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Government Museum.

Reviewing the report on the working of the — during 1896-97 & forwarding Copy to the G of I.

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OCTOBER.

Government Museum.

Reviewing the report on the working of the — during 1896–97, and forwarding copy to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

From A. G. BOURNE, Esq., D.Sc., F.R.S., Acting Superintendent, Government Museum, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated Madras, 8th July 1897, No. 492.

I have the honour to forward for submission to His Excellency the Governor in Council my report on the working of the Government Museum during 1896–97, and to request that I may be supplied with 160 copies for distribution to other museums, &c.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT MUSEUM FOR THE YEAR 1896–97.

I had charge of the Museum during two months of the year only. This report is, therefore, largely compiled from the notes given to me by Mr. Thurston. The two most important events of the year were the opening of the Connemara Public Library and new Museum buildings by His Excellency the Governor on the 5th December 1896 (see appendix E) and the closing of the Museum and Library from the 7th March onwards owing to the dangerous condition of the tower, and the necessity for its demolition. The Museum has not been, as far as I can learn, so closed to the public for any length of time since 1864, when a considerable portion of it was re-roofed.

2. Visitors.—The total number of visitors to the old Museum buildings from the 1st April 1896 to the 6th March 1897 was 306,548 and that to the new buildings from the 6th December 1896 (the date of their being open to the public) to the 6th March 1897 was 128,517.

It is difficult to compare these figures with those of previous years.

In the first place I calculate from the records of previous years that about 20,000 visitors have been excluded from the old buildings alone by the closing of the Museum and further, since the opening of the new buildings, separate tallies have been kept for the old and new buildings and it is an undoubted fact that many visitors enter the one or the other only. On the 14th January (Pongul feast) there were 44,549 visitors to the old buildings and 32,792 to the new. A large gathering of members of the Madras Teachers' Guild visited the Museum in August and were taken round the galleries by Mr. Thurston who explained to them the scope and objects of the Museum so far as its purely educational aspect is concerned.

On four occasions I gave demonstrations in the Museum to my classes from the Medical and Presidency Colleges. The number of gosha females who visited the Museum on the days set apart for them (first Saturday of each month) during the year is 2,161 against 2,444 in the previous year.

3. Sunday Opening.—The Superintendent's proposal that the Museum and Library should be closed on Fridays and open on Sundays was approved in G.O., No. 310, Educational, dated 19th May 1896. They were open for the first time on Sunday, 14th June 1896.

The number of Sunday visitors from that date to the end of February was 17,110 in the old buildings and 8,316 (from 6th December 1896) in the new buildings being an average of 450 per Sunday in the old Museum buildings and 640 in the new Museum buildings.

Mr. Thurston anticipated that the Sunday opening would specially appeal to literate classes who cannot get away from their work on week days. His anticipation has been, I find, fully realised. The proportion of those able to sign their names to those unable to do so having been about 1 to 6 on week days but as much as 1 to 3 on Sundays.

4. Establishment.—Changes were caused by the death of the herbarium-keeper and a gallery attendant and by the retirement of the first attendant, Connemara Public Library, and a gallery attendant. The vacancies so caused have been filled up during the year. The establishment for the Connemara Public Library and the new Museum buildings, which was sanctioned in G.O., No. 916, Educational, dated 4th December 1895, was entertained during the year.

5. Tours.—Two official tours were made by Mr. Thurston during the year accompanied by the Second Assistant, viz. :—

(1) To continue the anthropological survey of the tribes of Southern India.

(2) To carry out an investigation at the weaving and dyeing centres in connection with the preparation of a monograph on cotton fabrics.

He was also absent from head-quarters for a short time to visit Ootacamund in connection with the transfer of the herbarium to Madras and the examination of the Botanical Library.

6. Anthropology.—Mr. Thurston reports as follows :—

While at head-quarters in Madras, I carried on an investigation of the Pathan, Saiyad, and Sheikh Muhammadans, who "claim to be descendants of immigrants from the north and are distinct from the converted Dravidians, the Mappilas and Labbais" (Census Report, 1891). Their claim is no doubt justified; but well-marked signs of admixture of Dravidian blood are conspicuous in some members of their communities whose dark skin and high nasal index betray their Dravidian ancestry.

In the course of my annual tours a study was first made of the Malaiális of the Shevaroy Hills under great difficulties resulting from their fear that I was going to take possession of their lands on behalf of the Government and transport them, with their wives and children, to the penal settlement in the Andamans. These people, descended according to tradition from Vellálas of the plains, who migrated to the Salem hill ranges from Conjeeveram, have no claim to be considered as a true hill tribe.

During a brief stay on the Nilgiris a number of Kanarese Pariahs working on the Cinchona estate at Naduvatam were investigated for the sake of comparison with the Tamil Pariahs; and, in the Ouchterlony valley, a few Kurumbas and Sholigas (jungle tribes) were placed at my disposal by a planter for anthropometric purposes. A dwarf Sholiga (the son and brother of dwarfs with hereditary polydactyly), 3 feet 4 inches high, with a normal nose 4 cm. × 4·1 cm. (nasal index 102·5) was the most quaint specimen of native humanity which I have come across. The measurements of a single family of a small colony of Chinese who have settled between Naduvatam and Gúdalúr, and intermarried with Tamil Pariah women, were recorded. It will be interesting to note hereafter what is the future of the younger members of the colony, and to observe the physical characters, temperament, improvement or deterioration, fecundity and other points relating to the cross-breed resulting from the union of Chinese and Tamil.

A more prolonged stay was made at Shimoga in the Mysore Province where I was engaged in investigating the Nomad Lambádis (or Brinjaris) who speak an Aryan language and show in many instances physical signs of their Aryan descent; the miserable Koramas, who combine professional thieving and bird-snaring with the more orthodox occupation of basket-making; and the civilised Tiru Kurubas, who were specially selected for comparison of their physical characters with those of the jungle Kurumbas. The affinities of Kurubas and Kurumbas afford scope for an exhaustive enquiry, which will be taken in hand after my return to India.

The following summary shows the work done by me in connection with the anthropological survey up to the present time :—

Locality.	Tribe or caste.	Number measured.	
		Male.	Female.
Nilgiri Hills ..	Todas	25	25
	Kotas	25	20
	Badagas	40	..
	Irulas	25	..
	Kurumbas	15	..
Mysore jungles ..	Sholigas	3	..
Shevaroy Hills ..	Malaiâlis	36	..
Wynaad	Paniyans	25	12
	Muppas	24	..
South Malabar ..	Tiyans	25	25
	Cherumans	25	25
Coimbatore ..	Pattar Brâhmans	25	..
	Kongas	20	..
Madras City ..	Tamil Brâhmans	40	..
	,, Pariahs	40	..
	Kammâlans	40	..
	Pallis	40	..
	Velâlas	25	..
	Sheik Muhammadans	25	..
	Pathan ,, ...	25	..
	Saiyad ,, ...	25	..
Mysore	Kanarese Pariahs	33	..
	Kurubas	25	..
	Koramas	25	..
	Lambâdis	40	40
	Total ..	711	147

The material indicated in the above summary has been brought together during the last two years amid other duties of a manifold nature; and including, as it does, examples of dwellers in the plains, on the hill tops, in the jungles at the bases of the hills, and on the Mysore plateau, it may, I think, be taken as fairly representative, and has been used in Bulletin No. 5 for the purpose of generalisation.

As one result of my work in connection with the survey, the Museum now possesses a valuable series of photographic negatives of various tribes and castes, available for reproduction, distribution, or manufacture of lantern slides for lecture purposes.

An anthropological laboratory on the ground floor of the new buildings has been partially fitted up.

It will be necessary to procure a set of measuring appliances for the purpose of research as those hitherto in use were kindly lent by the Asiatic Society of Bengal. A series of skulls of Europeans, Jews, Hindus, Muhammadans, Cherumans, Burmese, Sinhalese, Andamanese, Mongolians and Negroes have been deposited by the Medical College authorities as a loan collection and should prove useful for study by students reading for the University degree in History, which includes Ethnology.

Diagrams and maps from the Statistical Atlas of India, 1895, and Madras Census Report, 1891, relating to language, population, religion, &c., have been framed and displayed.

Other additions have been—

A skeleton of a young ourang-utan, prepared from a specimen which died in the People's Park together with a set of ourang-utan finger-prints taken by Dr. Bourne.

A section of a skull of a horse to show the small size of the brain cavity relative to the size of the skull, *i.e.*, the horse's head is nearly all nose.

A skull of a gibbon.

A section of a human skull, to show brain cavity and prognathism.

7. Ethnology.—The following additions have been made to the collections:—

Miniature models of utensils (brass) used by Bráhmans, made at Palghat.

A collection of apparel and ornaments worn by Lambádis.

A collection of Khond articles procured by C. J. Weir, Esq., while Collector of Ganjám.

