to be of the opinion that Canarèse Kanganies would obtain labour if sent over. Recruiting from Nanjangud shows some improvement.

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Railway Fares on South Indian Railway.

I should be obliged if Superintendents will note that children of 3 years of age and over are chargeable at half rates on the above Railway and cannot be booked free from Ceylon to South India.

Preliminary Advances.

For all Agencies with the exception of Tinnevely, Madura, Dindigul and Ramnad, it is advisable for Superintendents to make these sums payable at Trichinopoly as it enables a Kangany to break his journey at the Depot where he is well looked after, to receive payments of the pre-advance from the hands of a European officer who will in addition provide him with Commission advertisement, Recruiting certificate and Telegraph forms, etc., etc., and give him necessary assistance and advice in connection with his recruiting mission. Special space is provided in the A Form if payment of pre-advance at Trichinopoly is required by Superintendent, and I strongly advise them to take advantage of this facility for various reasons. In the case of Tinnevely, Madura, Dindigul and Ramnad, it would be advisable for Kanganies to come to Trichinopoly when the amount of pre-advance is appreciable.

Pre-advance at Mandapam.

Superintendents should note that no pre-advance should be made payable at Mandapam but that Kanganies sent over for recruiting in Ramnad District should be referred to Ramnad. All Kanganies holding A Forms for pre-advance at Mandapam Agency will in future, on arrival at Dhanushkodi Forwarding Agency, be booked straight through to Ramnad by the Forwarding Agent.

Professional Recruiters.

I would strongly urge Superintendents not to issue A forms to any Recruiters whose names do not appear on

their check rolls without in the first place referring to this Commission for information as to the status of the Recruiters. In this way much loss can be saved to Estates and the professional recruiting element eliminated which is so highly desirable. When it is necessary, the services of respectable recruiting Agents can be obtained through the medium of this Commission. In issuing this warning I would place particular emphasis on the Mahammadan Recruiter who is, as a rule, the worst type of professional recruiter unless he has old connections on Ceylon Estates which is very unusual.

Recruiting Black List.

A. Dorasami Naidu, son of Rangasami Naidu, aged 24, residing at Ganthapodikara Street, Amboor, Chittoor District.

The above individual in November last undertook to recruit labour for an up-country Estate obtaining an A form and a sum of money in advance for the purpose from the Estate Superintendent. He failed to recruit a single cooly, and did not refund the money. He has recently been in Ceylon and obtained an A form and tin tickets from another Estate on the same pretext, this time on the recommendations of the Head Kangany of the Estate. This is an instance of the inadvisability of granting A forms to Recruiters who have no Estate connections without first referring to this Commission for information.

Recruiting figures.

I regret that I am not able to report any improvement in the statistical position of recruiting as compared with previous years, but it is some satisfaction to note that March 1915 has at any rate held its own with the same month last year and there are now indications, I am glad to say, of renewed activity in recruiting. Unusual rains at the commencement of the month have in some parts of the recruiting

Districts undoubtedly delayed emigration, but I think the greater part of the deficit can be attributed to the fact that fewer recruiters have so far arrived this year from Ceylon. The statement appended shows a decrease, of no less than 1091 A forms for the first quarter of the year. It must also be borne in mind that for the last quarter in 1914 there was a similar, if not a more appreciable, decrease in the receipt of A forms from Ceylon. Had the 1091 recruiters mentioned above arrived in South India and succeeded in obtaining an average of even 3 coolies apiece, figures for the year would not only have been well ahead of 1914, but within measurable distance of the first quarter of 1913, a record year for recruiting.

I have distributed thousands of war notices and I do not think that the war scare will continue to have any deterrent effect on recruiting.

I hope to see more Kanganies sent over during the next few months to follow up the vigorous advertisement campaign which is now being undertaken throughout the Recruiting Districts. I would however strongly advise Superintendents not to pay large sums of money into the hands of Kanganies for pre-advance, as I am confident that these sums are so much money wasted at the Coast and that if Recruiters are made to procure their labour from reliable sources and to look for ultimate remuneration (over and above what they appropriate from the 15 Rupee rate) in the shape of a bonus when the coolies have settled down on the Estate, that they will in time see that it is to their distinct advantage to recruit a good stamp of cooly.

The time has arrived when it should be realised in Ceylon that a considerable portion of the A form rate is a source of clear profit to the Kangany whether it is paid into the cooly's hands by special instructions to this Commission, or through the Kangany to the cooly. (I speak from the

point of view that advances are looked upon by the Kangany as a form of pay) and that any demands for large sums to pay village debts over and above this A form rate are, generally speaking, based on misrepresentations.

I attribute a certain percentage of the decrease in recruiting to the fact that the strict rules of this Commission are keeping the professional recruiter in check and the Kanganies consequently are not able to pass bogus and undesirable labour to the extent that formerly was the case, and I am sure that although fewer coolies are passing through in consequence the quality has very much improved.

Statement showing total number of A. Form Kanganies arrived at all Agencies for assistance during the years 1914 and 1915 up to 31st March.

		1914	1915	
January	...	1474	904	
February	...	1902	1535	
March	...	2582	2428	
		5958	4867	Decrease, 1091.

Notes on Recruiting Prospects.

Mulem Agency.—There has been considerable decrease in coolies registered from this Agency.

Turaiyur Agency.—Until things are a bit drier, coolies are not likely to go in very large numbers as they have a fair amount of well-water at present to go on with. It is likely, however, that there will be a slight increase in figures this year so long as no extraordinary circumstances arise.

Puducottah Agency.—Some improvement in recruiting figures is probable and labour should be obtainable now the harvest has been completed.

Madura Agency.—Recruiting has become more active at this Agency now that the crops have been harvested. A good Kangany can always attract coolies in spite of the fact that wages have risen and they are possibly much better off for the time being.

Mandapam Agency.—Ramnad District has had plenty of rain and the season will probably be prosperous there for two or three years. I think, however, that the people are considering emigration more than they have done for some years and recruiting will probably be good from now onwards.

Tataparai Agency.—Recruiting does not look well until after April. There has been good rain and all the crops are well watered.

Dindigul Agency.—Recruiting prospects are not very encouraging. Plentiful rain in the early part of the month has refilled the tanks and a third crop of paddy has been planted in consequence. There are, however, always a fair number of good coolies to be had from this District, whatever the conditions.

Ramnad Agency.—The remarks as to Mandapam Agency are applicable to this Agency. With Tondi shut down I think the Agency is well placed and will be successful at once.

Cuddapah Agency.—The decrease is entirely due to the fact that Ceylon does not appear to be in need of Telugu labour as no Kanganies are being sent to recruit. The crops have been harvested with the exception of the Indigo crop which is now being sown. I believe labour to be available.

but there are no Kanganies here. The wages are annas four for men, annas $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 for women.

Palghat Agency.—Prospects of recruiting will not be good as the work of ploughing the fields for the paddy crop will soon be in progress. Wages are annas 4 to 5 for men, annas $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 for women.

Nanjungud Agency.—(Statistics). The increase is attributed to some energetic advertising work undertaken by the Agent as well as several Estates sending over good Kanganies to recruit this year.

(Prospects of recruiting.) These are very promising in Chamarajanagar, Yelandur and Gundlepet Taluks. Kanganies should be sent over to work these Taluks from the 1st April as I hope to be able to do some advertising in these parts during this month and some has already been done by the Agent. These are moreover the best places for recruiting and do not clash with the places from whence the coolies go regularly to the Nilgiri Coffee Estates.

Erode Agency.—(Statistics). The increase is not very large and I can only account for it from the fact that Erode is rather popular with a certain type of Kangany, and labour is available in this District at present. I think the U. P. A. S. I. will be getting a good deal of their labour this year from the Coimbatore District.

There is scarcity of water reported and there are no standing crops. There are few Kanganies recruiting unfortunately as labour is obtainable.

Katpadi Agency.—The decrease is a large one and I attribute it chiefly to the fact that fewer Kanganies are recruiting, also the war has to some extent stopped recruiting. Crops have been good and there is still a good deal of harvesting going on. There are about 50 Kanganies recruiting from the surroundings of this Agency at present.

(Prospects of Recruiting) are not very good at present owing to the fact that a good deal of harvesting is still going on, the war has also tended to decrease recruiting. The crops have been good and there is work available. Kanganies are returning to their Estates alone saying that they are unable to get labour. Wages are up to annas 6 for men, annas 3 for women, higher wages being sometimes paid owing to scarcity of labour. The best recruiting Taluks are Gudiyattam, Wallajah, Vellore and Arni.

Arkonam Agency.—The fairly large decrease is due partly to the war, partly to the fact that there are fewer Kanganies recruiting, but chiefly due to the fact that crops have been good and labour is wanted in the fields.

I gather that prospects are not very good as the first crop was a success, and there is water for the second crop. Wages are up to annas 6 for men. There are about 60 Kanganies operating about this Agency.

Salem Agency.—A considerable decrease in coolies this month to date as against the figures of last year. This is attributed to some extent to there being no time limit on A. Forms now. When a Kangany comes over to the Coast to recruit and knows that he has a whole year to do it in, he is inclined to sit down in his village and do nothing until a month or so before returning when he may possibly exert himself to try and recruit a little.

CEYLON LABOUR COMMISSION MAP OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Superintendents who are in possession of the above Map should note the following corrections:

Head Quarter Circle.—The Dindigul Agency has been transferred to the Madura Circle. Ammapatam Agency has been closed and reopened at Arantangi.

Madura Circle.—The Dindigul Agency has been included as mentioned above. Tondi Agency has been closed and reopened at Ramnad. A Forwarding Agency has been established at Dhanushkodi and that at Tuticorin has been closed.

Salem Circle.—The Jolarpet Forwarding Agency has been closed, as also the Agency at Tirupattur.

Telugu Circle.—The Agencies of Guntur and Nellore have been closed and also the Chittoor Transporting Agency.

Coolies can now be registered at Madras if they have not passed through Guntakal and Cuddapah Agencies, but in the case of those that have been registered, Madras will be used only as a Forwarding Agency.

Arcot Circle.—A new Agency has been opened at Polur.

H. SCOBLE NICHOLSON,
Ceylon Labour Commissioner.

ARCOT AND TELUGU CIRCLES,
Chittoor, 22nd Feb., 1915.

February Camp.

North Arcot District.

Polur, Wandiwash, Cheyyar and Arni Taluks:

Polur, Settupatti, Nedunkunam, Wandiwash, Thirumani and Arni Villages:—

Leaving Polur on the 16th I took the road Eastward past Devikapuram, described up to that point in my November

Camping Report. At Tachambadi, 12 miles from Polur, I found that Ceylon was well known, and I was invited by one or two of the residents to explain to them the system by which coolies got such large debts. I do not think that my statement that they were the result of advances to the individual was believed.

I found here a man named Ponniah who was employed until 8 months ago in the gang of Vedamani Kangany of Gampolawatte Estate. He settled his account there by having money sent to him from India.

There were others in the Village who came from Ceylon, but I did not see them, as they were absent at the time. One or two of the villagers had been to Travancore Estates and I was closely questioned as to Ceylon Estate routine, wages etc. by some of those knowledgable persons.

There are coolies to be had in this village, but one and all said that they would not go with a Kangany as they "told nothing but lies." I think that if a Superintendent were to come here that he might get some coolies; some of them said that they might go if a Superintendent came, and it is quite possible that a gang of 10 or 12 coolies could be recruited in the neighbourhood, who could be put on Estate account, with one of their own people as Sub-Kangany. I explained to the people that in most of the Estates fares and expense were paid and that nothing but cash advance to the coolies would be charged to their account. Tachambadi Parachery Taliary Pakianathan would help a Superintendent.

Population of this village is 1100. Crops Paddy and groundnuts. The last season's crop of groundnuts is being held for a rise in price. Paddy crop being harvested is fair. Wages: men 2 annas, women 1 anna.

Two miles further on is the village of Vampedu. The people here were not interested in Ceylon, and say that wages are better than at Tachambadi.

Population 500. Crops Paddy and groundnuts. Fair Paddy harvest now being taken; in wages men 3 annas to 4 annas, women 1½ annas. Soon after leaving Vampedu the dome and turret of a large Church were seen, and proved to be a Roman Catholic Church on the outskirts of Settupatti or Chetput. The priest in charge, an Indian Padre, gave me some information as to local conditions. He had nothing good to say of the Kangany and recruiter, whether from Ceylon or any other part. Wages are higher here, and a number of people go in for the "entertainment of Cochons" as the Revd. Father quaintly described the industry of pig keeping. There are about 1000 Christians in this town, and the catechists as well as the Padre said that it was probable that a European would secure coolies. It would be well for any Superintendent visiting this district to call on this priest as he has a good knowledge of the District, and if his sympathies were secured, he might assist.

This place is the junction of roads for Wandiwash, Arni Gingee and Polur.

Population 2500. Crops Paddy and groundnuts. Paddy harvest was fair, but there was too much rain in the past season for it to be a bumper crop. Wages men 4 to 6 annas, women 2 to 4 annas. Distance 17 miles from Polur.

Nedunkunam, 20 miles from Polur, is the next place and is situated on the border of a forest reserve. There is a small Forest Bungalow here, which is the only rest-house between Wandiwash and Polur on this road.

The Village Munsiff here says that there is not work here all the year round for all the people. He also states that none of the people have gone to Ceylon, but that 4 went to Natal, of whom only 2 returned. He states that he would be willing to assist a Superintendent to recruit labour.

Population 1500. Principal crop Paddy of which a fair harvest is being garnered. Wages 4 annas men and 2 annas women.

On the 17th I continued along the Wandiwash Road distributing notices to travellers, to Malaiyur village; none from here have gone to Ceylon. The principal crop is paddy and the Villagers are not planting groundnuts this year, as last year's crop is still to sell.

Village Munsiff is willing to help a Superintendent. Population 1200. Wages men 4 annas, women 2 annas. Distance from Polur 26 miles.

Kodandapuram is close by and the above remarks all apply to it. Population 600. Wages men 4 annas, women 2 annas.

Further on is the scattered group of villages included under the name of Kilveliyur. The people here are all agriculturists. Kurnam will help Superintendent but does not think that people will go.

Principal crop is paddy, and the harvest is fair. Population 700. Wages men 3 to 4 annas, women 2 to 2½ annas.

Tirumani is a part of this village group, and here I found a Ceylon Kangany referred to in separate report. This man says that he does not anticipate success in recruiting as the wages paid on his Estate of 33 cents to males and 25 cents to females are too low. He had no recruiting certificate from his Superintendent, so I was unable to check his statement as to wages, but the rate seems low.

There is nothing else to remark regarding the remainder of the journey to Wandiwash, the road running for a while through uncultivated uncleared land, which looks like a forest reserve but is not marked on map.

Wandiwash 35 miles from Polur, is the Taluq Head Quarters of the Wandiwash Taluq. There is not much of interest in the town, though the ruins of the old Fort are worth a visit, and one bastion is in fair repair still as are

parts of the moat and wall. The population is mainly composed of agriculturists, while there is the usual population of cadday-keepers etc. No industry is carried on to any special extent.

Karnam Srinivasa Pillai is willing to help a Superintendent to recruit and thinks that he would get coolies.

Population 8000. Wages: men 4 annas, women 2 annas.

In the afternoon I went out to Karasakulam to check a defaulting case. I found that the peon's report was correct, and also that the defaulter had since left for his Estate with some coolies.

The Asst. Manigar of this village, one Venketta Subbiah, says that coolies are available, and that he would be willing to help. He certainly showed some enthusiasm and I took him from one part to another in the side car, while he distributed notices and read the conditions of work with much spirit. This village is included in the village group of Maradadu, and is mainly occupied by agriculturists. The principal crop is paddy, but owing to heavy rains in the last quarter of the year the harvest was not good. I found this obtained in all parts of the Wandiwash and Cheyyur Taluqs that I visited. This place is only 14 miles from Acharapakkam Ry. Station on the Madras-Trichinopoly line.

Population 4400. Wages men 4 annas, women 2 annas.

On the 18th I took the northern road from Wandiwash that runs through Cheyyur Taluq to Thiruvattipuram.

This road runs through country that is irrigated from tanks fed from the Cheyyur River anicut at Amayaniyavaram and is a very fertile and rich district, with very good soil. The crops this year have been fair only owing to untimely and heavy rain that fell in the last quarter of the year. Most of the villages served by the channels from this anicut had double crops and the remainder one.

After leaving Wandiwash I cycled to the Junction of the Arni road and turning to the right found a level road of beautiful surface which ran to the village of Echchur 4 miles from Wandiwash. The people here are agriculturists and the principal crop is paddy. The Munsiff was not in the village but no encouragement could be given to recruiters.

Population 1200. Wages men 4 annas, women 2 annas.

At 6 miles from Wandiwash I came to Purisai, a village situated under a magnificent tank of many acres extent. The fields below the tank were very fine indeed, but the harvest had suffered by the heavy rains.

The Manigar says he would be willing to help a Superintendent, but that he did not think coolies would go as there is plenty of work. Some people from the village were already in Ceylon.

In this village again I heard the opinion that the Ceylon Kangany was not to be trusted and there is not much doubt that his past questionable tactics have resulted in discredit to the Island.

Kalamandi is 2 miles further on, and is part of the large village of Erumaivetti. No one has gone to Ceylon, nor did the people show any interest in the advertisements or my remarks. They say there is plenty of work.

Population 1700. Wages men 4 annas, women 2 annas.

The next village is Annakavur, situated on the south bank of the Cheyyur river. A long causeway, with a couple of miles of approach roads is under construction here. This employs most of the surplus labour here as well as in Thiruvattipuram and Partipuram.

The Manigar is willing to do what he can to help a Supdt. but does not think that there is much prospect of coolies emigrating,

Population 2700. Wages men 5 annas, women 3 annas.

Tiruvattipuram and Partipuram are adjoining villages on the north bank of the Cheyyur river and have a population of 7800. A large number of people are weavers and most of the remainder are agriculturists. The Manigar Narayana Sastri is willing to help a Superintendent but does not hold out hopes of success. A Kangany, say at Wandiwash, told me he had got 6 coolies here and was leaving at the end of the week.

Wages here are men 5 annas, women 3 annas probably due to the demand for labour on the courseway.

Arriving at Wandiwash that evening I found several Ceylon Kanganies and coolies wanting to see me, and I have submitted separate reports concerning them.

On the 19th I left on a 27-mile stage to Arni, and was not at all pleased to find the road very patchy, full of dust, holes and ruts. Passing the turn of Tiruvattipuram, the first village is reached at Tellur, a place of 400 inhabitants, 3 miles from Wandiwash. Paddy is the principal crop, and the harvest has been fair. The people here were not keen on Ceylon, and though one of the Kanganies I met the previous day was from this village he had not succeeded in inducing any of his fellow-villagers to go, but had got his coolies at a place, miles away.

Wages are men 4 annas, women 2 annas.

At 5 miles from Wandiwash is the village of Kil Kovaladu of 1300 people. I was here by the roadside for some time, as the bad road had shaken out my carburetter plug and I had to improvise one. This village is served by the Cheyyur anicut channel, but it is considered that coolies might go. The Kurnam Thiruvengada Pillai and Schoolmaster Venkata Subbiah were willing to help a Superintendent. They say that people from this village have gone to

Natal and Penang but not to Ceylon, which from the notices they said was a better place.

Principal crop paddy, harvest this year only fair. Wages are men 4 annas, women $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas. At 10 miles from Wandiwash is Mel Nemelli, a place of 700 people. The Manigar and a local Mirasdar told me that the crops had been almost a failure owing to the heavy rain. Both these people were willing to assist a Superintendent to get coolies and think that a gang of 10 or 12 could be got together, but they say that coolies are not eager to emigrate.

Wages men 4 annas, women 2 to 3 annas.

Sengammandi, 13 miles from Wandiwash, is a small village of 240 people, all agriculturists. Principal crop paddy. Wages are men 4 annas, women $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas.

At 14 miles is Pernamallur of 2000 inhabitants, who are all agricultural coolies. I could not find any one willing to emigrate, and they say they have their own lands and do not wish to leave. Paddy is their principal crop and it was a poor harvest owing to heavy rain.

Wages are men 2 annas women $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas.

There is a P. W. D. Bungalow at the Cheyyur anicut, but the village of Amaniyavaram is some distance away over a rough cart track. Crossing the anicut I found Anmarudai at 18 miles from Wandiwash. The principal crop is paddy, but the harvest this year was not good. Wages for men 4 annas and women 2 annas. None have gone to Ceylon. The Manigar does not think many would go, as it is a new idea for them. He is willing to help.

Tirumani is a large village of 1400 people 29 miles from Wandiwash. Paddy is the principal crop, and the harvest just completed was poor. Wages men 2 annas, women $1\frac{1}{4}$ annas. No coolies have gone to Ceylon and those I spoke to were not keen. The manigar was not at home.

A number of small hamlets at a distance from the road were passed between here and Arni and notices were distributed to coolies.

Arni, 27 miles from Wandiwash, and 7 miles from Arni Ry. Station, is the Taluq Head Quarters. It is a scattered place of some 3700 inhabitants most of whom live by agriculture.

Prospects in the town are not good, as there are all sorts of odd jobs that the people can turn their hand to when agricultural work is not available.

On the 20th I cycled to Arni Ry. Station over a good road, leaving the Polur Agent there to make his way from Kalambur village to Polur by road, over ground covered in my last camp at Polur.

Generally, I do not consider the results of my tour encouraging, except that I think that the country between Tachambadi and Wandiwash would repay a visit of a Superintendent, although I found no great keenness to emigrate, and in places where Ceylon was known, there was a decided antipathy to the methods of Kanganies. How well founded this is only those who have taken considerable trouble over their coolie accounts can say, but there is no doubt in my mind, that it is quite a usual thing to put the rate per head of the A. Form on the coolies' debt, whether he has had the money or not. I think that the keeping of the individual accounts by Superintendents, the payment of passage etc., and the fact that nothing is charged to the coolie except cash paid into his hand, will in course of time become known in S. India and will make easier the task of honest recruiters. Time and trouble taken personally by Superintendent to settle the debt of coolies as soon as they arrive on the Estate will be well repaid, I consider, in the formation of new and valuable connections, and in the fact that every

returned *coolly*, and not the Kanganies alone, will be an advertisement of the fair conditions obtaining in Ceylon.

In stating the "day's wage" in my report above, the rate is merely a nominal one. It is usually paid in paddy, with a cloth at Deepavali and a little coin at festivals. This will explain the apparent discrepancies in villages close together. The wage paid is usually a dole sufficient to live on, and no more.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) N. H. M. BOWDEN,
Dy. Commissioner.

Assistant Commissioner's Camping Report for the month of February 1915.
Schedule of details of villages visited.

Date	Village.	Taluk.	Post Office.	Population	Condition of crops.	Rates of Pay.		Recruiting Prospects.	Labour Further available	Remarks
						M	F			
						AN.	AN.			
16	Tachchambadi	Polur	Devikkipuram	1100	Good harvest	2	1	Good, if by Supt	Yes	No
"	Vempedu	do.	do	900	do	3-4	1 1/2	Not good	No	Yes
"	Settipatti	do.	Settipatti	2500	do	4-5	8	Fair, by Supt.	Yes	..
"	Nedunkunam	Wandiwash	do	1500	Fair	4	2	do	..	..
17	Malayur.	do.	do	1200	do	4	2	do	..	..
"	Kodandapuram	do.	do	600	do	4	2	do	..	..
"	Kil Veliyur	do.	do	700	do	4	2	Poor	..	..
"	Tirunai	(part of Kil Veli.)	do	200	do	4	2	Fair	..	..
"	Wandiwash	Wandiwash	Wandiwash	7000	do	4	2	do	..	..
"	Maradadu	do	do	4000	do	4	2	do	..	..
"	Karamakulam	do	do	1200	do	4	2	do	..	..
18	Echchur	Cheriyar	do	1200	do	4	2	Poor	..	..
"	Purnai	do.	do	1700	do	4	2	do	..	..
"	Kalamandi	do.	Tiruvattipuram	200	do	4	2	do	..	..
"	Anakkavur	do.	do	2700	do	5	3	do	No	Yes
"	Tiruvattipuram	do.	do	2800	do	5	3	do	..	..
"	Parupuram	do.	do	5500	do	5	3	do	..	..
19	Tellur	Wandiwash	Wandiwash	400	do	4	2	Fair	..	..
"	Kil Kovilash	do.	do	1800	do	4	2	do	..	..
"	Mel Nandil	Cheriyar	do	700	Bad	4	2	do	..	..
"	Sengamandi	Wandiwash	do	2800	Fair	4	2	do	..	..
"	Perumalalur	do.	Tirumangal	2000	do	4	2	do	..	..
"	Amarudai	do.	do	700	do	4	2	do	..	..
"	Tirumangal	Cheriyar	do	1400	do	4	2	do	..	..
"	Arni	Arni	Arni	3700	do	4	2	do	..	..

FEBRUARY CAMPING REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, SALEM CIRCLE.

On the 16th I left Salem by road to tour in the vicinity of Turaiyur, Musiri Taluk, travelling a distance of 78 miles to my first camp.

On the 17th I inspected the Turaiyur Agency and sent in several reports regarding Kanganies interviewed.

On the 18th I visited the village of Adaikanpatty, where I found 2 Kanganies who reported that they had no satisfactory rain for 4 or 5 months, the lands being irrigated mostly by wells. A lot of coolies seem to go from most of these villages to Ceylon and Kanganies recruit in this vicinity fairly regularly. Out of the 300 of the population reported to have gone to Ceylon, not more than 20 have returned. I interviewed the Village Karnam here who seemed very obliging.

On the 19th I visited Nakka-Selam where I found another Head Kangany. Only 30 or 40 people have gone from this village altogether to Ceylon. Here also the people report that very little rain has fallen lately and the crops are fairly good. There is still a little work for the coolies in the fields, but more labour seems to be available here than in other parts. From here I went on to Kanava where they informed me that they had no rain for 6 months. There is a little work at present for the cooly classes, which will only continue for another month or so. Altogether about 130 people have gone from here, and there are several Kanganies belonging to this village who recruit in the vicinity. I found another Sub Kangany here who said he is unable to get any coolies at present.

On the 20th I went out to Kottupatty from whence about 17 people are said to have emigrated to Ceylon. Several Kanganies have worked in this village and done a little

recruiting. At present there is not much work, but in another month or so there will be none when work in the fields is finished, and the classes wishing to emigrate will do so. From here I went on to Kannanur. A few Kanganies have visited this village from time to time, but only about 10 coolies have gone to Ceylon altogether. They have had rain as recently as 2 months ago and work still continues in the fields. The next village I stopped at is a small one named Ponnusangampatty. There are no Kys. here at all and they seldom visit the place. People do not seem anxious to emigrate from here, as only 3 are reported to have gone some time ago. From here I visited Jambunathapuram. I interviewed an individual here who told me he had worked as Head Ky. in Ceylon about 10 years ago. He said he had left Ceylon as he did not get enough pay, the truth of which I doubt, especially in the capacity of a Head Kangany. Only about 20 people have gone from here, and no Kangany lives in this village though there are a few in the vicinity. After this I visited the village of Valavandy. Kanganies appear to recruit in this village fairly often, and so far have only induced about 50 persons to emigrate. They report having had very little rain and irrigate mostly by well water.

On the 22nd I visited Sikkathumbur, which is a regular recruiting ground for a lot of Kanganies. The population of this village is large; 500 of whom are said to have gone to Ceylon altogether. There seems to be a fair amount of work in the fields for the present, which will continue for another month or so. I was able to interview a Kangany and a cooly recruiting in this village and report what they are doing. From here I went on to Uppiliyapuram, which is another village from where a large number of coolies have emigrated to Ceylon from time to time. There were about 4 or 5 Kanganies living here, but I only found one man as the rest were said to have gone out to other villages. Work continues in the fields for the present as in most other parts in this

taluk. On my way back I stopped at a village called Sirunatham where I saw a Head Kangany and another man, a cooly recruiting for a Head Kangany in Ceylon. The former seemed very uncertain whether he could get any coolies before returning to Ceylon, while the latter had a long story about an enormous debt some cooly or other who had promised to go to Ceylon on his account had got. Crops look pretty good about these parts as there are 2 large Tanks nearly full of water which will last some months. Between 60 and 70 persons are reported to have emigrated from here, and the aforesaid Head Kangany seemed exceedingly surprised when he read the Hand Bill I gave him regarding emigration to Ceylon during the war, as he said there was no fear of going at present and, if there had been any, it had quite subsided. I told him that I hoped he would prove it by taking a large number back with him.

On the 23rd I visited a village called Pulivalam where I found a Head Kangany who seemed to be recruiting lustily if his statement is true. He had been over here a month and recruited 50 coolies already and was taking another 10 back with him in 10 days time. The Village Munsiff here informed me that coolies will start going to Ceylon in another month or two as there will be no work in the fields. The people report having had a little rain here during the last 2 months.

On the 24th I again visited the village of Adaikanpatty in order to try and find a Mirasdar who had signed some defaulting case yadasts, but unfortunately he had gone to another village. It was my intention to visit another village on this morning, but owing to a burst tyre, I had to return. I checked some defaulting case yadasts submitted with reports by the Agent and peons in the Turaiyur Agency and found them satisfactory. Coolies will not start emigrating from these parts in numbers for at least another month or so, as there is work still in the fields as I have reported village

by village. When the recruiting season starts, however, there is every reason to expect a fairly average influx of labour as hitherto, as the scare that existed about the war affecting Ceylon has practically subsided and rumours are not taken much notice of at present. In fact I do not think the average villager thinks much about war conditions at all; the rumours only having any effect at the beginning when they were a novelty in themselves. Any real scare that might have been started, Kanganies themselves are more or less responsible for, coming back to their villages and spreading silly stories about all the Superintendents in Ceylon having gone to the front;—cock-and-bull stories which really have done more harm than outside rumours, seeing that they have emanated from the very recruiters themselves. However, I feel sure that the Commission Hand Bills have reassured the people to a great extent, not to mention that there have been no more Emden raids etc. to stir up excitement.

(Sd.) E. V. B. LEVINGE,
Assistant Commissioner.

Assistant Commissioner's Camping Report for the month of February, 1915.
Schedule of details of villages visited.

Date.	Village.	Taluk.	Post Office.	Population	Condition of crops.	Rates of Pay.		Recruiting Prospects.	Labour available	Further Remarks
						M.	F.			
18	Adaikampatty	Musiri	Kalathur	2542	Fair	As. 6	4	Moderate	Yes	
19	Nakkaselam	do.	do	2119	do	4	3	do	do	
"	Kanava	do.	Kalarampatty	1800	do	4	3	do	do	
20	Kottumpatty	do.	Thuriyur	340	do	4	2 1/3	do	do	
"	Kannanur	do.	Kannanur	3000	do	6	3	do	do	
"	Ponnuasangampatty	do.	do	120	do	3	2	do	do	
"	Jambunadapuram	do.	Jambunadapuram	1000	do	3-4	2	do	do	
"	Valanai	do.	do	5200	do	4	3	do	do	
22	Sikkathambur	do.	Sikkathambur	5000	do	4	3	do	do	
"	Uppliyapuram	do.	Uppliyapuram	4000	do	4	2	do	do	
"	Sirunatham	do.	Sikkathambur	400	do	4-6	3	do	do	
23	Pulivelam	do.	Ommandur	5200	do	4-5	2	do	do	

MARCH CAMPING REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, SALEM CIRCLE.

On the 12th I left Salem for Mysore travelling a distance of 250 miles by Rail, arriving there on the 13th.

On the 14th I went to Nunjungud, which is 15 miles from Mysore, and inspected the Agency, returning again to my camp the same day.

On the 15th I visited a village called Golur, which has a population of about 400. The local wages are 5 as. for men and 3 as. for women, and I was informed the crops had not been at all good this season for want of rain. No one has emigrated from this place and they do not appear to want to do so. The village consists of Parias and Uppilgars, there being about 100 of the former. Most of these inhabitants own lands and are not therefore anxious to leave them. I interviewed the Village Munsiff, and the Notices were read out and explained to the people.

I then visited a village called Kavalanda, which has a population of about 1000. The local wages are 4 as. and 2 as., and the crops are in a moderate state. They report that they have not had any rain for about 4 months. No one has been to Ceylon from this village, and Ceylon Kanganies do not come here to recruit. About 30 or 40 of the people go every year to the Nilgiri Hills. I interviewed the Village Munsiff and then went on to a village called Bendorodie. This village has a population of about 580, and about 14 are said to have gone to Ceylon. Several Kanganies live here but have returned to Ceylon some time ago. I was informed that several of those who had emigrated to Ceylon had returned to the village again and spoken well of the treatment over there, and they seem keen therefore to go from this village.

On the 16th I went out to a village called Sindahallipura, which has a population of about 350. The local wages

are 4 as. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ as., and they have had very little rain for some time which has resulted in the crops being in a poor state. The village consists of Sivacharies, Korubas, Edigas and Parias. All except the Sivachari caste are agriculturists. No one has been to this place to recruit, nor have any coolies gone to Ceylon from here, but the Village Munsiff informed me that a peon has distributed Notices not very long ago. The people seemed very interested in the Notice read out to them and asked several questions regarding the conditions of working in Ceylon. They seem a little afraid to go by themselves, but if Kanganies of their own caste and of that vicinity go and explain Ceylon to them, they would probably go with them. From here I went into Gundlupet Taluq and stopped at a village called Vegur. The population of this place is about 1500 and the wages 4 as. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ as. I was informed that a Ceylon Kangany named Linga lived here, who came over from the Estate 10 years ago, and was recruiting coolies. The people seemed much impressed by the fact that he had returned with Rs. 5000 and bought lands. It was fully explained to them that the conditions on Tea and Rubber Estates were exceedingly good and the people then showed a certain amount of interest in Ceylon by reason of this fact and that the above mentioned Kangany had returned with so much money. A lot of coolies go regularly every year from this village to the Nilgiri Coffee Estates.

On the 17th I visited a village called Debur. The population of this place is about 800. Men earn 4 annas and women $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas. They say they have had no rain at all this season and the crops are in a very bad state. The village is populated entirely by agriculturist castes: Korubas, Pariwaras, Gangadigaligowdas and Pariahs. Three people are said to have gone to Ceylon this year from here as there is very little work at present for the cooly classes. The people are exceedingly anxious to emigrate to Ceylon from here if Kanganies of their own Taluk come to recruit

them, and even those who own lands and incur debts are willing to go if recruited properly. Some of the villagers here borrow money from the Nunjungud Bank through the Village Munsiff and Kurnam, putting up the necessary security in lands or houses. Genuine pro-notes could therefore be produced to prove the actual amount of their debts, if it was found that any of these classes were willing to emigrate. From here I went on to a village called Hegadahalli, having a population of about 400. The local wages earned are 4 as. and 2 as., and the crops are in a bad state owing to insufficient rain. No Kanganies have been here to recruit and no one has been to Ceylon from this village. If Kanganies are sent here to recruit, a few single men will be willing to go to Ceylon with them first to see if the conditions reported are true, in which case, if they are allowed, to return and inform the others; families will be willing to go back with them. The next village I visited was called Hullahalli and the population is about 1200. The wages are 4 as. and 2 as. and the crops are poor. The village consists of Pariahs, Pariwaras, Medigars (Cobblers), Sivacharis, Dhobies and Muhammadans. No one has been to Ceylon from here, but the Village Munsiff (whom I interviewed) paid great attention to the notice read out and said he would give assistance to any Kangany coming here to recruit and see that he got coolies. The people also showed considerable interest and I think are keen to emigrate. I think, therefore, with the Village Munsiff's co-operation, it should not be difficult to recruit some good coolies in this village.

On the 18th I visited that very interesting old town, Seringapatam. It has a population of about 6000 and is the Taluk Head Quarters. Crops have been poor as rain has not fallen for some months, though there appears to be a little water in the Cauvery. A few people go from here to the Nilgiri Coffee Estates, but are afraid to go to Ceylon. Kanganies do not come here to recruit. From here I went

on to a village called Passivienne having a population of about 200. The wages are 4 & 5 as. for men and 2 & 3 as. for women. The crops are in a poor state though the Cauvery flows through the village and everything at present looks fairly green. Kanganies have not come here to recruit at any time, nor has anyone ever been to Ceylon. People might be induced to go if they came to recruit. The next village I stopped at only has a population of about 250 and is called Gundappa. The average wages for men are from 4 to 6 as. in this place. I was also informed that it was possible for them to earn as much as 12 as. a day on earthworks. The crops are in a poor state, but they have no desire to emigrate as they have plenty of work in the vicinity.

On the 19th I went out to a place called Illevalla which has a population of about 1250. Here also it seems possible for men to earn from 6 to 10 as. a day doing road work, and women from 3 to 4 as. The village consists of Muhammadans, Gowdas, Pariahs and Thorias. No one has been to Ceylon from here, but it might be worth trying in this village if Kanganies are sent, as a certain amount of interest was shown in the notices read out. I interviewed a Revenue Inspector and Police Jemadar in this place. From here I visited Belliakera in Hunsur Taluk, having a population of about 600. The village consists of Gowdas and Sivacharis and the local wages are 4 as. and 2 as. No one has gone from here to Ceylon or the Nilgiri Estate at any time.

On the 20th I visited a village called Melhalli with a population of about 350 and the local wages 4 as. and 2 as. Their crops are in a bad state as they have had very little rain. The village is populated by Gowdas and Besthas. No one has gone to Ceylon from here, nor have any Kanganies recruited in these parts. I saw the Village Munsiff, who told me that nobody had any desire to emigrate as they were all quite satisfied. From here I visited a village called Allana-halli. This place consists of Sivacharis, Gowdas, Mudevela

Chetties, and Muhammadans. The total population is about 300. Local wages are 6 as. and 3 as., and as rain has been scarce, crops are poor. No one seems at all anxious to emigrate from this place either. The last village I stopped at was called Warranna and has a population of about 450, consisting of Sivacharis, Hujjams (Barbers), Pariahs, Muhammadans and Dhobies. The local wages are 4 annas and 3 annas and the crops are in a poor state. No one has gone from here either to Ceylon or the Nilgiris, and no Kanganies have ever been here to recruit. The Village Munsiff told me that, if Kanganies came here to recruit, several would probably be willing to go as there was very little work at present owing to the scarcity of rain and poorness of the crops.

One almost feels as though one was in a different Presidency when entering this State, which is not only under a separate Government, but the people speak a different language and in the outside villages the lower classes dress quite differently to the Tamils. Tamil is of no use in these parts as it is not understood by the villagers. Most of the villages I visited seemed to contain a larger proportion of agriculturist castes than one would generally expect to find. All these castes, I believe, are good workers and would probably be found very satisfactory labourers if Estates established connections in these villages. They know very little about Ceylon at present and seemed to show a keen interest in everything explained to them regarding the conditions prevailing over there. I am quite certain that, if Kanganies recruited in the villages I have referred to in the body of my report as being likely places to secure labour, they would be rewarded for their efforts. Probably only a few would go at first, but in increasing numbers as they realised the benefits to be obtained by emigrating to Ceylon. This can only be done by Kanganies taking the trouble to recruit in the villages already advertised in and where Ceylon has been explained to the inhabitants. The chief taluks for recruiting

are Chamarajanagar and Gundulpet, there being several Kanganies in the former, and if these can be induced to establish proper connections and send back several of those already recruited to recruit again in that vicinity, the people will be assured and have no fear of emigrating, which naturally exists at present, as so few have gone to Ceylon up-to-date. There is a large masonry dam being constructed across the Cauvery, nine miles from Mysore, at a place called Kannambadi, on which at present nearly 7000 labourers are being employed. The dam is nearly a mile in length and is being constructed at the rate of 400 cubic feet of masonry a day, but even at this rate it will take two or three years to complete. The coolies working here come mostly from the Coimbatore and surrounding Districts of the State and a few from the North of Salem District, but there is practically no Mysore labour working there, I understand. Compared with the area that could be opened up for recruiting, the amount I have been able to do is very small. But even so, I feel I have covered valuable ground and ground that will give an excellent return if properly worked. The large number of notices and handbills distributed has, I am sure, made an impression, and I feel far more satisfied with the results of my tour in this State than I have with many others in the Tamil Districts. If these areas can be opened up and properly recruited in, my opinion is that there is labour available in almost every other village, but to establish proper connections and ensure confidence, that recruiting must be done properly.

During this tour I travelled 500 miles by rail and 283 miles by road.

(Sd.) E. V. B. LEVINGE,
Assistant Commissioner.

Assistant Commissioner's Camping Report for the month of March 1915.
Schedule of details of villages visited.

Date.	Village	Taluk.	Post Office.	Population	Condition of crops.	Rates of Pay.		Recruiting Prospects.	Labour available.	Remarks.
						M.	F.			
15	Golur	Nanjangud	Nanjangud	400	Poor	As.	As.	Very Fair	Nil at present	
"	Kavalanda	do.	Kavalanda	1000	Moderate	5	3	Fair	do	
"	Bendorodie	Chamarajanagar	do	580	Poor	4	2	Very Fair	Yes	
16	Sindahallipurra	Nanjangud	Nanjangud.	320	do	3	2			
"	Begur	Gundulpet	Begur	1500	do	4	2½	Good	do	
17	Debur	Nanjangud	Nanjangud	1800	do	4	2½	do	do	
"	Hegadahalli	do.	do	400	Bad	4	2	do	do	
"	Hullahalli	do.	do	1200	Poor	4	2	do	do	
18	Seringapatam	Seringapatam	Seringapatam	6000	do	4-5	2-3	Moderate	Not Very much	
"	Possivienne	do.	do	200	do	4-5	2-3	Very Fair	Yes	
"	Gundappa	Mysore	Mysore	250	do	6	4	Poor	No	
19	Illevalla	do.	do	1250	Not good	6-10	3-4	Fair	Very Probably	
"	Belliatara	Humsur	Humsur	600	Poor	12	4	Very Fair	Yes	
20	Mellhalli	Mysore	Mysore	350	do	4	2	Dull	No	
"	Allenahalli	do.	do	900	do	4	3	do	do	
"	Warranna	do.	Warranna	450	do	4	3	Fair	Yes a little	

(Sd.) E. V. B. LEVINGE,
Assistant Commissioner.

RIVISED LIST OF INFECTED AREAS.

Cholera.

- Chingleput.*—Madurantakam, Conjeevaram, Tiruvallur.
South Arcot.—Cuddalore, Tirucoilur, Villupuram, Chidambaram.
Tanjore.—Pattukottai.
Trichinopoly.—Musiri, Udaiyarpalayam, Perambalore.
Tinnevelly.—Nanguneri, Sankaranainarkoil.
Madura.—The whole district.
North Arcot.—The whole district.
Chittore.—Puthur.
Salem.—Salem, Uthangarai, Krishnagiri.
Coimbatore.—Coimbatore, Darapuram, Gopichettipalayam, Erode.
Malabar.—Palghat, Calicut.
Travancore.—Shencottah.
Ramnad.—Ramnad, Satur, Arpukottai, Srivilliputhur.
N. Districts.—Nellore, Guntur, Kistna.

Small Pox.

- Ramnad.*—Sivaganga.
Madras.—Madras.
Chingleput.—Madurantakam, Conjeevaram.
Salem.—Atur, Hosur, Krishnagiri.
Coimbatore.—Kollegal, Coimbatore, Erode, Darapuram, Gopichettipalayam.
Madura.—Dindigul.
Tanjore.—Pattukottai, Shiyali.
North Arcot.—Kangundi.
Trichinopoly.—Pudukottah.

- Tinnevelly.*—The whole district.
Chittore.—Chittore.
Travancore.—The whole State.
Cochin.—The whole State.
Malabar.—Wynad, Ponnani, Kumbarnad.
N. Districts.—Guntur, Godaveri, Kistna, Nellore, Anantapur, Vizagapatam, Cuddappah, Ganjam.

Plague.

- Chingleput.*—Poqnamalee Division.
Trichinopoly.—Karur.
Salem.—Hosur, Krishnagiri, Salem.
North Arcot.—Tirupathur, Vellore.
Bellary.—The whole district.
Coimbatore.—Palladam.
Anantapur.—Gooty.
South Canara.—Mangalore.

CEYLON LABOUR COMMISSION, TRICHINOPOLY.

Recruiting Prospects for April and May 1915.

B Bad: F Fair; G Good.

Head Quarter Circle.

<i>Manaparai Agency:—</i>			Mayavaram Taluk	B
Kulitalai Taluk	F		Shiyali "	B
Marungapuri "	F		Kumbakonam "	B
Kadavur "	F		Papanasam "	B
Veerapur "	F		Tanjore "	B
Illupur "	F			
<i>Pudukottah Agency:—</i>			Palghat Taluk	B
Kolatur Taluk	G			
Keeranur "	G			
Tirumayam "	G			
Alangudy "	G			
<i>Cannanore Agency:—</i>				
Cherakal Taluk	G			
Kottayam "	G			
Kurumbranad "	G			
Calicut "	G			
Ernad "	G			
Walluwanad "	G			
Ponani "	G			
Palghat "	G			
Wynaad "	G			
<i>Tanjore Agency:—</i>				
Arantangi Taluk	B			
Pattukottai "	B			
Tiruturaipundi "	B			
Mannargudi "	B			
Negapatam "	B			
Nannilam "	B			

Salem Circle.

Salem Agency:—

Salem Town	B
Salem Taluk	F
Omalur "	F
Trichengode "	F
Uttengarai "	F
Hosur "	F
Krishnagiri "	F

Dharmapuri Agency:—

Dharmapuri Taluk	F
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Atur Agency:—

Atur Taluk	F
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Namakkal Agency:—

Namakkal Taluk	F
Kulitalai "	F

Musiri Agency:—

Musiri Taluk	F
Perambalur Taluk	"

Kuppam Agency:—

Kuppam Taluk	F
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Nanjangud Agency:—

Nanjangud Taluk	F
Mandya "	B
Narasipur "	F
Nagamangala "	B
Chamrajanagar "	F
Yelandur "	F
Gundlupet "	F

Madura Circle.

Dindigul Agency:—

Dindigul Taluk	G
Palani "	G

Madura Agency:—

Madura Taluk	F
Melur "	F
Periakulam "	F
Nilakottai "	F
Tirumangalam "	F

Ramnad Agency:—

Tirupatur Taluk	F
Sivaganga "	F
Ramnad "	F

Tirupuvanam Taluk	F
Srivilliputtur "	F
Rasiamangalam,	F

Tinnevely Agency:—

Tenkasi Taluk	F
Ambasamudram,	F
Tinnevely "	F
Nanguneri "	F
Koilpatti "	F
Sankaranainarkoil Tk.	F
Tiruchendur "	F
Srivaikuntam "	F
Trivandrum "	F

Arcot & Telugu Circles.

Polur Agency :—

Polur Taluk	G	Kallakurichi Taluk	G
North Arcot "	B	Tindivanam "	G
Gudiyatam "	G	Tirukoilur "	G
Walajah "	F	Virudhachelam "	G
Vellore "	F		
Wandiwash "	B		
Tiruvannamalai,	F		
Tirupatur "	F		
Cheyyar "	F		
Arni "	F		

Arkonam Agency :—

Arkonam Taluk	F
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Chingleput Agency :—

Chingleput Taluk	F	Cuddappah Taluk	B
Tiruvallur "	B	Siddhout "	B
Ponneri "	B	Pulivendla "	B
Conjeevaram "	F	Jamalamadugu "	B
Madurantakam "	F	Prodatur "	B
Saidapet "	F	Rahampet "	B
		Royachoti "	B
		Kadiri "	B
		Anantapur "	F
		Dharmavaram "	F
		Gooty "	F
		Tadpatri "	F
		Kaliyandrug "	F
		Bellary "	F
		Royadrug "	F
		Hospet "	F
		Adoni "	F
		Kurnool "	F
		Nandyal "	F
		Dhone "	F

Villupuram Agency :—

Villupuram Taluk	G
Chidambaram "	G
Cuddalore "	G
Gingee "	G

CEYLON LABOUR COMMISSION, TRICHINOPOLY.

Comparative statement showing the number of coolies despatched monthly from each Agency during 1914 & 1915.

AGENCIES.	YRS.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	TOTAL.
Head-quarter Circle :—					
Erode	1914	50	106	121	277
	1915	62	133	156	351
Karur	1914	30	83	73	186
	1915	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	1914	111	175	252	538
	1915	43	64	102	209
Trichinopoly	1914	740	796	1371	2907
	1915	574	738	1223	2535
Manaparai	1914	28	25	69	122
	1915	40	76	131	247
Puducottah	1914	44	96	122	262
	1915	30	54	73	157
Arantangi	1914	...	...	...	...
	1915	83	118	162	363
Palghat	1914	38	89	65	192
	1915	39	40	65	144
Cannanore	1914	35	18	27	80
	1915	7	...	30	37
Madura Circle :—					
Dindigul	1914	140	125	149	414
	1915	86	119	148	353
Madura	1914	293	246	438	977
	1915	118	180	242	540
Tinnevelly	1914	133	108	113	354
	1915	54	135	104	293
Tataparai	1914	122	161	157	440
	1915	98	70	140	308

AGENCIES.	YRS.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	TOTAL
Mandapam	{ 1914	...	...	128	128
	{ 1915	116	180	247	543
Ramnad	{ 1914	...	...	...	...
	{ 1915	...	2	37	39
Salem Circle :—					
Salem	{ 1914	42	71	122	235
	{ 1915	41	64	61	166
Atur	{ 1914	21	21	42	84
	{ 1915	24	22	59	105
Dharmapuri	{ 1914	9	25	9	43
	{ 1915	1	9	13	23
Musiri	{ 1914	13	2	19	34
	{ 1915	4	14	21	39
Turaiyur	{ 1914	16	5	51	72
	{ 1915	28	31	43	102
Namakal	{ 1914	23	41	55	119
	{ 1915	8	24	34	66
Nanjangud	{ 1914	19	6	15	40
	{ 1915	60	30	52	142
Kuppam	{ 1914	5	16	2	23
	{ 1915	2	7	15	24
Arcot Circle :—					
Katpadi	{ 1914	102	140	171	413
	{ 1915	8	99	131	238
Polur	{ 1914	...	...	...	...
	{ 1915	...	6	3	9
Arkonam	{ 1914	114	69	61	244
	{ 1915	29	42	77	148
Chingleput	{ 1914	55	78	107	240
	{ 1915	15	56	90	161
Villupuram	{ 1914	118	140	167	425
	{ 1915	61	82	183	326

AGENCIES.	YRS.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	TOTAL
Telugu Circle :—					
Madras	{ 1914	...	...	...	...
	{ 1915	15	24	10	49
Cuddapah	{ 1914	12	33	...	45
	{ 1915	...	4	14	18
Guntakal	{ 1914	22	29	22	73
	{ 1915	5	6	...	11
Closed Agencies :—					
	{ 1914	209	94	86	389
	{ 1915	...	...	...	...
	1914	2544	2798	4030	9372
	1915	1651	2429	3666	7746

Total number of coolies shipped at the 2 ports Tuticorin and Mandapam as per Government returns up to 31st March 1915 ... 8509

Total number of coolies shipped at the 5 ports Tuticorin, Ammapatnam, Tondi, Pamban and Mandapam, as per Government returns up to 31st March '14...10391

REPORT
OF THE
CEYLON LABOUR COMMISSIONER
(MR. H. SCOBLE NICHOLSON)
FOR 1914
WITH
MEMORANDUM OF GENERAL INFORMATION
TRICHINOPOLY, SOUTH INDIA.

[ESTABLISHED 1ST JUNE 1904.]



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TRICHINOPOLY.

1915.

HEAD OFFICE :—Trichinopoly.

CABLE & TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS :—"Rubber", Trichinopoly.

POSTAL ADDRESS :—The Ceylon Labour Commissioner, Trichinopoly.

Central Cooly Depot, Trichinopoly.

CONTROLLING STAFF :—Commissioner, Dy. Commissioner & Accountant, at Head Quarters, in charge of Head Quarters Circle and Trichinopoly Depot.

" " *Madura Circle*—Assistant Commissioner, Temporary Headquarters, Trichinopoly.

" " *Arcot and Telugu Circle*—Assistant Commissioner, Chittoor.

" " *Salem Circle*—Assistant Commissioner, Salem.

BANKERS :—The Bank of Madras; Colombo and Madras.

AUDITORS :—Messrs. Ford, Rhodes, Thornton & Co., Colombo.

SOLICITORS :—Messrs. King and Partridge, Madras.

VAKIL :—Dewan Bahadur T. Desikachari, B.A., B.L., Trichinopoly.

Ceylon Labour Commissioner's Report for 1914.

Statistics.

THE Government returns of coolies shipped from all ports in South India to Ceylon during 1914 amount to 79,740 as against 121,359 during the previous year, a decrease of 41,619. The actual number of coolies registered at Agencies of this Commission were 70,654 as against 97,564 during 1913, a decrease of 26,910. Allowing for bolting after registration, refusals to proceed, and rejections on medical and other grounds, the actual number shipped by this Commission was 68,904 as against 94,091 during the previous year. Thus, no less than 86.41 per cent of the Estate labour that was passed over to Ceylon were recruited through this Commission.

Review.

Whilst it is some satisfaction to note that the percentage of labour passing through the Commission shows a substantial increase, the serious falling off in recruiting figures might reasonably cause anxiety, were it not for the fact that the conditions during the year 1914 have been generally abnormal and all against progress. At the outset of the year the same absence of activity in recruiting by Ceylon Kanganies was remarked as mentioned in my report of 1913, with regard to the last four months of that year. The serious outbreak of plague in Colombo during February was a severe blow to recruiting from the old Districts of Tinnevely, South Madura and Ramnad, and its effect was felt more especially by those low country Estates who obtain labour from Tinnevely on the short service system similarly to Travancore Plantations. The action of the Ag. Collector of Tinnevely in issuing notices to the inhabitants of the District notifying

that Colombo was plague-infected, did not improve matters, as the intelligence of the would-be emigrant did not enable him to differentiate between Colombo and the Planting Districts. Although I did everything in my power to counteract the adverse effect of this outbreak in Colombo by issuing large numbers of printed slips (See Ex. A), I fear that the Recruiting season was well over before the effects of the scare had time to die out. In August came the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, and during its initial stages recruiting suffered similarly to everything else. During the early months of the War, uncertainty of the financial position made it necessary for this Commission for a short period to stop automatic overdrafts to subscribing Estates. I may say here that such overdrafts within reason are absolutely necessary to secure the passage of labour to Estates without unnecessary delay and expense. The effect of this drastic action, although unavoidable, was not good. In many cases, coolies were hung up at Agencies for a considerable period waiting for funds to be placed to credit of the Estate concerned. In many instances coolies had even to return to their villages. The action of one or two Agency Firms whose Estates have established connections throughout the Presidency in stopping recruiting altogether for a time assisted to convey the impression in the recruiting Districts that labour could not proceed to Ceylon Estates. The bombardment of Madras by the "Emden" served to emphasize the rumours and develop a general feeling of insecurity with regard to emigration. In many cases Kanganies themselves arrived from Ceylon with the most absurd stories as to conditions on Ceylon Estates; some quite credited in the recruiting Districts were to the effect that Superintendents were leaving for the War and taking their coolies with them, that foodstuffs were at famine prices and that coolies were not receiving their pay. It is difficult to fathom the native mind in thus publishing such stories calculated to hinder their own business, but what I have stated is nevertheless a

fact. The bombardment of Madras by the "Emden" caused a very large exodus of the population from that city into the interior, which did not improve matters. In a country where news travels with such extraordinary and unaccountable rapidity, it is not difficult to estimate the serious effect of such incidents upon emigration, and although I have broadcasted a very large number of notices throughout the recruiting districts in order to reassure the cooly classes, it is only of late that there are signs of an improvement in the situation.

A glance at Exhibit B shows clearly the monthly decrease in the number of A. Forms issued by Superintendents to Kanganies for recruiting, which is most marked from August to December. Indeed, at one time during October recruiting almost came to a dead stop.

The outbreak of War put a stop altogether to emigration to the Straits, which is only now being resuscitated, and that to a very small extent. Owing to conditions I have already mentioned, it was not possible to reap any benefit from our neighbours' misfortunes. During the last six months of the year recruiting for the Carnatic Regiments in the Southern Districts has been, and continues, exceedingly active as these Regiments have to be brought up to full strength as speedily as possible. Families from which these recruits are drawn are hardly likely to emigrate. The U. P. A. S. I. Labour Department was opened on 1st July 1914, and we must now look forward to organised competition from that quarter.

Pre-advance and Rate per head.

As I have previously stated, Exhibit B will show that the decline in recruiting activity, which was coincident with the birth of the Labour Federation and to which I drew attention in my Annual Report for 1913, has been more marked during the past year, and although during the latter months the outbreak of War aggravated the position, I have

no reason to suppose that this unsatisfactory state of affairs would not have continued in a lesser degree in spite of the set-back caused by the War. It must therefore be accepted that Rule No. 23 of the Proprietors' Labour Federation tends to hamper recruiting, and this I predicted would be the case when commenting on the position during the year 1913. I understand that it has been suggested that the rate per head payable on all new coolies should be raised to some figure over and above Rs. 15 now allowed by the rules of the Planters Association and Rule No. 23 of the P. L. F., which runs as follows :—

“The amount to be issued to newly recruited coolies
“on the A. Form of the Ceylon Labour Commission shall
“not exceed Rs. 15/- per head, and all new labourers
“from India shall be landed on Estates free of any
“charge to them other than for cash paid into their
“hands provided they work for one year on the recruit-
“ing Estate.”

It appears to be the impression that, by increasing the rate that may be issued to the recruited cooly on the A. Form through the recruiter, the situation can be alleviated. It is just possible that it is not clearly understood that the A. Form rate of Rs. 15 is paid not at the villages from which the coolies are recruited, but at the Agencies of this Commission to which the coolies are brought for registration. I would point out that instructions with regard to payment of this Rs. 15 per head vary according to the wishes of the Superintendent. The rate is not always at Rs. 15; frequently Superintendents allow only Rs. 10, or even Rs. 5 per head. In a majority of cases this rate is paid direct to the Kangany to be disbursed to the recruited coolies as he considers advisable. In other instances the Superintendent carefully instructs me to make payment of this Rs. 15, or a portion thereof, directly to the cooly, paying nothing whatsoever to the Kanganies. Whatever the instructions may be

pro-notes are only taken from the coolies for the actual amount of cash that has been paid to them. These pro-notes are forwarded to the Estate Superintendent concerned together with the covering pro-note of the Kangany. In every case the Superintendent's instructions are strictly adhered to.

I append Exhibit C, a schedule which should throw considerable light on A. Form transactions. This schedule has been drawn up from particulars of Kanganies who have registered coolies at various Agencies on consecutive days. It will be seen at a glance that, of the existing rate of Rs. 15 per head, a very small proportion has found its way into the hands of the newly recruited cooly. The total amount issued to the Kanganies mentioned on this schedule is Rs. 1039. Of this sum Rs. 276 has been paid and acknowledged by the cooly on pro-notes. The balance appropriated by the Kangany may be accounted for in various ways. Where he has sought the assistance of the professional recruiter, a moiety will have been expended in that direction. A very small percentage may be devoted to his own personal expenditure, the balance there is no doubt is in his own pocket. If the Kangany has undertaken his recruiting from amongst his village connections, he should have no further liability once the coolies have left the village and are brought to an Agency of the Commission, as their expenses are paid until the day they arrive on the Estate. It may be assumed that any petty village debts that are paid to relatives at the nearest Agency of registration by the Kangany for the benefit of the coolies are already included in the pro-note signed by the cooly. The balance of this A. Form rate so appropriated by the Kangany will therefore be either invested in property at the coast or taken by him back to Ceylon, and to my knowledge this latter procedure is quite usual when coolies are registered either at Mandapam or at Tataparai.

The schedule, I think it will be agreed, affords ample evidence that cannot be ignored, that the sum of Rs. 15 per

head is more than ample for the purpose for which it was originally intended and affords a fairly substantial profit to the recruiter.

With regard to village indebtedness, from some study of the subject and close observation during my 3 years' sojourn in S. India, I have been forced to the conclusion that the Kanganies' statements in this connection are, as a general rule, absolutely unreliable. I have on many occasions, at the request of Superintendents, sent Agents or peons to the villages with money to pay the debts of coolies that a Kangany has reported to the Superintendent that he has collected. The invariable report of the Agent has been "that the coolies did not exist or that he had refused to produce the coolies unless the money was handed to him." On occasions I have sent my European Assistants and the result has been the same. It stands to reason that the cooly classes who, as a general rule, are not possessed of much property, must be quite unable to incur such large liabilities as are attributed to them by the Kanganies. The Mirasdars or land-owners do not advance coolies large sums of money far out of proportion to their repaying power, and the average rates of pay to agricultural labourers in the recruiting districts although slowly rising are low, and they are usually paid not in cash but in kind. They are therefore not in the same strong position as in Ceylon where they have been able hitherto to obtain large advances, owing to local competition for labour and an unsound system on which I am not called upon here to dilate.

It is quite clear that if the coolies really owed large sums in the villages as represented by the Kanganies, that they (the Kanganies) would have to expend a far larger proportion of their A. Form rate to liquidate these debts than they appear to be doing at present, as their creditors would not be likely to permit their departure without some settlement. In the old Tamil districts which are fairly prosperous

such as Trichinopoly and parts of Tanjore, some coolies no doubt do demand substantial sums to induce them to leave a fairly prosperous livelihood to proceed to Ceylon to work on Estates amongst their relatives and connections, but these coolies have very often been to Ceylon before, and in any case have an exaggerated idea of their own value, engendered by the knowledge of the advance system in Ceylon of which they wish to take as much advantage as possible. On the other hand, a large number of coolies from these districts proceed to Ceylon on tin tickets and payment of way expenses only.

I trust that I have now clearly shown that the Kanganies' demand for anything over and above the Rs. 15 is not entitled to consideration, but that, on the contrary, a further reduction of the rate might be ultimately possible. I think the fact may, as a general rule, be accepted that the Rule of the P.L.F. in limiting the rate to Rs. 15 has practically stopped the Kangany from accumulating advances on the coast as he has been able to do heretofore in much the same proportion and with the same facility as in Ceylon. The rule has placed a limit on the amount the Kangany can obtain in the shape of advance ostensibly for recruiting but in reality for his own purposes. This, together with the fact that proper accounting on Estates now prevents him from exploiting his coolies and debiting them with sums they have never received, has seriously curtailed the income from illicit sources which he has so long enjoyed. The Kangany is therefore not inclined to recruit as actively as heretofore, and it is necessary to encourage him to renew his activities. I consider that Estates must find some other way to accomplish this than by increasing advances that would neither benefit the cooly nor be likely to increase recruiting. The inducements must not only act to the recruiter's advantage but also secure a good flow of agricultural labour into Ceylon of a satisfactory stamp which will settle down contentedly and induce their relatives to join them.

I would therefore like to make the following suggestions :—

1. That the A. Form rate of Rs. 15 per head should not be exceeded.

2. That Kanganies sent over to recruit for a stated period should be credited with their daily wage on return to the Estate if they have worked satisfactorily at the coast and show good results in recruiting labour.

3. That a maximum bonus of Rs. 10 should be paid to the Kangany on each cooly recruited on completion of six months' work on the Estate by that cooly. That this bonus should be debited to the Immigration account of the Estate and treated as part of the working expenditure. If the cooly did not remain on the Estate for the stated period, the bonus will not of course be paid unless he leaves under circumstances beyond the control of the Kangany. I consider that this bonus should encourage Kanganies to recruit a good stamp of cooly and to see that he had no excuse for being discontented or bolting subsequent to his arrival on the Estate. The Kangany in time will find that misrepresentation of facts with regard to conditions of employment in Ceylon, which has hitherto earned for him such an unenviable reputation in this country, would not be to his ultimate advantage.

4. That a small sum consistent with the standing of the Kangany should be included in the A. Form and paid at the nearest Agency of this Commission to enable the Kangany to start his recruiting in the villages. After he has recruited the first batch of coolies, if the Kangany wishes to continue his recruiting, he has always at his disposal further sums that can be utilized as capital for the purpose as I have already pointed out, out of a balance of the A. Form rate which he invariably appropriates.

My final argument against any retrograde policy is the fact that the existing rate of Rs. 15 has undoubtedly to a great extent ousted the professional recruiter who has not been nearly so active during the last two years. Any relaxation of the rules of the Planters Association which preclude the payment of more than Rs. 15 on the A. Form will enable this undesirable individual to re-enter the arena and in collusion with the Kangany increase the supply of bogus labour to Ceylon Estates which has caused so much loss in the past and brought the name of Ceylon recruiting into such disrepute.

I look forward to the day when it will be possible to further reduce this rate to a figure more consistent with the actual requirements of the cooly as indicated by the appended schedule, and I am justified in my assumption of this possibility by the fact that the rate paid to recruiters of the Straits is now only Rs. 12 and of this the recruiter must disburse a certain proportion to induce the cooly to emigrate.

It should be borne in mind that the rates of pay for agricultural labourers in South India show a tendency annually to increase whether paid in cash or kind, and with the restriction of coast advances in Ceylon it may become necessary for Estates to consider the advisability of paying higher rates in order to render the prospect of emigration more attractive to the cooly. I am well aware that many Estates, in spite of the fact that their minimum wage has risen to a certain extent during the last few years, also afford their labour ample opportunity to earn extra pay for extra work. It is difficult to clearly explain this to coolies in the recruiting districts owing to the fact that conditions vary on all Estates. For the purpose of advertisement it is not therefore possible for me to state an inclusive rate per diem upon which the cooly can rely. I am taking steps to obtain this information through the medium of my Committee who no doubt will be able to readily obtain statistics from the Branch

Associations. I, of course, clearly understand and appreciate that the minimum wage of 33 cents to men and 25 cents to women does not fairly represent the earning power of any cooly on any well-managed Estate in Ceylon, and I am therefore exceedingly anxious to be in a position to represent conditions more clearly than it is possible for me to do at present. It is hardly sufficient for me to state either verbally or in advertisements that it is possible for a cooly to earn an approximate sum per mensem, as he invariably wishes to know the exact sum per diem or per month to which he will be entitled when his pay becomes due. There is no doubt that in the recruiting districts Kanganies have in the past made exaggerated and unreliable statements and continue to do so with regard to pay a cooly can earn, and it is owing to this fact that they expect something more definite from a Commission advertisement. I am aware that the question is a difficult one, but I think steps should be taken to ascertain what the average earnings of men, women and children inclusive of extra earnings approximate in the different districts. The minimum wage which I have mentioned is not nowadays sufficiently attractive to persuade the cooly to leave his own country.

Ceylon Government Emigration camp, Mandapam.

The first gang of coolies despatched to Ceylon was on the 11th of March. Unfortunately owing to the limited accommodation available at the commencement of the recruiting season it was necessary to redirect a portion of the cooly traffic back to the Tuticorin route. I am glad to say that during the past year precautions have been taken by the Ceylon Government to prevent a recurrence of such an undesirable state of affairs. The accommodation now provided should be ample. I have to acknowledge the courtesy of the Ceylon Government authorities in granting me every facility to carry on the work of this Commission within the precincts of the Camp in which suitable temporary quarters

have been provided for the Ceylon Labour Commission Agency. The plans of the new camp at Maricairpatnam provide permanent roomy quarters. As a non-official visitor I paid monthly inspection visits to the Camp, and my reports invariably testify to the good work carried out by the Superintendent in the face of many difficulties in a Camp of this temporary nature. Every precaution was taken to prevent an epidemic quite likely to occur within an area frequented by thousands of pilgrims to the Rameswaram temple throughout the year and the efforts of the medical authorities in this direction met with well-merited success. I received no complaints of a serious nature from the inmates of the Camp at any time, and any that were brought to my notice were generally engendered by dissatisfaction caused by the enforced and irksome detention. The quality of food supplied by Messrs. Spencer & Co, was good, and would, I am convinced, compare more than favourably with that obtained by the coolies themselves in their own villages or on Ceylon Estates. At the time the Camp was opened, the lack of accommodation and the unsuitability of some of the buildings gave rise to a certain amount of grumbling, but this has now been put right, and I do not think the Tamil cooly has very much to complain of with regard to his treatment at Mandapam. The supply of plates to the inmates of the Camp does not appear to be giving satisfaction, and I consider that any action that is likely to raise the question of caste prejudices should be avoided, and the wishes of the inmates in this respect studied as much as possible. The use of plantain leaves satisfies the cooly, is cleanly, and is also more economical. The question of vaccination is another matter which appears to require some attention on the part of the medical authorities, as there is apparently a possibility under the existing system for a cooly to be vaccinated more frequently than is necessary, which cannot be good for his constitution and is apt to discourage coolies from crossing over. I am of opinion that the delay in fixing the site of the

new Camp, although perhaps unavoidable, was unfortunate. The site of the present Camp is not a good one and is a target for criticism for those in this country who consider it their heaven-sent mission in life to agitate on behalf of some cause or other on any flimsy pretext. I consider that the erection of the new Camp should be expedited in every way, and the sooner it is in use, the better. I am glad to report that there have been no complaints from the Superintendent of the Camp with regard to the conduct of my Agency staff throughout the year.

Administration.

The financial position of the Commission made it impossible to increase the scope to any extent, and work was carried more or less on the same lines as 1913, although in some cases it was necessary to curtail the camping work of my Assistants and to effect economies in other directions which under ordinary conditions would not have been desirable. The headquarters of the Head Quarter Circle, formerly known as the Palghat Circle, were removed from Palghat to Trichinopoly, as I found that by so doing the districts could be more economically and effectively administered. Contrary to my anticipations, I was not able to place an Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Madura Circle, but during the present year the increase of the acreage cess and the provision of two new Assistants will enable me to carry out this part of my programme.

The upkeep expenditure of Out Agencies shows a very considerable reduction on previous years. This satisfactory result has been brought about by a system of decentralisation which has enabled me to exercise very much closer supervision of all out-district expenditure which will be maintained in future. The system of decentralisation did not work very smoothly in the Arcot & Telugu Circle owing to inefficient supervision, and I therefore found it necessary for a short time to place this circle under the charge of the Assistant

Commissioner of the Salem Circle to work in conjunction with his own, transferring the incumbent to Head Office. I was in a position at the end of the year to send the Deputy Commissioner to take up his temporary residence at Chittoor and place matters connected with the Arcot and Telugu Circle on a more satisfactory and permanent footing. This work, I am glad to report, has been brought to a successful issue and he has now returned to Head Office; the charge of the Circle has been transferred to another officer.

Advertising.

Every opportunity has been taken, consistent with the expenditure provided on the Estimates, to advertise conditions of employment on Ceylon Estates throughout the recruiting Districts, and as I have before mentioned, special slips were printed and distributed in order to counteract the effects of the outbreak of plague in Colombo and that of the European War. I find that it is advisable to utilise a cheaper form of advertisement than formerly, as I am satisfied that, so long as they are highly coloured and are rendered attractive and useful by the inclusion of a native almanack and picture, that they appeal to the coolie just as much and are read with the same amount of interest as in the case of the more expensive advertisements. During 1915 a far cheaper style of advertisement will therefore be put into circulation which will enable me to extend my advertising programme very considerably. There is no doubt that advertisement through the medium of Cinematographs would bring home to the Tamil the conditions of employment in Ceylon better than any printed advertisement could possibly do, and I am therefore taking steps to include this in my programme for this and future years. I am experiencing some delay, however, in obtaining films owing to the War.

AGENCIES.

Agencies closed & opened during 1914.—The Agency at Pamban was closed simultaneously with the opening of the

Indo-Ceylon connection and the Mandapam Cooly Camp, as it was no longer required. The coastal Agency at Ammapatam was similarly closed on 1-9-14 and coolies referred to the new Agency at Arantangi on 15-7-14, in anticipation of Ammapatam being done away with as an Immigration port.

The Telugu Agency at Nellore was closed on 15-7-14 as it was not being utilised by Ceylon Estates. The Agency at Guntur was closed for the same reason on 31-12-14 and the coastal Agency of Tondi in the Ramnad District was closed on the same date and has been replaced by Ramnad, 30 miles inland on the direct railway route from Madura to Mandapam. The Ceylon Government Segregation Camps at Ammapatam and Tondi have been done away with.

The Agency at Tirupatur was closed owing to the unsatisfactory stamp of cooly recruited and the fact that it was not utilised by reliable Kanganies. An Agency in some other part of the district will be reopened should necessity arise during 1915. The Agency at Karur has been temporarily closed owing to an outbreak of plague, but will be opened shortly so soon as the town has been declared non-infected. An Agency at Polur in the North Arcot District was opened on 3rd February 1915 and Kanganies having connections in that district should be referred there with their A. Forms.

Kidnapping.

I am glad to report that during the year 1914 the Commission was signally free from cases of the above description, there being only two reported against Ceylon Kanganies. In neither of these cases was there a conviction, although I considered it advisable to dismiss an Assistant Agent for registering a minor in one case without the necessary authority. The rules of this Commission with regard to registration of minors and solitary women are very clearly defined and exceedingly strict, and as a result cases are very few.

Circles and Agencies.

For the sake of more economical working it was necessary during the year to re-arrange the Circles, an appended list of which will be found included in this report (Exhibit D). I do not anticipate that it will be necessary to make any further changes, as the country has been cut up into sections most suitable for economical administration by rail and road. During the year the Ceylon Labour Commission Map was produced and supplied to those Superintendents who required it, and there is still a considerable stock available at Head Office. Where Agencies have been opened and old Agencies closed, necessary corrections should be made.

Prices of maps are quoted elsewhere (Exhibit E).

Staff.

European.—There have been no changes throughout the year.

Indian.—Thorough and systematic inspection of the Agencies was continued, and although complaints from Superintendents have been, I am glad to report, few in number, it has been necessary for other reasons to institute many changes in the subordinate staff. The services of no less than 14 Agents, 4 Assistant Agents and 18 clerks were dispensed with, and 5 Agents, 4 Assistant Agents and 3 clerks resigned of their own accord. In replacing these employees I have endeavoured to obtain the services of a better stamp of men, and in this I think I have obtained some measure of success as the standard of work has greatly improved throughout the Commission. This is perhaps more especially noticeable at out-Agencies which do not so frequently come under the eye of the controlling staff. The total strength of the Indian staff as at 31-12-14 was as under:—

Agents	...	...	33
Assistant Agents	...	...	15
Clerks	...	...	60
Peons	...	...	123

231

Estate Complaints.—I am glad to report that I have not received very many during the year. Those that have been brought to my notice were generally in connection with delay in forwarding coolies from out-Agencies or the usual complaint of bribery and extortion. The former were numerous at the time when automatic overdrafts were temporarily stopped and the position was not clearly understood by the Superintendents. The latter have received my very close attention at all times, and unfortunately, except in one or two cases, it has been rarely possible to bring home guilt to any particular official. It is a matter of regret to me that I am not assisted by the Kanganies and coolies in protecting them from this pernicious form of persecution, owing to the fact that, although they have every opportunity to make direct complaints to me or my European Officers, they deliberately and invariably ignore the opportunity and wait until they reach the Estate, by which time it is generally impossible to adjudicate in the matter owing to the lapse of time and the absence of witnesses. At the Trichinopoly Depot, through which the bulk of coolies pass, every individual cooly is personally interrogated by the European Assistant in charge as to whether he or she has anything whatsoever to complain of, and, except on very rare occasions, the answer is in the negative. I would ask Superintendents to carefully impress upon their recruiters coming over to South India the absolute necessity of bringing irregularities immediately to my notice or that of my Assistant in order that I may deal with the complaint on the spot.

