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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
ACCOUNT.
General.

No. 2886 Wd/Dec 3. 1885
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Comm^d to
Comm^d to
officers concerned
officers concerned

To 15 S. Carth. Co



No. 314 A.—G.

Dated November 23, 1885.

Received 1/12/85

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No. 2886 Wd/Dec 3. 1885

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C.E. for J. S.
D. M. H. W.
E. P. W. H.
C. J. H. M. J.
4-12-85

Forwards, for information, copy of a Statement showing the estimated outlay against indents received in England up to the end of September 1885, for stores for the Public Works and Telegraph Departments.

G. I. C. P. O. No. 72 A. G., P. W. D.—24.11.85—130.

2 Copies for
J. S.

No. 314 A.—G.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.
General.

To
THE GOVERNMENTS OF MADRAS, BOMBAY, BENGAL, THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND
OUDH, AND THE PUNJAB, IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES, BRITISH BURMA, AND ASSAM.
THE RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD.
THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.
THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF TELEGRAPHS.
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF MILITARY WORKS.
THE EXAMINER OF TELEGRAPH ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, November 23, 1885.

SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith, for information, copy of a
Statement received from the Director General of Stores at the India Office,
showing the estimated outlay against indents received in England up to the
end of September 1885, for stores for the Public Works and Telegraph Depart-
ments.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

N. G. Munro

Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Document accompanying.

Statement showing the estimated outlay
against indents received in England up to the
end of September 1885, for stores for the Public
Works and Telegraph Departments.

To the Secretary to the Govt. of Madras.
P. H. D. 1885

10/15/85

Statement showing the estimated outlay against Indents unaccomplished with on the 1st September 1885, and those received during that month, for Stores for the Public Works and Telegraph Dep'ts.—conold.

No.	Date.	INDENT.	PROVINCE.	Total estimated amount of each Indent, excluding freight†	Estimated freight payable in England.	Extent to which each Indent had been completed with up to 31st August, including freight.	Balance to be completed with on 1st September, including freight.	Expenditure in September, including freight.	BALANCE OF EACH INDENT REMAINING TO BE COMPLETED WITH, INCLUSIVE OF FREIGHT TO BE PAID IN ENGLAND.		
									In 1885-86.	In 1886-87.	In subsequent years.
V.—Indents for stores for the Indo-European Telegraph Department.											
				£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
75	12th July 1884	Cable stores, &c.	.	9,386	400	9,387	379	6	378	...	...
3	10th Aug.	Filters, &c.	.	52	15	52	15	15	...	...	...
4	17th Dec.	Tops for Siemens' posts, &c.	.	957	62	1,007	12	1	11	...	...
...	...	New cable between Bushire and Jashk.	.	56,550	17,500*	29,976	44,074	26,574	17,500	...	...
...	...	Instruments for Ottoman Telegraph Department.	.	540	10	...	550	...	550	...	...
Letter from Director-in-Chief 777		23th May 1885	Lamps for the Patrick Stewart	68	1	...	69	68	1	...	...
Ditto 853	19th Aug.	Cog wheels and naphtha	.	28	1	...	29	...	29	...	...
Ditto 848	17th "	Boiler	.	90	2	...	92	...	92	...	...
5	20th March "	Joining tools, &c.	.	182	3	...	185	...	185	...	...
				67,833	17,994	40,422	45,405	26,664	18,741	...	...

* Including the cost of laying the cable.

† The entries in this column will be corrected from time to time by the result of letting the Contracts.

(Sd.) A. A. JOPP,
Director General of Stores.

Statement showing the estimated outlay against Indents uncompleted with on the 1st September 1885, and those received during that month, for Stores for the Public Works and Telegraph Dep'ts.—contd.