A collection of nets and snares for catching animals and birds used by Koramas of Mysore.

A rat-trap and animal snare used by the Kadirs of the Anamalais.

A collection of ornaments worn by the Savaras of Ganjám, presented by the Bissoyi of Gumma.

A ladder used by Kurumbas for collecting honey on steep precipices.

Photographs of Kadirs of the Anamalais.

A palm-leaf hat worn by Tiyyans on pilgrimage to the Kottiyur temple, North Malabar—donor Mr. M. Raman—and a Tiyyan marriage apron.

8. Archæology.—Three sets of the following copper plates from the Ganjám district were received from Dr. E. Hultzsch, Government Epigraphist:—

Plates of Prithivivermadêva.
Nadagâm plates of Vajrahasta.
Kômarti plates of Chandavarman.

A set of five plates with lion seal, found at Chikkulla in the Vizagapatam district and published by Professor Kielhorn in the *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. IV, was also received from him for deposit in the Museum. Besides these, eighteen copper plates from Gódávari of the kind noted below:—

(*a*) A set of five plates with boar seal,
(*b*) A set of five plates with worn seal,
(*c*) A set of five plates with plain ring,
(*d*) Two hinged plates,
(*e*) A single plate,

were also received from him for deposit.

9. Art.—The following additions were made to the Art, Industrial and Ethnological section of the Museum:—

Pith models, Trichinopoly.
Ivory carvings.
Carved wooden pillar—about 600 years old—from the palace of the Chowter at Puttige procured by W. H. Welsh, Esq., Collector of South Canara.
Cocoanut-carving from the School of Arts, Trivandrum.
Tirupati redwood toys.
Wood-carving from Trivandrum.
Images from Tanjore.
Ethnological series and art wares represented by photographs.
Hand-painted and other palempores.
Blocks used for block-printing from Arcot and Walajanagar.
Steel jacket made of steel rings as used during war in olden days.

10. Numismatics.—The Museum was consulted in connection with a suit concerning hidden treasure in the Salem District Court. The coins were star pagodas of the East India Company, and pagodas of Kishna Raja Wodeyar of Mysore.

Under the Treasure Trove Act, 122 silver "punch marked Buddhist" coins found in the Bimlipatam taluk of the Vizagapatam district were received for distribution.

A find of sixteen gold coins was received from the Kistna district. The treasure was found in a metal box by coolies when digging in a mound called *pati dibba* (old village site) in the village of Gudur near Masulipatam. This very valuable find of which an account has been published in the *Indian Antiquary* by Dr. E. Hultzsch, Government Epigraphist, included the following:—

(1) Three coins, with boar emblem of the Eastern Chalukyan King Râja-râja, A.D. 1022—1063.

(2) Two coins with tiger emblem, doubtfully ascribed to the Chola King Râjanârâyane.

(3) Nine coins with lion emblems, doubtfully ascribed to the Western Chalukyan Kings Trailôkyamalla and Jayasimha.

Among other finds, though it was not acquired for the Museum, was an aureus of Theodosius, which was picked up by ryots when ploughing a field in a hilly place to the south-east of Kóttayam.

Copper coins of Tipu Sultan (addenda to existing collection of Mysore coins) were presented by Mr. S. C. P. Scott, Superintendent of Police.

A valuable series of Nepalese coins of the old Malta and present Gurlcha dynasties and of the sixth century A.D. were acquired by purchase.

11. Botanical and Economic.—The botanical index series was added to by means of dried specimens during Mr. Thurston's tour on the Nilgiris.

I have provisionally arranged the economic and timber collections in the gallery set at liberty by the transfer of the art collection to the new building.

Seasoned timbers of guava (*Psidium Guyava*) and Liberian coffee grown in the Wynaad were received from Mr. H. B. Winterbotham for examination as to their possible use as box-wood substitutes, or for engraving purposes generally. Both proved unsuitable, as a clean cut can only be obtained in one direction, the edges becoming jagged when a cross cut is made. For turning on the lathe, the Liberian coffee wood is rather better than that of *Holarrhena antidysenterica*, which is used in the manufacture of lacquered toys at Vellore.

Specimens of the beetle (*Oryctes rhinoceros*), referred to in the last report, were received from Cochin, where they were reported to be attacking the tender new shoots of leaves and "pods" of the cocoanut trees, which die within a year or two. "These borers", the report states, "are found in large numbers in succession, one above the other in a line, up to fifteen in a tree. Even when they are taken out and destroyed, and the holes filled up with sand, others manage to get in by boring a hole a little further off. Many owners have now engaged special coolies to destroy these creatures, and it has become one of the regular items of expenditure." The Indian Museum, Calcutta, recommended, as treatment of the pest, searching for the larvæ and pupæ, and destroying them; capturing the perfect insects by attracting them to fires of dry wood, or of refuse from the fields, since insects are readily attracted by light; and to cut down badly-affected trees, and burn them to ashes.

Insects (*Rhynchota-heteroptera*) received from Ganjám, where they were reported to be sucking up the mealy albumen of the young rice seed in paddy fields of some villages in the Goomsur division, were sent to the Indian Museum for identification, and proved to be rice sappers (*Leptocorisa acuta*)—*vide* Indian Museum Notes, Vol. I, pages 1—3, and page 205 Pl. 1, fig. 1. Collections, illustrating as completely as possible the various uses to which the different parts of the palmyra palm, cocoanut and bamboo are applied, were made at the request of the Honorary Secretary, Jeypore Museum, Jeypore, Rajputana.

In accordance with G.O., Mis. No. 154, dated 11th January 1897, Mr. Thurston proceeded to Ootacamund and arranged for the transfer of the herbarium to Madras. Such portions of the herbarium as were required by the late Mr. M. A. Lawson had been from time to time sent up to Ootacamund. Portions were returned by him to the Museum when done with and what has been recently transferred is the balance of the Museum herbarium together with the specimens added by him and at his instigation by Messrs. J. S. Gamble, late Conservator of Forests, J. Cameron of the Lal Bagh, Bangalore, and T. F. Bourdillon, Conservator of Forests at Travancore.

Since I took over charge I have been working continuously, examining the collection and incorporating it with that remaining in the Museum. Its condition will form the subject of a separate report to Government at as early a date as possible.

I have to record with regret the death of Abboy Naidu who held the post of herbarium-keeper for fifteen years.

K. Rangachari, M.A., has been appointed herbarium-keeper.

12. Mineral Gallery.—Samples in bulk of corundum were sent to the Imperial Institute, for report and analysis, from Karutapalaiyam in the Coimbatore district, and Sithampundi and Paparapatti in the Salem district.

Specimens of red corundum from Sithampundi were sent for report to Mr. E. W. Streeter, the Bond Street jeweller, who states that "they possess no merit for gem purposes. This class of stuff frequently comes from Afghanistan, and, though of no commercial value, it proclaims to the mineralogist that the geological formation, where this corundum is found, is favourable to the production of finer rubies, if systematically worked for."

Further specimens of red corundum found in certain putta fields of Chevuthu Rangampatty, attached to Komaripolliam, in the Námakkal taluk, of the Salem district, and native ear ornaments made therefrom were also received.

Five specimens showing corundum crystals in their matrix were received from Mr. Middlemiss of the Geological Survey. They were taken from the trial workings near Palakad, Salem district.

Steatite (*soap stone*).—Inquiries having arisen in connection with the supply of this mineral to the European market, large cubes of the mineral were exhibited from the Kurnool, Bellary, North Arcot, Salem, Malabar and South Canara districts. These are all of grey colour and compact structure; and the small hand specimens from the Salem district, of white colour and softer texture, would seem to comply more nearly with the conditions required for trade purposes in Europe.

Lumps of graphite (plumbago) from their graphite mine in the Gódávari district were presented by Messrs. Binny & Co.

An exceptionally good specimen of quartz containing visible gold from the Kolar gold field was presented by Mr. W. J. D. Sandford.

A series of blocks of the white, grey and flesh-coloured varieties of marble from the Madukarai marble beds near Coimbatore, cut and polished, were received from the Collector of Coimbatore and exhibited with a view to drawing attention to them in the Mineral gallery. Concerning these marbles Mr. C. S. Middlemiss, of the Geological Survey of India, wrote as follows in a recent report to Government: "The beauty and adaptability of the stone for ornamental purposes has been practically demonstrated by the church at Coimbatore, where it has been largely utilized. I think, if it were more generally known what handsome building material is available at this locality, a good demand for it would arise in Ootacamund and, possibly, in Madras. At present, beautiful white marble is being used, rough-hewn and unpolished for making drinking troughs for animals and for building walls."