Military & State Pensioners.—From my 3 years' experience of the work of this Commission, I have arrived at the conclusion that as a general rule these men are not suitable for Agents' or Assistants' posts. They are generally too old to undertake much District work and are not sufficiently well trained in office routine to keep their Agency up to the necessary standard. There are however one or two exceptions, and those men who have undoubted capability have been retained in the service. It is regrettable to find that pensioners as a rule are inclined to look upon a post in this Commission more or less as a sinecure and as a well-merited reward and rest for their services to Government. I am disappointed with the result of this experiment as I had great hopes that pensioned officers would prove eminently suitable for the requirements of this Commission.

Trichinopoly Depot.

During the year this branch office has been under the direct control of the Deputy Commissioner and, in his absence on inspection duty, that of the Assistant Commissioner of the Headquarters Circle. Although it has been necessary to institute one or two changes in the subordinate staff, the work has run very smoothly and the large volume of labour passing through this Depot has been efficiently dealt with, and there have been far fewer complaints from Superintendents than during previous years.

Catering.—Messrs. Spencer & Co. have carried out their contract for the supply of food to coolies most satisfactorily. There have been no complaints from the coolies with regard to the quality or amount supplied, and I can safely say that it has been maintained at a uniform standard of excellence.

Sanitation.—This has been given constant care and attention. The Camp has at all times been kept clean and free from pollution. The incinerators erected during the year 1913 are dealing effectively with the refuse.

Epidemic.—As a result of the precautions I have already stated, there has been a complete absence of epidemic throughout the year. The few cases of fever and minor ailments have been dealt with and coolies subsequently forwarded to their Estates. There were three deaths within the Depot, one from gastritis, one abscess on the throat, and one chronic bowel complaint.

Water supply.—laid on by the Municipality, has been ample for all requirements.

Colombo & Tuticorin Forwarding Agencies.

During the year the Colombo Forwarding Agency for coolies proceeding to South India has been maintained and has dealt with 6304 coolies and Kanganies successfully. Owing to the opening of the Indo-Ceylon route at the commencement of the year, the further retention of the Tuticorin Forwarding Agency which dealt with 4519 was found unnecessary and it was therefore closed during July, the Colombo Agency being retained in order to cater for Kanganies and coolies of Estates situated in the Southern Districts of Ceylon. An Agency at Dhanushkodi has since been linked up with this system to facilitate and expedite the journey of recruiters proceeding to their respective Districts in South India. An Agency at Polgahawella is now under consideration. I trust that Superintendents will avail themselves of the facilities afforded by these Agencies to a fuller extent than formerly, they do most useful work and entirely answer the purpose for which they are required. These Agencies protect coolies from extortion so rife in this country and do away with the necessity for appreciable cash payments by Superintendents prior to departure, thus ensuring that the initial expenditure on recruiting is paid on this side, and will therefore be utilised for the purpose for which it was intended.

Bolting after Registration.

It will be noted by the appended schedule (Exhibit F) that the number of coolies during the year that bolted subsequent to registration, refused to proceed or were rejected on medical or other grounds as undesirable, was 2540. The amount of unrecoverable advances on these coolies amounted to Rs. 16,560. During the year 1913 the sum involved was Rs. 31,864, so that, in spite of the falling off in recruiting, a very great improvement has been effected,—an indication that much greater care is now taken by my Agents in the shroffing of labour. I am also glad to be able to report that during the first few months of 1915 a still greater improvement is to be noted and is only one-third of the amount outstanding at the same period last year. I have thus every hope of reducing the liability of Estates under this heading to the absolute minimum. This satisfactory state of affairs has not been attained without drastic changes in the Agency staff to which I have already referred, and that such changes have been amply justified is proved by the present position. I have established to my own satisfaction that it is quite possible to maintain the percentage of bogus registration at the minimum figure if my Agents exercise sufficient care in the examination of labour passing through their hands.

Defaulting Department.

The usual statement is appended (Exhibit G), and it will be noted that there is a slight decrease in the work of this Department as compared with that of 1913, but the results have been more satisfactory. An increased number of defaulters have been despatched whose debts represented a fairly substantial amount. The number of defaulters who either repaid their debts or executed fresh bonds is very much smaller than during 1913; but the cash recovered and the value of fresh bonds executed show a considerable increase. I would draw particular attention to the large

number of cases in which it was impossible to trace coolies owing to incorrect or insufficient particulars. The schedule appended also gives the amounts recovered through each Agency. It will be found that the old Districts still retain their reputation for acknowledging indebtedness to Ceylon Estates. The amount recovered through this Department is perhaps not a very large proportion of the outstandings, but taking into consideration that this Commission has no power to enforce the payment of debt or the return of the cooly to the Estate, the results obtained by passive persuasion and the influence of this Commission may be considered to be satisfactory. I would again draw the attention of Superintendents to the use of B. Forms in preference to the ordinary letter, as they facilitate the work of tracing defaulters in the villages by the Agents and reduce the clerical work of this office to a great extent. Where it is necessary to institute civil proceedings in this country for recovery of a debt I should be glad if Superintendents would note the following legal opinion given by Dewan Bahadur T. Desikachari, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, who attends to the legal business of this Commission.

1. A pro-note stamped according to the law prevailing in Ceylon could be enforced in British India.

2. Section 3 (Clause B) of Act II of 1899 (The Indian Stamp Act) enacts that every pro-note made out of British India and presented for payment, endorsed, transferred, or otherwise negotiated in British India should be chargeable with the proper duty under that Act. Section 19 of the same Act requires *the first* holder in British India of the note to affix the proper stamp and cancel the same before he presents the note for payment or endorses, transfers or otherwise negotiates the same in British India.

3. Thus a pro-note executed in Ceylon, being a note made out of British India comes within the above statutory

provisions. The first holder thereof has, before presenting it for acceptance or payment, before endorsing, transferring or otherwise negotiating it, to fix the proper stamp and cancel it. If the first holder himself sues on the pro-note in British India he need not go through the above formality even. It is enough if the proper stamp be affixed to the note before decree is passed.

4. A pro-note not stamped according to the law prevailing in Ceylon cannot be enforced in British India. If no action could be brought where contract was made, on account of the breach of the stamp law of that place, no such action could be brought in British India in the absence of an express statutory provision to the contrary. Such a statutory provision does not exist in India.

5. So pro-notes should be taken from debtors duly stamped according to the law in Ceylon and they could be enforced in British India as pointed out in Para 3 *supra*.

Head Office.

Although the number of coolies recruited through the Commission shows such a decrease, the volume of work passing through the Head Office has increased very considerably, as will be noted by the appended statistics of correspondence. Of the large number of letters received and replied to, no letter escaped the attention of one of the European staff, all drafts of out-going correspondence being similarly checked. All references from Estates receive the promptest attention, and the fluctuations of labour passing through this Commission does not appreciably affect the machinery which must of necessity be more or less of a permanent nature.

I am glad to report that I have not had to make any drastic changes in the clerical staff in the Head Office during the past year, and with one or two exceptions the staff

remained as it was at the end of 1914. They have generally worked well and given satisfaction. A scale of increment has been drawn up on an equitable basis, which, I trust, will encourage the staff to continue to satisfactorily perform their duties and thus facilitate the work of the Commission as frequent changes are apt to disorganise business.

Mr. Donaldson, the Accountant, continues to give the financial department the closest attention and deserves credit for his accuracy and close attention to detail.

With regard to the 1914 Accounts, the Auditors report as follows:—

“ We have pleasure in stating that we found the books in India well kept and experienced no difficulties in carrying out our audit. An efficient check is now kept upon the various Agents and a considerable reduction has been effected in their average monthly expenditure.”

Estates Accounts Balances have been satisfactorily maintained during this year and difficulties with overdrafts have not been so frequent. During August for a short period after the outbreak of War, some Estates experienced difficulties in finding funds for their Kanganies recruiting in South India, but this trouble was not of long duration. I regret to have to again report that some Superintendents omit to send in their Balance Certificates at 30th June and 31st December, necessitating a second application and considerable additional correspondence and expense. The latter would have been avoided if the Superintendents had complied with this office's first Circular letter and Balance Certificate, and I would again ask them to kindly give their prompt attention to this essential arrangement. By doing so they protect their own financial interests and render the annual audit more complete.

Several Estates have purchased cooly cloths and cumb-lies through the Commission during 1914, and this business

has proved satisfactory particularly as to prices and quality of the goods.

The Commission has been able to assist Superintendents in arranging mortgages for their Head and Sub Kanganies and collecting debts due to Kanganies from people resident in South India. Another branch of business has been for the Commission to arrange land purchases for Kanganies at the Superintendents' request, the deeds being sent to the Superintendent as his security for the money advanced on a/c of the purchase. Debts have also been collected for Estates from the heirs of deceased Kanganies.

In these cases the Commission generally charges actual expenses and a commission of 2% on the money collected.

Commissioner's Camping Work.

During the year I travelled 3980 miles by rail and 1143 miles by road on the business of this Commission, visiting villages and inspecting Agencies and acquiring knowledge of the country through which I travelled. During the year I undertook three extensive motor tours, one in the Telugu Districts, one from Trichinopoly to Bangalore and a portion of Mysore *via* Salem, and the other from Trichinopoly *via* Sankaridrug and Bhavani to Coimbatore, details of which have already appeared periodically in the “ Planting Gazette”.

Dy. Commissioner's Camping Work.

This officer has undertaken periodical inspections of the Agencies both in his own Circle and also those in charge of other officers in order that he might obtain a knowledge of the entire staff and to standardise the work of each Agency in accordance with my instructions. During the year he travelled 5287 miles by rail and 278 by road, total 5565 miles. I am glad to report the work of this officer throughout the year has been most satisfactory. He has brought to

bear, upon all matters connected with this Commission with which he has come in contact, an acumen and conscientiousness which has been of the greatest assistance to me.

Headquarters Circle.

During the early part of the year Mr. G. S. Dupen was transferred from Palghat to Trichinopoly which was made the Headquarters of the Circle. He also combined these duties with charge of the Trichinopoly Depot at times when the Dy. Commissioner was away in camp.

Cannanore Agency. This is one of the few Agencies which shows a slight increase over previous year's figures, and there is no doubt that many more coolies would be registered if Malayalees were more popular in Ceylon than they appear to be. Many coolies have been turned away from this Agency owing to the fact that there were no Kanganies to take them to Ceylon.

Palghat Agency. Repeated changes in charge of this Agency have been necessary owing to the high percentage of bolting after registration. It is exceedingly difficult to check this in an Agency where only single men can be recruited. It is not the custom for Malayalees to emigrate with their women-folk.

Erode Agency. This shows a fairly appreciable decrease in the number of coolies registered. This Agency had attained an unenviable notoriety with regard to professional recruiters, and I am glad to report some slight improvement which has been still more marked during the first few months of 1915. The Agency is now under the control of a good Agent, and I trust it will give no further trouble.

Karur Agency. This Agency was closed on account of plague on 8th December 1914 and is now about to be re-opened.

Pudukottah Agency. Also shows a large decrease in the number of coolies registered; the War has no doubt interfered with recruiting, and crops in the State have been generally good. Success in defaulting cases shows considerable improvement. Prospects of recruiting for 1915 are fairly satisfactory provided more Kanganies are sent over to recruit.

Manaparai Agency. Owing to continued trouble at this Agency at the commencement of the year I permitted only tin ticket coolies to pass through to Ceylon and all coolies holding A. Forms to be referred to Trichinopoly. I found, however, that this system did not work satisfactorily, and I have reverted to the old arrangement. The Agency is now in the hands of a capable Agent who has also attained a fair amount of success in the Defaulting Department.

Arantangi Agency. This Agency was opened on the 15th July last to take the place of Ammapatam Agency, and has so far proved a success. There has been practically no bolting after registration. The Agent in charge is an old servant of the Commission and is a capable officer. There is no doubt that this Agency has a good future before it as the surrounding country is more or less populated with Kanganies and coolies who have connections in Ceylon or have been there themselves.

Tanjore Agency. This Agency, unlike others, shows an increase in the number of coolies registered, which it is somewhat difficult to account for as crops have been good. I fancy that Tanjore is popular with Ceylon Kanganies. Bolting after registration has been heavier than it should be, and the Defaulting Department most unsuccessful. The services of the Agent who has been in charge for a number of years have lately been dispensed with owing to a well-founded complaint from a Superintendent, and under the new management I trust to be able to report improvement.

Trichinopoly Agency. There has been a heavy fall in the number of coolies registered at this Agency which may be put down entirely to the adverse conditions to which I have already drawn attention. This Agency is under the direct supervision of a European Officer.

Arcot & Telugu Circle.

During the year, as I have already reported, this Circle has been in charge of 3 different officers. There have also been a number of changes in the staff of the Agencies, and incompetent and untrustworthy men have been replaced with better. The headquarters of the Circle have been situated at Chittoor as during former years, but, with the practical abandonment of the Telugu country as a recruiting ground by Estates, the situation is not the best for effective administration of the remainder of the Circle. The headquarters will be moved to Madras or Chingleput, as the case may be, later on in the year, when the lease of the existing bungalow expires.

Agencies.

At the beginning of 1914 there were 6 Agencies in the Telugu Circle and 4 in the Arcot Circle. Owing to falling off in the demand for Telugu coolies, there have been very few Kanganies sent to those districts during the year, and in consequence of this lack of support it was found necessary to close the Agency at Nellore in July and that at Guntur in December. The Chittoor Agency was reduced to a status of a Forwarding Agency in August, and as it was not availed of by any Kangany, it was recommended for closure at the end of the year (since closed 3-2-15). The Madras Agency was used only as a transporting Agency throughout the year, but a number of coolies who were originally presented there were forwarded to Trichinopoly and thence to the Estate.

In the Arcot Circle there has been a falling off in recruiting due mainly to the lack of Kanganies. Good harvests

were also a factor in determining the ryot to stay at home while the operations of the "Emden" had an effect on the timid portion of the population. During the latter portion of the year enquiries were made with a view to opening an Agency at Polur, which is on the Katpadi-Villupuram railway line in the N. Arcot District, and this was sanctioned by the Committee (opened 12-2-15).

Details of Agencies.

TELUGU CIRCLE:—Guntur closed 31-12-14. 94 coolies were registered at this Agency during the year.

Nellore closed 15-7-14. 26 coolies were registered during the period this Agency was open for business.

Chittoor closed 3-2-15. During the year 52 coolies were registered here.

Cuddapah. This Agency is situated in the headquarters town of the Cuddapah District and is 162 miles from Madras. A large number of coolies were obtained in this District in past years, but during 1914 it was practically neglected by recruiters, and those that did try there met with scant success.

Guntakal. This place is a Railway Junction and settlement, outside the railway people there are only few residents. The station is 276 miles from Madras. It is desirable to maintain an Agency here as it is the junction of the railway lines from Bombay, Madras, Kurnool District, Bellary and Anantapur. It is therefore the most convenient place for recruiters from the last-named 3 districts, and serves them all equally. There has not been much business transacted, as only 346 coolies were registered during the year. The same conditions obtain here as at Cuddapah and very few bona fide recruiters have been sent to this Agency.

Madras. With the closing of the Northern Telugu Agencies it has been deemed necessary to make Madras a

registration agency and this course was brought into effect at the beginning of 1915. It is also a convenient agency for some Kanganies of the Chingleput district, which encloses Madras City on 3 sides.

ARCOT CIRCLE:—*Chingleput* is a conveniently situated Agency at the headquarters of the Chingleput district. This district has long been connected with Ceylon Estates and emigration to and from is constant. The town is situated 38 miles to the south of Madras and 212 miles from Trichinopoly.

Villupuram is another Agency that has had long connections with Ceylon, and yearly furnishes a large number of labourers from the South Arcot District. It is the only Agency in this district and is situated at the Taluk headquarters of the Villupuram Taluk.

Katpadi is conveniently situated at the junction of the lines from Madras, Bangalore, Chittoor and Villupuram. The coolies from here go *via* Villupuram to Trichinopoly, a distance of 251 miles. Rather a mixed lot of coolies are sent as the town is on the borders of the Telugu country. The North Arcot District headquarters town of Vellore is at a distance of 3 miles by road and rail, but Katpadi is the more convenient place for an Agency by reason of the railway junction there.

Arkonam is situated at another railway junction. The lines from Guntakal, Madras, Katpadi and Chingleput meet here, and coolies are despatched *via* the latter station to Trichinopoly, which is distant 251 miles. This Agency is also situated on the border of the Telugu districts and a mixed lot of coolies are registered. Apart from the railway settlement Arkonam is a town of no great importance, though it is the taluk headquarters. It is in the North Arcot District.

Polur, where it is proposed to open an Agency in the new year, is a taluk headquarters of about 10,000 inhabitants, and is situated in the midst of a fairly populated country where fertile fields alternate with rocky hills. The latter are mostly forest reserves in the neighbourhood of Polur and in other parts afford grazing grounds for numerous cattle of poor quality.

SALEM CIRCLE:—During the year under report the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. E.V.B. Levinge, was in charge of the Circle for the whole year and was also in temporary charge of the Arcot and Telugu Circles during September and October in addition to Salem Circle. During the year he travelled a distance of 2476 miles by rail and 2576 by road making a total of 5052 miles in the course of Agency inspection and advertising and looking up Kanganies, checking Defaulting cases and generally gathering useful information for Ceylon Estates from the various recruiting areas within his jurisdiction. I am glad to report that this young officer has carried out his duties most satisfactorily, and when he gains more experience, will, I am sure, further increase his value to the Commission. During January the Assistant Commissioner was on leave but attended to office routine as usual, but during the rest of the year the Namakal, Salem, Omalur, Tirupatur, Musiri, Atur and Dharmapuri Taluks were thoroughly toured and advertised in.

In July and August Mr. T. G. Sim, Assistant Superintendent of Glen Alpin Estate, accompanied the Assistant Commissioner on his tour in Atur and Dharmapuri taluks and was thereby enabled to get a good idea of the conditions prevailing and the difficulties of direct labour recruiting. With the exception of Nanjangud Agency, the year was a bad one for most of the Agencies in the Circle and a considerable decrease may be noted in the figures all round as against those of 1913. Very little work has been done in Tirupatur and its surroundings as there are a great many pro-

professional recruiters in and around the taluk; and as very few coolies were utilising the Agency at Tirupatur, it was closed on 31-12-14. Great hopes were entertained that some good coolies would be recruited in Dharmapuri taluk as a lively interest was shown in the efforts of Mr. T. G. Sim endeavouring to establish a new connection. The War, however, unfortunately nipped this in the bud, necessitating Mr. Sim's return to Ceylon and bringing to an abrupt conclusion the campaign which, I think, would probably have yielded good results if his efforts could have been followed up. Very few coolies went to Ceylon from this taluk, as they were not only afraid but positively refused to be recruited by a Kangany. Considerable increase was expected from Namakal, Musiri and their immediate surroundings, but the figures fell considerably so soon as the War began.

During the year the Assistant Commissioner distributed a very large number of notices, and advertising by the Agencies' staff has been more extensively undertaken, and it is hoped that this will have a better effect on the figures of 1915.

Salem. This Agency had several changes in Agents during the year. The decrease in registration amounted to no less than 550 coolies as compared with the previous year's total. Results in the Defaulting Department are not at all good. This has nearly always been the case with this Agency and may be attributed to the fact that the class of coolies recruited is very low caste and poor and unable to remit his indebtedness. Crops were everywhere exceedingly good and a large amount of labour found employment in the fields. This being the headquarters of the Circle, the Assistant Commissioner daily attends there when not in camp.

Atur. 359 coolies were registered during the year as against 488 during 1913. The decrease is generally attributed to the War and the good condition of the crops. Several

baseless rumours were started with the outbreak of War that coolies were no longer registered and that the route between India and Ceylon was closed. The Defaulting Department is not very successful. This is partly accounted for by the large debts which defaulters incur and are unable to pay, also to wrong names and addresses being furnished in many cases as well as the disinclination on the part of certain village officials to afford the Commission representatives any assistance whatsoever.

Dharmapuri. There was a considerable falling off in registration during the latter half of the year which is largely attributed to the very few number of Kanganies sent over from Ceylon to recruit in the vicinity of the Agency.

Tirupatur. This Agency did not justify its existence and was therefore closed.

Jolarpet Transporting Agency. Owing to a new and more satisfactory scheme of escorting for the safe transport of coolies from out-Agencies to the Trichy Depot, it was found unnecessary to further retain this Agency and it was therefore closed at the end of the year.

Kuppam. This little Agency was originally at Bangalore and was transferred to Kuppam in December 1913. It has not so far justified its existence and will have to be closed unless some improvement is shown during the year. The decrease as compared with Bangalore is explained in some measure by the fact that many Kanganies who formerly worked on the Bangalore Agency registered their coolies elsewhere.

Nanjangud. During the year this Agency registered 506 coolies as against 162 during the previous year. This increase is considerable more especially in the face of such adverse conditions. The transfer of the Bangalore Agency

to Kuppam may account in some measure for this increase and also the energy of the new Agent in advertising work.

Namakkal. This Agency is a fairly busy one not only for the registration of coolies but in connection with defaulting. During the year there were no less than 138 cases referred totalling Rs. 21067. Out of this large amount Rs. 2116 was recovered in cash being the debts of 21 defaulters, and another 18 whose debts amounted to Rs. 4021 were despatched to their Estates. The Agency staff is entitled to considerable credit for these results. They must also be attributed to some extent to the fairly good class of cooly recruited from these parts making it easier to recover debts than in other districts. Recruiting in this taluk was considerably affected by the War.

Musiri. This Agency shows a falling off in recruiting similarly to other Agencies. There was very little bolting after registration and through the Defaulting Department of this Agency a sum of Rs. 3329 out of a total of Rs. 7492 was recovered in cash. In addition to this 43 defaulters whose debts amounted to Rs. 2125 were despatched to their Estates. 17 others gave fresh bonds to the extent of Rs. 1186 and 12 more paid their debts to Kys. in the villages. Greater success would have been obtained if all Kys. referred to this Commission for assistance reported themselves before going to the villages and either recovering the amounts from the defaulters or frightening them to such an extent that they could not be found when subsequent enquiries were made by the Commission staff. The class of cooly recruited at this Agency is invariably good. The professional recruiter is practically unknown.

Turaiyur. This Agency shows a decrease on 1913 of about 182. The Defaulting Département recovered Rs. 4071 in cash, and Rs. 2672 is the total amount of debt of defaulters despatched to the Estate.

*MADURA CIRCLE :—*Until the end of October this Circle was administered by the Deputy Commissioner when it was handed over to Mr. Rutherford Lee who continued in charge until the end of the year. In common with others this Circle has shown a large decrease in the number of coolies forwarded this year which is most marked in the Southern part of the Circle owing to Plague.

Madura. This Agency is situated at the junction on the Railway line and is one of the most important Agencies of the Commission. Madura itself being the second city of the Presidency is situated in the midst of a populous District which however is not over fertile in parts, and at times suffers exceedingly from droughts. During the year under review drought prevailed and the prices of foodstuffs were high and in consequence recruiting was fairly brisk. There is a very long-standing Ceylon connection in this District, and on the whole, Estates were not slow in taking advantage of the favourable conditions prevailing.

Tinnevelly Agency. which is situated near the Railway station at Tinnevelly Bridge is the head-quarters of the Tinnevelly District, a part of South India that has always been closely connected with Ceylon Estates and Colombo. It was unfortunate that at the outbreak of Plague a large number of coolies who had come from this District returned from Colombo with such tales of harshness on the part of the Municipal authorities as they undoubtedly had a detrimental effect upon recruiting. A certain amount of colour was lent to these stories owing to the fact that the Collector of the District published a warning in his District Gazette about the prevalence of plague in Colombo. With the appointment during 1915 of a permanent Assistant Commissioner to take sole charge of the Madura Circle it will be possible to undertake useful camping work in the neighbourhood of Tinnevelly and his presence there should certainly have some effect in counteracting the mischievous rumours

which have been spread in connection with the outbreak of plague and the European hostilities.

Tataparai, which is just close to Tuticorin and Tinnevely, was, until the opening of the Mandapam Camp, the principal Emigration camp in South India. It was originally placed at Tataparai in order that good water supply might be procured and at the same time to be at a convenient distance from the port of Tuticorin for embarkation facilities. There is a certain amount of local registration at this place as it is situated on the eastern side of the Tinnevely District. The steamer service has been maintained, though somewhat irregularly since the outbreak of the War. The cessation for a time and the subsequent irregularity of the running of this service were undoubtedly corroborative of the many wild stories that were prevalent in Tinnevely District regarding the "Emden" and other German cruisers. It was even supposed that a B. I. Steamer had been sunk and that at any time the "Emden" might attack Tuticorin.

Tuticorin Forwarding Agency. With the opening of the new overland route on March 1st it was not considered necessary to maintain this Agency which had hitherto existed to assist returning Estate labourers, the number utilising the Agency being exceedingly small.

Mandapam. This Agency is situated within the precincts of the Ceylon Emigration Camp. The temporary provision made by the Government of Ceylon for my staff quarters have been quite satisfactory. As was the case at Tataparai, a large number of Kanganies recruiting in the various Mofussil Districts brought their coolies to Mandapam direct and registered them in the office of the Commission, and in addition there was considerable local recruitment from the Eastern part of Ramnad itself. This will however diminish with the opening of the Ramnad Agency.

Pamban. The utility of this Agency situated on the Island of Rameshwaram came to an end when the Ceylon

quarantine Camp was done away with owing to the creation of the Mandapam Camp which is only a few miles distant.

Tondi, situated on the Eastern coast of Ramnad about 30 miles north of the town of the same name, has been replaced by an Agency at Ramnad, as I have already pointed out.

I hope to see greater activity in these Southern Districts during the forthcoming year, and I see no reason why under normal conditions a very large increase of labour should not be procured therefrom as there appears to be a considerable amount available which could be recruited at a reasonable rate.

United Planters' Association of South India.

During July I attended the Annual Meeting of the above Association at the courteous invitation of the Chairman and the Members. At this Meeting the Chairman made the announcement that the South Indian Labour Department had been inaugurated on July the 1st. Since its inception I am glad to report that the mutual relations of these two organisations have been of a cordial description. Circle Headquarters have been established at the following places:

"Coimbatore, Srivilliputtur, Nagercoil, Villupuram and Mangalore, under the direction of Mr. Aylmer Martin whose Head Office is situated at Bangalore."

South Indian Railway.

During the year under report, and in fact since taking charge of this Commission, I have invariably received every courtesy and assistance from the Agent and his staff. Both the Traffic and Audit Departments have at all times co-operated with me to facilitate business, and my requirements have met with the promptest attention.

Kuravas.

By arrangement with the Inspector-General of Ceylon Police I have been able to pass through this caste for agricultural service in Ceylon on my certificate that they were proceeding to Ceylon for the purpose of being legitimately employed on Estates who have established what appears to be an honest Kurava connection. Kuravas holding these certificates will not be interfered with by the Tallaimannar Police. A similar examination is undertaken by the Superintendent of the Mandapam Camp. This system is working smoothly so far.

Advertising for Defaulters.

It was decided by my Committee that the practice of advertising in the newspapers offering rewards for coolies who have absconded is inadvisable. I noticed that on occasions this system continues, and would point out that the practice is not calculated to create a good impression on this side with regard to Ceylon recruiting and is apt to incur undesirable criticism more especially from the Indian vernacular press.

Tickets on the Railway.

I shall be glad if Superintendents would note that it is possible to book coolies to South India from any station on the Ceylon Government Railway to any station on the South Indian or Madras and Southern Mahratta systems.

European and Indian Recruiters.

I would strongly advise Superintendents of Estates subscribing to the Coast Agency Scheme that contemplate appointing recruiters in South India, either European or Indian, to act as Agents during the forthcoming recruiting season to communicate with me prior to completing arrangements as I am in a position to obtain reliable information and am thus enabled to protect the interests of those whom I represent and serve in this country.

Coast Agency Cess.

Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Coast Agency Committee Meeting held on Friday, 9th January 1913:

It was decided that three reminders only be sent out, viz., one each in January, February and March, and that the Ceylon Labour Commissioner shall be instructed to refuse assistance to any Estate which has not paid its subscription by the end of March. I would ask Superintendents to carefully note this Resolution in order to avoid delay in the despatch of recruited labour.

Visitors.

A number of gentlemen interested in this Commission visited Trichinopoly during the year, amongst whom were the following:—

Mr. C. B. Prettijohn	Supdt: Mahanilu
" H. G. O' Connell	Asstt: Supdt: El Teb
" H. Gordon Cran	Supdt: Mandapam Camp
" G. H. Coldwell	Supdt: Nivitigalla
" J. G. Sinclair	Manager, Dimbula Valley Tea Co.
" Shannon Stevenson	Supdt: Blairavon.
" H. F. Russell	do. Maousa.
" T. G. Sim	Asstt: Spring Valley.
" L. P. Edwards	Supdt: Kiriwanaketiya.
" A. S. Walford	do. Mount Vernon.
" W. Ferguson	Recruiting Officer, P. W. D., Ceylon.
" Hew Kennedy	Chairman, P. A. of Ceylon.
" W. C. Hawkes	Manager, Loolecondera Group.

Claimed Cooly Department.

There have been many cases during the year (Exhibit H.) where relatives have sought the return of coolies that have

gone over to Ceylon, and I have, after reference to the Superintendents concerned, secured their return in nearly every case unless the coolies themselves have refused to be repatriated which has frequently occurred and speaks well for conditions in Ceylon generally. Superintendents have as usual been ready to facilitate the return of coolies in cases of emergency such as illness or distress of relatives in South India.

Administration Expenditure.

The total cost of the upkeep of this Commission amounts to Rs. 169410-5-8 which works out at a sum of Rs. 2-6-5 per cooly registered at the Agencies.

Tin Tickets.

I would again remind Superintendents that these are only procurable from the Ceylon Government and have nothing whatsoever to do with this Commission.

Arrest of Defaulters.

I have been on various occasions throughout the year requested to arrest defaulters arriving in this country. I have even been instructed to watch trains in order to effect this. As in some quarters it appears to be the impression that it is possible for me to bring pressure to bear upon the cooly to either enforce his return to the Estate or to liquidate his debt, I should like to state once more that without a warrant any action on my part is quite impossible and would be illegal. If Superintendents wish their defaulters to be arrested I can only render assistance if armed with a warrant that must have been previously obtained in Ceylon charging the defaulter with cheating. These warrants should only be obtained in cases that justify such drastic measures as the Madras Government have plainly stated that they would view with displeasure any general recourse to this procedure for the recovery of advances. My attention has on more than one occasion been drawn by Superintendents to

the fact that although I have reported that it is not possible to trace the defaulter, yet his presence in his village was well known to his Kangany in Ceylon. I would point out that this may frequently be the case owing to the fact that the defaulter has absconded or hidden temporarily during the visit of my subordinates or that the latter have been hoodwinked by some of the villagers. The Defaulting Department is also at times criticised for not returning a cooly to Ceylon or obtaining payment of his debts when he has been successfully traced and interviewed in his village. I have no power whatsoever to carry out the wishes of the Superintendent and any success that is obtained is the result of persuasion and by appealing to the honesty of the debtor. The last resort is the Civil Court, an expensive procedure very frequently attended by unsatisfactory results. I would ask Superintendents in view of the fact that in many instances the debts of defaulters are out of proportion to their earnings and standing in life to carefully examine and weigh the merits of all cases before referring them to this Commission. One case referred in which the debtor has been palpably swindled by his Kangany is about the worst advertisement that Ceylon can have on this side. I would suggest that, where it is not established to the satisfaction of the Superintendent that the cooly has without doubt incurred a debt as claimed by the Kangany, that it would be better not to refer the debt for recovery, or in any event only that portion thereof to which the Kangany appears to be justly entitled rather than create a false impression in the recruiting Districts, more especially now that I have made it well-known that Estates as a general rule maintain strict accounting as between the Kangany and cooly. Within limits, the Defaulting Department is no doubt a necessity, but I am not altogether sure that in spite of my efforts to administer it with the greatest care and discrimination and by imposing stringent restrictions on my subordinates that its existence is in the best interests of Ceylon recruiting

more particularly in new Districts where the advance system in Ceylon is not thoroughly understood.

Railways.

The subjoined list of feeder railways on the South Indian Railway system either sanctioned to date, now under construction, or to be sanctioned shortly, is instructive and indicates the heavy demand for labour from another quarter which must be taken into consideration.

A. Railways under construction or sanctioned to date:—

		Length in	Gauge.
		Miles.	
1. Podanur—Pollachi	... ..	25'08	Metre.
2. Quilon—Trivāndrum	... ..	38'18	"
3. Tiruturaipundi—Vedareniam	... ..	23'12	"
4. Suramangalam—Salem	... ..	3'86	Broad.
5. Nidamangalam—Mannargudi	... ..	8'58	Just opened.

B. Likely to be sanctioned shortly :—

1. Tinnevely—Tiruchendur	... ..	38'00	Metre.
2. Trichinopoly—Puducottah	... ..	31'93	"
3. Dindigul—Palghat	... ..	110'92	"
4. Mayavaram—Tranquebar	... ..	19'96	"
5. Mannargudi—Tiruturaipundi	... ..	16'05	"
6. Salem—Atur	... ..	32'74	"

Direct Recruiting.

One or two Superintendents have visited South India during the year, and have met, I regret to say, with but little success. There is no doubt that, if a European wishes to build up a direct recruiting connection, it is necessary for him not only to employ Indian intermediaries of good standing but to make up his mind to settle down in this country for a protracted period. Short visits to South India and rushing round the recruiting districts with the object of securing coolies is quite hopeless, and the expenditure in-

volved generally out of proportion to results. On the other hand, periodical visits by Superintendents to this country afford them an insight into local conditions which is no doubt of value in dealing with labour on Estates. I have not had occasion to alter my opinion expressed in the Annual Report for 1913 in which I stated that some form of direct recruiting would ultimately have to be instituted for Estates that are not able to bring their labour force up to the requisite strength through the medium of their Kanganies. I am quite certain, however, that no such scheme is likely to be successful which depends upon the efforts of a European alone. The stamp of European in this country who has experience of this work is not, I regret to say, as a rule, of a sufficiently high moral standard to justify his employment. New blood must be obtained and these men would have to acquire a knowledge of the language, the country and the customs of the people, all of which would take considerable time. I therefore consider the assistance of Indian intermediaries an absolute necessity. In all recruiting schemes the question as to the ultimate distribution of labour is the great problem and is one of the chief reasons why it is not possible for this Commission to accept labour which sometimes is voluntarily offered at the various Agencies in response to advertisements. The present acreage cess of 40 cents per cultivated acre is, so far as at present can be seen, not only sufficient to cover existing expenditure but to permit of a gradual increase in the scope of the Commission. I think that any further outlay should, and must be, eventually devoted to the development of direct recruiting. Whether such a scheme could be run in conjunction with this Commission is a matter for consideration.

TRICHINOPOLY, }

4th May 1915.

H. SCOBLE NICHOLSON.

Ceylon Labour Commissioner.

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE WORKING OF THE CEYLON LABOUR COMMISSION.

Membership of Ceylon Labour Commission of the Coast Agency.

Estates willing to join the Ceylon Labour Commission or the Coast Agency should pay in advance an annual subscription of 40 cents per cultivated acre to the Secretary, Planters' Association of Ceylon, Kandy. This rate is subject to adjustment by the Coast Agency Committee from time to time.

Assistance will be afforded only to Estates subscribing to the Agency.

The Ceylon Labour Commission or Coast Agency has been established in South India to facilitate in every way the recruiting of agricultural labourers for Ceylon Estates. The Commission undertakes no direct recruiting, but the scope of the Commission consists in the following :—

Financing and assisting Kanganies who come over from Ceylon on recruiting expeditions on the orders of Estate Superintendents.

Registering coolies at the various Agencies and forwarding them on to Ceylon. Passing them through the Depots, feeding and protecting them from molestation in every form as far as possible. Rejection of medically unfit minors, solitary women and undesirables.

Supervision of Kanganies sent over to recruit and furnishing reports to the Estates from which they come.

Recruiting Prospects.

Furnishing information to the Coast Agency Committee and Estates concerned as to labour conditions ruling in

South India and prospects of recruiting in various districts from month to month based on camping reports furnished by the Controlling Staff.

Advertising Ceylon throughout the recruiting districts of South India, overlooking and criticism of all recruiting carried out in South India with the object of maintaining the good name of Ceylon together with the enhancement of emigration to that Colony.

Recruiting Certificates.

These are supplied to every Kangany signed by the Commissioner on arrival at the Agency to which he intends to bring in labourers. (Specimen is given under Exhibit I).

Professional Recruiters.

This Commission does not in any way recognise Professional Recruiters and professionally recruited coolies brought in by Kanganies for registration at the Agencies are, as far as practicable, discarded.

Railway Warrants.

By an arrangement this Commission has made with the Railway Authorities on this side, Commissioner's warrants are accepted for Kanganies and coolies fares. They are entrained in Reserved Compartments, safely conveyed and delivered at the Government Immigration depots at Mandapam or Tataparai cum Tuticorin as the case may be for embarkation to Ceylon. Peons travel in charge of coolies to protect them from molestation in every form.

Tin Tickets and Commission Cards.

Kanganies before leaving for the Coast should be supplied with sufficient tin tickets for their probable requirements, the number of tin tickets being noted in the A. Form.

Commission Cards will only be issued for bonafide excess coolies i.e., such coolies, over and above the number it was expected the Kanganies would bring, and for such excess coolies a separate card will be issued for each cooly.

To issue Commission Cards for excess coolies, at least 60 per cent of a gang must hold tin tickets; otherwise, the excess coolies will be forwarded at full rates from Mandapam or Tataparai.

Pre-advance.

The granting of a large pre-advance is neither necessary or desirable, except in special cases as the practice tends to undermine the good effect obtained by the reduction of the advance per head to Rs. 15/- granted on registration of coolies.

On the other hand it is advisable to grant a small pre-advance as he can now be booked through from any station on the Ceylon Government Railway to any station on the South Indian or Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway systems by the Superintendent himself, or if this is not convenient the Forwarding Agency card signed by the Superintendent authorising the Agent at Colombo or Dhanushkodi to feed and re-book on Estate a/c is all that is necessary. Books of these cards as per specimen given (See Exhibit J) can be had from the Ceylon Labour Commissioner on application.

Should Kanganies require advances in their villages, officials can be sent out with funds for the purpose, but it is very rarely that the Kangany is unable to attend at the nearest Agency and once the money has left the Agency, the Ceylon Labour Commission cannot be held responsible.

Medical Aid.

There is a Dispensary opened in the Trichy Central Depot presided over by a duly qualified Medical Officer who

attends to the wants of the Kanganies and coolies. He also examines them as regards physical fitness for Estate work before they are registered and despatched to the Estate in Ceylon.

Correspondence.

All business correspondence should be addressed to the Ceylon Labour Commissioner, Trichinopoly, South India, and none direct to the Assistant Commissioners, the Accountant or the Agents.

Schedule showing the number of miles covered by Commissioner, Deputy & Assistant Commissioners during 1914.

		BY RAIL MILES.	BY ROAD MILES.	TOTAL MILES.
1.	Ceylon Labour Commissioner:— H. Scoble Nicholson,	3980	1143	5123
2.	Deputy Commissioner:— N. H. M. Bowden,	5288	2000	7288
3.	Assistant Commissioner:— G. S. Dupen,	5807	2225	8032
4.	do. J. H. Rutherford Lee,	4035	2950	6985
5.	do. E. V. B. Levinge,	2476	2550	5026
Total		21586	10868	32454

Comparative statement showing the total number of coolies
despatched from all Agencies during the years
1913 and 1914.

Telugu Circle :—

Guntakal	...	{	1913	775
			1914	283
Cuddapah	...	{	1913	610
			1914	136
Guntur	...	{	1913	182
			1914	93
Nellore	...	{	1913	194
			1914	25
Chittoor	...	{	1913	133
			1914	26

Arcot Circle :—

Katpadi	...	{	1913	3273
			1914	2557
Arkonam	...	{	1913	2415
			1914	1605
Chingleput	...	{	1913	3741
			1914	1744
Villupuram	...	{	1913	4836
			1914	2986

Salem Circle :—

Nanjangud	...	{	1913	198
			1914	506
Dharmapuri	...	{	1913	366
			1914	216
Kuppam	...	{	1913	...
			1914	153
Tirupatur	...	{	1913	199
			1914	51
Salem	...	{	1913	1772
			1914	1231
Atur	...	{	1913	489
			1914	359

Namakkal	...	{	1913	700
			1914	848
Turaiyur	...	{	1913	935
			1914	772
Musiri	...	{	1913	1081
			1914	899

Headquarters Circle :—

Cannanore	...	{	1913	313
			1914	353
Palghat	...	{	1913	1204
			1914	1068
Erode	...	{	1913	2145
			1914	1849
Karur	...	{	1913	1213
			1914	1089
Trichinopoly	...	{	1913	39507
			1914	27737
Manaparai	...	{	1913	2816
			1914	1429
Dindigul	...	{	1913	3016
			1914	2195
Tanjore	...	{	1913	2486
			1914	2742
Ammapatnam	...	{	1913	1350
			1914	217
Puducottah	...	{	1913	2560
			1914	1978
Arantangi	...	{	1913	...
			1914	763

Madura Circle :—

Madura	...	{	1913	5633
			1914	6112
Pamban	...	{	1913	645
			1914	58
Mandapam	...	{	1913	...
			1914	4258
Tinnevely	...	{	1913	2995
			1914	1705

Tataparai	...	{	1913	6670
			1914	2060
Tondi	...	{	1913	2696
			1914	551
<i>Closed Agencies :—</i>				
Coconada	...	{	1913	58
			1914	...
Anantapur	...	{	1913	126
			1914	...
Bangalore	...	{	1913	291
			1914	...
Hubli	...	{	1913	46
			1914	...
Tirur	...	{	1913	21
			1914	...
Total	...	{	1913	97564
			1914	70654

Comparative statement of coolies despatched from each District, during 1913 and 1914.

		1913.	1914.		
1. Trichinopoly	...	46,252	32,774	Decrease.	13,478
2. Madura	...	11,990	8,307	do.	3,683
3. Tanjore	...	3,836	3,722	do.	114
4. North Arcot (includes Telugus,...	...	5,887	4,392	do.	1,495
5. Tinnevely	...	9,665	3,765	do.	5,900
6. Coimbatore	...	2,145	1,849	do.	296
7. Telugu Districts	...	1,952	537	do.	1,415
8. Salem	...	2,627	1,806	do.	821
9. South Arcot	...	4,836	2,986	do.	1,850
10. Chingleput	...	3,741	1,744	do.	1,997

11. Mysore Province...	489	606	Increase.	117
12. Pudukottah State.	2,560	1,978	Decrease.	582
13. Malabar	1,538	1,421	do.	117
14. Dharwar (Bombay Presidency).	46	...	do.	46
15. Ramnad	...	4,867	Increase.	4,867
Total	97,564	70,654	Decrease.	26,910

Total No. of coolies despatched to the various districts of Ceylon in 1914.

Alagala or Kadugannawa	Maskeliya	2504
North	Kotmale	922
Ambagamuwa	Matale East, North, South and West	3324
Badulla	Maturata (including Kurunda Oya Valley)	948
Balangoda (including Bambarabotua)	Medamahanuwara	157
Dikoya (including Bogawantalawa)	Monaragala	604
Dikoya Lower	Morawak Korale or Deniyaya	743
Dimbula (Upper and Lower) including Agra-patna	New Galway or Wilson Bungalow	157
Dolosbage	Nilambe	771
Dumbara	Nitre Cave	44
Galagedara	Nuwara Eliya	898
Galle (including Udugama, Ambalangoda & Elpitiya)	Passara	8219
Hantane	Pussellawa	1552
Haputale	Pundalu Oya	615
Haputale West	Rakwana (including Kurukulu Korale)	562
	Ramboda	484

Hewaheta Upper	466	Rangalla	449
Hewaheta Lower	492	Ratnapura (including Ku-	
Hunasgeria	384	ruwita and Pelmadulla)	4990
Kadugannawa	468	Udapussellawa (including	
Kalutara	6489	Kandapola)	1313
Kegalla (including Polga-		Wattegama and Panwila	258
hawela)	2126	Yakdessa	191
Kelani Valley (including		<i>Low Country Districts.</i>	
Awisawella and Yati-		Colombo	142
yantota, Ruanwela and		Hanwella	45
Kitulgala)	8063	Mahara	18
Kelebokka	338	Necombe	4
Knuckles	617	Natara or Weligama	80
Kurunegala	925		
Madulsima & Hewa Eli-			70654
ya (Badulla North)	988		

Comparative statement of different caste of coolies despatched to Ceylon during 1913 & 1914.

	1913.	1914.
Vellalas	12194	13331
Kallas	7800	4737
Ambalagarans	21813	14448
Pariahs	22461	16436
Pallas	14814	9147
Cobblers	4995	3964
Dhoby	2659	1484
Canarese	2267	403
Telugus	4780	4108
Malayalees	1295	1562
Mahomedans	1786	1034
Total	97564	70654

Total number of coolies shipped from the following 5 Ports during 1914.

Tataparai	...	13828
Tondi	...	551
Ammapatnam	...	217
Pamban	...	58
Mandapam	...	54050
Total	...	68704

Comparative Cooly Statistics Statement.

Coolies despatched from all Agencies to end of December.

1905	...	41,461
1906	...	28,201
1907	...	22,159
1908	...	47,543
1909	...	35,704
1910	...	64,809
1911	...	72,549
1912	...	93,925
1913	...	97,564
1914	...	70,654
Total	...	574,569

Correspondence:—

(a) Letters (Inland):

Total No. of letters received, over	...	21625
Total No. of letters replied, about	...	27238

(b) Letters (Ceylon):

Total No. of letters received, excluding	
A. Forms	9404
Total No. of letters replied about	16349

(c) Telegrams (Inland):

Wires received	1478
Wires despatched	1654

(d) Telegrams (Ceylon):

Wires received	1793
Wires despatched	1840

Exhibit "A."**Ceylon Labour Commission.****To coolies going to Tea and Rubber Estates.**

A new route has been opened for coolies to go to Ceylon. As this route is very convenient, coolies are passing through the same. Coolies proceeding from Tinnevely and Tataparai are not sent by the new route, but as usual they are sent by the old route *via* Ragama.

2. A few cases of plague occurred in Colombo Town and about 70 persons died in two months. Many coolies have come to Coast on account of plague and for fear of inoculation, but people will not be inoculated against their wish.

3. There is no plague at Ragama or in the Estates. Coolies therefore need not be afraid to go to Estates in the Hill or low countries.

4. The old route is kept open especially for the benefit of coolies going from Tinnevely and Tataparai.

(Sd.) H. SCOBLE NICHOLSON,
Ceylon Labour Commissioner.

Exhibit B.

*Statement showing total number of A. Form Kanganies
arrived at all Agencies for assistance during
the years 1912, 1913 and 1914.*

	1912	1913	1914
January ...	1910	1317	1474
February ...	1902	2158	1902
March ...	3237	4099	2582
April ...	2897	3643	3305
May ...	2230	3080	2912
June ...	2130	2466	2568
July ...	2101	2601	2288
August ...	2108	2289	1057
September ...	2295	2179	732
October ...	1798	1305	465
November ...	1219	1480	660
December ...	1410	1106	646
TOTAL ...	24526	27723	20591

Increase : 3197. Decrease : 7182.

Exhibit C.

Comparative Statement showing total cash paid to Kanganyies and cash paid in the hands of coolies when despatched.

Date of Payment.	Agency.	Estate.	Kangany.	A. Form No. and Date.	Rate.	No. of Coolies.	Cash paid to Kangany.	Cash paid to Coolies with Remarks.	Total cash Paid to Coolies of each gang.
1915 Mar 17	Mandapam Do.	D	Suppan Palaniandy	14378/23-1-15	RS. 10	2	20	2 coolies were paid Rs. 5 each	RS. 10
"	"	L	Muthukaruppan	16/2-1-15	15	1	15	The coolie was paid Rs. 5	5
"	"	H	"	42809/10-2-15	15	10	75	2 coolies were paid Rs. 75 (45 & 30) 3 coolies were not paid.	5
"	Tinnevely	E	Samuel	1801/12-2-15	5	4	21	3 coolies were paid Rs. 5 each	75
18	Erode	H	Kaveri	728/10-2-15	15	8	45	6 coolies were paid Re. 1 each and 1 coolie Re. 1-8-0	15
"	Trichy	E	Periannen	16673/6-3-15	15	1	15	No cash was paid to coolie. Only railfare and batta.	7
"	Do.	H	S. Appasawmy	22992/10-2-15	15	5	75	4 coolies were paid Re. 1 each	4
"	Dindigul	H	Nanjappan	Wire/17-1-15	5	5	40	No cash was paid to coolies Only railfare and batta	4
"	Do.	R	Veerapathran	36642/13-2-15	15	6	40	Do.	...
"	Palghat	C	Mahamed	9329/15-2-15	15	5	30	Do.	...
19	Arkonam	G	Periamunisamy	19411/10-2-15	10	4	20	Do.	...
"	Do.	K	Muthu	26794/24-10-14	15	3	20	Do.	...
"	Manaparai	D	Palanivelu	120/1-8-14	15	3	45	Do.	...
"	Ramnad	G	Kandasawmy	19512/24-2-15	10	9	30	2 coolies were paid Rs. 3-2-6 1 coolie 0-15-0. 1 coolie 0-3-6 & other 1 nil.	4
									5

"	Erode	K	Natchan	33421/17-2-15	15	2	15	2 coolies were paid Re. 1 each.	2
"	Do.	L	Sinna Karpiah	31864/6-2-15	15	2	15	2 coolies were paid Re. 1 each.	2
"	Arantangi	T	Meyyappan	37751/9-3-15	10	8	20	No cash was paid to coolies. Only expenses.	0
"	Dindigul	D	Veerapathran	E.L./5-1-15	15	2	15	No cash was paid to coolies. Only railfare and batta.	...
"	Do.	G	Natchamuthu	5716/28-2-15	15	1	5	Do.	...
"	Do.	H	Sinnathambi	34651/24-2-15	15	6	45	Do.	...
20	Cannanore	P	C. Veloo	33058/25-2-15	10	11	110	Rs. 10 was paid to each coolie.	110
"	Chingleput	L	Muthusawmy	4505/28-1-15	15	6	60	No cash was paid to coolies Only railfare and batta.	...
"	Madura	P	Sadaya Pillai	47/15-5-14	15	2	5	Do.	...
"	Erode	S	Angamuthu	21705/6-2-15	10	3	10	Re 1 was paid to each coolie.	3
"	Manaparai	E	Panthayee	16441/20-2-15	15	6	67	4 coolies were paid Re. 1 each and 1 coolie only expenses.	4
"	Katpadi	H	Vengadasawmy	3996/6-3-15	5	6	5	No cash was paid to coolies.	...
"	Do.	L	Maruthai	42704/27-7-14	15	4	15	Do.	...
"	Do.	P	Sengiah	17675/24-2-15	15	2	7	Do.	...
"	Dindigul	M	Periakka	91/3-3-15	10	2	10	Do.	...
"	Do.	K	Muthiah	12510/12-3-15	15	1	3	Do.	...
"	Tinnevely	A	Suppiah	19358/25-2-15	15	2	20	Rs. 15 was paid to coolie.	15
21	Mandapam	H	Roya Pillai	22794/8-2-15	10	4	35	Rs. 5 was paid to each coolie.	20
22	Chingleput	B	Muniammah	7775/16-2-15	10	3	12	No cash was paid to coolies.	...
"	Do.	C	Vedasalam	9476/23-2-15	10	1	5	Do.	...
"	Do.	M	Arumugam	90/3-3-15	15	1	7	Do.	...
"	Manaparai	D	Palanivelu	120/1-8-14	15	10	60	Do.	...
							1039		276
									13
									0

Exhibit D.**Circles and their Agencies at 31-12-1914.***Headquarters:* Trichinopoly.*Resident Staff:* Commissioner, Dy. Commissioner, and
Accountant.**1. HEADQUARTER CIRCLE controlled from Headquarters.**

<i>District.</i>	<i>Agency.</i>
Coimbatore	Erode.
Tanjore	{ Tanjore Arantangi.
Part of Trichy.	{ Trichy Manaparai Karur (Temporarily closed on account of plague; shortly to be reopened)
Puducottah State	Puducottah.
Malabar	{ Palghat Cannanore.

Asst. Commissioner. { 2. MADURA CIRCLE temporarily
controlled from Trichinopoly;
to be removed to Tinnevely
during 1915.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Agency.</i>
Madura (North)	Dindigul.
Do. (South)	Madura.
Tinnevely	{ Tinnevely, Tattaparai.
Ramnad	{ Mandapam (opened on 11-2-15). Ramnad Dhanushkodi Forwarding Agency. (Opened on 1-1-15).
Colombo Forwarding Agency.	

Asst. Commissioner. { 3. ARCOT & TELUGU CIRCLE con-
trolled from Chittoor. Shortly
to be removed to Madras.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Agency.</i>
North Arcot	{ Katpadi Arkonam Polur (opened on 1-2-15).
Chingleput	Chingleput.
South Arcot	Villupuram.
Madras	Madras.
Cuddapah	Cuddapah.
Anantapur	Guntakal.

Asst. Commissioner. 4. SALEM CIRCLE controlled from
Salem.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Agency.</i>
Salem	{ Salem. Atur. Dharmapuri.
North Arcot	Kuppam.
Part of Trichy	{ Musiri. Turaiyur. Namakkal.
Mysore	Nanjangud.

LIST OF COMMISSION AGENCIES.**TAMIL AGENCIES.****RAMNAD DISTRICT.**

Area 4834 square miles. Population 1,658,458. Language spoken Tamil.

(1) *Dhanushkodi Forwarding Agency*.—22 miles from Tallaimannar, and two hours' journey by steamer. The office is located in Messrs. Spencer & Co.'s Feeding house. Here Kanganies and coolies holding Fare and Meal tickets from subscribing Estates are fed and entrained to their destination. Other Kanganies and coolies are fed at their own cost.

(2) *Mandapam*.—22 miles from Dhanushkodi, about two hours' journey by rail. The Agency is situated in the precincts of the Government Camp. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi to Mandapam 5 annas by Mail and 0-4-6 by ordinary train.

(3) *Ramnad*.—45 miles from Dhanushkodi, about 3 hours journey by rail. The Agency is within 15 minutes walk from the Railway Station. It is the Headquarters of the Assistant Collector and the residence of the Rajah. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi to Ramnad 10 annas by Mail and 9 annas by ordinary train.

MADURA DISTRICT.

Area 4916 square miles. Population 1,932,832. Language spoken Tamil.

(4) *Madura*.—111 miles from Dhanushkodi, 6 hours journey by rail. Headquarters of the District. The Agency is situated near the Madura East Railway Station, which is about half an hour's journey by road. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi to Madura Rs. 1-3-0.

(5) *Dindigul*.—150 miles from Dhanushkodi. The Agency is about 5 minutes walk from the Railway Station. It is the Headquarters of the Sub-Collector. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi to Dindigul Rs. 1-9-0.

TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.

Area 4353 square miles. Population 1,790,619. Language spoken Tamil.

(6) *Tataparai*.—200 miles from Dhanushkodi, about 11 hours journey from Dhanushkodi. There is a Government Emigration Camp through which coolies are shipped to Colombo via Tuticorin. The Agency is located in the Government Depot itself. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi to Tataparai Rs. 2-2-0.

(7) *Tinnevelly*.—208 miles from Dhanushkodi, about 12 hours journey by rail and 12 hours journey from Colombo by steamer. The Agency is within 5 minutes walk of the Bridge Railway Station.

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

Area 4935 square miles. Population 2,017,029. Language spoken Tamil.

(8) *Trichinopoly*.—207 miles from Dhanushkodi, about 11 hours journey from Dhanushkodi. It is the Head Office of the Commission. The Head Office is situated near the Collector's Office and is within 15 minutes walk of the Junction Railway Station. The Commissioner, Deputy and Accountant reside in Trichinopoly. Railfare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 2-3-0.

(9) *Manaparai*.—185 miles from Dhanushkodi, about 10 hours journey by rail, 23 miles from Trichinopoly. The Agency is within 5 minutes walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 1-15-0.

(10) *Musiri*.—230 miles from Dhanushkodi and 30 miles from Trichy by rail, via Kulitalai. During floods people have

to cross the river Cauvery by ferry at 6 pies per head. The Agency is within 15 minutes walk of the river. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi to Kulitalai Rs. 2-6-0.

(11) *Karur*.—254 miles from Dhanushkodi and 48 miles from Trichy. The Agency is within 10 minutes walk of the Railway Station. This Agency is temporarily closed owing to Plague and will be re-opened shortly. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 2-9-0.

(12) *Namakkal*.—277 miles from Dhanushkodi and 23 miles from Karur by road. Karur is the nearest Railway Station. Jutkas are available. It is the Headquarters of the Dy. Collector.

(13) *Turaiyur*.—235 miles from Dhanushkodi and 28 miles from Trichy by road. Carts are always available. The Agency is located in the new building in Odaya Street.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

Area 7195 square miles. Population 2,116,564. Language spoken Tamil.

(14) *Erode*.—294 miles from Dhanushkodi and 88 miles from Trichy. Headquarters of the Dy. Collector. 18½ hours journey from Dhanushkodi and 7½ hours journey from Trichy. The Agency is situated within 5 minutes walk of the Railway station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 2-14-0.

SALEM DISTRICT.

Area 6300 square miles. Population 1,766,680. Language spoken Tamil.

(15) *Salem*.—330 miles from Dhanushkodi and 37 miles from Erode. 20 hours journey from Dhanushkodi and 1½ hours journey from Erode. The nearest Railway Station to Salem Town is Suramangalam which is 3 miles off Salem. Jutkas are available near the station to take passengers to the Town

Salem is the Headquarters of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Salem Circle. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 3-2-0.

(16) *Atur*.—363 miles from Dhanushkodi and 88 miles from Salem. Salem is the nearest Railway Station from which there is a motor service to Atur.

(17) *Dharmapuri*.—390 miles from Dhanushkodi. Headquarters of the Dy. Collector. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 3-10-0.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

Area 4920 square miles. Population 1,960,960. Language spoken Tamil.

(18) *Katpadi*.—457 miles from Dhanushkodi via Villupuram Junction, 100 miles from the latter Junction. The Agency is within 5 minutes walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi via Chingleput Rs. 4-2-0.

(19) *Arkonam*.—461 miles from Dhanushkodi via Chingleput. 70 miles from Madras and 39 miles from Chingleput. The Agency is within 5 minutes walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi via Chingleput Rs. 4-2-0.

(20) *Kuppam*.—427 miles from Dhanushkodi and 22 miles from Jolarpet. The Agency is situated near the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 4-9-9.

(21) *Polur*.—419 miles from Dhanushkodi via Villupuram Junction Station. This Agency was opened on 1-2-15 and it is situated within 5 minutes walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 3-13-0.

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

Area 4208 square miles. Population 2,362,566. Language spoken Tamil.

(22) *Villupuram*.—358 miles from Dhanushkodi. This is a junction station for Katpadi. The Agency is within 5 minutes walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 3-6-0.

TANJORE DISTRICT.

Area 3727 square miles. Population 2,363,869. Language spoken Tamil.

(23) *Tanjore*.—238 miles from Dhanushkodi and 31 miles from Trichy. This is the Junction Station for Arantangi and Negapatam. The Agency is situated within half an hour's walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 2-7-0.

(24) *Arantangi*.—348 miles from Dhanushkodi. 109 miles from Tanjore via Tiruvalore Junction. The Agency is situated near the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 3-4-0.

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

Area 3072 square miles. Population 1,406,008. Language spoken Tamil.

(25) *Chingleput*.—422 miles from Dhanushkodi. This is the Junction for Arkonam. The Agency is situated within 10 minutes walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 3-14-0.

PUDUCOTTAH STATE.

Area 1178 square miles. Population 411,886. Language spoken Tamil.

(26) *Puducottah*.—239 miles from Dhanushkodi and 32 miles from Trichinopoly by road. There is a Motor Service twice a day. This is the Headquarters of the Puducottah State and the residence of the Rajah. The Agency is situated within a mile from the Palace.

TELUGU AGENCIES.

MADRAS DISTRICT.

Area 27 square miles. Population 5,18,660. Language spoken Tamil and Telugu.

(27) *Madras*.—(Egmore) 456 miles from Dhanushkodi. This is the Presidency Town. Telugu coolies from Guntakal and Cuddapah are transhipped here; also Tamil and Telugu labourers are registered. The office is situated at Stringers' Road, Park Town. Railfare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 4-2-0.

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.

Area 5892 square miles. Population 893998. Language spoken Telugu.

(28) *Cuddapah*.—580 miles from Dhanushkodi, 119 miles from Arkonam and 162 miles from Madras. The Agency is within 10 minutes walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 5-10-9 by rail and Rs. 5-5-9 by other trains.

ANANTAPUR DISTRICT.

Area 6718 square miles. Population 968228. Language spoken Telugu.

(29) *Guntakal*.—694 miles from Dhanushkodi and 233 miles from Arkonam and 276 miles from Madras. The Agency is situated near the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 7-2-6 by Mail and Rs. 6-8-9 by other trains.

CANARESE AGENCIES.

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Area 4128 square miles. Population 1,227,061. Language spoken Canarese.

(30) *Nanjangud*.—593 miles from Dhanushkodi and 188 miles from Jolarpet Junction. The Agency is situated near the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 6-2-3 by Mail and Rs. 5-10-8 by other trains.

MALAYALAM AGENCIES.

MALAPUR DISTRICT.

Area 5794 square miles. Population 3,015,119. Language spoken Malayalam.

(31) *Palghat*.—386 miles from Dhanushkodi and 92 miles from Erode. The Agency is $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 3-9-0.

(32) *Gannambr*.—529 miles from Dhanushkodi and 226 miles from Erode. The Agency is close to the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 4-10-0.

Exhibit E.

List showing prices of Books, Forms and Maps procurable by subscribers from Ceylon Labour Commission,

Trichinopoly.

	RS.	A.	P.
1. A. Form Book (50 Forms embossed with one anna Indian stamp) ...	4	10	0
2. B. Form Book (50 Forms) ...	1	0	0
3. Fare and Meal Order Book (for use at Dhanushkodi and Colombo Forwarding Agencies) ...	1	0	0
4. Postal Guide ...	0	4	0
5. South Indian and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways Guides, each ...	0	0	2
6. Ceylon Labour Commission Map (Madras Presidency) Plain ...	9	0	0
7. do. do. varnished & mounted on calico ...	4	0	0
8. do. do. varnished & mounted on calico with rollers ...	5	0	0
9. District Touring Maps in Book Form ...	2	12	0
10. Telugu Grammar by Henry Morris ...	8	3	0

Abstract showing Bolting, Rejection of Coolies from 1st January to 31st December 1914.

Agencies.	Total No. regd.	Total No. bolted.	Total amount advanced.		Total amount recovered.		Total Loss involved.		Percentage
			RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	
TELUGU CIRCLE :—									
1. Guntakal	283	63	886	2 0	366	0 0	520	2 8	22-26
2. Cuddapah	136	40	558	12 0	183	6 0	375	6 0	29-41
3. Guntur	93	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1-07
4. Nellore	25	1	15	0 0	...	...	15	0 0	4-00
5. Chittoor	26	26	210	0 0	...	...	210	0 0	100-00
Total ...	563	131	1669	14 0	549	6 0	1120	8 8	23-26
ARCOT CIRCLE :—									
6. Katpadi	2557	163	1201	1 0	279	1 0	922	0 0	6-37

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7. Arkonam	1605	121	706	4 0	140	4 0	566	0 0	7-53
8. Chingleput	1744	157	977	4 6	224	14 6	752	6 0	9-00
9. Villupuram	2986	313	2866	8 6	620	6 0	2246	2 6	10-48
TOTAL ...	8892	754	5751	2 0	1264	9 6	4486	8 6	8-47
SALEM CIRCLE :—									
10. Nanjangud	506	32	301	5 0	60	11 3	240	9 9	6-32
11. Dharmapuri	216	37	382	0 0	30	0 0	352	0 0	17-13
12. Kuppam	153	27	301	1 9	2	0 9	299	1 0	17-65
13. Tirupatur	51	29	262	8 0	...	...	262	8 0	56-86
14. Salem	1231	74	306	5 0	80	8 0	225	13 0	6-01
15. Atur	359	12	109	7 0	65	0 0	44	7 0	3-34
16. Namakal	848	5	45	0 0	...	...	45	0 0	5-9
17. Turaiyur	772	21	59	1 0	10	0 0	49	10 6	2-72

59

Agencies.	Total No. regd.	Total No. bolted.	Total amount advanced.		Total amount recovered.		Total Loss involved		Percentage
			RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	
SALEM CIRCLE (contd.) : —									
18. Musiri	899	19	132	3 6	30	11 0	101	8 6	2 11
Total ...	5035	256	1899	8 9	278	15 0	1620	9 9	5 08
HEADQUARTER CIRCLE : —									
19. Cannanore	353	32	450	0 0	15	0 0	435	0 0	9 06
20. Palghat	1068	116	1387	15 6	310	9 0	1077	6 6	10 86
21. Erode	1849	174	1986	5 0	733	15 6	1252	5 6	9 41
22. Karur	1089	94	991	3 3	293	11 3	697	8 0	8 66
23. Trichinopoly	27787	842	8328	6 0	964	0 0	2364	6 0	1 93
24. Manaparai	1420	19	124	4 0	30	0 0	94	4 0	1 92
25. Arntangi	768	6	31	15 0	...	...	31	15 0	78

26. Tanjore	2742	90	817	6 0	385	0 0	432	6 0	3 28
27. Annapatnam	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Puducothah	1978	21	187	10 6	55	6 0	82	4 6	1 06
TOTAL ...	39225	894	9255	1 3	2787	9 9	6467	7 6	2 27
MADURA CIRCLE :—									
29. Madura	6112	218	2296	5 0	1284	8 6	1061	12 6	3 56
30. Pamban	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Mandapam	4258	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
32. Tinnevely	1705	54	576	14 6	191	0 6	385	14 0	3 16
33. Tataparai	2060	15	107	8 0	92	8 0	15	0 0	72
34. Tondi	551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. Dindigul	2195	194	1826	1 7	432	0 6	1403	1 1	8 83
TOTAL ...	16939	505	4806	13 1	1941	1 6	2365	11 7	2 98
GRAND TOTAL ...	70654	2510	23383	7 9	6821	9 9	16560	14 0	3 59

DEFAULTING CASE STATEMENT FOR 1914.

Agencies.	No. of cases referred.	No. of Defaulters despatched	The debts of the bolters despatched.		Amount recovered in cash.		Amount recovered in fresh bonds.		Total.	
			Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Musiri	100	16	3329	13 11	2154	4 6	1186	13 0	6670	15 5
Turaiyur	162	7	2672	11 8	3926	0 8	1076	10 9	7675	7 1
Manaparai	81	29	3571	8 2	1205	4 0	1563	5 5	6340	1 7
Trichinopoly	209	25	4535	7 0	722	5 0	1533	10 0	6791	6 0
Dindigul	71	10	1866	4 0	...	...	...	...	1866	4 0
Namakkal	148	22	4700	7 6	2378	1 0	67	11 2	7146	7 8
Villupuram	99	10	2881	12 9	...	...	...	...	2881	12 9
Madura	180	21	5517	5 11	383	0 0	...	...	5850	5 11

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Karur	52	6	760	3 2	45	0 0	83	12 0	888	15 2
Atur	109	7	1052	9 9	342	4 10	264	0 6	1658	15 1
Arkonam	43	8	1176	6 11	20	0 0	...	...	1196	6 11
Kuppam	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nanjangud	9	1	105	0 0	...	...	...	...	105	0 0
Palghat	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tataparai	34	4	376	8 7	111	0 0	660	1 8	1147	10 3
Erode	36	1	76	0 0	...	...	...	...	76	0 0
Salem	67	10	1638	8 2	61	6 8	16	6 8	1716	5 6
Tirupatur	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntakal	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	108	30	2554	10 8	572	12 10	795	0 0	3922	7 6
Tondi	34	10	1134	5 11	...	...	...	...	1134	5 11

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Agencies.	No. of cases referred.	No. of Defaulters despatched.	The debts of the bolters despatched.		Amount recovered in cash.		Amount recovered in fresh bonds.		Total.	
			RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Chingleput	56	2	629	5 8	...	...	...	...	629	5 8
Katpadi	58	5	3514	2 10	43	4 0	...	...	3557	6 10
Chittoor	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	161	7	2811	11 8	48	2 0	88	6 0	2898	8 8
Arantangi	40	4	2202	5 5	204	1 1	...	...	2406	6 6
Cananore	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puducottah	121	20	5528	7 4	1062	10 3	946	4 6	7587	6 1
Mandapam	19	3	466	6 4	50	0 0	75	5 2	591	11 6
Dharmapuri	17	1	187	8 0	20	0 0	...	...	207	8 0
Madras	12	1	243	1 0	...	...	...	...	243	1 0
Total ...	2116	260	58632	6 11	13299	8 10	8807	6 10	75189	6 7

Exhibit "G" (2).

STATEMENT OF DEFAULTING CASES FOR 1914.

Including the cases of 1913 carried forward.

Total No. of cases referred to the Commission in
 1914 ... 2116 involving 3949 defaulters
 1913 ... defaulters 48
 Total ... 3997

Success.

260 defaulters were traced and despatched to the Estates whose debts amounting to ... Rs. 53582 6 11
 207 „ were persuaded to repay their debts, viz. ... Rs. 13299 8 10
 216 „ have executed fresh bonds, sale-deeds etc., viz ... Rs. 8807 6 10
 Total ... Rs. 75189 6 7

Disposals.

205 defaulters are reported to have left for Penang, Singapore, Federated Malay States etc.
 1004 „ could not be traced owing to incorrect and insufficient particulars.

743 defaulters denied all liability to the Estates. In most cases there were neither pro-notes nor accounts to confront their indebtedness to the Estate before the village officials.

- 288 „ are said to be still in Ceylon.
- 97 „ are reported to have left for the Eastern and Western Ghats and other places.
- 286 „ are traced and have promised to amicably settle their a/cs shortly by either returning to the Estate or liquidating their debts.
- 483 „ are still to be traced, some are hiding, some are under investigation.
- 47 „ are reported to have died in Ceylon.
- 35 „ „ „ at Coast.
- 147 „ were not traced at the request of Kys.
- 34 „ were not traced as the Estate Superintendents have subsequently cancelled their cases.

3997

Exhibit H**Statement showing Coolies claimed during 1914.**

*Amount of their Estate debt recovered and
duration of service on Estate.*

Name of Estate.	Name of claimed cooly.	Estate debt.			Duration of service.
		RS.	A.	P.	
Waharaka	... China Reddy ...	22	4	0	7 months.
Mapitigama	... Kannuswami ...	40	0	0	3 „
Cannavarella	... Narayanaswamy	40	12	6	8 „
Udabage	... Thunaimalai ...	40	4	9	10 „
„	... Maruthayee ..	40	7	9	10 „
Halgolla	... Manickam Pillai .	44	14	3	2 yrs. 2 ms.
Lauderdale	... Krishnaswamy ...	43	14	3	11 months.
Kottuunagalla	.. Narayanan ..	94	9	11	2 yrs. 4 ms.
Panilkande	... Sockalingam ...	68	0	0	6 months.
„	... Natesan Pillai ...	68	0	0	8 „
Diyaluma	... Karathiruman .	50	0	0	3 „
Templestowe	... Thirumalai Naidu	18	8	0	3 „
Walpola	... Abdul Wahab ...	29	10	9	11 „
Kiribatgalla	... Govindaswamy Chetty..	29	0	0	2 „

Name of Estate.	Name of claimed cooly.	Estate debt.		Duration of service.	
		Rs.	A. P.		
Ingestre	... Pachayappan	47	7 10	3	"
"	... Natesan	47	7 10	3	"
"	... Varatharajalu	47	7 10	3	"
Panilkande	... Jairaman	68	0 0	5	"
"	... Vythilingam	68	0 0	9	"
Peenkande	... Pethakkal & her 2 children...	50	0 0	5	"
Deniyaya	... Ponnuswamy	65	0 0	7	"
Opata	... Seeni	44	7 0	9	"
"	... Vellayappan	39	9 1	9	"
Warwick	... Balaswamy	78	6 11	Exact duration unknown. 4 months.	
Dunsinane	... Sonaimuthu	45	7 2		
Tyspane	... Naniyan	50	9 7	4	"
Nahavilla	... Appaswamy				
	... Pandaram	43	4 0	11	"
Telbedde	... Kuppuswami	54	12 0	11	"
Delhena	... Chinnappa alias Mohnd. Jamaludin	45	13 1	4	"
Halloowella	... Allapichai	45	7 6	8 years.	
Nivitigalla	... Shanmuga Koundan	21	5 9	Exact duration unknown.	