BALANCE OF EACH INDENT REMAINING TO BE COMPLETED WITH, INCLUSIVE OF FREIGHT TO BE PAID IN ENGLAND.												
No.	Date.	INDENT.	PROVINCE.	Total estimated amount of each Indent, excluding freight.*	Estimated freight payable in England.	Extent to which each Indent had been completed with up to 31st August, including freight.	Balance to be completed on 1st September, including freight.	Expenditure in September, including freight.	In subsequent years.			
									In 1885-86.	In 1886-87		
II.—Indents for stores, the cost of which is treated as a Productive Public Works charge under Irrigation in the Home Accounts.												
1	2nd Jan. 1885	Bengal.—Water gauges for North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		75	...	...	75	75	...	...	...	...
...	26th Nov. 1884	Madras.—Stores for Kistna and Godaveri Deltas		4,144	220	1,437	2,927	621	2,306	...	...	...
				4,219	220	1,437	3,002	606	2,306	...	...	...
III.—Indents for stores, the cost of which is treated as a Remittance to India in the Home Accounts.												
29P	22nd Nov. 1884	Bengal.—Iron, &c., for Rukl Workshops		4,422	400	4,327	495	174	321	...	...	...
Letter from Mr. Parkes.	5th July	Madras.—Cranes for Madras Harbour Works		10,403*	710	6,357	4,796	141	4,655	...	...	...
...	24th Oct. "	Machinery, instruments, tools, &c. Stores for Madras Harbour Works.		8,685	215	5,464	3,436	31	8,405	...	...	...
5	17th "	Cement for ditto		8,890	1,750	9,747	893	355	538	...	...	...
...	12th March 1885	Tiles for ditto		3,844	2,000	4,815	1,029	43	986	...	...	...
Letter 891	5th April	Electric lamp, &c., for ditto		41	1	...	42	41	1	...	...	...
Letter from Mr. Parkes.	14th Aug. "	Stores for ditto		32	1	...	33	32	1	...	...	...
7	28th "	Blasting powder		340	20	...	360	...	360	...	...	...
...	13th Feb. "	Stores for Karachi Harbour Works		70	1	...	71	...	71	...	...	...
7		Bombay.—Mathematical Instrument Depot, Bombay, &c.		1,800	250	1,495	555	169	386	...	...	...
				38,527	5,388	32,205	11,710	986	10,724	...	...	...

IV.—Indents for stores for the Indian Telegraph Department.

1	5th Nov. 1883	Bengal.—Posts, insulators, &c., and wire		23,347	616	23,721	242	...	...	...	...	...
4	2nd May 1884	Ditto		7,030	272	6,810	492	1	...	...	...	...
7	4th Sept. "	General stores		983	11	993	1	...	...	...	...	...
10	18th Nov. "	Workshop stores		4,548	250	4,469	329	...	...	...	...	...
1	12th March 1885	Mica condenser, &c.		712	24	6,988	641	...	...	...	...	...
3	18th "	Posts, insulators, &c., and wire		20,108	700	...	13,820	...	3,458	...	...	...
4	23rd "	Relays, &c.		62	1	...	63	...	...	...	...	...
7	11th May "	Silk-covered copper wire		176	...	176	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	4th July "	Posts, insulators, &c., and wire		11,272	450	...	11,722	...	...	...	...	...
9	14th "	Wire, jointing tools, &c.		255	3	...	258	...	...	...	...	...
10	23rd "	General stores		1,132	113	...	1,245	...	...	...	...	...
11	14th Aug. "	Iron sheets and rivets		7,018	380	...	7,398	...	...	...	...	...
12	14th "	Workshop stores		5,507	200	...	5,707	...	...	...	...	...
1	5th Nov. 1883	General		416	16	...	432	...	...	...	...	...
4	2nd May 1884	Madras.—Posts, insulators, &c., and wire		7,794	350	8,023	121	...	...	...	...	...
7	4th Sept. "	Ditto		12,380	730	12,595	465	...	...	...	...	...
Telegram	24th Oct. "	General stores		216	15	229	2	...	...	...	...	...
3	18th March 1885	Insulator cups and stalks		1,652	71	1,707	16	...	...	...	...	...
7	4th July "	Posts, insulators, and wire		8,574	460	...	9,034	...	...	...	...	...
8	14th "	Ditto		18,428	1,200	...	19,628	...	...	...	...	...
9	23rd "	Wire, jointing tools, &c.		64	2	...	66	...	...	...	...	...
12	14th Aug. "	General stores		401	40	...	441	...	...	...	...	...
1	5th Nov. 1883	Ditto		62	3	...	65	...	...	...	...	...
4	2nd May 1884	Bombay.—Posts, insulators, &c., and wire		15,836	600	16,352	84	...	...	...	...	...
6	24th July "	Ditto		7,103	270	7,342	30	...	...	...	...	...
Telegram	12th March 1885	Insulator cups and stalks		8,379	260	8,117	522	...	...	...	...	...
2	24th Oct. "	Wire, insulator cups, &c.		4,574	87	2,318	72	...	...	...	...	...
3	18th "	Posts, insulators, &c., and wire		38,898	1,700	1,865	31,011	...	...	...	...	...
7	4th July "	Ditto		22,262	1,000	9,587	23,262	...	...	...	...	...
8	14th "	Wire, jointing tools, &c.		192	2	...	194	...	...	...	...	...
9	23rd "	General stores		647	61	...	708	...	...	...	...	...
12	14th Aug. "	Ditto		96	4	...	100	...	...	...	...	...
13	14th "	Cable		3,040	150	...	3,190	...	...	...	...	...
				235,117	10,221	111,288	134,050	12,224	98,564	23,262	...	...