Meteorites.—Two fragments of meteorites, weighing, respectively, 19·5 oz. and 7 oz., were received from the Madura district. The Deputy Tahsildar of Tiruppattúr reported that, "at 5 A.M., on the 27th October 1896, a body of light and flame passed in from the sky from west to east, accompanied by loud noise like peals, and by a volume of smoke. The stones fell and imbedded themselves in the earth, and were dug out by ryots, who said that the ground on which they fell was too hot to touch for some time, and that the stones themselves took some time to cool."

13. Mammal and Bird Gallery.—The following are among the most important additions to the collections:—

A skeleton of a diminutive trotting bullock.

Photographs of elephants being landed on a raft in Madras Harbour, and being despatched to Mysore in railway trucks.

An enlarged photograph of a tiger lying dead at the mouth of a cave.

A stuffed head of a tiger and one of a black leopard.

A great hornbill (*Dichoceros bicornis*) from the Travancore hills.

The index collection was added to by the preparation and exhibition of the skull and lower jaw of a Tapir, showing herbivorous dentition, skeleton of feet of a Tapir, fore-foot with four toes; hind foot with typical perissodactyle arrangement of three toes, and the skull of Ovis hodgsoni (purchased).

The following birds were collected during the year:—

Corvus splendens (Indian house-crow).
Ægithina tiphia (Common iora).
Lanius lahtora (Indian grey shrike).
Pericrocotus peregrinus (Small minivet).
Oriolus kundoo (Indian oriole).
Terpsiphone paradisi (Indian paradise flycatcher).
Copsychus saularis (Magpie-robin).
Munia malacca (Black-headed Munia).
Passer domesticus (House-sparrow).
Alauda gulgula (Indian sky-lark).
Pyrrhulauda grisea (Ashy-crowned finch-lark).
Pitta brachyura (Indian pitta).
Xantholæma hæmatocephala (Crimson-breasted barbet or Coppersmith).
Ceryle varia (Indian-pied kingfisher).
Dichoceros bicornis (Great hornbill).
Caprimulgus asiaticus (Common Indian nightjar).
Hierococcyx varius (Common hawk-cuckoo).
Eudynamis honorata (Indian koel).
Centropus sinensis (Common coucal or crow-pheasant).
Strix flammea (Barn-owl or Screech-owl).
Hieraëtus pennatus (Booted eagle).
Haliastur indus (Brahminy kite).
Elanus cæruleus (Black-winged kite).
Astur badius (Shikra).
Tinnunculus alaudarius (Kestril).
Columba intermedia (Blue rock-pigeon).
Galloperdix spadiceus (Red spur-fowl).
Galloperdix lunulosus (Painted spur-fowl).
Coturnix communis (Large grey quail).
Turnix taigoor (Black-breasted bustard-quail).
Turnix dussumierii (Larger button-quail).
Sypheotides auritus (Lesser florikin).
Charadrius longipes (Golden plover).
Gallinago stenura (Pin-tailed snipe).
Gallinago scolopacinus (Common snipe).
Numenius arquata (Curlew).
Numenius phæopus (Whimbrel).
Philomachus pugnax (Ruff).
Tringa temminckii (White-tailed stint).
Totanus fuscus (Spotted red-shanks).
Metopidius indicus (Bronze-winged jacana).
Ardetta flavicollis (Black bittern).
Sarkidiornis melanonotus (Black-backed goose).
Nettapus coromandelianus (White-bodied goose-teal).
Dendrocygna awsuree (Whistling-teal).
Casarca rutila (Ruddy shieldrake).
Spatula clypeata (Shoveller).
Anas pœcilorhyncha (Spotted-billed duck).
Dafila acuta (Pintail duck).
Mareca penelope (Wigeon).
Fuligula cristata (Tufted duck).
Podiceps philippensis (Little grebe).

The Bronze-winged jacana (Metopidius indicus) and the Ruddy shieldrake or Brahminy duck (Casarca rutila) are very seldom brought to the Madras market.

Jerdon says about the Black bittern (Ardetta flavicollis), "This very handsome bittern appears to be generally diffused throughout India, but it is by no means common or abundant".

14. Marine Gallery.—Skeletons of Corphæna hippurus and Rhinoptera adspersa were added to the collection.

A female of the Elasmobranch *Galeocerdo rayneri*, measuring 12 feet 9½ inches in length, was caught by fishermen with hook and line off Madras, and acquired for the museum. It was caught at 8 A.M., but it was not till P.M. that it was landed on the beach. The uterus contained forty-nine young, measuring about eighteen inches in length. The stomach was quite empty. A specimen of this species, 12 feet 4½ inches long, was recorded by Sir W. Elliot. Jerdon remarked that "it is very cunning, and swells itself out so as to appear like a floating mass of animal substance, and, having thus decoyed its prey, it immediately attacks it."

A specimen of *Serranus lanceolatus*, 3 feet 5½ inches long, caught in the Fort St. George ditch, has been exhibited.

The following fishes were also added:—

Carcharias Melanopterus.
Arius sp.
Clupea ilisha.
Serranus sonnerati.
Lutjanus lineolatus.
Diagramma cinctum.
Holacanthus imperator.
Acanthurus gahm.
Tetrodon stellatus.

Parasites (Platyhelminthes) from the liver of the Elasmobranch, *Stegostoma tigrinum*, were sent to Professor Jeffrey Bell of the British Museum, for identification.

A collection of types of some of the Crustacea of the Madras Presidency, described by Mr. J. R. Henderson in his "Contribution to Indian Carcinology" were returned by Mr. R. I. Pocock of the British Museum, Natural History.

Shells of Anodon containing small pearls were sent by the Collector of Bellary. Pearls are known to form in fresh water molluscs but never attain any size and are generally irregular in shape and valueless.

15. Live Animals.—*Echis carinata* and two water snakes have been added to this collection.

Python (*Python molurus*) ate 59 jerboa rats (*Gerbillus indicus*), 2 quails and 8 squirrels in the year. Shed its skin on the 12th April, 2nd July and 17th December 1896.

Rat snake (*Zamenis mucosus*) ate 135 green frogs in the year. Shed its skin 22nd April, 18th May, 15th June, 8th July, 5th August, 5th September, 5th October, 7th November, 14th December 1896, 17th January and 27th February 1897, *i.e.*, in every month.

Whip snake (*Dryophis mycterizans*).—One lived up to 11th December 1896 and ate 44 mice and six green frogs and toads. A new snake was procured on the 31st January 1897, which ate only one mouse up to the end of the official year. The first one cast its skin on the 28th May, 9th August and 25th October 1896, *i.e.*, in every three months.

Sand snake (*Eryx johnii*) ate 17 rats in the year. Cast its skin on the 24th April, 28th June, 18th September 1896 and 14th January 1897.

Sand snake (*Gongylophis conicus*) ate 65 rats in the year. Cast its skin on the 30th April, 4th June, 22nd July and 4th October 1896.

Tropidonotus stolatus ate 130 frogs. Cast its skin on the 28th June, 6th July, 27th July, 3rd September, 14th December 1896, 18th January and 27th February 1897. Laid one egg on the 17th August, one on the 20th August, two on the 22nd August, three on the 12th September, three on the 14th September, one on the 15th September and three on the 18th September 1896.

Krait (*Bungarus cæruleus*).—One krait ate 2 frogs from the 11th to 16th October 1896 and then died; another was secured on the 7th November, which ate 18 frogs, cast its skin on the 7th December 1896, 13th January and 27th February 1897.

Tree snake (*Dendrophis pictus*) ate 94 frogs up to 21st January and died on the 22nd January. Cast its skin on the 2nd April, 6th May, 28th June, 27th July and 29th October. A second specimen was procured on the 13th February which ate 18 frogs.

Russell's viper (*Vipera russellii*), young, ate 67 mice, 2 small rats, 5 squirrels and 4 frogs. Cast its skin on the 16th June, 31st July, 6th October and 27th December 1896.

Russell's viper (*Vipera russellii*) ate 27 rats and 5 squirrels. Cast its skin only once, *i.e.*, 17th November 1896.

Echis carinata.—Two specimens were exhibited on the 29th October and have, up to date eaten only 8 frogs.

The two aquatic snakes added were *Tropidonotus quincunciatus* and *Atretium schistosum*, the latter is called in Tamil Neer nagan, *i.e.*, water cobra from its power of dilating its head. Both the snakes eat frogs and fishes. Tropidonotus laid 36 eggs on the 26th February 1897.

16. Connemara Public Library.—The library was open for the benefit of the public from 14th April 1896, but the formal opening ceremony took place on the 5th December 1896.

The number of visitors to the library was 10,880 against 5,815 (Museum Library) in 1895–96. The number of volumes given out for reference was only 7,663.

The manuscript catalogue of the library has been brought up to 31st January 1897.

The following is a summary of additions to the library:—

(1) A list of works purchased, selected chiefly from the suggestion book kept in the library, is given in appendix C.

(2) Some standard works, a large collection of Parliamentary Papers, old *Fort St. George Gazettes*, and Madras University calendars were received from the Chief Secretariat.