Name of Estate.	Name of claimed cooly.	Estate debt.		Duration of service.	
		Rs.	A. P.		
Demodera	... Kanikan	58	0 0	1 yr. 1 month.	
Oetumbe	... Munian	52	5 1	1 yr. 2 months.	
Campden Hill	... Hussain Bee	86	7 8	3 yrs. 6 ms.	
Maha Uva	... Dandayuthapani	22	6 1	10 months.	
Campden Hill	... Hanumanthan	70	0 0	3 yrs.	
Delhena	... Abdul Razack	31	12 2	4 months.	
Mahagama	... Ponnasawmy	34	7 4	4 1/2 "	
Karandana	... Pethu Reddy	48	11 6	5 "	
Kirimettiya	... Muniammal	20	0 9	9 "	
Nagahatenne	... Annaswamy	35	6 0	1 "	
Panilkande	... Veerappa Koundan	32	6 0	5 "	
Houpe	... Lingappa Reddy	32	0 0	2 "	
Millakande	... Doraiswamy	45	5 6	4 "	
Millakande	... Doraiswamy Pillai	47	5 5	4 "	
Lavant	... Ramaswamy	35	0 0	3 "	
Wattakelle	... Viakulam & her Children	30	0 0	10 "	
Opata	... Subbaraya Pillai	38	8 0	3 "	
Lavant	... Varathammal	49	8 0	4 "	
Opata	... Koneri Udayan	36	13 8	4 "	

Name of Estate	Name of claimed cooly.	Estate debt.	Duration of service.
Kiribatagalla	Doraiswamy	65 0 0	7 "
West Haputale	Chinnappan	39 1 11	13 "
Kumbukkan	Natesa Naidu	75 0 0	6 "
Lanark	Abdul Majid	50 0 0	4 "
Lauderdale	Sinnammal	45 10 0	1 yr. 9 ms.
Passara Group	Theysingh	50 0 0	1 yr. 7 ms.
Galboda	Adaikala Odayan	46 8 0	Exact duration unknown.
"	"	46 8 0	
Peenkande	Kitchan	45 0 0	
Opata	Kannappan	35 7 9	4 months.
Wagga	Madan	24 3 6	Exact duration unknown.
Spring Valley	Kullappathambiran	66 14 6	2 yrs. 1 m.
Eduragalla	Rengaswami	45 5 6	9 months.
St. James	Perumal Koundan	75 5 11	4 "
Maymolly	Ponnaiammal	64 4 10	4 "
Nahavilla	Ramaswami	105 10 0	2 years 2 months.
	Ponnambalam	105 10 0	
	Mother of do.	55 2 0	
Total		3390 4 10	

Ceylon Labour Commission, Trichinopoly.

சிலோன் லேபர் கமிஷன், திருச்சிநாப்பள்ளி.

Recruiting for.....Estate.....Post Office, Ceylon.

சிலோன்—போஸ்டி ஆபீசுக்கு அருகாமையிலுள்ள.....
தோட்டத்திற்கு, கூலியாட்கள் சேர்க்கை.

1. Tea or Rubber Estates.

RS. A. P.

தேயிலை அல்லது ரப்பர் தோட்டங்களுக்கு:—

ரூ. அ. ப.

Wages paid to men per diem

ஒரு நாளைக்கு ஆண் ஆட்களுக்கு கூலி

„ to women per diem

„ பெண் ஆட்களுக்குக் கூலி

„ to boys and girls

„ பையன்களுக்கும் சிறு பெண்
களுக்கும் கூலி

Tea or Rubber Factory coolies.

தேயிலை அல்லது ரப்பர் கிடங்கு

கூலியாட்களுக்கு:—

Wages paid to men per diem

ஒரு நாளைக்கு 1 ஆளுக்கு கூலி

[N. B.—Wages should be entered in annas and pies and not in cents.]

2. Coolies can earn extra wages without working overtime.

குறித்த நேரத்திற்கு மேற்பட்டு வேலை செய்யாமலே அதிக கூலி சம்பாதிக்கலாம்.

Sunday wages paid in cash.

ஞாயிற்றுக்கிழமை வேலை செய்யும் கூலி கைவிலே கொடுக்கப்படும்.

3. A good family (a man, woman and working child) can earn easily Rs.....to Rs.....per mensem.

ஒரு புருஷன் பென்சாதி வேலைசெய்யக்கூடிய ஒரு பிள்ளையுடைய ஒரு நல்ல குடும்பம் மாதம் 1-க்கு ரூ.....முதல் ரூ..... வரையில் சுலாவாய் சம்பாதிக்கலாம்.

4. Wages are paid monthly direct into the coolies' hands by the Estate Superintendent.

மாதாந்திர சம்பளங்களை தோட்டத்த துரையால் கூலிகள் கையிலேயே கொடுக்கப்படும்.

5. Coolies' Accounts are generally maintained by the Estate Superintendent.

தோட்டத்த துரை கூலியாட்களுடைய கணக்கை சாதாரண மாக சரியாய் வைத்து நடத்தி வருவார்.

6. All grievances are immediately enquired into and redressed by the Estate Superintendent. He is always accessible to coolies and understands the vernacular.

எல்லா முறைப்பாடுகளையும் தோட்டத்த துரை உடனே விசாரினை செய்து பரிசாரம் செய்வார். தோட்டத்த துரையை கூலியாட்கள் எப்பொழுதும் கேரில் பார்க்கக்கூடும். அவருக்கு கூலியாட்களுடைய பாஷை தெரியும்.

7. Coolies wishing to write or send money to their villages will be assisted by the Estate Superintendent. Government Postal savings bank is situated close to the estate.

தங்கள் ஊருக்கு பணம் கடிதாடி முதலியன அனுப்ப ஆசைப்படும் கூலியாட்களுக்கு தோட்டத்த துரை உதவி செய்வார். போஸ்டல் சேவ் பங்கு தோட்டத்தக்கு அருகாமையிலிருக்கிறது.

8. Free quarters, medical aid, firewood and vegetable gardens are provided.

வாடகையில்லாத வீடுகளும், மருந்துகளும், காய்கறியுள்ள தோட்டங்களும், திறரும் கூலியாட்களுக்கு இனாமாகக் கொடுக்கப்படும்.

9. The climate is good, and good drinking well water is available.

சுகநிலமான இடமும், குடிக்க நல்ல கிணற்று ஜலமும் கிடைக்கும்.

10. Coolies can have their own form of worship and celebrate their festivals in their usual way. Free schools are provided for coolies' children.

கூலியாட்கள் தங்கள் தங்கள் மதக்கொள்கைப்படி தேவாரா தனை செய்யலாம். திருநாள் உற்சவமும் அவரவர் வழக்கம்போல் கொண்டாடலாம். கூலியாட்களின் குழந்தைகள் படிக்கப் பள்ளிக் கூடங்களிலிருக்கின்றன.

11. Working tools, baskets and implements are supplied free of charge.

வேலைசெய்வதற்கு வேண்டிய கூடை முதலிய சாமான்களை இனாமாகக் கொடுக்கப்படும்.

12. Good rice and currys, &c., are supplied to coolies at low rates.

நல்ல அரிசியும் மற்ற சாமான்களும் குறைந்த விலைக்கு கூலியாட்களுக்கு கொடுக்கப்படும்.

13. All coolies are properly registered at the Ceylon Labour Commission Agencies and their relations can always obtain information about them on application.

எல்லா கூலியாட்களும் சிலோன் லேபர் கமிஷன் ஏஜன்ஸிகள் உள்ள இடங்களில் தாக்கல் செய்யப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் அவர்களுடைய சொந்தக்காரர் இந்த ஏஜன்ஸிகள் வழியாய் அவர்களைப்பற்றி விபரம் தெரிந்தகொள்ளலாம்.

14. Recruiting for Ceylon is free and unconditional and there is no indenture.

சிலோனுக்கு கூலியாட்கள் போவது கட்டாயமொன்றுமில்லை, அவரவரன் இஷ்டத்தைப்பொருத்தது. ஏயாதொரு ஒப்பந்தச் சீட்டும் எழுதிக்கொடுக்க அவசரமில்லை.

15. The Ceylon Labour Commission takes every care from the time of registration until the time of embarkation, and protects the coolies as far as possible from extortion and maltreatment. Every facility is offered by the Estate Superintendent

to kangani and coolies to proceed to their villages to see their relations and recruit coolies. *

சிலோனுக்கு கூலியாட்கள் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்ட கான் முதல்கொண்டு அவர்கள் கப்பலேறிக் கரையில் அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டியதெல்லாம் குறைவில்லாமல் நடப்பதன்றி, கங்காணி முதலியோரால் இம்மசுப்படாமலும் பொருள் கஷ்டப்படாமலும் பாதுகாக்கப்படுவார்கள். தங்கள் தங்கள் ஊர்களுக்குப் போய் தங்கள் சொந்தக்காரரைப் பார்க்கவும், கூலியாட்கள் சேர்க்கவும் வேண்டிய சவுகரியங்களெல்லாம் கங்காணிகளுக்கும் கூலியாட்களுக்கும் தோட்டத்த தரையால் கொடுக்கப்படும்.

16. Concession passage, &c. வழிப்பிரயாணம் முதலிய சங்கதி கள்.

17. Bearer.....kangany is recruiting coolies for this Estate.

.....ESTATE. }
.....191 . }

Superintendent.
தோட்டத்த தரை கையொப்பம்.

[This Recruiting Certificate should be invariably filled in in English and Vernacular and signed by the Superintendent and handed to Kanganies before they come over to South India. The supply of these forms can always be obtained from Trichinopoly on application, free of charge. In cases where Kanganies are already at the coast, the Superintendent should fill them in and return when I will see that they are sent to the Kanganies concerned.]

அறிக்கை.

1. தென்னிந்தியாவிலே உள்ள தேயிலை, காப்பி, ரப்பர் தோட்டங்களின் அருகாமையில் கூலியாட்களை சேர்க்கக்கூடாது.

2. மைனர்களையும், கலியாணம் ஆன பெண்பிள்ளைகளையும் தாய் தகப்பன் அனுமதியின்றியிலும் அல்லது புருஷன் அனுமதியின்றியில் சேர்க்கக்கூடாது. அப்படி சேர்த்தால் தெண்டனைக்கு உள் படுத்திக் கொள்ளுவாய்.

3. ஆள் சேர்க்கும் ரொகுட்டிங் டிப்போவிலிருந்து கூலியை எடுக்கக்கூடாது.

4. உனக்கெதாவது இடைபூதிகள் நேரிடுமானால் விபரமாக போஸ்டி மூலியமாவது அல்லது நேராகவாவது திருச்சிஞ்சிப்பள்ளியிலுள்ள கமிஷனர் தரையிடம் தெரிவித்துக் கொண்டால், அவர் உடனே விசாரணை செய்து பரிகாரம் செய்வார்.

5. சட்டத்திற்கு விரோதமாக ஆள்களை சேர்க்கக்கூடாது. அப்படி சேர்த்தால் அந்த குற்றத்திற்கு நீ தான் ஜவாப்புதாரியாவாய்.

Ceylon Labour Commission,

TRICHINOPOLY.

SOUTH INDIA.

Recruiting for.....Estate,

.....P. O., CEYLON.

Ceylon Labour Commission Agency at.....

PARTICULARS OF THE KANGANY.

.....Kangany, son of.....Age.....

Caste..... Village.....

Taluq..... P. O.,.....

District.....

CEYLON LABOUR COMMISSION, TRICHINOPOLY.

..... Agency.....191

..... } Son of..... Caste..... Town

or Village.....Taluk.....District, is recruiting
coolies for Ceylon... ..Estate.....

..... 44 ஆக உள்ளது 2018 மார்ச்

உக்
பெயர்: சக்ரவர்த்தி } இவ்வாறு நேரட்டத்தற்கு உவ
சட்ட சக்ரவர்த்தி }

ஆட்சை புதிதாக செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறீர்கள்.

Right-hand
Thumb mark.
வலதுசு பெரு
விரல் குறி.



Ceylon Labour Commissioner.
 *கோலு லேபர் கமிஷனர்.

N.B.—When making subsequent payments thumb impression should be taken and compared.

1. Rate per head { For adults Rs.....
 { For working
 { children Rs.....

A. Form No.....
and Date.....

2. Estate Instructions.....

3. This recruiting Certificate is transferred

to..... }
to..... Agency on..... } Signature of the
to..... Agency on..... } transferring agents
to..... Agency on..... }

4. Kangany advice card is sent to Asst. Commissioner.....Circle-

5. Do. transferred to...do.

7. The Ceylon Labour Commissioner does not hold himself responsible for objectionable methods, if any, which may be resorted to by the bearer in recruiting coolies. He himself, and not the Ceylon Labour Commission, will be accountable in law for his acts.

இந்த பத்திரத்தை உடையவர் கவியாட்சை சேகரிப்பதில் ஏதாவது சட்டத்திற்கு விசேஷமான தூரிகைத் தடையுக்களைச் செப்புவார்களில், அப்படிப்பட்ட தடையுக்களைக்கு அளந்தானே புத்தியுடையவர்களுடையதே தவிர, மெலோக் லேபர் எக்ஸ்சு உத்தியோகங்கள் உத்தியோகநியா யீதர்கள் மாட்டார்கள் என்று இத்தனும் திரவமாக தெரிவிக்கப்படுகிறது.

சங்கராணி அல்லது
கூலி கையெழுத்து அல்லது கி.நல்.

Exhibit J.

CEYLON LABOUR COMMISSION.

..... Estate.

A. Form No.....

Tin Ticket No.....

FARE & MEAL ORDERS

1. COLOMBO:

(a) Meals.....

(b) Steamer fare to.....

THE AGENT,

Ceylon Labour Commission,

COLOMBO.

DEAR SIR,

Please give the following kangas and coolies necessary meals and purchase steamer or rail tickets for them to their destination, charging the cost of same to Estate Account.

2. DHANUSHKODI:

(a) Meals.....

(b) Rail fare to.....

ISSUED TO

1

Yours faithfully,

Date.....

Date.....

Superintendent.

..... Estate.

A. Form No..... Estate.

Tin Ticket No.....

THE AGENT,

Ceylon Labour Commission,

DHANUSHKODI.

To

THE MADURA Co., Ltd.,

TUTICORIN.

DEAR SIR,

Please give the following kangas and coolies one meal each charging the cost of same to Estate Account, and put them on the train for their destination.

DEAR SIR,

Kindly assist the following kangas and coolies in rapid disembarkation and passing through the Customs Department at Tuticorin.

2

Yours faithfully,

Date.....

Superintendent.

3

CANCELLED.

Yours faithfully,

Date.....

Superintendent.

LIST OF GENERAL HOLIDAYS 1915.

Head Office and Depot at Trichinopoly will be closed on the following days throughout the year. Coolies will be registered at all Out-Agencies except on Sundays.

MONTH &	DATE.		
Jan.	1 & 2	New Year's day	... 2 days
	13 & 14	Pongul	... 2 "
	29	Bara-Wafat	... 1 "
Feb.	12	Maha Sivarathiri	... 1 "
March	16	Telugu New Year's Day	... 1 "
April	2, 3, 4 & 5	Easter	... 4 "
	13	Tamil New Year's Day	... 1 "
June	*	King-Emperor's Birthday.	1 "
August	13	Id-i-Ramzan	... 1 "
	24	Avani Avittam	... 1 "
September	2	Sri Jayanthi	... 1 "
	12	Vinayaka Chathurthi	... 1 "
October	8	Mahalaya Amavasya	... 1 "
	16	Ayudha Pooja	... 1 "
	20	Bakr-id	... 1 "
November	6	Deepavali	... 1 "
	18	Muharram	... 1 "
December	17	Vaikunta Ekadesi	... 1 "
	25 to 31	Christmas	... 7 "
		Total	...30 days

* will be notified in due course.

15th April.

THE CHAIRMAN,

PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION OF CEYLON,

KANDY.

DEAR SIR,

CEYLON LABOUR COMMISSION.

Our audit of the Commission's accounts at Trichinopoly for the six months to 31st December 1914 is now completed, and we send you herewith the following statements, duly certified:—

Labour Agency No. 1 Account:

1. Balance Sheet at 31st December 1914.
2. Summarised Revenue and Expenditure Account for 1914.
3. Detailed copy of the Revenue and Expenditure Account.

Labour Agency No. 2 Account:

Balance Sheet at 31st December 1914.

We now beg to report.

On the 22nd February 1915 we counted the cash in hand and the supply bills, and agreed the same with the balances shown in the books at that date. We have also seen certificates of all the Bank Balances at the 31st December 1914.

It will be noted that the balances standing against Norman Rowsell, the late Commissioner, and H. Farquharson for Rs. 23,717-10-1 and Rs. 1000 respectively, have been finally written off the books as there would seem to be no prospect of recovering the same.

The audit fee and expenses this year appears considerably higher than in the past. This is because a reserve has been made for Rs. 1,500 for the second half of the year. A similar reserve has not been made before, and consequently the year under review bears three half-years' fees.

In our last report we suggested that a separate account should be opened for the travelling expenses of agents, which previously were debited to Out-Agency Charges. This account has now been opened under the title of "Indian Employees' Travelling Expenses" and will be useful for comparative purposes in the future.

We have compared the Estate balances with the certificates received from the Superintendents, but we regret to report that there are a considerable number of Estates which have not forwarded their certificates to us. We have furnished the Commissioner with a list of such Estates with a request that he will again communicate with them. New certificates and circulars being sent. All 'Differing' Estates written to.

The Estate overdrafts at the end of the year amounted in total to Rs. 1,993-4-6 all of which have since been paid off with the exception of Harrifred Estate Rs. 315-4-6 and Tellisford Estate Rs. 40-14-6. The former balance is disputed. Both accounts referred to Planters Association of Ceylon.

Since August 1914 the new system of paying the Out-Agency Contingency Bills has been in force. The money is not despatched from the Head Office, but each Agency takes credit for the total when the monthly list has been passed, and No. 2 Account is repaid monthly by one cheque for the total amount of such disbursements. The system is working well and means a considerable economy in the cost of remittances. It is now proposed to extend this system and treat the Agency salaries in a similar manner. This would result in a further saving in the cost of remitting and would have

the additional advantage of making uniform the method of paying all out-agency expenses. We shall be glad if you will give this matter your consideration. We have already discussed with the Accountant the best system for recording these Agency salary and contingency bills, modifying to a certain extent the existing method, and upon obtaining the sanction of the Committee, it will be possible to commence at once.

We have pleasure in stating that we found the books in India well kept and experienced no difficulties in carrying out our audit. An efficient check is now kept upon the various agents and a considerable reduction has been effected in their average monthly expenditure.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
FORD, RHODES, THORNTON & CO.

**Ceylon Labour Commission
Revenue and Expenditure Account**

EXPENDITURE.	RS.	AS.	PS.	RS.	AS.	PS.
To Salaries:—						
Head Office ...	78728	7	0			
Out-Agencies ...	45569	10	4			
" Rents:—				124298	1	4
Head Office and Bungalows ...	8318	9	8			
Out-Agencies ...	6124	9	7	14448	2	10
" Outfit:—						
Cost of Furniture supplied to Bungalows, Out-Agencies and Head Office, expenditure at Depot on Spraying Machines and Camp Outfits ...				2854	15	2
" Contingency:—						
Travelling expenses of Commissioner, Assistants and Agents, including the upkeep and running cost of Motor Car and Cycles, Medical Fees and Drugs for coolies at Depot, upkeep of Bungalows, Building and Depots, Municipal Taxes, Legal Expenses, Audit Fees and General Expenses ...				33245	9	5
" Printing and Stationery ...				7146	6	11
" Postages and Telegrams ...				8643	10	0
" Donation to War Fund ...				250	0	0
" Amounts written off:—						
Norvan Rowsell ...	28717	10	1			
H. Farquharson ...	1000	0	0	24717	10	1
" Balance being amount due to the Planters' Association of Ceylon:—				19169	15	1
Total ...				234269	6	10

Audited and found correct

COLOMBO, }
15th April, 1915, }

**Labour Agency No. 1 Account.
for the year ending 31st December 1914.**

REVENUE.	RS.	AS.	PS.	RS.	AS.	PS.
By Balance due to Planters Association of Ceylon, Kandy, at 1st January 1914 ...				20601	8	2
" Cash received from Planters Association of Ceylon January to December 1914 ...	173100	0	0			
" do. on a/c of N. Rowsell's Agents Security Deposit unaccounted for by him ...	12964	0	4			
" Disbursements made from Kandy Office ...	6727	6	4			
	192791	6	8			
Less remitted to Rev. C.W. Dickinson ...	100	0	0	192691	6	8
" Profit on Meals supplied ...				6002	3	6
" Fees charged on Bolting Cases ...				9039	3	9
" Caddy Rents of Trichinopoly Depot. ...				500	0	0
" Sundry Interest received ...				3424	8	3
" Purchases Commission ...				588	12	7
" Fees charged at Colombo Forwarding Agency ...				1286	1	5
" Sundry Receipts ...				185	10	6
Total ...				284269	6	10

as per our report of this date.

FORD RHODES THORNTON & CO.,

Chartered Accountants.

Ceylon Labour Commission
Revenue and Expenditure Account

REVENUE.	June 1914.			December 1914.			TOTAL.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
To Balance due to the Planters Association of, Ceylon Kandy 1st January 1914 ...							20601	8	2
„ Cash received from Planters Association of Ceylon January to December 1914									
on a/c of Current Expenditure ...	89100	0	0	84000	0	0			
on a/c of N. Rowsell's Agents Security Deposit unaccounted for by him...	12964	0	4						
Add Disbursements made from Kandy Office ...	2038	0	0	4689	6	4			
	104102	0	4	88689	6	4			
Less remitted to Rev. C.W. Dickinson, Trichy...	100	0	0						
	104002	0	4	88689	6	4	192691	6	8
„ Profit on Meals supplied ...							6002	3	6
„ Fees charged on Bolting Cases ...							9039	3	9
„ Caddy Rents of Trichinopoly Depot ...							500	0	0
„ Sundry Interest received ...							3424	8	3
„ Purchases Commission ...							588	12	7
„ Fees charged to Colombo Forwarding Agency ...							1286	1	5
Carried over ...							234133	12	4

Labour Agency No 1 Account.
for the year ending 31st December 1914.

EXPENDITURE.	June 1914.			December 1914.			TOTAL.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
By Salaries.									
Commissioner ...	9000	0	0	9000	0	0			
Accountant ...	5000	0	0	5250	0	0			
Commissioner's Bonus ...				1500	0	0			
Deputy Commissioner ...	4500	0	0	4916	10	8			
Assistant Commissioner ...	4150	0	0	4200	0	0			
do ...	3600	0	0	4100	0	0			
do ...	3000	0	0	3400	0	0			
Deputy & Assistant Commissioner's Orderlies and Clerks ...	491	0	0	443	11	7			
Head Office Staff ...	7924	0	8	8253	0	1			
	37665	0	8	41063	6	4	78728	7	0
„ Agency Salaries									
Trichinopoly ...	5410	4	9	4893	11	2			
do Temporary Staff ...	352	10	3	620	14	1			
Arkonam ...	548	2	11	528	2	6			
Chingleput ...	580	10	3	620	8	8			
Dindigul ...	636	15	3	652	10	3			
Erode ...	619	1	11	569	4	0			
Katpadi ...	589	8	9	596	0	0			
Madura ...	887	6	2	958	0	11			
Puducatta ...	615	2	0	586	14	11			
Salem ...	734	6	9	543	12	5			
Tataparai ...	760	10	4	600	1	11			
Tanjore ...	624	5	9	605	0	0			
Tinnevely ...	574	10	6	526	1	2			
Villupuram ...	598	12	3	758	15	0			
Ammapatam ...	456	0	0	80	13	6			
Tondi ...	342	0	0	319	8	0			
Mandapam ...	825	11	6	1125	15	6			
Kuppam ...	248	3	8	290	8	0			
Karur ...	386	11	9	321	9	6			
Musiri ...	454	2	9	516	0	6			
Manaparai ...	360	7	3	460	9	10			
Palghat ...	360	0	0	336	12	6			
Turaiyar ...	442	14	0	490	5	3			
Pamban ...	78	0	0						
Carried over ...	17486	14	9	17002	3	7	78728	7	0

Ceylon Labour Commission
Revenue and Expenditure Account.

REVENUE.	June 1914.			December 1914.			TOTAL.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Brought forward ...							234	133	12 4
<i>To Sundry Receipts.</i>									
Sale of Old Furniture ...				5	0	0			
Profit on Railway Fares ...				95	10	6			
Hiring Camp Outfit ...				35	0	0	135	10	6
Carried over ...							234	269	6 10

Labour Agency No. 1 Account,
for the year ending 31st December 1914.—(Continued.)

EXPENDITURE.	June 1914.			December 1914.			TOTAL.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Brought forward ...							787	28	7 0
Guntakal ...	280	8	3	306	13	2			
Guntur ...	376	9	3	298	2	0			
Cuddapah ...	454	14	6	392	9	1			
Madras ...	369	10	9	375	0	0			
Nellore ...	223	13	9	17	0	0			
Atur ...	290	0	0	309	5	11			
Dharmapuri ...	315	12	0	300	2	7			
Namakal ...	520	7	3	498	5	6			
Chittoor ...	202	9	10	165	7	0			
Jolarpet ...	283	0	0	287	0	6			
Cannanore ...	300	0	1	314	8	0			
Tuticorin ...	413	3	11						
Colombo Forwarding Agency ...	989	6	3	770	11	0			
Villupuram Transporting Agency ...	177	11	9	116	15	9			
Tataparai Clerical Staff ...	164	0	0	173	13	10			
Tirupatur ...	256	2	7	242	0	0			
Arantangi ...				284	11	6			
Nanjangoda ...	297	0	0	313	0	0			
<i>By Rents</i>	2340	12	11	2216	13	5	455	69	10 4
Commissioner Accountant, Deputy Commissioner, Head Office and Trichy Office Segregation Camp, etc., ...	3035	0	0	2905	9	3			
Assistant Commissioners Bungalows ...	1004	0	0	1374	0	0			
Out-Agencies ...	3045	1	5	3079	8	2			
<i>Outfits</i>	7084	1	5	7359	1	5	144	43	2 10
Furniture and Office Fittings ...	1293	4	9	441	3	0			
Spraying Machines at Trichy Depot ...				257	3	5			
Camp Outfits ...	337	2	0	26	2	0			
Carried over ...	1630	6	9	724	8	5	2354	15	2
							1410	96	3 4

Ceylon Labour Commission
Revenue and Expenditure Account

REVENUE.	June 1914.			December 1914.			TOTAL.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Brought forward ...							234269	6	10
Carried over ...							234269	6	10

Labour Agency No. 1 Account
for the year ending 31st December 1914 — (Continued.)

EXPENDITURE.	June 1914.			December 1914.			TOTAL.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Brought forward ...							141096	3	4
To Contingency									
Expenditure on Trichy Out-buildings, drainage, etc...	859	5	0	760	0	0			
General expenditure including Medical Fees, Drugs, etc ...	719	13	6	575	11	0			
Sundry Charges at Trichy Depot ...	148	5	6	86	15	6			
Repairs and Renewals of Depot and Office Building ...	111	1	3	983	0	3			
Repairs and Renewals of Bungalows ...	50	0	0	430	9	2			
Rates, Taxes and Telephones ...	338	12	3	133	13	11			
Lighting ...	872	14	4	726	13	9			
Legal Expenses ...	400	0	0	1259	1	9			
Peons Uniforms ...	1381	12	0	551	10	3			
Commissioner's Travelling Expenses ...	912	8	6	397	8	8			
" Motor Car ...	1777	2	7	1200	12	7			
Assistant Commissioner's Travelling Expenses ...	3949	6	3	2529	5	6			
" Motor Cycles ...	788	13	1	441	6	0			
Personal Clerks and Peons Travelling Expenses ...	392	8	3	327	2	6			
Indian Employees Travelling Expenses ...				368	3	0			
Carriage Hire for Auditors ...	30	0	0						
Bank Charges ...	50	0	6	486	2	3			
Sundry Charges Head Office ...	1205	5	4	783	5	2			
" Out-Agencies ...	1282	11	7	585	6	5			
Advertising June 678-3-6 Less Decr. 52-8-0	625	11	6						
Audit Fees ...				4722	6	4			
Carried over ...	15896	3	5	17349	6	0	33245	9	5
Carried over ...							174341	12	9

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**Ceylon Labour Commission
Revenue and Expenditure Account**

REVENUE.	June 1914.			December 1914.			TOTAL.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Brought forward ...							234269	6	10
Total ...							234269	6	10

Audited and found correct

COLOMBO.)
15th April 1915.)

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Labour Agency No. 1 Account.

for the year ending 31st December 1914.—(Continued.)

EXPENDITURE.	June 1914.			December 1914.			TOTAL.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Brought forward ...							174341	12	9
To <i>Printing and Stationery</i> Cost of Account Books Stationery at Head Office and Out-Agencies less profits on Books sold to Estates	6328	9	11	817	13	0	7146	6	11
„ <i>Postages and Telegrams</i> Head Office and Out-Agen- cies	5086	11	0	3556	15	0	8643	10	0
„ <i>Amounts written off</i> Norman Rowsell				23717	10	1	24717	10	1
H. Farquharson				1000	0	0	250	0	0
„ <i>Donation to War Fund</i> ...							19169	15	1
„ <i>Amount due to Planters</i> <i>Association of Ceylon</i> ...									
Total ...							234269	6	10

as per our report of this date,

FORD RHODES THORNTON & Co.,
Chartered Accountants.

Ceylon Labour Commission
Balance Sheet at

LIABILITIES.	RS.	AS.	PS.	RS.	AS.	PS.
To Planters Association of Ceylon Capital Account ...				15000	0	0
„ Sundry Creditors:—						
Muniappa Pillai Works Contractor.	400	10	0			
Addison & Co., Ltd.	24	0	0			
Ford Rhodes Thornton & Co.,	1500	0	0			
Jegain & Co., Ltd.	80	14	0			
Oakes & Co., Ltd.	12	4	0			
St. Joseph's Industrial School Press	48	4	0			
S. P. C. K. Press	79	8	0			
Spencer & Co., Ltd.	7	0	0			
Hoe & Co.	66	10	0			
Sundry Creditors as per Schedule A.	864	0	9			
Late Madura Agency Building Landlord's account ..	22	7	6			
Trichinopoly Municipal Office Profession Tax account ...	12	8	0			
				3118	2	3
„ Amount due to Agencies being Contingent Bills as per Schedule B..				541	12	1
„ Amounts due to Agents who have left service as per Schedule C.				1825	11	6
„ Agents Security Deposits as per Schedule D.				18800	0	0
„ Tota Ramachandra Chetty Amount paid by him on account of repairs and renewals to Asstt. Commissioner's Bungalow at Trichy				521	0	0
„ Fines Account				137	5	4
„ Petty Cash No. 2 Account				242	3	7
„ Unpaid T. A. and Batta Bills				390	0	2
„ Amount due to Planters Association of Ceylon as per Revenue and Expenditure account				19169	15	1
Total ...				59747	2	0

COLOMBO, }
15th April, 1915. }

Audited and found correct

Trichinopoly South India.
31st December 1914.

ASSETS.	RS.	AS.	PS.	RS.	AS.	PS.
By Furniture, Camp Equipment Motor Car and Motor Cycles as per valuation ...				15000	0	0
„ Commissioner's and Assistants' Travelling expenses Advance Account				550	0	0
„ Sundry Debtors:—						
Bank of Madras, Colombo	44	14	11			
J. H. Rutherford Lee	81	0	0			
Commissioner's Bungalow Landlord	59	8	0			
Doraiswamy Pillai, late Asstt. Agent Arkonam	200	0	0			
Muthucaruppa Pillai late Agent, Perambalore	25	0	0			
Arantangi Agency Building Landlord's account	10	0	0			
S. C. Jaganayakalu Naidu, Agent, Trichinopoly	54	1	6			
F. H. Wintle	50	0	0			
Shaik Hussain, late Probationary Agent	200	0	0			
				724	8	5
„ Labour Agency No. 2 Account				8913	5	11
„ Payments in advance				697	7	1
„ Sundry Office Stock				1454	12	5
„ Cash at Bank of Madras						
On Current Account	18607	0	2			
„ Employees Security Account.	18800	0	0			
				32407	0	2
Total ...				59747	2	0

as per our report of this date.

FORD RHODES THORNTON & CO.,

Chartered Accountants.

Planters Association of Ceylon

Balance Sheet at

LIABILITIES.	RS.	AS.	PS.	RS.	AS.	PS.
To Estates :—						
Amount standing to their credit				172505	4	1
„ Sundry Creditors :—						
Amount due to Trichy Depot Meals Caterers Spencer & Co. Ltd., Madras ...	501	2	0			
Amount due to Colombo Forwarding Agency Meals Caterers, Raymond Bros. ...	94	15	2			
Amount due to Ceylon Government Railway for Railway Tickets ...	1709	9	5			
Amount due to Madura Co. Ltd., Colombo ...	0	0	8			
Amount due to Ceylon Steamship Co. Ltd. ...	0	0	1			
Amount due to Labour Agency No. 1 ...	8918	5	11	11219	0	10
Total ...				188724	4	11

Audited and found correct

COLOMBO,
16th April, 1915, }

Labour Agency No. 2 Account.

31st December 1914.

ASSETS.	RS.	AS.	PS.	RS.	AS.	PS.
By Cash :—						
On Current account at Bank of Madras, Madras ...	156728	9	1			
At Agencies as per certified returns ...	6200	6	11			
In hand ...	2090	0	6			
In hand on Petty Cash No. 2 ...	10	13	10			
Supply Bills on hand ...	7000	0	0	172029	14	4
„ South Indian Railway Co. Ltd. :—						
Amount due by them a/c Deposit for Railway Tickets ...				1361	4	10
„ Ceylon Govt. Railway Deposit :—						
Amount due by Railway a/c Deposit in Bank of Madras, Colombo, for Railfare ...				2000	0	0
„ Superintendent of Telegraphs, Trichy						
Amount due by him a/c Deposit for Telegrams ...				183	8	6
„ Sundry Debtors :—						
Amount due by Trichy bolting case advance ...	100	0	0			
Amount due by Accountant General, Madras, on account mismatched Notes ...	100	0	0			
Amount due by S. A. Kandaswamy, late Agent, Palghat ...	48	0	6			
Amount due by Labour Agency No. 1 for Sundry Administrative expenses paid out of No. 2 a/c Funds, Petty Cash No. 1 a/c ...	242	3	7			
Amount due by Labour Agency No. 1 for December Contingency Bills ...	376	5	10	861	9	11
„ Estates' Printing & Stationery :—						
Value of Stock at 31st Dec. 1914...				5294	10	10
„ Estates :—						
Amount due by them ...				1993	4	6
Total ...				188724	4	11

as per our report of this date.

FORD RHODES THORNTON & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

CEYLON LABOUR COMMISSION, TRICHINOPOLY.

Recruiting Prospects for May and June 1915.

B = Bad : F = Fair ; G = Good.

Salem Circle.

Salem Agency :—

Salem Town	B
Salem Taluk	F
Omalur "	F
Trichengode "	F
Uttengarai "	F
Hosur "	F
Krishnagiri "	F

Dharmapuri Agency :—

Dharmapuri Taluk	G
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Atur Agency :—

Atur Taluk	F
------------	---

Namakal Agency :—

Namakal Taluk	G
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Musiri Agency :—

Musiri Taluk	G
Kulitalai "	G
Perambalore "	G

Kuppam Agency :—

Kuppam Taluk	F
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Nanjangud Agency :—

Nanjangud Taluk	F
Mandya "	B
Narasipur "	B
Nagamangala "	B
Chamrajanagar "	F
Yelandur "	F
Gundlupet "	F

Arcot and Telugu Circles.

Polur Agency :—

Gudiyatam Taluk	G
Walajah "	G
Vellore "	F
Arcot "	B
Wandiwash "	B
Chittoor Taluk	B
Tiruvanamalai "	F
Polur "	F
Tirupathur "	F
Cheyur "	F
Arni "	F

Arkonam Agency :—

Arkonam Taluk	F
Karvetnagar "	B

Chingleput Agency :—

Tiruvallur Taluk	B
Ponneri "	B
Chingleput "	G
Conjeevaram "	G
Madurantakam "	G
Saidapet "	G

Villupuram Agency :—

Villupuram Taluk	F
Chidambaram "	F
Cuddalore "	G
Gingee "	G
Kallakurichi "	G
Tirukoilur "	G
Tindivanam "	G
Villupuram "	F
Virudachalam "	G

Madura Circle.

Ramnad Agency :—

Ramnad Taluk	B
Rasimangalam "	B
Sivaganga "	B
Paramagudi "	B
Muthu Kolathur "	B
Devacottai "	B
Kannangudi "	B
Tiruvadana "	B
Tirupathur "	B
Arupucottai "	B
Kamathy "	B

Dindigul Agency :—

Dindigul Taluk	F
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Cuddapah Agency :—

Cuddapah Taluk	B
Siddhout "	B
Pulivendla "	B
Jamalamadugu "	B
Kamalapuram "	B
Pullampet "	B
Royachoti "	B
Anantapur "	F
Dharmavaram "	F
Kadiri "	F
Gooty "	F
Tadpatri "	F
Kaliyandrug "	B
Kurnool "	B
Nandyal "	F
Dhone "	F
Bellary "	F
Royadrug "	F
Hospet "	F
Adoni "	F
Oorumakonda "	F

Palani Taluk	F
Udumalpet "	F
Dharapuram "	F

Madura Agency :—

Madura Taluk	F
Melur "	F
Periakulam "	F
Nilakottai "	F
Tirumangalam "	F
Tirupatur "	F
Srivilliputtur "	F
Satur "	F

Tinnevely Agency:—

Tinnevely	Taluk	G
Koilpatti	"	G
Sankarancoil	"	G
Srivaikundam	"	G

Tiruchendur	Taluk	G
Ambasamudram	"	F
Tenkasi	"	F
Nanguneri	"	F
Trivandrum	"	F

Head Quarters Circle.*Manaparai Agency:—*

Kulitalai	Taluk	G
Marungapuri	"	G
Kadavur	"	G
Veerapur	"	G
Illuppur	"	G

Papanasam	"	G
Pattukottai	"	G
Shiyali	"	G
Tanjore	"	G
Tiruturaipundi	"	G

Puducottah Agency:—

Kolatur	Taluk	G
Viralimalai	"	G
Keeranur	"	G
Tirumayam	"	G
Alangudi	"	G

Cannanore Agency:—

Cherakal	Taluk	G
Kottayam	"	V G
Kurumbranad	"	V G
Calicut	"	V G
Ernad	"	V G
Walluwanad	"	V G
Ponani	"	V G
Palghat	"	V G
Wynaad	"	V G

Erode Agency:—

Erode Taluk	F
Palladam	Tk. F
Bavani	" G
Gopichettipalayam	Tk. F
Avanasi	" G
Peria Dharapuram	" F
Udumalpet	" G
Pollachi	Taluk G
Kollegal	" F

Palghat Agency:—

Palghat Taluk	B
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Arantangi Agency:—

Arantangi	Taluk	F
Pattukottai	"	F
Tirutthuraiipundi	Tk.	F
Mannargudi	"	F
Nannilam	"	F
Papanasam	"	F
Tanjore	"	F
Kumbakonam	"	F
Mayaveram	"	F
Shiyali	"	F

Tanjore Agency:—

Tanjore	Taluk	G
Kumbakonam	"	G
Mannargudi	"	G
Mayaveram	"	G
Negapatam	"	G

Total number of Labourers shipped at the 4 ports at Tuticorin, Pamban, Ammapatnam and Tondi as per Government returns up to 30th April

1913 25,680

Total number of Labourers shipped at the 4 ports at Tuticorin, Ammapatnam, Tondi and Mandapam as per Government returns up to 30th

April 1914 17,637

Total number of Labourers shipped at the 2 ports at Tuticorin and Mandapam as per Government returns up to 30th April 1915 14,298

Comparative statement showing the number of coolies despatched from each Agency during April 1914 & 1915.

Agencies.	Years.	April.	Previously.	Total.
<i>Headquarters Circle:—</i>				
Erode	1914	162	277	439
	1915	246	351	597
Karur	1914	106	186	292
	1915	...	...	...
Tanjore	1914	316	538	854
	1915	267	209	476
Trichinopoly	1914	2747	2907	5654
	1915	2399	2535	4934
Manaparai	1914	79	122	201
	1915	219	247	466
Puducottah	1914	230	262	492
	1915	165	157	262
Arantangi	1914	...	...	...
	1915	318	363	681

Agencies.	Years.	April.	Previously.	Total.
Palghat	... { 1914 1915	83 97	192 144	275 241
Cannanore	... { 1914 1915	59 58	80 37	139 95
<i>Madura Circle:—</i>				
Dindigul	... { 1914 1915	165 157	414 353	579 510
Madura	... { 1914 1915	557 298	977 540	1534 838
Tinnevelly	... { 1914 1915	112 129	354 293	466 422
Tataparai	... { 1914 1915	180 173	440 308	620 481
Mandapam	... { 1914 1915	382 214	128 543	510 757
Ramnad	... { 1914 1915	... 47	... 39	... 86
<i>Salem Circle:—</i>				
Salem	... { 1914 1915	168 94	235 166	403 260
Atur	... { 1914 1915	23 45	84 105	107 150
Dharmapuri	... { 1914 1915	25 10	43 23	68 33
Musiri	... { 1914 1915	73 37	34 39	107 76
Turaiyur	... { 1914 1915	31 35	72 102	103 137
Namakkal	... { 1914 1915	167 131	119 66	286 197
Nanjangud	... { 1914 1915	17 96	40 142	57 238
Kuppam	... { 1914 1915	9 19	23 24	32 43

Agencies.	Years.	April.	Previously.	Total.
<i>Arcot Circle:—</i>				
Katpadi	... { 1914 1915	199 136	413 238	612 374
Polur	... { 1914 1915	... 11	... 9	... 20
Arkonam	... { 1914 1915	144 95	244 148	388 243
Chingleput	... { 1914 1915	154 136	240 161	394 297
Villupuram	... { 1914 1915	312 413	425 326	737 739
<i>Telugu Circle:—</i>				
Madras	... { 1914 1915	... 69	... 49	... 118
Cuddapah	... { 1914 1915	20 2	45 18	65 20
Guntakal	... { 1914 1915	35 ...	73 11	108 11
CLOSED AGENCIES	... { 1914 1915	68 ...	405 ...	473 ...
Total ...		1914 1915	6623 6056	9372 7746
			12644	17118
				29762

plague. Kanganies holding A. Forms and who have connections in this district should be referred there for assistance.

Polur.—Very extensive advertising has been undertaken in this district and labour is, I believe, available if trustworthy Kanganies are sent over.

CEYLON CURRENCY NOTES.

Estate Kanganies bring Ceylon Government Currency Notes to South India and find that they are not negotiable in this country. Superintendents would save the Kanganies some trouble if they advised them prior to their departure to the coast not to bring Ceylon Currency Notes but to change them into rupees before leaving Ceylon.

Recruiting in Mysore State.

Superintendents who have been recruiting in Mysore State through the Nanjangud Agency are notified that owing to Regulations of the Mysore State Government all coolies collected by Kanganies must be examined by the local authorities before they can be allowed to leave the Mysore State. It is necessary that every Kangany should have a Recruiting Certificate from his Superintendent showing full details of conditions of work and pay on his Estate, and it is advisable that a further supply of these certificates should be issued to each Kangany, so that he may give one to each cooly presented by him for examination by the State authorities. If the coolies have these signed certificates, then the examination by the authorities will be facilitated and the expense of delay will be obviated.

Coolies' Luggage and Indo Ceylon-Railway.

The Station Master at Dhanushkodi drew my attention to the fact that the officials of the Ceylon Govt. Railway are very careless with regard to charging coolies

for their luggage. He pointed out that an allowance of 15 seers only was made to each 3rd class passenger, and if the ticket examiners at Dhanushkodi found the cooly with excess, that he then had to pay the full rate on the whole amount of luggage from the starting station in Ceylon to destination in India. The Ceylon rates being very high, the luggage charge has at times been in excess of the value of the articles charged for. A case in point was quoted, that a Kangany arrived with a large jar of pickles. The excess luggage charge on the jar was Rs. 4-8-0 and the cooly refused to pay this stating that they could take the Jar. This was seized by the authorities and was sold at auction for Rs. 1-8-0. Estate Superintendents should warn their coolies to obtain proper luggage receipts for excess luggage on the C.G. Ry., as it is possible if they take receipts there to claim rebate on all tickets issued consecutively to one gang. If they do not pay these charges in Ceylon, then they cannot claim free allowance when luggage is weighed at an intermediate station such as Dhanushkodi. The ticket examiners of course get a bonus on all money they collect on this account, and as they have plenty of time at Dhanushkodi to go through the luggage carefully, not very many coolies with excess baggage evade payment.

Miscellaneous.

I am enclosing in each copy of the Review for this month a notice regarding a cooly who was convicted of cheating by the Magistrate at Trichinopoly, and sentenced to 3 months rigorous imprisonment for obtaining a sum of Rs. 15 as commission, by falsely representing that one of the coolies he brought was a new cooly while she was, in fact, an old cooly belonging to the Estate.

I shall be obliged if Superintendents will arrange to have these notices exhibited in a conspicuous place on their Estates, as a warning to their Kanganies and Coolies,

H. SCOBLE NICHOLSON.

CAMPING REPORT FOR APRIL & MAY 1915 IN THE NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

Vellore, Arni, Cheyar, Polur, Walaja,
Conjeeveram & Saidapet Taluks.

ON the 22nd April I left Chittoor for Vellore via Katpadi, stopping for some time at the Katpadi Agency. The villages along this road are not good ground for recruiting. I had stopped at them on a previous tour and the villagers had told me that they were quite contented and had no wish to emigrate.

On the 23rd April.—I remained at Vellore and visited two villages named Alamelumangapuram and Peruni, in search of two kanganies whose names were on my register. I interviewed four kanganies, one of whom was engaged in building himself a house which I went over. All four Kanganies told me that they were unable to get labour at present. The average wages were As. 5 to As. 8 and As 2. I distributed notices in the villages.

Vellore is a large town where there are a good many recruiting agencies which proves that labour is available in the adjacent taluks.

On the 24th April.—I left Vellore for Arni, a distance of 23 miles. I stopped at Addukambara, Nelvay, Kaniambadi and Chevur. At Nelvay a large number of coolies were working on a tank and I distributed notices to them. I was also asked for notices by people who came from other villa-

ges. There were Penang recruiters here and I should say labour would be available, also at the other villages. No one had apparently been to Ceylon.

25th April.—I remained at Arni and in the morning motored out to a village 18 miles, and I stopped at Konalpadi, Tirumani, Amaradai. Tirumani is a fairly large village; no one had been to Ceylon, but some had gone to the Straits. A few coolies might be procured from this village, but the people were not keen. At the other two villages I do not think labour is available.

26th April.—I left Arni for Polur via Santavasal, a distance of 18 miles, halting at Backmarpet, a nice bungalow three miles from Polur. I stopped at Palayam, Kuppam, Rankaranamal, Santavasal & Pallagoona. At Santavasal I saw the village munsiff and asked him about labour. He did not give me the impression that there was much scope for recruiting in this village though he said coolies had gone to Ceylon from the adjacent villages. The crops had been good and wages were fairly high. I do not think much labour is available in these villages.

27th April.—I remained at Backmarpet and completed my inspection of the Polur agency.

28th April.—I started to go to Kadaladi but only got as far as Ellatur as the road was bad and a small river had water in it. I ran a total distance of 26 miles and stopped at Ellattur, Vannoor and Namananthai; at the last place I was told that two people had been to Ceylon, but that few would go from this village as they cultivated their own lands.

29th April.—I left Backmarpet for Arni via Chetput, a distance of 35 miles; this was a long way round but it was to enable me to visit other villages. At the village of Tachambadi, 12 miles from Polur, I found Father Paul camping, and as I had some business with him, I stopped there for a time.

I talked to his parishioners about going to Ceylon. Judging from what they said, I am sure if only one or two of them would emigrate a good many more would follow; the truth of the matter is that they are rather frightened to make a start. I also stopped at Vinnamangalam and Chitrai; at both these villages labour should be available.

30th April.—Arni to Ranipet 20 miles over a good road. I crossed the largest river I have seen in this district, over a causeway. I stopped at Vellari, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Arni, where the notices were read to the people. Coolies had been to the Straits, and one man said his son had been away for three years. At Tamarapakkam, 7 miles from Arni, people were very interested and asked for notices. Several people had emigrated from this village; wages were from As. 4 to 8. Also halted at Vanagambadi, Timiri, Purampet and Arcot and distributed notices. Timiri is a large town and there was a great rush for notices. I saw other depots here, and I may mention that the agencies of this Commission look very different to the desolate-looking places kept by Fiji and other emigration agencies, which looked uncared for and invariably have a black funereal-looking board hung up, whereas the Commission's offices are situated in clean buildings and have agents of good appearance and smart-looking peons; this must tend to encourage recruiting. I should say labour is available in all the villages along this road.

1st May.—At Ranipet; whilst here I motored out and back 24 miles over a good road to villages called Lalapettai and Basoor. At Lalapettai, a village of about 400 houses, I was told that a lot of people had emigrated, but not to Ceylon. Basoor is a smaller village. I distributed notices in Ranipet town and also interviewed the Village Munsiff *re* labour. He was very obliging and said it would be a good thing to send notices round with tom-toms. He said the ground-nut crop had not been good, other crops had been fair.

He promised to let me know if he knew of any respectable person likely to help recruiting.

2nd May.—Ranipet to Conjeeveram, 28 miles over a good road. Halted at Ramapuram, Walajah, Kadaperi, Ocheri and Damal. At the last place I collected a large crowd; one man in the crowd was very anxious to know what sort of work he would have to do, and the pictures on the notices were shewn to him. He seemed very keen to go and said he thought he could get coolies to go with him; I told him the nearest agency. Labour should be available at some of the larger villages mentioned.

Conjeeveram is a very large town with several thousand inhabitants. It is a very holy city for Hindus and has some fine old temples.

3rd May.—I remained at Conjeeveram and interviewed the Village Munsiff of Konerikuppam *re* labour for estates.

4th May.—I motored from Conjeeveram to Chingleput 27 miles over a good road, stopping at Muthialpettai, Eka-mampettai, Rajampet, Walajabad, Palur and Attur. At Rajampet I interviewed the village munsiff who told me that labour would be available later on in the year as a good deal of work was still going on in the fields. At Walajabad I was told that there were many pariahs doing leather work in the town who would be glad to emigrate if they could earn more than Rs. 10/- a month. At Rajampet one man tried all he could to persuade his family to let him go to Ceylon.

5th May.—I remained at Chingleput and inspected the agency.

6th May.—I motored from Pallavaram to Chingleput, having gone to the former place by train. Whilst at Palla-

varam I interviewed the village munsiff re recruiting for estates, he also said that coolies were not ready to go yet.

I have not mentioned the state of the crops in every village, as I found from enquiries that they had been satisfactory practically everywhere, and I heard no complaints from anyone. The average wage varies very much: As. 8 is the highest paid; As. 5 is about the average; wages are often paid in kind which is not so much appreciated as cash.

A large number of people in this district make a living by keeping pigs and ducks.

With regard to recruiting prospects in the North Arcot District I cannot feel that they are very bright at present, as there is still much work to be done in the fields and the average pay is good. The people are mostly agriculturists and the flourishing state of the fields show that they are kept busy most of the year, but there is no doubt that if recruiters of the right sort go to the villages mentioned in this report, a certain amount of labour can be procured, and a good class of cooly, too. There is a growing interest in Ceylon owing to the large amount of advertising that has been carried out lately. In advertising I have not only distributed notices in the villages at which I stopped, but also among people met on the roads going to villages off the beaten track.

I think the war scare is practically over and the majority of coolies find that their lives have not been interfered with.

I have been impressed during this camp by the seeming affluence of the villagers, they are much better dressed and altogether in better circumstances than the villagers one meets in the Southern Districts, yet they do not have much money to spend and think a great deal of an anna; for

instance, passing through a toll-gate, the keeper in charge gave me six pies too much change by mistake and afterwards walked to the bungalow and back for this sum, a distance of altogether six miles.

Total distance travelled by road	...	303 miles.
"	"	by train ... 186 "
Total	...	489 "

G. S. DUPEN,

Assistant Commissioner.

17th May 1915.

Assistant Commissioner's Camping Report
Schedule of details of

Date.	Village.	Taluk.	Post Office.	Population.
1915 April. 23	Alamalumanga-puram	Vellore	Vellore	1058
"	Perunni	do	do	40
24	Addukambara	do	do	1622
"	Nelvay	do	Kaniyambadi	1058
"	Kaniyambadi	do	do	2845
"	Chebur	Arni	Arni	3043
"	Arni	do	do	3700
25	Konalpadi	Cheyar	do	Small village
"	Tirumani	do	do	1413
"	Amaradai	do	do	Small village
26	Santavasal	Polur	do	1323
"	Palayam	do	Polur	274
"	Kuppam	do	do	200
"	Rankarananal	do	do	150
"	Pollagoona	do	do	200
28	Ellatur	do	do	200
"	Vannoor	do	do	Small village
"	Namananthai	do	do	do
29	Tachambadi	do	do	1128
"	Settupattu	do	do	2517
"	Chitrai	Arni	Arni	338
"	Vinnamangalam	do	do	1682
"	Tamarapakkam	do	do	1093
"	Vanagambadi	do	do	...

for the month of April and May 1915.
villages visited.

Condition of crops.	Rates of Pay.		Recruiting Prospects.	Labour available.	Further Remarks.
	M.	F.			
The crops have been good practically everywhere and present crops are doing well owing to there being sufficient water.	AS.	AS.			
	4-5	2	Poor	No	Small village No keenness to emigrate.
	4-5	2	do	do	
	4	2	do	do	
	6	2	Fair	Yes	
	6	2	do	do	
	4-5	2	do	do	
	4-6	2	Not Very good	A little	
	4	2-3	No	No	
	6-8	3-4	Fair	Yes	
	6-8	3-4	Bad	No	
	6	3	Fair	Yes	
	6	3	do	No	
	6	3	do	do	
	6	3	do	do	
	4	2	Not good	do	Cultivators
	4	2	do	do	do
	4	2	do	do	do
	4	2	Fair	Yes	Later On
	4-5	2-3	do	do	
	4-5	2-3	do	do	
	4-5	2-3	do	do	
	4-8	3-4	do	do	
	4-5	3-4	do	do	Fiji depot here

Assistant Commissioner's Camping Report
Schedule of details of

Date.	Village.	Taluk.	Post Office.	Population.
"	Tuniri	do	Arcot	5762
"	Puranpet	do	do	...
"	Arcot	Walapet	do	11475
"	Ranipet	do	Ranipet	Large town.
30	Velleri	Arni	Arni	556
May. 1	Lalapet	Walapet	Ranipet	1472
"	Basoor	do	do	...
2	Ramapuram	do	Walaja	...
"	Walaja	do	do	9962
"	Kadaperi	Walaja	do	1891
"	Ocheri	do	do	60
"	Damal	Conjeevaram	Conjeevaram	2901
"	Conjeevaram	do	do	58864
4	Muthialpettai	do	do	640
"	Ekamanpettai	do	do	696
"	Rajampet	do	do	400
"	Walajabad	do	do	4789
"	Pallur	do	do	3513
"	Attur	do	do	3327
6	Pallavaram	Saidapet	Pallavaram	2864
"	Guduvancherry	do	Guduvancherry	893
"	Irupuliyur	do	Saidapet	75

for the month of April and May 1915.—(Contd.)
villages visited.

Condition of crops.	Rates of Pay,		Recruiting Prospects.	Labour available.	Further Remarks.
	M.	F.			
Crops have been good practically everywhere and present crops are doing well as there is sufficient water.	A.	A.			
	4-6	3-4	do	do	Do
	4-6	3-4	do	do	
	4-6	3-4	do	do	
	4-6	3-4	do	do	
	4-5	2-3	do	do	
	4	2	Not good	No	
	4	2	do	do	
	4	2	do	do	Cultivators
	4-5	2-3	Fair	Yes	Fiji depot here
	4-5	2-3	Some prospect of labour	Probably	
	4-5	2-3	Not good	Probably not	
	4-5	2-3	Fair prospects	Yes	People keen
	4-8	3-4	Not good at present	Later on	
	3-4	2-3	Not good	no	
	3-4	2-3	do	do	
	3-4	2-3	Good in June	Yes	Pariahs available
	4-8	2-3	Fair	do	
	3-5	2-3	do	do	
	3-5	2-3	do	Later on	
	4-8	3-4	do	Yes	
	3-5	2-3	do	do	
	3-5	2-3	do	do	

G. S. DUPEN,

Assistant Commissioner.

Camping Report, May & June 1915. South Arcot District

I left Chittoor on the 22nd May for Villupuram where I arrived late at night.

On Sunday, the 23rd May, I remained at Villupuram. In the evening I motored out to a village called Perumpakkam. The population of this village consists chiefly of Goundans; and after remaining some time questioning the people, I came to the conclusion that labour would be available. I met an old estate kangany and a woman whose son had gone to Natal 15 years ago. I stopped at another village on the way back, which was also good recruiting ground; wages were very low, As. 3 & 4, and the people were very keen to hear about Ceylon.

I left Villupuram on the 31st May for Panruti 24 miles distant, and crossed the Ponnai river which is a mile wide and was dry. I stopped for some time at a small village called Janakaipuram, and a larger one called Nathamodupuram five miles from Villupuram. Here again the coolies were very keen. I must say all through this camp recruiting prospects seemed satisfactory; people have shown more anxiety for information about Ceylon than ever before. I found two men in this village who had been to Ceylon. They had sent money and had evidently given a good impression, the value of which is far-reaching. Wages in this village were only As. 2 & 3. My next stop was at Iruvelipattu, a very large village where labour should be available. I was sorry to find that the fear of the kangany had penetrated into these out-of-the-way villages, leaving a bad impression. I was assured by the villagers that they would go to Ceylon provided they were directly under the care of the 'Dorai.' At Arasur, Madalapattu and another small village it was the same story. Viraperumannallur, a village consisting of Padayachis, had sent some coolies to Ceylon, and at Semakottai 25 coolies had gone to Ceylon. Wages here again were very small being As. 2 & As. 3. The crops had been good, labour was available. There is any amount of cultivation near the Ponnai river and the country is thickly populated, it should be good

recruiting ground. Arriving at Panruti I interviewed a kangany.

Advertising was of course done at all the towns I halted at. On the 25th May I went to Cuddalore, a distance of 16 miles, stopped at Tinavadi and tried to discover a woman kangany but found she had gone to her estate. People had been to the Straits from this village. At Kilpatambakkam people were most keen and asked many questions. It was the same at Varakalpattu. At Nellikuppam there is a large sugar factory belonging to Messrs. Parry and Co. I distributed notices there, also remained in a village called Tiruvandipuram for some time; the population chiefly Brahmims.

Cultivation is in full swing between Panruti and Cuddalore. I noticed several engines for pumping water in the fields.

On the 26th May I remained at Cuddalore, but during my stay there I motored out 21 miles and back stopping at Jonagan's Choultry and Pundlaankuppam; the former consisted of 15 houses, the latter 300. Here again people were very keen on hearing about Ceylon. Nothing but paddy is cultivated here and the crop had not been very good. I met a man who was very keen on going to Ceylon with coolies.

On the 27th May I went from Cuddalore to Kurinchipaddi, 20 miles over a fair road. The first village Pudoor was a small one, the next rather larger; castes chiefly Padayachis and Reddys; no one had been to Ceylon, people were quite anxious to hear about it. It should be good recruiting ground. From Siddapalayam a good many people had emigrated, wages being very low, only As. 2 & 3 or measures of paddy, crops chiefly ground-nut.

At Rettiar Paracherry, about 9 miles from Cuddalore, the pariahs were very keen. I recommend this paracherry for recruiting. At Kesavanarayanapuram there were a few houses but a good many people.

At Kullanchavadi, Nagukulam & Tambipettai the people were very interested, I had notices read to them, I could

only hear of one man who had been to Ceylon. At Kurin-chippadi, a fairly large village, I met a P.W.D. engineer and asked him for information about the District. He gave me the impression that these villages would be good for recruiting, the reason for this being that in the South Arcot District an extensive ground-nut crop is cultivated, but owing to the war the demand for this crop is at a very low ebb and many coolies are therefore unemployed. He is a man who camps about a good deal in this District and should know what he is talking about; I also questioned other people who bore out this statement.

On the 28th May I went to Vriddhachalam 20 miles distant. I stopped at the toll-gate where I gave notices to the toll-gate man and the people who came round me for information. At Kandiyankuppam people were of different castes, and wages were very low: some of the pariahs had been to Ceylon from here. One man said the people were much more keen to go as they had heard what I had to say to them. The remaining two villages at which I halted were not large.

On the 30th May I went to Ulundurapettai a distance of 15 miles, halted at Pudukkuppam, Vayalur, Puvanoor, Mangalam & Kattunemile. At Vayalur the people were very interested, the castes were mixed. Mangalam was the largest village of about 4000 inhabitants; at the paracherry of this town the pariahs wanted to know about Ceylon, though I discovered a man who had been there but did not wish to return as he said he had made no money.

At Ulundurapettai I interviewed the village munsiff, who told me that a Ceylon peon had been to him about four months ago advertising; he said the crops had not been particularly good and he was not inclined to give an encouraging report for labour. My impression was that he would rather keep the people in the village.

On the 31st May I went from Ulundurapettai to Peria-sevalai a distance of 15 miles and stopped at Pandur where the pariahs were encouragingly interested. They assured me that several of them would go with a Dorai, but not with a

kangany; the distrust in the kangany was very noticeable which, I think, is a proof that some of them had been treating their coolies badly.

I visited Kalavanur, Kalamaradur and Attur. At Kalamaradur, a large village of 500 houses, the wages were very low; the people asked a great many questions, I could not discover if any one had been to Ceylon from any of these villages. People were very keen on getting notices; wages were As. 2 & As. 2/6.

On the 1st June I found the road better, halted at Pennvalam where I met an old estate kangany. He said labour was available and he was going back to Ceylon. The next village Pudupalayam consists of about 70 houses and would be fresh ground for recruiting as no one had emigrated from here. I also stopped at Mudalur, and on the way to this village I met large crowds of people who were holding some festival. I distributed notices amongst them. I also distributed notices in a village close to Tirukoyilur T. B. where I expected to find four kanganies, but only found one.

On the 2nd June I motored into Tirukoyilur Town from the bungalow. There are several small villages along this road. I distributed notices in all of them.

Recruiting prospects altogether are much more satisfactory than during my previous camp. To make this report as concise as possible I have not mentioned small incidents which prove that the people are willing to emigrate. I should advise a good class of kangany being sent to these villages as soon as possible.

No of miles travelled by road	...	176
" " by train	...	317
Total	...	493

G. S. DUPEN,
Assistant Commissioner
61.

Assistant Commissioner's Camping Report

Schedule of details of

Date.	Village.	Taluk.	Post Office.	Population.
1915 May. 23	Perumpahkam	Villupuram	Villupuram	1304
"	Venkatesapuram	do	do	537
24	Janakaipuram.	do	do	Small village
"	Nathamodu-pudagam	do	do	do
"	Peraingur	do	do	do
"	Iruvelipattu	do	do	Large village
"	Madalapattu	Cuddalore	Madalapattu	2723
"	Viraperumanallur	do	Viraperumana-llur	3983
"	Semakottai	do	do	2000
"	Panrutti	do	Panrutti	10,697
25	Kilpatambakkam	do	do	1466
"	Varakalpattu	do	do	1583
"	Nellikuppam	do	Nellikuppam	1404
"	Tiruvandipuram	do	Tiruvandipuram	3190
"	Padirkuppam	do	do	1212
26	Jonagan choultry	do	do	15 houses
"	Pundlankuppam.	do	Cuddalore	300 houses
27	Cuddalore	Cuddalore	do	56,574
"	Pudoor	do	do	30 houses
"	Annavalli	do	Annavalli	2748
"	Sidapalayam	do	Sidapalayam	2088
"	Kesavanarayana-puram.	do	do	568

for the month of May and June 1915.

villages visited.

Condition of crops.	Rates of Pay.		Recruiting Prospects.	Labour available	Further Remarks.
	M.	F.			
	AS.	AS.			
Good	4 & a meal	3	Good	Yes	
do	do	3	Fair	do	
do	do	3	do	Doubtful	
do	3	2	do	Yes	
do	3	2	Good	do	Very keen
do	3	2	do	do	do
do	3	2	do	do	A lot have emigrated
do	3	2	do	do	
do	3	2	do	do	
do	3	2	do	do	
do	4-5	2-3	Fair	do	
do	5-6	3	Good	do	People keen
do	4	3	Fair	do	
do	4	3	do	do	
do	4	3	Not good	No	Chiefly brahmins
do	4	3	do	Yes	
do	4	3	Fair	do	
Crops had not been good	5	3	Good	do	Very keen
Fair	5	3	Fair	do	
Good	4	3	do	do	
do	4	3	do	do	
do	2-3	mesure	Good	do	
do	do	do	do	do	

Assistant Commissioner's Camping Reports.
Schedule of details of

Date.	Village.	Taluk.	Post Office.	Population.
"	Kullanchavdi	Cuddalore	Sidapalayam	60 houses
"	Nagakulam	do	do	60 houses
"	Tambipettai	do	do	453
"	Kurinchippadi	do	Kurrinchippadi	4988
28	Gengankonden	Vridachalam	do	40 houses
"	Kandiyankuppam	do	do	345
"	Uthamangalam	do	do	100 houses
"	Kuppam	do	Vriddachalam	30 houses
"	Settamangalam	do	do	706
"	Vriddachalam	do	do	11,779
30	Pudukuppam	do	do	30 houses
"	Vayalur	do	do	864
"	Puvanur	Vridachalam	Vriddachalam.	1,496
"	Mangalam	do	Mangalam	3461
"	Kattuneimili	Tirukoilur	Ulundurpettai	692
"	Ulundurpettai	do	do	1561
31	Pandur	do	do	1238
"	Kalavanur	do	do	517
"	Attur	do	Tirukoilur	1823
"	Kalamarudur	do	Ulundurpettai	2598
"	Periasivalai	do	Tirukoilur	2056
June				
1	Pennavalam	do	do	1074
"	Puddupalayam	do	do	1943
"	Mudalur	do	do	628
"	Tirukoilur	do	do	8276

All through the districts the crops have been satisfactory.
very little cash is paid, paddy

for the months of May and June 1915.—(Contd.)
villages visited.

Condition of crops	Rates of Pay.		Recruiting Prospects.	Labour available	Further Remarks.
	M.	F.			
Good	4	3	do	do	
do	4	3	do	do	
do	4	3	do	do	
do	4	3	Fair	do	
do	Paid in paddy		Very good	do	Pariahs very keen
do	2-4		Fair	do	
do	do		Not good	No	
do	4	2	Fair	Yes	
do	4	2	Not good	Not much	
do	4-5	2	Fair	Yes	
do	4-5	2	do	A little	
do	4	2	Not good	No	
do	4	2	do	do	
Fair	4	2	do	A little	
do	4	2	Fair	do	
do	4	2	V. M. says not good	do	
do	4-6	3	Very good	Yes	Pariahs very keen
do	4-6	3	Not good	A little	
do	3	2	do	No	
do	3	2	Good	Yes	People keen
do	3	2	Fair	do	
do	3	2	Good	do	
do	4	2	Quite good	do	People keen
do	4	2	Fair	do	
do	4	3	do	do	

Rate of pay are difficult to get accurately as in many cases
being given instead.

G. S. DUPEN,

6-6-15. Assistant Commissioner.

MAY CAMPING.

On the 21st.—May, I travelled from Salem to Dharmapuri on my way to Hosur Taluk, and on the 22nd inspected the Dharmapuri Agency leaving Dharmapuri for Rayakota on the 23rd. I interviewed the Village Munsiff and checked 2 Defaulting Cases. This is a small village of about 200 inhabitants and they reported that the crops last year were fairly good but that they had had no rain for the last four months. There is only a little paddy at present which appears to be doing fairly well, and they said that they had work and no desire to leave their village. About 7 people have gone from here to Ceylon. The next village, Thimmampatty, has a population of about 500 and they stated that they had had plenty of rain last year and a good harvest. The paddy at present standing, appears to be flourishing and is reported so. No one has gone from here to Ceylon. The villagers state that people are emigrating to Penang from the surrounding villages as they are told that better wages are paid there and some have returned with money and made a good impression. At the next village, Sudupatty, there was not much keenness shown and no one has ever emigrated from this village. Crops appear to be in a good state. The next village I stopped at was Bickavally. The inhabitants do not wish to emigrate from here either, nor has anyone ever done so. There are no standing crops at present and last year's harvest was reported to have been poor, as they did not have sufficient rain. At the next village Mulpatty, they stated that they had had good rain and a very fair harvest last year. No one has emigrated from here and there was not much anxiety shown to learn the conditions in Ceylon. They have no standing crops at present.

On the following day, the 24th, I went out on the Krishnigiri road from Rayakota, stopping on the way at two little villages, Periapuvattay and Chinnapuvatty, the total population of which is 150. They state that they had a very

poor harvest last year and very little rain. A little work is available for coolies on the roads here. No one has gone to Ceylon from these places but I think it might be possible to induce a few to go as several questions were asked and a little keenness shown. The next village I stopped at was Vellarampally. They report here also that they have had very little rain and a poor harvest last year. No one has emigrated from here. I then visited Krishnigiri, the Taluk Head Quarters of that name where I distributed a very large number of notices, great keenness being shown to get them. If my advertising is followed up here, several people may be anxious to go.

On the 25th.—I went out on the Kellamangalam road from Rayakota, stopping first of all at Nagamangalam. No one has emigrated from this place at any time, but as they report that they have had no rain and a very poor harvest last year, I think it would be possible to procure some labour here. One man complained that they had no work and were in a bad way. They seemed a little afraid to say whether they were anxious to emigrate or not, but I think this village would be worth a visit. I had to ride across some fields to get to the next village, Jackeri. They report here that they had only $\frac{3}{4}$ crops last year and very little rain. Coolies have a fair amount of work at present. I saw an important looking Mahomedan here from Denkanikota, who read out the notices and voluntarily encouraged the villagers to go. They seemed to show some interest. This was very obliging of him but he seemed keener on the latest War news than on Ceylon emigration. From here I went on to Kellamangalam, where the notices were grabbed up with the usual eagerness that is shown in the larger villages to obtain them. A few are reported to have gone from here to Ceylon about 3 months ago but nothing has been heard of them since. Last year they had a little rain and fairly good crops, but the few at present standing are in a poor state for want of rain.

On the 26th.—I left Rayakota for Hosur. I distributed a larger number of notices in the former place before leaving it which I trust made an impression. There are no crops here at present but last year there was good rain and a very fair harvest, everything was looking very fresh and green owing to the recent rain. On my way to Hosur I stopped at a village called Allasibam. No one has emigrated from here. They had a little rain last year but none to speak of this year. Last year's harvest was reported to have been poor and there is no work at present for coolies. I next stopped at Puddunupally. Here also last year's crops are reported to have been poor owing to very little rain and there are no crops at present standing. No one has emigrated from here but they seemed keen on learning more and asked several questions. After this I visited Begapally. Last year's harvest was reported to have been fair and there was a moderate amount of rain. This year they had a little rain and crops at present seem fairly good, consequently there is work.

On the 27th.—I passed through Matiagiri and Nagundapally. Almost all the population here is employed in the Army Remount Depot at Matiagiri so I avoided advertising in this vicinity. At the next village, Mathugondapally, I was informed there were no cooly classes, only Brahmins, Mahomedans and Sudras, and no keenness was shown towards Ceylon emigration. I then stopped at a small village called Benangur. I could get very little out of the people here, each man's reply being that he did not know. I managed however to secure the information that they had had no rain last year and very little this and there certainly appeared to be no standing crops in the vicinity. It was only after considerable persuasion that I was able to leave some notices behind. I then stopped at Denkanikotta, where I distributed a large number of notices. No one has gone from here at any time but I think it will be possible to secure labour in some of these larger villages, now that condition

are known. Last year's harvest is reported to have been good with a considerable amount of rain both last year as well as this. From here I came back by a different way, stopping at Kunianpalli where they stated that that they had had no proper crops for two years and no rain. They appear to be in rather a bad way according to their own account and coolies have very little work. I think it might be possible to secure some labour here. A little further on I stopped at Agandapally. They had a little rain last year and moderate crops and they have a few doing fairly well now as they had some rain lately. No one has been to Ceylon from here.

On the 29th.—I visited a village called Kunapally, where the wages were reported to be fairly high as most of the inhabitants are employed at the Remount. They seemed to have had a fair amount of rain and ploughing is in progress. In the next village, Periapogandapally, a few are employed at the Remount and others in the surrounding fields. There has been a fair amount of rain lately and there is work in consequence. They report having had a moderate amount of rain and fair crops last year. From here I visited Uppapally. They have had a little rain here also and report having had a good harvest and plenty of rain last year. There is work at present for the cooly classes and no one was willing to emigrate. The Village Munsiff, Krishnier, was very obliging and promised to help anyone who came there. I then stopped at Mattagoundampally, a fairly large village with a number of Christian inhabitants. They report that two people went from here to Ceylon last year but have not returned. Last year's crops are reported to have been good as they had a lot of rain. I think that labour would probably be secured here. From here I went on to Talli, a larger village than the last, where they appear to have had a good deal of rain, and last year's crops are reported to have been good. About 4 are said to have emigrated from here to Ceylon but not returned. I should think this a good place to

to try as I distributed a large number of notices and the people seemed very keen. I then stopped at Tallikottanur where much the same conditions exist as in the last village as it is quite close to it. No one has gone from this place at any time. From here I stopped at Kadasam where they state they had some rain this year and field work is in progress. They have no crops at present but a fairly good harvest last year. At the next village, Annilam, they have had only a very little rain but there appears to be work for the coolies in the fields. At the next village, Boojapally which is a small hamlet of Denkanikota, there were a few coolies ploughing in the neighbouring fields.

On the 30th.—I went to Bagalur along a beautiful road. There are no standing crops here at present, but they had rain very recently so there is work in the fields. There were very few people in the village as all had gone out to work. Last year's crops are reported to have been good and a moderate amount of rain and the people are therefore very contented. From here I turned off towards Berigai, stopping at Timmerapally on the way. They state that their crops were very bad last year as they had very little rain. On the road I met the Village Munsiff of Perumalpally, a man named Ramiah and whom I had great difficulty in convincing that I was not the Sub-Collector. He seemed very distressed at the state of the surrounding country and said that crops in his vicinity were everywhere bad for want of rain. He would be very pleased to render assistance to anyone who comes to his village. The next village Nariyapuram, I could find only one man who informed me that they had had very little rain last year and poor crops. There seemed to be no one else but women in this village, who all fled as soon as I stopped. From here I went on to Berigai. Last year's harvest in these parts seems to have been generally poor, but the conditions are only local as good crops are reported almost everywhere else. The inhabitants earn

good wages working on the roads, but judging by the condition of this one, I should not think they were often employed.

On the 31st.—I visited Parandapally. Good rain and excellent crops are reported for last year. There has been heavy rain lately all round this part and ploughing is being vigorously carried on. From here I went on to Koneripally. Crops are reported to have been poor here last year, as there was scarcity of rain. From this village I went on to Suligiri, a big village of 2500 inhabitants. No one has emigrated from this place at any time and they state that crops were poor last year as they had very little rain. This village might be tried as a recruiting ground as interest was shown in the contents of the notices. The next village was a tiny little hamlet called Vatianoor where there were two men ploughing vigorously in an adjoining field seemed rather annoyed at being interrupted in their work to answer questions. On my way back, I also visited two little villages called Sindukurichi and Sinnapally where there seemed to be field work in the vicinity, but the few inhabitants seemed very pleased to get the notices though they said they could not read them.