* Including an actual extra expenditure of £581 for Titan cranes and a probable ditto of £180 for wavebreaker crane.

† The entries in this column will be corrected from time to time by the result of letting the Contracts.

21st NOVEMBER 1885, No. 2714, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From Rev. T. FOULKES, Chaplain of Coimbatore, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, dated Coimbatore, 9th November 1885.

With reference to G.O., 24th September 1885, Mis. No. 2243, I have the honor to forward to you by to-day's book-post an abstract of my three memoranda on the catalogues of books for 1884, as requested.

ENCLOSURE.

ABSTRACT Memorandum on the four Catalogues of Books registered in Madras during A.D. 1884, by the Rev. T. FOULKES, Chaplain of Coimbatore.

The catalogues of the books registered in Madras supply valuable materials for a study of the mental life of the people of this presidency in the various details which they contain regarding this portion of their intellectual nutriment: for, these books are presumably published to meet the actual or supposed requirements of the people, and may therefore be regarded so far as an index to their mental and moral condition, and in some measure also as a gauge of its dimensions.

2. The present abstract memorandum gathers up the leading facts and states the principal results obtained from a full analysis of the catalogues for A.D. 1884, contained in three memoranda recently presented to Government. The catalogues to which it refers were published as supplements to the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 26th of August and 7th of October 1884, and the 3rd of February and 21st of April 1885.

3. The analysis is conducted under the following heads :—

- I. Number of books and copies, and their languages and subjects.
- II. Their price and sale-value.
- III. Their proportion to the population.
- IV. The places of their publication.
- V. The capital employed in their publication.

The statements contained under each of these heads are based upon elaborate tables prepared from the catalogues and included in the above three memoranda. The numerical results are in no case deduced from averages, except where averages themselves are worked out, but are the direct outcome of very numerous arithmetical calculations tested by various cross operations.

I.—NUMBER OF BOOKS AND COPIES, AND THEIR LANGUAGES AND SUBJECTS.

1.—Number of Books and their Languages.

4. Seven hundred and forty-four books were registered during A.D. 1884; namely, 223 in the first quarter, 159 in the second, 163 in the third, and 199 in the fourth. The quarterly average is 186; and as the lowest number is 27 below the average and the highest 37 above it, the current supply was fairly regular during this year.

5. One hundred and six of these books are in English; 501 are in the vernaculars, namely, 249 in Tamil, 126 in Telugu, 65 in Malayalam, 41 in Canarese, 1 in Tulu, 3 in Konkani, 2 in Uriya, and 14 in Hindustani; 75 are in the sacred languages of the people, namely, 55 in Sanskrit, and 20 in Arabic; 1 is a Persian book; 58 are diglots, namely, 17 in English-Tamil, 6 in English-Telugu, 6 in English-Malayalam, 1 in English-Canarese, 2 in English-Konkani, 3 in English-Hindustani, 1 in English-Persian, 1 in Canarese-Telugu, 9 in Sanskrit-Tamil, 4 in Sanskrit-Telugu, 4 in Sanskrit-Canarese, 1 in Arabic-Malayalam, 1 in Arabic-Hindustani, 1 in Tamil-Latin, 1 in Persian-Hindustani, and 3 are polyglots in different combinations of English, Tamil, Telugu and Sanskrit.

6. Nearly 92 per cent. of them are in the single languages; nearly 8 per cent. are diglots; and less than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. are polyglots.

Enclosure to P. W. Dept. letter No. 314 A.—G., dated 23rd November 1885.

INDIA OFFICE, LONDON, 16th OCTOBER 1885.

Statement showing the estimated outlay against Indents unaccomplished with on the 1st September 1885, and those received during that month, for Stores for the Public Works and Telegraph Departments.