(3) The library is indebted to M.R.Ry. C. V. Sundara Sastry, B.A., B.L., for the present of a large collection (about 1,000 volumes) of interesting books consisting of Latin, Greek, German, French, Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, English works, &c., which belonged to the late C. V. Ranganadha Sastry.

(4) The total number of standard works added to the library by purchase and gift was 338, excluding the collection of books presented by C. V. Sundara Sastry, which has not yet been catalogued.

The shelves are now very crowded, but space will be available, sufficient for some time to come, when the Literary Society's library is removed.

17. Valuable Stock.—The necessary inventory of stock was maintained and duly checked. The collections were all in good order at the end of the year.

APPENDIX A.

Visitors to the Natural History and Archæological Section of the Government Museum from 1st April 1896 to 6th March 1897.

1896–97.	Signatures made in											
	English.	Telugu.	Hindustani.	Tamil.	Mahratta.	Nagari.	Guzerati.	Canarese.	Chinese.	Singalese.	Malayalam.	Bengali.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
April	440	654	286	2,588	2	13	8	39	4	..	31	2
May	347	855	760	2,786	14	..	21	74	3	..	47	38
June	527	848	264	3,046	11	12	19	43	1	1	9	1
July	400	891	260	2,959	26	9	9	49	..	4	46	1
August	524	783	388	3,481	6	10	31	36	..	2	28	10
September	489	793	201	2,971	15	2	32	45	11	..	43	16
October	425	484	186	2,855	1	..	27	25	3	..	23	7
November	370	486	161	2,081	6	1	11	24	..	..	21	1
December	679	1,619	391	5,128	39	..	115	93	..	3	90	11
January	694	1,245	427	4,186	38	..	69	76	..	1	144	..
February	353	590	217	2,663	8	..	24	26	..	1	24	2
March	49	125	22	575	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	5
Total ..	5,297	9,373	3,563	35,319	166	47	368	534	22	12	506	93

1896–97.	Total number of signatures.	Unable to sign.	Total number of visitors.	Number of		Total number of visitors.
				Males.	Females.	
	14	15	16	17	18	19
April	4,067	17,430	21,497	12,760	8,737	21,497
May	4,945	18,857	23,802	14,034	9,768	23,802
June	4,782	19,040	23,822	13,689	10,133	23,822
July	4,654	17,531	22,185	13,486	8,699	22,185
August	5,299	19,480	24,779	15,095	9,684	24,779
September	4,617	16,552	21,169	12,793	8,376	21,169
October	4,036	13,848	17,884	11,012	6,872	17,884
November	3,162	10,278	13,440	8,586	4,854	13,440
December	8,168	38,007	46,175	25,561	20,614	46,175
January	6,880	65,378	72,258	34,656	37,602	72,258
February	3,908	13,170	17,078	10,633	6,445	17,078
March	782	1,677	2,459	1,588	871	2,459
Total ..	55,300	251,248	306,548	173,893	132,655	306,548

Visitors to the Art, Industrial and Ethnological Section of the Government Museum from 6th December 1896 to 6th March 1897.

1896–97.	Signatures made in											
	English.	Telugu.	Hindustani.	Tamil.	Mahratta.	Nagari.	Guzerati.	Canarese.	Chinese.	Singalese.	Malayalam.	Bengali.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
December	238	1,118	280	3,834	72	..	60	59	22	..	152	..
January	360	1,227	478	3,560	50	..	90	112	19	..	230	..
February	189	1,242	390	1,634	40	2	43	88	..	..	105	4
March	30	180	90	272	23	..	3	20	2	..	12	3
Total ..	817	3,767	1,238	9,300	185	2	196	279	43	..	499	7

1896-97.	Total number of signatures.	Unable to sign.	Total number of visitors.	Number of		Total number of visitors.
				Males.	Females.	
	14	15	16	17	18	19
December	5,835	32,175	38,010	19,747	18,263	38,010
January	6,126	59,214	65,340	33,592	31,748	65,340
February	3,737	16,926	20,663	12,152	8,511	20,663
March	635	3,869	4,504	2,572	1,932	4,504
Total ..	16,333	112,184	128,517	68,063	60,454	128,517

APPENDIX B.

Donations, 1896-97.

Abdur Rahim Sahib, Mr.—
Snake (Chersydrus granulatus) young.
Asiatic Society of Bengal—
Rupees of the following Moghul Emperors:—Shāh Jahān, Aurangzíb, Bahādur Shāh, Shāh Alum.
Silver coins of the so-called Indo-Sassaman class and commonly known as "Gudhia ka paisa" found in the Ferozpur district.
Small silver coins belonging to Sabaktigin found in the Bannu district.
Bagshawe, Mr. B. M.—
Scorpions and Thelyphonus.
Balasundra Moodeliar, Mr. V.S.—
Three armlets made of golden coloured straw.
Grass box.
Two fruits or coyees known as right twist or screw and left twist or screw.
Two black seeds of liquorice.
Bellary district Collector—
Shells of fresh water mollusc and four small irregularly shaped pearls.
Benson, Mr. C.—
Samples of Rhea Fibre products prepared by the Rhea Fibre Treatment Co., London.
Binny & Co., Messrs.—
Fibrous graphite.
Branfoot, Mrs.—
Maroon-Backed kite (Haliastur Indus).
Shikra (Astur badius).
Common Hawk-cuckoo (Hierococcyx varius).
Indian koel (Eudynamis honorata).
Campbell, Mr. W. H.—
Thelyphonus sp.
Scorpions.
Carupaswami Pillai, Mr. V.—
Chicken with four feet and wings.
Clifford, Mr. W. J.—
Black scorpion.
Cuddapah district Sub-Collector.—
A peculiar sort of ear of cumboo corn.
Daly, Mr. W. M.—
Land shells—
Nanina thyreus.
Nanina shiplayi.
Pterocyclos nanum.
Cyclophorus nilghericus.
Neritina Perrotettiana.
Melania tuberculata.
Paludina dissimilis.
D'Arcy Evezard, Mr.—
Flying lizard (Draco dussumieri).
Dunsterville, Mr. F.—
A scorpion.
Ganjám Agent to the Governor—
Savara Jewelry.
Hatchell, Mr. D. G.—
Leaf mantis.

Hearsey, Mr. T. N.—
Silk. Theophila Huttoni.
Hultzsch, Dr. E.—
Three copper plates from the Ganjám district.
Plates of Prithivivarma dêva.
Nadagâm plates of Vajrahasta.
Kômarti plates of Chanda Varman.
Jones, Mr. J. A.—
Snake (Tropidonotus piscator).
Kistna District Forest Officer—
Sections of Hardwickia binata.
LeFanu, Mr. J. H.—
Blue clay.
Mackenzie, Mr. A. T.—
Grass (Anthistiria cymbaria).
Madura district Collector.—
Meteorites.
Maiden, Mr. J. W.—
Scorpions found in Masulipatam.
McCarthy O'Leary, Mr.—
Beetle.
Middlemiss, Mr. C. S.—
Corundum in matrix rock from the trial workings near Palakod, Salem district.
Moore, Mr. E. J.—
Centipede. Scolopendra sp.
Municipal Commission, Madras—
A black monkey.
Ourang-utan.
Leopard (Felis pardus).
Brown stump-tailed monkey (Macacus arctoides).
Mysore Government Museum Superintendent.—
Lacquered toys and fruits from Chennapatna.
Silver Roman coins.
Naganna Naidu, Mr. S. C.—
Snake (Adeniophis intestinalis).
Nellore District Forest Officer—
Garnets.
Phipps, Mr. C. E.—
Insect—Mantis sp.
Raman, Mr. M.—
Tiyyan Pilgrims' hat.
Resident in Travancore and Cochin—
Pearl oysters (Avicula fucata).
Royal Asiatic Society (Bombay Branch)—
Silver coins of Shah Jahan, Aurangzeeb and Timur Shah found in the Shikarpur district.
Sandford, Mr. J. D.—
Nest of purple sun-bird (Arachnechthra Asiatica) or purple-rumped sun-bird (Arachnechthra Zeylonica).
A piece of auriferous quartz with visible gold from the Mysore mines.
Scott, Mr. S. P. C.—
Coins.
Indo-Portuguese.
E. I. Company.
Coins of Tipu Sultan.
Serajudin Sahib, Mr.—
Thelyphonus sp. "False scorpion."
Indian Oriole. Oriolus Kundoo.
Sewell, Mr. E. J.—
Painted Bat (Cerivoula picta).
Sherman, Mr. C. M.—
Sponges. Gulf of Manaar.
South Canara, Collector of—
Two crowns; one Bant knife; one devil sword; one lattice window; four cock-fighting knives; two pillars.
Sultan & Co.—
Sultan Water-lift Model.
Superintendent, Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta—
Herbarium specimens.