On 1-6-15 I returned to Dharmapuri from Hosur distributing a number of notices on the way and on the 2nd, made a final inspection of the Agency, returning to Salem on the 3rd.

During this tour I have been able to cover a considerable area which has hitherto not been advertised in at all and where I have heard it reported that if Kanganies were sent to recruit they would be able to obtain labour. It is difficult to be able to state definitely where labour is available in this Taluq, as there are no Kanganies working in these parts, but where any keenness was shown to emigrate to Ceylon, I have carefully enumerated those villages in the

body of my report. Over 2300 Tamil and Telugu notices have been distributed over a large area and I have always made a point of drawing the villagers' attention to the fact that a very useful calendar is printed on the notices, which I think will induce them to put them up in their houses and shops instead of throwing them away when read. Most of this Taluk is at an altitude of over 3000 feet and the villages are very like those in Mysore territory, even the smallest hamlet having tiled houses. Telugu is more generally spoken than Tamil in these parts, though both are understood in most of the villages. There was exceedingly heavy rain in Hosur for several days while I was there and many of the outlying villages showed the result of this by the ploughing that was in progress. I think there is labour available in this Taluk, but Kanganies, sent over to recruit will have to establish proper connections and recruit fairly if they want to insure the confidence of the villagers who know very little about Ceylon emigration at present.

During this tour I travelled 411 miles by road.

Yours faithfully
E. V. B. LEVINGE,
Assistant Commissioner.

Assistant Commissioner's Camping Report
Schedule of details of

Date.	Village.	Taluk.	Post Office.	Population.
1915 May				
23	Puliakarai	Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri	200
"	Thimampatti	do	Palkodu	500
"	Sudupatty	Krishnagiri	do	500
"	Bikanally	do	do	150
"	Malpatty	do	Cheksamudram	500
24	Periapooovatty & Sinnapoovatty	do	Royakota	150
"	Vellurampally	do	Krishnagiri	150
"	Krishnagiri	do	do	6109
25	Nagamangalam	Hosur	Kilamangalam	200
"	Jeckeri	do	do	500
"	Kilamangalam	do	do	2550
26	Royakota	Krishnagiri	Royakota	1520
"	Allashibum	Hosur	Sulagiri	180
"	Udanapalli	do	Udanapalli	300
"	Begapalli	do	do	300
27	Matigiri	do	Matigiri	3763
"	Nagundapalli	do	do	931
"	Mathugondapalli	do	do	200
"	Benangur	do	Denkanicotta	200
"	Denkanicotta	do	do	1000
"	Kunianpalli	do	Kilamangalam	200
"	Agandapalli	do	Matigiri	300

for the month of May 1915.
villages visited.

Condition of crops.	Rates of Pay.		Recruiting Prospects.	Labour available	Further Remarks.
	M.	F.			
	A.	As.			
Fair	4	2	Moderate	Nil	
Good	4	2	Poor	...	
Good	4	2	Poor	...	
Nil	3	2	Fair	Probably	
do	4	2	do	do	
do	4	3	do	do	
do	4	2	do	do	
do	3-4	2-3	do	do	
do	4	3	do	do	
do	4	2½-3	do	do	
do	4	2	do	do	
do	4	2	...	...	
do	4	3	...	...	
do	4	2	...	...	
do	...	...	All work at Army Remount Depot.	...	
do	...	...	do	...	
do	...	...	All Brahmans, Muhamadans & Sudras do no field works.	...	
do	4	2	Moderate	Very little	
do	4	3	Fair	Probably	
do	4	3	Fair	...	
Fair	4	2½	Poor	...	

Assistant Commissioner's Camping Report
Schedule of details of

Date.	Village.	Talak.	Post Office.	Population.
29	Kunapalli	Hesur	Matigiri	200
"	Periapogandapally	do	do	400
"	Upparapally	do	Mattagounda-	
"	Mattagounda-	do	pally	250
"	Talli	do	do	1159
"	Talikotaannr	do	Talli	2000
"	Kodasan	do	do	300
"	Anniam	do	Denkanicotta	200
"	Boojapalli	do	do	200
				80
30	Bagalur	do	Bagalur	1000
"	Timarapalli	do	do	100
"	Nariyapuram	do	Berigai	100
"	Berigai	do	do	1000
31	Parandapalli	do	Hosur	100
"	Koneripalli	do	Sulagiri	200
"	Sulagiri	do	do	2500
"	Vattiyannur	do	do	25
"	Sundukurichi	do	do	30
"	Sinnapalli	do	do	50
"	Hosur	do	Hosur	5883

for the month of May 1915.—(Contd.)
villages visited.

Condition of crops.	Rates of Pay.		Recruiting Prospects.	Labour available.	Further Remarks.
	M.	F.			
...	A. 6-8	A. 4	Nearly all are employed in Army Remount Depot.	...	
...	4-6	2-4	A few work in Army Remt. Depot & others in fields.	...	
Nil	4	3	Bad	Nil	
do	4	3	Fair	Probably	
do	5	3	do	do	
...	3-4	2	do	do	
...	3-4	2-2½	do	do	
...	4	2-3	do	do	
...	4	3	do	do	
Nil	4	2	Poor	Plenty of work.	
do	3	2	Fair	Probably	
do	3	2	do	do	
do	4-8	2-3	Poor	Probably	
do	3-4	2-2½	do	Nil	
do	4	2	Fair	do	
do	4	2	do	do	
do	4	2	do	do	
do	4	2	do	do	
do	4	2	do	do	
do	4-6	2½-3	do	do	

S, V. B. LEVINGE,
Assistant Commissioner.

Prospects of Recruiting.

Dindigul Agency.—There are about 50 Kanganies recruiting in the District. On the Palni side it is reported that crops have been good and very few coolies from that District are being recruited. There has been a good deal of rain in this District and wet crops are good. The harvest of the second crop is unusually late; when this is completed it is expected that labour will come in more freely. The decrease in any case is not very appreciable and compares very favourably with other Agencies. The professional recruiting element is being kept strictly in hand, however, and this in some measure may account for the fewer number of coolies passing through the Agency.

Ramnad Agency.—The harvest is generally late in this District and second crops are now being taken in. On completion the number of coolies registered at this Agency should increase. The recent rains were not sufficient to affect crops very appreciably, but all the tanks are at present full. This Agency should be successful; its position is very much better than Mandapam and free advertising should induce emigration on a larger scale than at present.

Villupuram Agency.—Prospects are improving as harvesting of all crops is over with the exception of sesamun and indigo. Crops during the year have been very good. The best taluks for labour are Tirukoilur, Tindivanam, Villupuram and Cuddalore. Wages are from annas 4 to annas 5 for men, annas 3 to annas 3-6 for women. Labour is also available in Gingee taluk.

(Statistical Returns). The decrease is due chiefly to the good crops this year, and also because there are fewer Kanganies recruiting.

Erode Agency.—Water is reported to be scarce and certainly the country looks extremely dry at present. Coolies

are available in these parts and the present season is expected to be a good one.

Madras Agency.—Prospects not good. Very few recruiters come to the Madras Agency. Crops in the surrounding taluks have been good. Wages in Madras City are high.

Mandapam Agency.—Only fair. Rain has been plentiful. The district wants more exploiting by good Kanganies.

Madura Agency.—The heavy falling off in recruiting from this Agency may be accounted for by the following reasons:—1. Crops generally have been very much better than during 1914. 2. The War has also had some deterrent effect on recruiting, similarly to other Districts. There is also no doubt that rejection of coolies brought in by professional recruiters has had its effect on recruiting. There are now a large number of Kanganies recruiting in the district and an improvement is expected as soon as the Chittrai festival is over.

Salem Agency.—There are now further Building works being taken up in the vicinity. There is at present a considerable increase in the number of coolies registered every day compared with last month, and possibly there may be a further increase when more advertising has been undertaken in the cross country. Ceylon however is too well known in these parts to attribute the fall in the figures to a lack of advertising.

Dharmapuri Agency.—Better prospects are expected hereafter when coolies leave their present employers and will be free to emigrate. At the same time the opinion is that wages paid in Ceylon are not as high as advertised.

(Statistical Returns.) The decrease here appears to be in new coolies and is attributed to people saying that

they can earn as much in their villages as in Ceylon, as they are paid 4 to 6 annas over here.

Kuppam Agency.—The crops are reported to have been poor in this vicinity and a large number of people have therefore left the surrounding villages to work on the Cauvery Bund being constructed in Mysore. Coolies are expected to be available during the next few months and some improvement should take place when more advertising has been done.

(Statistical Returns). The increase in this year may be put down to the closure of Tirupatur Agency and to advertising undertaken this year.

Katpadi Agency.—Fair; all the harvesting is over, but crops of ragi, kamboo and cholam are still being sown, and there is still a good deal of work available for coolies in the fields. Prospects should improve in June. Average wages annas 5 to 6, women annas 2 to annas 3 and annas 4. There is a shortage of recruiters this year. I noted that there were about 180 advice cards in this office, but only about eighty of these recruiters have passed through the Agency.

(Statistical Returns). The decrease is due to the fact that fewer recruiters have arrived this year, also crops are late and there is still a considerable amount of work going on in the fields.

Chingleput Agency.—Recruiting prospects are very slowly improving, but it is not expected that there will be a great improvement until about the end of June, as there is any amount of labour going on in the fields on all sides at present. Rates of wages vary from annas 4 to annas 6 for men and sometimes even more than this, women annas 2 to annas 3.

(Statistical Returns). The decrease is due to the good crops and the late harvest this year, also to the fact that fewer Kanganies are recruiting.

Arkonam Agency.—Are not very good at present chiefly owing to the fact that there are fewer Kanganies recruiting, also crops have been good. There are also several depots in the town. Foodstuffs are cheaper than usual. Wages are from annas 4 to annas 6 for men and annas 2 to annas 3 for women.

Musiri Agency.—Prospects are likely to improve in the next few months after the local festivals are over. A little rain is reported to have fallen the last few days; but this will not interfere with recruiting, and the figures will probably be the same as last year, unless any of the labour that would have otherwise gone to Penang goes to Ceylon, when there will be an increase.

(Statistical Returns.) The decrease in figures is attributed to certain village festivals falling due about now and being celebrated. Hence coolies are not emigrating. As soon as these are over the season may be expected to begin and the coolies to go to Ceylon.

Turaiyur Agency.—The prospects appear to be about the same as last year. It is not expected that the number of new coolies despatched will increase very much hereafter.

(Statistical Returns.) As will be observed the increase is in Kanganys and old coolies this year, whereas the number of new coolies registered up to the same date last year was more. These old coolies are said to be those who came over last year and are returning again now. Also 11 defaulters have been despatched this year whereas none were despatched up to the same date last year.

Atur Agency.—Fair. As there is no scare about the War now and the cholam crop has been disappointing, a further increase in figures is expected this year.

(Statistical Returns.) The increase this year appears to be due to the partial failure of the cholam crop as the expected rain about this time has not been received. As will be noticed, the increase in the number of new coolies registered as against last year is almost 50%.

Polur Agency.—The Agency has not been a success up to date, but this may be chiefly due to the fact that few Kanganies take advantage of the fact that there is an Agency at Polur. Recruiting prospects are not at all good in the Arcot and Telugu Circle this year. The people in most of the villages look prosperous; most of them say "why should we go to Ceylon, we get good wages here." As regards wages, each village seems to have a different story to tell; in one village they will tell you they earn annas 4 a day, in another village a few miles away you will be told they earn annas 6 to annas 8. The crops have been good and there are many crops grown by the help of irrigation, large tanks are to be seen everywhere.

Puducottah Agency.—There is no doubt that the number of coolies registered at this Agency has been decreased by the opening of Arantangi. There had also been plenty of work at the coast and coolies have been disinclined to leave. The political troubles referred to are those caused by the outbreak of war and not any local influences. Recruiting is not very brisk for the Straits at present. Prospects are very fair, and as in past years this Agency should furnish its full quota to Ceylon Estates.

(Statistical Returns.) Decrease of 243 due to (1) opening of Arantangi, (2) good work in coast, (3) Political troubles.

Recruiting Prospects for June and July 1915.

B = Bad; F = Fair; G = Good.

Headquarter Circle.

<i>Tanjore Agency:—</i>			Gopichettipalayam Tk. G		
Arantangi Taluk	G		Avanasi	"	G
Pattukottai "	G		Peria Dharapuram	"	G
Tirutthuraipundi Tk.	G		Udumalpet	"	G
Mannargudi "	G		Pollachi Taluk		G
Negapatam "	G		Kollegal "		G
Nannilam "	G		<i>Arantangi Agency:—</i>		
Mayaveram "	G		Tanjore Taluk		G
Shiyali "	G		Mannargudi "		G
Kumbakonam "	G		Mayaveram "		G
Papanasam "	G		Nannilam "		G
Tanjore "	G		Negapatam "		G
<i>Puducottah Agency:—</i>			Papanasam "		G
Puducotta Taluk	F		Pattukottai "		G
Alangudi "	F		Shiyali "		G
Keeranur "	F		Arantangi "		G
Kolatur "	F		<i>Palghat Agency:—</i>		
Tirumayam "	F		Palghat Taluk		F
<i>Erode Agency:—</i>			<i>Manaparai Agency:—</i>		
Erode Taluk	G		Kulitalai Taluk		F
Palladam Tk.	G				
Bavani "	G				

Madura Circle.

<i>Madura Taluk G</i>			<i>Ramnad Agency:—</i>		
Melur "	G		Tirupatur Taluk		G
Periakulam "	G		Devacottai "		G
Nilakottai "	G		Tirupuvanam "		G
Tirumangalam "	G				

Madura Circle.—(Contd..)

<i>Ramnad Agency—(contd.)</i>			Tinnevelly Taluk	F
Kamathy Taluk	G		Nanguneri "	F
Sivaganga "	G		Koilpatti "	F
Arupucottai "	G		Sankaranainarcoil "	F
Ramnad "	G		Tiruchendur "	F
Srivilliputtur "	G		Srivaikundam "	F
Rasiamangalam "	G		Trivandrum "	F
Paramagudi "	G			
<i>Tinnevelly Agency:—</i>			<i>Dindigul Agency:—</i>	
Tenkasi Taluk	F		Dindigul Taluk	B
Ambasamudram "	F		Palani "	F

Arcot and Telugu Circles.

<i>Polur Agency:—</i>			<i>Villupuram Agency:—</i>		
Polur Taluk	G		Villupuram Taluk	G	
North Arcot "	G		Chidambaram "	G	
Gudiyatam Taluk	G		Cuddalore "	G	
Walajah "	F		Gingee "	G	
Vellore "	G		Kallakurichi "	F	
Wandiwash "	F		Tindivanam "	G	
Tiruvanamalai "	B		Virudachalam "	G	
Cheyar "	F		Tirukoilur "	F	
Arni "	F		<i>Cuddapah Agency:—</i>		
<i>Arkonam Agency:—</i>			Cuddapah Taluk	G	
Arkonam Taluk	F		Jamalamadugu "	G	
<i>Chingleput Agency:—</i>			Prodatur "	B	
Chingleput Taluk	F		Kamalapuram "	G	
Tiruvallur "	B		Pulivendla "	G	
Ponneri "	B		Royachoti "	G	
Conjeevaram "	F		Pullampet "	G	
Madurantakam "	F		Siddhout "	G	
Saidapet "	F		Badvel "	G	

Salem Circle.

<i>Salem Agency:—</i>			<i>Musiri Agency:—</i>		
Salem Taluk	F		Musiri Taluk	F	
Omalur "	F		Kulitalai "	F	
Trichengode "	F		Perambalore "	F	
Uttengarai "	F		Tirupathur "	F	
			Kangundi "	F	
			Mysore "	F	
<i>Dharmapuri Agency:—</i>			<i>Nanjangud Agency:—</i>		
Dharmapuri Taluk	F		Nanjangud Taluk	F	
Hosur "	F		Chamrajanagar "	F	
Krishnagiri "	F		Gundlupet "	F	
<i>Atur Agency:—</i>			Nagamangala "	F	
Atur Taluk	F		Yelandur "	F	
			Seringapatam "	F	
<i>Namakkal Agency:—</i>			Narasipur "	F	
Namakkal Taluk	G		Yedathorai "	F	

Comparative statement showing the number of coolies despatched from each Agency during May 1914 & 1915.

Agencies.	Years.	May.	Previously.	Total.
<i>Headquarter Circle :—</i>				
Erode	... { 1914 1915	164 267	439 597	603 864
Karur	... { 1914 1915	132 ...	292 ...	424 ...
Tanjore	... { 1914 1915	351 377	854 476	1205 853
Trichinopoly	... { 1914 1915	4668 4373	5654 4934	10322 9307
Manaparai	... { 1914 1915	202 180	201 466	403 646
Puducottah	... { 1914 1915	257 128	492 262	749 390
Arantangi	... { 1914 1915	... 218	... 681	... 899
Palghat	... { 1914 1915	141 99	275 241	416 340
Cannanore	... { 1914 1915	37 85	139 95	176 180

Madura Circle :—

Dindigul	... { 1914 1915	268 288	579 510	847 798
Madura	... { 1914 1915	851 791	1534 838	2385 1629
Tinnevelly	... { 1914 1915	186 233	466 422	652 655
Tataparai	... { 1914 1915	302 180	620 481	922 661

Agencies.	Years.	May.	Previously.	Total.
Mandapam	... { 1914 1915	762 442	510 757	1272 1199
Ramnad	... { 1914 1915	... 118	... 86	... 204
<i>Salem Circle :—</i>				
Salem	... { 1914 1915	222 162	403 260	625 422
Atur	... { 1914 1915	85 44	107 150	192 194
Dharmapuri	... { 1914 1915	45 2	68 33	113 35
Musiri	... { 1914 1915	222 241	107 76	329 317
Turaiyur	... { 1914 1915	158 164	103 137	261 301
Namakal	... { 1914 1915	110 194	286 197	396 391
Nanjangud	... { 1914 1915	15 44	57 238	72 282
Kuppam	... { 1914 1915	16 11	32 43	48 54
<i>Arcot Circle :—</i>				
Katpadi	... { 1914 1915	295 189	612 374	907 563
Polur	... { 1914 1915	... 13	... 20	... 33
Arkonam	... { 1914 1915	230 154	388 243	618 397
Chingleput	... { 1914 1915	258 208	394 297	652 505
Villupuram	... { 1914 1915	404 404	737 739	1141 1143

Agencies.	Years.	May.	Previously.	Total.
<i>Telugu Circle:—</i>				
Madras	... { 1914	...	...	...
	1915	59	118	177
Cuddapah	... { 1914	13	65	78
	1915	20	20	40
Guntakal	... { 1914	43	108	151
	1915	...	11	11
CLOSED AGENCIES :	{ 1914	107	473	580
	1915	...	...	...
Total ...	{ 1914	10544	15995	26539
	1915	9688	13802	23490

Total number of labourers shipped at the 4 ports
at Tuticorin, Ammapatnam, Tondi and Man-
dapam as per Government returns up to
31st May 1914 ... 29,605

Total number of labourers shipped at the 2 ports
at Tuticorin and Mandapam as per Govern-
ment returns up to 31st May 1915 ... 24,410

**Number of coolies despatched to different Districts
of Ceylon for quarter ending 31st March 1915.**

DISTRICTS.	NO. OF COOLIES.
Alagala or Kadugamawa North ...	69
Ambagamuwa ...	60
Badulla ...	239
Balangoda (Inc., Bambarabotuwa) ...	142
Dickoya (Inc. Bogawantalawa) ...	367
Dickoya Lower ...	108
Dimbula (Upper and Lower) Inc. Agrapatna ...	546
Dolosbagie ...	123
Dumbara ...	15
Galagedera ...	16
Galle (Inc. Udugama, Ambalangoda and Elpitiya) ...	163
Hantane ...	36
Haputale ...	286
Haputale West ...	30
Hewaheta Upper ...	52
do. Lower ...	43
Hunasgeriya ...	38
Kadugannawa ...	26
Kalutara ...	938
Kegalla (Inc. Polgawela) ...	293
Kelani Valley (Inc. Avisawella, Yatiyantota) Ruanwella and Kitulgala ...	1215
Kelebokka ...	53
Kunckles ...	62
Kotmale ...	133
Kurunegalla ...	87
Madulsima and Hewa Eliya (or Badulla North) ...	160

DISTRICTS.			NO. OF COOLIES.
Maskeliya	...	...	231
Matale East	}	...	404
do. North		...	
do. South		...	
do. West			
Maturata (Inc. Kurundaoya Valley)	...	...	87
Madamahanewara	...	...	32
Moneragalla	...	...	27
Morawak Korale or Deniyaya	...	...	18
New Galway or Wilson Bungalow	...	...	22
Nilambe	...	...	38
Nitre Cave	...	...	16
Newara Eliya	...	...	73
Passara	...	...	107
Pundalu Oya	...	...	78
Pussellawa	...	...	157
Rakwana (Inc. Kukulu Korale)	...	...	115
Ramboda	...	...	43
Rangala	...	...	56
Ratnapura (Inc. Kuruwita and Pelmadulla)	...	...	752
Uda Pussellawa (Inc. Kandapola)	...	...	118
Walapane Lower	...	...	7
Wattegama and Panwela	...	...	31
Yakdessa	...	...	27
LOW COUNTRY DISTRICTS.			
Hanwella	...	...	4
Henaratgoda and Veyangoda	...	...	3
			7746

**Number of coolies of different castes despatched to
Ceylon for quarter ending 31st March 1915.**

CASTES.			NO. OF COOLIES DESPATCHED.
Vellalas	...	...	1185
Kallas	...	...	505
Ambalakarana	...	...	1566
Pariahs	...	...	1720
Pallas	...	...	1080
Cobblers	...	...	415
Dhoby	...	...	279
Canarese	...	...	145
Telugus	...	...	416
Malayalee	...	...	225
Mahomedans	...	...	210
			7746

**Number of coolies despatched from each District
for quarter ending 31st March 1915.**

DISTRICTS.			NO. OF COOLIES.
Trichinopoly	...	...	2989
Madura	...	...	893
Ramnad	...	...	582
Tanjore	...	...	572
North Arcot	...	...	395
Tinnevely	...	...	601
Coimbatore	...	...	351
Telugu Districts	...	...	78
Salem	...	...	294
South Arcot	...	...	326
Chingleput	...	...	161
Mysore Province	...	...	166
Puducottah State	...	...	157
Malabar	...	...	181
			7746

H. SCOBLE NICHOLSON,
Ceylon Labour Commissioner.

Plague Committee Circular of Advice.

PLAGUE is disseminated almost exclusively by rat fleas through the agency of rats. Infection of plague from man to man is practically unknown, except in the pneumonic form of the disease. All measures should therefore be taken with a view—

(1) Actually to reduce the rat population by trapping, poisoning, &c.

(2) To discourage the invasion of human habitations by rats, by checking all means of access to human habitations, by blocking rat holes on the ground level with broken glass and cement, by placing rat guards on the poles or columns supporting the roofs of houses, by guarding outlets of rain water down pipes and placing rat-guards on the outside of the pipes. All untrapped openings in drains from houses should be closed. In cadjan houses, rat-nests will be found in the bamboos forming the frame-work; these bamboos should be split longitudinally, so as to obliterate the "compartments." Discourage the invasion of rats in human residences by burning all rubbish, garbage, discarded food, &c., and avoid all insanitary conditions; whitewash the inside of the rooms, especially at the junction of walls with floor.

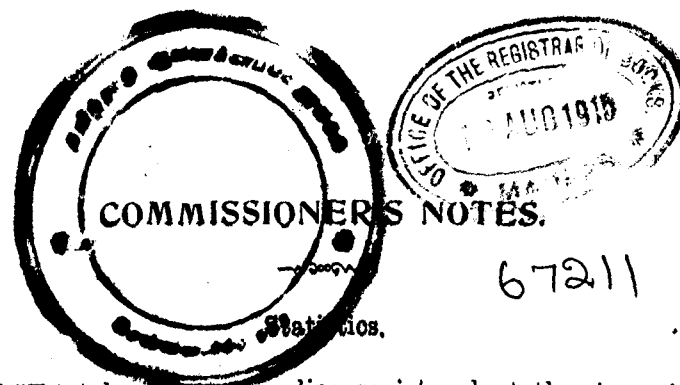
(3) From the experience gained in India, Java, and other places, it is found that the infection follows the route of the grain trade, and it is therefore imperative that every endeavour should be made to improve the sanitary conditions of all places used for the storage of grain.

The idea to aim at is that every store should be a rat-proof building, either raised from the ground or surrounded by an unclimbable fence sunk at least 2 feet 6 inches in the ground. 8 feet corrugated iron sheets, nailed to an inside "post and rail" wood fence, are suitable for the purpose, but access should be by a step-ladder removed at night, rather than by doors, which are rarely sufficiently well built to preclude the access of rats through ill-fitting joints.

Failing this, it is desirable to expose rice bags to the sun so that any fleas which they may harbour may be destroyed.

(4) Should plague appear in any locality—

- (a) Isolate the sick; if there is no Infectious Hospital, a small ward in an ordinary hospital may be used with safety;
- (b) Segregate the contacts;
- (c) Unless the infected area is too large, put a galvanized iron fence sunk 30 inches in the ground, without a door, so as to isolate the area completely and to render it rat-proof. Then fumigate the houses with burning sulphur, after all crevices, &c., have been sealed up; wait ten hours and take off the tiles and have all rats killed within the area. Repeat this process as other centres of outbreak appear.
- (d) See that trees, shrubs, &c., are not placed so as to enable rats to get over the fence.
- (e) Pick up dead rats with long tongs. Rat-catchers should wear thick stockings and sandals or shoes. Before handling a rat it should either be steeped in boiling water or dipped in petrol and fired. When entering an infected house Sanitary Inspectors and others should smear with vaseline all exposed parts of the face and hands.
- (f) When plague exists in other parts of the Island, steps should be taken to clean up the towns and villages as a precautionary measure. Chloride of lime in the proportion of 8 oz. to a gallon of water is a useful whitewash. The scavengers of Municipalities, Local Boards, &c., should be increased in number for this purpose.



THE total number of coolies registered at the Agencies of this Commission to the end of June amounted to 34,694 against 38,343 up to the same period in 1914. The actual number despatched to Ceylon was 31,808 against 35,703. The decline in recruiting during the last month has not been quite so marked as formerly and there are indications that the season may be more protracted than that of 1914. Prospects are infinitely better for the month of August than for the same month last year, when the European war caused a scare in the recruiting Districts, and I look forward to a great improvement during the last 5 months of the year, provided there is no further check to recruiting. It is still reported from the Southern Districts that Muhammadans are warning coolies not to emigrate, but I do not think that the effect is likely to be very serious, and I am taking steps to counteract it by circulation of the usual slips.

Intimation of coolies' arrival on Estates.

When coolies are despatched through the Agencies of this Commission, the Agent concerned, on the date of despatch, posts to the Estate a double post card advising the despatch of coolies. The reply portion of the card should be filled in by Estate Superintendents noting the number of coolies that have arrived on the Estate, signed and sent to the Ceylon Labour Commissioner as early as possible after the coolies' arrival. Of late, I have found these reply cards have not reached me regularly, and in some cases have not

arrived at all. I shall be very much obliged if Superintendents will give this matter their kind attention, and post the cards regularly, as by so doing they enable me to check the despatch and arrival of labour.

Defaulting Dept.—Change of names of Kanganies and Coolies.

I find it increasingly difficult to trace Defaulters in their villages, as they invariably give wrong names on the Estates. It would be of great assistance if Superintendents would endeavour to obtain from coolies their real Coast names before entering them up on the check roll.

Palghat Agency.

This Agency has attained little or no success in tracing Defaulters, which is very often due to insufficient address and particulars of the Defaulters given by Superintendents. It must be noted that Malabar Tiyyas, Eluvass, Christian Mapillas and Nairs have their family surnames by which they are known in their village. It would be of great assistance if Superintendents would send B forms on this Agency giving full address of defaulters and their family surnames in the case of coolies from the above castes.

Incinerators.

I have on many occasions been requested by Superintendents to furnish them with plans of Incinerators that they have seen in use at my Trichinopoly Depot. In order to place this information at the disposal of all subscribers I have included in this month's issue of the "Monthly Review" a special article and plan of the Incinerator which I trust will be found useful.

Recruiting Malayalees.

As a general rule, Malayalee coolies when emigrating to Ceylon are not accompanied by their wives and families, and it is an exception to see women included in gangs from

Malabar Agencies passing through my Depots. The percentage of single men is consequently exceedingly high, and the difficulty in shroffing labour is very much accentuated, more especially in cases where Tamil Kanganies are sent over to recruit. These Kanganies invariably of necessity proceed to the nearest professional recruiter to obtain labour, and if they succeed in eluding the vigilance of this Commission, often cause loss to the Estate.

Another point Superintendents should consider when proposing to recruit Malayalees, is the fact that they do not proceed to Ceylon as a general rule with the intention of settling down permanently, and I should strongly advise Superintendents who have not on their Estates an established connection of good Malayalam labour, recruited on the short service system, to avoid recruiting coolies from Malabar. I have at times been adversely criticised for passing over such labour to Ceylon, but, as I have already pointed out, the fact that single men have to be accepted increases the difficulty of examination to a very great extent. It is impossible to judge by the personal appearance of a coolie of whatever race or caste, whether he intends to default. Many Estates requiring Tamil labour refuse to accept single men and protect themselves accordingly. The fact that gangs of coolies contain a good percentage of wives and children, is generally an indication that they are bona fide.

Mysore Recruiting.

I have included in the "Monthly Review" the Labour Ordinance of the Mysore State and would draw the attention of Superintendents having good Canarese connections to Section 6 of this Ordinance. Although Ceylon recruiting, which is free, does not really come under the control of the Ordinance, it is possible for officials to interfere in recruiting for Ceylon, if this statement is not produced, and on occasions they have done so causing delay and loss to the Estate.

I would therefore ask that all Kanganies should be supplied with a supply of Ceylon Labour Commission Recruiting forms, filled in and signed by the Superintendent himself, one of which must be given to each recruited cooly to be produced before the examining Magistrate, if necessary. I am glad to note that the figures of recruiting in Mysore show improvement and there is no doubt that labour can be obtained from this State, and to avoid delay and disappointment I should strongly advise Superintendents to carry out my suggestion.

H. SCOBLE NICHOLSON,
Ceylon Labour Commissioner.

SPECIAL NOTES.

Incinerators.

How to dispose of the garbage and refuse that so quickly accumulates about a coolie camp, or in the coolie lines, is a problem that has invariably to be solved by the individual who, among other things, is responsible also for the sanitation and cleanliness of one or other of these institutions. And any scheme evolved or adopted to this end, it is obvious, must possess the advantages both of effectiveness and economy of working,—two attributes which are not necessarily always found together. As the result of some thought, and at a small initial expense, it has been possible, however, to instal in the Trichinopoly Depot incinerators which dispose of the whole of the refuse of the Depot, practically without working cost. This consideration, and the facts that visitors invariably are interested in the working of the Incinerators and more than one Estate Superintendent has applied for copies of the plan and specifications, have induced me to publish these details regarding the construction

and working, which, I trust, Superintendents will find of interest and of help.

In using the Incinerators a small quantity of dry rubbish is required to start the fire. This may be any litter gathered up in the lines, prunings, or other waste material of an inflammable nature. It is found at Trichinopoly that sufficient fuel to successfully incinerate the whole of the night soil is obtained by sweeping up the Depot grounds. This is reduced to ashes without any nuisance at all being caused to the neighbourhood.

It would be advisable in the wet climate of Ceylon to have a small shed near the incinerator in which fuel materials can be kept dry, but once the fire in the furnace gets a good start, it will deal with material whether wet or dry.

The plan shows the section of the Incinerators and all necessary dimensions. The furnace is square and measures 3' 6" in width. Incinerators have been constructed in various materials, and the most effective and lasting has been found by constructing the furnace and chimney entirely of firebricks with fireclay mortar. The walls up to the firebars may be of ordinary country brick in lime mortar.

Some of the Incinerators used here are of country brick with a firebrick lining, and if care is taken to see that a proper bond is obtained between the firebricks and country bricks, this type is quite effective and is cheaper than the all firebrick one. It is inclined, however, to be weak in the arch, and one built on this plan collapsed after some very wet weather. If tie rods are inserted along the tops of the walls at the point from which the arch springs, considerable extra strength will be imparted to the structure, and this precaution is recommended. Rods should be of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch round iron and have fair-sized plates on the ends with nuts to screw up tightly.

Incinerators.

The following quantities of material are required for the construction of an incinerator:—

All Firebrick.

Firebricks	...	...	1,200
Fireclay	...	...	7 sacks.

Country brick with Firebrick Lining

Firebricks	...	...	600
Fireclay	...	...	3 bags.
Country bricks	...	...	700

Country Brick.

Country bricks	...	...	1500
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Firebars are 16 in number and spaced equally across the furnace above the holes which are left as shewn on the plan to create a good upward draft through the furnace.

Cumblies.

Subscribers are reminded that the Ceylon Labour Commission can obtain supplies of above and will be glad to send samples (which must be paid for) and give quotations for large or small indents.

Cumblies are made in several weights and sizes and at present suppliers are quoting for special cumblies as follows:—

For Upcountry Estates.

Police Cumblies:—these are used also by Forest Guards and others whose duties keep them out in bad weather, heavy grey and black material, $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $\times$ $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft., price 3-2-0. A similar, but lighter and better made cumbly, size $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $\times$ $4\frac{1}{4}$ ft., can be supplied at 3-5-0 each for a large indent.

The above cumblies can only be obtained from the Government Jails, and as stocks for sale are not generally available, subscribers are advised to place orders at least 2 months before delivery is required.

For Estates Medium and Low Elevations.

Lighter cumblies can be supplied suitable for coolies' use in the hotter country as follows:—

Black wool	9' $\times$ 4'	@	Rs. 1-13-0	each.
Grey wool	8' 6" $\times$ 3' 9"	@	" 1-6-6	"
" "	7' 10" $\times$ 3' 6"	@	" 1-2-0	"

All quotations are *ex* suppliers Mills. Packing and actual Freight are charged in addition to the Ceylon Labour Commission's Buying Commission of 10% on first cost.

The following is a list of Cumblies obtainable from native weaving Mills in the Madras Presidency:—

Cumblies.

No. 1	Full size Madras Cumbly	$7\frac{1}{2}' \times 3\frac{1}{2}'$	1-6-0
2 A	do do	8' $\times$ $3\frac{3}{4}'$	1-14-0
3	do do	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 4'$	2-0-0
4	do do	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 4'$	2-6-0
7	do do	$8\frac{3}{4}' \times 4'$	2-8-0
1	Children's size Madras Cumbly	$6\frac{1}{2}' \times 3\frac{1}{4}'$	1-2-0
2 A	do do	" "	1-10-0
7	do do	" "	2-4-0
	Government made Cumbly	9' $\times$ $3\frac{1}{2}'$	2-9-6

Cooly Cloths, etc.

The market for Cooly Cloths is at present in a very unsettled state. Weavers are short of dyes and consequently exact patterns and colours cannot be guaranteed and stocks are reduced to the lowest figures. For the information of subscribers who wish to purchase cloths etc. for their labour forces, I append present prices and particulars of Cooly Cloths available in the local market.

Cloths Ex local looms.

Woman's cloth	7 yards	2 10 0
do	$6\frac{3}{4}$ "	2 8 0
do	7 "	2 15 0
do	$7\frac{1}{4}$ "	2 13 0
do	$6\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 13 0
do	$6\frac{1}{2}$ "	3 0 0
Girl's cloth	3 "	1 7 0
do	4 "	1 8 0
Man's cloth Half Colour	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	0 15 6
do Full	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	0 14 0
Boy's cloth	2 "	0 11 6
do Half	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	0 9 9

Mull Piece	20 yards	6 . 4 0
do	do	6 0 0
do	19 "	5 8 0
do	20 "	6 2 0
Printed Handkerchiefs square		0 7 6
do		0 7 6

These prices are ex suppliers' Mills. Packing and actual freight are charged in addition to the Ceylon Labour Commission Buying Commission of 10 per cent on first cost. Rates are of course subject to fluctuations of the local market, but the above will give subscribers some idea as to ruling figures.

Subscribers are reminded that the Ceylon Government Railway will only take goods from South India for delivery at Colombo, so their Colombo Agents should be requested to take delivery of the parcels and readdress them to the Estates.

Cloths as well as cumblies should be ordered at least 2 months before they are required on the Estate, suppliers and transport delays making prompt delivery impossible.

H. SCOBLE NICHOLSON,
Ceylon Labour Commissioner.

Camping Report for June 1915 in the Chittoor and North Arcot Districts.

In this camp part of the time had to be devoted to Agency inspection and enquiries connected with one of the Agencies, which necessitated my having to go to villages to make enquiries, but I did a good deal of advertising. I cannot give a very good impression of recruiting prospects in the Telugu villages which I visited; in villages populated by Tamils prospects were brighter.

Leaving Arkonam on the 14th morning, I motored out and back 20 miles to a village called Nemili, stopping at the following villages, Annamanur, Melapakkam, Paritipattur, Nagavedu and Siruvanamalli. The castes were very mixed in these places, consisting of Brahmins, Reddies, Pandarams and Pariahs. The wages are not at all high being not more than As. 3 and As. 2: The people at Paritipattur which is a large village, about 4 miles from Arkonam, were pariahs and very keen; at Nagavedu I was told that about 50 coolies had been to Ceylon and others would go. At Siruvanamalli I met a Kangany who was taking coolies from his village to his estate. In most of these villages the people are weavers, and in the larger villages crowds gathered, and I should say that labour is available. On the 15th July I went by train to Renigunta where I had to see the village munsiff, but I was unable to see him that evening as he was not in the town.

On the 16th July I went to Tirupathi and back, a distance of 14 miles. Tirupathi is a very crowded town and I distributed a lot of notices; there are a lot of Wuddars in this town, and these men are remarkably good labourers and some of them could be persuaded to emigrate. I saw the village munsiff, who said the crops had been fair and that men could earn As. 6, women As. 2 to 3. There are several emigration depots in this town.

On the 17th July I went to Erpedu and back 17 miles, stopping at Mallam, a small village; no keenness for emigration here as there was plenty of work. It was the same story at Krishnapuram. At Sitarampet people were very busy extracting oil from tamarind seed. The men did this work earning from As. 4 to As. 8 a day. No one had been to Ceylon or seemed at all keen to go; but in the next village Erpedu there was a marked difference in the anxiety for notices and questions of the people. The men were very fine specimens of the Telugu. I think labour would be available at this village

Whilst staying at Renigunta I saw the village munsiff, whose answer to my questions led me to think that labour was available and the fact that there are other depots in the town bear out his statement.

On the 18th July I left Renigunta for Puttur stopping at Gazalamandiyam, Vandisthapala, Vadamala, Vadamalpet, and Taduku. The greater number of these villages were very small ones, wages were very low and the people were not at all enthusiastic. They consisted of the same mixed castes. The only village at which people were at all keen to hear about Ceylon was at Vadamala, about 7 miles from Renigunta.

At Puttur I saw the village munsiff, and I discovered a depot for Fiji, but very few coolies had been sent. Crops had been very good, consisting chiefly of paddy, ragi, kamboo and groundnut; the latter crop had not been good. There is a great deal of forest work done here, coolies getting good wages. The village munsiff did not give a hopeful outlook for labour.

On the 19th July I went from Puttur to Nagari and also stopped at villages on the Chittoor road, their names being Meddagunta, Parameseramangalam, Kuppan, Sattiravadi and Vorugunta. Many notices were distributed in these villages, questions answered, and though the people were not very interested in Ceylon they gave me the impression that they wanted to know more about it. A few had been to Natal. Crops had been very good. The largest village of this group, Sattiravadi, consisted chiefly of weavers, and I don't think labour would be available here in any great number.

20th June 15, I went from Nagari to Arkonam. I may mention here that Nagari is a fairly large town and there should be labour available there.

Leaving Nagari I passed through Kilaput, Nattam, Virakaverirajapuram, Thottakapettai, Pombadi, Pandikupam, Tiruttanni and Polur. Several coolies had gone from these parts, some having left a village the day before I arrived there. Wages were very low and the people did not give me the impression of being well off. I tried to find the village munsiff of Tirutanni but he was not in the town. This is a fairly large town and labour is available here. The remaining days of my camp were spent at Arkonam where I had matters to attend to connected with the agency.

Total distance travelled by train	...	169
by road	...	104
Total	...	263 miles.

G. S. DUPEN,
Assistant Commissioner.
27th June 1915

Assistant Commissioner's Camping Report
Schedule of details of

Date.	Village.	Taluk.	Post Office.	Population.
June. 12	Arkonam	Arkonam	Arkonam	7000
14	Nemili	do	Nemili	1745
"	Annamanur	do	do	1112
"	Melapakkam	do	Arkonam	1000
"	Paritiputtur	do	do	1209
"	Nagavedu	do	Nagavedu	2145
"	Siruvanamalli	do	Arkonam	703
15	Renigunta	Karvetnagar	Renigunta	L. town
16	Tirupathi	do	Tirupathi	do
17	Erpedu	Kahalasti	Erpedu	1000
"	Mallam	do	do	200
"	Krishnapuram	do	Renigunta	60
"	Sitarampeta	do	do	78
18	Puttur	Karvetnagar	Puttur	3801
"	Gazalamandiyam	do	Renigunta	500
"	Gandhiathapala	do	do	50
"	Vadamala	do	do	798
"	Vadamalpet	do	do	500
"	Taduku	do	Taduku	150
19	Nagari	do	Nagari	3922
"	Meddagunta	do	Puttur	50
"	Paramesera-mangalam	do	do	300
"	Kuppam	do	Nagari	—
"	Sattiravadi	do	do	2327

for the month of June 1915.
villages visited.

Condition of crops.	Rates of Pay.		Recruiting Prospects.	Labour available	Further Remarks.
	M.	F.			
Fair	AS. 4-5	AS. 2-2½	Fair	Yes	
do	3	2	do	do	Weavers chiefly at the paracherry.
Good	3	2	Good	do	
Fair	3	2	Fair	do	
Good	3	2	do	do	Pariahs keen.
do	3	2	Good	do	A lot of people have emigrated.
do	3	2	Fair	do	
do	4	3	do	do	Several depots here.
do	4	3	do	do	Wuddar castes.
do	4	3	do	Probably	Chetties.
do	4	3	Not good	No	
do	4	3	do	do	
do	4-6	& 2	do	do	Tamarind oil industry.
do	4	2	Fair	Yes	
do	2 & a meal	do	Not good	No	
do	do	do	do	do	
do	do	do	Fair	Yes	
do	4	2	do	do	
do	4	2	Not good	No	
do	4	2	Fair	Yes	
do	4	2	do	A little	
do	4	2	do	Yes	
do	4	2	Not good	No	Weavers.
do	4-5	& 3	Fair	Yes	

Assistant Commissioner's Camping Report
Schedule of details of

Date.	Village.	Taluk.	Post Office.	Population.
19	Vorugunta	Karvetnagar	Nagari	1000
20	Kilaput	Tiruttani	do	150
"	Nattam	do	do	100
"	Virakaveriraju- puram	do	do	751
"	Thottakapettai	do	Tiruttanni	100
"	Pombaddi	do	Pombaddi	1096
"	Pandikuppam	do	Arkonam	300
"	Tiruttanni	do	Tiruttanni	4101
"	Polur	Arkonam	Polur	2763

for the month of June 1915.—(Contd.)
villages visited.

Condition of crops.	Rates of Pay.		Recruiting Prospects.	Labour available	Further Remarks.
	M.	F.			
Good	AS. 4-5	AS. & 3	Fair	A little	
do	do	do	do	do	
do	do	do	do	do	
do	3	2	do	Yes	
do	3	2½	do	do	
Fair	3	2½	do	do	
do	3	2½	do	do	
Good	4	2	Good	do	
do	4	2	Fair	do	

G. S. DUPEN,
Assistant Commissioner.

26th June 1915.

Camping—Madura—Dindigul.

On the 9th evening while I was at Dindigul I had a couple of hours to spare, and so I rode out 10 miles to the village of Sreemur, which is close to the hills and out of the beaten-track. I distributed notices in this village and its hamlets. The crops around here are in very good condition owing to the rain, and ploughing is in progress. The villagers seemed very ignorant of the where-about of Ceylon or Kandy. I was eagerly questioned about the war. On account of the good condition of the crops recruiting prospects here are not good as all the available labour is wanted in the villages. I saw the village Munsiff and Karnam, neither of whom were enthusiastic to help Ceylon recruiting.

On the 10th morning I completed my Agency inspection by 9-30 A.M. and decided to go to Madura by road. The first 12 miles of the journey up to Kodicanal road station is over bad roads, numerous unbridged rivers have to be crossed. The last 26 miles of the road are good. I stopped for sometime at Sonapatti, Vadapatti, and Samayanallur villages where I exploited Ceylon Labour and distributed notices. In the last two villages named, people seemed interested in Ceylon recruiting and many said that they were willing to go to Ceylon. The questions were put more from curiosity than for any other reason. I was questioned on the war at Home and recent rioting in Ceylon.

The other villages passed through are very small, each containing a large dwelling with surrounding granaries and cattle yards. It was obvious that these villages consisted of a rich landlord and petty tenants. I stopped at one such village but was coldly received. I judge that stopping at any more such villages would be a waste of time.

Along the whole road I noticed that crops everywhere were flourishing. The paddy fields were all irrigated and

most of the low lying ground was covered with water, or in a swampy condition.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) B. P. TAILYOUR,

Assistant Commissioner.

Village.	State of Crops.	Wages.	Prospects.
Sreemur and hamlets	Good	Male 6 as. Female 4 as. Child 2 as.	Bad
Sonappaty and surrounding villages.	Good	Male 4½ as. Female 3½ as. Child 2 as	Fair
Vadapatti.	Good	Male 6½ as. Female 4 as. Child 3 as.	Good
Samayanallur and surrounding parts.	Good	Male 6½ as. Female 4 as. Child 3 as.	Good

(Sd.) B. P. TAILYOUR,

11th June 1915.

Asst. Commissioner, Madura Circle.

Camping Report.

I moved camp on 22-6-15 from Tinnevely to Panakudy, a distance of 32 miles, where I arrived in pouring rain.

On 23rd I left Panakudy and took the Cape Comorin road, and after 10 miles going reached the first village Paravoor.

Here I distributed notices, talked about Ceylon and the Estates and got a villager to read out one of the advertisements aloud. The villagers were very interested, and several expressed themselves as willing to go to Ceylon. The local wages here are. Men As. 4. Woman As. 3 and Children As. 2 per day. The country around the village is all under cultivation and owing to the rain (this part of the world gets the S. W. Monsoon rains off the Travancore hills) ploughing and transplanting are in full swing. The recruiting prospects here are good. The Village Munsiff was absent from the village and 2 Kys said to be here on enquiries could not be found.

4 miles after leaving Paravoor I came to Karangulam another important recruiting centre, like Paravoor a home of pariah, Nadan, or Shanar caste people in large numbers.

Here, again, I was well received and people were interested and listened attentively to the reading of an advertisement notice. The local wages are, Men As. 6, Women As. 3, and Children As. 2 per day. Ploughing is in progress and the standing crops are in good condition. The recruiting prospects here are good. The V. M. was absent, but I saw the acting V. M. of Lingapura, who was willing to help recruiting in every way. After distributing notices I passed on.

After 2 miles travelling I passed through a hamlet of about 4 houses and thence onwards for 7 miles to Cape Comorin. The types of coolies I saw here did not impress me. The local wages are Men As. 6, Women As. 4, and Children As. 2 per day. The people were not very interested in Ceylon or anxious to leave their villages. I had a notice read out, distributed etc., and left for home.

On 24th I took the main road to Valliyur, an important village 4 miles from Panakudy. Here I had a notice read out and distributed others myself. People were interested

in Ceylon news, and several expressed themselves willing to go to Ceylon. The crops around are in good condition and ploughing is in progress. Recruiting prospects are good, there being many people of the pariah and nadan castes here. The local wages are, Men As. 6, Women As. 4, and Children As. 3 per day.

On leaving Valliyur I took a branch road, and after going 10 miles, came to Kommilumbatu, a small village. The country around is not cultivated, and villagers, according to themselves, earn a very precarious living. There were many enquiries as to how to get to Ceylon, which I satisfied.

After another 6 miles travelling I reached Rethapuram, a large village. Here I saw the V. M., who read out a notice for me and expressed his willingness to help recruiting. The local wages are, men As. 4, women As. 3 and children As. 2 per day. Agriculture is in full swing here. The recruiting prospects here are very fair.

A lot of coolies go from here to the Travancore hills. I had an interview with a Travancore recruiter. He gets Rs. 35 a month pay, and Rs. 15 a month batta. All estate coolies get As. 6 a day. He says this village and its vicinity are good recruiting grounds.

25-6-15.—I stopped in Panakudy and had a notice read out and distributed notices. The people showed interest in estate news, and enquired as to how to get to Ceylon. A lot of coolies go from here also to the Travancore hills. The local wages are: men As. 4, women As. 3 and children As. 2. The crops are good here and so are the recruiting prospects. This is the first day of the camp on which I had fine weather.

Leaving Panakudy I took a branch road intending to go to Nanganeri, (to which town my camping was going) by a roundabout route, taking in the important recruiting centre

of Tirukarangudi and Talamudi. After going 8 miles I reached Eruwadi and found all the rivers etc., flooded and further progress barred. I had a notice read out here and distributed a large quantity of notices. I saw the V. M., who promised to help recruiters if they come to the village. The recruiting prospects here are fair. The lands at present are flooded. The daily wage here is, Men As. 4, Women As. 3, and Children As. $1\frac{1}{2}$ per day.

On proceeding half a mile I found, as the villagers had said, the road breached for about 50 yds. and a river of about 4 feet deep was flowing across it. The road was impassable and I had to return and take the main road to Nanganeri.

After travelling 15 miles I reached Puthur. Here the recruiting prospects are fair. The village is very small and there is agricultural work in it throughout the year. The people were interested in the notices that were read to them. The local wages are, men As. 4, women As. 2 and children As. $1\frac{1}{2}$. I then went back, passing through Nanganeri, took a branch road direct to Talamudi, but after 5 miles going was again held up by the floods and had to return.

I then went to Kalakal, an important recruiting centre some 8 miles from Nanganeri. I had a notice read here. The people were interested in Ceylon here and several said that they were very willing to go. I distributed a large number of notices here. The local wages here are, men As. 5, women As. 3 and children As. 2. The crops are in good condition. On enquiry I found that the road from here to Tirukarangudi was impassable on account of floods. I had therefore, after 3 attempts, to give up my visit to this important centre, and returned to Nanganeri.

26-6-15.—My object to-day was to reach Edienkudi, which is the negotiable limit of the road from Nanganeri in that

direction. The first villages struck were Yemangalam and Puthukulam, on opposite sides of the road 4 miles from my starting-point. I had a notice read out here and talked to the villagers. In the hot season there is very little work, except to "étham" workers, who get As. 10 a day. The people were interested in what I had to say and I think the recruiting prospects are good in this vicinity. I distributed notices in the two villages and continued my journey.

• 10 miles from Nanganeri I came to Parapadi, an important centre for Christians, also shanars and pariahs as in Yemangalam. Here there is a native clergyman, Rev. Daniel, who read out a notice for me and promised to help Ceylon recruiting in every way. Recruiting prospects here are good, and local wages are men As. 4, women As. 3 and children As. 2 per day. 2 miles further on I came to Visinayanapuram, a small village of Shanars, Vellalaks, and Pariahs. There is little work here in the hot season. The local wages are, men As. 4, women As. 3, and children As. 2 per day. The village schoolmaster, after reading a notice out for me, promised to help in recruiting work. I distributed notices and went off. After 7 miles travelling I came to the important centres of Thisiwallur and Shellaputhur, which are divided by 20 yds. of road; in the neutral territory I took my stand. Every one was interested in Ceylon and expressed surprise at the good wages to be earned there. Several said they were willing to go to Ceylon. I had a notice read out, distributed some sheets and started for Ediangudi. In Thisiwallur and Shellaputhur the local wages are, Men As. $8\frac{1}{2}$, women As. 5 and children As. 4 per day. There are standing dry crops and gardens here. The recruiting prospects here are good, this being a centre for Pariahs and Shanars.

The distance between Ediangudy and Shellaputhur is one mile. The road is hopelessly breached every 20 yards and is almost impassable. At the village I found a kangany

of Mount Estate who had returned from Ceylon some 4 years ago. A large number of his coolies had bolted and he had suffered great loss. He is a distinct hindrance to recruiting here. Otherwise this is a good centre, there being a large number of Christians, Shanars and Pariahs here. The local wages are, men As. 8½, women As. 5 and children As. 4. The recruiting prospects are very fair. Ediangudy being the terminus for negotiable roads, I returned to Nanganeri.

27-6-15.—To-day I moved camp to Shermadevi, 21 miles from Nanganeri. Before leaving the latter place I went into the market-bazaar, distributed notices and had one read out aloud. The men here were interested in what I had to tell them, and I think this place would repay recruiting efforts made in it. The local wages are, men As. 4, women As. 3 and children As. 2 per day. There is a little agricultural work here just now. The Indian estates have an Agency here which obtains a good number of coolies.

Leaving Nanganeri I took the Kalakad road and after 10 miles travelling I came to Karavaillakollam and went through the usual procedure, the Karnum reading out a notice for me. The recruiting prospects here are very fair. 2 miles further on I came to Chathram and Paippaneri, both important centres for the agricultural classes. Here I distributed notices and had one read out aloud. The recruiting prospects here are good, as within a radius of 5 miles the important agricultural villages of Kalakad, Karavaillakollam, Chathram and Paippaneri all are situated. The wages in all these places are, men annas 4, women annas 3 and children annas 2 per day. Transplanting is in progress and so is ploughing.

28-6-15.—I started out taking the Palamcottah road; stopping after 2 miles travelling at Pattamadai. This is a large village consisting of people of all castes. The notice

that was read out was listened to attentively. A large proportion of the population are Mahomedans, who I find are adverse to recruiting. The wages are, men annas 4, women annas 3, and children annas 2. There is plenty of work here, the transplanting season being in full swing. The recruiting prospects for this village are fair. After leaving this place I went about 4 miles and the engine refused to go. I got it going after one hour and had not gone half-a-mile when my back tyre was hopelessly slit up by a nail. After walking 3 miles I came upon a bandy and got my motor bike sent back to Shermadevi. I decided to walk back across country and exploit Ceylon Labour in any village I came to. The first village passed through was Melawasal. Here the population is nearly all Mahomedans. They were very adverse to Ceylon recruiting. I had a notice read out and distributed more notices. After 3 miles I came to Kolamadai village. Here the Village Munsiff and Karnum were very pleased to see me. I had a notice read out and distributed some to the villagers. All the people here are of the agricultural castes, but there is sufficient work locally for all the villagers and so recruiting prospects here at present are not very bright. The local wages are, men annas 4, women annas 3 and children annas 2.

29-6-15.—To-day the Motor Bicycle not being in working order, I started out in a jutka. I went from Shermadevi to Kalladakurichi and back *via* Veeravanallur a distance of 16 miles. Between Sermadevi and Kalladakurichi lie the villages of Karuchee, Kalakkolam, Veeranallur, and Vellimalai. With the exception of the last named which is a small village, the other ones are large villages. Each of these villages is engaged in weaving; for this work the wages are very high: a man can earn one rupee a day, a woman 6½ annas a day. There is very little agricultural work around these villages. I saw the V.M.'s of Veeranallur and Kalladakurichi, who promised to help Kys. if they come to

their villages. I consider that recruiting prospects are fair in this vicinity, as there is a large population of Pariahs in all these villages, some Vellalah and a good many Pallas.

30-6-15.—I started out in the morning and distributed notices in 3 parts of Sermadevi. The recruiting prospects in this town are quite bright. The local wages for agricultural work are, men As. 4, women As. 3 and childrñ As. 2 per day. There is a lot of paddy grown around here and transplanting is now in progress. I then took the train to Ambasamudram and distributed notices in two parts of the town. The people were interested here in the estate news, but, as it is a great stronghold of weavers, who get very good daily pay, recruiting prospects are only fair here. There is very little agricultural work round here. After finishing in this town I took the train back to headquarters.

I found in villages where there were a large Mahomedan population the recruiting was not popular, the Mahomadans being all against going to Ceylon or advising others not to go. This, I presume, is on account of the recent rioting in Ceylon. I think just at present this is a genuine factor to deal with, as the average cooly is very credulous.

Yours faithfully,

B. P. TAILYOUR,

Assistant Commissioner.

Assistant Commissioner's Camping Report
Schedule of details of

Date.	Village.	Taluk.	Post Office.	Population.
	Panakudi	Nanguneri	...	...
	Paravoor	do	...	...
	Karangulam	do	...	...
	Cape Comarin	do	...	...
	Valliyur	do	...	...
	Kommambattu	do	...	...
	Rathapuram	do	...	...
	Ediankudi	do	...	...
	Eruwadi	do	...	...
	Puthur	do	...	...
	Kalakad	do	...	...
	Yemangulam	do	...	...
	Puthukolam	do	...	...
	Parapadi	do	...	...
	Visinarayanampuram	do	...	...
	Thisaiyanvallai	do	...	...
	Sheelaputhur	do	...	...
	Karavallikolam	do	...	...
	Chathram	do	...	...
	Paipinneri	do	...	...
	Pattamadai	do	...	...
	Melavasal	Ambasamudram	...	...
		do	...	...

for the month of June 1915.
villages visited.

Condition of crops.	Rates of Pay.		Recruiting Prospects.	Labour available	Further Remarks.
	M.	F.			
	AS.	AS.			
Good	4	3	Good	...	...
do	4	3	do	...	Large centre for Pariahs and Nadars.
do	7	4	do	...	do
do	7	4	Not good	...	Not worth troubling over.
do	4	3	Good	...	Centre for Pariahs and Nadars.
Nil	4	3	do	...	do
Good	4	3	do	...	Large number of christians.
do	8½	5	Fair	...	...
do	8½	5	do	...	Small village.
do	8½	5	do	...	Centre for Pariahs and Nadars.
do	8½	5	Good	...	Small village.
do	10	6	Fair	...	do
do	10	6	do	...	do
In season good, now nil	4	3	Good	...	Centre for christians.
In wet season, now nil	4	3	Fair	...	do
Dry crops and gardens	6	3	Good	...	Shannars, pariahs and Vellalas.
do	6	3	do	...	do
do	8-6	5	Fair	...	Large number of christians.
do	8-6	5	Good	...	All castes.
Transplanting	4	3	do	...	do
..	4	3	Fair	...	...
Transplanting	4	3	Not good	...	Chiefly Mahamedan

Assistant Commissioner's Camping Report
Schedule of details of

Date.	Village.	Taluk.	Post Office.	Population
	Nanguneri	Nanguneri	...	...
	Sermadevi	Ambasamudram	...	...
	Ambasamudram	do	...	...
	Talaimudi	do	...	...
	Kuruchee	do	...	...

MADURA BRANCH, }
 1915.

for the month of June 1915.—(Contd.)
villages visited.

Condition of crops.	Rates of Pay.		Recruiting Prospects.	Labour available	Further Remarks.
	M.	F.			
	AS.	AS.			
Little crops standing	4	3	Good	...	All castes.
Transplanting	4	3	do	...	...
do	4	3	Fair	...	...
do	4	3	Not good	...	...
do	12	6½	Fair	...	...

B. P. TAILYOUR,
Assistant Commissioner.

Prospects of Recruiting.

Erode Agency.—Last harvest was good for paddy. Dry crops were bad.

There is a large increase in the number of coolies registered in this Agency this year, and Kanganies with a genuine desire to recruit among his own people should be able to do well. The dry crop harvest was not good, and though ploughing for dry crops is in progress, coolies should be available.

Tinnevelly Agency.—(Statistical Returns) The decrease which is only 31 coolies, is very small considering the effects of the war. Recruiting is now going on satisfactorily.

The recruiting prospects for the coming few months are not very bright as the transplanting season will be in progress. But I believe there are a fair number of respectable men in this district who will be willing to recruit coolies for Ceylon on a fixed wage.

Madura Agency.—(Statistical Returns) The decrease shown in the above figures is due to the following facts:—

1. The effects of war.
2. That the coolies are very carefully scrutinized at the depot and no professionally recruited coolies are accepted.
3. The recent rains causing an exceptionally good state of the crops.

Recruiting prospects are good considering the adverse circumstances quoted above. There are plenty of Kanganies recruiting at this Agency.

Dindigul Agency.—(Statistical Returns) The decrease shown in the above figures is due to the effects of the war. It is interesting to note in these parts the villagers were

under the impression that they were being recruited to be shipped straight to London and from there to the seat of war to fight.

Prospects of recruiting in this Agency are not particularly bright as there has been much rain here lately, and consequently there is lot of agricultural work to be done in the villages.

Turaiyur Agency.—(Statistical Returns) Under the present circumstances an increase is rather surprising, but this is attributed to the advertising undertaken of late and I trust it will increase as soon as more has been done. There is a fair amount of water in the tanks both between Trichy and here and in the surrounding country owing to recent heavy rains.

Arkonam Agency.—The large decrease is due to the fact that fewer Kanganies are recruiting this year, also because the crops have been good, and to the fact that there is an Assam Depot practically next door to our office and that very high rates are being paid per head.

Prospects of Recruiting are fair in the Telugu part of the country that I have just been camping in and a certain amount of labour is available, but the Telugus are not very keen, though the wages being paid just now are not at all high. There is still a good deal of work for the people. I noticed in the villages, south of Arkonam that a good deal of weaving is going on; annas 4 to 6 per day can be earned at this work. The wages seem to vary at the different villages.

Atur Agency.—(Statistical Returns) There is a slight improvement which looks promising. The Agent thinks this will be maintained. It is undoubtedly due to the greater distribution of notices,

It looks very much as though the monsoon had broken in these parts. The sky is heavily overcast and there has

been continual drizzling off and on. The slight increase in coolies looks hopeful. There has been an increase every month except one this year.

Salem Agency.—(Statistical Returns) There is an increase of 52 coolies this month which has made the Agency pick up a little. I think this will probably be maintained for a little while and the regular advertising will have its effect in time.

The Agent reports that all the villagers complain that their relations are not allowed to return from Ceylon every year or so as they are from Penang. If they are allowed to come back to their villages at intervals, they would be willing to go to Ceylon.

Katpadi Agency.—Prospects of Recruiting are improving slightly as more recruiters are arriving now. The field work is practically over and July should show an increase in the numbers of coolies registered. Wages are not high and if Kanganies now make a good start, they should be able to get the labour they require.

Recruiting Prospects for July and August 1915.

G = Good; F = Fair; B = Bad.

Headquarter Circle.

<i>Arantangi Agency:—</i>			Avanasi	Tk.	F
Arantangi Taluk	B		Dharapuram	"	G
Pattukottai	"	B	Udumalpet	"	G
Tirutthuraipundi Tk.	B		<i>Karur Agency:—</i>		
Mannargudi	"	B	Karur Taluk		G
Negapatam	"	B	<i>Tanjore Agency:—</i>		
Nannilam	"	B	Tanjore Taluk		F
Mayaveram	"	B	Negapatam	"	F
Shiyali	"	B	Kumbakonam	"	F
Kumbakonam	"	B	<i>Manaparai Agency:—</i>		
Papanasam	"	B	Kulitalai Taluk		G
Tanjore	"	B	<i>Puducottah Agency:—</i>		
<i>Erode Agency:—</i>			Alangudi Taluk		G
Pollachi Taluk	G		Kolatur	"	F
Kollegal	"	F	Tirumayam	"	F
Erode	"	G	<i>Palghat Agency:—</i>		
Palladam	"	F	Palghat Taluk		F
Bavani	"	F			
Gopichettipalayam Tk.	F				

Madura Circle.

<i>Ramnad Agency:—</i>			Devacottai	"	G
Ramnad Taluk	G		Muthukalathur	"	G
Rasiamangalam	"	G	Kamathy	"	G
Sivaganga	"	G	Thiruvodanai	"	G
Paramagudi	"	G	Madalamanikkam	"	G
			Arupucottai	"	G

Madura Circle.—(Contd..)

Tinnevelly Agency:—

Ambasamudram	Taluk	B
Tenkasi	"	B
Tinnevelly	"	B
Nanguneri	"	B
Koilpatti	"	B
Sankaranainarcoil	"	B
Tiruchendur	"	B
Srivaikundam	"	B
Trivandrum	"	B

Dindigul Agency:—

Dindigul	Taluk	G
Palani	"	G

Pollachi	Taluk	G
Udumalpet	"	G

Madura Agency:—

Madura	Taluk	F
Melur	"	F
Periakulam	"	F
Nilakottai	"	F
Tirumangalam	"	F
Tirupatur	"	F
Tirupuvanam	"	F
Sivaganga	"	F
Srivilliputur	"	F
Satur	"	F

Salem Circle.

Salem Agency:—

Salem	Taluk	F
Omalur	"	F
Trichengode	"	F
Uttengarai	"	F

Musiri Agency:—

Musiri	Taluk	F
Kulitalai	"	F
Perambalore	"	F

Atur Agency:—

Atur Taluk	F
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Kuppam Agency:—

Kuppam Taluk	B
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Dharmapuri Agency:—

Dharmapuri	Taluk	F
Hosur	"	F
Krishnagiri	"	F

Nanjangud Agency:—

Mysore	Taluk	F
Nanjangud	"	F
Chamrajanagar	"	F
Yelandur	"	F
Gundlupet	"	F
Narasipur	"	F
Nagamangala	"	B

Namakal Agency:—

Namakal Taluk	G
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Arcot and Telugu Circles.

Villupuram Agency:—

Chidambaram	Taluk	G
Cuddalore	"	G
Gingee	"	G
Kallakurichi	"	G
Tirukoilur	"	G
Tindivanam	"	G
Villupuram	"	G
Virudachalam	"	G

Polur Agency:—

Gudiyatam	Taluk	F
Walajah	"	F
Vellore	"	F
Wandiwash	"	F
Tiruvanamalai	"	F
Polur	"	G
Cheyar	"	G
Arni	"	G

Arkonam Agency:—

Arkonam	Taluk	F
Karvetnagar	"	F

Chingleput Agency:—

Tiruvallur	Taluk	G
Conjeevaram	"	F
Madurantakam	"	F
Ponneri	"	F
Chingleput	"	F

Cuddapah Agency:—

Cuddapah	Taluk	F
Badvel	"	F
Prodatur	"	F
Kamalapuram	"	F
Pulivendla	"	F
Royachoti	"	F
Siddhout	"	F
Jamalamadugu	"	F

**Comparative statement showing the number of
coolies despatched from each Agency
during June 1914 & 1915.**

Agencies.	Years.	June.	Previously.	Total.
<i>Headquarter Circle:—</i>				
Erode	... { 1914 1915	293 224	603 864	896 1088
Karur	... { 1914 1915	191 33	424 ...	615 33
Tanjore	... { 1914 1915	491 314	1205 853	1696 1167
Trichinopoly	... { 1914 1915	5258 4961	10322 9307	15580 14268
Manaparai	... { 1914 1915	170 254	403 646	573 900
Puducottah	... { 1914 1915	343 248	749 390	1092 638
Arantangi	... { 1914 1915	... 499	... 899	... 1398
Palghat	... { 1914 1915	179 17	416 340	595 357
Cannanore	... { 1914 1915	35 30	176 180	211 210
<i>Madura Circle:—</i>				
Dindigul	... { 1914 1915	234 218	847 798	1081 1016
Madura	... { 1914 1915	1045 885	2385 1629	3430 2514
Tinnevelly	... { 1914 1915	291 196	652 655	943 851
Tataparai	... { 1914 1915	214 368	922 661	1136 1029

Agencies.	Years.	June.	Previously.	Total.
Mandapam	... { 1914 1915	758 393	1272 1199	2030 1592
Ramnad	... { 1914 1915	... 252	... 204	... 456
<i>Salem Circle:—</i>				
Salem	... { 1914 1915	141 192	625 422	766 614
Atur	... { 1914 1915	34 54	192 194	226 248
Dharmapuri	... { 1914 1915	9 20	113 35	122 55
Musiri	... { 1914 1915	258 200	329 317	587 517
Turaiyur	... { 1914 1915	144 174	261 301	405 475
Namakal	... { 1914 1915	133 186	396 391	529 577
Nanjangud	... { 1914 1915	60 89	72 282	132 371
Kuppam	... { 1914 1915	9 36	48 54	57 90
<i>Arcot Circle:—</i>				
Katpadi	... { 1914 1915	352 205	907 563	1259 768
Polur	... { 1914 1915	... 24	... 33	... 57
Arkonam	... { 1914 1915	194 140	618 397	812 537
Chingleput	... { 1914 1915	247 254	652 505	899 759
Villupuram	... { 1914 1915	562 645	1141 1143	1703 1788

Agencies.	Years.	June.	Previously.	Total.
<i>Telugu Circle :—</i>				
Madras	1914	...	...	...
	1915	80	177	257
Cuddapah	1914	12	78	90
	1915	13	40	53
Guntakal	1914	26	151	177
	1915	Closed.	11	11
CLOSED AGENCIES :	1914	121	580	701
	1915	...	...	...
Total ...	1914	11804	26539	38343
	1915	11204	23490	34694

Total number of labourers shipped at the 4 ports at Tuticorin, Ammapatnam, Tondi and Mandapam as per Government returns up to 30th June 1914 ... 42,465

Total number of labourers shipped at the 2 ports at Tuticorin and Mandapam as per Government returns up to 30th June 1915... 36,813

H. SCOBLE NICHOLSON,
Ceylon Labour Commissioner.

REGULATION No. I OF 1913.

The Mysore Emigration Regulation.

(Received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the 13th day of May 1913).

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the emigration of minors and other persons beyond the limits of Mysore for labour; His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows :—

1. This Regulation may be called "The Mysore Emigration Regulation, 1913". It extends to the whole of Mysore.

2. Definitions :—

(a) "Emigrate and Emigration" denote the departure out of Mysore of a native of Mysore under an agreement to labour for hire in some country beyond the limits of Mysore.

(b) "Emigrant" means any native of Mysore who emigrates or has emigrated, and includes any dependent of an emigrant.

(c) "Dependent" means any of the following persons accompanying an emigrant, namely :— Any woman who has not entered into an agreement to emigrate; any child in whose name and on whose behalf any such agreement has not been entered into; and any aged or incapacitated relative or friend.

(d) "Labour" means unskilled labour and does not include domestic personal service.

(e) "Recruiter" includes a head recruiter or other person who collects or receives emigrants recruited by other persons.

"Recruiter".

3. Emigration to places outside India and Ceylon shall be lawful only to countries to which the Governor-General of India in Council has permitted emigration or to which he has not prohibited emigration from British India under any law in force in British India.

Countries to which emigration is permitted.

4. (1) In cases in which a license shall be required for recruiting in British India under any law for the time being in force there, no person shall, without such a license granted by a Protector of Emigrants under section 16 of the Indian Emigration Act (XVII of 1908).—

(a) enter into or attempt to enter into any agreement with any person purporting to bind him to emigrate, or

(b) in consideration of any hire or reward, induce or attempt to induce any person to leave any place for the purpose of emigrating, or

(c) act or be employed in any other respect as a recruiter of emigrants.

(2) Every recruiter required to have such a license shall produce it when called upon to do by any Magistrate or officer in charge of a Police Station.

5. Any District Magistrate may, after recording reasons therefor endorse upon such a license that it should not be valid within the limits of his jurisdiction, and thereafter it shall be unlawful for any person to recruit coolies on the strength of such license.

Power of District Magistrates to terminate the license.

6. A recruiter shall give a true copy in the Kannada language of the statement of the terms of the agreement that he is authorised to offer to intending emigrants under the provisions of Section 22 (1) of the Indian Emigration Act (XVII of 1908) to every person whom he invites to emigrate, and shall when called upon to do so produce the statement for the information of any Magistrate or officer in charge of a Police Station.

Recruiter to supply copy of the terms of agreement he is authorised to offer.

7. (1) Every recruiter shall provide sufficient and proper accommodation in a suitable place for such intending emigrant or emigrants as may be collected by him pending their removal out of Mysore.

Accommodation to be provided by recruiters.

(2) The place where the accommodation is provided shall have a board fixed in some conspicuous position specifying the purpose for which the place is used.

(3) Every District Magistrate or such other Magistrate or Police Officer as may be authorised under rules framed by Government shall have, for the supervision and regulation of the places in which accommodation is provided under this section, the same powers as are conferred on a Protector of Emigrants in British India in respect of depots at the port of embarkation under the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act (XVII of 1908).

(4) All recruiters or other persons in charge of these places shall afford every Magistrate or other officer authorised under this section every facility for visiting and inspecting them.

8. (a) The Government may, whenever it deems necessary, prohibit altogether emigration to any place outside Mysore, and may withdraw such prohibition.

Power of Government to prohibit emigration.

(b) Government may also by notification in the Gazette prescribe that no recruitment shall take place to any place outside Mysore unless under license obtained in accordance with rules framed for the purpose, and thereupon the provisions of Section 4 and 5 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to recruitment for emigration to the said place.

9. No person below the age of eighteen shall be taken out of Mysore as an emigrant except under a written agreement duly executed and attested in accordance with rules to be framed by Government, entered into with his legal guardian, or where there is no such guardian, under the written permission of the Magistrate of the District from which the minor person intends to emigrate.

10. No married woman shall be taken out of Mysore as an emigrant without the consent of her husband (when he does not go with her) taken in writing and attested under rules framed by Government on this behalf, or without the written permission of a District Magistrate.

11. (1) Whoever, except in conformity with the provisions of this Regulation or of any rules framed thereunder, or in contravention of any prohibition issued under Section 8 of this Regulation,

(a) makes or attempts to make any agreement with any native of Mysore purporting to bind him to emigrate.

(b) in consideration of any hire or reward, induce any native of Mysore to leave any place for purpose of emigrating, or is employed as a recruiter of emigrants.

(c) in consideration of any hire or reward, receives into or detains in any place, or being a recruiter, in any place other than a place in which accommodation has been provided

ed in accordance with this Regulation or rules made under this Regulation, any person with a view to his being registered or despatched as an emigrant, shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs. 500.

(2) If a person other than a person authorised under Section 4 of this Regulation commits an offence under this section, any Police Officer may arrest him without a warrant.