No.	Date.	Indent.	Province.	Total estimated amount of each Indent, excluding freight†	Estimated freight payable in England.	Extent to which each Indent had been completed with up to 31st August, including freight.	Balance to be completed with on 1st September, including freight.	Expenditure in September, including freight.	BALANCE OF EACH INDENT REMAINING TO BE COMPLETED WITH, INCLUDING FREIGHT TO BE PAID IN ENGLAND.		
									In 1885-86.	In 1886-87.	In subsequent years.
1	29th May 1884	Bengal.—Coal, filters, piping, &c.	Bengal.—Coal, filters, piping, &c.	2,756	470	8,141	85	50	35	...	...
1	30th Jan. 1885	Lamp fittings, &c., for Mhow Fort	Lamp fittings, &c., for Mhow Fort	112	3	114	1	...	1	...	...
1	18th May	Cocks and filters	Cocks and filters	572	50	...	632	...	632	...	...
2	8th July	Lamp fittings, &c., for Mhow Fort	Lamp fittings, &c., for Mhow Fort	45	2	...	47	...	47	...	...
...	16th Aug. 1884	Madras.—Locks and wire rope	Madras.—Locks and wire rope	27	1	4	24	...	24	...	...
2	23rd Jan. 1885	Bombay.—Stores for Mathematical Instrument Department, Karachi.	Bombay.—Stores for Mathematical Instrument Department, Karachi.	97	2	65	34	34	...	...	...
7	13th Feb.	Stores for Military Works, Civil Buildings, &c.	Stores for Military Works, Civil Buildings, &c.	339	125	451	13	2	11	...	...
1	17th April	Gymnasium apparatus for Belgaum	Gymnasium apparatus for Belgaum	10	1	...	11	...	11	...	...
2	8th May	Mining and blasting stores for Aden	Mining and blasting stores for Aden	1,500	50	51	1,409	182	1,317	...	...
...	17th June	Cement for Manora Point, Karachi	Cement for Manora Point, Karachi	667	300	...	967	...	967	...	...
...	21st July	Stores for the Aden Defence Works	Stores for the Aden Defence Works	375	35	...	410	...	410	...	...
...	7th "	Portable Railway, &c., for ditto	Portable Railway, &c., for ditto	552	40	...	592	...	592	...	...
...	June "	Guthrie Bridge for ditto	Guthrie Bridge for ditto	90	10	...	100	...	100	...	...
3	18th Aug. "	Fire shabs and boiler	Fire shabs and boiler	13*	1	...	14	...	14	...	...
				7,155	1,090	3,826	4,419	268	4,151	...	...

* The entries in this column will be corrected from time to time by the result of letting the Contracts.

7. The Tamil books are much more numerous than those of any other of the single languages; they are about double the number of the Telugu books, and equal to all the rest of the vernacular books together, Telugu included. Similarly amongst the bilingual books, the Tamil combinations form a moiety of the whole. The Tamil and Telugu populations of this presidency are nearly equal, the Tamil-speaking people being 12,376,808, and the Telugu speakers 11,754,923; according to the ratio of the populations, therefore, the current literature of these two languages might be expected to approach an equality. On the other hand, the proportion of the Tamil and the Telugu sections of the population of the city of Madras, taken by itself, closely approaches that of the books in these two languages, and it will be seen later on that by far the largest portion of this literature is published in Madras. It should also be remarked, that the Tamil people developed their vernacular literature earlier, and appear always to have possessed more advanced literary tastes than their Telugu neighbours. This circumstance will probably account for a certain portion of the larger Tamil literature on these catalogues, and the difference in the number of these two peoples in the presidency city will then perhaps sufficiently account for the remainder. In either case, the great preponderance of the Tamil and Telugu books taken together may very fairly be regarded as the measure of the intellectual development and the civilizing influence of the capital of the presidency, where the indigenous Tamil population of 239,108 is supplemented by 94,330 Telugu speakers, while, after deducting its English and Hindustani sections, the rest of the population barely numbers 9,000 speakers of other languages.