Thornhill, Surgeon-Major W. H.—
Insect—Mantis sp.
Upshon, Mr. L. H.—
Black scorpion.
Upshon, Mr. C. W.—
Black scorpion.
West, Mr. H. C.—
Death's-head Hawk-moth. Acherontia Lachesis.
Moth. Daphnis nerii.
Wilson, Mr. V. S. F.—
Collection of Lepidoptera from Malabar.

APPENDIX C.

List of Books added to the Library.

Donations.

Anderson, J.—English Intercourse with Siam, 1890. (Trübner's Oriental Series.)
Apte (Raghunath Narayan).—The Doctrine of Maya, 1896.
Atlas, Bombay Presidency, Statistical, 1888.
Do. India, Statistical, 1886 and 1895.
Aufrecht, Th.—Halayudha's Abhidhanaratnamala. Sanskrit Vocabulary, 1861.
Bather, F. A.—A record of, and Index to the Literature of Echinoderma, 1896.
Beavan, R.—Hand-book of the Freshwater Fishes of India, 1877.
Bhavanagra Pracina Sodhasagraha, Bagha I.
Birdwood, Sir G. C M.—Industrial Arts of India, 1880.
Blanford, W. T.—Observations on the Geology and Zoology of Abyssinnia, 1870.
Boyne, W.—Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century in England, Wales and Ireland, 1858.
Brahmâvadhûta Shri Sukhananda Natha—Sabdhartha Chintamani: Sanskrit Lexicon, 4 Vols.
Breeks, J. W.—Account of the Primitive Tribes and Monuments of the Nilgiris, 1873.
Bretschneider, E.—Mediæval Researches, Vol. I, 1888. (Trübner's Oriental Series.)
Burnell, A. C.—The Jaiminiya Text of the Arsheyabrahmana of the Sama Veda, 1878.
Burton, R. F.—Sindh and the Races that inhabit the valley of the Indus, 1851.
Carter, H. V.—Leprosy and Elephantiasis, 1874.
Cassels, W. R.—Cotton: on account of its culture in the Bombay Presidency, 1862.
Chalmers, M. D.—Local Government, 1883.
Clancey, J. C.—Aid to Land-Surveying, 1882.
Clark, J. M.—Functions of a Great University, 1895.
Corcoran's Chinese Empire in Urdu, 2 Vols.
Darwin, C.—Charles Darwin Memorial Notices, 1882.
Drummond, H.—Natural Law in the Spiritual World, 1885.
Egypt, Lower.—Map based on E. A. Gori, 1882.
Elliot, A.—The State and the Church, 1882.
Do. Sir H. M.—Memoirs on the History, Folk-lore, and Distribution of the Races of the North-Western Provinces of India, 2 Vols., 1869.
Engineering, Epitome, compiled by a Subordinate of the Public Works Department, 1896.
Ewart, J.—Poisonous Snakes of India, 1878.
Exhibition—Simla, Art, 1881. Photographs of Exhibits.
Farrer, T. H.—The State in its relation to Trade, 1883.
Gallatly, W.—Mechanics for Beginners, 1896.
Galton, F.—Art of Travel, 1883.
Do. Inquiries into Human Faculty and its Development, 1883.
Geldner, K. F.—Avesta: The Sacred Books of the Parsis, 3 Parts.
Godwin-Austin, H. H.—List and Distribution of Land-mollusca of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, 1895.
Goodwyn, H.—Memoir on the Taper-chain Tension Bridge, 1844.
Griffith, W.—Itinerary Notes of Plants collected in the Khasgah and Bootan mountains. Posthumous, Vol. II., 1848.
Hajee Sullaiman Shah Mahomed.—Journal of Tours round the World, 1895.
Haupt, O.—Arbitrages et Parites: Traite des operations de Banque, 1894.
Hodgson, B.H.—Essays relating to Indian Subjects, 2 Vols., 1880. (Trübner's Oriental Series.)
Holland, T. E.—The European Concert in the Eastern Question: Collection of Treaties and other Public Acts, 1885.
Do. T. H.—Preliminary Report on the Iron-ores and Iron Industries of the Salem District, 1892.
Hooker, Sir J. D.—The Flora of British India, Parts 21 and 22.
Hooper, D.—Effect of Phosphatic Manures on the Growth of Jalap Tubers, 1896.
Hutchinson, C. W.—Specimens of Various Vernacular Characters, 1877.

India, Photographs and Drawings of Historical Buildings, 100 plates, reproduced by W. Griggs, 1896.
Jäschke, H. A.—Tibetan-English Dictionary, with English-Tibetan Vocabulary, 1881.
Jones, T. R.—Animal Creation: Popular Introduction to Zoology.
Jones, T. R.—Natural History of Birds.
Do. Sir W.—Moallakat: or seven Arabic poems which were suspended on the temple at Mecca. Republished by Jogendranath Ghose, 1877.
Kitts, E. J.—Compendium of the Castes and Tribes found in India, 1885.
Krishnasvami Naidu, W. S.—South Indian Chronological Tables. Edited by R. Sewell, 1894.
Lane, Lieut.-Col., T. G. M.—Majmuai-Zarb-ul-imsabi, Hindustani (collection of Hindustani proverbs translated, illustrated, and explained), 1870.
Laurie, W. F. B.—Ashé Pyee, 1882.
Lindley, J.—School Botany, 1862.
Macpherson, S. C.—Report on the Khonds of Ganjám and Cuttack, 1863.
Madras Almanac and Directory, 1897.
Markham, C. R.—Narrative of the Mission of George Bogle to Tibet, and Journey of Thomas Manning to Lhasa, 1879.
Do. Report on the Irrigation of Eastern Spain.
Matalib-ul-talibin—A work on Medicine in Urdu.
McMahon, A. R.—Karens of the Golden Chersonese, 1876.
Mirat-ul-Khavariq-Adalat—Muhammadan Theology in Urdu.
Mitra (C. Chandra)—Indian Folk-Beliefs about the Tiger, Part III.
Do. Notes on the Kayasths of Behar.
Moore, F.—Lepidoptera Indica, Parts 25 and 26.
Mueller, F.—Select extra-tropical Plants eligible for Industrial Culture or Naturalisation, 1880.
Müller, M.—History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature so far as it illustrates the primitive Religion of the Brahmans, 1860.
Murdock, J.—The Claims of Hygiene, 1897.
Do. Yoga Sastra: with a Notice of Swami Vivekananda's Yoga Philosophy, 1896.
Murray, J. A.—Edible and Game Birds of British India, 1889.
Natesa Sastry, S. M.—Folklore in Southern India, Parts I to IV, 1884.
Nordenskiöld, A. E.—Voyage of the Vega round Asia and Europe, 1883.
Oldham, R. D.—Bibliography of Indian Geology, 1888.
Oldham, T.—Geological Structure of part of the Khasi Hills, 1854.
Padfield, J. E.—The Hindu at Home: Sketches of Hindu Daily Life, 1896.
Paramaswaran Pillay, G.—Representative Men of Southern India, 1896.
Petit, F. D.—Guide to Travellers in Gujarati.
Do. (Jamaidji Musservanjee)—Poetical Works.
Pollock, F.—Land Laws, 1883.
Pratap Narayan Singh Bahadur, Maharajah of Ayodhya.—Raskusumakar: or A Book on Rhetoric in Marathi, 1894.
Ramaswami Raju—Sreemat Rájangala Mahodyanam, Part III.
Raverty.—Afghan Selections in Poetry.
Do. Gulshan-i-Roh: Afghan Poetry and Prose.
Ray (Pratapa Chandra)—Mahabarata Translation into English Prose, Parts 98—100.
Risley, H. H.—Tribes and Castes of Bengal, 2 Vols., 1891.
Rodgers, C. J.—Report on the Sangla Tibba, 1896.
Sachau, E.—Alberuni's India. (An account of the Religion, Philosophy, Literature, Chronology, &c., of India about A.D. 1030, in Arabic), 1887.
Seth, M. J.—History of the Armenians in India, 1895.
Sherring, M. A.—Hindu Tribes and Castes, 1872—81.
Simons, W. V.—Catalogue of Foreign Minerals, 1866.
Smith, H.—Nature Printing from unprepared Plants, 1857.
Smith, W., and G. Grove.—Atlas of Ancient Geography, Biblical and Classical, 1875.
Smyth, R., and H. L. Thuillier—Manual of Surveying for India, 1855.
Stevens, F. H.—Mensuration for Beginners, 1896.
Stokes, G. G.—On the Nature of Light, 1884.
Strettell, G. W.—Ficus Elastica in Burma Proper, or Narrative of a Journey in Search of it, 1876.
Strutt, J.—Sports and Pastimes of the people of England, 1867.
Sundaram Pillai, P.—"Manônmaniyam," a play in Tamil Verse, 1891.
Do. Some Mile-stones in the History of Tamil Literature found in an Enquiry into the age of Tiru Gnana Sambandha, 1895.
Tarikh-i-Jalsa-i-Khaisar-i-Delhi: or History of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, in Urdu.
Temple, R.—Papers relating to the Aboriginal Tribes of the Central Provinces, 1866.
Tirumalayya Naidu, C.—Gana Vidya Sanjivini: Treatise on Hindu Music, 1896.
Tracy, J. E.—Sethupati Coins, 1896.
Trail, H. D.—Central Government, 1881.