12. A recruiter, who in contravention of Section 6 fails to give a copy of the statement therein referred to, to any person whom he invites to emigrate, or to produce the statement for the information of a Magistrate or Police Officer, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

13. Whoever, by means of intoxication, coercion or fraud, causes or induces, or attempts to fraudulently induce emigration, cause or induce, any native of Mysore to emigrate, or to enter into an agreement to emigrate, or to leave any place with a view to emigrating, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

14. The Government may prohibit any person who has been once convicted of an offence under this Regulation or the rules framed thereunder or for any offence connected with recruitment of labourers under any other law in force, from acting thereafter as a recruiter of emigrants or doing anything to aid or induce any person to emigrate.

15. The Government may, by notification in the Office Gazette, make rules consistent with this Regulation,—

Power of Government to make rules.

(a) to provide for the supervision and regulation of places of accommodation provided for emigrants;

(b) to prescribe forms of registers to be kept and returns and informations to be supplied by recruiters under this Regulation;

(c) to provide for the execution, registration and attestation of agreements entered into with or on behalf of persons intending to emigrate:

(d) to regulate the discretion of the District Magistrate to give or withhold permission under Sections 9 and 10 of the Regulation; and

(e) generally to provide for the security, well-being and protection of emigrants.

16. The Government may, for any breach of such rules not falling within the provisions of this Regulation or any other law in force, provide for a punishment not exceeding a fine of one hundred rupees.

M. VISVESVARAYA,
Dewan.

Extracts from "The Planters" Chronicle Vol. X No. 28
of July 10, 1915.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

The following is an extract from the Report of the Standing Committee of the Planters' Association of Malaya, presented at the Eighth Annual Meeting held on 25th April 1915:—

LABOUR.

The whole as represented by this Association is included in the activities of the Indian Immigration Committee, consisting of 3 official and 6 unofficial members, under the chairmanship of the head of the Straits Settlements and F. M. S. combined Labour Department.

This Committee administers a fund raised by assessment from all employers of South Indian labour and pays the cost of transport and other expenses incidental to the recruiting of all immigrants from South India recruited on the Committee's licenses. These are almost entirely, Estate labourers. Other employers, including the Government (which recognises the situation to the extent of paying a subsidy to the steamship line) rely upon the Estates in the first instance to import all the Tamil labour employed in the country.

The following statistics, supplied by the Committee, show the growth of immigration from South Indian Ports for ten years:—

Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Nett Gains.
1905	39,539	19,754	19,785
1906	52,041	21,879	30,162
1907	62,274	30,522	31,752
1908	54,522	30,920	23,602
1909	49,817	31,374	18,443
1910	83,723	39,080	44,643
1911	108,471	48,103	60,368
1912	106,928	63,885	43,043
1913	118,583	70,090	48,493
1914	51,217	63,073	11,856

These figures include all Tamil immigrants and emigrants, not only those known to be recruited direct for Estate work.

It will be seen that for the first time during the ten years' period a nett loss has to be recorded: the recruiting season having been abruptly interfered with by the suspension of immigration from the date of the outbreak of war until 18th January of this year.

(Labourers return to India from Malaya in numbers from October to February, normally a return flow sets in after March; so that the outbreak of the war interfered with the 2 months August and September. Coolies are not expected till the following March. The emigration business was re-opened in January 1915, assisted passage being limited to fortnightly Mail Steamers from Madras and Negapatam. A. Ff. M.)

The great drop in employment on Rubber Estates due to thinning out and increase in tappers tasks, to reduced demands for weeds, as young clearing approach maturity, and to the pause in the policy of extending, have contributed to prevent this falling off in immigration proving a disaster. At present there is a slight stringency in the supply of Tamil labour, with some resulting inconvenience in certain districts, but, as sailings have now been resumed, there is little likelihood of serious shortage unless it should prove that the temporary check to the stream of immigration has diverted it elsewhere.

(The insinuation in the "Straits Times" of 20th April that the lowering of rates of pay and increasing the tasks affected the position, was denied at the Meeting. A. Ff. M.)

The Estate Indian population in the F.M.S. is estimated at the end of 1914 to have amounted to 120,000 out of the total Estate Labour population of 160,000. The balance of 40,000 is made up of 24,000 Chinese, 10,000 Javanese and 6,000 Malays and others.

The employment of Chinese has remained stationary, even in Negri Sembilan where 46 per cent of the whole labour employed is Chinese. The numbers of Javanese have decreased by 700 during the year. Of Indians 20,500 less were employed on Estates at the end of 1914 as compared with the beginning, of which decrease the Selangor coast districts have contributed nearly 10,000.

For the Colony, the following figures relating to Indian population on Estates is available.

	1st January 1914.	31st December 1914.
Singapore	942	676
Penang	219	178
Province Wellesley	8,562	8,609
Dindings	1,056	1,167
Malacca	6,395	6,652
	17,174	17,282

It is interesting to record the publication at Madras (in Tamil and English) of a pamphlet entitled "The Indian Coolie in British Malaya" by Mr. Rai. This represents the report of an independent enquiry into the conditions of Tamil labour in this country conducted by a well qualified Brahmin gentleman, resident in Kuala Lumpur. While containing valuable criticism, his general conclusions afford a satisfactory reply to various calumnies, to which publicity has been given in certain sections of the vernacular press of Southern India during recent years.

Wages.—A combined effort has been made in districts where an excessive demand for labour had recently raised the rate of wages unduly, to bring down rates to a normal level. This has met with a large measure of success, particularly in regard to Chinese labour. For time work Chinese are now practically nowhere paid more than 50 to 55 cents per day. Javanese or Malays more than 40 to 45 cents; or Tamils more than 40 cents. Throughout the districts where Tamil are chiefly employed the average rate is 30 cents. Everywhere as the Rubber industry settles down on more

normal lines a tendency is noticeable to substitute piece work, in some form or another, for time work. There is no reason why rates should ever again rise to the excessive levels of recent years and the policy of the Association is to keep the cost of labour within reasonable limits.

AYLMER Ff. MARTIN,

Bangalore, 1st July 1915.

Director.

U. P. A. S. I.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTES.

THE total number of coolies registered at the Agencies of this Commission to the end of July number 44,806 as against 49,182 during 1914. The coolies actually despatched total 42,171 against 46,731 to the same date in 1914. I have thus to report a still further decline, in recruiting figures, but as I anticipated last month, the figures are beginning to improve as I write this report, and I think that under ordinary circumstances recruiting will be more active during the last part of the year than it was in 1914 owing to the outbreak of war. A. form holders are still arriving from Ceylon in fairly appreciable numbers, which is a good sign. Ample rains in most of the Districts of South India have not been in favour of recruiting, and the appended Weather report will show that most centres have attained, or are in excess of, the average rainfall. I do not think that the recent disturbances in Ceylon are now affecting recruiting to any extent, although at the outset, especially in the Southern Districts, some discouragement was given by the large number of Muhammadans who had hurriedly returned to India and spread alarmist reports.

Camping Reports.

The Assistant Commissioner of Madura has sent in an interesting report of his tour in the Ramnad and Tinnevely Districts, and I am hopeful that energetic advertisement in these old Districts will have its effect in time. I also append a short Camping report on Pudukottah by the Assistant Commissioner of the Headquarters Circle. More extensive camping in this Native State will be undertaken shortly, with the object of discounting the activities of the Penang Recruiter.

Recruiting Malayalams.

I wrote last month on this subject. I notice that some up-country Estates are allowing their recruiters to send over Malayalam single men, and the result has been unsatisfactory, as I anticipated. Single men only can be recruited from Malabar as they do not come over as a general rule in family gangs. They are not likely to settle down on up-country Estates as the climate does not appear to suit them, and they are only as a rule recruited for low-country Rubber Estates, where they work for short periods and then return to Malabar. Unless Superintendents give me definite instructions to the contrary, I am bound to pass labour recruited by their Kanganies, and I would suggest that all Superintendents who do not require single coolies and who have not already done so should issue me definite instructions on this point which will also cover recruiting from Malabar.

Single Men.

I find that many Recruiters who hold A. forms from Ceylon Estates with no restrictions, immediately proceed to centres where the Professional Recruiter is most active, as they find it easier to recruit single men who in many cases only proceed to Ceylon with the direct intention of returning on the first opportunity. Were Superintendents to insist on family gangs, they are likely in the long run to get a far better return for their recruiting expenditure. I am inclined to emphasise this point, as I have been taken to task on more than one occasion for passing single men, but as I have pointed out before, in the absence of direct instructions from the Superintendent, I have no alternative. It is absolutely necessary for me to adopt a hard and fast rule that the instructions of Superintendents must be closely adhered to and, where exist none, that all single coolies, unless they are minors physically unfit or palpably bogus, must be passed.

Recruitment of minors.

I should like to draw the attention of Superintendents to two very serious cases of kidnapping which have recently occurred at Karur. In the case of Sellamuthu, the District Judge's Judgment in appeal is appended. In the case of Vangiammal the District Magistrate's Judgment is given. In neither case were the minors presented at any of my Agencies for registration. Had they been, with the strict precautions that are taken, it is very improbable that they would have been passed through. In both cases it will be noted that the accused held tin tickets and A forms issued on the Ceylon Labour Commission, thus bringing the Commission into unnecessary and unfair notoriety owing to their illegal acts, which it was not possible for me to control in the initial stages of recruiting from the villages. The District Collector has drawn my attention to these cases and very rightly points out that although the minors have not actually passed through the Commission, the fact that they possessed the Ceylon Labour Commission A forms will be noted by Government and does not tend to enhance the reputation of the Ceylon Labour Commission, or Ceylon recruiting generally. I would ask Superintendents to impress upon their kanganys the seriousness of the offence of Kidnapping which I do not think they always fully appreciate.

H. SCOBLE NICHOLSON,
Ceylon Labour Commissioner.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.

MEAN RESULTS IN MADRAS.

(Period from midnight to midnight.)

17th August, 1915.	Actual	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29.762	29.774
Mean temperature of air	87.0	83.4
do. of evaporation	79.5	76.0
Percentage of Humidity	70	69
Maximum solar heat in vacuo	135.4	140.0
do. in shade	98.7	93.8
Minimum in shade	81.0	77.3
do. on grass	79.7	75.4
Daily velocity of wind in miles	109	175
General direction of wind	E. S. E.	S. W. by S.
Depth of rain in inches	Nil.	0.13
Rain since January 1st	21.56	12.70
Percentage of cloudy sky	43	67
Hours of bright sunshine	4.6	5.2
General weather on the 17th	Fine with passing clouds.	

(At 8 A.M. on the 18th August, 1915.)

Unreduced barom. readg. 29.929 Readg. reduced to 32°F. 29.772

Attached thermometer. 86.6 Rain since midnight 0.13 in.

S. SOLOMON PILLAI,
for Meteorologist, Madras.

Weather Reports, 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.

STATIONS.	PRESSURE 8 A.M. 18th August.	SHADE TEMP.		RAINFALL.		
		MAX.	MIN.	PAST 24 HOURS	APRIL TO DATE.	AVERAGE 1st APRIL TO DATE.
Port Blair	29.755	87.0	76.5	1.45	35.98	62.82
Diamond Island	29.712	88.0	82.0	...	60.26	75.58
Saugar Island	29.627	89.2	77.7	0.07	29.26	39.59
Gopalpore	29.665	92.9	81.2	...	19.18	20.15
Waltair	29.657	90.0	81.2	...	23.95	14.65
Cocanada	29.681	97.0	81.9	...	19.64	15.14
Masulipatam	29.671	95.3	76.3	0.12	17.00	16.68
Guntur	...	96.8	74.4	0.88	13.18	...
Nellore	29.722	100.9	79.5	0.12	6.45	6.92
Madras	29.724	98.7	81.0	...	11.41	10.45
Cuddalore	29.723	94.2	79.4	...	5.97	8.84
Negapatam	29.739	94.8	79.9	...	4.62	8.04
Pamban	29.731	90.7	80.5	...	5.52	3.32
Colombo	29.773	85.0	78.6	...	36.84	35.81
Trivandrum	29.784	86.8	75.0	...	44.79	35.85
Cochin	29.816	83.8	75.5	...	86.17	75.79
Calicut	29.778	81.2	74.7	...	86.15	88.14
Mangalore	29.800	86.3	75.1	...	74.98	97.07
Mercara	26.109	75.0	61.2	...	81.95	93.79
Karwar	29.805	84.9	76.0	0.01	66.04	95.74
Bombay	29.770	85.8	78.4	0.06	57.42	53.75
Hyderabad	29.747	89.5	71.4	0.38	20.57	16.35
Raichur	29.775	95.3	70.8	0.50	6.58	13.66
Anantapur	...	97.4	75.6	...	8.75	7.95
Bellary	29.749	96.1	73.9	...	13.49	8.08
Kurnool	29.762	93.8	76.8	...	8.73	13.26
Cuddapah	29.744	100.6	80.6	...	10.60	12.68
Hassan	29.790	82.8	63.0	...	19.22	20.16
Bangalore	29.759	88.7	67.1	...	16.73	15.85
Kodaikanal	22.739	63.7	51.9	0.12	20.10	23.16
Ootacamund	22.950	68.0	48.2	0.14	35.84	29.88
Coimbatore	29.781	89.4	71.3	...	9.52	7.80
Vellore	29.744	97.7	76.4	...	17.83	16.02
Salem	29.755	92.2	73.5	...	19.59	17.89
Trichinopoly	29.743	99.8	77.2	...	8.40	9.50
Pudukottai	29.743	98.8	75.9	0.06	15.61	12.30
Madura	29.741	94.8	76.7	...	11.11	10.66
Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	5.92	5.48

**IN THE COURT OF THE SUB DIVISIONAL 1ST CLASS
MAGISTRATE, KARUR.**

Judgment in Calendar case No. 66 and 67 of 1915 on the
File of the Sub Divisional 1st class Magistrate of Karur.

G. W. PRIESTLEY Esq., I. C. S.,

Sub Divisional 1st Class Magistrate, Karur.

Complainant ... S. H. O. Karur Crime Nos. 126 & 127 of 15,
Accused ... Vangiammal.
Offence ... Kidnapping 2 minors from their lawful
guardianship Sec. 363 I. P. C.
Finding ... Guilty.
Sentence ... Sentenced to undergo rigorous imprison-
ment for 1 year for each count.

The sentences will however run concurrently.

	P. Ws.	D. Ws.	Exhibits.
1. Vangiandy		nil	The statement of P.W. 1 to the police Ex. A.
2. Vangimudaly		material	The report of P. W. 2 to the police Ex. B.
3. Karuppany		object	The report of P. W. 7 to the police Ex. C.
4. Krishnaswami Aiyar	seven tins		The five Tickets—E. D. series.
5. Arumuga Mudali	passes.		A. form No. 83 given by the Ceylon Labour Commissioner. Ex. E.
6. Sehu Rowther			
7. Sherifudin			
8. Ramana Koundan			

This case coming on for hearing to day; the S. H. O.
Karur conducting the prosecution, and none appearing for
the accused the Court delivered the following Judgment.

Name.	Vangiammal
Father's or Uncle's Name.	Narayana Muthali
Caste or race.	Muthali
Occupation.	Cooly
Residence.	Mulanoor
Age.	20
Occurrence.	about the 17th July 15.
Complaint	4—8—15.
Apprehension or appearance.	4—8—15.
Commence- ment of trial.	4—8—15.
Close of trial.	4—8—15.
Explanation of delay.	

C. C. 66 and 67/15.

Vangiammal is charged with having committed two offences of kidnapping punishable under 363 I. P. C. in that she kidnapped two boys Karuppany and Arumugam Mudali from the care of their lawful guardians on or about 17th July at Molanur in Darapuram Taluk, Coimbatore District. The offences are tried in one trial under 234 C.C.P.

2. According to the prosecution story, this woman has been away in Ceylon for the last four years, but recently she came back to her native village Molanur. There on or about the 17th July she induced the two boys by promises of good food, and wealth to set out with her to go to Kandy, and she persuaded them to come without asking their parents.

From Molanur they were taken to Chinnadarapuram where for several days they were kept in a house outside the town on the other side of the river and were told not to go outside the house—a couple of coolies were there also. The boy Karuppany says that while there he wanted to go home, but was not allowed to go. On the evening of the 29th the accused woman hired a cart and took the two boys and the two other coolies to Karur where they arrived at the Railway Station on the morning of the 30th; while tickets were being taken the boys wept at the prospect in front of them and the attention of a constable was attracted. He questioned them and on hearing their story, took the whole party to the Police station. From the accused woman was taken five tickets from Karur to Trichinopoly Junction, some tin identification labels and an order on the Ceylon Labour Commissioner, Trichinopoly to pay the bearer Sinna Ramaswamy Rs. 10 for every cooly brought to the Trichinopoly Agency. The order is signed by James W. Mortimer of Pindeni Oya Estate, Ceylon.

The witnesses prove the story in full. P.W. 1 is the father of Karuppandi, and P. W. 2 is the elder brother and

guardian of Arumugam Mudali. They depose that the boys were taken away without their knowledge or consent.

The boys tell their story as P. W. 3 and P. W. 5. P. W. 4 is the Assistant Surgeon who states that the age of Karuppany is twelve years and that of Arumugam Mudali is 13 years and there is no likelihood of their being older. These are the ages given by the boys and their guardians.

P. W. 6 is the cart driver in whose cart they all came to Karur.

P. W. 7 is constable 704 Sherifudin who stopped the party at the Railway Station.

P. W. 8 is one of the coolies who was being taken off with the boys.

4. The accused admits the whole affair and pleads that she did not know it was an offence to kidnap minor boys.

5. She is charged with the two offences under 363 I. P. C. and pleads guilty.

6. I convict her of both the offences with which she is charged.

In view of the precautions taken to conceal the boys at Chinnadarapuram, I am unable to believe the plea of ignorance.

This is a serious offence.

I sentence the accused to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year on each of the charges—the sentence will however run concurrently.

(Sd.) G. W. PRIESTLEY.

4-8-15.

The tickets and tin labels should be destroyed after the expiry of the appeal time.

G. W. PRIESTLEY,
Sub Divisional Magistrate.

Appeal No. 22/1915.

**IN THE COURT OF THE SESSIONS OF THE
TRICHINOPOLY DIVN.**

Saturday, the 17th day of July 1915.

PRESENT;— H. O. D. HARDING, I.C.S.,

Sessions Judge.

JUDGMENT IN CRIMINAL APPEAL NO. 22/1915.

From what Court the Appeal is preferred ... Sub Divisional
1st class Magistrate, Karur.

Number of the case in that Court ... C. C. No. 28 of 1915.

Number of the Appeal ... 22 of 1915.

Name and description of the Appellant (accused) ...

- (1) Palanimalai Goundan aged 22,
 - (2) Karuppa Goundan aged 30,
 - (3) Sellamuthu Goundan, aged 18,
- sons of Vellappa Goundan, Vellalas,
cultivators, residents of Vellagoundan-
patti, Karur Taluk.

*The sentence and law under which it
was imposed in the lower Court.*

Each of the appellant
sentenced to undergo
rigorous imprisonment
for one year under sec-
tion 363 I. P. C.

*Whether confirmed, modified or reversed,
and if modified the modification.*

{ Confirmed.

DATE OF					
Presen- tation.	Filing	Notice issued by Court to appear.	On which Ap- pellant ordered to appear.	Hear- ing.	Order.
26-5-15.	26-5-15.	21-6-15.	2-7-15.	17-7-15.	17-7-15.

under section 423 C. P. C.

This Appeal coming on for hearing before me; upon perusing the petition of appeal and the record of the evidence and proceedings, and upon duly considering the same after hearing the appellant's pleader Mr. C. Rajagopalachariyar and the Public Prosecutor contra, I do adjudge and pass the following

JUDGMENT.

1. Appellants have been convicted of kidnapping a minor from lawful guardianship under section 363 I. P. C.

2. 3rd accused is a Ceylon cooly. He came over with the tickets and a cheque from his master authorising him to recruit coolies and get Rs. 10 per head for them. The case is that he and his brothers accused 1 and 2 and another man combined and collected people including minors and proposed to ship them to Ceylon—in other words that they proposed to earn Rs. 10 for each child they could steal from its parents if they could not get enough adults. It is obvious that a man, who will steal another person's child and send it away to be lost—perhaps for ever in Ceylon—for a consideration of Rs. 10 for himself, is a person who commits a crime well deserving a year's rigorous imprisonment. The question is did these accused do this.

3. P. W. 2, a boy of 10-11, says 1st accused and another man induced him to go to Ceylon with them promising all kinds of good things. They would take him by night to avoid his parents' knowledge. He agreed. One night Muthu, the man not arrested, came and woke him and took him away. They went to Parayan Kinar close by where Muthu left the boy with 1st accused while he brought another boy P. W. 4. Then they joined accused 2 and 3 at their threshing floor a mile away. All slept there and then all went to Karur. At Karur accused 1 and 2 took passports in false names for themselves and the boys. But the police suspected and stopped them and the abduction came to light. 3rd

accused was found in possession of the cheque promising Rs. 10 per cooly. These facts are proved and I accept them as true. It is urged that only absent Muthu, if anybody, committed kidnapping. It is not a continuing offence and accused 1, 2 and 3 even if they joined the boy and Muthu afterwards, committed no offence. I cannot accept this. At Karur 2nd accused made P. W. 2 say he was his son. It is quite clear to my mind that 3rd accused came to get coolies and his brothers, accused 1 and 2 joined him in getting them old or young for the profit to be made. The 3 brothers worked together and the kidnapping was not complete the moment the boy left the house. All 3 accused were concerned in concealing the boy in their kalam till next day and trying to get him away by train with false passports. I consider with the lower court that the process of kidnapping was going on till the train started. I also consider that all 3 brothers conspired together to kidnap the boy. 1st accused persuaded him to come away. 2nd accused pretended to be his father. Accused 1 and 2 took out the false passports. If they were honestly taking the boy or any of them thought they were, they would not have stolen him by night as they did. This stealing children for Ceylon has become common on the Karur side and heavy sentences are properly given. The convictions and sentences are confirmed and this appeal dismissed.

(Sd.) H. O. D, Harding,
Sessions Judge.

(True Copy.)

Camping Report for July 1915 in Ramnad and Tinnevely District.

23-7-15.—To-day I started on my advertising tour of Ramnad District, paying a final visit to the Agency before leaving the town. I went to the pariah quarters of Ramnad town and had an advertisement read out and explained the advantages of going to Ceylon. The wages here are chiefly paid in measures of paddy, cloths etc. Recruiting prospects here are good as there is not much agricultural work about.

Leaving Ramnad I took the Madura road and after travelling about 2 miles I came to Uchambalam, more or less a suburb of Ramnad. Here I distributed notices. 6 miles further on I came to Etiyai, a village of about 200 inhabitants. There is little work here and the wages—men, As. 4, women As. 3, and Ch. As. 2 per day—are low. The people here were interested in the substance of the notices and seemed willing to try Ceylon, but were confident that all Kanganies were scoundrels and deceitful persons. Recruiting prospects here are good. 4 miles further on I came to the villages of Chathrikudi and Pogalur, combined number of inhabitants being about 2000. Recruiting prospects here are distinctly good, the local wages being men As. 6, women As. 4, and children As. 2 per day. Every one was interested in Ceylon, and eager to obtain notices. I met Madasawmy Kangany of Bon Accord Estate here.

About 8 miles further on I struck Kelakottai, a large village of about 300 people. There were not many inhabitants about, from which fact I gather there is sufficient work for all here. After distributing notices I passed on.

Anyanundai, a village of 100 houses, was the next place visited. Here again wages are paid in kind, (i.e., rice, clothes

etc.). People did not seem keen on Ceylon here and said that they had enough agricultural work around the village for all. Recruiting prospects are not good here. Soon after leaving this place I fetched up in Paramakudi, a large village of 2000 people. The wages here are fair, men As. 10, women As. 6 and children As. 2 a day. The people were interested in the advertisement and I think recruiting prospects here are fair.

2 miles beyond Paramakudi you come to the small village of Kattu Paramakudi. Here I distributed notices and had one read out. There were only a few people about. Recruiting in this village itself would not be useful, but in the vicinity should bring very fair results. I then passed over an uneventful 10 miles, and suddenly rounding a bend ran into Puducotta, a village of about 100 houses. People here were very interested in Ceylon news, no villager having ever been to Ceylon from here. The local wages are men As. 8, women As. 4 and children As. 2 per day. Recruiting prospects here and in the vicinity ought to be good. After another 8 miles I came into Manamadurai where I was going to halt for that night, having done a 45 miles, trip over none too good a road.

24-7-15.—Starting early in the morning I took the Sivaganga road. 4 miles out I stopped at Kandany, a small village of 60 houses. Here I advertised Ceylon Estates and distributed notices. Recruiting prospects here are fair.

The local wages are men As. 4, women As. 3, and children As. 2 per day.

After another 8 miles' run, during which time I saw no villages, but was informed that there are several 2 or 3 miles off the road along bandy tracks, impossible to a motor bicycle, I came to Sivaganga. This is a large village and a taking headquarters. There are about 5000 inhabitants of all castes. The local wages are men As. 6, women As. 3, and children As. 3 per day. There is not too much work here for the population and recruiting prospect should be

very good here. I had notices read out and distributed them in two parts of the town before moving on. 4 or 6 miles beyond Sivaganga you come to Solapuram, a village of 100 to 150 houses. Here, and in the vicinity, recruiting prospects are good. Every one was interested in the notices and 2 men offered to collect coolies. The local wages are Men As. 8, Women As. 3, and Children As. 2 per day, and there is not much agricultural work available. Most of the country along the route is scrubbed on gravel soil and very little of the land is under cultivation. Another 6 miles brought me to Okkur; every one here seemed shy of approaching me or giving me any information. It was with the greatest difficulty that I managed to get them to tell me that there were 100 houses in the village. The local wages are men As. 4, women As. 2, and children As. 2 per day. There is practically no agricultural work here and the people do whatever job they can get hold of. Recruiting prospects in the vicinity would be good, in this village not good at all.

Tirukoshtiyur, a village of 1000 inhabitants, was next passed through. Recruiting prospects here are good. Every one was interested in Ceylon and my advertisements. No one had been from here to Ceylon before, but a party had gone to Penang and returned saying it was a bad place. I made all possible capital out of this piece of information. The local wages are men As. 6, women As. 4, and children As. 2 per day. Next, I came to Tiruppattur, a large town and a large important town in this district in this direction. Here every one was interested in Ceylon and was eager to receive notices. The local wages are men As. 8, women As. 4, and children As. 2 per day. Recruiting prospects in the vicinity are very good. The whole of the country served by the roads and cart tracks between Manamadura and Tiruppattur should prove a fruitful recruiting area if done on good lines. I returned from Tiruppattur to my camp at Manamadura completing a day's tour of 70 miles.

25-7-15.—I moved my camp to Virudupatti. I had intended to go to Aruppukottai, but found the road there from Manamadura impossible. I will do the Aruppukottai side from Virudupatti as the road from that side is practicable there being a motor service to and fro.

26-7-15.—I started out to-day to do the Aruppukottai side of the country, but was not able to do anything like the amount of work I expected as the reputed good road to Aruppukottai proved to be the worst I have met with this camp and consequently the going was very slow. After leaving Virudupatti, the first village of importance met with was Palavanattum, a village of about 200 houses. Every one was keen on the advertisements I gave out and on Estate news. Several expressed their willingness to go to Ceylon, and one man wished to take up recruiting work. The local wages are men As. $3\frac{1}{2}$, women As. 3, and children As. $1\frac{1}{2}$ per day. The recruiting prospects here and in the vicinity ought to be very good. The next village passed through was Viranpatti, a large village of 1000 people or more. There is a small weaving industry here, but also a lot of agricultural work, the chief crop being cotton. The local wages here are men As. 6-8, women As. 3-4, and children As. 2 per day. People here were interested in what I had to say and eager to obtain notices. Recruiting prospects here are good.

Two miles further on I came to Aruppukottai, a large town of 5000 inhabitants. I distributed notices and talked to the people about Ceylon, etc. Much interest was shown and this town and its vicinity will be good recruiting grounds. Nine miles beyond Aruppukottai I came to Kurichali, another large village of 1000 inhabitants or more. Here again great interest was shown in Ceylon, and many said they were willing to go to the estates and enquired as to how to get there, etc. This village was the limit of to-day's excursion, a ride of 38 or 39 miles. These villages and their vicinity should prove very fruitful recruiting areas, as I saw

signs, and was told, of many villages of fair size lying a few miles off the main road to which I could not get.

27-7-15.—To-day I moved my camp to Satur and decided myself to go by road there from Virudupatti. Before leaving the latter place I distributed notices and spoke on the advantages of estate-life in Ceylon. The people were fairly interested, but I do not think that this town is a very good recruiting centre as there is a large cotton industry and groundnut yards in it, which employ all the spare labour, over and above the numbers employed in agricultural work. The wages in the town naturally run high.

After about a nine miles' run I came to the small village, Etiyampatti, and here the villagers listened politely to what I had to say, but flatly refused to have anything to do with the notices, saying no one in the village could read. After leaving this place I soon ran into Tulukapatti, a large village of about 1000 people. Here again people were politely interested, but said that there were not sufficient workers available for the agricultural work there was to do around the village. Cases like these are hopeless as no Tamil will leave the village if working prospects are fair in it, unless he be an undesirable. The wages here were men As. 4, women As. 3, and children As. 2 per day.

After leaving Tulukapatti I had an uneventful run into Satur, where I was going to camp for 3 days. I again noticed there were a fair number of villages lying some distance off the main road. It might pay to send a Kangany as good and straight as possible, to these parts, but I rather think that there are heaps of work for all the villagers in their own villages, Cotton and Cholan being very much in evidence.

To-day I started out for Srivilliputtur, a 50 miles' run there and back. Including Srivilliputtur I only came across three villages, namely—Aruppankolam, an insignificant

hamlet in which all its inhabitants are fully occupied in the agricultural work around the village, chiefly cotton and cholam. The local wages are, men annas 4, women annas 3, and children annas 2 per day. Recruiting prospects here are not good, as the inhabitants are fully occupied in their own village.

Sivakasi, a large village of 5000 inhabitants. All the people here are merchants, and there is little agricultural work done by the inhabitants of this town. It is, as can be seen at a glance, an immensely busy place commercially, and the market places and bazaars are particularly lively. The people told me that no coolies went from here to Ceylon, or to the neighbouring hills. I distributed notices, etc., and was politely listened to when speaking of the advantages of emigrating to Ceylon. I do not think this village is of much recruiting value. Sivakasi is almost half way between Satur and Srivilliputtur, and after leaving the former place I had an uneventful run of 13 miles to Srivilliputtur. This town of more than 5000 people is an important recruiting centre. Many coolies go from here to the estates or the neighbouring hills, and the U.P.A. S. I. has a headquarters in the town.

I distributed notices, which were eagerly viewed, and had a notice read out. Every one was interested and I think recruiting prospects here are good. The local agricultural wages are men annas 6, women annas 3, and children annas 2 per day.

29-7-15.—Starting out from Satur I intended to go to..... but after 2 miles had to give it up, as the road ended in a jungle track. I therefore returned and took the Koilpatti road. After 12 miles travelling, during which I passed only one small hamlet, though large agricultural villages lay off the road to either side along bandy tracks, I came to Koilpatti, a large town of 5000 inhabitants situated in Tinnevely District. I had a notice read out here and distributed a large

number of notices. I think this town and its vicinity would prove an admirable recruiting ground. The local wages are, men As. 6, women As. 3, and children As. 2 per day.

31-7-15.—Returned from Satur to Headquarters. Before leaving Satur I went to the market place and distributed notices. The people were fairly interested in what I had to say. The local wages are men As. 6, women As. 3. children As. 2 per day. Recruiting prospects here are fair.

B. P. TAILYOUR,

Assistant Commissioner.

Madura Circle.

Assistant Commissioner's Camping Report

Schedule of details of

Date.	Village.	Taluk.	Post Office.	Population.
July 23	Ramnad	Ramnad Zam.	Ramnad	300
"	Uchambalam	do	do	500
"	Chathirakudi	do	Chathirakudi	2000
"	Pogalur	do	do	
"	Kilakottai	do		500
"	Anyanundai	do		100 Hs.
"	Paramakudi	Sivaganga	Paramakudi	2000
"	Kattu Paramakudi		do	50 Hs.
"	Pudukotta			100 Hs.
24	Kandany	do	Manamadura	50 Hs.
"	Sivaganga	do	Sivaganga	5000
"	Solapuram	do	Solapuram	1500
"	Okkur	do	Okkur	100 Hs.
"	Tirukoshtiyur	do	Tirukoshtiyur	1000
"	Tiruppattur	do	Tiruppattur	5000
25	Manamadura	do	Manamadura	over 5000
26	Palavanattum	Ramnad Zam.	Aruppukottai	200 Hs.
"	Viranpatti	Satur	do	5000
"	Aruppukottai	Ramnad Zam.	do	—
"	Kurichali	do	Kurichali	600 Hs.
27	Virudupatti	Satur	Virudupatti	5000
"	Etiyampatti	do	do	50 Hs.
"	Tulukapatti	do	Tulukapatti	500
28	Sivakasi	do	Sivakasi	5000

for the month of July 1915.

villages visited.

Condition of crops.	Rates of Pay.		Recruiting Prospects.	Labour available	Further Remarks.
	M.	F.			
	AS.	AS.			
Nil	6	3	Good	all classes	Suburb of Ramnad.
do.	6	3	do	do	
Very little here	6	3	do	Agricultural	
Very fair	6	3	Fair	do	
do			Good	do	
do	10	4	do	do	
Nil	8	4	Fair	do	
Very fair	8	4	Good	do	
Fair	4	3	do	do	
Fair	6	3	do	do	
Nil	8	3	do	do	Large Commercial Centre and sufficient work for all.
Nil	6	2	Fair	do	
Fair	6	2	Good	do	
do	8	4	do	do	
do	6	3	do	do	
Good	4	3	Good	All kinds	
do	8	3	do	do	
do	7	4	do	do	
do	8	4	do	do	
do	8	4	Not good	do	
do	4	3	do	do	Very little cooly labour here. Sufficient local agricultural work for all.
do	4	3	do	do	
Fair	6	3	Nil	Merchants.	

Assistant Commissioner's Camping Report*Schedule of details of*

Date.	Village.	Taluk.	Post Office.	Population.
July 28	Aruppankollam Srivilliputtur	Sivakasi Srivilliputtur	Sivakasi Srivilliputtur	50 Hs. 5000
29	Koilpatti	Tinnevelly	Koilpatti	5000
30	Satur	Satur	Satur	5000

for the month of July 1915.—(Contd.)*villages visited.*

Condition of crops.	Rates of Pay.		Recruiting Prospects.	Labour available	Further Remarks.
	M.	F.			
Goo p	AS. 4	AS. 3	Nil		...
do	6	3	Good	All kinds	Big recruiting centre.
do	6	3	do	do	do
do	6	3	Fair	do	Large commercial centre.

B. P. TAILYOUR,
Assistant Commissioner,
Madura Circle.

Camping Report.

Being on Agency Inspection at Puducottah I devoted 9 hours of the 31st ulto. to a visit to Malayur: a vattam and the seat of a Sub-Registrar's Office situated about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the $15\frac{1}{4}$ mile post on the Puducottah-Karambakudi road. From the village proper, coolies neither have gone, nor are likely to go, to Ceylon; the 500 inhabitants are well-to-do and conservative; a considerable number being Odayars who want labour for their lands.

Returning towards Puducottah I visited *Iyankadu*, a village of a Malayur vattam about a mile from the $13\frac{1}{2}$ mile post on the main road and consisting of 4 hamlets occupied by ambalakarans, christian kallans, and parayas, 100 in all. I met no Ceylon coolies, but one man on leave from the Straits said to have easily earned Rs. 20 a month.

In *Sambatviduthy* (population 100) at the 12th mile post on the main road I found both Ceylon and Straits coolies and regretted to note that our recruiters seemed themselves considerably influenced by the invidious comparisons which the Straits coolies made.

At *Vadavalan* $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the 6th mile post on the main road I saw both Ceylon and Singapore coolies. One man said he worked in Ceylon until 4 years ago: and since then in the Straits, where he was earning Rs. 20-25 a month.

The impression which this short trip gave me was that in this District to the North East of Puducottah, the villagers are not only sowing and ploughing such dry crops as cholam, dhal, varagu and gram, but also confidently and momentarily expecting rain which will enable them to work at their paddy as well: and that recruiting prospects—which are therefore *pro tempore* decidedly dull—will be promising as soon as the scope for agricultural labour narrows, say in October, or earlier if the rain does not come. I trust my

personal explanations, and the advertisements given to and eagerly received by the villagers and passers-by on the road, will pave the way for recruiting Kanganies by flooring the anti-Ceylon, pro-Straits feeling which seems to obtain. As the coolies seemed independent and unindebted, large pre-advances should not be required.

CHAS B. COCKAINE,
Assistant Commissioner,
Headquarter Circle.

Prospects of Recruiting.

Dharmapuri Agency.—There are 12 Kanganies recruiting in the District. They say they are unable to get coolies to go to Ceylon, as coolies who went previously have not returned. Coolies who have gone to Penang have returned with cash in hand, and a number of coolies have gone to the Straits this year.

The Recruiting Prospects are good. There are 12 Kanganies here. The harvest was not good last year; rain has now begun, and cultivation of dry crops is commencing.

Kuppam Agency.—The increase is due to advertising and to closure of Tirupathur Agency.

The season has been very dry. Kuppam is the chief town of Kangundi Zemindary and all villages around are Zemindary villages. 2 Kanganies are recruiting at present.

Nanjangudd Agency.—Increase is attributed to the larger number of recruiters arrived this year and to advertising, and more of the latter will be done.

Recruiting prospects are only fair. The shroffing of the coolies by local Authorities will have a good effect as regards

bolting after registration. The reason why coolies up to 18 years of age have been rejected is that, under the Civil law, a boy does not become a major until he is 18. This does not refer to the Criminal Code of course, and one could not be arrested for kidnapping a boy between 14 and 18; but he is considered to be incapable of making a contract etc., and therefore cannot emigrate unless with his parent's consent. This local shroffing will be good also in the case of solitary women. Coolies will not be delayed, but it is possible that a delay may occur if both the Amildar and Magistrate are absent as is sometimes the case.

Manaparai Agency.—The success of the numerous recruiting Kanganies in the taluks which this Agency serves, is to be attributed to the failure of wet cultivation through continued drought.

Professional recruiters are either absent or unnoticed: the Indian Labour Department shows no sign: but Singapore Agents and Kanganies display a certain amount of activity. At the Railway station there is a large glass-framed notice (sent, the Station Master said, by the Agent from Trichy to be hung) depicting coolies at work and play in the Straits and stating that the respective minimum male and female wage on Estates was 7 and 5 annas a day.

A temporary slump is being experienced as, consequent upon the ploughing started with the recent rains following a prolonged drought; local wages have risen from 4 and 2 annas to 5 and 3. Prospects, however, are very promising, and should materialize within a month when the ploughing operations are complete.

Atur Agency.—The improvement noted last month has been more than maintained, due to the advertising that has been done.

There are 23 Kanganies recruiting, and the advertising being done should be of assistance to them. Last paddy

harvest was good, but cholam was only a half crop; kambu will be harvested in August, a good crop is expected. Cultivation of dry lands is going on and there is plenty of work for coolies.

Salem Agency.—There is gratifying increase for current month, and with the advertising that is going on, an appreciable future increase is looked for.

There had been good rains recently and the dry crops cultivation is in progress, and consequently recruiting prospects do not appear to be very bright, but the recent advertising should have a beneficial effect.

Ramnad Agency.—Are good. The local wages are, men 4 annas to 5 annas, women 2 annas to 3 annas, and children 2 annas. The amount of agricultural work around here is comparatively small and there are some very important recruiting centres in the district.

Arantangi Agency.—The number of souls registered averaged 345 for April, May and June, and in the last mentioned month was actually 499. The extraordinarily low figure for the current month is attributable chiefly to a severe cholera epidemic, counting already some 150 victims in the town, which its neighbours therefore (despite dissuasions of the Agency touring staff) carefully avoid.

The effect of the past fortnight's unusual rain—which is rendering ploughing possible—is almost negligible, for even in the dry weather coolies can always obtain lucrative local appointment: and practically all new coolies registered here are brought by, and related to, Kanganies returning to their Estates after a visit to the coast.

Recruiting prospects are by no means bright. As local employment (e. g., agriculture, road works, weaving, and the upkeep of temple lands in such religious strongholds as Avadayar Koil, 8 miles to the south) is plentiful, it is almost

impossible to obtain as recruits any save those who already have connections with Ceylon Estates.

Importunate advertisement may possibly impress the villagers and create a good recruiting connection in time, but Superintendents can far more effectively further the exploitation of this sceptical district by supplying their recruiting Kanganies with signed forms detailing the conditions of employment on their Estates. The people's confidence might perhaps also be won by a European Officer's tour with a cinematograph if possible, though Estate Superintendent's visits to the locality have met with no success.

Tanjore Agency.—As the wet cultivators are sowing all over the country, recruiting prospects at present are dull.

Namakkal Agency.—It is expected that emigration will increase after the Aady festival. Last month there was some rain here, and the prospects of the dry crops are fair, except in the south east portion of the taluk, where the tanks are dry.

Turaiyur Agency.—There was a poor paddy harvest this year and there has been a drought here for a year. Cultivation of dry crops is proceeding under wells, a good harvest is not expected owing to lack of rain. Increase is expected in the number of coolies despatched.

Puducottah Agency.—The large decrease is attributable chiefly to the fact that many recruits from the Alangudi, Pattukottai and Tirumayam taluks are now registered at Arantangi instead of here. This year's weather, too, has been a great improvement on last year's (from the local agriculturists' point of view).

Recruiting cannot just at present be considered promising. Dry cultivation at every stage is to be seen, as is paddy ready for transplantation when rain which is daily expected comes. Coolies can obtain 6 annas a day locally, and are not inclin-

ed to emigrate even to the Straits which seems to be more popular than Ceylon.

In view of the keen Straits competition, it is essential that Ceylon Kanganies bear signed service condition forms which will authoritatively answer the questions as regards salary etc., which would be recruits in this locality invariably put.

Polur Agency.—Recruiting prospects are good as the groundnut crop has failed.

Tiruvannamalai.—A great many people were leaving for Ceylon and the Straits, and also joining the regiment. It would appear to be a good place for recruiting and is quite a large taluk.

Recruiting Prospects for August and September 1915.

G = Good; F = Fair; B = Bad.

Headquarters Circle.

Arantangi Agency:—

Arantangi	Taluk	B
Pattukottai	"	B
Tirutthuraipundi	"	B
Mannargudi	"	B
Negapatam	"	B
Nannilam	"	B
Mayaveram	"	B
Shiyali	"	B
Kumbakonam	"	B
Papanasam	"	B

Erode Agency:—

Erode	Taluk	F
Palladam	"	F
Bavani	"	F
Gobichettipalayam	Tk.	F
Avanashi	Tk.	F
Dharapuram	"	F
Udumalpet	"	G
Pollachi	"	G
Kollegal	"	F

Karur Agency:—

Karur	"	F
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Trichy Agency:—

Kulitalai	Taluk	F
Marungapuri	"	F
Thovarangurichi	"	F
Veerappur	"	F
Kadavoor	"	F
Kollatur	"	F
Ponnavarampatty	"	F
Veralogam	"	F

Palghat Agency:—

Palghat Taluk	G
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Puducottah Agency:—

Alangudi	"	F
Kolatur	"	F
Tirumayam	"	F

Tanjore Agency:—

Tanjore	"	F
Papanasam	"	F
Kumbakonam	"	F
Mayavaram	"	F
Shiyali	"	F
Nannilam	"	F
Negapatam	"	F
Tiruturaipundi	"	F
Pattukottai	"	F

Madura Circle.

Tataparai Agency:—

Koilpatti	Taluk	F
Srivaikuntam	"	F
Tiruchendur	"	F

Tinnevelly Agency:—

Ambasamudram	"	F
Tenkasi	"	F
Tinnevelly	"	F
Nanguneri	"	F
Koilpatti	"	F
Sankarancoil	"	F
Tiruchendur	"	F
Srivaikundam	"	F
Trivandrum	"	F

Ramnad Agency:—

Ramnad	"	G
Paramagudi	"	G
Nadukolatur	"	G
Arupucottai	"	G

Sivaganga	Taluk	G
Thiruvudanai	"	G
Tiruppattur	"	G

Dindigul Agency:—

Dindigul	"	F
Palani	"	F
Pollachi	"	F

Madura Agency:—

Madura	"	G
Melur	"	G
Periakulam	"	G
Nilakottai	"	G
Tirumangalam	"	G
Tirupavanam	"	G
Tirupatur	"	G
Sivaganga	"	G
Srivilliputur	"	G
Satur	"	G

Salem Circle.

Salem Agency:—

Salem	Taluk	B
Omalur	"	B
Trichengode	"	B
Uttengarai	"	B

Dharmapuri Agency:—

Dharmapuri	"	B
Hosur	"	B
Krishnagiri	"	B

Atur Agency:—

Atur Taluk	F
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Namakal Agency:—

Namakal	Taluk	F
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Musiri Agency:—

Musiri	"	F
Kulitalai	"	F
Perambalore	"	G

Kuppam Agency:—

Kuppam	"	G
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Nanjangud Agency:—

Mysore State	F
Nanjangud	"
	F

Salem Circle—(Contd.)

<i>Nanjangud Agency (contd.)—</i>			Nagamangala Taluk	B
Chamrajanagar Taluk	F		Yelandur "	F
T. Narasipur "	F		Seringapatam "	B
Gundlupet "	F		French Rocks "	B

Arcot and Telugu Circles.

<i>Katpadi Agency:—</i>			Ponneri Taluk	F
Gudiyatam Taluk	G		Saidapet "	F
Walajah "	G		Tiruvallur "	F
Chittoor "	G		<i>Villupuram Agency:—</i>	
Arcot "	G		Chidambaram "	F
Wandiwash "	F		Cuddalore "	F
Vellore "	G		Gingee "	F
Tiruvannamalai "	F		Kallakurichi "	F
<i>Polur Agency:—</i>			Tindivanam "	F
Polur "	G		Villupuram "	F
Cheyar "	B		Virudachalam "	F
Arni "	B		Tirukoilur "	F
<i>Arkonam Agency:—</i>			<i>Cuddapah Agency:—</i>	
Arkonam "	B		Cuddapah "	B
Putthur "	B		Badvel "	B
Karvetnagar "	B		Jamalamadugu "	B
Chendragiri "	B		Kamalapuram "	B
<i>Chingleput Agency:—</i>			Prodatur "	B
Chingleput "	F		Pulivendla "	B
Conjeevaram "	F		Pillampet "	F
Madurantakam "	F		Royachoti "	F
			Siddhout "	F

Extract from the Planters' Chronicle Vol. X
No. 30 of 24th July 1915.

"The Director of the Labour Department has asked us
"to insert the following which we have much pleasure in
"doing:—

"The Director of the Labour Department is indebted to
"the kind offices of the Ceylon Labour Commissioner and
"through him to the Manager of the Kattukele Division of
"the Talawakelle Estate, Ceylon, for the recovery of the sum
"of Rs. 63 (sixty-three) due by a defaulter to an Estate sub-
"scribing to the Labour Department".

Revised List of Infected Areas

Cholera.

Tinnevelly :	Sankaranainarkoil.
Madura :	Melur, Dindigul, Tirumangalam.
Trichinopoly :	Udayarpalayam.
Chingleput :	Conjeevaram, Madurantakam.
Chittore :	Kalahasti.
Tanjore :	Mayavaram, Pattukottai, Negapatam, Kumbakonam, Shiyali.
North Arcot :	Polur, Tirupattur, Wandiwash.
Salem :	Hosur, Uthangarai, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri.
Ramnad :	Ramnad, Sivaganga.
N. Districts :	Cuddappah, Nellore.

Small-Pox.

Chittore :	Tirupathi.
S. Arcot :	Cuddalore.
Salem :	Hosur, Krishnagiri.
Coimbatore :	Coimbatore, Erode, Kolligal, Dhara- puram.
Tanjore :	Pattukottai, Mayavaram.
Trichinopoly :	Pudukottah.
Tinnevelly :	The whole district.
Cochin :	The whole State.
Travancore :	The whole State.
N. Districts :	Godaveri, Kistna, Nellore, Guntur, Ganjam.

Plague.

Bellary :	Hospet.
Nilgris :	Coonoor.
Salem :	Hosur, Salem.
S. Canara :	Mangalore.

Comparative statement showing the number of coolies despatched monthly from each Agency during 1914 & 1915.

Agencies.	Years.	July.	Previously.	Total.
<i>Headquarter Circle :—</i>				
Erode	... { 1914 1915	192 145	896 1088	1088 1233
Karur	... { 1914 1915	159 33	615 33	774 66
Tanjore	... { 1914 1915	404 301	1696 1167	2100 1468
Trichinopoly	... { 1914 1915	4673 4389	15580 14268	20253 18657
Manaparai	... { 1914 1915	124 229	573 900	697 1129
Puducottah	... { 1914 1915	185 160	1092 638	1277 798
Arantangi	... { 1914 1915	8 139	... 1398	8 1537
Palghat	... { 1914 1915	137 45	595 357	732 402
Cannanore	... { 1914 1915	41 Closed.	211 210	252 210
<i>Madura Circle :—</i>				
Dindigul	... { 1914 1915	251 242	1081 1016	1332 1258
Madura	... { 1914 1915	876 872	3430 2514	4306 3386
Tinnevelly	... { 1914 1915	260 315	943 851	1203 1166
Tataparai	... { 1914 1915	352 350	1136 1029	1488 1379

Agencies.	Years.	July.	Previously.	Total.
Mandapam	... { 1914 1915	829 292	2030 1592	2859 1884
Ramnad	... { 1914 1915	... 201	... 456	... 657
<i>Salem Circle :—</i>				
Salem	... { 1914 1915	131 114	766 614	897 728
Atur	... { 1914 1915	62 62	226 248	288 310
Dharmapuri	... { 1914 1915	46 17	122 55	168 72
Musiri	... { 1914 1915	159 133	587 517	746 650
Turaiyur	... { 1914 1915	100 156	405 475	505 631
Namakal	... { 1914 1915	100 108	529 577	629 685
Nanjangud	... { 1914 1915	71 10	132 371	203 381
Kuppam	... { 1914 1915	28 19	57 90	85 109
<i>Arcot Circle :—</i>				
Katpadi	... { 1914 1915	415 442	1259 768	1674 1210
Polur	... { 1914 1915	... 45	... 57	... 102
Arkonam	... { 1914 1915	240 196	812 537	1052 733
Chingleput	... { 1914 1915	283 301	899 759	1182 1060
Villupuram	... { 1914 1915	486 733	1703 1788	2189 2521

Agencies.	Years.	July.	Previously.	Total.
<i>Telugu Circle :—</i>				
Madras	... { 1914 1915	... 57	... 257	... 314
Cuddapah	... { 1914 1915	27 '6	90 53	117 59
Guntakal	... { 1914 1915	39 Closed.	177 11	216 11
CLOSED AGENCIES :	{ 1914 1915	161 ...	701 ...	862 ...
Total ...	{ 1914 1915	10839 10112	38343 34694	49182 44806

Total number of labourers shipped at the 4 ports
at Tuticorin, Ammapatnam, Tondi and Man-
dapam as per Government returns up to
31st July 1914 ... 54,731

Total number of labourers shipped at the 2 ports
at Tuticorin and Mandapam as per Govern-
ment returns up to 31st July 1915 ... 49,381

**Number of coolies despatched to different districts
of Ceylon for half-year ending 30th June 1915.**

DISTRICTS.	No. of coolies for 2nd quar- ter ending 30th June 15.	No. of coolies for previous quarter.	Grand Total.
Alagala or Kadugannawa North	248	69	317
Ambagamuwa ...	192	60	252
Badulla inclg. ...	808	239	1047
Balangoda (Bambarabatuwa) ...	533	142	675
Dickoya (Inc. Bogawantalawa)...	1738	367	2105
Dickoya Lower ...	339	108	447
Dimbula (Upper and Lower) Inc. Arapatna ...	2620	546	3166
Dolosbage ...	352	123	475
Dumbara ...	144	15	159
Galagedara ...	129	16	145
Galle (Inc. Udugama, Ambalangoda, Elpitiya etc.) ...	557	163	720
Hantane ...	253	36	289
Haputale ...	920	286	1206
Haputale West ...	141	30	171
Hewaheta Upper ...	231	52	283
Hewaheta Lower ...	194	43	237
Hunasgeriya ...	141	38	179
Kadugannawa ...	94	26	120
Kalutara ...	3128	938	4066
Kegalle (Inc. Polgahawela) ...	808	293	1101
Kelani Valley (Inc. Avisawella, Yatiantota, Ruanwella, and Kitulgala) ...	3724	1215	4939
Kelebokka ...	71	53	124
Knuckles ...	167	62	229
Kotmale ...	366	133	499
Kurunegala ...	373	87	460

Madulsima and Hewa Eliya (or Badulla North) ...	484	160	644
Maskeliya ...	947	231	1178
Matale East, North, South & West	1266	404	1670
Maturata (Inc. Kurunda Oya Valley)	240	87	327
Medamahanevara ...	68	32	100
Monaragala ...	114	27	141
Morawak Korale or Deniyaya ...	241	18	259
New Galway or Wilson Bungalow	68	22	90
Nilambe ...	262	38	300
Nitre Cave ...	33	16	49
Nuwara Eliya ...	176	73	249
Pundaluoya ...	259	78	337
Passara ...	414	107	521
Pussellawa ...	525	157	682
Rakwana (Inc. Kukul Korale)...	295	115	410
Ramboda ...	159	43	202
Rangala ...	210	56	266
Ratnapura (Inc. Kuruwita and Pelmadulla) ...	2303	752	3055
Udapussellawa (Inc. Kandapola).	373	118	491
Walapane Lower ...	49	7	56
Wategama and Panwela ...	93	31	124
Yakdessa ...	78	27	105
LOW COUNTRY DISTRICTS WITH NEW PRODUCTS.			
Colombo ...	11	0	11
Hanwella ...	0	4	4
Henaratgoda and Veyangoda ...	0	3	3
Moratuwa ...	8	0	8
Negombo ...	1	0	1
	26948	7746	34694

**Number of coolies of different castes despatched to
Ceylon for half-year ending 30th June 1915.**

CASTES.	No. of coolies des- patched for 2nd quarter ending 30th June 15.	No. of coolies for previous quarter.	Grand Total.
Vellalas	4180	1185	5365
Kallas	1068	505	1573
Ambalakarans	6819	1566	8385
Pariahs	6452	1720	8172
Pallas	4235	1080	5315
Coblers	1275	415	1690
Dhoby	505	279	784
Canarese	315	145	460
Telugus	1317	416	1733
Malayalees	351	225	576
Mahomedans	431	210	641
	<u>26948</u>	<u>7746</u>	<u>34694</u>

**Number of coolies despatched from each district
for half-year ending 30th June 1915.**

DISTRICTS.	No. of coolies for 2nd quar- ter ending 30th June 15.	No. of coolies for previous quarter.	Grand Total.
Trichinopoly	13781	2989	16770
Madura	2637	893	3530
Ramnad	1466	582	2048
Tanjore	1993	572	2565
North Arcot	967	395	1362
Tinnevelly	1279	601	1880
Coimbatore	737	351	1088
Telugu Districts	243	78	321
Salem	623	294	917
South Arcot	1462	326	1788
Chingleput	598	161	759
Mysore Province	295	166	461
Puducottah State	481	157	638
Malabar	386	181	567
	<u>26948</u>	<u>7746</u>	<u>34694</u>

H. SCOBLE NICHOLSON,
Ceylon Labour Commissioner.

NO 3 MP 18

COMMISSIONER'S NOTES.

Statistics.

AS I foreshadowed in my report last month, I am now able to report considerable improvement in the statistical position of recruiting. At the time of writing, the deficit, as compared with last year, has been reduced to 1993 only, whilst coolies recruited for the first 17 days of September are 40% in excess of those for the same period of September 1914. I confidently expect, therefore, that by the end of September I shall be able to report that figures for the year are in excess of 1914.

Legal.

I attach two reports with regard to convictions obtained; one against an Agent of this Commission for forging the name of a Kangany on a Pro-note, and the other on a complaint made by me against the Police at Karur for illegally confining and extorting money from a female Kangany. The sentences in both cases were amply merited, and I trust their severity will act as a deterrent to others.

Direct Recruiting.

I am endeavouring to enlist specially selected and respectable men to act as Recruiting Agents for Estates whose Kanganies have failed to supply them with a sufficient amount of labour and who therefore wish to augment this supply by recruitment on Dorai Kanak. So far, I have not, I regret to say, met with much success, but it may be that this is owing to the fact that my arrangements have only matured towards the end of the Recruiting season.

I append a sample Recruiting certificate (Exhibit A.) which my Assistants are authorised to issue only to selected Agents, and Estates who wish to give this system a trial should communicate with me. It should be understood that this scheme is in the nature of an experiment, and although every endeavour will be made to insure its success, no responsibility should be attached to this Commission if the supply of labour is disappointing.

It will be noted that the conditions of engagement include payment of commission to the Recruiter only after the despatch of the coolies from Mandapam, and that the advance to the cooly is only payable in two instalments, one-half on registration at the Agency and the remainder on arrival on the Estate. The debt of the recruited cooly on Dorai Kanak will therefore be limited to Rs. 10, and the cost of working expenditure including railfare to Ceylon should not exceed Rs. 17-50. No advance will be paid to the Recruiter, and he will be held solely responsible for cases of Defaulting coolies which occur prior to the completion of one month's work on the Estate.

I have considered it desirable to standardise these conditions, as, if the rates for individual Estates varied, competition of an undesirable nature would ensue.

Defaulting Cases.

I would draw the attention of Estate Superintendents to the fact that Kanganies to whom B. Forms for defaulters have been issued frequently make independent attempts to persuade defaulters to return to the Estate or to repay their debts and use the duplicate B. Form issued to them to substantiate their claims. These independent efforts frequently fail and the Kangany then presents himself at a Commission Agency and seeks the assistance of my staff. This assistance is at once afforded, but it is often found on arrival at the village that the ill-advised attempts of the Kangany have resulted in the defaulter absconding.

It is possible, too, that the B. Form in the Kangany's hands lends itself to a serious form of abuse, for there is nothing to prevent a Kangany using it as an authority to compound a debt with a defaulter, the money he receives being of course appropriated by the Kangany.

The above considerations have moved me to decide that the present system of handing the duplicate B. Form to the Kangany is inadvisable. Superintendents are requested in future to post both the duplicate and triplicate of the forms to this office. If it is necessary, a letter of identification may be given to the Kangany.

Superintendents would further oblige me if they warned all their Kanganies to strictly desist from making independent efforts to trace defaulters in the cases referred to the Commission. I have accordingly altered clause 5 of the rules on the back of B. Form—Exhibit B.

Madura District, Tirumangalam Taluk.

Although the prospects of recruiting in this Taluk are good, it will be wise if Estate Superintendents exercise discrimination in permitting their Kanganies who have no connection in the Taluk to recruit there. The caste of coolies obtained are nearly all Kallars, as are also the Village Munsiffs and Kanaka Pillais. A good deal of bolting after registration or subsequent to arrival on the Estate occurs. The Village Munsiffs being of a similar caste, place every possible obstacle in the way of my peons or Agents who are sent to the villages to endeavour to recover outstandings, or to induce Defaulters to return to the Estate, practically abetting defaulting. In any case, it would be wise to confine recruiting expenditure in this Taluk to the minimum and to avoid a large Pre-advance unless the recruiter is an old and reliable servant of the Estate.

Regulations of the Tin Ticket System.

The appended Government schedule (Exhibit C.) relating to the Tin Ticket system has been brought up to the date and I

would draw particular attention to para 5. I shall shortly forward a form to Estate Superintendents to obtain from them the necessary authority called for in this para, and I trust that they will be returned to me as soon as possible duly filled in and signed for all Estates that are under their supervision in order that full advantage may be taken of the concession extended to coolies passing through the Ceylon Labour Commission who have not a full supply of tickets.

Tin Tickets.

A large number of tin tickets have recently been recovered from the hands of a Chetty resident at Katpadi, these having been pledged for various sums by different Kanganies. There is no doubt that the practice of pawning these tickets is very common in South India and accounts for such a large number going astray. As the Ceylon Government Regulations in no way preclude the stocking of Tin Tickets by this Commission I would recommend Superintendents to discontinue supplying them to their Recruiters, and as an alternative to maintain a stock in my hands at Trichinopoly for distribution to Mandapam or Tattaparai as may be necessary. As in the absence of Tin Tickets, the Kangany must possess some method of identification to secure his passage through this Commission, I would suggest that no Recruiter should be permitted to proceed to the Coast without an A Form. In cases where the Superintendent does not desire that Pre-advance or rate per head should be paid to the Recruiter, the remark "Nil" can be placed in the spaces provided and description of the Recruiter only will be necessary. This arrangement would also place an effective check on Kanganies and coolies proceeding to Coast without leave, as they so frequently do.

Kumaradola Rangamma's Case.

The above woman, on her arrival at Trichy for registration with 5 coolies, complained to me that she was detained by a Police Constable at Pugalur Railway Station and was taken by him at night to his village 4 miles off. After being

detained the night at the Constable's house the gang was taken to the Police Station where they were searched and robbed of Rs. 10. I obtained statements from Rangamma and another cooly and referred the matter to the Police authorities for investigation, with the consequence that 3 Police Constables were prosecuted by the Police.

The case was tried by the Sub-Magistrate, Karur, and the following sentences were passed:—

"The 1st accused Rangaswami Pillai to undergo 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

The 2nd accused Marimuthu Pillai and the 3rd accused Pappiah Naidu each to undergo 2 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

Case against Palghat late Agent S. A. Kandaswami Pillai.

One Sinnaveeranan Kangany of Matale West Estate had entrusted a sum of Rs. 60 to the above man, while he was agent at Palghat, for safe keeping. The Agent absconded and the Kangany reported the matter to me. On enquiries being instituted it was found that Kandaswamy Pillai had forged a pro-note for Rs. 109-13-0 purporting to have been executed by the above Kangany.

The accused was subsequently arrested and charged with forgery and falsification of accounts.

The case was first tried in the Stationary Sub Magistrate's Court at Palghat and was committed to the Sessions. The District and Sessions Judge, Calicut, who tried the case, found the accused guilty and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to suffer six months' further rigorous imprisonment, for forgery, and to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 6 months for falsification of accounts, the sentences to run consecutively. He was also awarded a fine of Rs. 20 or in default of payment, 3 months' rigorous imprisonment for a connected charge.

Camping Report for August & September 1915 in Salem Circle.

On the 23rd August I left Salem for Rasipuram travelling by road and distributing a large number of Notices on the way. Rasipuram is a large town of 6015 inhabitants and is the Head Quarters of the Deputy Tahsildar. A lot of Coolies have emigrated from here to Ceylon and various other countries, but, as several bogus Palla Gangs reside here, the place has been put on the black list with regard to recruiting. A large shandy is held here every Tuesday and I had a great many Notices distributed. There is only a very small Traveller's Bungalow situated in a back street of the town with not very much accommodation. A Motor Bus runs from Salem to here twice a day and back again.

On the 24th August I went on the Rasipuram-Namakal road and stopped first of all at the Village of Puduchatram. The population of this Village is about 500 and the local wages are 4 as. for men and 3 as. for women. Kumbu is at present the only standing crop which is reported to be poor as rain only fell a few days ago and not in proper time to save it. There are no Kanganies working here. One or two were working in this village about 3 months ago but have now returned to Ceylon; about 10 or 15 of the inhabitants are said to have gone to Ceylon. Ceylon is well known here. The village is on the main road from Salem to Namakal. From here I went on and stopped at Minampally, which is on a branch road running east. The population is about 1000 and the wages for coolies are from 4 to 6 as. for men and 2 to 3 as. for women. There were no Kanganies here and no one is reported to have gone to Ceylon. They have not had much rain until lately, and the only standing crops at present are Kumbu and Paddy, which are said to be in fair condition though they would have been better if rain had fallen in time. A large shandy is held

near here at Nainamalay every Wednesday. The next place I stopped at was Kalangany, the population of which is about 1000 and the local wages are 6 as. to 4 as. for men and 3 as. for women. Kumbu is the only standing crop which is fair though rain only fell lately. No one has gone to Ceylon from here though they report that there is not much work at present.

On the 25th August I visited the Village of Singalanda-puram. This place has a population of about 3000, and is situated on the direct road from Rasipuram to Namakal via Bellukurichy. I had a talk with the V. M., who was genial and obliging and informed me that Kumbu, the only standing crop, was not very good as there had been very little rain. The local wages here are from 6 to 4 as. for men and 2 to 3 as. for women. About 30 have gone to Ceylon, and Kanganies frequently come here to recruit. There were none when I visited the village, but several were reported to have left some months ago. The V. M. seemed keen to assist in recruiting for Ceylon, and assured me that labour was procurable from the village. I should say it was a place worth trying having the sympathy and cooperation of the Munsiff. He seemed to know all about the Agencies, Salem, Namakal etc. which are within a reasonable distance of the village. From here I went on to Vellakurichy and Pallipatty. Here also they speak of Ceylon with familiarity and say that Kanganies have recruited round there frequently. The wages are only 4 as. for men and 2 as. for women in these places as the villages are smaller. Kumbu does not look very flourishing and is reported to be very poor. The cattle also looked rather weedy and did not seem to have much to feed on.

On the 26th August I went along the Rasipuram-Attur Road and stopped first of all at Kakkaveri Mitta. The local wages here are from 4 to 8 annas for men and 2 to 4 as. for women. Most of the population are weavers. They were anxious to secure the Notices of which I distributed a large number but had

very little interest regarding emigration. From here I went on to Vengayapolayam where I sent for a Kangany and was lucky in being able to interview her on the way back. The people are poorer here and seem more anxious to know something about conditions in Ceylon. The Notices were read out to them and several questions asked and answered regarding debts; about 10 or 15 have gone from here. Their crops are not very good as rain has not fallen until just lately. From here I went on to Seerapully and found that the V. M. was away in his garden. I was able to interview him on my way back however, and checked a Defaulting Case as well as interviewed a Kangany. The population is about 3000 and wages are 4 as. for men and 3 as. for women. Crops are rather poor. From here I went by a side road to Oddavankurichy. The Munsiff and Kurnam here had both gone away to another Village, so I was unable to do some of the work I desired. There were no Kanganies here. The villagers informed me that the local wages were 4 as. and 2 as. and no one had gone from here to Ceylon. I then went on along a bandy track to Sendarapolayam, where I also found the Munsiff away. This and the next village (Thoppapatty) connected by a cart track, are only $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile apart. I saw the V. M. of Thoppapatty and was able to ascertain some information regarding Defaulting Cases and 2 Kanganies I was searching for. The population of Thoppapatty is about 2000 and Sendarapolayam 3000. Kumbu is poor for want of rain in time; the local wages are 4 as. and 2 as. About 8 have gone from Thoppapatty and 5 or 6 from Sendarapolayam. The people were frantic to get the Notices.

On the 27th August I went to Muthukalipatty to check a Defaulting Case, but the V. M. was away at Salem and would not be returning for 2 days. The wages here are 4 to 6 as. for men and 2 to 3 as. for women, and there is a little Paddy and Kumbu doing fairly well as the village is near a large tank which has a little water in it. There are no Kanganies here. From here I went to Mallur on the main road between Salem and

Namakal, and took a jutka along a cart track to Vengampatty. The Kangany I was looking for was reported to have gone. The population of this village is 1,206 and the wages are 4 as. and 2 as. for men and women respectively. A few have gone to Ceylon from here and Kanganies are said to come and recruit at times in the village. From here I went to Annamalapatty. Here again I was informed by the Munsiff and a Villager that the Kangany I was enquiring about had returned to Ceylon a short while before. The crops here are fair and the wages 4 as. and 2 as. There was a heavy shower while I was in the village, but a villager told me they had very little heavy rain.

On the 28th August I travelled from Rasipurum in Salem Taluk to Sankaridrug in Tiruchengode Taluk via Attayampatty. I stopped first at Veerandur a village of 2592 inhabitants. There was no one here from Ceylon. The local wages are 4 as. for men and 2 to 3 as. for women. Crops seem in a moderate state. The people here were like maniacs to get the notices and grabbed at them, in many cases tearing and rendering them useless, so I stopped giving any more. They seem everywhere more attracted by the numerous different colours of the new notices than they were by the Photos on the old ones. From here I went on to Attyampatty where I was lucky in finding a kangany. About 30 or 40 have gone altogether from here.

I saw the V. M. who told me that the crops were in a good state and there had been excellent rain. The wages are 4 to 6 as. and 2 as. From this village I went on again to Kandala Manickam a small village of about 200 people. There was no one here from Ceylon but Kanganies are reported to come and recruit about here. The crops are in a fair state and there is water in the local Tank. The wages are 4 as. and 2 as. From here I went on and joined the main road at Mc. Donald's Choultry and turned south west to Sankaridrug distributing notices to every one I saw on the way. Sankaridrug is a large village of 3240 inhabitants, the Rail-

way station being about 2 miles from the town. It possesses the finest Traveller's Bungalow in the District, which is very pleasantly situated $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the town, upon a high rock commanding a nice view and very cool. It has a large double verandah in front and terrace behind with a wall balustrade all round. A report on local conditions will be found further on.

On the 29th August I went out to Edappadi, a large Village of 6000 inhabitants to the north of Sankaridrug. The crops are reported to be good as they have had rain and a small river runs through the village which has water in it at present. The population consists mostly of Hindus, but there are about 400 or 500 Muhammadans and some Christians as well. About 100, mostly of Palla caste, are said to have gone to Ceylon, and Kanganies are reported to come and recruit here at times. There were 1 or 2 here several months ago but they have returned to Ceylon. There was no one when I went there. I also went to the V.M's house to see him with regard to a Defaulting Case but was told there that he had gone to another Village and the hour of his return was uncertain. I am continually meeting with this misfortune, the V. M's movements being so uncertain. The local wages are 4 as. for men and 2 as. for women. From here I went to Vellandavarichi having a population of about 500. It is quite close to Edappadi, and the same conditions exist there. There was no one from Ceylon. At the next village Mavureddipatty the wages are 4 to 6 as. and 2 to 3 as. There was no one from Ceylon and no one has gone from here either; crops are moderate as there is no water in the local tank and there has been very little rain they say. From here I went on to Konganapuram having a population of 2,282. Crops here also are in a moderate state. The people earn from 4 to 8 as. and 2 to 4 as as they work on the roads sometimes.

On the 30th August I went on a side gravel road from ankaridrug Station to Tiruchengode and visited Kollokannattam. The population here is about 300 and there was no

one from Ceylon. Crops are poor as there has been little rain. The local wages are 3 to 4 as. and 2 to 3 as. I then visited Anakalpatty and enquired about a kangany. The villagers seemed very pleased with the notices and said the same conditions existed as at the last place, wages being the same also. I then went on to Sinnanpolayam. There was no one here also from Ceylon and wages are 4 as. and 3 as. Crops seem to be in the same poor state all along this road. I went from here to a village called Rajapolyam or Okkili-patty, the population of which is 2856. There seems to be a school here and several better looking houses. The wages are the same 4 as. and 3 as. and crops in much the same state as in other Villages. There were no kanganies here either. From here I went on to Tiruchengode and distributed notices. This is the Taluk Head Quarters and has a Traveller's Bungalow uncomfortably situated in the town. Any one halting for a tour in this Taluk would do better to choose Sankaridrug as a halting place as it is only 7 miles away and on the Railway. The population of Tiruchengode is 4645. From here I went to Elichipolayam where I was lucky in finding 4 kanganies. The population is about 500; the parent village Agaram is off the road and has a population of over a 1000. The local wages are 3 to 6 as. and 2 to 3 as. Crops are in a poor state the V. M. told me and consequently coolies are emigrating.

On the 31st August I went out towards the River Cauvery south west and visited Saniasipatty. There was no one here from Ceylon. Crops are in a moderate state as there has been a little rain. No one has gone to Ceylon from here and they did not seem to know much about it. The local wages are 4 as. and 2 as. From here I went to Pali-polayam which is on the banks of the Cauvery. This is a large village of about 4,483 inhabitants and the crops and the surrounding country are in a fertile state as there is water in the river and local conditions favourable. There was no one

here from Ceylon and it was reported that no one had gone from there though the usual keenness was shown to obtain the notices. The wages are 4 to 6 as. and 2 to 4 as. From here I went to Palakatur; much the same conditions exist here as it is quite close. The people seemed busily engaged in field work and their crops were in a good state. The population is about 300.

On the 1st September I visited Narayanapolayam. There were no Kanganies here but some were reported to have come to recruit there some months ago. About 5 or 6 are reported to have gone from there. The local wages are 4 as. and 2 as. and one of the villagers asked several questions and showed some interest. From here I went on to Tetrampolayam where it was also reported that there were no kanganies though they said Kanganies had been there. Crops seem fairly good and there seems to be a little water available. The wages are 4 as. and 2 as., and about 10 or 15 have gone to Ceylon. The population is about 200. From here I went to Tiruchengode and saw the V. M. and was also able to check a Defaulting Case. He told me there had been a great scarcity of water about a fortnight ago but conditions were a little better now as there had been a little rain. Crops especially paddy, have suffered considerably and are in a very poor state he tells me. There were no kanganies here at present. From here I visited Chittlandur which has a population of about 3000 and saw the V.M. I checked a Defaulting Case and interviewed a Kangany here. There has been very little rain round here the V. M. tells me and there is no water in the wells. Crops have almost failed in consequence. The wages are 3 to 4 as. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 as. From here I visited Kallupolayam and got some information about a Kangany I was looking for. Crops are in much the same condition here and local wages are 4 as. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 as.

On the 2nd September I visited Unjani on the Namakal road. There was no one here from Ceylon but some one had

been there about 20 days before. About 5 or 6 are said to have gone from here. Crops are poor as rain has been scarce round here. Wages are 4 as. and 2 to 3 as. From here I went to Manickapolayam which has about 200 inhabitants. There were no kanganies here either, and crops are in a poor state as at the last place. The wages are also the same 4 as. and 2 to 3 as. The next Village I stopped at was Vellagoundam patty. Conditions look better here as there is water in the local tank and paddy seems to be doing fairly well. The wages are 4 as. and 2 as. and there were no kanganies in the Village. I then went on to Namakal and visited the Agency there checking the Agent's cash balance and holding an enquiry. The wages in Sankeri and round here are 3 as. and 2 as. There is not much work in the fields at present, most of the cooly labour being employed on the roads. There has been very little rain here also and crops are in a very poor state. There are also no Kanganies working here and no one is reported to have gone to Ceylon. I had a number of Notices distributed in the Local shandy.