8. It would be interesting, if it were possible, to ascertain how much of the literary activity which these books evidence arises spontaneously from the people themselves, and what portion of it proceeds from causes which are external to their own mental life. In the absence of more precise information, it may be observed here in a general way, that 147 of these 744 books belong to the English and other non-Hindu languages, of which 41 are in the Musalmani languages; the remaining 597 books, of which 542 are in the vernaculars and 55 in Sanskrit, are in the different Hindu languages. It may also be remarked that while considerable deductions have to be made in all the vernacular sections for the labors of European authors on the one hand, 27 of the 54 Educational works on the catalogue for the fourth quarter are by native writers, and it is a specially noteworthy circumstance that 16 of the 20 English school-books upon that catalogue are the work of native authors.

2.—Number of Copies.

9. The number of the copies of these books is 1,379,972, namely, 382,003 in the first quarter, 295,264 in the second, 260,712 in the third, and 441,993 in the fourth. The number of impressions struck off in the different sections may be regarded as the measure of their estimated necessity or of their presumed popularity. One hundred and sixty-two thousand, seven hundred and nine of these copies belong to the English books, 1,057,291 to the vernaculars, 66,900 to the sacred languages, 300 to the foreign Persian, 69,172 to the bilinguals,—of which 67,322 are in the various English combinations, 18,550 to the sacred languages, and 5,050 to the polyglots. In the vernacular section, 515,738 copies belong to the Tamil books, 276,803 to the Telugu, 114,400 to the Malayalam, 135,350 to the Canarese, and 15,000 to the rest of the vernaculars. In the sacred language section, 45,900 copies belong to the Sanskrit books, and 21,000 to the Arabic, and in the sacred combinations of the diglots, 17,250 belong to the Sanskrit portion, and 1,300 to the Arabic.

10. The quarterly average of the copies is 344,993. Those of the first and fourth quarters are in excess of this average, as in the case of the books, but those of the second and third quarters fall below it; in the third quarter, the lowest of the four, they are 84,281 below the average, while in the fourth, they are 97,000 above it. This large fluctuation is clearly not dependent on any common cause acting uniformly on all the languages, for, while the largest number of the Tamil copies and the lowest number in Telugu occur together in the fourth quarter, the proportion of these two leading sections was just the reverse in the second quarter. Similar fluctuations occur also in the other vernaculars. The quarterly copies do not therefore approach a common average as in the case of the books themselves.

11. The number of copies in the Musalmani group of languages and their combinations is 35,000; this total is made up of 7,500 copies in Hindustani, 300 in Persian, 21,000 in Arabic, 5,000 in English-Hindustani, 500 in English-Persian, 400 in Persian-Hindustani, and 300 in three copies belong to the Hindu group and their combinations. Of these, 45,900 belong to the non-vernacular Sanskrit, and 1,136,363 to the different Hindu vernaculars and their combinations. In this last sub-group, 544,238 copies belong to the Tamil language and its combinations, 294,553 to Telugu and its combinations, and 297,572 to the other Hindu vernaculars and their combinations. The number of copies in these vernaculars represents the numerical measure of the civilizing influence of the different groups of this literature upon the various sections of the community which speak them, the English books excepted, as being the common property of the whole population.

12. Some idea of the comparative proportions of this local literature may be obtained from the fact that the copyright of more than ten times the number of the books registered in Madras is registered annually in London; and with regard to the copies, that one of the chief London publishers prints over five million impressions of his books in the course of a year, or about four times the number of the Madras copies of 1884. Or, by another comparison, these Madras copies are 466,973 fewer than the books received in India from England by post in A.D. 1882-83, independently of the number imported through the custom-houses.

3.—Size of the Books.

13. Seven-tenths of these books have from 20 to 200 pages, distributed into three pretty equal groups having from 20 to 50 pages, 50 to 100, and 100 to 200 in each. Two-and-a-half per cent. of them have less than 10 pages; 6 per cent. have from 10 to 20 pages; 11 per cent. have from 200 to 300 pages; 8 per cent. have from 300 to 400 pages; and 2½ per cent. have upwards of 400 pages.

14. With regard to their folded size, the 8 vo. largely preponderates, 9-20ths of them being of this size: a similar proportion of them are in 12 mo. and 16 mo., both sizes having nearly equal numbers; then lastly come the 4 tos., 32 mos. and 18 mos. in their order in very small numbers, and a solitary book in 10 mo.

4.—Editions.

15. The prevailing number of copies forming the editions of these books is from 550 to 1,000. Two hundred and ninety-six books were issued in editions of that size in A.D. 1884: 213 editions had 500 copies and under; and 235 had upwards of 1,000. Twenty-five books in this last group had more than 5,000 copies. With regard to their subjects, the editions of less than 1,000 copies include 265 religious books, 87 school books, and 155 of general literature: those of upwards of 1,000 include 108 religious books, 102 school books, and 25 of general literature: and those of upwards of 5,000 copies consist of 11 religious books, 13 school-books, and 1 book in general literature.