Tresham, D.—Blasting under water by means of Galvanism, 1851.
Trübner: Arnold—Indian Poetry.
Do. Mádhava-Acharya. Sarva-Darsana Sangraha.
Turkey in Asia, Map.
Do. Europe, Map.
Tweedie, W.—The Arabian Horse: His Country and People, 1894.
Vincent, C.—Report of a Tour of Inspection of Irrigation Works in Southern France and Italy and of some of the principal masonry Dams in France, 1882.
Walch, G. T.—Engineering Works of the Godávari Delta, Vol. I, 1896.
Walker, J. C.—Atlas of Southern India.
Wallace, R.—India in 1887, 1888.
Walpole, S.—Foreign Relations, 1882.
Walther, J.—Die Adamsbrücke und die Korallenriffe der Palkstrasse, 1891.
Wárd, R.—Horn Measurements, and Weights of the Great Game of the World, 1892.
Waterton, C.—Natural History Essays. Edited by N. Moore.
Watson, J. F.—Reports on Cotton Gins, and on the cleaning and quality of Indian Cotton, Vol. 2, 1879.
Watt, G.—Dictionary of Economic Products of India, Index, 1896.
Wheeler, J. T.—Hand-Book to the Cotton Cultivation in the Madras Presidency, 1862.
Wilson, H. H.—Works. Essays on Sanskrit Literature, 3 Vols.
Window, S. J.—Isbaq-i-amal-i-tib: A Work on Medicine in Urdu.

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Abercromby, R.—Weather, 1892.
Airy, Sir G. B.—Popular Astronomy, 1895.
Amos, S.—The Science of Law, 1889.
Angot, A.—The Aurora Borealis, 1896.
Arden, A. H.—Progressive Grammar of the Telugu Language, 1873.
Arnott, N.—Elements of Physics or Natural Philosophy, 1883.
Ashenhurst, T. R.—Design in Textile Fabrics, 1892.
Atlas.—Times, Atlas, 1896.
Bacon, F.—Novum Organum, Edited by T. Fowler, 1878.
Bain, A.—Mental Science, Part I, 1884.
Do. Moral Science, Part II, 1884.
Do. John Stuart Mill, 1882.
Do. Logic Deduction, Part I, 1879.
Do. Logic Induction, Part II, 1895.
Do. English Composition and Rhetoric, Parts I and II, 1892.
Baker, Sir S. W.—Eight Years in Ceylon, 1890.
Balfour, A. J.—The Foundations of Belief, 1895.
Ball, V.—Diamonds, Coal, and Gold of India, 1881.
Bastable, C. F.—Commerce of Nations, 1892.
Bastian H. C.—The Brain as an Organ of Mind, 1890.
Bell, F. J.—Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, 1885.
Bergen, J. Y.—Elements of Botany, 1896.
Bernstein J.—Five Senses of Man, 1891.
Beschi, C. J.—Grammar of the Common Dialect of the Tamul Language, 1848.
Bhattacharya (Jogendranath)—Hindu Castes and Sects, 1896.
Binet, A., and C. Féré—Animal Magnetism, 1891.
Blakesley, T. H.—Alternating Currents of Electricity, 1891.
Blaserna P.—Theory of Sound in its relation to Music, 1893.
Bonney, T. G.—Ice-work, present and past, 1896.
Bowmaker, E.—Housing of the Working Classes, 1895.
Brennand, W.—Hindu Astronomy, 1896.
Brinton, D. G.—Races and Peoples: Lectures on the Science of Ethnography, 1890.
Browne, M.—Artistic and Scientific Taxidermy and Modelling, 1896.
Browning, R.—Poetical Works, 2 Vols., 1897.
Brunton, T. L.—Text-Book of Pharmacology, Therapeutics, and Materia Medica, 1893.
Buckland, F.—Notes and Jottings from Animal Life, 1886.
Bulley, (A. Amy), and Margaret Whitley—Women's Work, 1894.
Caird, E.—The Critical Philosophy of Immanuel Kant, 2 Vols., 1889.
Caldecott, A.—English Colonization and Empire, 1891.
Cambridge Natural History, Vols. II, III and V.
Cave, H. W.—The Ruined Cities of Ceylon, 1897.
Charcot, J. M.—The Localisation of Cerebral and Spinal Diseases, 1883.
Chatterjee, Mohendra Nath—Crimadbhagavatam, Book II, 1896.
Chesney, Genl. Sir G.—Indian Polity, 1894.
Clifford, W. K.—Seeing and Thinking, 1880.

Clifford, W. K.—Common Sense of the Exact Sciences, 1892.
Coal and Metal Miner's Pocket-Book, 1893.
Cole, G. A. J.—Aids to Practical Geology, 1893.
Cooke, M. C.—Introduction to Fresh-water Algæ, 1890.
Do. Fungi, 1894.
Cooke-Taylor, R. W.—Factory System and Factory Acts, 1894.
Cox, H.—Land Nationalization, 1892.
Cresay, Sir E.—Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, 1894.
Do. Rise and Progress of the English Constitution, 1886.
Cunningham, W.—Modern Civilization in some of its Economic Aspects, 1896.
Dalbiac, P. H.—Dictionary of Quotations (English), 1896.
Dana, E. S.—Minerals, and How to Study them, 1895.
Darwin, F.—Elements of Botany, 1896.
Davids, T. W. R.—Buddhism, 1894.
Dawson, J. W.—Geological History of Plants, 1888.
Dolman, F.—Municipalities at Work, 1895.
Drummond, H.—The Ascent of Man, 1896.
Dubois, Abbé J. A.—Description of the Character, Manners, and Customs of the People of India, London, 1817
Do. Description of the Character, Manners, and Customs of the People of India, Edited by G. U. Pope, Madras, 1879.
Dymock, W., C. J. H. Warden and D. Hooper—Pharmacographia Indica, Part 6.
Edridge-Green F. W.—Colour-Blindness and Colour-Perception, 1891.
Egerton, W. (Lord Egerton of Talton)—Description of Indian and Oriental Armour, 1896.
Emerson, R. W.—Works, 6 Volumes.
Ewart, J.—Poisonous Snakes of India, 1878.
Falkener, E.—Games: Ancient and Oriental, and How to Play Them, 1892.
Fauna und Flora Des Golfes von Neapel—Monograph, 23, 1896.
Fawcett, M. G.—Political Economy for Beginners, 1889.
Figuier, L.—Mammalia, 1892.
Forbes, G. S.—Wild Life in Canara and Ganjám, 1885.
Foster, M. and L. E. Shore.—Physiology for Beginners, 1896.
Freeman, E. A.—The Growth of the English Constitution from the Earliest Times, 1894.
Do. Comparative Politics, 1896.
Galton, F.—Hereditary Genius, 1892.
Geddes, P.—Chapters in Modern Botany, 1893.
Geikie, A.—Elementary Lessons in Physical Geography, 1890.
Graham, P. A.—The Rural Exodus, 1892.
Do. W.—Socialism New and Old, 1891.
Greener, W. W.—The Gun and its Development, 1896.
Greenwood, W. H.—Steel and Iron, 1893.
Grindlay, Capt., R. M.—Indian Scenery, 1835.
Grose, J. H.—Voyage to the East-Indies, 1757.
Guy, W. A. and D. Ferrier.—Principles of Forensic Medicine, 1895.
Haase, E.—Researches on Mimicry, Part II.
Hadfield, R. A. and H. de. B. Gibbins—A Shorter Working Day, 1892.
Hankin, E. H.—Cholera in Indian Cantonments, and how to deal with it, 1895.
Hartwig, Dr. G.—The Sea and its Living Wonders, 1892.
Do. The Subterranean World, 1892.
Do. The Tropical World, 1892.
Henslow, G.—Origin of Floral Structures through Insect and other Agencies, 1893.
Do. Origin of Plant Structures by Self-adaptation to the Environment, 1895.
Hobson, J. A.—Problems of Poverty, 1896.
Holyoake, G. J.—Co-operative Movement to-day, 1896.
Howell, G.—Trade Unionism, New and Old, 1894.
Hummel, J. J.—Dyeing of Textile Fabrics, 1893.
Huxley, T. H.—American Addresses, 1886.
Do. Science and Education, 1895.
Do. Anatomy of Invertebrated Animals, 1877.
India—Glimpses of India: Photographic History, Edited by J. H. Furneaux.
Janet, P.—The Theory of Morals, 1884.
Jeans, J. S.—Trusts, Pools, and Corners, 1894.
Jevons, W. S.—Methods of Social Reform, 1883.
Do. Investigations in Currency and Finance, 1884.
Do. Studies in Deductive Logic, 1884.
Do. The State in relation to Labour, 1894.
Johnston, K.—A Physical, Historical, Political, and Descriptive Geography, 1881.
Jones, J. A.—Manual of Hygiene, Sanitation and Sanitary Engineering, 1896.
Judd, J. W.—Students' Lyell: Manual of Elementary Geology, 1896.