On the 3rd September I travelled from Sankaridrug to Erode and visited on the way the Village of Kumarapolayam where I found a Kangany. A lot of people are reported to have gone to Penang from here but very few to Ceylon. There are several Penang recruiters here also and being only 9 miles from Erode is also haunted by the Professional Recruiters of this place. The local wages are 4 as. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ as. and crops are flourishing as the village is on the Banks of the Cauvery which has plenty of water in it at present. From here I went on to Erode and stayed in the Traveller's Bungalow, which I recommend to Camping Officers as being far more comfortable than the station, which is very hot and noisy. I commenced inspecting Erode Agency this day.

On the 4th September I inspected the Erode Agency and on the 5th returned to Salem from Erode by road. I travelled during this camp 371 miles and distributed 3800 Notices and

2300 War Hand Bills. The thing that impressed me most during my tour in the Trichengode Taluk, was the scarcity of water for crops and the frequent report that no rain had fallen for months and the crops had suffered in consequence. These conditions seem to prevail almost everywhere where the villages are away from the Cauvery. One sees the difference at once when one approaches villages situated near the river. There are very few kanganies operating in this Taluk which is a pity considering the conditions existing at present as I feel sure that energetic Kanganies who cared to follow up the advertising undertaken both by the Salem Agency Staff and myself, would be able to secure labour if they did so. There are several Erode Kanganies recruiting in this Taluk, but these men I find generally prefer to wait till they get to Erode and pick up any riff-raff from the professional recruiters there instead of recruiting in their Villages. Only once was any reference made to me regarding the War affecting conditions in Ceylon, namely that there was a rumour that all the Superintendents had gone to the front and coolies were not going. This was quickly denied and I promptly made the individual (who was literate) read the Special Hand Bill and explained that what he had heard was quite untrue. I do not think they are affected in the least by the war now and coolies could be recruited in this Taluk very easily by reason of the state of the country and crops, if kanganies will take the trouble to do so.

E. V. B. LEVINGE,

Assistant Commissioner.

Assistant Commissioner's Camping Report

Schedule of details of

Date.	Village.	Taluk.	Post Office.	Population.
Aug. 23	Rasipuram	Salem	Rasipuram	6015
24	Puduchatram	do	Puduchatram	
"	Minampally	Namakal	Sendamangalam	2240
"	Kalangany	Salem	Puduchatram	1877
25	Singilandapuram	do	Kakaveri	1350
"	Vellukurichy	do	do	
"	Pallipatty	do	do	2052
26	Kakaveri	do	do	
"	Vengayapalayam	do	do	1324
"	Thoppapatty	do	do	399
"	Sendarapalayam	do	Sendarapalayam	89
"	Uduvankurichy	do	do	1908
"	Sirapally	do	Namegeripettai	2944
			do	3834
27	Mutukalipatty	do	Rasipuram	
"	Vengampatty	do	Mallur	1752
"	Anamalapatty	do	do	1206
			do	348
28	Veerandur	do	Mamundy	2592
"	Attyampatty	do	Attyampatty	2654
"	Kandala	Manikam	Mc Donald's	
		Trichengode	choultry	200
29	Edapadi	do	Edapadi	6001
"	Vellandavaruchi	do	do	
"	Mavureddipatti	do	do	
"	Konkanapuram	do	Sankeri	1954
				2282
30	Kolikanattam	do	Trichengode	300

for the month of August and September 1915.

villages visited.

Condition of crops.	Rates of Pay.		Recruiting Prospects.	Labour available	Further Remarks.
	M.	F.			
	AS.	AS.			
Moderate	4-6	3	Moderate	Yes	Recruiting not advisable.
Poor	4-6	3	do	Few	
do	4-6	2-3	do	do	
do	4	3	Fair	do	
do	4	2-3	Good	Yes	V. M. will help
do	4	2	do	do	
do	4	2	do	do	
do	...	...	do	do	
Fair	4-8	2-4	Fair	Fair	All weavers.
do	4	2-3	do	do	
do	4	2	do	do	
Poor	4	2	do	do	
do	4	2	do	do	
do	4	2	do	do	
do	4	3	do	Yes	Sakili Castes.
do	4	3	do	do	
Moderate	4-6	2-3	do	do	
do	4	2	do	do	
Fair	4	2	do	do	
do	4	2-3	do	do	
Good	4-6	2	Moderate	Little	
do	4	2	do	do	
Fair	4	2	do	do	
Good	4	2	do	do	
do	4	2	do	do	
Moderate	4-6	2-3	do	do	
do	4-8	4	do	do	
Poor	3-4	2-3	do	do	

Assistant Commisioner's Camping Report

Schedule of details of

Date.	Village.	Taluk.	Post Office.	Population.
"	Anakalpalayam	do	Trichengode	200
"	Sinanpalayam	do	do	200
"	Rajapalayam	do	do	2856
"	Trichengode	do	do	4645
"	Elichipalayam	do	Elichipalayam	
"	Sanniyasipatti	do	Sankeri	300
31	Palipalayam	do	Pallipalayam	4483
"	Pallakatur	do	do	300
Sept. 1	Narayanapalayam	do	Tiruchengode	
"	Tethrampalayam	do	do	200
"	Chitlandur	do	do	5040
"	Kallupalayam	do	do	576
2	Unjani	do	Kumaramangalam	2274
"	Manikapalayam	do	Vellankattupatti	200
"	Vellagavundapatti	do	Trichengode	500
3	Kumarapalayam	do	Kumarapolayam	2122

for the month of August and September 1915.—(Contd.)
villages visited.

Condition of crops.	Rates of Pay.		Recruiting Prospects.	Labour available.	Further Remarks.
	M.	F.			
	AS.	AS.			
Poor	3-4	2-3	Moderate	Little.	
do	4	3	do	do	
do	4	3	do	do	
Very poor	4-6	3	Fair	Yes	
Poor	3-6	2-3	do	do	
Moderate	4	2	do	do	
Good	4-6	2-4	Moderate	do	
do	4-6	2-4	do	do	
do	4	2	do	do	
Fair	4	2	do	do	
Bad	3-4	1½-2	Fair	do	No Rain.
Fair	4	1½-2	do	do	
Poor	4	2-3	do	do	
do	4	2-3	do	do	
do	4	2	do	do	
Good	4	1½-2	do	do	Near Cauvery.

E. V. B. LEVINGE,
Assistant Commissioner.

Prospects of Recruiting.

Chingleput Agency.—Things were upset by war in earlier months of year but we are catching up again being 139 behind last year as against May figures 170 behind.

Recruiting prospects generally are moderate. Cultivation is in progress and will continue for a couple of months.

Men's wages are about the same as at Mr. Dupen's last visit viz. men 5 annas and sometimes 6 annas, but women's wages are now 4 annas.

Madras Agency.—It would seem that few kanganies recruit up here and those few take professionally recruited coolies and the Agent refuses about 20 percent of them. Advertising and kangany connections are required.

Villupuram Agency.—Prospects of recruiting are not very promising. Rain last month enabled cultivators to till the soil etc., and in places I noticed from the train young crops already appearing above the ground.

Arkonam Agency.—Prospects of recruiting are poor owing to rain, and cultivation which is in full swing, and will not improve until after harvesting.

Katpadi Agency.—Prospects of recruiting seem good. Rain has fallen and crops are coming on, but the population would appear to have an ample surplus that could be recruited.

Namakal Agency.—Rain has only fallen in parts of the taluk. In others there is no work at present, hence the increase.

In parts of the taluk there has been no rain at all and it is from thence coolies are coming. The increase will be maintained and possibly increased with the regular advertising undertaken if the present conditions continue.

Musiri Agency.—Prospects of Recruiting may be taken to be the same as last year and the figures are likely to remain the same.

Turaiyur Agency.—The increase is attributed to the advertising done this year.

Crops are reported to be poor and there is likely to be a further increase in registration in consequence.

Karur Agency.—The exceedingly satisfactory increase this month on the 66 registrations effected during June and July (33 in each month) indicate that coolies in the vicinity are recovering from their fear of plague.

As owing to the draught, only the lands immediately watered by the Cauvery and Amaravathy are being tilled, local agriculture is unattractive, and a ready hearing would probably be given to Ceylon Kanganies with authoritative tales to tell of the regular and well conditioned employment obtaining on their Estates.

Erode Agency.—The slight increase to date augurs, I hope, a substantial one in the total of registrations this year as compared with last, when from September onwards recruiting was adversely influenced by the war.

The temporary slump, which set in with the "adi masam" festival should end with its close; as the drought this year has been so severe that, despite the irrigation afforded by the Cauvery and Bhavani, dry as well as wet cultivation has suffered, and local agricultural employment is ill paid and scarce.

I gather that, since the local supply of agricultural labourers far exceeds the demand, coolies willingly consider emmigration, and keen recruiting kanganies should meet success.

Dindigul Agency.—I am glad to note a small increase in registration at this Agency for the current month. Figures for the year are still behind those of 1914, attributed by the Agent to the fact that rain have been plentiful and that cultivation is consequently active. There are 66 kanganies still recruiting in the District and, in spite of agricultural conditions, I consider it probable that by the end of the year, last year's figures may be exceeded seeing that, during the latter portion of 1914, the demand slackened considerably owing to the war and uncertainty in Ceylon.

Manaparai Agency.—Until the Hindu special “ஆடி மாதம்” festivals (which this year have fallen at the beginning of August) are complete even intending emigrants postpone leaving their homes. The Agent however anticipates a considerable number of registrations during the latter half of the month as, owing to drought, local employment is scarce and ill paid.

As the promise of rain shown at the beginning of July did not materialise, recruiting should be very successful as soon as the current “ஆடி மாதம்” festivals are complete. At present the whole countryside is suffering from drought and local employment is very scarce and ill-paid.

Palghat Agency.—The Agent attributes the decrease in registration to the fact that only half commission is paid and that the professional Recruiter is not encouraged. It is a fact however that bolting after registration has decreased by about 50 per cent as compared with last year which justifies my action. I consider that it will be most inadvisable to return to the old system as a large proportion of single men, Malayalams and Tamils, never reach the Estate for which they are recruited.

The second crop is now being harvested and until this is completed, numbers are not likely to increase. Those Estates

requiring Malayalams would I think do better if they appointed respectable residents to undertake this work instead of relying on Tamil Kanganies who invariably go to the nearest Professional Recruiter. I feel convinced that, if the Malayalam coolies were landed in Ceylon free of debt with a prospect of returning after say 6 months to South India with accumulated pay, they would be available in much larger numbers than they are under the present system. Further, large advances would be neither necessary, nor desirable.

Recruiting Prospects for September and October 1915.

G = Good; F = Fair; B = Bad.

Headquarters Circle.

<i>Trichy Agency:—</i>			Gobichettipalayam Tk.	F
Kulitalai	Taluk	F	Avanasi	Taluk F
Marungapuri	"	F	Dharapuram	" F
Veerappur	"	F	Udumalpet	" F
Thovarangurichi	"	F	Pollachi	" F
Kadavoor	"	F	Kollegal	" F
Kolatur	"	F	<i>Karur Agency:—</i>	
Ponnamaravathy	"	F	Karur	" F
Vayalogam	"	F	<i>Palghat Agency:—</i>	
<i>Tanjore Agency:—</i>			Palghat	" F
Arantangi	"	F	<i>Puducottah Agency:—</i>	
Pattukottai	"	F	Puducottah	Taluk B
Tiruturaipundi	"	F	Alangudi	" B
Mannargudi	"	F	Kolatur	" B
Negapatam	"	F	Tirumayam	" B
Nannilam	"	F	<i>Arantangi Agency:—</i>	
Mayavaram	"	F	Tanjore	Taluk F
Shiyali	"	F	Papanasam	" F
Kumbakonam	"	F	Kumbakonam	" F
Papanasam	"	F	Mayaveram	" F
Tanjore	"	F	Shiyali	" F
<i>Erode Agency:—</i>			Nannilam	" F
Erode	Taluk	F	Negapatam	" F
Palladam	"	F	Tirutthuraipundi	" F
Bavani	"	F	Pattukottai	" F

Madura Circle.

Tinnevelly Agency:—

Ambasamudram	Taluk	F
Tenkasi	"	F
Nanguneri	"	F
Koilpatti	"	F
Sankarancoil	"	F
Tiruchendur	"	F
Srivaikundam	"	F
Trivandrum	"	F
<i>Madura Agency:—</i>		
Madura	"	G
Palani	"	G
Pollachi	"	G
Udumalpet	"	G

Ramnad Agency:—

Ramnad	Taluk	F
Rasimangalam	"	F
Sivaganga	"	F
Paramagudi	"	F
Muthukolatur	"	F
Devakottai	"	F
Kamathy	"	F
Thiruvudanai	"	F
Madalamanikkam	"	F
Arupukottai	"	F
Tirumangalam	"	F
Tiruppattur	"	F

Salem Circle.

Salem Agency:—

Salem	Taluk	F
Trichengode	"	F
Uttengarai	"	F
Omalur	"	F

Atur Agency:—

Atur Taluk	F
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Dharmapuri Agency:—

Dharmapuri	"	B
Hosur	"	B
Krishnagiri	"	B

Namakal Agency:—

Namakal	"	F
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Musiri Agency:—

Musiri	Taluk	B
Perambalore	"	B
Kulitalai	"	B

Nanjangud Agency:—

Mysore State	F
Nanjangud	" F
Yelandur	" F
Chamrajanagar	" F
Gundlupet	" F
T. Narasipur	" F
Nagamangala	" B
Seringapatam	" B

Arcot and Telugu Circles.

<i>Katpadi Agency:—</i>			Ponneri	Taluk	F
Katpadi	Taluk	G	Saidapet	"	F
Gudiyatam	"	G	Tiruvallur	"	F
Walajah	"	G	<i>Villupuram Agency:—</i>		
Wandiwash	"	F	Villupuram	"	F
Vellore	"	G	Chidambaram	"	F
Chittoor	"	F	Cuddalore	"	F
<i>Polur Agency:—</i>			Gingee	"	F
Polur	"	G	Kallakurichi	"	F
Tiruvannamalai	"	F	Tirukoilur	"	F
Tirupathur	"	B	Tindivanam	"	F
Cheyar	"	B	Virudachalam	"	F
Arni	"	B	<i>Cuddapah Agency:—</i>		
<i>Arkonam Agency:—</i>			Cuddapah	"	F
Arkonam	"	B	Badvel	"	F
Putthur	"	B	Jamalamadugu	"	F
Karvetnagar	"	B	Kamalapuram	"	F
Chendragiri	"	B	Prodatur	"	B
<i>Chingleput Agency:—</i>			Pulivendla	"	F
Chingleput	"	F	Pullampet	"	F
Conjeevaram	"	F	Royachoti	"	F
Madurantakam	"	F	Siddhout	"	F

Comparative statement showing the number of coolies despatched monthly from each Agency during 1914 & 1915.

Agencies.	Years	August	Previously.	Total.
<i>Headquarter Circle:—</i>				
Erode	1914	220	1088	1308
	1915	193	1233	1426
Karur	1914	128	774	902
	1915	76	66	142
Tanjore	1914	197	2100*	2297
	1915	187	1468	1655
Trichinopoly	1914	2549	20253	22802
	1915	3650	18657	22307
Manaparai	1914	201	697	898
	1915	101	1129	1230
Puducottah	1914	191	1277	1468
	1915	200	798	998
Arantangi	1914	179	8	187
	1915	504	1537	2041
Palghat	1914	157	732	889
	1915	99	402	501
Cannanore	1914	25	252	277
	1915	Closed.	210	210
<i>Madura Circle:—</i>				
Dindigul	1914	197	1332	1529
	1915	282	1258	1540
Madura	1914	610	4306	4916
	1915	830	3386	4216
Tinnevelly	1914	158	1203	1361
	1915	130	1166	1296
Tataparai	1914	192	1488	1680
	1915	213	1379	1592

Agencies.	Years.	August.	Previously.	Total.
Mandapam	... { 1914 1915	421 262	2859 1884	3280 2146
Ramnad	... { 1914 1915	... 127	... 657	... 784
<i>Salem Circle:—</i>				
Salem	... { 1914 1915	150 217	897 728	1047 945
Atur	... { 1914 1915	17 52	288 310	305 362
Dharmapuri	... { 1914 1915	29 25	168 72	197 97
Musiri	... { 1914 1915	55 79	746 650	801 729
Turaiyur	... { 1914 1915	33 120	505 631	538 751
Namakkal	... { 1914 1915	89 226	629 685	718 911
Nanjangud	... { 1914 1915	58 19	203 381	261 400
Kuppam	... { 1914 1915	15 13	85 109	100 122
<i>Arcot Circle:—</i>				
Katpadi	... { 1914 1915	366 357	1674 1210	2040 1567
Polur	... { 1914 1915	... 48	... 102	... 150
Arkonam	... { 1914 1915	278 211	1052 733	1330 944
Chingleput	... { 1914 1915	208 218	1182 1060	1390 1278
Villupuram	... { 1914 1915	390 545	2189 2521	2579 3066

Agencies.	Years.	August.	Previously.	Total.
<i>Telugu Circle:—</i>				
Madras	... { 1914 1915	... 51	... 314	... 365
Cuddapah	... { 1914 1915	12 7	117 59	129 66
Guntakal	... { 1914 1915	36 Closed.	216 11	252 11
CLOSED AGENCIES:	{ 1914 1915	64 ...	862 ...	926 ...
Total ...	{ 1914 1915	7225 9042	49182 44806	56407 53848

Total number of labourers shipped at the 4 ports
at Tuticorin, Ammapatnam, Tondi and Man-
dapam as per Government returns up to
31st August 1914 62,809

Total number of labourers shipped at the 2 ports
at Tataparai and Mandapam as per Govern-
ment returns up to 31st August 1915 ... 58,695

H. SCOBLE NICHOLSON,
Ceylon Labour Commissioner

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE WORKING OF THE CEYLON LABOUR COMMISSION.

Recruiting Certificates.

These are supplied to every Kangany signed by the Commissioner on arrival at the Agency to which he intends to bring in labourers.

Professional Recruiters.

This Commission does not in any way recognise Professional Recruiters and professionally recruited coolies brought in by Kanganies for registration at the Agencies are, as far as practicable, discarded.

Railway Warrants.

By an arrangement this Commission has made with the Railway Authorities on this side, Commissioner's warrants are accepted for Kanganies and coolies' fares. They are entrained in Reserved Compartments, safely conveyed and delivered at the Government Immigration depots at Mandapam or Tataparai *cum* Tuticorin as the case may be for embarkation to Ceylon. Peons travel in charge of coolies to protect them from molestation in every form.

Tin Tickets and Commission Cards.

Kanganies before leaving for the Coast should be supplied with sufficient tin tickets for their probable requirements, the number of tin tickets being noted in the A. Form.

Commission Cards will only be issued for bonafide excess coolies *i.e.*, such coolies, over and above the number it was expected the Kanganies would bring, and for such excess coolies a separate card will be issued for each cooly.

To issue Commission Cards for excess coolies, at least 60 per cent of a gang must hold tin tickets; otherwise the excess coolies will be forwarded at full rates from Mandapam or Tataparai.

Pre-advance.

The granting of a large pre-advance to recruiters is neither necessary, nor desirable except in special cases, as the practice tends to undermine the good effect obtained by the reduction of the advance per head to Rs. 15 granted on registration of coolies.

Railway Booking.

A Kangany can now be booked through from any station on the Ceylon Government Railway to any station on the Sotuh Indian or Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway systems by the Superintendent himself, or if this is not convenient the Forwarding Agency card signed by the Superintendent authorising the Agent at Colombo or Dhanushkodi to feed and re-book on Estate account is all that is necessary. Books of these cards can be had from the Ceylon Labour Commissioner on application.

Payment of Advances.

Should Kanganies require advances in their villages, officials can be sent out with funds for the purpose, but it is very rarely that the Kangany is unable to attend at the nearest Agency, and once the money has left the Agency, the Ceylon Labour Commission cannot be held responsible.

Medical Aid.

There is a Dispensary opened in the Trichy Central Depot, presided over by a duly qualified Medical Officer who attends to the wants of the Kanganies and coolies. He also examines them as regards physical fitness for Estate work before they are registered and despatched to the Estate in Ceylon.

Correspondence.

All business correspondence should be addressed to the Ceylon Labour Commissioner, Trichinopoly, South India, and none direct to the Assistant Commissioners, the Accountant or the Agents.

LIST OF COMMISSION AGENCIES.

TAMIL AGENCIES.

RAMNAD DISTRICT.

Area 4834 square miles. Population 1,658,453. Language spoken Tamil.

(1) *Dhanuskodi Forwarding Agency*.—22 miles from Tallaimannar, and two hours' journey by steamer. The office is located in Messrs. Spencer & Co.'s Feeding house. Here Kanganies and coolies holding Fare and Meal tickets from subscribing Estates are fed and entrained to their destinations. Other Kanganies and coolies are fed at their own cost.

(2) *Mandapam*.—22 miles from Dhanushkodi, about two hours' journey by rail. The Agency is situated in the precincts of the Government Camp. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi to Mandapam 5 annas by Mail and 0-4-6 by ordinary train.

(3) *Ramnad*.—45 miles from Dhanushkodi, about 3 hours' journey by rail. The Agency is within 15 minutes' walk from the Railway Station. It is the Headquarters of the Assistant Collector and the residence of the Rajah. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi to Ramnad is 10 annas by Mail and 9 annas by ordinary train.

MADURA DISTRICT.

Area 4916 square miles. Population 1,932,832. Language spoken Tamil.

(4) *Madura*.—111 miles from Dhanushkodi, and 6 hours' journey by rail, is the Headquarters of the District. The Agency

is situated near the Madura East Railway Station, which is about half an hour's journey by road. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi to Madura Rs. 1-3-0.

(5) *Dindigul*.—150 miles from Dhanushkodi. The Agency is about 5 minutes' walk from the Railway Station. It is the Headquarters of the Sub-Collector. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi to Dindigul Rs. 1-9-0.

TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.

Area 4353 square miles. Population 1,790,619. Language spoken Tamil.

(6) *Tataparai*.—200 miles from Dhanushkodi, about 11 hours' journey from Dhanushkodi. There is a Government Emigration Camp through which coolies are shipped to Colombo via Tuticorin. The Agency is located in the Government Depot itself. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi to Tataparai Rs. 2-2-0.

(7) *Tinnevelly*.—208 miles from Dhanushkodi, about 12 hours' journey by rail and 12 hours journey from Colombo by steamer. The Agency is within 5 minutes' walk of the Bridge Railway Station.

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

Area 4935 square miles. Population 2,017,029. Language spoken Tamil.

(8) *Trichinopoly*.—207 miles from Dhanushkodi, about 11 hours' journey from Dhanushkodi. It is the Head Quarters of the Commission. The Head Office is situated near the Collector's Office and is within 15 minutes' walk of the Junction Railway Station. Commissioner, Dy. Comn., and Accountant reside in Trichinopoly. Railfare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 2-3-0.

(9) *Manaparai*.—185 miles from Dhanushkodi, about 10 hours' journey by rail, 23 miles from Trichinopoly. The

Agency is within 5 minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 1-15-0.

(10) *Musiri*.—230 miles from Dhanushkodi and 30 miles from Trichy by rail, *via* Kulitalai. During floods people have to cross the river Cauvery by ferry at 6 pies per head. The Agency is within 15 minutes' walk of the river. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi to Kulitalai Rs. 2-6-0.

(11) *Karur*.—254 miles from Dhanushkodi and 48 miles from Trichy. The Agency is within 10 minutes' walk of the Railway Station. This Agency was temporarily closed owing to Plague and has been reopened. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 2-9-0.

(12) *Namakkal*.—277 miles from Dhanushkodi and 23 miles from Karur by road. Karur is the nearest Railway Station. Jutkas are available. It is the Headquarters of the Deputy Collector.

Turaiyur.—235 miles from Dhanushkodi and 28 miles from Trichy by road. Carts are always available. The Agency is located in the new building in Odaya Street.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

Area 7196 square miles. Population 2,116,564. Language spoken Tamil.

(14) *Erode*.—294 miles from Dhanushkodi and 88 miles from Trichy. Headquarters of the Dy. Collector. 18½ hours' journey from Dhanushkodi and 7½ hours' journey from Trichy. The Agency is situated within 5 minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 2-14-0.

SALEM DISTRICT.

Area 6300 square miles. Population 1,766,680. Language spoken Tamil.

(15) *Salem*.—330 miles from Dhanushkodi and 37 miles from Erode. 20 hours' journey from Dhanushkodi and 1½ hours' journey from Erode. The nearest Railway Station to Salem Town is Suramangalam which is 3 miles off Salem. Jutkas are available near the station to take passengers to the Town. Salem is the Headquarters of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Salem Circle. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 3-2-0.

(16) *Atur*.—363 miles from Dhanushkodi and 33 miles from Salem. Salem is the nearest Railway Station from which there is a motor service to Atur.

(17) *Dharmapuri*.—390 miles from Dhanushkodi. Headquarters of the Dy. Collector. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 3-10-0.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

Area 4920 square miles. Population 1,960,960. Language spoken Tamil.

(18) *Katpadi*.—457 miles from Dhanushkodi *via* Villupuram Junction, 100 miles from the latter Junction. The Agency is within 5 minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi *via* Chingleput Rs. 4-2-0.

(19) *Arkonam*.—461 miles from Dhanushkodi *via* Chingleput. 70 miles from Madras and 39 miles from Chingleput. The Agency is within 5 minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi *via* Chingleput Rs. 4-2-0.

(20) *Kuppam*.—427 miles from Dhanushkodi and 22 miles from Jolarpet. The Agency is situated near the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 4-9-9.

(21) *Polur*.—419 miles from Dhanushkodi *via* Villupuram Junction Station. This Agency was opened on 1-2-15, and it is situated within 5 minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Railfare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 3-13-0.

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

Area 4208 square miles. Population 2,362,566. Language spoken Tamil.

(22) *Villupuram*.—358 miles from Dhanushkodi. This is a junction Station for Katpadi. The Agency is within 5 minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 3-6-0.

TANJORE DISTRICT.

Area 3727 square miles. Population 2,363,869. Language spoken Tamil.

(23) *Tanjore*.—238 miles from Dhanushkodi and 31 miles from Trichy. This is the Junction Station for Arantangi and Negapatam. The Agency is situated within half an hour's walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 2-7-0.

(24) *Arantangi*.—348 miles from Dhanushkodi. 109 miles from Tanjore *via* Tiruvalur Junction. The Agency is situated near the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 3-4-0.

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

Area 3072 square miles. Population 1,406,008. Language spoken Tamil.

(25) *Chingleput*.—422 miles from Dhanushkodi. This is the Junction for Arkonam. The Agency is situated within 10 minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 3-14-0.

PUDUCOTTAH STATE.

Area 1178 square miles. Population 411,886. Language spoken Tamil.

(26) *Puducottah*.—239 miles from Dhanushkodi, and 32 miles from Trichinopoly by road. There is a motor service twice a day. This is the Headquarters of the Puducottah State and the residence of the Rajah. The Agency is situated within a mile from the Palace.

Telugu Agencies.

MADRAS DISTRICT.

Area 27 square miles. Population 5,18,660. Language spoken Tamil and Telugu.

(27) *Madras*.—(Egmore) 456 miles from Dhanushkodi. This is the Presidency Town. Telugu coolies from Guntakal and Cuddapah are transhipped here, also Tamil and Telugu labourers are registered. The office is situated at Stringers' Road, Park Town. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 4-2-0.

CUDDAPPAH DISTRICT.

Area 5892 square miles. Population 893998. Language spoken Telugu.

(28) *Cuddappah*.—580 miles from Dhanushkodi, 119 miles from Arkonam and 162 miles from Madras. The Agency is within 10 minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 5-10-9 by Mail and Rs. 5-5-9 by other trains.

Canarese Agencies.

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Area 4128 square miles. Population 1,227,061. Language spoken Canarese.

(29) *Nanjangud.*—593 miles from Dhanushkodi and 188 miles from Jolarpet Junction. The Agency is situated near the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 6-2-3 by Mail and Rs. 5-10-3 by other trains.

Malayalam Agencies.

MALABAR DISTRICT.

Area 5794 square miles. Population 3,015,119. Language spoken Malayalam.

(30) *Palghat.*—386 miles from Dhanushkodi and 92 miles from Erode. The Agency is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 3-9-0.

Cumblies.

Subscribers are reminded that the Ceylon Labour Commission can obtain supplies of above and will be glad to send samples (which must be paid for) and give quotations for large or small indents.

Cumblies are made in several weights and sizes and at present suppliers are quoting for special cumblies as follows:—

For Upcountry Estates.

Police Cumblies:—these are used also by Forest Guards and others whose duties keep them out in bad weather, heavy grey and black material, $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $\times$ $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. price Rs. 3-2-0. A similar, but lighter and better made cumby, size $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $\times$ $4\frac{1}{4}$ ft. can be supplied at Rs. 3-5-0 each for a large indent.

The above cumblies can only be obtained from the Government Jails, and as stocks for sale are not generally available, subscribers are advised to place orders at least 2 months before delivery is required.

For Estates Medium and Low Elevations.

Lighter cumblies can be supplied suitable for coolies' use in the hotter country as follows:—

Black wool	9' $\times$ 4'	@	Rs. 1 13-0	each.
Grey wool	8' 6" $\times$ 3' 9"	@	.. 1-6-6	..
" "	7' 10" $\times$ 3' 6"	@	.. 1-2-0	..

All quotations are *ex* supplier's Mills. Packing and actual Freight are charged in addition to the Ceylon Labour Commission's Buying Commission of 10% on first cost.

The following is a list of Cumblies obtainable from native weaving Mills in the Madras Presidency:—

Cumblies.

No. 1	Full size Madras Cumby	$7\frac{1}{2}' \times 3\frac{1}{2}'$	1-6 0
2 A	do do	8' $\times$ $3\frac{3}{4}'$	1-14 0
3	do do	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 4'$	2-0 0
4	do do	$8\frac{1}{2}' \times 4'$	2-6 0
7	do do	$8\frac{3}{4}' \times 4'$	2-8 0
1	Children's size Madras Cumby	$6\frac{1}{2}' \times 3\frac{1}{4}'$	1-2 0
2 A	do do	.. ..	1-10 0
7	do do	.. ..	2-4 0
	Government made Cumby	9' $\times$ $3\frac{1}{2}'$	2-9 6

Cooly Cloths, etc.

The market for Cooly Cloths is at present in a very unsettled state. Weavers are short of dyes and consequently exact patterns and colours cannot be guaranteed and stocks are reduced to the lowest figures. For the information of subscribers who wish to purchase cloth etc. for their labour forces, I append present prices and particulars of Cooly Cloths available in the local market.

Cloths Ex local looms.

Woman's cloth	7 yards	2	10	0
do	6¾ "	2	8	0
do	7 "	2	16	0
do	7¼ "	2	13	0
do	6½ "	2	13	0
do	6½ "	3	0	0
Girl's cloth	3 "	1	7	0
do	4 "	1	8	0
Man's cloth Half Colour	2½ "	0	15	6
do Full "	2½ "	0	14	0
Boy's cloth	2 "	0	11	6
do Half	1½ "	0	9	9
Mull Piece	20 "	6	4	0
do	do	6	0	0
do	19 "	5	8	0
do	20 "	6	2	0
Printed Handkerchiefs square		0	7	6
do		0	7	6

These prices are *ex* suppliers' Mills. Packing and actual freight are charged in addition to the Ceylon Labour Commission Buying Commission of 10 per cent on first cost. Rates are of course subject to fluctuations of the local market, but the above will give subscribers some idea as to ruling figures.

Subscribers are reminded that the Ceylon Government Railway will only take goods from South India for delivery at Colombo, so their Colombo Agents should be requested to take delivery of the parcels and readdress them to the Estates.

Cloths as well as cumblies should be ordered at least 2 months before they are required on the Estate, supplier's and transport delays making prompt delivery impossible.

*List showing prices of Books, Forms and Maps procurable
by subscribers from Ceylon Labour Commission,
Trichinopoly.*

	RS.	A.	P.
1. A. Form Book (50 Forms embossed with one anna Indian stamp)	... 4	10	0
2. B. Form Book (50 Forms)	... 1	0	0
3. Fare and Meal Order Book (for use at Dhanushkodi and Colombo Forwarding Agencies)	... 1	0	0
4. Postal Guide	... 0	4	0
5. South Indian and Madras and Southeren Mahratta Railway Guides, each	... 0	2	0
6. Ceylon Labour Cnmmission Map (Madras Presidency) Plain	... 3	0	0
7. do. do. varnished & mounted on calico	... 4	0	0
8. do. do. varnished & mounted on calico with rollers	... 5	0	0
9. District Touring Maps in Book Form	... 2	12	0
10. Telugu Grammar by Henry Morris	... 8	3	0

H. SCOBLE NICHOLSON,
Ceylon Labour Commissioner.

Exhibit A.

Ceylon Labour Commission, Trincomalee.
சீலான் லேபர் கமிஷன், திருச்சிணப்பள்ளி.

Name _____

பெயர் _____

SPECIAL RECRUITER FOR..... POST OFFICE, CEYLON.
 சீலான்தொட்டத்திற்கு சூன் சேர்க்கும் ஸ்பெஷல் ரிசுரூட்டர்.

ADDRESS.....
 மெல் விலாசம்

DATE OF APPOINTMENT.....
 வேலைக்கு வந்த தேதி

CONDITIONS OF ENGAGEMENT.

வேலைமீன் நிபந்தனைகள்.

1 You will be paid Rs. 10 per head on every adult working cooly, and Rs. 5 per head on every working child of the age of 10 years or over. Of this, half the amount will be paid on the despatch of the coolies from Mandapam, or Tataparai, and half when the Superintendent reports the safe arrival of the coolies on the Estate. This will be remitted from Head Office to your address by money order.

வேலை செய்யக்கூடிய கூலி 1-க்கு ரூ. 10 வீதமும், 10 வயது அல்லது 10 வயதிற்கு மேற்பட்ட வேலை செய்யக்கூடிய குழந்தை ஒன்றுக்கு 5 ரூ. வீதமும் உனக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படும். இதில் கூலிகளை தட்டப் பாறையில் நுத்தாவது மண்டபத்திலிருந்தாவது ஏற்றினவுடன் பாதி தொகையும் கூலிகள் சுமாய் தொட்டம் போய் சேர்ந்ததாக தொட்டத்தி னுடையமிருந்து தெரிந்தவுடன் மருபாதி தொகையும் எட் ஆபீசிலிருந்து உன்னுடைய விலாசத்திற்கு மணியார்டர் செய்யப்படும்.

2 The commission paid must cover the expense of the coolies from their villages to the nearest Agency of registration.

கூலிகளினுடைய கிராமங்களிலிருந்து அடுத்த ஏஜன்ஸிக்குப் பதிவுக்குக் கொண்டுவருதிறவகைக்கும் கூலிகளுக்கு ஏற்படும் செலவுகளை உனக்குக் கொடுத்த கமிஷனிலிருந்துதான் செய்யவேண்டும்.

3. For every 10 coolies recruited in one month you will be entitled to a salary of Rs. 10 in addition to the commission mentioned above. Such salary will not exceed Rs. 25 in any one month.

மேற்சொல்லிய கமிஷனைத்தவிர நீ ஒரு மாதத்தில் சேர்க்கிற கூலிகளில் 10 கூலிகளுக்கு 10 ரூ. வீதம் உனக்கு சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்படும். இந்த சம்பளமானது மாதம் 1-க்கு ரூ. 25-க்கு மேற்படாது.

4. A sum of Rs. 5 will be paid to every adult working cooly and Rs. 2-8-0 to every working child above the age of 10 on registration at the Agency. This sum will be paid into their hands and a receipt taken for such payment.

ஏஜன்ஸியில் பதிவு செய்து காலத்தில் வேலை செய்யக்கூடிய ஒவ்வொரு கூலிக்கு 5 ரூபாயும், வேலை செய்யக்கூடிய 10 வயதிற்கு மேற்பட்ட ஒவ்வொரு குழந்தைக்கு ரூ. 2-8-0 யும் கொடுக்கப்படும். இந்தத் தொகையை கூலிகளினுடைய கையிலேயே கொடுத்த அவர்களிடமிருந்து ரசீதும் வாங்கப்படும்.

5. A further sum of Rs. 5 will be paid to every adult working cooly and Rs. 2-8-0 to every working child above the age of 10 on arrival on the Estate on the understanding that coolies must serve on the Estate for two years when the amount advanced together with the cost of the passage will be written off.

மேலே சொன்ன தொகையைத் தவிர கூலிகள் தொட்டம் போய் சேர்ந்தவுடன் தொட்டத்தில் 2 வருஷமருந்து வேலை செய்வதாக ஒத்துக்கொண்டால் வேலை செய்யக்கூடிய ஒவ்வொரு கூலிக்கு 5 ரூபாயும், வேலை செய்யக்கூடிய 10 வயதிற்கு மேற்பட்ட குழந்தைகளுக்கு 2½ ரூபாயும் கொடுக்கப்படும். அப்படி 2 வருஷமானவுடன் இந்தத் தொகையும் பிறயாண செலவையும் கூலிகளினுடைய கணக்கிலிருந்து நீக்கிவிடப்படும்.

6. Coolies will be placed on "Dorai Kanak" on arrival on Estate.

தொட்டம் போய் சேர்ந்தவுடன் கூலிகள் தரை கணக்கில்தான் இருப்பார்கள்.

7. A supply of advertisement notices should always be in your possession. It will be forwarded to you on application either from the office of the Assistant Commissioner of your

Circle or from Head office at Trichinopoly. These notices set forth the pay and other advantages of the particular Estate for which you are recruiting.

போதுமான வினம்பர பத்திரிகைகள் எப்போதும் உன் வசத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டியது. ஷே பத்திரிகைகளுக்கு நீ எழுதினால் உன்னுடைய சர்க்கின் அஸிஸ்டன்ட் கமிஷனர் துறை ஆபீசிலிருந்தாவது திருச்சிதம்பம் பள்ளி நெடும் ஆபீசிலிருந்தாவது அனுப்பப்படும். இந்த பத்திரிகைகளில் நீ எந்தத் தோட்டத்துக்கு ஆட்கள் சேர்க்கின்றாயோ அந்த தோட்டத்தின் சம்பள விபரங்களும் மற்ற சவுகரியங்களும் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன.

8. It is, of course, understood that you recruit only good agricultural Tamil family coolies suitable for Estate work, and that if these coolies, after reaching the Estate, are found to be unsuitable or bolt away within the first month, the money lost by the Estate may be recouped from bonus earned by you on the registration of other coolies.

நீ சேர்க்கிற கூலிகளெல்லாம் தோட்டத்து வேலைக்கு சரியான கல்ல விவசாய தமிழ் குடும்பக் கூலிகளாயிருக்கவேண்டுமென்றும், இந்தக் கூலிகள் தோட்டம் போய் சேர்ந்தவுடன் வேலை செய்யக்கூடியவர்களல்லவென்ற தெரிந்தபோதிலும், அல்லது போன முதல் மாதத்திலேயே ஓடி வந்தவிட்ட போதிலும் ஷே கூலிகளால் தோட்டத்திற்கு ஏற்படும் கஷ்டங்கள் மற்ற கூலிகளை பதிவு செய்யும்போது உனக்குக் கொடுக்கும் (போனஸ்) தொகையிலிருந்து பிடித்துக்கொள்ளப்படுமென்பதையும் நீ அறியவேண்டியது.

9. You will clearly understand that this Commission accepts no responsibility for your recruiting and that, if your methods come under the criticism of the authorities, you yourself will be held responsible for your actions and not this Commission.

நீ ஆள் சேர்க்கிற விஷயத்தில் இந்த கமிஷனானது யாதொரு பொறுப்பும் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளாது. உன்னுடைய வேலையிலும் நடவடிக்கைகளிலும் அதிகாரிகளால் குற்றம் குறை ஏற்படுமாயின் ஷே குற்றங்களுக்கு நீதான் ஜவாப்தாரியையொழிய இந்த கமிஷன் பாதியப்படாதென்பதை நீ நன்றாய் அறியவேண்டியது.

10. Minors and solitary women recruited by you will not be registered at any of the Agencies unless with the written con-

sent of the parents or guardians, or the authority of the Village Munsiff.

நீ சேர்க்கிற மைனர்களையும் தனிப் பெண்பள்ளிகளையும் அவரவர்களுடைய பெற்றோர்கள் அல்லது போஷகர்களுடைய அனுமதி கடிதமாவது கிராம அதிகாரியினுடைய (வில்லேஜ் முன்சிப்) உத்தரகாவது இல்லாமல் எந்த ஏஜன்ஸியிலும் பதிவு செய்யமுடியாது.

11. Should it be desired to terminate your appointment for any reason, same may be terminated by one month's notice on either side.

எந்த முகாந்தரத்தின்மேலாவது உன்னுடைய வேலை வேண்டியதில்லையென்று தெரிந்தால் உனக்கு ஒரு மாதத்திற்கு முன்னமே தெரிவிக்கப்படும். உனக்கு வேலை செய்ய பிரியமில்லாவிட்டால் நீயும் ஒரு மாதம் முன்னதிக்கை கொடுக்கவேண்டியது.

Assistant Commissioner.....Circle,
Ceylon Labour Commission.

அசிஸ்டன்ட் கமிஷனர் _____ ஸர்ஜன்.
செலான் லேபர் கமிஷன்.

NOTICE.

அறிக்கை.

1. It is prohibited to recruit coolies near the Tea, Coffee and Rubber Estates of South India.

தென்னிந்தியாவிலே உள்ள தேயிலை, காப்பி, ரப்பர் தோட்டங்களின் அருகாமையில் கூலியாட்களைச் சேர்க்கக்கூடாது.

2. Minors and married women must not be recruited without the consent of their parents or husbands, otherwise you will be punished.

மைனர்களையும், கலியாணமான பெண்பிள்ளைகளையும் பெற்றோர்கள் அல்லது புருஷர்மார்களுடைய அனுமதியில்லாமல் சேர்க்கக்கூடாது. அப்படி சேர்த்தால் தெண்டிணைக்கு உள்படுத்திக்கொள்ளுவாய்.

3. No coolies should be taken from recruiting Depots.

ஆன் சேர்க்கும் ரெக்ருட்டிங் டிப்போவிலிருந்து கூலிகளை எடுக்கக்கூடாது.

4. If you are in difficulties you will write by post or apply in person to the Ceylon Labour Commissioner or his Assistants, who will immediately enquire into this and redress the grievances.

உனக்கெதாவது இடையூறுகள் நேரிடுமானால் விபரமாக போஸ்டு மூலியமாவது அல்லது நேராகவாவது திருச்சினுப்பள்ளியிலுள்ள கமிஷனர் துரையவர்களிடமாவது அல்லது அவருடைய அசிஸ்டன்டார்களிடமாவது தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டால், அவர்கள் உடனே விசாரணைசெய்து பரிகாரம் செய்வார்கள்.

5. You will be held responsible if you recruit coolies illegally.

சட்டத்திற்கு விரோதமாக ஆங்களை சேர்க்கக்கூடாது. அப்படி சேர்த்தால் அந்த குற்றத்திற்கு நீ தான் ஜவாப்புதாரியாவாய்.

Ceylon Labour Commission.

Trichinopoly,

SOUTH INDIA.

Recruiting for.....Estate,

.....P. O. CEYLON.

Ceylon Labour Commission Agency at.....

Special Recruiter.

This recruiting Certificate is transferred

to.....Agency on.....
to.....Agency on.....
to.....Agency on.....
to.....Agency on.....
to.....Agency on.....
to.....Agency on.....

Signature of the
transferring agents.

This Certificate is valid up to.....191 .

இந்த பத்திரம் 191.....வரு.....ம் வரையிலும் செல்லும்.

Exhibit B.**B. FORMS.**

1. This form should be used when a request is made to trace out a bolter and despatch him to the Estate or recover his debt.
 2. An initial fee of Rs. 2 will be charged on each bolting case and a further sum of Rs. 5 on each successful case.
 3. It is to be noted that the success in bolting cases entirely depends on the influence this Commission has in the villages; it has no legal powers to arrest a defaulter, nor has it any power to force a bolter to return to the Estate or repay his debts against his or her will.
 4. Pro-notes evidencing the bolter's liability should be pinned on with this form.
 5. The duplicate and the triplicate forms should be duly filled in and both posted to this office at least three days before the Kangany starts to the Coast. In the case when a direct requisition is made, the same procedure applies.
 6. Owing to the difficulty experienced in recognising names of Villages, Taluks, Post Offices and Districts when transliterated into English Superintendents are requested to have this information entered on "B" Forms in Tamil as well as English characters.
 7. Particulars of enclosure should be given in full at the foot of the form.
-
-
-

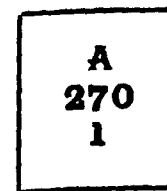
Exhibit C.**Regulations of the Tin Ticket system.**

Registration of Estates.—Applications for the registration of estates under the Tin Ticket System should be made on the special forms issued from the Colombo Kacheheri on request. To each registered Estate is assigned (1) a letter, denoting the Revenue District to which it belongs, and (2) a number, denoting the particular estate.

Registration of Government Departments.—Government Departments are similarly registered by means of letters denoting the Department and the District and a number denoting the subdivision of the District. These letters and numbers are stamped on the Tin Tickets used by these Departments.

2. *C. G. R. Special Cooly Rate.*—The Superintendents of registered estates by using form A.B. 112, provided by the Railway Department, can obtain tickets at reduced rates for any of their coolies travelling within Ceylon.

3. *The Tin Ticket.*—Tin Tickets (*vide* sketch below), bearing a consecutive number below the letter and number referred to in paragraph 1, will be issued at Rs. 2.50 per hundred on the application of Superintendents of registered estates or responsible officers of Government. Tickets should be examined on receipt, and immediately returned to the Kacheheri if erroneously or imperfectly stamped.



4. *Its Validity.*—Coolies producing such Tin Tickets are forwarded on Ceylon Government account from Tataparai or Mandapam in South India to the Ceylon Railway Stations serving

the various Estates. All expenses of Tin Ticket coolies from the date of arrival at the Government camp in India until they reach the destination station in Ceylon are defrayed by Government on estate account. Superintendents of Estates remote from Railway Stations may ask the Mandapam and Ragama Superintendents to pay each of their coolies a definite amount as batta when they are leaving camp.

5. *Labour Commission Cards*—"Excess" cards, which are honoured as Tin Tickets by the Government officials dealing with them, may be issued by the Ceylon Labour Commissioner to coolies not holding Tin Tickets, but belonging to a gang (recruited through his Agency) of which the majority hold Tin Tickets issued from the Estate. For issuing such cards the Labour Commissioner should hold a written permission from the Estate.

6. *Non-Tin Ticket Coolies*.—The Superintendents of the Government camps do not issue Tin Tickets, but they may wire for the Estate Superintendent's authority to forward at full rates destitute coolies holding neither "Excess" Cards nor Tin Tickets. The cost of such wire may be borne by the Estate concerned.

7. *Advice of Tin Tickets Coolies' Discharge*.—Estate Superintendents are advised of their Tin Ticket coolies' forthcoming discharge from quarantine by a wire in the form: "6, 24th night 42 Ramasamy 12 days," which signifies that 6 of Ramasamy Kangany's coolies, travelling on "Tins," of which one is No. 42, and due to leave camp on the 24th night have to be kept under observation on the estate for 12 days. Coolies from Mandapam arrive at their Station on the day following that mentioned on the telegram.

Observation period shown in advice legally enforceable.—Superintendents should remember that they are criminally liable under Ordinance No. 3 of 1897 if they neglect to keep Tin Ticket coolies (whose quarantine in camp is now curtailed from 18 to 5 days) under observation for the period specified in the wire.

Telegraphic Address.—"Coolies" and "Camp" are the respective telegraphic addresses of the Superintendents of the Ragama and the Mandapam Camps.

8. *Train Arrangements*.—Coolies from Ragama Camp for stations (1) on the Coast line, (2) on the Kelani Valley line, (3) on the Northern line, and (4) between Ragama and Matale, leave Ragama in the morning, and respectively reach their destination station by trains (1) leaving Maradana at 7 15 A.M., (2) leaving Maradana at 7-40 A.M., (3) leaving Polgahawela at 9-30 A.M., (4) leaving Ragama at 6-42 A.M., and Peradeniya at 10-50 A.M.

Coolies from Ragama Camp for stations on the Main Line above Peradeniya travel by a train leaving Ragama at 8-20 P.M., and arriving at Bandarawela at 9-50 A.M., a connection leaving Nanu-oya for Ragalla at 1-15 P.M.

All Coolies leave Mandapam in the afternoon: those for stations on the Main, Matale, and Ragalla lines leave Polgahawela at 5-0 A.M., the following morning (connections leaving Peradeniya for Matale and Nanu-oya for Ragalla at respectively 10-50 A.M., and 1-15 P.M.); those for stations on the Coast and Kelani Valley lines respectively leave Maradana at 7-15 A.M., and 7-40 A.M.

9. *Ragama Certificates*.—The Ragama and Mandapam Superintendents—assuming that Estate Superintendents are willing to employ all coolies recruited on their Tin Tickets—issue certificates for every Tin Ticket cooly who states his willingness to work on the Estate whose Tin Ticket he holds. Under Ordinances No. 13 of 1889 and No. 3 of 1914 the issue of a certificate is *prima facie* evidence of a contract of hire and service between the cooly referred to and the Superintendent of the concerned Estate.

10. *Escorts from Station to Estate required*.—Tin Ticket coolies should be met at their station of destination, where the responsibility of Government ends. Estate Superintendents should hand the escort the advice telegram (paragraph 7), endorsed

"S. M.,—: Please hand over to bearer these coolies, or inform me if they have not arrived," and immediately report cases of non-arrival to the Superintendent of the camp concerned who should also be informed if a registered cover containing their Tin Tickets, Certificates, and Bill is not received within a few days of the arrival of the coolies.

Erroneous Cooly Bills.—Correspondence as to errors in Cooly Bills should be addressed to the Superintendent of the camp concerned.

11. *Payment of Cooly Bills.*—A Superintendent whose "Tins" have been used must within six weeks pay all claims thereon to the Government Agent, Western Province. Should coolies travelling on his Tin Tickets belong to and eventually go to some other Estate, he himself (being responsible for the misuse of his Tin Tickets) should endeavour to recover from the Superintendent of such other Estate the amount he has remitted to the Government Agent, Western Province.

12. *Precautions recommended.*—In their own interests Estate Superintendents are strongly advised to keep a special register of the issue and return of their Tin Tickets, collecting from Kanganies from India all Tin Tickets issued on their departure for the Coast, and requesting the Superintendents of the Tataparai and Mandapam Camps to dis honour any Tin Tickets lost or not returned. Neglect of these precautions may allow unscrupulous persons to buy Tin Tickets at the Coast, who, after obtaining free passages to Ceylon at the expense of an estate, may bolt en route or immediately after their arrival.

Recruiting Kanganies will not be deceived by such impostors if they confine their attention to "new" coolies in the villages and homes, leaving "old" coolies and nondescript stragglers round the various agencies and depôts severely alone.

13. The previous regulations are hereby cancelled.

Colombo Kachcheri, July, 1915.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTES.

Statistics.

IT is encouraging to be able to report an increase in registrations to the end of September as compared with last year, and although recruiting is slackening off as is usual at this period of the year, there is no reason to suppose that the decline will be so rapid or so serious as was the case in 1914, caused by financial uncertainty at the outbreak of hostilities in Europe. The total number of coolies registered at the Agencies of this Commission for the 9 months is 63,160 as against 62,290 for the same period in 1914. The total number of coolies shipped via Tataparai and Mandapam as per Government returns is 70,187 which shews only a small percentage of Estate coolies who do not utilise the Commission.

Tin Tickets.

As stated last month, I enclose a post card which when signed and returned by Superintendents will confer on me the authority required by Para 5 of the Regulations of the Ceylon Government Tin Ticket system, here under reproduced:—

5. *Labour Commission Cards.* "Excess" cards, which are honoured as Tin Tickets by the Government officials dealing with them, may be issued by the Ceylon Labour Commissioner to coolies not holding Tin Tickets, but belonging to a gang (recruited through his Agency) of which the majority hold Tin Tickets issued from the Estate. For issuing such cards the Labour Commissioner should hold a written permission from the Estate.

I trust that Superintendents will fill in and return to me these documents at their earliest possible convenience.

Complaints from Kanganies and coolies with regard to their treatment at the Agencies of this Commission.

I have included with this month's Review a special poster in the vernacular which I shall be much obliged if Superintendents will be good enough to exhibit in a prominent place on their Estates, in order that Kanganies and coolies can be reminded of the opportunity that exists for formulating their complaints to the European officer in charge of the Trichinopoly Depot rather than waiting until arrival on the Estate, a practice which enhances the difficulty of subsequent enquiry.

A literal translation of the vernacular notice is as follows:—

Kanganies and coolies should not pay any sums to any Agent, clerk or peon of the Labour Commission. If any such person asks for money as mamool or bribe, the Kangany or cooly should refuse to pay such. There is always a European officer at the large Depot at Trichinopoly, and if Recruiters have any trouble they should always make a complaint to this officer on their way from the Coast to the Estate. They should not wait until they arrive at the Estate to make a complaint to their Dorai as it is then often too late to help them in the matter. The officer at the Trichinopoly Depot is always ready to listen to anything the Kanganies and coolies have to say.

Defaulting Case Pronotes.

Owing to the methods of dealing with these pronotes that obtained some years back, there is an accumulation of pronotes to be disposed of and it is not possible to trace their correct owners.

In the circumstances all that can be done is to forward them to the Estate named in the pronote or in papers attached thereto, which I am doing.

Professional Recruiting.

I draw attention to an instructive article by the Deputy Commissioner in this issue.

SUPERVISION OF KANGANIES.

I draw attention to an interesting letter from the Assistant Commissioner Head Quarter Circle.

Closing of Agencies.

ERODE AGENCY.

The Agency at Erode will be removed to Perundurai on the 1st November 1915. Kanganies recruiting in the Coimbatore District should be referred to Perundurai after that date. All A. Form addressed to Erode will be dealt with at Perundurai, which is 10 miles from Erode by rail.

Kuppam Agency.

I draw attention to two letters from the Agent.

H. SCOBLE NICHOLSON,
Ceylon Labour Commissioner.

PROFESSIONAL RECRUITING.

A Taniore Depot.

On the eve of a recent public holiday a telegraphic complaint was received from a kangany that the Agent at Tanjore had attempted to extort a bribe from him, and on the Kangany refusing payment, had rejected his coolies and sent them away from the agency. It was considered advisable for me to make a surprise visit to Tanjore, and to thus establish the truth or otherwise of the Kangany's charge.

Arrived at the Agency I questioned the peon in the absence of the Agent, and learned that a large gang of coolies had been presented, and had been rejected. Also that the coolies had returned to a recruiter's depot, where they still were.

The Kangany soon after presented himself in response to a message from me, and informed me that the whole of the coolies had returned to the villages whence he had recruited them, as the agent had rejected them.

I then decided to pay a visit to the depot at which the coolies were said to be, and found that it was a fairly respectable looking house in New Bogi Street. I there found 4 coolies, two shuck looking loafers and two married women without husbands or relatives. The Kangany admitted having presented these people for registration, and alleged that he had recruited them from their villages. Further questioned he admitted that he did not know the names of the coolies or their villages. He repeated, however, that the remainder of the coolies were personally known to him and had really gone back to their homes.

The peon then came along with the information that the rest of the coolies were in the next house, and I went there

together with a large crowd of loafers and town people that had gathered in curiosity. The house presented a blank front, closed door, and barred and closely shuttered windows. After some pounding and shouting at the door it was reluctantly unbarred, and I was allowed to enter a dismal looking room, badly lighted from a small barred window at the side. Here I found a motley gathering of coolies of all sorts. Single males predominated, but there were a few women, in each case unaccompanied by any relative except one or two infants.

The Kangany denied that any of these coolies had been presented by him for registration, but on questioning the coolies several of them admitted that he had taken them to the Agency and that the Agent had sent them away. As the Agent had been instructed to pass only Tamil families for this kangany, and as it was established by my visit that the Tamils presented were anything but families, it was obvious that the Agent had acted correctly in rejecting them, and that the kangany's story of the attempted extortion of Rs. 2 per head was a concoction, originating in his disappointment at the Agent strictly interpreting the Estate instructions.

The visit to the recruiter's house was of course merely incidental to the enquiry into the complaint, but it was of considerable interest, as the inner workings of a professional recruiter's business are shrouded, as a rule, in almost Eleusian Mystery. How they persuade the coolies into their depots, and how they manage to retain them there while the necessary haggling with the kangany goes on, is one of those things difficult to explain. It would seem, however, from the appearance of the coolies that I saw, that the gang was mainly composed of the flotsam and jetsam of large towns, and of a class subsisting mainly on odd jobs and sporadic charity, by such means eking out a precarious and half starved existence. It is certain that the joys of life in Ceylon are painted in glowing colours by the depot keeper, and it is

probable that the Kangany who takes them on is no whit behind in describing the conditions on his individual Estate. I found two boys of 16 years of age who had been promised rubber tapping work at Rs. 12 per mensem on a Norwood Estate!

A look at a gang of "depot" coolies explains all that occurs in the way of bolting on the way to Mandapam, on the way thence to the Estate, and shortly after arrival thereon. There is not much doubt but that the depot keeper will fully instruct the coolies regarding the case of absconding from the regular toil of an Estate and of taking up their usual mode of life in Colombo or other large Ceylon centres.

N. H. M. BOWDEN,

*Head Quarter Circle,
12-10-1915.*

THE CEYLON LABOUR COMMISSIONER,
TRICHINOPOLY.

Kangany Supervision.

DEAR SIR,

It has occurred to me that the Readers of the Review might be interested in a short description of the system which has now been evolved, under which the efforts of our European officers will be supplemented by those of the Indian Staff: thus securing a maximum amount of Kangany supervision with the present reduced staff.

2. Stated briefly, every Kangany's arrival at or departure from the coast is notified by Head Office both to the European Assistant who supervises, and the Indian officer

who is in charge of the Agency at which is payable the rate per head mentioned on the "A." form.

3. Both Assistant Commissioners and Agency staffs, being thus aware of the Kanganies they may expect to meet on any particular tour, are therefore able to arrange interviews which should convince recruiters that their work is not entirely unchecked, and forward reports which should be of interest and value to the concerned Estates.

4. To promote efficiency, those Superintendents who prefer their pre-advances drawn at Trichy will perhaps be kind enough to invariably make the rate per head payable at the Agency by which the proposed recruiting ground of the payee is served; more especially as, on application thereto any Kangany who wishes to change his sphere of work can have his A. form transferred elsewhere.

5. Recruiting supervision, which should be a very valuable feature of the Commission's work, will be enormously facilitated by universal compliance with this simple request; as it is obviously quite impossible to localise or keep an eye on a recruiter who is wandering through the recruiting districts of S. India at will and about whom nothing is perhaps heard until en route to Ceylon and he returns to Trichinopoly to draw his rate per head. At the present time, we hold very many A. forms which, though prescribing payment of the rate per head at Trichy itself, refer to Kanganies recruiting in places hundreds of miles away.

I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,

CHAS. B. COCKAINE,

Assistant Commissioner.

Kuppam Agency
14-8-15.

THE CEYLON LABOUR COMMISSIONER,
TRICHINOPOLY.

SIR,

I have distributed the notices in about 70 villages and I beg to inform you that I have pasted the Illustrated notices and hand-bills in each village. I have, on the whole, distributed 1000 notices and 70 hand-bills. In all the villages I have gone through I have not been able to find even one Kangany, or a cooly who has returned from Ceylon. A very large number of coolies are no doubt available, but all of them are afraid to leave their homes and especially they are afraid, strange as it may seem, because—they say—they are recruited for the war under false representations. Most of them are afraid even to receive notices and hide themselves in their homes on seeing us.

I would, therefore, beg to suggest that one of the best ways of making a beginning for recruiting in these parts is for two or three Kanganies, with their families, stop in in one of these villages, for some months, and these Kanganies should endeavour to persuade two or three families to emigrate. These in turn should be recalled to their village in 2 or 3 months, so that through them recruiting may be carried on. Under this system, it is my opinion, that this Agency will show a surprising progress in a short time.

There have not been timely rains in these parts and, consequently, crops are only moderate and wages are also correspondingly low with the result, I beg to report, that a very large number of coolies should be available.

J. LAKSHMINARASIMHA ROW,
Agent.

Kuppam Agency,
14-9-15.

THE CEYLON LABOUR COMMISSIONER,
TRICHINOPOLY.

Advertising Tour.

SIR,

I beg to inform you that during my four days' tour from the 8th to 11th inst., I have visited many villages advertising 1040 notices and 70 handbills, and among these villages, in only one had I the chance of meeting a Kangany, by name Muniamma of Y. 91 Nivitigalla Estate, holder of A. Form No. 32870 of 16-8-15, returned to the Estate on the 13th inst., with 3 coolies, her own relatives. She expressed her inability to stay longer in the coast, because immediately after she came to the coast the Estate Superintendent despatched another woman in order to bring her back to the Estate without delay; but for this she reported that she could have recruited some more coolies. In one of the villages named Balla, there are more than hundred pariah houses and it would be indeed better if some two or three male and female Kanganies, who are natives of this taluk, were directed to reside in the village for some few months in order that coolies may be persuaded to emigrate from these parts. In almost all villages, I have explained to the people about labour in Ceylon and the prospects therein. I have more than once expressed my idea that this is a very dry taluk indeed, with very untimely rains and poor crops, so much so that people are year by year oppressed by famine. Some find their way to Kolar Gold Fields to work as coolies and the rest cling to their homes even under risk of starvation. An immense number of coolies are really obtainable in these parts if only Kanganies from the Estate do their part. Without them my

advertising will have no effect; further it is strange that wherever I go in this taluk I do not come in contact with any Kanganies.

Under the above circumstances, it is my opinion that recruiting is as yet to be begun in this taluk by Kanganies. Kanganies should be natives of any of the villages of this taluk.

J. LAKSHMINARASIMHA,
Agent.

**Villages travelled by Kuppam Agent
from 8th to 11th Sept. 1915.**

Tirupatur Taluk.

Kuppam	Kuppayanipally
Bairiganipally	Vadipichimepally
Guttupally	Madhigedy
Boggupally	Kothapally
Dasagourewa	Balla
Balamanthakottam	Chinnampally
Kangundi	Kurlapally
Govindapally	Vizalapuram
Jawakpally	Battarlappally
Jampur	Kottagalla
Anigavuru	Nanjampet
Vrisiganipally	Sivarampuram
Kavachanapalla	Kolamadugu
Pachamakalarapally	Dhavadi-kuppam.
Chinnasamudram	

Palamaneri Taluk.

Mahandram	Muttapally
Muddhanapally	Ramakuppam
Mulakuppam	Nandhalagunta
Athy Kuppam	Kongatam
Akanayanapally	Goudhinakanapally.

Kangundi Taluk.

Cheldhiganipally	Kottam
Krishnarajapuram	Giddakaregourewa
Savepally	Abakaldhoddi
Peelavaram	Bomanapally
Nanjanapally	Kothuru
Gundachettipally	Yeddhulapally
Matam	Ginjaralapally
Badamakanapally	Nakkanapally
Aruthanapally	Nadimpally
Dhukanakanapally	Tholisiganipally
Therusy	Norasanapally
Kadhirimuthanapally	Boggilipally
Redlapally	Bhandasettipally
Jangalapally	Sanguttapally
Gangapuram	Sappadageruvu.
Kottiguttapally	

Revised List of Infected Areas.

CHOLERA.

Chingleput	...	Ponneri.
South Arcot	...	Villupuram.
Madura	...	Madura, Melur, Palani.
Tanjore	...	Mayavaram, Pattukottai, Shiyali.
North Arcot	...	Polur, Tirupattur, Wandiwash.
Salem.	...	Salem, Trichengode.
Ramnad	...	Sivaganga, Arupukottai, Ramnad.
		Cuddappah, Nellore.

SMALL-POX.

<i>North Arcot</i>	...	Tirupattur.
<i>Madras</i>	...	Madras.
<i>Chingleput</i>	...	Ponneri, Tiruvallur, Madurantakam.
<i>Chittore</i>	...	Tirupathi, Kalahasti.
<i>Salem</i>	...	Husur, Dharmapuri.
<i>Coimbatore</i>	...	Coimbatore, Erode, Kolligal.
<i>Tanjore</i>	...	Mayavaram, Pattukottai.
<i>Tinnevelly</i>	...	The whole district.
<i>Cochin</i>	...	The whole state.
<i>Travancore</i>	...	The whole state.
<i>Malabar</i>	...	Walluvanad.
<i>Trichinopoly</i>	...	Pudukottai, Musuri, Karur.
<i>N. Districts</i>	...	Godaveri, Kistna, Nellore, Guntur, Ganjam, Vizagapatam.

PLAGUE.

<i>North Arcot</i>	...	Tirupathur.
<i>Bellary</i>	...	Hospet, Harpanahalli, Bellary.
<i>Nilgris</i>	...	Coonoor, Ootacamund.
<i>Coimbatore</i>	...	Coimbatore.
<i>Salem</i>	...	Salem, Husur.
<i>South Canara</i>	...	Mangalore.

Prospects of Recruiting.

Mandapam Agency.—The decrease is due principally to the opening of the Ramnad Agency since February 15.

Fair only, on account of the season but better than last year.

Madura Agency.—The decrease has been reduced since the last inspection from 724 to 334. That is to say we have caught up 340 and September figures show a good improvement against last year's.

With rains due the prospects for recruiting are not good as is usual at this time of the year and the number of coolies registered is declining but compares well with last year.

Katpadi Agency.—The Agent still maintains that the decrease for the year is due to coolies being afraid to emigrate earlier in the year owing to the war. It will be seen that the increase for this month is over 50%.

From the local rates paid per head for coolies going to Fiji, British Guiana etc. the temptation on the part of the recruiters to entice Ceylon coolies to go there, if they find them in the bazaar, must be very great, though I have received no complaints of this nature.

There has been some rain lately here. Harvesting is over in the vicinity and labour is at present available. From the rise in figures this month, the prospects appear to be good and the increase is likely to continue.

Ramnad Agency.—Recruiting prospects, having regard to the time of the year, are favourable and 203 coolies have been registered to-date this month.

Salem Agency.—The decrease now is only 40 against last year's figures while the current month shows a substantial increase. I hope the Agency is picking up again rapidly on account of the advertising being done.

There has been a lot of rain lately and everything is green. There is likely to be the usual slack season decrease during the next few months but I hope the figures will continue to be higher than last year's. Plague still continues and many have left the town but it is not as bad as was a week ago. There have been 203 cases up to date out of which 167 have died.

Recruiting Prospects for October and November 19 5.

G = Good; F = Fair; B = Bad.

Salem Circle.

Salem Agency:—

Salem Town	F
Salem Taluk	F
Trichengode	F
Uttengarai	F
Omalur	F

Atur Agency:—

Atur Taluk	F
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Dharmapuri Agency:—

Dharmapuri	F
Krishnagiri	F
Hosur	F

Nanjahgud Agency:—

Mysore State	F
Nanjangud Taluk	F
Yelandur	F
Chamrajanagar	F
Gundlupet	F
Nagamangala	B
Seringapatam	F
Mandya	F

Namakal Agency:—

Namakal	F
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Musiri Agency:—

Musiri	F
Kulitalai	F
Perambalore	F

Madura Circle.

Dindigul Agency:—

Dindigul Taluk	F
Palani	F
Pollachi	F
Udumalpet	F

Tinnevelly Agency:—

Tinnevelly Taluk	F
Ambasamudram	F
Tenkasi	F
Nanguneri	F

Madura Circle.—(contd.)

Koilpatti Taluk	F
Sankarancoil	F
Tiruchendur	F
Sriyaikundam	F
Trivandrum	F

Madala manikkam Tk.	G
Arupukottai	G
Sivaganga	G
Srivilliputur	G

Madura Agency:—

Madura	F
Melur	F
Periakulam	F
Nilakottai	F
Tirumangalam	F
Tirupuvanam	F
Sivaganga	F
Aruppukottai	F
Srivilliputhur	F

Ramnad Agency:—

Ramnad	G
Rasiamangalam	G
Thiruvudanai	G
Paramagudi	G
Devakottai	G
Muthukolatur	G
Kamathy	G

Headquarters Circle.

Tanjore Agency:—

Tanjore Taluk	B
Pattukottai	B
Tiruturaipundy	B
Mannargudi	B
Negapatam	B
Nannilam	B
Mayavaram	B
Shiyali	B
Kumbakonam	B
Papanasam	B

Trichy Agency:—

Trichy	F
Kulitalai	F
Marungapuri	F
Veerappur	F
Thovarangurichi	F
Kadavoor	F
Kolatur	F

Ponnamaravathy Taluk	F
Vayalogam	F

Palghat Agency:—

Palghat	G
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Puducottah Agency:—

Puducottah	B
Alangudi	B
Kolatur	B
Tirumayam	B

Erode Agency:—

Erode	F
Palladam	F
Bavani	F
Gobichettipalayam	F
Avanasi	F
Dharapuram	F
Udumalpet	F
Pollachi	F
Kollegal	F

Arcot and Telugu Circles.

Polur Agency :—

	Taluk	G	Tiruvallur	Taluk	F
N. Arcot			Madurantakam	"	F
Gudiyatam	"	G			
Walajah	"	G			
Wandiwash	"	G			
Vellore	"	G			
Polur	"	G			
Tiruvannamalai	"	F			
Tirupathur	"	B			
Cheyar	"	B			
Arni	"	F			

Arkonam Agency :—

Arkonam	"	B			
Chittoor	"	F			
Tiruthani	"	B			

Chingleput Agency :—

Chingleput	"	F			
Conjeevaram	"	F			
Ponneri	"	F			
Saidapet	"	F			

Villupuram Agency :—		
Villupuram	"	F
Chidambaram	"	B
Cuddalore	"	F
Gingee	"	G
Kallakurichi	"	G
Tirukoilur	"	G
Tindivanam	"	G
Virudachalam	"	F

Cuddapah Agency :—

Cuddapah	"	F
Badvel	"	F
Jamalamadugu	"	F
Prodatur	"	F
Pulivendla	"	F
Pullampet	"	F
Royachoti	"	F
Siddhout	"	F

Comparative statement showing the number of coolies despatched monthly from each Agency during 1914 & 1915.

Agencies.	Years.	September.	Previously.	Total.
<i>Headquarter Circle :—</i>				
Erode	1914	195	1308	1503
	1915	144	1426	1570
Karur	1914	92	902	994
	1915	120	142	262
Tanjore	1914	153	2297	2450
	1915	271	1655	1926
Trichinopoly	1914	2053	22802	24855
	1915	3357	22307	25664
Manaparsai	1914	199	898	1097
	1915	257	1230	1487
Puducottah	1914	149	1468	1617
	1915	241	998	1239
Arantangi	1914	172	187	359
	1915	407	2041	2448
Palghat	1914	65	889	954
	1915	71	501	572
Cannanore	1914	46	277	323
	1915	Closed.	210	210
<i>Madura Circle :—</i>				
Dindigul	1914	216	1529	1745
	1915	272	1540	1812
Madura	1914	543	4916	5459
	1915	746	4216	4962
Tinnevelly	1914	118	1361	1479
	1915	222	1296	1518
Tataparai	1914	187	1680	1867
	1915	302	1592	1894
Mandapam	1914	462	3280	3742
	1915	195	2146	2341
Ramnad	1914	...	...	...
	1915	246	784	1030

Agencies.	Years.	September.	Previously.	Total.
<i>Salem Circle:—</i>				
Salem	1914	89	1047	1136
	1915	166	945	1111
Atur	1914	29	305	334
	1915	28	362	390
Dharmapuri	1914	8	197	205
	1915	10	97	107
Musiri	1914	34	801	835
	1915	127	729	856
Turaiyur	1914	132	538	670
	1915	71	751	822
Namakal	1914	65	718	783
	1915	201	911	1112
Nanjangud	1914	80	261	341
	1915	17	400	417
Kuppam	1914	29	100	129
	1915	11	122	133
<i>Arcot Circle:—</i>				
Katpadi	1914	229	2040	2269
	1915	523	1567	2090
Polur	1914	...	...	...
	1915	49	150	199
Arkonam	1914	123	1330	1453
	1915	226	944	1170
Chingleput	1914	161	1390	1551
	1915	229	1278	1507
Villupuram	1914	205	2579	2784
	1915	670	3066	3736
<i>Telugu Circle:—</i>				
Madras	1914	...	...	...
	1915	99	365	464
Cuddapah	1914	6	129	135
	1915	34	66	100
Guntakal	1914	20	252	272
	1915	Closed.	11	11

Agencies.	Years.	September.	Previously.	Total.
CLOSED AGENCIES :	1914	23	926	949
	1915	...	...	...
Total ...	1914	5883	56407	62290
	1915	9312	53848	63160

Total number of labourers shipped at the 4 ports
at Tuticorin, Ammapatnam, Tondi and Man-
dapatnam as per Government returns up to
30th September 1914 ... 69,440

Total number of labourers shipped at the 2 ports
at Tataparai and Mandapatnam as per Govern-
ment returns up to 30th September 1915 ... 70,187

EXTRACT BALANCE CERTIFICATES.

I have received from my Auditors, Messrs. Ford Rhodes Thornton & Co., a list of names of 169 Estates whose Superintendents have omitted to send confirmation certificates of their Estate balance at 30th June 1915. My Auditors are particularly desirous of obtaining these certificates so that they may have the Superintendents' assurances that the balances shown in my books are in agreement with the balances in their Estate Books. I am addressing a second special letter and certificate to each of these 169 Estates and trust that Superintendents will kindly fill up and return the certificates to the Auditors as early as possible.

H. SCOBLE NICHOLSON,
Ceylon Labour Commissioner.

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE WORKING OF THE CEYLON LABOUR COMMISSION.

Recruiting Certificates.

These are supplied to every Kangany signed by the Commissioner on arrival at the Agency to which he intends to bring in labourers.

Professional Recruiters.

This Commission does not in any way recognise Professional Recruiters, and professionally recruited coolies brought in by Kanganies for registration at the Agencies are, as far as practicable, discarded.

Railway Warrants.

By an arrangement this Commission has made with the Railway Authorities on this side, Commissioner's warrants are accepted for Kanganies and coolies' fares. They are entrained in Reserved Compartments, safely conveyed and delivered at the Government Immigration depôts at Mandapam or Tataparai *cum* Tuticorin, as the case may be, for embarkation to Ceylon. Peons travel in charge of coolies to protect them from molestation in every form.