16. An indication of the prevalent literary taste and the established requirements of the people may be seen in the character of the books which have passed into advanced editions. One hundred and eighty-one, or nearly one-fourth of these 744 books, were in various advanced editions ranging from the 2nd to the 42nd. Eighty-two of them were in the 2nd edition, 34 in the 3rd, 19 in the 4th, 17 in the 5th, 6 in the 6th, 5 in the 7th, 1 each in the 8th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 29th, 33rd and 42nd, 2 each in the 9th and 32nd, and 3 each in the 11th and 12th editions. Regarding the subjects of these advanced editions, Art has 2 books, Drama 4, Fiction 3, History 3, Language 26, Law 5, Medicine 3, Miscellaneous 3, Philosophy 1, Poetry 14, Politics 1, Religion 72, School-books 29, and Science 15.

5.—Subjects of the Books.

17. The subjects under which the catalogues arrange these books are the following:—Art, Biography, Drama, Fiction, History, Language, Law, Medicine, Miscellaneous, Philosophy, Poetry, Politics, Religion, School-books, and Science. The school-books, or educational works, have a separate arrangement of their subjects under each of the languages.

18. Three hundred and seventy-four books are classed under the title of Religion, 189 under Educational, and the remaining 181 represent the whole of the other subjects. The great preponderance of the religious books is one of the most prominent of the facts which this analysis brings out. This numerical distribution affords a convenient and very interesting natural division of this literature into the following three principal groups:—I, Religious books, II, School-books, and III, Other works; and it is accordingly adopted through the following paragraphs of this memorandum.

19. The religious denominations which have published books during 1884 are the Vaishnava and Shaiva Hindus, the Jains, the Mahomedans, the Roman Catholic and Protestant Christians, and the Brahma-Samaj, and the Theosophists. One hundred and seventy-one books belong to the Hindus, of which 75 are Vaishnava and 61 are Shaiva works, and the remaining 35 are partly of a general character and partly belong to other Hindu sects. The Jains have only one book. Fifty-eight of them belong to the Mahomedans, 139 are Christian books, of which 131 are Protestant and 8 Roman Catholic. The Brahma Samaj has 1 book, and the Theosophists have 4. The total number of copies in the Hindu section is 137,180, of which the Vaishnava portion is 57,680, the Shaiva 50,800, and the other Hindu books 28,700. The Jain book has 500 copies: and those of the Mahomedans have 56,900. The Protestant-Christian books have 446,850, the Roman Catholic 7,300, and those of the Brahma Samaj and the Theosophists together 6,200 copies.

20. The quarterly average of the religious books is 94, the actual numbers in the four quarters are 114, 71, 100 and 89. The quarterly average of the school-books is 47, or exactly half of that of the previous group: the actual numbers are 57, 45, 33 and 54. The average of the third great group is 45, or nearly the same as in the school-books group; the actual numbers are 52, 43,

30 and 56. It is curious to see how closely the numbers in the second and third great groups have followed each other through these four quarters. The percentages of the three groups are 51, 25 and 24.

21. The total number of *copies* in the three groups is as follows:—I, Religious books, 654,930; II, School-books, 551,905; III, Other works, 173,137. The quarterly average of the religious books is 163,733: the actual numbers for the quarters are 174,840, 149,700, 182,790 and 147,600. In the school-books group, the average is 137,976, the actual numbers are 151,851, 106,289, 50,672 and 243,093. In the third great group, although it includes every class of literature except the religious books and school-books, the total number of copies for the year is less than that of the religious books in the first quarter alone, and only 35,161 above the quarterly average of the school-books. The average in this group is 43,284 copies; the actual numbers are 55,312, 39,275, 27,250 and 51,300.

22. In this last group the number of the *books* under each title is as follows:—Art 5 books, Biography 2, Drama 21, Fiction 14, History 2, Language 14, Law 16, Medicine 14, Miscellaneous 12, Philosophy 1, Poetry 59, Politics 3, and Science 18. The *copies* are as follows:—Art 2,700, Biography 1,300, Drama 21,350, Fiction 19,100, History 1,500, Language 9,700, Law 9,800, Medicine 16,712, Miscellaneous 9,100, Philosophy 750, Poetry 55,500, Politics 4,000, and Science 21,625.