Kanny Lall Dey.—Indigenous Drugs of India, 1896.
Kaufmann, M.—Socialism and Modern Thought, 1895.
Keane, A. H.—Ethnology, 1896.
Kerner, A. von M.—Natural History of Plants, 2 Vols., 1895.
Kew, H. W.—Dispersal of Shells, 1893.
Kirkes.—Hand-book of Physiology, 1896.
Lagrange, F.—Physiology of Bodily Exercise, 1890.
Levi, L.—International Law, 1887.
Locke, J.—Some Thoughts concerning Education, 1892.
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APPENDIX D.

Classified List of Expenditure of the Government Museum during the year 1896-97.

	Actuals, 1896-97.	Revised estimate, 1896-97.
Salaries.	Rs.	Rs.
Superintendent	9,015	9,600
Exchange compensation allowance	1,175	1,283
Local allowance	..	2,400
Total ..	10,190	13,283
Permanent Establishment—Government Museum.		
First Assistant, second assistant, first, second and third taxidermists, herbarium-keeper, artist, writer, assistant writer, thirteen hamals, six gallery attendants, Superintendent's peon, door-keeper, chickledar and two peons —33 persons.	6,596	6,925
Temporary Establishment—Government Museum.		
Collecting taxidermist, three gardeners, three sweepers, five watchmen, water-pandal Brahmin, punkah-puller and chokra—15 persons	1,118	1,120

	Actuals, 1896-97.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.
Permanent Establishment—Connemara Public Library.	Rs.	Rs.
Sub-Librarian, three attendants and two peons—6 persons.	1,860	1,858
Servant—1 person	42	44
Total Establishment ..	9,616	9,947
Allowance.		
Travelling allowance	1,139	800
Supplies and Services.		
Cost of specimens purchased on tour	528	800
Objects of interest and coins purchased at head-quarters.	684	600
Fittings, furniture, &c., for the collections	2,679	3,027
Cost of books and publications	2,690	1,800
Library	1,012	2,000
Lithographing plates	854	500
Ammunitions	38	15
Charges for feeding live animals	92	60
Expenses—		
Reading coins	8	10
Measurement	11	35
Total, Supplies and Services ..	8,596	8,847
Contingencies.		
Purchase of country articles each costing less than Rs. 50.	65	100
Subscription to newspapers	22	25
Cost of Europe stores (including freight)	56	42
Landing and shipping charges	10	11
Repairs to furniture	80	100
Gardening expenses	44	60
Wages and cooly	168	135
Cleaning charges	33	27
Supply of drinking-water	1	5
Scavenging expenses	43	45
Postage charges	174	180
Telegram charges	24	20
Rents, rates and taxes	3,843	3,843
Binding charges	366	300
Lighting charges	98	85
Petty carriage and cooly charges	154	156
Clothing of servants	..	..
Office expenses including such articles as gum-pots, rat-traps, mixture to prevent destruction of records, brooms, nails, boxes, fire-wood, umbrellas for peons, mats, chalk, food for cats	81	289
Total, Contingencies ..	5,262	5,423
Grand Total ..	34,803	38,300

APPENDIX E.

Account of the Opening of the New Museum Buildings.

The ceremony of formally declaring open the new Museum Buildings and the Connemara Public Library by His Excellency the Governor on Saturday evening, was robbed of some of its brightness by the dismally wet weather which has prevailed since Friday night, but in every other respect the proceedings were as successful as could be desired, and a very large and representative gathering of European and Native society in Madras graced the proceedings with their presence. The ceremony itself took place in the exceedingly handsome hall of the Connemara Public Library, but the entire block of new buildings was open to the large number of

visitors who took advantage of the opportunity of inspecting the galleries in which the Industrial, Ethnological, and Art exhibits of the Museum have already been arranged. His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock, accompanied by Mr. H. A. Stuart, Private Secretary, and Captain B. Portal, Aide-de-Camp, arrived at 5 P.M., and was received at the Theatre entrance by Mr. Thurston, the Hon'ble Colonel D. McNeil Campbell, and Mr. Henry Irwin, C.I.E., and conducted through the building to the dais in the centre of the Library, the Governor's Band, which was stationed in the gallery over the entrance from the old Museum, playing the National Anthem. The hall had been very tastefully arranged for the accommodation of the guests, who completely filled one half of the building. On the dais were two handsomely framed photographs of the interior of the buildings and a stand on which a beautiful silver gilt key reposed on a lovely *kincob* cushion. On one side of the wards of the key was engraved a view of the new buildings, on the other were the words—

Connemara Public Library and Museum.

New Buildings, Madras,
5th December 1896.

This key, as will be seen later on, was handed over by His Excellency the Governor to Mr. Thurston as the custodian of the buildings. Below the platform, in a prominent position, was a marble slab solidly framed in rosewood bearing the following inscription :—

Connemara Public Library.

Opened by
His Excellency
Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, K.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.,
5th December 1896.
Work commenced August 1890.
Completed September 1896.
Cost Rs. 5,75,000.
Edgar Thurston.
Superintendent and Principal Librarian.
Henry Irwin, C.I.E., Architect.
Patrick Mahony, Assistant Engineer.
T. Namberumal Chetty, Builder.

This slab will be fixed in a prominent place in the Connemara Public Library.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. Thurston, at His Excellency the Governor's request, making the following speech :—

"Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I must confess at the outset that I am about to make a scientific experiment, and test the acoustic properties of the Library, which is intended for silence, not for platform oratory. The new buildings which have sprung up in the Museum grounds, and overshadowed the older and more modest building, for which I still have a great affection as being my first love, owe their existence to the initiative of Lord Connemara, and perpetuate his memory in Madras, as does the Mayo College that of his Viceroy-brother at Lahore. The buildings were commenced in 1890 from the designs, and under the direction, of the Consulting Architect to Government, our mutual friend, Mr. Irwin, who, I am glad to see present to-day. He informs me that the architectural style is Anglo-Italian, and that the tower, concerning the welfare of which I receive tender enquiries every day, will, when completed with its copper cupolas and lightning conductor, be 200 feet high, and be the highest object in Madras. The buildings have been erected entirely at Government expense, at an approximate cost of Rs. 5,75,000. In June 1894, as the new buildings were approaching completion, Government submitted the question of their future management to a committee composed of Mr. Monro, Mr. G. H. Stuart, Mr. Irwin, and myself. In passing orders on the Report of this Committee, Government agreed generally with its recommendation that what is now known by the official title of the Museum New Building should be utilised by transferring to it the Art and Ethnological collections of the Museum, which was suffering from a malady known as chronic congestion; and that the Superintendent of the Museum should have charge of this building as well as the Connemara Public Library. Later, in October 1895, Government recorded its decision that the time had come to give effect to this recommendation, and I was called on to submit a scheme of distribution of the available space, which was approved, with the result that the Museum now boasts of an Anthropological research laboratory, which will develop later into a physical laboratory equipped with dynamometers, spirometers, etc., and a section devoted to illustration of the arts, designs, and textile fabrics of Southern India. And I have invited you,

ladies and gentlemen, to witness a little ceremony which His Excellency has kindly consented to perform before the new art, industrial and ethnological section is thrown open to-morrow to the general public. I must plead guilty to the merest shadow of jealousy, caused by the fact that the common expression of opinion of visitors, whom I personally conduct round the buildings, is not how nicely the exhibits are arranged, and how simple and effective the arrangements made for the convenience of readers, but how beautiful the internal decoration of the buildings is. But this slight twinge of jealousy of the occupant for the designer is more than compensated by the reflection that this decoration, especially the teak wood-carving and panelled ceiling of the library and the foyer of the Museum Building, is in itself a technical educator, and bears eloquent testimony to the skill of the native artisans trained under Mr. Irwin. On an occasion similar to this Sir W. Flower of the British Museum, to whom I owe the fortunate accident of a very happy private and official Indian life, said that a Museum depends for its success not on its building, not on its cases, and not on its exhibits, but on its Curator, and I do assure you, Your Excellency, that, so long as it is my privilege to be entrusted with the care, direction, and superintendence of the Madras Museum I will spare no effort to make it no mere show or source of evanescent amusement, but an institution for the diffusion of culture, which shall be of specific value from an educational and an economic aspect, and which shall enlighten the unenlightened and educate the uneducated. The Library has. I may mention in conclusion, been, as a matter of convenience, open to the public for several months. But I would now ask you, Sir, to declare both the Library and Museum new buildings formally open. And I would ask you, Sir, to accept, as a small memento of this occasion, these two photographs of the interior of the Library, which have been much admired in England by those familiar with kindred institutions."