Tin Tickets and Commission Cards.

Kanganies before leaving for the Coast should be supplied with sufficient tin tickets for their probable requirements, the number of tin tickets being noted in the A. Form.

Commission Cards will only be issued for *bona fide* excess coolies *i.e.*, such coolies, over and above the number it was expected the Kanganies would bring, and for such excess coolies a separate card will be issued for each cooly.

To issue Commission Cards for excess coolies, at least 60 per cent of a gang must hold tin tickets; otherwise the excess coolies will be forwarded at full rates from Mandapam or Tataparai.

Pre-advance.

The granting of a large pre-advance to recruiters is neither necessary nor desirable, except in special cases, as the practice tends to undermine the good effect obtained by the reduction of the advance per head to Rs. 15 granted on registration of coolies.

Railway Booking.

A Kangany can now be booked through from any station on the Ceylon Government Railway to any station on the South Indian or Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway systems by the Superintendent himself, or if this is not convenient, the Forwarding Agency card signed by the Superintendent authorising the Agent at Colombo or Dhanushkodi to feed and re-book on Estate account, is all that is necessary. Books of these cards can be had from the Ceylon Labour Commission on application.

Payment of Advances.

Should Kanganies require advances in their villages, officials can be sent out with funds for the purpose, but it is very rarely that the Kangany is unable to attend at the nearest Agency, and once the money has left the Agency, the Ceylon Labour Commission cannot be held responsible.

Medical Aid.

There is a Dispensary opened in the Trichy Central Dépôt, presided over by a duly qualified Medical Officer who attends to the wants of the Kanganies and coolies. He also examines them as regards physical fitness for Estate work before they are registered and despatched to the Estate in Ceylon.

Correspondence.

All business correspondence should be addressed to the Ceylon Labour Commissioner, Trichinopoly, South India, and none direct to the Assistant Commissioners, the Accountant or the Agents.

Camp Equipment.

For Superintendents visiting the recruiting Districts of South India, the following Camp equipment is absolutely necessary, in view of the fact that dak bungalows are usually only furnished with table and chairs.

- 1 "X" camp cot with mosquito poles.
- 1 Tiffin basket fitted for two.
- 1 Aluminum cooking canteen in case.
- 1 Autotherm flask with case (pint size).
- 2 Camp candle sticks in case.
- 1 D. P. W. Lantern in case.
- 1 Camp filter.
- Camp washstand and basin with leather top.
- 1 Camp mirror.
- 1 Camp travelling medicine chest.
- 1 Camp travelling commode.
- 1 Bath.

LIST OF COMMISSION AGENCIES.

TAMIL AGENCIES.

RAMNAD DISTRICT.

Area, 4,834 square miles. Population, 1,658,453. Language spoken, Tamil.

(1) *Dhanuskodi Forwarding Agency*.—22 miles from Talaimannar, and two hours' journey by steamer. The office is located in Messrs. Spencer & Co.'s Feeding house. Here Kanganies and coolies holding Fare and Meal tickets from subscribing Estates are fed and entrained to their destinations. Other Kanganies and coolies are fed at their own cost.

(2) *Mandapam*.—22 miles from Dhanushkodi, about two hours' journey by rail. The Agency is situated in the precincts of the Government Camp. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi to Mandapam, 5 annas by mail and Re. 0-4-6 by ordinary train.

(3) *Ramnad*.—45 miles from Dhanushkodi, about 3 hours' journey by rail. The Agency is within 15 minutes' walk from the Railway Station. It is the Headquarters of the Assistant Collector and the residence of the Rajah. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi to Ramnad is 10 annas by mail and 9 annas by ordinary train.

MADURA DISTRICT.

Area, 4,916 square miles. Population, 1,932,882. Language spoken, Tamil.

(4) *Madura*.—111 miles from Dhanushkodi, and 6 hours' journey by rail, is the Headquarters of the District. The Agency is situated near the Madura East Railway Station, which is about

half an hour's journey by road. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi to Madura Rs. 1-3-0.

(5) *Dindigul*.—150 miles from Dhanushkodi. The Agency is about 5 minutes' walk from the Railway Station. It is the Headquarters of the Sub-Collector. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi to Dindigul Rs. 1-9-0.

TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.

Area, 4,353 square miles. Population, 1,790,619. Language spoken, Tamil.

(6) *Tataparai*.—200 miles from Dhanushkodi, about 11 hours' journey from Dhanushkodi. There is a Government Emigration Camp through which coolies are shipped to Colombo *via* Tuticorin. The Agency is located in the Government Depot itself. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi to Tataparai Rs. 2-2-0.

(7) *Tinnevelly*.—208 miles from Dhanushkodi about 12 hours' journey by rail, and 12 hours' journey from Colombo by steamer. The Agency is within 5 minutes' walk of the Bridge Railway Station.

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

Area, 4,925 square miles. Population, 2,017,029. Language spoken, Tamil.

(8) *Trichinopoly*.—207 miles from Dhanushkodi, about 11 hours' journey from Dhanushkodi. It is the Head Quarters of the Commission. The Head Office is situated near the Collector's Office and is within 15 minutes' walk of the Junction Railway Station. Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Accountant reside in Trichinopoly. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 2-3-0.

(9) *Manaparai*.—185 miles from Dhanushkodi, about 10 hours' journey by rail; 23 miles from Trichinopoly. The Agency is within 5 minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 1-15-0.

(10) *Musiri*.—230 miles from Dhanushkodi, and 30 miles from Trichy by rail, *via* Kulitalai. During floods people have to cross the river Cauvery by ferry at 6 pies per head. The Agency is within 15 minutes' walk of the river. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi to Kulitalai Rs. 2-6-0.

(11) *Karur*.—254 miles from Dhanushkodi and 48 miles from Trichy. The Agency is within 10 minutes' walk of the Railway Station. This Agency was temporarily closed owing to Plague and has been reopened. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 2-9-0.

(12) *Namakkal*.—277 miles from Dhanushkodi and 23 miles from Karur by road. Karur is the nearest Railway Station. Jutkas are available. It is the Headquarters of the Dy. Collector.

(13) *Turaiyur*.—235 miles from Dhanushkodi and 28 miles from Trichy by road. Carts are always available. The Agency is located in the new building in Odaya Street.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

Area, 7,196 square miles. Population, 2,116,564. Language spoken, Tamil.

(14) *Perundurai*.—304 miles from Dhanushkodi and 98 miles from Trichy. Headquarters of a Sub Magistrate and Tahsildar, about 18½ hours' journey from Dhanushkodi and 7½ hours' journey from Trichy. The Agency is situated 3 miles from the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 3-4-0.

SALEM DISTRICT.

Area, 6,300 square miles. Population, 1,766,680. Language spoken, Tamil.

(15) *Salem*.—330 miles from Dhanushkodi and 37 miles from Erode. 20 hours' journey from Dhanushkodi and 1½ hours' journey from Erode. The nearest Railway Station to Salem

Town is Suramangalam which is 3 miles off Salem. Jutkas are available near the station to take passengers to the Town. Salem is the Headquarters of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Salem Circle. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 3-2-0.

(16) *Atur*.—363 miles from Dhanushkodi and 33 miles from Salem. Salem is the nearest Railway Station, from which there is a motor service to Atur.

(17) *Dharmapuri*.—390 miles from Dhanushkodi. Headquarters of the Deputy Collector. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 3-10-0.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

Area, 4,920 square miles. Population, 1,960,960. Language spoken, Tamil.

(18) *Katpadi*.—457 miles from Dhanushkodi via Villupuram Junction, 100 miles from the latter Junction. The Agency is within 5 minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi via Chingleput Rs. 4-2-0.

(19) *Arkonam*.—461 miles from Dhanushkodi via Chingleput. 70 miles from Madras and 39 miles from Chingleput. The Agency is within 5 minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi via Chingleput, Rs. 4-2-0.

(20) *Kuppam*.—427 miles from Dhanushkodi and 22 miles from Jolarpet. The Agency is situated near the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 4-9-9.

(21) *Polur*.—419 miles from Dhanushkodi via Villupuram Junction Station. This Agency was opened on 1-2-15, and it is situated within 5 minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 3-13-0.

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

Area, 4,208 square miles. Population, 2,062,566. Language spoken, Tamil.

(22) *Villupuram*.—358 miles from Dhanushkodi. This is a Junction Station for Katpadi. The Agency is within 5 minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 8-6-0.

TANJORE DISTRICT.

Area, 8,727 square miles. Population, 2,363,869. Language spoken, Tamil.

(23) *Tanjore*.—238 miles from Dhanushkodi and 31 miles from Trichy. This is the Junction Station for Arantangi and Negapatam. The Agency is situated within half an hour's walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 2-7-0.

(24) *Arantangi*.—348 miles from Dhanushkodi. 109 miles from Tanjore via Tiruvalur Junction. The Agency is situated near the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 3-4-0.

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

Area, 3,072 square miles. Population, 1,406,008. Language spoken, Tamil.

(25) *Chingleput*.—422 miles from Dhanushkodi. This is Junction for Arkonam. The Agency is situated within 10 minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 3-14-0.

PUDUCOTTAH STATE.

Area, 1,178 square miles. Population, 411,886. Language spoken, Tamil.

(26) *Puducottah*.—239 miles from Dhanushkodi, and 32 miles from Trichinopoly by road. There is a motor service twice a day. This is the Headquarters of the Puducottah State and the residence of the Rajah. The Agency is situated within a mile from the Palace.

Telugu Agencies.**MADRAS DISTRICT.**

Area, 27 square miles. Population, 5,018,660. Language spoken, Tamil and Telugu.

(27) *Madras*.—(Egmore) 456 miles from Dhanushkodi. This is the Presidency Town. Telugu coolies from Guntakal and Cuddapah are transhipped here, also Tamil and Telugu labourers are registered. The office is situated at Stringer's Road, Park Town. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 4-2-0.

CUDDAPPAH DISTRICT.

Area, 5,892 square mile. Population, 893,998. Language spoken, Telugu.

(28) *Cuddappah*.—580 miles from Dhanushkodi, 119 miles from Arkonam and 162 miles from Madras. The Agency is within 10 minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 5-10-9 by Mail and Rs. 5-5-9 by other trains.

Canarese Agencies.**MYSORE DISTRICT.**

Area, 4,128 square miles. Population, 1,227,061. Language spoken, Canarese.

(29) *Nanjangud*.—593 miles from Dhanushkodi and 188 miles from Jolarpet Junction. The Agency is situated near the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 6-2-3 by Mail and Rs. 5-10-3 by other trains.

Malayalam Agencies.**MALABAR DISTRICT.**

Area, 5,794 square miles. Population, 3,015,119. Language spoken, Malayalam.

(30) *Palghat*.—386 miles from Dhanushkodi and 92 miles from Erode. The Agency is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 3-9-0.

Cumblies.

Subscribers are reminded that the Ceylon Labour Commission can obtain supplies of above and will be glad to send samples (which must be paid for) and give quotations for large or small indents.

Cumblies are made in several weights and sizes and at present suppliers are quoting for special cumblies as follows:—

For Upcountry Estates.

Police Cumblies.—these are used also by Forest Guards and others whose duties keep them out in bad weather, heavy grey and black material, $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $\times$ $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft., price Rs. 3-2-0. A similar but lighter and better made cumbly, size $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $\times$ $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft., can be supplied at Rs. 3-5-0 each for a large indent.

The above cumblies can only be obtained from the Government Jails, and as stocks for sale are not generally available, subscribers are advised to place orders at least 2 months before delivery is required.

For Estates Medium and Low Elevations.

Lighter cumblies can be supplied suitable for coolies' use in the hotter country as follows:—

	9' $\times$ 4'	@	Rs. 1-13-0 each.
Black wool	8' 6' $\times$ 3' 9"	@	„ 1-6-6 „
Grey wool	7' 10' $\times$ 3' 6"	@	„ 1-2-0 „
„ „			

All quotations are *ex* supplier's Mills. Packing and actual Freight are charged in addition to the Ceylon Labour Commission's Buying Commission of 10% on first cost.

The following is a list of Cumblies obtainable from native Weaving Mills in the Madras Presidency :—

Cumblies.

No.	1	Full size	Madras	Cumbly	7½' × 3½'	RS. A. P.
	2A	do	do	do	8' × 3½'	1—6—0
	3	do	do	do	8½' × 4'	1—14—0
	4	do	do	do	8½' × 4'	2—0—0
	7	do	do	do	8½' × 4'	2—6—0
	1	Children's size	Madras	Cumbly	6½' × 3½'	2—8—0
	2A	do	do	do	" "	1—2—0
	7	do	do	do	" "	1—10—0
		Government made	Cumbly	do	" "	2—4—0
					9' × 3½'	2—9—6

Cooly Cloths, etc.

The market for Cooly Cloths is at present in a very unsettled state. Weavers are short of dyes and consequently exact patterns and colours cannot be guaranteed and stocks are reduced to the lowest figures. For the information of subscribers who wish to purchase cloth etc. for their labour forces, I append present prices and particulars of Cooly Cloths available in the local market.

Cloths ex local Looms.

		RS. A. P.
Woman's cloth	7 yards	2 10 0
do	6½ "	2 8 0
do	7 "	2 16 0
do	7½ "	2 13 0
do	6½ "	2 13 0
do	6½ "	3 0 0
Girl's cloth	3 "	1 7 0
do	4 "	1 8 0

		RS. A. P.
Man's cloth	Half Colour 2½ yards	0 15 6
do	Full " 2½ "	0 14 0
Boy's cloth	2 "	0 11 6
do	Half " 1½ "	0 9 9
Mull Piece	20 "	6 4 0
do	do "	6 0 0
do	19 "	5 8 0
do	20 "	6 2 0
Printed Handkerchiefs	square	0 7 6
do	do	0 7 6

These prices are *ex* suppliers' Mills. Packing and actual freight are charged in addition to the Ceylon Labour Commission Buying Commission of 10 per cent on first cost. Rates are of course subject to fluctuations of the local market, but the above will give subscribers some idea as to ruling figures.

Subscribers are reminded that the Ceylon Government Railway will only take goods from South India for delivery at Colombo, so their Colombo Agents should be requested to take delivery of the parcels and readdress them to the Estates.

Cloths as well as cumblies should be ordered at least 2 months before they are required on the Estate, supplier's and transport delays making prompt delivery impossible.

Cumblies are hand-made, indifferently prepared materials are used, and the labour employed is not highly skilled. Hence, a certain amount of variation in quality must be allowed for at all times. It is quite as likely to be in favour of the buyer as in favour of the seller; but any man who promised absolute uniformity of quality in a large number of pieces is almost certain to fail to carry out his promise.

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LIST.

*Showing prices of Books, Forms and Maps procurable
by subscribers from Ceylon Labour Commission,
Trichinopoly.*

	RS.	A.	P.
1. A. Form Book (50 Forms embossed with one anna Indian stamp)	... 4	10	0
2. B. Form Book (50 Forms)	... 1	0	0
3. Fare and Meal Order Book (for use at Dhanushkodi and Colombo Forwarding Agencies)	... 1	0	0
4. Postal Guide	... 0	4	0
5. South Indian and Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway Guides, each	... 0	2	0
6. Ceylon Labour Commission Map (Madras Presidency) Plain	... 3	0	0
7. do. do. varnished & mounted on calico	... 4	0	0
8. do. do. varnished & mounted on calico with rollers	... 5	0	0
9. District Touring Maps in Book Form	... 2	12	0
10. Telugu Grammar by Henry Morris	... 8	3	0

H. SCOBLE NICHOLSON,
Ceylon Labour Commissioner.

B. FORMS.

1. This form should be used when a request is made to trace out a bolter and despatch him to the Estate or recover his debt.

2. An initial fee of Rs. 2 will be charged on each bolting case and a further sum of Rs. 5 on each successful case.

3. It is to be noted that the success in bolting cases entirely depends on the influence this Commission has in the villages; it has no legal powers to arrest a defaulter, nor has it any power to force a bolter to return to the Estate or repay his debts against his or her will.

4. Pro-notes evidencing the bolter's liability should be pinned on with this form.

5. The duplicate and the triplicate forms should be duly filled in and both posted to this office at least three days before the Kangany starts to the Coast. In the case when a direct requisition is made, the same procedure applies.

6. Owing to the difficulty experienced in recognising names of Villages, Taluks, Post Offices and Districts when transliterated into English, Superintendents are requested to have this information entered on "B" Forms in Tamil as well as English characters.

7. Particulars of enclosure should be given in full at the foot of the form.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTES.

13 DEC 1915

Statistics.

DURING October it is satisfactory to be able to report a substantial increase in registration, 71,019 coolies having passed through this Commission to Ceylon as against 65,346 at the same date last year, an increase of no less than 5,673 all the more remarkable owing to the fact that at the end of September the increase amounted to only 870. 7859 coolies were registered during October as against 3056 for the same month in 1914. This is a tangible indication that the Recruiting Districts are recovering from the effect of adverse rumours and other detrimental conditions during the first few months of the European war which I have already commented on at various times throughout the year.

Tin Tickets.

A considerable number of the post cards which I forwarded to Superintendents last month asking for the authority required by Para 5 of the Ceylon Government Tin Ticket Regulation system have been returned to me, but there are still an appreciable number in the hands of Superintendents, and I shall be glad if those who have not already done so will return them promptly.

Stocking of Tin Tickets.

I have recently had an instance where Kanganies whose coolies have been rejected by me for various reasons have subsequently passed through the Ceylon Government Emigration Camp at Mandapam on tin tickets in their possession. The Superintendent of the Camp is presumably bound to honour a tin-ticket, unless he has good grounds to suppose that the penal laws of this country are being broken. I refer more especially to Kidnapping. As the Commission exists for the very purpose of labour selection, controlling Recruiters' actions and preventing them from placing recruiting for Ceylon in an unfavourable light to the local authorities.

ties, it will be realised that the existing situation is not a satisfactory one. The possession of tin tickets by Recruiters or coolies themselves renders entirely nugatory any efforts of mine in the direction that I have indicated and so long as tin tickets are issued direct to Recruiters, those wishing not only to evade the law, but to pass through undesirable coolies who are not fit for Estate work (but who are only sent for the commission they earn to the Recruiter possibly by arrangement with Kanganies) will have little difficulty in doing so. I would therefore refer Superintendents again to Page 4 of the "Monthly Review" for September under the heading of Tin Tickets and ask them to invariably maintain a stock in my hands at Trichinopoly for distribution to Mandapam or Tattaparai, utilising the A. form for purposes of identification as suggested in this paragraph.

Supplies for Estates.

Superintendents are hereby notified that a charge of 2½ per cent. on the value of goods will be made by this Commission for receiving, inspecting and forwarding goods purchased by Kanganies or other Estate persons, whether the value of such is paid through the Commission or by the Kanganies.

Cumblies.

As the suppliers are experiencing great difficulty in keeping the prices down, as quoted above, owing to the large Government orders on hand, it would be advisable for Estate Superintendents to place their orders early as the suppliers cannot guarantee the prices now for more than 3 or 4 days together.

Extract from Nahalma Estate Superintendent's letter dated 25-10-15 regarding supply of cloths supplied to him through the Ceylon Labour Commission.

"I have now received all the consignments of cloths as advised by you and I thank you very much for them. You may pay the suppliers bill. The coolies are very much pleased with the cloths."

Camping Report.

I commend attention to an interesting account submitted by the Assistant Commissioner, Salem Circle, of his tour in the Atur District where similarly to other Districts at this time of the year prospects of recruiting are not very bright, but should be good when recruiting opens again in 1916. This young Agency is gradually justifying its existence as a result of energetic advertisement.

Correspondence with Superintendents regarding claimed coolies and information for relatives in South India.

I frequently receive letters from Missionaries and other people including Indians of good standing making enquiry on behalf of relations with regard to coolies who have emigrated to Ceylon. Although the majority of Superintendents reply promptly to these enquiries, I have had instances where my letters and repeated reminders have been ignored. I need hardly state that such supineness on the part of the Superintendent concerned not only places this Commission in an unsatisfactory position, but does incalculable harm to recruiting generally. It should be borne in mind that the Missionaries in this country and Indian residents of good standing who are interested in the Missionary movement exercise considerable influence in the Recruiting Districts and can consequently encourage recruiting or otherwise. I am confident that if all references from this office were made the subject of energetic enquiry and prompt reply by Superintendents that a better impression of Ceylon would be created in the minds of these people.

I would again recommend the establishment of some system on Estates by which coolies would be encouraged to correspond with their relatives at the Coast. The provision of paper and envelopes on the latter of which could be printed in the vernacular a few details with regard to Estate conditions leaving space for the address would be a good method of advertisement. Printed addressed envelopes enclosed for replies should make the system popular with the labour force.

This, I believe, is already being done on some Estates in Ceylon. It should, I think, be universal. The complaint is so frequently made in the Recruiting Districts that coolies who have emigrated to Ceylon have never written since their departure and that their relatives have no idea what has become of them. This does not inspire confidence. There can be no finer advertisement for an Estate than for a labourer to write over to South India stating that he is doing well and has nothing to complain of. The vigorous advertisement campaign undertaken during the last two years in some cases must have been rendered abortive by the absence of direct information confirming my statements as to the conditions of emigration to Ceylon.

Kidnapping.

I regret to state that recently there have been two serious cases of the above in Palghat and Erode which have resulted in the arrest of one Kangany belonging to an Estate in Ceylon and one Recruiter working for a Kangany of the same Estate, two entirely separate cases for the same Estate. There is also a warrant out for the arrest of a Head and two Sub Kanganies of a big Estate in the low country on a criminal charge. I have not yet been able to ascertain the nature of it, but I anticipate that it is for a similar offence. These cases together with the fact that kidnapping for other countries appears to be on the increase are, I am informed, creating disquiet in the minds of Government officials, and if not checked, it is natural to suppose that eventually harassing restrictions may be placed on the recruitment of minors, or indeed on recruiting generally. I attribute in a very great measure the recrudescence of these cases in so far as Ceylon is concerned to the indiscriminate issuing of A. forms to unsuitable people in this country who have no connection whatever with Estates and also to instances where A. forms have been issued to blackguardly Kanganies. There is no doubt that the existence of the Commission and the precautions which are taken and which are, I am led to believe,

appreciated by Government will stand Ceylon in good stead up to a point, but it is only logical to presume that if Recruiters continue to commit these offences that the precautions will be considered insufficient. I think that no A. form should be issued to a recruiter in this country who has not got labour of his own on an estate unless the Superintendent is first assured by me that the recruiter is a respectable individual and likely, whilst doing good work to the estate, to comply with the requirements of the law and submit to my restrictions and control. I would also go further and state that where the operations of a kangany indicate that he is dealing directly with the Professional recruiter, or that he has or is endeavouring to pass minors by eluding the vigilance of this Commission, the Superintendent should give effect to my recommendation that his A. form should be cancelled. In support of my contention that A. forms are not issued with the discrimination that they deserve is the fact that I frequently come across cases where a recruiter holds A. forms for several Estates which are under separate management and have no connection whatsoever one with the other, having probably obtained them through the instrumentality of a kangany who no longer able to remain at Coast himself desires to maintain his supply of labour from a Professionally recruiting source sharing the rate per head profit. These recruiters are nothing but Professionals and harbour or conceal their labour in Town Depots a very good instance of which was referred to by the Dy. Commissioner in the October number of this Review.

No doubt in view of these facts Superintendents will consider the advisability of giving me more powers than I at present possess to deal with unsatisfactory Recruiters. I should like to be in a position to cancel an A. form where I consider that in the interests of the Estate and of recruiting generally that it is desirable to do so. The good Ceylon Kangany who comes over here to carry out his recruiting amongst his own connections would have nothing to fear

from the Commission and I think would, as a rule, be the first to acknowledge the protection and assistance afforded to him in his legitimate work.

Feeding coolies at Polgahawella and Maradana Junction.

In view of the difficulties experienced by coolies in obtaining food on the long journey from Mandapam to the Estate to which they are proceeding either Via Polgahawella up country or Maradana Junction to Low country Estates I am with the assistance of the Planters' Association inaugurating a system by which rations will be issued at each of these stations. The ration will consist of 8 oz. bread, 3 oz. sugar and 2 plantains, and will be given in exchange for tickets that will be provided by my Agent at Mandapam to all Ceylon Labour Commission coolies just prior to their departure. These meals will be charged at cost price and debited to the Estates concerned. This should enable coolies to proceed to their Estates with the minimum amount of cash. An Inspector will be appointed to patrol the Polgahawella Station to see that these rations are properly distributed and to assist coolies as required. If necessary, the coolies disentraining at Polgahawella for Estates served by this station could be taken over by this Agent who would be responsible for their detention until the arrival of the usual Estate escort. It is also possible that his services might be utilised by Estates in other ways, and I shall be glad to consider suggestions. I hope to inaugurate this system as from 1st January 1916.

Government Emigration Agency for Fiji, British Guiana, Trinidad and Jamaica.

I include a schedule embodying conditions of employment to Recruiters for these Colonies and showing the rates paid to them for indentured labour with which Ceylon has to compete. It will be noted in Para 4 that no Commission is paid to recruiters until subsequent to embarkation of the emigrant.

Colombo and Dhannshkodi Forwarding Agencies.

I would venture to again remind subscribers regarding the advantages of using meal tickets obtainable from this Commission. Their possession not only protects Kanganies and coolies going to the Coast from the extortionate charges of native hotel keepers, but an additional saving of 9 cents is made on each meal.

Recruiting Pulaya coolies from South Travancore.

Report of the Dy. Commissioner.

I would recommend the persual of this report by Superintendents of Low country Estates. This tour was undertaken in connection with the appointment of a Recruiting Agent for a large estate in the low country. It is possible that Pulaya coolies may settle down in Ceylon and make a valuable addition to low country labour forces, on the other hand, they may not be a success. I would suggest, therefore, that Superintendents await my further reports before embarking on any outlay. In any case, Tamil Kanganys should not be sent over to recruit these people.

Recruiting in Pudukottah State.

The following extract from a Madras daily paper is informative and judging by the numbers of coolies proceeding to Ceylon from Pudukottah local conditions are having a beneficial effect on emigration. Estates having connections in Pudukottah should therefore take advantage of the opportunity.

"It is understood that Mr. Sidney Burn, I.C.S., State Superintendent, has requested the Dewan Peshkar to inform him whether in view of the widespread distress prevailing in the State consequent on the failure of the rains, the collection of the land tax may not be profitably and justly too deferred for two months more."

H. SCOBLE NICHOLSON,
Ceylon Labour Commissioner.

Government Emigration Agency.

Madras, 1st August 1914.

The following rates of Commission will be paid this Agency for Emigrants shipped:—

Details.	Males 18, and Upwards.			Females 14 and Upwards.			Remarks.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1 to 10 coolies.							Half commission will be paid for males from 16 to under 18 years and returned emigrants. No commission for dependants.
11 to 20 coolies.	35	0	0	45	0	0	
21 coolies	45	0	0	60	0	0	
& above.	55	0	0	70	0	0	

- In addition to these rates, the Agency will pay:—
 - Depot rent of Rs. 10 for every shipment, provided not less than 15 coolies are shipped.
 - Railway fare for coolies from place of registration to Madras Depot.
 - Railway fare for a recruiter to and fro for 5 or more coolies delivered at a time at the depot in Madras.
- An advance will be paid after the arrival of emigrants at the depot in Madras, provided they are passed by the Resident Medical Officer. The payment of this advance is, however, entirely optional.
- If at any time an emigrant is rejected, no advance or commission will be paid for him and he will be sent back to the place or registration at the expense of the Agency. But all expenses incurred on behalf of emigrants who are rejected as non-labourers, invalids or undesirables returned from the Colonies will be recovered from the recruiters concerned. The Agency's decision in the matter of rejections is final.

4. The balance of commission (after deducting advances if any, already paid) will be paid after the embarkation of emigrants.

5. In cases of desertions or refusals to embark or rejections, no balance of commission will be paid, and recruiters must refund to the Agency the advance, if any, already paid, on failure to do which it will be recovered otherwise.

6. If, owing to any unforeseen circumstances, emigrants are prevented from embarking, and have to be sent back to the place of registration, the recruiter will have no claim on the Agency either for balance of commission or compensation of any kind whatever, and he must refund to the Agency the advance, if any, already paid, failing which it will be recovered otherwise.

7. Not more than 2 children will be accepted with a married couple.

8. Not more than 1 child will be accepted with a single man or woman.

9. The Agency reserves to itself the right to modify the above terms and conditions at any time.

(Sd.) Chas. W. Doorly
Government Emigration Agent for
Fiji, British Guiana (Demerara) Trinidad
and Jamaica. 17—6—15.

I agree to work as recruiter for the Government Emigration Agency on the above conditions.
Recruiter.

Recruiting of Travancore Pulaya Coolies.

Report by Deputy Commissioner.

In accordance with your instructions, I arrived at Quilon on 27th ulto, to enquire regarding the above matter.

On the 29th, I visited Dewan Peshkar Mr. Rajaram Iyer, who is in charge of the Quilon Division of the State, holding a position equivalent in grade to that of Collector in British India. I discussed the question of recruitment of Pulayas with him, and he informed me that these coolies are hard-working but are rather given to toddy-drinking. He is not at all confident that they would emigrate in any number as they are uneducated and distrustful as a rule.

About midday, I left for Trivandrum by road having sent my samans ahead. The road runs through undulating country and the distance to Trivandrum is $45\frac{1}{2}$ miles. I saw a large number of Pulaya coolies on this road and they seem to be good healthy coolies all engaged in agricultural and road work.

Before leaving for Trivandrum, I visited some villages on the Shencotta Road where riots had recently occurred between Pulayas and Nairs. The latter object to the rise of the Pulaya community due to the fact that education is spreading among them owing to the schools instituted by the late Dewan Gopala Chariar, and they had burnt a large number of Pulaya houses. The Pulaya people had mostly taken to the jungle as they were under the impression that, as they were a depressed class, they would be blamed for the whole business. Incidentally they had burnt two Nair houses in revenge for the loss of their homes.

On Saturday, the 30th, I visited the British Resident at Trivandrum, Mr. Graham, who advised me to see the Dewan as emigration is not a matter concerned with the British Government in any way. He said that he did not know much about Pulayas, but thought it possible, in view of the unrest among them at present, that they could be persuaded to emigrate. In the afternoon I visited some villages a little distance to the east of Trivandrum and went to a place called Vallappal, where I saw Pulayas at work and made enquiries

as to their mode of living, rate of wages, &c. On my return, I called on Mr. Sri Narayanan Tampi, who is the son of the late Maharajah. He is the proprietor of large lands and also is the Managing Director of the Travancore Commercial Corporation which runs the Motor Bus service between Quilon and Cape Comorin. He told me that the old bond between Pulayas and Nairs has been broken. It is not so long since the Pulayas were absolutely slaves and it was possible to buy and sell them, and although this slavery was done away with by the Government, the Pulayas remained dependent upon Nair landlords as there was no other kind of work available for them. He also told me that the spread of education among them is making them discontented, and, although one sees little of the results of the working of the caste system in a town and its environs, it is palpable that the system still obtains favor in the country places. Mr. Narayanan Tampi was of opinion that the recent troubles would help in the direction of inducing Pulayas to emigrate. He also said that they are good workers but inclined to be dishonest. I do not know if this disqualification is peculiar to depressed classes.

On the 31st, I expected to see the Dewan, but as he returned from Camp at a late hour, I was not able to arrange a meeting with him.

On the 1st November I had an interview with the Dewan Mr. M. Krishna Nair at an early hour, and after that, left for Nagarcoil. The Dewan thought it would be a very good thing if a proportion of the Pulaya community could be induced to migrate. He expressed the opinion that it would be difficult to move them, but said that, if the co-operation of Ayankali could be obtained, it would be of very great assistance in the work. He also said that the recent troubles would be of assistance. The Dewan informed me that the State had no objection whatever to emigration and at present

there are no laws at all on the subject of emigration to British India or any other place.

32 miles from Trivandrum I passed through the town of Padmanabapuram, which was previously the capital of Travancore and is situated on the boundary between the Malayalam and Tamil peoples. The Tamil population begins where the country becomes flat and spreads out into wide paddy fields which are well irrigated by numerous canals running from the ranges.

On the 2nd, I went to Cape Comorin in the morning by road, and found the country to be uniformly flat and covered with paddy fields which appear to have ample water from the canals.

In the afternoon, I interviewed the Rev. Mr. Sinclair of the London Mission Society in Nagarcoil. He has a good experience of the Pulaya coolies, having worked among them for some time, and has not a high opinion of their moral character, but he says of course they are capable as agricultural coolies. He suggested to me that it would be advisable to have them medically examined before leaving Travancore as there is a good deal of venereal disease among them. He also said that, if coolies were recruited from the Christian villages, he would place no hindrance whatever in the way, but would be glad to assist in the appointment of maistries. He would also like to be assured of any Estate to which Pulayas go in large numbers that no hindrance would be put in the way of their carrying out their religious duties. I told him that the general rule was that there was no Sunday work in Ceylon except work that is absolutely necessary and that I had no doubt but that a Superintendent with a large number of Pulaya Christians on the Estate would assist them to build a place of worship of their own, and would also probably give employment to a school teacher from Travancore as the provision of a teacher and school

building is incumbent on the Superintendent under the Ceylon Law. Mr. Sinclair expressed himself as being very pleased with prospects of Pulayas in Ceylon, and said that he thought that, if they were handled properly, they would settle down and be a valuable addition to the labour force. He said that care must be taken not to overburden them at first as they are not equivalent to the ordinary Tamil cooly owing to the fact that they are often poorly nourished in their own homes. He is of opinion, however, that with good food and houses they would speedily become hardened and able to do a full day's work.

At Nagercoil, I also saw Colonel Nurari, a lady in charge of the Salvation Army in the south part of the Presidency. She has had long experience in the Nagercoil district and knows a good bit about Pulayas. She said that she thought they could be induced to migrate at present owing to the fact that they have been educated somewhat and also to the riots that have occurred. Her general opinion and the information she afforded me were confirmatory of Mr. Sinclair's remarks.

On the 3rd, I returned to Trivandrum, and leaving the main road about 8 miles from the latter place, I went 4 miles along a branch road to Venganoor where I had an interview with Ayankali, who is the General Secretary of the Sadugana Paripalana Association. This person is a Pulaya and is their local representative and mouthpiece. He is the Pulaya member of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, which is much the same as the local Legislative Council. He was elevated to this position by the Maharajah on the advice of the late Dewan, as he was considered to be most influential among the Pulayas. His place of residence at Venganoor is surrounded by a large tract of country which is almost entirely inhabited by Pulayas who make a poor living out of the land owned by Nairs. The Pulaya Association of which he is Secretary meets every Sunday, and he asked me to send

Assistant Commissioner's Camping Report.

SALEM CIRCLE.

On the 25th, after visting the Salem Agency and making a certain payment as per Head Office instructions, I left for Attur travelling a distance of 32 miles by road and arriving there in the evening. Attur is a large town of 6971 inhabitants and is the Taluk headquarters of that name. It possesses a good traveller's bungalow situated on the main road from Salem just as one enters the outskirts and directly opposite the Commission Agency, which is very convenient for inspection purposes. There has been a lot of rain here and the population are busily engaged in the fields. The Local wages are fairly high at this time of the year, being 5 to 6 annas for males and 3 annas for females. There are also several large plaintain gardens belonging to local land-owners which of course afford employment for a good many. A fairly large number have gone to Ceylon from here at different times, and the Agency, which thoroughly justifies its existence, is conveniently situated for Kanganies of this Taluk, who are too far from Salem to obtain assistance from there.

On the 26th & 27th I inspected the Attur Agency, submitting the usual report on completion.

On the 28th I went out to Narasingapuram and Odayampatti, two villages close together, where I saw the Village Munsiff of Odiyampatti and enquired about some Kanganies who unfortunately could not be found. The Village Munsiff of Narasingapuram was away at Salem, so I was unable to see him. The wages here are the same as elsewhere, viz., 4 to 5 annas and 2 to 3 annas, and they have had rain lately which has saved the crops to some extent. The Village Munsiff was a genial person and seemed willing to assist me in every way he could. I then went to Kothambadi, where I again saw the Village Munsiff and was lucky in finding a Kangany. The wages here are 3 to 4 annas and 2 annas and the popula-

tion is 514. Crops are reported better than last year owing to the rain, and the village munsiff told me that about 30 had gone to Ceylon from here. This is one of the villages in the Kanganies' hunting ground, and labour is therefore likely to be available during the season.

On the 29th I visited Malliakarai where I interviewed the Kurnam of the village and enquired into a Defaulting case. I could find no Kanganies here, and the man I was looking for was reported to have returned to Ceylon 4 days before. They have had plenty of rain here also and crops are in good condition. Wages are 4 annas and 3 annas, and about 50 or 60 are reported to have gone to Ceylon.

On the 30th I went to Gangavally, a village of 3265 inhabitants. I saw the Kurnam here and checked a Yadast, as well as enquired into a Defaulting case. There were no Kanganies here, and the crops were reported to be good and wages 5 to 6 annas and 2 to 3 annas.

On the 31st I visited Naduvalur, where I saw a Kangany and interviewed the Village Munsiff and checked a Defaulting case yadast. The latter official, who was working in his Indigo factory when I arrived, told me that the local conditons were favourable though they had not had very much rain. Wages are ordinarily 6 annas and 2 to 3 annas and few have gone to Ceylon. The stench from the Indigo factory was appalling and pervaded the whole village, a smell like highly decayed vegetaion. I was told that coolies are paid 12 annas a day to work at this and work 12 hours a day. They appeared to be enjoying themselves splashing about in the liquid dye with sticks. Their load must be lightened by the knowledge that this is at present a most profitable industry and fetches Rs. 85/-a maund in Madras as against Rs. 28/-a maund before the War. This is of course due to the stoppage of importation of German dyes. The Village Munsiff seemed restless to leave me and go back to his factory, but was at the same time genial and obliging.

On the 1st I visited Meckapuliur and enquired about 2 Kanganies but was unable to find either of them, though one was reported to be working in the field and I sent for him. The local wages are 4 annas and 3 annas and 100 or more are said to have gone to Ceylon. Crops are good and there is at present plenty of work to be had locally. From here I went to Kandasamy Puthur. There were no Kanganies here but the last time I visited the place the people seemed rather keen to know about conditions in Ceylon. They were rather indifferent this time, owing no doubt to the good conditions prevailing in this taluk just now. The crops are said to be much better than last year and there is plenty of work to be had locally. From here I went to Nagiyampalli where I saw the Village Munsiff and a Kangany. The latter individual was exceedingly cautious and did not show himself in the crowd for some time, fearing probably that I had come to seize him for some debt. Even when he plucked up sufficient courage to say he was a Head Kangany from Ceylon, his spouse soundly rated him for telling me. Crops are in a moderate condition and rain came too late to affect them very much. Wages are paid at the uniform rate of 2 annas for males as well as females. The Village Munsiff was genial and obliging but said there was no one who would care to take up a recruiting Agent's billet. From here I went to Thammampatti where I met with very little success in my enquiries, as the Village Munsiff and Kurnam were both away and I found none of the Kanganies I was looking for. The crops here appear to be in excellent condition and the village is situated on the banks of a small river which has at present about 6 inches of water in it. People were inclined to be witty and facetitious here, evidently owing to the satisfactory conditions prevailing at present.

On the 2nd I again visited the villages of Narasingapuram, Odayampatty and Kuthampadi and checked Defaulting cases there. After this I proceeded to Pethanaikenpalayam where

I checked another Yadast. The crops are here reported in good condition compared with last year and the local wages are 4 annas and $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas. About 25 have gone to Ceylon but there are no Kanganies working here at present. From here I went to Puthurkowndenpalayam and checked another Yadast and made enquiries about a Ky. The latter could not be found however, though some villagers reported that there was a man of that name living there. The wages are the same, 4 annas & 2 annas, and the crops are in fairly good condition. From here I went to Valapadi where I saw the Village Munsiff and checked another Yadast. The crops here also are reported to be good and wages 4 annas & 3 annas and there are no Kanganies at present in this village. There is a good traveller's bungalow here, situated on the main road between Salem and Attur, 17 miles from the former and 15 from the latter and ordinary supplies can be procured locally.

On the 3rd I visited Thalaivasal, a village of 1234 inhabitants, and interviewed the Village Munsiff. They have not had very much rain here for the past month and the dry crops require rain badly. Wet lands are in fair condition and the local tank has some water in it. About 10 or 15 are reported to have gone to Ceylon from here, but at present there are no Kanganies in the village. The local wages are 4 annas and 2 annas. I spoke to the Village Munsiff with regard to recommending anyone for Special Recruiting Agent's work and explained the conditions to him, and he told me that he would try and find some respectable person to take it up. He had none of his relations there as he is a native of Trichy District, but is a rich and influential man and seems keen to assist.

On the 4th I visited Esvaramuthipalayam where I saw the Village Munsiff and checked a Defaulting Case Yadast. I also showed and fully explained the conditions regarding Special Recruiting Agent's work to him and he seemed interested and said he thought they were reasonable. He did not know of anyone at present who would take up the business

but would try his best to help in this respect and would write if any one was willing to do so and he could recommend them. There were no Kanganies here and I think, judging by the state of crops and the local wages, which are only 3 annas & 2 annas, labour will be available to some extent. The Village Munsiff would also assist I am sure, as he seemed a most obliging old man. From here I went to Mangalapuram where I met a Kangany and a cooly. The conditions here are much the same as at the last village and no one is reported to have gone to Ceylon. I met the Shevapet (part of Salem town) Munsiff's nephew here, who is a toddy contractor, with another man who I gathered was in the same business and was a rich man from a local village. He seemed keen on the Recruiting Agent's scheme and said he would see if he could find any good man to take it up and let me know.

On the 5th I again went out to Nadavalur to try and trace a defaulter but did not meet with much success.

On the 6th I visited Singeepuram and checked 2 yadasts, and saw the Village Munsiff and Karnam. They seemed a little interested in the conditions about Special Recruiting Agents, which I showed and explained to them, but dropped the matter after speaking to several about it and I don't think therefore seemed much inclined to assist in that direction. The wages are 4 annas & 2 annas here and there were no Kanganies in the village. Crops seem in moderate condition and a little rain has fallen. From here I went on to Somampatty, where I also saw the Village Munsiff and checked another attachie. He seemed a nice genial old gentleman and I think would be ready to help any one who went to his village. The crops are in fair condition and wages 4 annas and 3 annas. There were no Kanganies here, and only about 2 or 3 people have gone to Ceylon from this village. There were 2 large tanks between this and the last village, both of which had plenty of water in them and several streams crossing the road had also about 6 inches of water.

On the 7th I looked into several matters with regard to my final inspection of the Agency etc.

On the 8th I returned to Salem having travelled a total distance of 302 miles during my tour. I managed to interview several Kanganies in various villages, but in many instances the Kanganies on my list were either stated to be absent from the village, or I was told were in the village, but when sent for could not be found. This I find due to a growing tendency on the part of the Kangany and cooly coming over from Ceylon, to hide when requested to come and interview any one, as he either believes he is being hunted out for some debt and taken back to Ceylon when he probably does not want to return just then, or else he feels guilty that he has done no recruiting after some time at coast and will be reported to his Superintendent and got into trouble for not doing any. When enquiring about Kanganies in villages, I have frequently been met with the remark "what is his debt" "why do you want him" suspiciously, which shows that they are ever suspicious that some one is tracing them as a defaulter. Though there is an increase in registration to date, there is not much labour available just now by reason of the season and sufficient water about every where. There has been a tremendous amount of advertising done in this Taluk both by myself as well as the Agency staff so that Ceylon is very well known every where and I doubt if there are many villagers who are ignorant of the real conditions existing over there.

E. V. B. LEVINGE,

Asst. Commissioner.

Assistant Commissioner's Camping Report
Schedule of details of

Date.	Village.	Taluk.	Post Office.	Population.
Oct.				
25	Attur	Attur	Attur	6971
28	Odiyampatty (Narasingapuram),	do	Narasinga- purum	2337
"	Kothambady	do	do	514
29	Malliakarai	do	Malliakarai	1554
30	Gangavally	do	Gangavally	3265
31	Naduvalur	do	Naduvalur	3240
Nov.				
1	Mikapulliyur	do	Mikapulliyur	1000
"	Kandasamy Pudur	do		
"	Nagiyampatti	do	Malliakarai	350
"	Thamampatti	do	Thamampatti	1669
2	Pethunaicken- palayam	do	do	4041
"	Sarkar Valapady	do	Pethunaicken- palayam	411
"	Puthiragavundan- palayam	do	Sarkar Valapady	1349
3	Thalavassal	do	Yethapur P.O.	368
4	Esvaramuthi- palayam	do	Thalavassal	1234
			Valapady P.O.	1353

for the month of October 1915.
villages visited.

Condition of crops.	Rates of Pay.		Recruiting Prospects.	Labour available.	Further Remarks.
	M.	F.			
	AS.	AS.			
Good	5-6	3	Moderate	A Little	Nil.
do	4	3	do	do	
do	3-4	2	do	do	
do	4	3	do	do	
do	5 6	2-3	do	do	
Moderate	6	2-3	do	do	Insufficient Rain.
Good	4	3	do	do	
Fair	4	2	do	do	
Moderate	2	2	do	do	
Good	4	2	do	do	
do	4	2½	do	do	
do	4	3	do	do	
do	4	2	do	do	
Fair	4	2	do	do	do
Poor	3	2	do	do	do

Assistant Commissioner's Camping Report
Schedule of details of

Date.	Village.	Taluk.	Post Office.	Population.
Nov. 4	Mangalapuram	Attur	Valapady P.O.	2457
6	Singipuram	do	do	2614
"	Somampatty	do	do	1094

for the month of October 1915.—(Contd.)
villages visited.

Condition of crops.	Rates of Pay.		Recruiting Prospects.	Labour available	Further Remarks.
	M.	F.			
Poor	4	2	Moderate	A Little	Insufficient Rain.
Moderate	4	2-3	do	do	
Fair	4	3	do	do	

E. V. B. LEVINGE,
Assistant Commissioner.

Assistant Commissioner's Camping Report for the Month of October 1915.

Salem Circle, Atur, Agency.
Salem District, Salem Taluk.

Left Head Quarters on 25-10-15 Returned to Head Quarters
on 8-11-15.

No. of days proceeding to and returning from Camp	...	2
No. of days taken for actual Agency Inspection	...	2
do. on touring work	...	10
Total No. of days in Camp	...	14

Total No. of miles travelled during camp including daily excursions ... 302

Average mileage per diem ... 25½

Defaulting Department:—No of yadasts checked and reports submitted to Head Office ... 15

False yadasts nil. True yadasts 15

Kangany Supervision:—No. of Kanganies interviewed and reports submitted to Head Office ... 16

Advertising:—No of villages visited ... 18

Total No. of Commission advertisements distributed during camp ... 610

Remarks:—In addition to the above I undertook enquiries into 4 Defaulting Cases.

E. V. B. LEVENGE,
Assistant Commissioner.

Prospects of Recruiting.

Tanjore Agency.—The excess of 1914 over 1915 registrations quite natural from January to July as there was no Agency at Arantangi for that period of the former year has decreased from 633 on the 20th of July to 491 on the 13th instant; and in as much as this year's October registration to date actually exceed the past year's by 42, it is obvious that, taking into consideration the changed circumstances, the 1915 statistics compare very favourably indeed with those of the previous year.

Recruiting Prospects just at present are but very moderate, though quite as good as can be expected in the taluks which this Agency serves; during the season-October to February when the Kuruvai and Samba harvests fertilised by the waters of the Cauvery and her tributaries, are being gathered in.

Puducottah Agency.—The increasingly satisfactory nature of Puducottah's 1915 recruiting statistics is at once evident when one notices that the decrease of 1915 on 1914 figures which on the 28th July was 476-is now only 294. That such a result-considered in conjunction with the statistics of the 2 other closely related Agencies of Arantangi and Tanjore-actually indicates an improvement in emigration from these parts; the following table shows:—

Registration from 1st July to 30th September.

Agency.	1914.	1915.
Arantangi	359	2448
Puducottah	1617	1239
Tanjore	2459	1926
		5613
		4435
		Joint increase 1178

Recruiting prospects, though of course temporarily dull-
ed by the approach of the "Deepavali festival, are rather
good, as the recent rains have come too late to secure good
crops by rectifying the damage wrought by long continued
drought.

Arantangi Agency.—Superficially at any rate, such of this
year's figures as can be judged by the standard of last year
appear extraordinarily excellent (e. g. for the current month
to date, "New" registrations have increased to 47 from 4);
though it must of course be remembered, that a part of the
increase is merely due to the fact that many emigrants from
the District last year were unaware of the existence of an
Agency here.

Despite this consideration, however, and even when
viewed in conjunction with the Tanjore Statistics, the satis-
factory nature of the figures is abundantly clear. The in-
crease, for instance, of 94 in the registrations for the month
to date is accompanied, not as might be expected by a cor-
responding decrease at Tanjore, but actually by another in-
crease there of 42.

In this connection I note from Book No. 10 that no less
than 101 registrations were effected here on the 31st of August
last.

I trust this year's advertising campaign will show dis-
cernable results early next year. If even a few good and
entirely new connections with Ceylon could be created by
this means, astonishingly good results might follow in a very
short time.

Dindigul Agency.—There is now an increase of 58 on
last year figures. The only improvements worth mention
are for May, August, September, for the remainder of the
year figures are much on a par with last year. Considering

that the war upset things at the beginning of the current
year this appears to be fairly satisfactory or else last year
figures must be poor.

Prospects of Recruiting for September have shown excel-
lent returns and coolies are still coming in, and recruiters
continue to arrive from Ceylon. Prospects having regard to
to the season are very favourable.

Tinnevely Agency.—I think that for the remainder of the
year we should show better returns than for the Correspond-
ing Period last year which was upset by the war.

Considering the time of the year recruiting is doing well.
Kanganies are still coming from Ceylon and very few return
without coolies, prospects at present are comparatively good.

Tataparai Agency.—I am glad to note an increase of 101
on last year's figures.

Coolies are still coming in, figures are 117 to date against
43 last year. The Agent thinks prospects are good for the
month. Paddy will be ready for harvesting in about a month
when returns will naturally fall off.

Karur Agency.—The increase in monthly registrations
33, 33, 76 and 120 from June to September, when recruiting
is ordinarily falling from its zenith to its lowest, shows clear-
ly that probably on account of our advertising campaign, the
adverse effects of the plague scare are subsiding, and that
Karur is no longer taboo.

For their bearing on Emigration generally the above
statistics should be considered in conjunction with those of
Namakal.

The repopularisation of this Agency is evidenced by the
figures given in Form "B". Its administration at present
runs smoothly, as it enjoys immunity from professional

recruiters, unscrupulous police subordinates, and such like pests—though more than one Kangany has warned the Agent that professional recruiters are already planning to pawn off their coolies on him, once the convenient Erode Agency is closed.

On the conclusion of the Deepavali festival, recruiting prospects should be favourable, as the present rains have probably come too late to better the agricultural outlook, which is poor to fair.

Erode Agency.—The excess of this year's figures over last year's (which on the 17th August and 4th September was respectively 83 and 95) has fallen to 43—a decrease attributable to the recent unexpected rains, which have so brightened the agricultural outlook that it is a moot point whether, if the Agency remains open, we shall this year touch the number—1586—of registration effected during 1914.

I consider recruiting prospects will be poor until the end of the year; as the rain which has fallen throughout the district during the past three weeks has ripened the crops: on the way from Erode to Perundurai, for example, I saw an unbroken succession of fields of waving Kambu ready to be gathered in.

Salem Agency.—At last I am glad to be able to report that the figures show an increase of 37 for the year to date and 63 for the month. This is attributed to the extensive advertising this year and the number of Kys at present working over here.

Plague continues rather severely. There have been 291 attacks and 223 death to date. There has been very little rain until a few days ago when $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches fell and heavy rain fell again yesterday blowing from the North East so the Monsoon has set in. People are mostly engaged in the fields at present as usual at this time of the year.

Atur Agency.—The figures for this year already exceed the total number registered for the whole of last year by 45. This increase is undoubtedly due to the regular advertising undertaken this year.

There has been very heavy rain the last few days here and all the rivers are running high. The prospects are not likely to be very good for the next few months as there is plenty of work at present, my camping report will give fuller details under this head. There had been 1 or 2 cases of Plague imported from Salem otherwise the place is free from it.

Palghat Agency.—It is satisfactory to note that, since the last inspection review on September 3rd, the decrease has dropped from 419 to 355; and still more so to see that the long continued excess of 1914 over 1915 figures has apparently been checked; the latter having actually exceeded the former last month and this month respectively by 3 and 61.

This last rather surprising figure is due, the Agent opines, not to any local unsatisfactory conditions or distress, but to the advertising campaign now being carried on.

The place is only second to Erode as a haunt for professional recruiters, to whom the Tamil recruiters of Malayalams perforce resort; since independent efforts on their part to obtain bonafide recruits of another race would not be likely generally speaking, to meet with success. The evil therefore would appear to be remediable by the planting community itself.

The recent improvement in recruiting which the Agent attributes to the advertising work done by his staff, should continue now that the second harvesting is almost complete.

Recruiting Prospects for November and December 1915.

G = Good ; F = Fair ; B = Bad.

Headquarter Circle.

Arantangi Agency :—

Tanjore	Taluk	F
Arantangi	"	F
Pattukottai	"	F
Tiruthuraipundi	"	F
Mannargudi	"	F
Negapatam	"	F
Nannilam	"	F
Mayavaram	"	F
Shiyali	"	F
Kumbakonam	"	F
Papanasam	"	F

Erode Agency :—

Erode	"	B
Palladam	"	B
Bavani	"	B
Gobichettipalayam	"	B
Avanasi	"	B
Dharapuram	"	B
Udumalpet	"	B
Pollachi	"	B
Kollegal	"	B

Karur Agency :—

Karur	Taluk	F
Kulitalai	"	F
Manaparai	"	F
Kulitalai	"	F
Trichy	"	F

Palghat Agency :—

Palghat	"	F
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Puducottah Agency :—

Alangudi	"	G
Kolatur	"	G
Tirumayam	"	G

Tanjore Agency :—

Tanjore	"	F
Papanasam	"	F
Kumbakonam	"	F
Mayavaram	"	F
Shiyali	"	F
Nannilam	"	F
Negapatam	"	F
Tiruturaipundi	"	F
Pattukottai	"	F

Salem Circle.

Salem Agency :—

Salem	Taluk	B	Trichengode	Taluk	B
Omalur	"	B	Uttengarai	"	B

Salem Circle.—(Contd.)

Atur Agency :—

Atur	Taluk	F
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Dharmapuri Agency :—

Dharmapuri	"	B
Krishnagiri	"	B
Hosur	"	B

Namakal Agency :—

Namakal	"	G
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Musiri Agency :—

Musiri	Taluk	B
Kulitalai	"	B
Perambalore	"	B

Nanjangud Agency :—

Nanjangud	"	F
Yelandur	"	F
Gundlupet	"	F
Chamrajanagar	"	F
Nagamangala	"	F
Seringapatam	"	F

Madura Circle.

Madura Agency :—

Madura	Taluk	F
Melur	"	F
Nilakottai	"	F
Periakulam	"	F
Tirumangalam	"	F
Tirupuvanam	"	F
Sivaganga	"	F

Ramnad Agency :—

Ramnad	"	F
Thiruvudanai	"	F
Aruppukottai	"	F
Satur	"	F
Srivilliputhur	"	F

Tinnevely Agency :—

Tinnevely	Taluk	F
Ambasamudram	"	F
Tenkasi	"	F
Nanguneri	"	F
Koilpatti	"	F
Sankarancoil	"	F
Tiruchendur	"	F
Srivaikundam	"	F
Trivandrum	"	F

Dindigul Agency :—

Dindigul	"	G
Palani	"	G
Pollachi	"	G
Udumalpet	"	G

Arcot and Telugu Circles.

Polur Agency :—

Arcot	Taluk	G
Gudiyatam	"	F
Walajah	"	G
Wandiwash	"	F
Vellore	"	F

Polur	Taluk	G
Tiruvannam	"	F
Tirupathur	"	B
Cheyar	"	F
Arni	"	F

Arcot and Telugu Circles.—(Contd.)

<i>Arkonam Agency:—</i>			Gingee	Taluk	B
Arkonam	Taluk	B	Kallakurichi	"	B
Chittoor	"	F	Tirukoilur	"	B
<i>Chingleput Agency:—</i>			Tindivanam	"	B
Chingleput	"	G	Virudachalam	"	B
Conjeevaram	"	G	<i>Cuddapah Agency:—</i>		
Ponneri	"	G	Cuddapah	"	F
Madurantakam	"	G	Badvel	"	F
Saidapet	"	G	Kamalapuram	"	B
Tiruvallur	"	G	Prodatur	"	B
<i>Villupuram Agency:—</i>			Pullampet	"	B
Villupuram	"	B	Royachoti	"	B
Chidambaram	"	B	Siddhout	"	F
Cuddalore	"	B	Pulivendla	"	B
			Jamalamadugu	"	F

Revised List of Infected Areas.

CHOLERA.

<i>Madras</i>	...	Madras.
<i>Chittore</i>	...	Kalahasti.
<i>Madura</i>	...	Melur, Dindigul.
<i>Chingleput</i>	...	Chingleput, Madurantagam.
<i>Salem</i>	...	Husur, Krishnaghiri.
<i>Trichinopoly</i>	...	Karur, Namakal.
<i>Tanjore</i>	...	Pattucottai, Mayavaram.
<i>North Arcot</i>	...	Polur.
<i>N. Districts</i>	...	Cuddappah.

SMALL-POX.

<i>Chingleput</i>	...	Tiruvallur.
<i>Malabar</i>	...	Calicut.
<i>Ramnad</i>	...	Sivaganga.
<i>North Arcot</i>	...	Tirupattur.
<i>Madras</i>	...	Madras.
<i>Salem</i>	...	Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri.
<i>Coimbatore</i>	...	Kollegal, Coimbatore.
<i>Tanjore</i>	...	Mayavaram, Pattucottai.
<i>Tinnevelly</i>	...	The whole district.
<i>Cochin</i>	...	do. do.
<i>Travancore</i>	...	do. do.
<i>Trichinopoly</i>	...	Puducottai, Karur.
<i>South Arcot</i>	...	Cuddalore.
<i>N. Districts</i>	...	Kistna, Nellore, Vizagapatam, Ganjam, [Guntur.]

PLAGUE.

<i>North Arcot</i>	...	Vellore.
<i>Bellary</i>	...	Hospet, Harapanahalli, Bellary, Hadgalli.
<i>Nilgris</i>	...	Coonoor, Ootacamund, Gudalur.
<i>Coimbatore</i>	...	Coimbatore.
<i>Salem</i>	...	Salem, Husur, Attur, Omalur.
<i>South Canara</i>	...	Mangalore.

Comparative statement showing the number of coolies despatched monthly from each Agency during 1914 & 1915.

Agencies.	Years	October.	Previously.	Total.
<i>Headquarter Circle:—</i>				
Erode	... { 1914 1915	131 105	1503 1570	1634 1675
Karur	... { 1914 1915	62 52	994 262	1056 314
Tanjore	... { 1914 1915	110 240	2450 1926	2560 2166
Trichinopoly	... { 1914 1915	1082 2755	24855 25664	25937 28419
Manaparai	... { 1914 1915	134 209	1097 1487	1231 1696
Puducottah	... { 1914 1915	74 202	1617 1239	1691 1441
Arantangi	... { 1914 1915	122 271	359 2448	481 2719
Palghat	... { 1914 1915	25 79	954 572	979 651
Cannanore	... { 1914 1915	30 Closed.	323 210	353 210
<i>Madura Circle:—</i>				
Dindigul	... { 1914 1915	153 320	1745 1812	1898 2132
Madura	... { 1914 1915	243 699	5459 4962	5702 5661
Tinnevelly	... { 1914 1915	69 163	1479 1518	1548 1681
Tataparai	... { 1914 1915	70 299	1867 1894	1937 2193

Agencies.	Years.	October.	Previously.	Total.
Mandapam	... { 1914 1915	139 260	3742 2341	3881 2601
Ramnad	... { 1914 1915	271	1030	1301
<i>Salem Circle:—</i>				
Salem	... { 1914 1915	41 143	1136 1111	1177 1254
Atur	... { 1914 1915	9 17	334 390	343 407
Dharmapuri	... { 1914 1915	6 16	205 107	211 123
Musiri	... { 1914 1915	28 46	835 856	863 902
Turaiyur	... { 1914 1915	24 53	670 822	694 875
Namakkal	... { 1914 1915	38 154	783 1112	821 1266
Nanjangud	... { 1914 1915	57 58	341 417	398 475
Kuppam	... { 1914 1915	16 43	129 133	145 176
<i>Arcot Circle:—</i>				
Katpadi	... { 1914 1915	142 296	2269 2090	2411 2386
Polur	... { 1914 1915	58	199	257
Arkonam	... { 1914 1915	84 312	1453 1170	1537 1482
Chingleput	... { 1914 1915	87 109	1551 1507	1638 1616
Villupuram	... { 1914 1915	52 513	2784 3736	2836 4249

Agencies.	Years.	October	Previously.	Total.
<i>Telugu Circle:—</i>				
Madras	{ 1914 1915	... 90	... 464	... 554
Cuddapah	{ 1914 1915	1 26	135 100	136 126
Guntakal	{ 1914 1915	7 Closed.	272 11	279 11
CLOSED AGENCIES:	{ 1914 1915	20 ...	949 ...	969 ...
Total ...	{ 1914 1915	3056 7859	62290 63160	65346 71019

Total number of labourers shipped at the 4 ports
at Tuticorin, Ammapatnam, Tondi and Man-
dapam as per Government returns up to
31st October 1914 ... 73,068

Total number of labourers shipped at the 2 ports
at Tataparai and Mandapam as per Govern-
ment returns up to 31st October 1915 ... 79,545

**Number of coolies despatched from each District
for 9 months ending 30th September 1915.**

DISTRICTS.	No. of coolies for 3rd quar- ter ending 30th September 1915.	No. of coolies for previous quarters.	Grand Total.
Trichinopoly	13433	16770	30203
Madura	3244	3530	6774
Ramnad	1323	2048	3371
Tanjore	1809	2565	4374
North Arcot	2097	1362	3459
Tinnevely	1532	1880	3412
Coimbatore	482	1088	1570
Telugu Districts	254	321	575
Salem	691	917	1608
South Arcot	1948	1788	3736
Chingleput	748	759	1507
Mysore Province	89	461	550
Puducottah State	601	638	1239
Malabar	215	567	782
	28,466	34,694	63,160

Number of coolies of different castes despatched to Ceylon for 9 months ending 30th September 1915.

CASTES.	No. of coolies despatched for 3rd quarter ending 30th September 15.	No. of coolies for previous quarters.	Grand Total.
Vellalas	5058	5365	10423
Kallas	1124	1573	2697
Ambalakarans	7103	8385	15488
Pariahs	7473	8172	15645
Pallas	3431	5315	8746
Coblers	1418	1690	3108
Dhoby	503	784	1287
Canarese	91	460	551
Telugus	1618	1733	3351
Malayalees	269	576	845
Moahmedans	378	641	1019
	<u>28466</u>	<u>34694</u>	<u>63160</u>

Number of coolies despatched to different districts of Ceylon for 9 months ending 30th September 1915.

DISTRICTS.	No. of coolies for 3rd quarter ending 30th September 15.	No. of coolies for previous quarters.	Grand Total.
Alagala or Kadugannawa North	141	317	458
Ambagamuwa	361	252	613
Badulla	1136	1047	2183
Balangoda (incg. Bambarabotuwa)	662	675	1337
Dickoya (incg. Bogawantalawa).	1943	2105	4048
Dickoya Lower	324	447	771
Dimbula (Upper and Lower) Inc.			
Arapatna	2604	3166	5770
Delosbagie	499	475	974
Dumbara	137	159	296
Galagedara	148	145	293
Galle (incg. Udugama, Ambalangoda, Elpitiya etc.)	667	720	1387
Hantane	424	289	713
Haputale	1311	1206	2517
Haputale West	88	171	259
Hewaheta Upper	155	283	438
Hewaheta Lower	167	237	404
Hunasgeriya	83	179	262
Kadugannawa	133	120	253
Kalutara	3151	4066	7217
Kegalle (incg. Polgahawela)	644	1101	1745
Kelani Valley (incg. Avisawella, Yatiyantota, Ruapwella, and Kitulgala)	3139	4939	8078
Kelebokka	207	124	331
Knuckles	261	229	490
Kotmale	385	499	884
Kurunegala	360	460	820
Madulsima and Hewa Eliya or Badulla North	756	644	1400

Maskeliya	881	1178	2059
Matale East, North, South and West	1156	1670	2826
Maturata (including Kurundaoya Valley)	300	327	627
Madamaha Newara	112	100	212
Moneragala	159	141	300
Morawak Korale or Deniyaya	280	259	539
New Galway or Wilson bungalow Nilambe	53	90	143
Nitre Cave	329	300	629
Newara Eliya	9	49	58
Passara	283	249	532
Pundaluoya	395	521	916
Pussellawa	239	337	576
Rakwana (incg. Kukul Korale)	601	682	1283
Ramboda	391	410	801
Rangala	157	202	359
Ratnapura (including Kuruwita and Pelmadulla)	296	266	562
Udapussellawa (incg. Kandapola)	2126	3055	5181
Walapane Lower	634	491	1125
Wategama and Panwela	0	56	56
Yakdessa	84	124	208
Low country Districts with new products.	37	105	142
Colombo	24	11	35
Hanwella	1	4	5
Henaratgoda and Veyangoda	3	3	6
Mahara	13	0	13
Moratuwa	0	8	8
Negombo	0	1	1
Matara or Weligama	27	0	27
	28466	34694	63160

H. SCOBLE NICHOLSON,
Ceylon Labour Commissioner.

Government Holidays 1915.

The Fort St. George Gazette Publishes the following list of holidays in 1915:—

Friday, Jan. 1st	... New Year's day.
Wednesday, Jan. 13th	... } Pongal.
Thursday, Jan. 14th	... }
Thursday, Jan. 28th	... Bara Wafat.
Friday, Feb. 12th	... Mahasivaratri.
Tuesday, March 16th	... Telugu New Year's day.
Friday, April 2nd	... Good Friday.
Saturday, April 3rd	... } Easter.
Monday, April 5th	... }
Tuesday, April 13th	... Tamil New Year's day.
June*	... King Emperor's Birth day.
Friday, Aug. 13th	... Ramzan.
Tuesday, Aug. 24th	... Avani Avittam.
Thursday, Sept. 2nd	... Sri Jayanti.
Friday, Oct. 8th	... Mahalaya Amavasi.
Saturday, Oct. 16th	... Avudha Puja.
Wednesday, Oct. 20th	... Bakrid.
Saturday, Nov. 6th	... Dipavali.
Thursday, Nov. 18th	... Muharram (tenth day.)
Friday, Dec. 17th	... Vaikunta Ekadasi.
Saturday, Dec. 25th	... }
Monday, Dec. 27th	... } Christmas.
Tuesday, Dec. 28th	... }
Wednesday, Dec. 29th	... }
Friday, Dec. 31st	... }

The Governor in Council further notifies that on the following days, which are not declared to be public holidays under statutory provision, all public offices at the Presidency town and in the mofussil, with the exception of (1) the Sea Customs Office, (2) the Reserve Treasury and office of the Commissioner of Paper Currency, (3) the General Stamp Office to be open from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.—will be closed:—

Saturday, Jan 2nd, '15	Friday, Dec. 24th, '15
Thursday, April 1st "	Thursday, Dec. 30th "
Tuesday, April 6th "	

* The day which may be fixed for the celebration of the King-Emperors' Birthday will be notified separately in due course.

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE WORKING OF THE CEYLON LABOUR COMMISSION.

Recruiting Certificates.

These are supplied to every Kanganay signed by the Commissioner on arrival at the Agency to which he intends to bring in labourers.

Professional Recruiters.

This Commission does not in any way recognise Professional Recruiters, and professionally recruited coolies brought in by Kanganies for registration at the Agencies are, as far as practicable, discarded.

Railway Warrants.

By an arrangement this Commission has made with the Railway Authorities on this side, Commissioner's warrants are accepted for Kanganies' and coolies' fares. They are entrained in Reserved Compartments, safely conveyed and delivered at the Government Immigration depôts at Mandapam or Tataparai cum Tuticorin, as the case may be, for embarkation to Ceylon. Peons travel in charge of coolies to protect them from molestation in every form.

Tin Tickets and Commission Cards.

Kanganies before leaving for the Coast should be supplied with sufficient tin tickets for their probable requirements, the number of tin tickets being noted in the A. Form.

Commission Cards will only be issued for bona fide excess coolies i.e., such coolies, over and above the number it was expected the Kanganies would bring, and for such excess coolies a separate card will be issued for each cooly.

To issue Commission Cards for excess coolies, at least 60 per cent of a gang must hold tin tickets; otherwise the excess coolies will be forwarded at full rates from Mandapam or Tataparai.

Pre-advance.

The granting of a large pre-advance to recruiters is neither necessary nor desirable, except in special cases, as the practice tends to undermine the good effect obtained by the reduction of the advance per head to Rs. 15 granted on registration of coolies.

Railway Booking.

A Kanganay can now be booked through from any station on the Ceylon Government Railway to any station on the South Indian or Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway systems by the Superintendent himself, or if this is not convenient, the Forwarding Agency card signed by the Superintendent authorising the Agent at Colombo or Dhanushkodi to feed and re-book on Estate account, is all that is necessary. Books of these cards can be had from the Ceylon Labour Commission on application.

Payment of Advances.

Should Kanganies require advances in their villages, officials can be sent out with funds for the purpose, but it is very rarely that the Kanganay is unable to attend at the nearest Agency, and once the money has left the Agency, the Ceylon Labour Commission cannot be held responsible.

Medical Aid.

There is a Dispensary opened in the Trichy Central Depôt, presided over by a duly qualified Medical Officer who attends to the wants of the Kanganies and coolies. He also examines them as regards physical fitness for Estate work before they are registered and despatched to the Estate in Ceylon.

Correspondence.

All business correspondence should be addressed to the Ceylon Labour Commissioner, Trichinopoly, South India, and none direct to the Assistant Commissioners, the Accountant or the Agents.

Camp Equipment.

For Superintendents visiting the recruiting Districts of South India, the following Camp equipment is absolutely necessary, in view of the fact that dak bungalows are usually only furnished with table and chairs.

- 1 "X" camp cot with mosquito poles.
- 1 Tiffin basket fitted for two.
- 1 Aluminium cooking canteen in case.
- 1 Autotherm flask with case (pint size).
- 2 Camp candle sticks in case.
- 1 D. P. W. Lantern in case.
- 1 Camp filter.
- Camp washstand and basin with leather top.
- 1 Camp mirror.
- 1 Camp travelling medicine chest.
- 1 Camp travelling commode.
- 1 Bath.

LIST OF COMMISSION AGENCIES.**TAMIL AGENCIES.****RAMNAD DISTRICT.**

Area, 4834 square miles. Population, 1,658,453. Language spoken, Tamil.

(1) *Dhanuskod* Forwarding Agency.*—22 miles from Talaimannar, and two hours' journey by steamer. The Office is located in Messrs. Spencer & Co.'s Feeding house. Here kanganies and coolies holding Fare and Meal tickets from subscribing Estates are fed and entrained to their destinations. Other kanganies and coolies are fed at their own cost.

(2) *Mandapam.*—22 miles from Dhanuskodi, about two hours' journey by rail. The Agency is situated in the precincts of the Government Camp. Rail fare from Dhanuskodi to Mandapam, 5 annas by mail and Re. 0-4-6 by ordinary train.

(3) *Ramnad.*—45 miles from Dhanushkodi, about 3 hours' journey by rail. The Agency is within 15 minutes' walk from the Railway Station. It is the Headquarters of the Assistant Collector and the residence of the Rajah. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi to Ramnad is 10 annas by mail and 9 annas by ordinary train.

MADURA DISTRICT.

Area, 4,916 square miles. Population, 1,932,832. Language spoken, Tamil.

(4) *Madura.*—111 miles from Dhanushkodi, and 6 hours' journey by rail, is the Headquarters of the District. The Agency is situated near the Madura East Railway Station, which is about

half an hour's journey by road. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi to Madura Rs. 1-3-0.

(5) *Dindigul*.—150 miles from Dhanushkodi. The Agency is about 5 minutes' walk from the Railway Station. It is the Headquarters of the Sub-Collector. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi to Dindigul Rs. 1-9-0.

TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.

Area, 4,353 square miles. Population, 1,790,619. Language spoken, Tamil.

(6) *Tataparai*.—200 miles from Dhanushkodi, about 11 hours' journey from Dhanushkodi. There is a Government Emigration Camp through which coolies are shipped to Colombo via Tuticorin. The Agency is located in the Government Depot itself. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi to Tataparai Rs. 2-2-0.

(7) *Tinnevely*.—208 miles from Dhanushkodi about 12 hours' journey by rail, and 12 hours' journey from Colombo by steamer. The Agency is within 5 minutes' walk of the Bridge Railway Station.

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

Area, 4,935 square miles. Population, 2,017,029. Language spoken, Tamil.

(8) *Trichinopoly*.—207 miles from Dhanushkodi, about 11 hours' journey from Dhanushkodi. It is the Head Quarters of the Commission. The Head Office is situated near the Collector's Office and is within 15 minutes' walk of the Junction Railway Station. Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Accountant reside in Trichinopoly. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 2-3-0.

(9) *Manaparai*.—185 miles from Dhanushkodi, about 10 hours' journey by rail; 23 miles from Trichinopoly. The Agency is within 5 minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 1-15-0.

(10) *Masiri*.—280 miles from Dhanushkodi, and 30 miles from Trichy by rail, via Kulitalai. During floods people have to cross the river Cauvery by ferry at 6 pies per head. The Agency is within 15 minutes' walk of the river. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi to Kulitalai Rs. 2-6-0.

(11) *Karur*.—254 miles from Dhanushkodi and 48 miles from Trichy. The Agency is within 10 minutes' walk of the Railway Station. This Agency was temporarily closed owing to Plague and has been reopened. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 2-9-0.

(12) *Namakkal*.—277 miles from Dhanushkodi and 23 miles from Karur by road. Karur is the nearest Railway Station. Jutkas are available. It is the Headquarters of the Dy. Collector.

(13) *Turaiyur*.—235 miles from Dhanushkodi and 28 miles from Trichy by road. Carts are always available. The Agency is located in the new building in Odaya Street.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

Area, 7,196 square miles. Population, 2,116,564. Language spoken, Tamil.