His Excellency the Governor then said :—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—Before I proceed to perform the ceremony committed to my charge, I wish, with your permission, to supplement with a few words the speech just delivered by Mr. Thurston. I promise not to detain you long, for I know the time is short, and before long the darkness will be descending upon us. The handsome pile of buildings in which we are assembled has been appropriated to three different and distinct purposes. The first, for providing larger and improved accommodation for the Madras Museum ; the second, is the provision of a home for the Victoria Technical Institute ; and the third, and most prominent, although I name it last, is the formation of the Connemara Public Library. Mr. Thurston has already fully explained to you the position of the Madras Museum with regard to these buildings. All that I need say is that the enthusiasm which Mr. Thurston knows how to put into his work, and the skilful management of his department which he has hitherto shown, give us confidence that the new institution is to have a wider expansion, and that it will be fitter to fulfil, even more successfully than in the past, the objects for which it was designed. The object of the Museum is, as you know, not only to amuse and instruct the people but also to give them practical instruction and to enlarge their minds and improve their taste. With regard to the second purpose of this building, namely, to provide a home for the Victoria Technical Institute, that institution is now undergoing development and I believe its library is housed under this roof. With regard to the Connemara Public Library, it is shown by the speech Lord Connemara delivered on the 22nd March 1890, that the object was to provide a free public library open to all classes and all nationalities, to which it was hoped the people would come in numbers, not only to gain information and instruct themselves, but also to indulge in the delightful recreation of literature. Now let us think for a moment whether these objects are ready to be attained. I fear not completely. We have a magnificent hall, a splendid reading room and beautiful bookshelves ; but I regret to say the bookshelves are at present but poorly furnished. They contain a useful reference and scientific library which has been transferred from the old Museum Library ; also documents and other papers which have been presented by the Secretariat, but beyond this, I believe, the shelves are empty. Now the practical question before us, and one which I wish to put before you now is, how are we to fill these bookshelves ? I fear it is not likely that any large contribution of books will be collected in this country. It follows, therefore, that money must be spent to buy books. Where is this money to come from ? The Government has already in constructing this fine building spent a considerable sum of the tax-payers' money. There is also, I believe, a small annual grant given for the purchase of books, and I don't think it is reasonable to expect Government and the tax-payers to go further than this. It has been suggested to me that it is just possible that the University of Madras, out of the fine surplus which it has, might, if approached, be not unwilling to show its liberality by granting a contribution for the purpose of the Library. But even if it shows great liberality, I fear the sum so obtained would be altogether insufficient to meet our wants. I must, therefore, appeal to the generosity of the public of Madras. I have no doubt the name of Mr. Passmore Edwards is known to many of you. He was—for he died a short time ago—one of the greatest philanthropists of the present generation. He was a man possessed of large wealth, but he was willing to live a simple unpretentious life in order to have more money to spend on works of benevolence. One of the chief ways in which he showed his benevolence and munificence was by founding public free libraries in different parts of England. Now, gentlemen of Madras, I would suggest for your consideration the following of the excellent example of Mr. Passmore Edwards. Her Majesty the Queen, who always regards services done to her people as services done to herself, caused an offer of a title

to be made to Mr. Passmore Edwards, but, I believe, he declined it. Gentlemen, I confide this Library and its furnishing with books to the munificence of Madras. Now, ladies and gentlemen, with one word of compliment to the architect who designed and carried out this magnificent building and one word of compliment to the city of Madras as being the possessor of so handsome a monument, I proceed to perform the ceremony which I have been asked to undertake."

At this stage the Hon'ble Colonel D. McNeil Campbell handed His Excellency the key referred to above.

His Excellency then said :—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—I declare the Connemara Public Library and Museum New Buildings to be duly open, and in token I hand this key to Mr. Thurston, the Superintendent of the Museum, who is in charge of the buildings."

Mr. Thurston in receiving the key said :—

"Your Excellency,—I accept this key as an emblem of the safe-guard of the buildings over which I have control."

This closed the formal portion of the proceedings. His Excellency the Governor on descending from the platform stayed a while in the hall talking with some of the guests, when Mr. T. Numberumal Chetty was presented to him. A brief but excellent programme of music was played by the Governor's Band, while refreshments were served in the reading rooms at each end of the hall. The guests shortly after began to leave, and thus ended the first, and very successful, public function which has been held in this building.—*Madras Mail.*

Order—No. 553, Educational, dated 5th October 1897.

Dr. Bourne's report on the administration of the Museum is clear and full and records another year of satisfactory work done.

2. The fall in the number of visitors to the old museum buildings is due partly to the closing of the Museum on account of the dangerous condition of the tower and partly to the diversion caused by the opening of the new museum buildings during the latter part of the year. Visitors to both the sections of the Museum numbered 435,065, of whom 306,548 visited the natural history and archæological section, and 128,517 the art, industrial and ethnological section. Of the total number of visitors 44 per cent. were of the female sex. The success that has attended the opening of the Museum on Sundays is gratifying.

3. The further progress made in the anthropological survey of the tribes of South India is satisfactory. An indent for a set of anthropometric apparatus, stated to be necessary for the survey in paragraph 6 of the report, has been submitted for the sanction of the Secretary of State in G.O., No. 333, Educational, dated 14th June 1897.

4. The treatment recommended by the Indian Museum, Calcutta, for the destruction of the rhinoceros beetle, will be brought to the notice of the Revenue Department. The separate report on the condition of the herbarium will be awaited with interest. Dr. Bourne's examination of it will have valuable results.

5. The number of persons who visited the Connemara Public Library during the year was 10,880, and the number of books given out for reference was 7,663. It should have been reported what progress was made during the year in the printing of the Library catalogue, sanctioned in G.O., No. 113, Educational, dated 2nd March 1896.

6. The total expenditure on the maintenance of the Museum and the Connemara Public Library during the year was Rs. 34,803, which is nearly Rs. 3,500 less than the revised estimate. The decrease is mainly due to Mr. Thurston's being on furlough towards the close of the year and to the non-payment of his local allowance ; the Secretary of State's sanction for the payment being received after the close of the year.

7. The thanks of Government are due to the gentlemen named in the report for their liberal gifts of books and exhibits of interest to the Connemara Public Library and to the Museum, and also to Mr. Thurston for his efficient management.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, Government Museum.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Accountant-General.
" Public Department.
" Revenue Department.
" Collectors of Districts.

Endorsement—No. 554, Educational, dated 5th October 1897.

Copy to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

Ed. A. F. Eccleston.

Educational (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 804

From A. J. Bourne Esqr. B.Sc. F.R.S.,
ag: Superintendent Govt: Museum

Order

No. 492

Dated 8th July 1897

Received 9 JUL. 1897

Registered 9-7-97

Enclosures 1 copy of the administration Report

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Forwarding his report on the working of the Govt Museum during 1896-97 for submission to His Excellency the Governor in Council, and requesting to be supplied with 150 copies for distribution to other museums.

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	454-550 Mis	" —	1-8-96
	442 Mis	" —	21-7-96
	310 — "	— " —	19-5-96
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Report on the administration of the Museum during 1896-7

[24.] 1,000 14-6-97.

Educational **DEPARTMENT.**

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Again G.O., No. dated 189 .

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PS.

Dr. Bourne's report on the administration of the Museum is clear and full and records another year of satisfactory work done.

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of whom 306548 visited the Natural history Archaeological Section, & 128,517 the architectural & Archaeological Section. Of the total number of visitors

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Sep. Para

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7/8/97 S.R. 16/8/97

Endorsement.

To the Supt. Govt. Museum.
,, Director of Pub. Instn.
,, Accountant-Genl.
,, Public Dept.
,, Revnue Dept.
,, Collectors of Districts

2 Duplicates
Dup
Dup
173 Dup
2 Dup

Endorsement:-No. 554 3/8/97

Copy to the Govt. of India, Rev. and Agricultural Dept.

7/8/97 S.R. 16/8/97

Read for circ: at 11-45 A.M. on the 22nd

[G/35]

The Collectors of
The District Magistrates of

Anantapur.
North Arcot, Chittoor.
South Arcot, Cuddalore.
Bellary.
South Canara, Mangalore.
Chingleput, Saidapet.
Coimbatore.
Cuddapah.
Ganjam, Chatrapur.
Godavari, Cocanada.
Kistna, Masulipatam.
Kurnool.
Madras (when necessary).
Madura.
Malabar, Calicut.
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Nellore.
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