(14) *Perundurai*.—304 miles from Dhanushkodi and 98 miles from Trichy. Headquarters of a Sub Magistrate and Tahsildar, about 18½ hours' journey from Dhanushkodi and 7½ hours' journey from Trichy. The Agency is situated 3 miles from the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 3-4-0.

SALEM DISTRICT.

Area, 6,300 square miles. Population, 1,766,680. Language spoken, Tamil.

(15) *Salem*.—330 miles from Dhanushkodi and 37 miles from Erode. 20 hours' journey from Dhanushkodi and 1½ hours' journey from Erode. The nearest Railway Station to Salem

Town is Suramangalam which is 3 miles off Salem. Jutkas are available near the station to take passengers to the Town. Salem is the Headquarters of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Salem Circle. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 3-2-0.

(16) *Atur*.—368 miles from Dhanushkodi and 33 miles from Salem. Salem is the nearest Railway Station, from which there is a motor service to Atur.

(17) *Dharmapuri*.—390 miles from Dhanushkodi. Headquarters of the Deputy Collector. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 3-10-0.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

Area, 4,920 square miles. Population, 1,960,960. Language spoken, Tamil.

(18) *Katpadi*.—457 miles from Dhanushkodi via Villupuram Junction, 100 miles from the latter Junction. The Agency is within 5 minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi via Chingleput Rs. 4-2-0.

(19) *Arkonam*.—461 miles from Dhanushkodi via Chingleput. 70 miles from Madras and 39 miles from Chingleput. The Agency is within 5 minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi via Chingleput, Rs. 4-2-0.

(20) *Kuppam*.—427 miles from Dhanushkodi and 22 miles from Jolarpet. The Agency is situated near the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 4-9-9.

(21) *Polur*.—419 miles from Dhanushkodi via Villupuram Junction Station. This Agency was opened on 1-2-15, and it is situated within 5 minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 3-13-0.

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

Area, 4,208 square miles. Population, 2,062,566. Language spoken, Tamil.

(22) *Villupuram*.—358 miles from Dhanushkodi. This is a Junction Station for Katpadi. The Agency is within 5 minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 3-6-0.

TANJORE DISTRICT.

Area, 3,727 square miles. Population, 2,363,869. Language spoken, Tamil.

(23) *Tanjore*.—238 miles from Dhanushkodi and 31 miles from Trichy. This is the Junction Station for Arantangi and Negapatam. The Agency is situated within half an hour's walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 2-7-0.

(24) *Arantangi*.—348 miles from Dhanushkodi. 109 miles from Tanjore via Tiruvalur Junction. The Agency is situated near the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 3-4-0.

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

Area, 3,072 square miles. Population, 1,406,008. Language spoken, Tamil.

(25) *Chingleput*.—422 miles from Dhanushkodi. This is Junction for Arkonam. The Agency is situated within 10 minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 3-14-0.

PUDUCOTTAH STATE.

Area, 1,178 square miles. Population, 411,886. Language spoken, Tamil.

(26) *Puducottah*.—239 miles from Dhanushkodi, and 32 miles from Trichinopoly by road. There is a motor service twice a day. This is the Headquarters of the Puducottah State and the residence of the Rajah. The Agency is situated within a mile from the Palace.

Telugu Agencies.**MADRAS DISTRICT.**

Area, 27 square miles. Population, 5,018,660. Language spoken, Tamil and Telugu.

(27) *Madras*.—(Egmore) 456 miles from Dhanushkodi. This is the Presidency Town. Telugu coolies from Guntakal and Cuddappah are transhipped here, also Tamil and Telugu labourers are registered. The office is situated at Stringer's Road, Park Town. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 4-2-0.

CUDDAPPAH DISTRICT.

Area, 5,892 square miles. Population, 893,998. Language spoken, Telugu.

(28) *Cuddappah*.—580 miles from Dhanushkodi, 119 miles from Arkonam and 162 miles from Madras. The Agency is within 10 minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 5-10-9 by Mail and Rs. 5-5-9 by other trains.

Canarese Agencies.**MYSORE DISTRICT.**

Area, 4,128 square miles. Population, 1,227,061. Language spoken, Canarese.

(29) *Nanjangud*.—593 miles from Dhanushkodi and 188 miles from Jolarpet Junction. The Agency is situated near the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 6-2-8 by Mail and Rs. 5-10-3 by other trains.

Malayalam Agencies.**MALABAR DISTRICT.**

Area, 5,794 square miles. Population, 3,013,119. Language spoken, Malayalam.

(30) *Palghat*.—886 miles from Dhanushkodi and 92 miles from Erode. The Agency is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 3-9-0.

Cumbles.

Subscribers are reminded that the Ceylon Labour Commission can obtain supplies of above and will be glad to send samples (which must be paid for) and give quotations for large or small indents.

Cumbles are made in several weights and sizes and at present suppliers are quoting for special cumbles as follows:—

For Upcountry Estates.

Police Cumbles.—These are used also by Forest Guards and others whose duties keep them out in bad weather, heavy grey and black material, $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $\times$ $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft., price Rs. 3-2-0. A similar but lighter and better made cumbly, size $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $\times$ $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft., can be supplied at Rs. 3-5-0 each for a large indent.

The above cumbles can only be obtained from the Government Jails, and as stocks for sale are not generally available, subscribers are advised to place orders at least 2 months before delivery is required.

For Estates Medium and Low Elevations.

Lighter cumbles can be supplied suitable for coolies' use in the hotter country as follows:—

Black wool	9' $\times$ 4'	@	Rs. 1-15-0 each.
	8' $\times$ 3' 6"	@	„ 1-12-0 „
„ „	8' 6" $\times$ 3' 9"	@	„ 1- 6-6 „
Grey wool	8' 6" $\times$ 3' 9"	@	„ 1- 6-6 „
„ „	7' 10" $\times$ 3' 6"	@	„ 1- 2-0 „

All quotations are *ex* supplier's Mills. Packing and actual Freight are charged in addition to the Ceylon Labour Commission's Buying Commission of 10% on first cost.

		RS. A. P.
Government made Grey Cumby	9' x 8½'	2- 9-6
" " white " "	" "	8- 6-9

Cumbies are hand-made, indifferently prepared materials are used, and the labour employed is not highly skilled. Hence, a certain amount of variation in quality must be allowed for at all times. It is quite as likely to be in favour of the buyer as in favour of the seller; but any man who promised absolute uniformity of quality in a large number of pieces is almost certain to fail to carry out his promise.

Cooly Cloths, etc.

The market for Cooly Cloths is at present in a very unsettled state. Weavers are short of dyes and consequently exact patterns and colours cannot be guaranteed and stocks are reduced to the lowest figures. For the information of subscribers who wish to purchase cloth etc. for their labour forces, I append present prices and particulars of Cooly Cloths available in the local market.

Cloths *ex* local Looms.

		RS. A. P.
Woman's cloth	7 yards	2 10 0
do	6½ "	2 8 0
do	7 "	2 16 0
do	7½ "	2 18 0
do	6½ "	2 18 0
do	8½ "	3 0 0
Girl's cloth	8 "	1 7 0
do	4 "	1 8 0

		RS. A. P.
Man's cloth	Half Colour 2½ yards	0 15 6
do	Full " 2½ "	0 14 0
Boy's cloth	2 "	0 11 6
do	Half " 1½ "	0 9 9
Mull Piece	20 "	6 4 0
do	do "	6 0 0
do	19 "	5 8 0
do	20 "	6 2 0
Printed Handkerchiefs	square	0 7 6

These prices are *ex* suppliers' Mills. Packing and actual freight are charged in addition to the Ceylon Labour Commission Buying Commission of 10 per cent on first cost. Rates are of course subject to fluctuations of the local market, but the above will give subscribers some idea as to ruling figures.

Subscribers are reminded that the Ceylon Government Railway will only take goods from South India for delivery at Colombo, so their Colombo Agents should be requested to take delivery of the parcels and readdress them to the Estates.

Cloths as well as cumbies should be ordered at least 2 months before they are required on the Estate, supplier's and transport delays making prompt delivery impossible.

LIST.

*Showing prices of Books, Forms and Maps procurable
by subscribers from Ceylon Labour Commission,
Trichinopoly.*

	RS.	A.	P.
1. A. Form Book (50 Forms embossed with one anna Indian stamp)	... 4	10	0
2. B. Form Book (50 Forms)	... 1	0	0
3. Fare and Meal Order Book (for use at Dhanushkodi and Colombo Forwarding Agencies,	... 1	0	0
4. Postal Guide	... 0	4	0
5. South Indian and Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway Guides, each	... 0	2	0
6. Ceylon Labour Commission Map (Madras Presidency) Plain	... 3	0	0
7. do. do. varnished & mounted on calico	... 4	0	0
8. do. do. varnished & mounted on calico with rollers	... 5	0	0
9. District Touring Maps in Book Form	... 2	12	0
10. Telugu Grammar by Henry Morris	... 8	5	0

H. SCOBLE NICHOLSON,
Ceylon Labour Commissioner.

B. FORMS.

1. This form should be used when a request is made to trace out a bolter and despatch him to the Estate or recover his debt.

2. An initial fee of Rs. 2 will be charged on each bolting case and a further sum of Rs. 5 on each successful case.

3. It is to be noted that the success in bolting cases entirely depends on the influence this Commission has in the villages; it has no legal powers to arrest a defaulter, nor has it any power to force a bolter to return to the Estate or repay his debts against his or her will.

4. Pro-notes evidencing the bolter's liability should be pinned on with this form.

5. The duplicate and the triplicate forms should be duly filled in and both posted to this office at least three days before the Kangany starts to the Coast. In the case when a direct requisition is made, the same procedure applies.

6. Owing to the difficulty experienced in recognising names of Villages, Taluks, Post Offices and Districts when transliterated into English, Superintendents are requested to have this information entered on "B" Forms in Tamil as well as English characters.

7. Particulars of enclosure should be given in full at the foot of the form.

FERTILISERS

FOR

TEA
RUBBRE
COCONUTS.

Dealing exclusively in Manures.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

THE

CEYLON MANURE WORKS

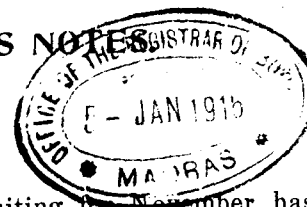
A. BAUR

COLOMBO.

PENANG.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTES

Statistics.



I am glad to report that recruiting for November has altogether exceeded expectations. 6,312 coolies were registered as against 2,893 during the same month last year, bringing the total registration for the year up to 77,331 as against 68,239 for 1914. November registrations have established a record, as during 1913 the year in which the largest number of coolies were forwarded to Ceylon, the figures for November were 4,462 only and in 1912, 5,008. Up to time of writing the increase over last year's figures is 9,571. There is no doubt that adverse conditions caused by the War have entirely disappeared and that the attractiveness of employment on Ceylon Estates, which has been so thoroughly advertised by this Commission during the year, is having a very good effect on recruiting. In Pudukottah State and portions of Ramnad and Arantangi conditions of employment are not satisfactory owing to shortage of rain, and coolies have been coming in from these Districts fairly freely of late. It will be seen by the appended schedule that the total number of coolies shipped from all ports to the end of 30th November is 86,876, of which 76,610 passed through this Commission.

Camping Reports.

I draw attention to an interesting Camping report submitted by the Assistant Commissioner of the Madura Circle. It has been decided to establish an Agency at Satur, 44 miles south of Madura which will be opened on the 1st January, 1916. This Agency is situated on the South Indian Railway between Madura and Maniyachi Junction and should serve

Estates having old established connections in the surrounding Districts and save their Kanganies long journeys to Madura or Tattaparai. It should also prove its usefulness by exploiting the country east of the Railway in the northern part of Tinnevely, the southern portion of Madura and a considerable area of Ramnad.

Famine Rumours.

Owing to rumours of scarcity in the Districts of Pudukottah and Arantangi I called for reports from the respective Agents which I append for the information of Superintendents. It will be noted that prospects of recruiting in these Districts, in spite of the advanced stage of the season, are reported as favourable; similar conditions in Arcot District appear to have been relieved by recent rains.

B. Ferdinando, a Recruiter in Ceylon.

"Planters requiring any number of agricultural Malayalam Tamil labourers from Coast on A. Form Rs. 15.
"Ask particulars. Ferdi, Ambana, Mirigama,"

The above advertisement appeared in the "Times of Ceylon" and I subsequently received a copy of a letter from this Recruiter stating his terms &c. I endeavoured to get into communication with him, but I was unable to do so, and I have been informed that the advertiser has left the Estate and his whereabouts are unknown. I would suggest that Superintendents do not issue A. Forms to this Recruiter.

A. Forms.

It has been found undesirable to enter the full identification particulars of payees on the triplicate form which is given to such payees. Cases have occurred of forms being lost and other cases have occurred of alleged personation. Superintendents will be protecting their own interests, therefore, if they merely enter the name of the Estate, &c., the

payee's name and the amount payable together with the name of the Agency where the A. Form is payable. These particulars will be sufficient to enable me to check the triplicate form, when presented, by the duplicate which is forwarded to me direct.

Cloths, Cumblies, &c.

Owing to the unsettled state of the market for cumblies, cloths, &c., I find I am not able to obtain these goods except if the transaction be on a cash basis. To meet the manufacturers, I have agreed to pay for all supplies as soon as the goods have been despatched from Trichinopoly and the rail receipt posted by this office to the purchaser. I shall be much obliged if all intending purchasers will kindly note that it is impossible to do business on any other terms. The manufacturers of cumblies especially are very independent, mills being fully occupied with Government work, and prices still shew an upward tendency.

I shall be obliged if all purchasers will have the bundles or bales weighed at their stations before taking delivery, and if the weight differs from that given in the original rail receipt sent by this office, it should, at once, be brought to the notice of the Railway authorities and the contents of the bale unpacked and checked in front of their representative, so that a claim on the Railway can then be made if a shortage be discovered. I have already met with one or two cases of cloths having disappeared from the bales between this office and purchaser's Railway station, and of course the suppliers will take no responsibility when the goods are once on the Railway and a clean receipt obtained for same.

Packages of cloths, &c. are very carefully examined at the Ceylon Customs, the bales being opened and the cloths measured and otherwise checked with the invoice. The goods are consequently delayed so orders should be placed with

this Commission as early as possible in view of this delay and also in view of the manufacturers' slowness in giving delivery.

November Issue of Monthly Review.

I regret to say that owing to the Visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Pentland to Trichinopoly last month the work of my Printers was to a certain extent disorganised and consequently there was some delay in the issue of the last month's Review.

Pledging of Tin Tickets.

I append for the information of Superintendent's copy of a letter from my counsel on the above subject. The kangany concerned committed a serious offence punishable under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code which is also reproduced hereunder.

(True copy.)

Cantonment TRICHINOPOLY,
27-3-1914.

To,

H. SCOBLE NICHOLSON ESQUIRE,
Ceylon Labour Commissioner,

TRICHINOPOLY.

DEAR SIR,

Hathdaraganga, Ratnapura,

*Sockalingam Head Kangany's Gensudu—holder of
A Form of 16-4-1913.*

Gensudu, a kangany employed apparently by Head Kangany of the abovesaid Estate, Sockalingam, for recruit-

ing labour for the said Estate seems to have pledged tin tickets to a bazaar man and obtained an advance of Rs. 2-8-0. His whereabouts are reported to be not known. The Guntakal Agent of the Ceylon Labour Commissioner returned on 6-3-14 the said tickets by paying the sum borrowed on the security of the same. The tickets were the property of the said estate and apparently used in direct contravention of the trust reposed in and the contract entered into with him by the said Estate kangany. He has thereby committed a serious offence, punishable under Section 409 I. P. C. Kindly advise the Guntakal agent to lodge information in the above terms to the local Police and the offender would be arrested and placed on trial before a Committing Magistrate under the Criminal Procedure Code. Having regard to the regulations of the Cooly Tin Ticket system published in Ferguson's Directory, the tin tickets are credentials and property of value and the misuse of tickets by trusted kanganies is sure to be fraught with serious consequences to the Estates who obtain the tickets from the Government Kacheries. The offenders must therefore be strictly traced and duly brought to punishment. The law allowing the same to be done, you may ask the Guntakal Agent to lodge the information to the Police.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) T. DESIKACHARIAR,

27 3 14.

INDIAN PENAL CODE.

SECTION 409.

Whoever, being in any manner entrusted with property, or with any dominion over property in his capacity of a public servant or in the way of his business as a banker, merchant, factor, broker, attorney or agent, commits criminal breach of trust in respect of that property, shall be punished

with transporation for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

H. SCOBLE NICHOLSON,
Ceylon Labour Commissioner.

Assistant Commissioners Camping Report.

MADURA CIRCLE

Having moved my camp to Virudupatty, I started in a jutka for Aruppucottah 11 miles distant about 8 A.M. The first village I halted at was *Palavanatham* where there is a toll 4 miles from Virudupatty. The villagers were very interested in the information I gave them about Ceylon but had a bad opinion of Kanganies. 2 or 3 coolies had gone to Penang and I believe a number of coolies would follow a Superintendent to Ceylon. It is not a big village, some 200 houses all told, but there were many promising young Ramasams and Meenachys in evidence. After walking through the village and distributing notices which were eagerly sought, I resumed my journey to Aruppukotta 7 miles further on distributing more notices on the way. We got to *Aruppukotta* at 11 A.M. Unfortunately the V. M. was away so I could not get detailed information. It is fair sized town where weaving and tobacco cultivation are carried on, and I noticed a branch of the American Mission. I distributed a number of notices but recruiting prospects here are not good. Men earn As. 8 upwards, and women from As. 4, some of the villages lying further a-field have Ceylon connections. As I had to return to Virudupatty, we started at about 1-30 P.M. and halted again at *Palavanatham* and took a path to the right to a village one mile distant called *Valukalote*. It has only 100 houses, 4 men left sometime ago for an Indian estate and some U. P. A. S. I. picture notices were on the wall of

one house but the inhabitants were not interested in Ceylon and are very conservative. Wages are : men As. 6 to As. 8 and women As. 4. My next stop was at a little tumble down village called *Vallinkulam* about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles out of Virudupatty. I distributed a few notices but the place was too small and unpromising to waste time on, and I continued my journey to Virudupatty arriving soon after 5 P.M. having travelled altogether 24 miles.

1-11-15. I moved my camp to Satur by rail as my predecessor had already covered the distance by road. The Munsiff was away and did not return till evening. *Satur* is a town of 6,396 inhabitants. Cotton baling is largely carried on and provides work for a good number. The place I believe is also noted for its chillies. Crops grown are gram, ragi kumboo, and paddy. The town itself will in some measure respond to recruiting when the agency is opened and the surrounding country will, I hope, repay advertising. Ceylon seems to be practically unknown here. I distributed notices round the town and informed the inhabitants of the opening of an agency shortly.

2-11-15. I spent part of the morning looking for a suitable building for the new agency. The surrounding country is under water and finding that I could not get anywhere except by the main road to Koilpatti, I started on foot intending to go by short cuts to 5 villages, but having reached the first named *Valavandapuram* about one mile distant I had to give it up on account of the floods. The village of *Valavandapuram* contains about 200 people and wages are : men As. 4 to As. 8 and women As. $2\frac{1}{2}$. They are very conservative and not likely to leave the village.

3-11-15. I left Satur by bullock bandy at about 7-30 A.M. for Koilpatti. The first village I stopped at was *Satrapatti* about a mile out lying a little off the road to the left. It has a population of some 500 and cultivates chillies principally. Rates of pay are As. 6 and As. 4.

There appears to be some labour available for recruiting. A little further along on the opposite side of the road I came to *Sadayampatti*, with a population of some 700, and kumboo, ragi, cholam, are grown. Wages are As. 8 and As. 5. A few might respond to recruiting but the V. M. was not encouraging and would, I think, endeavour to prevent coolies leaving. A mile and a half further along the road I came to *Kollapatti* with some 300 inhabitants, cultivates cotton and kumboo; wages are 5 and 4 As., and a few coolies might be got here. My next halt was at *Odapatty* 4 miles out of Satur, lying a little off the road to the left. The villagers were mostly unable to read and did not know anything about Ceylon, cultivate; cotton, kumboo, tobacco. Wages are As. 8 and As. 4 and I believe some labour is available. At six miles along I came to *Subbiahpuram* lying roughly a mile to the right off the road with about 600 inhabitants, wages here are low, being As. 4 and 2 and so Ceylon with its higher rates offer something worth thinking about. Here I again found that the Kangany had a bad reputation. Several expressed their willingness to go to Ceylon with a Superintendent, but would have nothing to do with Kanganies.

At 8 miles from Satur I reached a little village on the road side named *Nalli* of 100 or so inhabitants, mostly maravas. No labour was available and recruiting prospects nil. The remainder of the journey to the Koilpatty traveller's bungalow situated 2 miles on the Satur side of Koilpatty was uneventful, and I halted here having done 11 miles.

4-11-15. Leaving camp this morning I walked down to near Koilpatty where there is a hamlet on the road side named *Velayadupuram* with about 75 inhabitants. Two men had gone to Ceylon from here and quite likely more would go with persuasion. Wages are: men As. 4 to 5 and women As. 3

From here I struck to the right across paddy fields for about a mile and reached *Mookampatty* with a population of

600. Cotton, paddy, cholam and kumboo are cultivated and wages are As. 6 and As. 3. Several coolies have gone to Ceylon from here and I found a kangany recruiting and they told me of another kangany who had recently gone back to his Estate.

I next retraced my steps back to the road and reached *Koilpatty*. This place has recently commenced to make rapid growth as the result of opening the new Taluq offices, Court, Treasury, etc. and has now a population of some 7 or 8,000. Cart hire has doubled, and a small flat of land which a few years ago could have been bought for Rs. 60 was actually sold for Rs. 6,000. The influx of Indian officers and clerks has put rents up and I was informed that a room 10 feet square fetched 10 per month. There is a large cotton mill here employing about 1,000 hands. Apart from mill hands and kaddy keepers, I think there is room for recruiting in the town itself.

5-11-15. About a mile out of Koilpatty on the Satur road by striking to right and crossing the railway line one comes to the village of *Illupuruny* with about 400 inhabitants. It is divided into two parts. The first contains a Brahmin street with the V. M's. house in it. Two men have gone to Ceylon from this village. The other half of the village lay on the other side of a big tank caused by the rain. The people here were altogether uneducated; only one fellow seemed able to read. One man told me the paddy was getting a disease—the blade withers at the top and dies down to the roots in 3 days—and asked my advice. I advised him to try Ceylon if crops fail. Paddy and cotton are cultivated, and wages are As. 4 and 3 paid in kind. Recruiting prospects are fair; some labour available.

Some $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles away there is another village *Kusilipatty* of about 600 inhabitants cotton and paddy are available, wages are As. 5 and 2; recruiting prospects fair. I was told that 10

people have gone to Ceylon from this village. Adjoining was another village of about 200 people called *Poosaripatty*. Two people are in Ceylon from this village and one woman had returned from an estate in Hatton some 10 years ago. The people were very interested and some of them were willing to follow me if I wanted them. Wages are paid in kind.

A good two miles walk across country next brought me to *Lingampatty* a very swagger village with well-built stone walls, good houses decorated and clean, and a walled compound containing 6 carts, and also a temple. Two people had arrived from Ceylon just before I came but they were Colombo shopkeepers. There are 2 people of this village in Ceylon but it looks much too prosperous and conservative to be promising for recruiting, still, I think a few might be got from here.

My next journey took me another 2 miles away to my left to a place called *Kalugasalapuram*, a small village of some 200 inhabitants. The V. M. and the people were conservative and not interested in Ceylon. Wages are paid in kind.

Another walk across country over ploughed land and rounding fields in crop of over two miles brought me to the road again at a village called *Pallakudy*, part of a big one named *Thittangulam* really. One wily old tough said Ceylon would be all right but they would want advances as they all had debts of Rs. 50 and 60 each!! Others told me that many had gone to Indian Tea Estates, that they were given advances of Rs. 40 each and that they would not get any wages for 9 months when it would be paid to them in a lump. I cannot say whether it is true or not. The kangany had a bad reputation here and they were all afraid of him. They would however follow a Superintendent to Ceylon, I think.

Making a detour of about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile on account of water, I came to the other part of the village, the Brahmin and Sudra quarters, where, I saw the V. M. There is a lot of labour available here, I think. I was now 4 miles by road from my camp but got back across country in about 3 miles.

7-11-15. At 10-30 we started on our journey to Sankaranayanar Koil 26 miles distant from camp. Four miles out of Koilpatty the road turns to the right. At this part of the road we came to *Nalatinpatur* with 900 population. Wages are 6 and 4, As. crops poor, labour available and recruiting prospects fair. Cotton, kumboo and chillies are principally grown.

A half mile further on brought us to *Mudukumundampatty* with 1,700 population. Crops are poor, wages As. 4 to 6 and 3, labour is available and recruiting prospects are good. Another half mile brought us to *Vaniampatty* a large village with 2,000 people; crops: keppai, cholan, samay, kumboo, paddy tobacco and cotton. Crops are poor, wages As. 5 and 3 and recruiting prospects good.

At the 5th mile is *Puthur* also called *Duraisamipuram*, with some 400 people mostly *pallas* and *chaklias*. Crops—ground-nuts, cotton, dohl and betel. Wages As. 4 to 5 and 2 to 3, labour available and recruiting prospects good. 3 people have gone to Ceylon from here. Our next stop was *Sinnakulam* at the 6th mile with 300 population. Crops, paddy, and cumboo, poor; wages 4 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ As., labour available and recruiting prospects good. 2 men have gone to Ceylon and many to Travancore estates. The next village is *Kalluruni* $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Koilpatty with about 200 people—Nayakars and Pallas. Crops, tobacco, kumboo and paddy, poor; wages As. 4 and 3; recruiting prospects fair. I met a kangany here who said he could not get any coolies and was returning to the estate. As crops are poor and labour available it does not say much for his efforts or ability. *Kumarapuram* was next reached at the 8th mile. It has a population of some 600, grows cotton and kumboo; crops are

poor, wages As. 4 and $2\frac{1}{2}$, labour available and recruiting prospects fair. There is a trade in sheep with Ceylon from here but no coolies seem to have gone. The 9th mile showed us *Suthaluthupatty* with 700 population mostly Pariahs and Nadars. I was told chillies are exported from here. Wages are As. 4 and 3 or sometimes paid in kind, crops poor, labour available and recruiting prospects good. At the 12th mile we reached the town of *Kalugumalai* with some 5,000 inhabitants. A big cotton and chilly trade is carried on. Principal crops, the two mentioned and cholam, samy, and kumboo. Traders had gone to Ceylon from here but apparently no agriculturalists. I should think there is ample room or recruiting here with prospects. I distributed notices and spent the night in my cart in a big walled-in-yard where carts are put on market days.

The first village we came to was *Alankulam* about a mile or so out of *Kalugumalai*; population 400, many of the people are Telugu-speaking Nayakars. Paddy, kepai, cholam, varagu, and cotton are cultivated; wages are As. 6 and 4, labour available, and recruiting prospects fairly good. *Vahakulam* at the 14th mile was the next village with 800 inhabitants; crops: varagu, and chillies are poor. Wages are As. 4 and 2 and recruiting prospects are fairly good. The V. M. speaks English, with much care and precision. $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile off the road to the right is *Sinnakulam* with 150 population. This village is also known by the name of *Kottamudukapatty*. Wages are paid in kind out of the cholam, samay, etc. cultivated and 4 men have been recruited by the U. P. A. S. I. The people are mostly pallas, recruiting prospects fair. Another $\frac{3}{4}$ mile further off the road brought us to *Kallikulam* with 300 population; chillies seem to be the principal cultivation and wages are As. 4 and 3. Recruiting prospects are not good as no labour is available at present. Getting back to the road again we found *Alaneriputhur* at 19 miles from *Koilpatty* with population of about 200, crops of cholam, samey, paddy and kepai are poor. Wages are As. 5

and $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3. Recruiting prospects are fair as crops are poor. Some 10 or 20 coolies have gone to Ceylon from here. There was a sketch of 3 miles before we came to another village and then *Padathur* at 23rd mile has reached with a population of 200. Chillies keep them busy. Recruiting prospects are good. 2 men have gone to Ceylon and many are willing to go. We reached *Sankaranayanar Koil* in the afternoon where we halted having covered 26 miles from last camp.

10-11-15. *Sankaranayanar Koil* is a town containing 4,500 houses and has a population of over 10,000. It has Taluq, Sub Magistrate's, Sub Registrar's and Local Fund Offices, a Hospital, Post and Telegraph Offices. Principal cultivations are cotton and chillies which are sent to Trichinopoly, Tuticorin, Tinnevely &c. and there is a ginning mill in the town. Crops are poor owing to want of rain.

The V. M. has an oil engine of $7\frac{1}{2}$ B. H. P. which irrigates 10 acres. He told me that working the wells by bulls and a man costs Rs. 12-8-0 to irrigate the 10 acres whereas it costs him about half this sum to do it by machinery.

11-11-15. Starting south from *Sankaranayanar Koil* on Tinnevely road, I now entered a track of country having red sandy soil which would not hold much moisture and as the rainfall has been very small to-date, crops are poor. Three miles brought us to *Muthukistnapuram* to the right and *Shunmuganallur* a little ahead to the left. The first named has about 200 people, all thevars; crops are kepai, cholam, cotton, chilli, and paddy. Wages are As. 5 and 3. Crops are poor, and recruiting prospects likely here. The men have gone to Ceylon from here. Second place has some 400 population, crops and wages are the same and recruiting prospects are good. One mile from the road on the right is *Sinnakoilankulam* with some 1000 people, crops are samai, pepper, cholam and paddy, and wages As. 6 and 4.

Crops are poor, but more people own land here and Recruiting prospects are fair. There is a post office here

and a good number have gone to Travancore Estates from here. Half a mile further on parallel with the road is *Chillikulam* with about 300 people thevars. Crops are : samai, cholam and paddy, wages As. 6 and 3. Labour is not available here and recruiting prospects are not good. 2 men have been to Colombo working in the town and returned. Returning to the road we came to *Kurukalpatti* at the 6th mile, population 1500, crops are sami, chilli, cholam and paddy, and wages As. 4 and 2. 10 or 12 have gone to Ceylon Estates from here, and crops are poor and recruiting prospects good. Then came a stretch without village until the 11th mile brought us to *Panavadaly* a small village with about 150 people and a police station. Crops are samai, varagu, paddy and cotton, and wages as. 4 and 2. Crops are poor and recruiting prospects good. I halted here for a while and reached *Vanikonandal*, about 11 P.M. where I slept in the bandy.

12-11-15. The village has about 800 population, crops are samai, varagu, kamboo, chilli and paddy and wages As. 4 and 2. Crops are poor, a number are landowners and recruiting prospects fair. About 30 have gone to Ceylon and later on I came across a kangany on his way from here to Tinnevelly Agency to registres 3 new recruits for his estate. Coollies have also gone to Singapore from here.

Vadavathalampatti came to us with the 16th mile from Sankarancoil of 1000 population, crops are kepai, samai, kamboo and paddy. Wages are As. 4 and 2 to 3. Crops are poor and recruiting prospects fairly good. 15 have gone to Ceylon from here. The 17th mile brought us to *Devarikulam* the last village in Sankarancoil Taluq, population 1000 or so crops are kepai, varagu, samai, black gram and paddy, wages As. 4-5 to As. 2-8. Crops are poor and labour available. Many have gone to Travancore and Singapore, and 2 men I saw who were Colombo Rickshaw wallahs. There is a Post Office and a School here; no V. M. at pre-

sent, a new man has to be appointed. A mile from the road on the right in Tinnevelly Taluq is *Suppiahpuram* with 100 population, crops are paddy and maize, wages As. 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$. Ceylon was unknown here but crops being poor people expressed a willingness to go. Another mile gave us *Muthurappapatti* with 200 population crops are cholam kamboo and wages As. 4 and 2. People have gone to Ceylon from here and a cooly named Veerapandythevan was here with 3 tin tickets. Crops are poor and recruiting prospects good. Our next stop was *Chettykurichy* 14 miles from Tinnevelly. Population 300, crops are cholam, kamboo and chilli, wages As. 4 to 6 and 2 to 3, pallas, maravas and chakkilias. Crops are poor but herds of goats large. Recruiting prospects here are not good. *Alagapandiyapuram* arrived with the 13th mile, a straggling village with brahmins, pallas etc. each having its own little colony separate from the others; population 800, no Ceylon connection here. Crops are kepai, cholam, pepper, and paddy, wages As. 4 to 5 and $2\frac{1}{8}$ to 3. Crops are good and recruiting prospects fair. From here down to Tinnevelly, rain has fallen in sufficient quantity and crop prospects are good. At 11 miles from Tinnevelly is *Manoor* population 1000, crops are paddy, samai, kepai, and black gram, wages As. 3 and $\frac{1}{4}$, labour is available and recruiting prospects good. There is Post Office, Police Station, Choultry, and Temple here. Some 50 coolies have gone to Ceylon and many to Travancore. 3 miles further on we came to *Rastha*; population 400, crops are kepai, cholam and paddy, wages As. 4 to as. 2 and crops good. Labour is available and recruiting prospects are fair. Oil pressing is carried on here. The last village we stopped at was *Ramiampatti* with 1500 people; crops are cholam, kamboo and paddy, wages As. 4 and 2. Crops are good and a large number own land and recruiting prospects fair only. 3 miles from Tinnevelly town.

H. F. NAUGHTON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Assistant Commissioner's Camping Report
Schedule of details of

Date.	Village.	Taluk.	Post Office.	Population.
Oct.				
31	Virudupatti	Satur	Virudupatti	5000
"	Palavanatham	RamnadZaini	Aruppukotai	800
"	Aruppukotta	do	do	5000 Hs.
"	Valukalote	do	do	20,000 Pop.
"	Vallinkulam	do	Virudupatti	100 Hs.
				350 Pop.
Nov.				350 Pop.
1	Satur	Satur	Satur	6396
2	Valavandapuram	do	do	50 Hs.
3	Satrapatti	do	do	200 Pop.
"	Sadayampatti	do	do	500
"	Kollapatti	do	do	700
"	Odapatti	do	do	300
"	Suppiahpuram	do	do	200
"	Nalli	do	do	600
"	Koilpatti	Koilpatti	Koilpatti	100
4	Velayadupuram	do	do	8000
"	Mookampatti	do	do	75
5	Iluppuruni	do	do	600
"	Kusalipatti	do	do	200
"	Poosaripatti	do	do	600
"	Lingampatti	do	do	200
"	Kalugasalapuram	do	do	700
"	Thittankulam	do	do	200
7	Nalatinpatur	do	Nalatinpatur	1500
				900

for the month of October and November 1915.
villages visited.

Condition of crops.	Rates of Pay.		Recruiting Prospects.	Labour available.	Further Remarks.
	M.	F.			
	AS.	AS.			
Good	8	4	Not good	All kinds	Commercial centre.
do	4	3	Good	Available	
do	8	4	Nil	All kinds	
Fair	6	4	Not good	No	
do	6	4	do	do	
do	6	3	Fair	All kinds	
do	4	2½	Not good	do	
do	6	4	Likely	a few	
do	8	5	Not good	very few	
do	5	4	Likely	do	
do	8	4	do	Available	
Poor	4	2	Good	do	
do	6	3	Nil	Nil	All Maravas.
Good	6	4	Fair	Available	Commercial Centre.
do	6	4			
do	5	3	Likely	do	
do	6	3	Good	do	
Not good	4	2	Fair	Avail	
do	5	3	do	do	
do	4	2	Good	do	
Fair	4	2	Fair	do	
do	By kinds.		Nil	do	
do	5	3	Good	do	
Poor	6	4	Fair	do	

Assistant Commissioner's Camping Report
Schedule of details of

Date.	Village.	Taluk.	Post Office.	Population.
7	Mudukumundam-patti	Koalpatti	Nalatinpatur	1700
"	Puthur	do	do	400
"	Vanarampatti	do	do	2000
"	Sinnakulam	do	do	300
"	Kalluruni	do	do	200
"	Kumarapuram	do	Kalugumalai	600
"	Suthaluthupatti	do	do	700
"	Kalugumalai	do	do	5000
8	Alankulam	do	do	400
"	Vahakulam	do	Vahakulam	800
"	Cottamudukap-patti	do	do	150
"	Kallikulam	do	do	300
"	Alaneriputhur	do	do	250
"	Suppianayakanur	do	do	300
"	Padathur	do	do	300
"	Sankaranayanar-coil	Sankaranayanarcoil	Sankaranayanarcoil	4500 Hs.
10	Odappankulam	do	do	Over 10000 Po.
"	Subbalapuram	do	do	600
11	Muthukishna-puram	do	Kurukalpatti	200
"	Sunmuganallur	do	do	400
"	Sinnakoilankulam	do	Sinnakoilankulam	1000
"	Chillikulam	do	do	400
"	Kurukalpatti	do	Kurukalpatti	1500
"	Panavadaly	do	Devakulam	150

for the month of October and November 1915.—(Contd.)
villages visited.

Condition of crops.	Rates of Pay.		Recruiting Prospects.	Labour available	Further Remarks.
	M.	F.			
	AS.	AS.			
Poor	6	3	Good	Avail	
do	5	3	do	do	
do	5	3	do	do	
do	4	2½	do	do	
do	4	3	Fair	do	
Fair	4	2½	do	do	
Poor	4	3	do	do	
Fair	5	3	do	do	
do	6	4	Fairly good	do	
Poor	4	2	do	do	
Fair	Kind	ds.	Fair	do	
do	4	3	do	do	
do	5	3	do	do	
Poor	6	3	do	do	
do	5	3	do	do	
do	5	3	Likely	do	
do	6	3½	Good	do	
do	6	3	Fair	do	
do	5	3	Likely	do	
do	5	3	Good	do	
Good	6	4	Fair	do	
do	6	3	Not good	Not avail	
Poor	4	2	Good	Avail	
Fair	4	3	Fair	do	

Assistant Commissioner's Camping Report
Schedule of details of

Date.	Village.	Taluk.	Post Office.	Population.
12	Vannikonandal	Sankaranaya.		
"	Vadavathalam-	narcoil	Devakulam	800
"	patti	do	do	1000
"	Devarkulam	do	do	1000
"	Suppiahpuram	Tinnevelly	do	100
"	Mathurappan-			
"	patti	do	do	200
"	Chettykurichy	do	do	300
"	Alagapandia-			
"	puram	do	Manur	800
"	Manur	do	do	1000
"	Rastha	do	do	400
"	Ramiampatti	do	Thachanallur	1500

for the month of October and November 1915.—(Contd.)
villages visited.

Condition of crops.	Rates of Pay.		Recruiting Prospects.	Labour available.	Further Remarks.
	M.	F.			
	AS.	AS.			
Poor	4	2	Fair	Avail	
do	4	3	do	Available	
do	4-5	2-3	Good	do	
do	4½	3½	do	do	
do	4	2	do	do	
Good	6	3	Not good	Not avail	
do	5	3	Fair	Yes	
Poor	3	1-4	Good	do	
do	4	2	Fair	do	
Good	4	2	Not good	Not avail	

H. F. NAUGHTON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Assistant Commissioner's Camping Report for the Month of October and November 1915.

Madura Circle, Ramnad Zamindari, Agency.
Ramnad District, Satur, Koilpatti, Sancarancoil and
Tinnevelly Taluks.

Left Head Quarters on 30th October 15. Returned to Head
Quarters on 12th November 15.

No. of days proceeding to and returning from Camp	...	1
No. of days taken for actual Agency Inspection	...	...
do. on touring work	...	13
Total No. of days in Camp	...	14

Total No. of miles travelled during camp including daily excursions	by road 116, Rail	83
Average mileage per diem	...	14
Defauling Department:—No of yadasts checked and reports submitted to Head Office	...	2
False yadasts nil. True yadasts 2	...	...
Kanganay Supervision:—No. of Kanganies interviewed and reports submitted to Head Office	...	6
Advertising:—No. of villages visited	...	57
Total No. of Commission advertisement distributed during camp	...	1050

H. F. NAUGHTON,
Assistant Commissioner.

PUDUCOTTAH AGENCY.

Famine Conditions and Recruiting.

Sir,
I beg to state that the recruiting is active in this period
owing to the following reasons:—

1. The rain-fall was fair in various villages of Puducottah State up to 4 months ago, say the time of ploughing and when the crops were young. But there was no rain-fal

for 1½ months when the crops were growing fairly, say up to 2 or 3 months before harvest. So most of the crops withered owing to the scarcity of water.

2. Some crops in various villages of Alangudy Taluq are withered owing to the fact that they were depending only upon rain and in this case there was no rain for the last 2 months.

3. On an average ¼ of the lands in every village are filled with wells belonging to rich persons and in those lands a few crops are being maintained with the assistance of well water even though the rest of the crops on the same land are dying without water. But the poor inhabitants who have few lands without wells are losing their crops owing to the lack of rain-fall in time.

4. The above poor inhabitants have already prepared to leave their villages as they were maintaining themselves from the profit of their own lands and as at present they cannot get any cooly work in their villages.

5. Further I beg to state that poor inhabitants are more ready to go to Ceylon when they see their relative kanganies than previously since the system of free distribution of C. L. C. notices and explanations conveyed by the Commission Staff in each and every small village have shewn them that there is a good chance of getting work in Ceylon under the management of European Superintendents.

Coolies are not going to Straits, etc. for the last 25 days owing to the scarcity of ship communication.

If the scarcity of rain-fall continues another 4 weeks as hitherto we can expect more coolies from Alangudi Taluq of Puducottah District than from Thirumayam Taluq.

Yours obediently,
RENGASAWMY,
Ag. Agent.

ARANTANGI AGENCY.**Famine Conditions and Recruiting.**

Sir,

I beg to report that as there is, no doubt, an impending famine in these parts that kanganies now in Ceylon who have relations in these parts will secure more labour if they are sent over here at this time. There was no rain at all in these parts last week and there is, therefore, no likelihood of a check to recruiting. The condition of crops is very bad for want of rain and they are all withering now. If there be no rain till the next week famine will undoubtedly be at the door. There are no workshops nor manufactures in this part of the District and the people solely depending on harvest feel hopeless, anticipating failure of crops, and are therefore desirous of going to Ceylon to live. To this is added the desire of earning a good deal and putting by something for a rainy day, by hard work in a foreign place such as Ceylon. In consequence thereof the recruiting is unusually heavy now as will be seen from the Statistics.

Yours obediently,

B. ANGUSAWMY NAIDU,
Agent.

VILLUPURAM AGENCY.**Famine Conditions and Recruiting.**

Sir,

I beg to state that owing to no rains in August, September and October in the whole of South Arcot District the crops cultivated with the help of tank and well waters greatly failed in some parts and in other parts cultivation could not at all be done owing to scarcity of water. Great famine was likely to visit the South Arcot District, but it

has been suddenly checked by the recent heavy down-pour of rains throughout the District and agricultural class of people have sufficient work available in their respective villages by tilling and cultivating and also harvesting ground-nut produce for a period of a month or two at the most. So the recent rains have checked the impending famine throughout the Districts in general and the active recruiting. However kanganies who go for recruiting will not be completely disappointed, but can recruit in a small scale until end of January 1916.

Yours obediently,

T. J. RENGANATHIAH,
Agent.

TRICHINOPOLY AGENCY.**Famine Conditions and Recruiting.**

Sir,

In reply to your letter No. ADM. 15 of the 29th ulto, I beg to state that the rumours of famine in these Districts alluded to in your letter are groundless and the reason appears to be as follows.

The closing up of Ammapatnam Agency and the opening of one at Arantangi make the coolies, living in the surroundings of the former place, to have resort to Arantangi Agency and hence the recruiting is heavy there. Further, it is nearly three months since rains have fallen near Arantangi, Ammapatnam and Tondi and hence the coolies cannot get sufficient labour in these parts. Though the rains within the last week were fairly well distributed from Tiruturaipundi in Tanjore District up to Manaparai, yet neither recruiting nor condition of the dry crops is handicapped.

There is no fear at all, of any scarcity except the want of rain in the south of Tiruturaipundi, but the apparent reason

for the unusually heavy recruiting this year in Puducottah, Arantangi and South Arcot Districts seems to me due to the following fact.

Many of the coolies, who up to now resorted to other Labour Agencies are now forced to go in for this Commission only, the way to Ceylon being quite open and not in any way affected by the present war.

Steamers for Fiji, and British Guiana have been stopped up to 28-12-15 and those for Penang labour have been stopped since 3 weeks. Steamers for Singapore have been entirely stopped. The steamers to Assam are going as usual but Assam cannot secure much labour as other Agencies. I presume that owing to the present war, the steamers are utilized by the Government for the conveyance of provisions etc. and thus the majority of the labour class people have to have recourse to going over to Ceylon which is very near to India and where, every sort of comfort can be had.

As regards my opinion as to whether kangannies now in Ceylon can be sent over to the Coast to secure labour I beg to state that they may, under the circumstances, be sent over and I am of opinion that they may succeed at least to some extent.

Yours obediently,

S. C. J. NAIDU,
Agent.

Prospects of Recruiting.

Polur Agency.—The statistics may be considered satisfactory, in view both of the boom in recruiting viz. Villupuram and of the fact that the fall in registrations at Katpadi is but one tenth of those effected here.

The Agent anticipates that registrations will notably increase next year; as the few kangannies who are aware of

and utilising the Agency praise, and will tell others of, the convenience it affords.

The opening of the Agency is also of course being advertised by the Agent's and the Peon's tours.

I gather that the recruiting prospects are quite promising. The local District Forest Officer informed me that this year the South West Monsoon, which generally gives here twice as much rain as the North East, had fallen considerably short of expectations, and that consequently the agricultural outlook was but moderate to fair.

Katpadi Agency.—The increase of 13 in this year's over last year's registrations is satisfactory (though of course it must be remembered that the class of recruit passing through this Agency is not all that could be desired) in view of the considerable decrease—amounting to 393 so recently as the 17th September—which all other Inspecting Officers have had to record.

Registrations are at present almost three times as numerous as they were this time last year; when I gather the local illiterates firmly believed that compulsory enlistment was the lot of the unfortunates who, under false pretences, were enticed to Ceylon.

Recruiting prospects are not very bright; as local employment will be obtainable for the next three months or so, until the 2nd harvest has been gathered in. The agricultural position moreover has been greatly improved by the recent heavy rains.

Arkonam Agency.—The complete change in the statistical position since the last inspection of this Agency is extremely satisfactory; during the past two months the increase of 1915 over 1914 registrations has been as marked as the decrease experienced at the beginning of the year. The steady rise in the number of monthly registrations since

July last seems a remarkable phenomenon for the slack season; even when one learns that, until a few weeks ago, the local crops suffered much from drought.

I gather that success would attend energetic advertising work, since the agricultural outlook is but moderate to fair.

Madras Agency.—The Agent says that the figures afford no grounds on which comparison can be based, as last year most of the kanganies recruiting in the Northern districts held A. Forms payable alternatively either at their Agency proper (e.g. Cuddapah, Guntakal (etc.) or at Madras.

The clerk who has been advertising in Tiruvallur, Ponneri and Nellore reports that recruiting prospects are quite fair since the agricultural outlook is not overbright.

Chingleput Agency.—The figures, in common with those of the other Agencies of this circle, show a decrease of 1915 on 1914 figures for the former half of the year—a decrease which has been changed into increase by the recovery which has taken place during the past few months. Last year's War scare is probably hardly accountable for the phenomenon—and advertising is a contributory cause.

Recruiting prospects will not be appreciably affected by the recent rains, as they follow a drought so prolonged that its ill effects will be felt for some considerable time.

Salem Agency.—There is still a substantial increase in spite of heavy rain and good local conditions this month.

Recruiting prospects are not so good and are slackening off considerably though there is still an increase over last year's figures. There has been some heavy rain lately and there is therefore plenty of water available for paddy cultivation. Plague continues the same and is spreading to other villages round about. There have been 495 attacks and 375 deaths to date.

Peranduri Agency.—As the hopes of rain, resultant on a few showery days some three weeks ago, have not materialised; the registration from now until the end of the year should, I think, number at least 176—the number required to bring this year's registration up to those of last, since from 5-11-14 to 31-12-14 inclusive 201 coolies passed through Erode.

Some three weeks ago, after a fortnight's rain, fine weather again unexpectedly set in, dashing to the ground the hopes of the cultivators of the wet crops, which now show promise but moderate to fair.

Recruiting Prospects for December and January 1916.

G = Good ; F = Fair ; B = Bad.

Head-quarter Circle.

Arantaing Agency :—

Taluk	
Arantangi	B
Pattukottai	" B
Tiruththuraipundi	" B
Mannargudi	" B
Negapatam	" B
Nannilam	" B
Mayavaram	" B
Shiyali	" B
Kumbakonam	" B
Papanasam	" B
Tanjore	" B

Karur Agency :—

Taluk	
Karur	" G
Kulitalai	" G

Manaparai Agency :—

Taluk	
Kulitalai	" G
Marungapuri	" B
Thovarangurichi	" B
Kadavoor	" B
Kolatur	" B

Palghat Agency :—

Taluk	
Palghat	" F

Perundurai Agency :—

Taluk	
Erode	" F
Bavani	" F
Gobichettipalayam	" F
Dharapuram	" F
Udumalpet	" F
Palladam	" F
Coimbatore	" F
Sathiyamangalam	" F
Pollachi	" F

Puducottah Agency :—

Taluk	
Puducottah	" G
Kolatur	" G
Tirumayam	" G
Alangudi	" G

Tanjore Agency :—

Taluk	
Tanjore	" B
Papanasam	" B
Kumbakonam	" B
Mayavaram	" B
Shiyali	" B
Nannilam	" B
Negapatam	" B
Tiruturaipundi	" B
Pattukottai	" B

Madura Circle.

Madura Agency :—

Taluk	
Madura	" F
Melur	" F
Nilakottai	" F
Periakulam	" F

Taluk	
Tirumangalam	" F
Tirupuvanam	" F
Sivaganga	" F
Tirupatur	" F
Part of Srivilliputtur	" F
Satur & Arupukottai	Tal. F

Madura Circle.—(Contd.)

Dindigul Agency :—

Taluk	
Dindigul	" F
Palani	" F
Pollachi	" F

Tinnevelly Agency :—

Taluk	
Ambasamudram	" B
Tenkasi	" B
Tinnevelly	" B
Nanguneri	" B
Koilpatti	" B
Sankarancoil	" B
Tiruchendur	" B
Srivaikundam	" B
Trivandrum	" B

Ramnad Agency :—

Taluk	
Ramnad	" B
Rajasingamangalam	" B
Tiruvegampattu	" B
Thiruvudanai	" B
Hanumanthankudi	" B
Kammunkudi	" B
Tirupatur	" B
Sivaganga	" B
Manamadura	" B
Pallimadai	" B
Kamati	" B
Muthukolathur	" B
Paramakudi	" B
Tirupavanam	" B

Salem Circle.

Salem Agency :—

Taluk	
Salem	" B
Omalur	" B
Trichengode	" B
Uttengarai	" B

Dharmapuri Agency :—

Taluk	
Dharmapuri	" B
Hosur	" B
Krishnagiri	" B

Atur Agency :—

Taluk	
Atur	" B
Namakal	" G
Namakal	" G

Musiri Agency :—

Taluk	
Musiri	" B
Perambalore	" B

Nanjangud Agency :—

Taluk	
Mysore State	" F
Nanjangud	" F
Yelandur	" F
Gundlupet	" F
Chamrajanagar	" F
T. Narasipur	" F
Nagamangala	" B
Mandya	" B

Arcot and Telugu Circles.

Arkonam Agency :—

Taluk	
Arkonam	" G

Taluk	
Walaja	" G
Tiruvallur	" G

Arcot and Telugu Circles.—(Contd.)

<i>Chingleput Agency:—</i>			Arcot	Taluk	B
Chingleput	Taluk	F	Vellore	"	B
Conjeevaram	"	F	Wandiwash	"	B
Ponneri	"	F	Chittoor	"	B
Madurantakam	"	F	<i>Polur Agency:—</i>		
Saidapet	"	F	Polur	"	F
<i>Cuddapah Agency:—</i>			Tiruvannamalai	"	F
Cuddapah	"	B	Tirupathur	"	F
Badvel	"	B	Cheya	"	F
Kamalapuram	"	B	Arni	"	F
Prodatur	"	B	<i>Villupuram Agency:—</i>		
Pullampet	"	B	Villupuram	"	G
Royachoti	"	B	Chidambaram	"	G
Siddhout	"	B	Cuddalore	"	G
Pulivendla	"	B	Gingee	"	G
Jamalamadugu	"	B	Kallakurichi	"	G
<i>Katpadi Agency:—</i>			Tirukoilur	"	G
Katpadi	"	B	Tindivanam	"	G
Gudiyatam	"	B	Virudachalam	"	G

Revised List of Infected Areas.

CHOLERA.

Tanjore	...	Negapatam, Shiyali.
Malabar	...	Calicut.
Chittore	...	Kalahasti, Chittore.
Madras	...	Madras.
Madura	...	Dindigul, Madura.
Salem	...	Krishnaghiri.
Trichinopoly	...	Karur, Musuri.
Ramnad	...	Sivaganga.
South Arcot	...	Tirucoilur, Villipuram, Cuddalore, Tindi- [vanam.]
N. Districts	...	Cuddappah, Nellore, Guntur.
Coimbatore	...	Dharapuram, Coimbatore.

SMALL-POX.

Madura	...	Melur, Dindigul.
North Arcot	...	Polur.
Madras	...	Madras.
Salem	...	Krishnagiri, Uthangarai.
Coimbatore	...	Coimbatore, Dharapuram.
Tanjore	...	Pattucottai, Mayavaram.
Tinnevelly	...	The whole district.
Cochin	...	The whole State.
Travancore	...	do. do.
Trichinopoly	...	Puducottai, Karur.
South Arcot	...	Tirucoilur.
N. Districts	...	Kistna, Nellore, Vizagapatam, Guntur, [Ganjam.]

PLAGUE.

North Arcot	...	Vellore, Tirupature.
Bellary	...	Hospet, Harapanahalli, Bellary, Hadgalli.
Nilgris	...	Coonoor, Ootacamund, Gudalur.
Coimbatore	...	Coimbatore.
Salem	...	Salem, Husur, Omalur.
South Canara	...	Mangalore.

Comparative statement showing the number of coolies despatched monthly from each Agency during 1914 & 1915.

Agencies.	Years.	November.	Previously.	Total.
<i>Head-quarter Circle :—</i>				
Erode	... { 1914 1915	111 47	1634 1675	1745 1722
Karur	... { 1914 1915	20 79	1056 314	1076 393
Tanjore	... { 1914 1915	120 141	2560 2166	2680 2307
Trichinopoly	... { 1914 1915	1045 2078	25937 28419	26982 30497
Manaparai	... { 1914 1915	95 148	1231 1696	1326 1844
Puducottah	... { 1914 1915	161 342	1691 1441	1852 1783
Arantangi	... { 1914 1915	167 396	481 2719	648 3115
Palghat	... { 1914 1915	47 44	979 651	1026 695
Cannanore	... { 1914 1915	... 33	353 210	353 243
<i>Madura Circle :—</i>				
Dindigul	... { 1914 1915	140 169	1898 2132	2038 2301
Madura	... { 1914 1915	191 483	5702 5661	5893 6144
Tinnevelly	... { 1914 1915	105 129	1548 1681	1653 1810
Tataparai	... { 1914 1915	52 329	1937 2193	1989 2522

Agencies.	Years.	November.	Previously.	Total.
Mandapam	... { 1914 1915	199 226	3881 2601	4080 2827
Ramnad	... { 1914 1915	... 106	... 1301	... 1407
<i>Salem Circle :—</i>				
Salem	... { 1914 1915	36 113	1177 1254	1213 1367
Atur	... { 1914 1915	... 20	343 407	343 427
Dharmapuri	... { 1914 1915	4 13	211 123	215 136
Musiri	... { 1914 1915	21 43	863 902	884 945
Turaiyur	... { 1914 1915	49 66	694 875	743 941
Namakal	... { 1914 1915	17 182	821 1266	838 1448
Nanjangud	... { 1914 1915	50 37	298 475	448 512
Kuppam	... { 1914 1915	4 38	145 176	149 214
<i>Arcot Circle :—</i>				
Katpadi	... { 1914 1915	92 275	2411 2386	2503 2661
Polur	... { 1914 1915	... 41	... 257	... 298
Arkonam	... { 1914 1915	36 171	1537 1482	1573 1653
Chingleput	... { 1914 1915	56 120	1638 1616	1694 1736
Villupuram	... { 1914 1915	53 377	2836 4249	2889 4626

Agencies.	Years.	November.	Previously.	Total.
<i>Telugu Circle:—</i>				
Madras	... { 1914	...	...	...
	1915	48	554	602
Cuddapah	... { 1914	...	136	136
	1915	18	126	144
Guntakal	... { 1914	4	279	283
	1915	Closed.	11	11
CLOSED AGENCIES...	{ 1914	18	969	987
	1915	...	...	...
Total ...	{ 1914	2893	65346	68239
	1915	6312	71019	77331

Total number of labourers shipped at the 4 ports
at Tuticorin, Ammapatnam, Tondi and Man-
dapam as per Government returns up to
30th November 1914 ... 76,616

Total number of labourers shipped at the 2 ports
at Tuticorin and Mandapam as per Govern-
ment returns up to 30th November 1915 ... 86,876

H. SCOBLE NICHOLSON,
Ceylon Labour Commissioner.

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE WORKING OF THE CEYLON LABOUR COMMISSION.

Recruiting Certificates.

These are supplied to every Kangany signed by the Com-
missioner on arrival at the Agency to which he intends to bring
in labourers.

Professional Recruiters.

This Commission does not in any way recognise Professional
Recruiters, and professionally recruited coolies brought in by
Kanganies for registration at the Agencies are, as far as practi-
cable, discarded.

Railway Warrants.

By an arrangement this Commission has made with the
Railway Authorities on this side, Commissioner's warrants are
accepted for Kanganies' and coolies' fares. They are entrained in
Reserved Compartments, safely conveyed and delivered at the
Government Immigration depôts at Mandapam or Tataparai *cum*
Tuticorin, as the case may be, for embarkation to Ceylon. Peons
travel in charge of coolies to protect them from molestation in
every form.

Tin Tickets and Commission Cards.

Superintendents should send to the commissioner a sufficient
number of Tin Tickets for the probable requirements of their
recruiters.

Commission Cards will only be issued for *bona fide* excess
coolies *i.e.*, such coolies, over and above the number it was ex-
pected the Kanganies would bring, and for such excess coolies a
separate card will be issued for each cooly.

To issue Commission Cards for excess coolies, at least 60 per cent of a gang must hold tin tickets; otherwise the excess coolies will be forwarded at full rates from Mandapam or Tataparai.

Pre-advance.

The granting of a large pre-advance to recruiters is neither necessary nor desirable, except in special cases, as the practice tends to undermine the good effect obtained by the reduction of the advance per head to Rs. 15 granted on registration of coolies.

Railway Booking.

A Kangany can now be booked through from any station on the Ceylon Government Railway to any station on the South Indian or Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway systems by the Superintendent himself, or if this is not convenient, the Forwarding Agency card signed by the Superintendent authorising the Agent at Colombo or Dhanushkodi to feed and re-book on Estate account, is all that is necessary. Books of these cards can be had from the Ceylon Labour Commission on application.

Payment of Advances.

Should Kanganies require advances in their villages, officials can be sent out with funds for the purpose, but it is very rarely that the Kangany is unable to attend at the nearest Agency, and once the money has left the Agency, the Ceylon Labour Commission cannot be held responsible.

Medical Aid.

There is a Dispensary opened in the Trichy Central Depot, presided over by a duly qualified Medical Officer who attends to the wants of the Kanganies and coolies. He also examines them as regards physical fitness for Estate work before they are registered and despatched to the Estate in Ceylon.

Correspondence.

All business correspondence should be addressed to the Ceylon Labour Commissioner, Trichinopoly, South India, and none direct to the Assistant Commissioners, the Accountant or the Agents.

Camp Equipment.

For Superintendents visiting the recruiting Districts of South India, the following Camp equipment is absolutely necessary in view of the fact that dak bungalows are usually only furnished with table and chairs.

- 1 "X" camp cot with mosquito poles.
- 1 Tiffin basket fitted for two.
- 1 Aluminium cooking canteen in case.
- 1 Autotherm flask with case (pint size).
- 2 Camp candle sticks in case.
- 1 D. P. W. Lantern in case.
- 1 Camp filter.
- Camp washstand and basin with leather top.
- 1 Camp mirror.
- 1 Camp travelling medicine chest.
- 1 Camp travelling commode.
- 1 Bath.

LIST OF COMMISSION AGENCIES.

TAMIL AGENCIES.

RAMNAD DISTRICT.

Area, 4834 square miles. Population, 1,658,453. Language spoken, Tamil.

(1) *Dhanuskodi Forwarding Agency*.—22 miles from Talaimannar, and two hours' journey by steamer. The Office is located in Messrs. Spencer & Co.'s Feeding house. Here kanganies and coolies holding Fare and Meal tickets from subscribing Estates are fed and entrained to their destinations. Other kanganies and coolies are fed at their own cost.

(2) *Mandapam*.—22 miles from Dhanuskodi, about two hours' journey by rail. The Agency is situated in the precincts of the Government Camp. Rail fare from Dhanuskodi to Mandapam, 5 annas by mail and Re. 0-4-6 by ordinary train.

(3) *Ramnad*.—45 miles from Dhanuskodi, about 3 hours' journey by rail. The Agency is within 15 minutes' walk from the Railway Station. It is the Headquarters of the Assistant Collector and the residence of the Rajah. Rail fare from Dhanuskodi to Ramnad is 10 annas by mail and 9 annas by ordinary train.

MADURA DISTRICT.

Area, 4,916 square miles. Population, 1,932,832. Language spoken, Tamil.

(4) *Madura*.—111 miles from Dhanuskodi, and 6 hours' journey by rail, is the Headquarters of the District. The Agency is situated near the Madura East Railway Station, which is about

half an hour's journey by road. Rail fare from Dhanuskodi to Madura Rs. 1-3-0.

(5) *Dindigul*.—150 miles from Dhanuskodi. The Agency is about 5 minutes' walk from the Railway Station. It is the Headquarters of the Sub-Collector. Rail fare from Dhanuskodi to Dindigul Rs. 1-9-0.

TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.

Area, 4,353 square miles. Population, 1,790,619. Language spoken, Tamil.

(6) *Tataparai*.—200 miles from Dhanuskodi, about 11 hours' journey from Dhanuskodi. There is a Government Emigration Camp through which coolies are shipped to Colombo via Tuticorin. The Agency is located in the Government Depot itself. Rail fare from Dhanuskodi to Tataparai Rs. 2-2-0.

(7) *Tinnevelly*.—208 miles from Dhanuskodi about 12 hours' journey by rail, and 12 hours' journey from Colombo by steamer. The Agency is within 5 minutes' walk of the Bridge Railway Station.

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

Area, 4,935 square miles. Population, 2,017,029. Language spoken, Tamil.

(8) *Trichinopoly*.—207 miles from Dhanuskodi, about 11 hours' journey from Dhanuskodi. It is the Head Quarters of the Commission. The Head Office is situated near the Collector's Office and is within 15 minutes' walk of the Junction Railway Station. Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Accountant reside in Trichinopoly. Rail fare from Dhanuskodi Rs. 2-3-0.

(9) *Manaparai*.—185 miles from Dhanuskodi, about 10 hours' journey by rail; 23 miles from Trichinopoly. The Agency is within 5 minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanuskodi Rs. 1-15-0.

(10) *Musiri*.—230 miles from Dhanushkodi, and 30 miles from Trichy by rail, *via* Kulitalai. During floods people have to cross the river Cauvery by ferry at 6 pies per head. The Agency is within 15 minutes' walk of the river. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi to Kulitalai Rs. 2-6-0.

(11) *Karur*.—254 miles from Dhanushkodi and 48 miles from Trichy. The Agency is within 10 minutes' walk of the Railway Station. This Agency was temporarily closed owing to Plague and has been reopened. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 2-9-0.

(12) *Namakkal*.—277 miles from Dhanushkodi and 23 miles from Karur by road. Karur is the nearest Railway Station. Jutkas are available. It is the Headquarters of the Dy. Collector.

(13) *Turaiyur*.—235 miles from Dhanushkodi and 28 miles from Trichy by road. Carts are always available. The Agency is located in the new building in Odaya Street.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

Area, 7,196 square miles. Population, 2,116,564. Language spoken, Tamil.

(14) *Perundurai*.—304 miles from Dhanushkodi and 98 miles from Trichy. Headquarters of a Sub Magistrate and Tahsildar, about 18½ hours' journey from Dhanushkodi and 7½ hours' journey from Trichy. The Agency is situated 3 miles from the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 3-4-0.

SALEM DISTRICT.

Area, 6,300 square miles. Population, 1,766,680. Language spoken, Tamil.

(15) *Salem*.—330 miles from Dhanushkodi and 37 miles from Erode. 20 hours' journey from Dhanushkodi and 1½ hours' journey from Erode. The nearest Railway Station to Salem

Town is Suramangalam which is 3 miles off Salem. Jutkas are available near the station to take passengers to the Town. Salem is the Headquarters of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Salem Circle. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 3-2-0.

(16) *Atur*.—363 miles from Dhanushkodi and 33 miles from Salem. Salem is the nearest Railway Station, from which there is a motor service to Atur.

(17) *Dharmapuri*.—390 miles from Dhanushkodi. Headquarters of the Deputy Collector. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 3-10-0.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

Area, 4,920 square miles. Population, 1,960,960. Language spoken, Tamil.

(18) *Katpadi*.—457 miles from Dhanushkodi *via* Villupuram Junction, 100 miles from the latter Junction. The Agency is within 5 minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi *via* Chingleput Rs. 4-2-0.

(19) *Arkonam*.—461 miles from Dhanushkodi *via* Chingleput. 70 miles from Madras and 39 miles from Chingleput. The Agency is within 5 minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi *via* Chingleput, Rs. 4-2-0.

(20) *Kuppam*.—427 miles from Dhanushkodi and 22 miles from Jolarpet. The Agency is situated near the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 4-9-9.

(21) *Polur*.—419 miles from Dhanushkodi *via* Villupuram Junction Station. This Agency was opened on 1-2-15, and it is situated within 5 minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 3-13-0.

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

Area, 4,208 square miles. Population, 2,062,566. Language spoken, Tamil.

(22) *Villupuram*.—358 miles from Dhanushkodi. This is a Junction Station for Katpadi. The Agency is within 5 minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 3-6-0.

TANJORE DISTRICT.

Area, 3,727 square miles. Population, 2,363,869. Language spoken, Tamil.

(23) *Tanjore*.—238 miles from Dhanushkodi and 31 miles from Trichy. This is the Junction Station for Arantangi and Negapatam. The Agency is situated within half an hour's walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 2-7-0.

(24) *Arantangi*.—348 miles from Dhanushkodi. 109 miles from Tanjore via Tiruvalur Junction. The Agency is situated near the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 3-4-0.

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

Area, 3,072 square miles. Population, 1,406,008. Language spoken, Tamil.

(25) *Chingleput*.—422 miles from Dhanushkodi. This is Junction for Arkonam. The Agency is situated within 10 minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 3-14-0.

PUDUCOTTAH STATE.

Area, 1,178 square miles. Population, 411,886. Language spoken, Tamil.

(26) *Puducottah*.—239 miles from Dhanushkodi, and 32 miles from Trichinopoly by road. There is a motor service twice a day. This is the Headquarters of the Puducottah State and the residence of the Rajah. The Agency is situated within a mile from the Palace.

Telugu Agencies.

MADRAS DISTRICT.

Area, 27 square miles. Population, 5,018,660. Language spoken, Tamil and Telugu.

(27) *Madras*.—(Egmore) 456 miles from Dhanushkodi. This is the Presidency Town. Telugu coolies from Guntakal and Cuddapah are transhipped here, also Tamil and Telugu labourers are registered. The office is situated at Stringer's Road, Park Town. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 4-2-0.

CUDDAPPAH DISTRICT.

Area, 5,892 square miles. Population, 893,998. Language spoken, Telugu.

(28) *Cuddappah*.—580 miles from Dhanushkodi, 119 miles from Arkonam and 162 miles from Madras. The Agency is within 10 minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 5-10-9 by Mail and Rs. 5-5-9 by other trains.

Canarese Agencies.

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Area, 4,128 square miles. Population, 1,227,061. Language spoken, Canarese.

(29) *Nanjangud*.—593 miles from Dhanushkodi and 188 miles from Jolarpet Junction. The Agency is situated near the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 6-2-3 by Mail and Rs. 5-10-3 by other trains.

Malayalam Agencies.

MALABAR DISTRICT.

Area, 5,794 square miles. Population, 3,015,119. Language spoken, Malayalam.

(30) *Palghat*.—386 miles from Dhanushkodi and 92 miles from Erode. The Agency is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the Railway Station. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 3-9-0.

(31) *Cannanore*.—520 miles from Dhanushkodi. Head quarters of the Sub Magistrate. Rail fare from Dhanushkodi Rs. 4-10-0.

Supplies for Estates.

Superintendent are hereby notified that a charge of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the value of goods will be made by this Commission for receiving, inspecting and forwarding goods purchased by Kanganies or other Estate persons, whether the value of such is paid through the Commission or by the Kanganies.

Cumblies.

Subscribers are reminded that the Ceylon Labour Commission can obtain supplies of above and will be glad to send samples (which must be paid for) and give quotations for large or small indents.

Cumblies are made in several weights and sizes and at present suppliers are quoting for special cumblies as follows:—

For Upcountry Estates.

Police Cumblies.—These are used also by Forest Guards and others whose duties keep them out in bad weather, heavy grey and black material, $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $\times$ $4\frac{1}{4}$ ft., price Rs. 3-2-0. A similar but lighter and better made cumby, size $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $\times$ $4\frac{1}{4}$ ft., can be supplied at Rs. 3-5-0 each for a large indent.

The above cumblies can only be obtained from the Government Jails, and as stocks for sale are not generally available, subscribers are advised to place orders at least 2 months before delivery is required.

For Estates Medium and Low Elevations.

Lighter cumblies can be supplied suitable for coolies' use in the hotter country as follows:—

Black wool	9' $\times$ 4'	@	Rs. 1-15-0 each.
" "	8' $\times$ 3' 6"	@	" 1-12-0 "
Grey wool	8' 6" $\times$ 3' 9"	@	" 1-6-6 "
" "	7' 10" $\times$ 3' 6"	@	" 1-2-0 "

All quotations are *ex* supplier's Mills. Packing and actual Freight are charged in addition to the Ceylon Labour Commission's Buying Commission of 10% on first cost.

			RS. A. P.
Government made Grey Cumby	9' $\times$ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ '		2-9-6
" " white " "	" "		3-6-9

Cumblies are hand-made, indifferently prepared materials are used, and the labour employed is not highly skilled. Hence a certain amount of variation in quality must be allowed for at all times. It is quite as likely to be in favour of the buyer as in favour of the seller; but any man who promised absolute uniformity of quality in a large number of pieces is almost certain to fail to carry out his promise.

Cooly Cloths, etc.

The market for Cooly Cloths is at present in a very unsettled state. Weavers are short of dyes and consequently exact patterns and colours cannot be guaranteed and stocks are reduced to the lowest figures. For the information of subscribers who wish to purchase cloth etc. for their labour forces, I append present prices and particulars of Cooly Cloths available in the local market.

Cloths ex local Looms.

		RS.	A	P.
Woman's cloth	7 yards	2	10	0
do	6½ "	2	8	0
do	7 "	2	16	0
do	7½ "	2	13	0
do	8½ "	2	13	0
do	6½ "	3	0	0
Girl's cloth	3 "	1	7	0
do	4 "	1	8	0
Man's cloth Half Colour	2½ yards "	0	15	6
do Full "	2½ "	0	14	0
Boy's cloth	2 "	0	11	6
do Half "	1½ "	0	9	9
Mull Piece	20 "	6	4	0
do	do "	6	0	0
do	19 "	5	8	0
do	20 "	6	2	0
Printed Handkerchiefs square		0	7	6

These prices are *ex* suppliers' Mills. Packing and actual freight are charged in addition to the Ceylon Labour Commission Buying Commission of 10 per cent on first cost. Rates are of course subject to fluctuations of the local market, but the above will give subscribers some idea as to ruling figures.

Subscribers are reminded that the Ceylon Government Railway will only take goods from South India for delivery at Colombo, so their Colombo Agents should be requested to take delivery of the parcels and readdress them to the Estates.

Cloths as well as cumblies should be ordered at least 2 months before they are required on the Estate, supplier's and transport delays making prompt delivery impossible.

LIST.

Showing prices of Books, Forms and Maps procurable by subscribers from Ceylon Labour Commission, Trichinopoly.

	RS.	A.	P.
1. A. Form Book (50 Forms embossed with one anna Indian stamp)	...	4	10 0
2. B. Form Book (50 Forms)	...	1	0 0
3. Fare and Meal Order Book (for use at Dhanushkodi and Colombo Forwarding Agencies,	...	1	0 0
4. Postal Guide	...	0	4 0
5. South Indian and Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway Guides, each	...	0	2 0
6. Ceylon Labour Commission Map (Madras Presidency) Plain	...	3	0 0
7. do. do. varnished & mounted on calico	...	4	0 0
8. do. do. varnished & mounted on calico with rollers	...	5	0 0
9. District Touring Maps in Book Form	...	2	12 0
10. Telugu Grammar by Henry Morris	...	8	3 0

H. SCOBLE NICHOLSON,
Ceylon Labour Commissioner.

B. FORMS.

1. This form should be used when a request is made to trace out a bolter and despatch him to the Estate or recover his debt.
2. An initial fee of Rs. 2 will be charged on each bolting case and a further sum of Rs. 5 on each successful case.
3. It is to be noted that the success in bolting cases entirely depends on the influence this Commission has in the villages; it has no legal powers to arrest a defaulter, nor has it any power to force a bolter to return to the Estate or repay his debts against his or her will.
4. Pro-notes evidencing the bolter's liability should be pinned on with this form.
5. The duplicate and the triplicate forms should be duly filled in and both posted to this office at least three days before the Kangany starts to the Coast. In the case where a direct requisition is made, the same procedure applies.
6. Owing to the difficulty experienced in recognising names of Villages, Taluks, Post Offices and Districts when transliterated into English, Superintendents are requested to have this information entered on "B" Forms in Tamil as well as English characters.
7. Particulars of enclosure should be given in full at the foot of the form.