23. Judged by the numbers of the books under each of the titles, the relative estimation in which the different subjects are held is as follows:—1st Religion, 2nd School-books, 3rd Poetry, 4th Drama, 5th Science, 6th Law, 7th Fiction, Language and Medicine, which are equal, 8th Miscellaneous, then, at a considerable interval behind these subjects, 9th Art, 10th Politics, 11th Biography and History, which are equal, and lastly—a strange position in this country of so many ancient forms of philosophical religion—12th Philosophy. If the comparative numbers of the *copies* are used instead of the books, the result will be but little different; Science and the Drama will then interchange places, Fiction and Medicine will rise above Law and Language, and the positions of the rest of the subjects will remain unchanged.

II.—PRICE AND SALE-VALUE.

1.—Price.

24. The price of a complete set of these 744 books is Rs. 333-9-5½. The quarterly average price is Rs. 83-6-4½, the actual quarterly totals are Rs. 83-10-8, Rs. 63-2-6, Rs. 88-11-2½, and Rs. 98-1-1.

25. Distributed according to their *languages*, the English section costs Rs. 82-7-0, or nearly one-fourth of the whole; those in the Musalmani languages and combinations cost Rs. 10-4-5, of which Hindustani takes Rs. 5-5-0, Arabic Rs. 2-5-5, the Persian book As. 4 and their bilingual combinations Rs. 2-6-0; those in the different Hindu languages, single and bilingual, cost Rs. 240-14-0½, of which the non-vernacular Sanskrit takes Rs. 36-13-9 and the vernaculars with their combinations Rs. 204-0-3½.

26. In the Hindu vernacular section, the Tamil books cost Rs. 89-6-8, or more than half the price of the whole of this section, and Rs. 6-15-8 more than the price of the English books. The Telugu books cost Rs. 47-1-2½, or a little more than half the price of the Tamil books, but still considerably more than that of the rest of the books in this section together, which is Rs. 35-15-11. The Malayalam books cost Rs. 18-0-6, the Canarese Rs. 15-6-5, the Tulu As. 2, the Konkani Rs. 1-6-0, and the Uriya Rs. 1-1-0. The Hindu vernacular books in the single languages cost altogether Rs. 172-7-9½, or more than half the price of the whole of this local literature; and of this amount the Tamil and Telugu together absorbed nearly four-fifths, or Rs. 136-7-10½.

27. The bilingual books cost Rs. 32-4-6 and the polyglottal Rs. 1-10-0. The Tamil combinations cost Rs. 19-4-0, or nearly five-eighths of the whole, namely, the English-Tamil Rs. 11-14-0, the Sanskrit-Tamil Rs. 5-6-0, and the Tamil-Latin Rs. 2. The Telugu combinations cost Rs. 4-6-6 or a little above one-eighth, namely, English-Telugu Rs. 2-2-0, Canarese-Telugu Rs. 1-8-0, and Sanskrit-Telugu As. 12-6. The Musalmani combinations cost Rs. 3-10-0, or less than one-eighth, namely, English-Hindustani Re. 1, English-Persian As. 8, Persian-Hindustani As. 8, Arabic-Malayalam Rs. 1-4-0, Arabic-Hindustani As. 6. The remaining combinations cost Rs. 5, namely, English-Malayalam Rs. 2-4-6, English-Canarese Rs. 1-8-0, English-Konkani As. 2, and Sanskrit-Canarese Rs. 1-1-6.

28. Distributed according to their *subjects*—those under the title of Art cost Rs. 7-14-0, Biography As. 10, Drama Rs. 8-13-5, Fiction Rs. 2-11-11, History As. 14, Language Rs. 8-11-0, Law Rs. 41-3-0, Medicine Rs. 5-3-6, Miscellaneous Rs. 9-6-0, Philosophy As. 12, Poetry Rs. 23, Politics Re. 1, Religion Rs. 129-0-5½, School-books Rs. 74-14-5, and Science Rs. 19-7-9.

29. The average price of the books in the first quarter is As. 6, in the second As. 6-4, in the third As. 8-8, in the fourth As. 7-10 and for the whole year As. 7-2. The highest-priced book in the first quarter is a law book in English at Rs. 13, in the second quarter a religious book in Sanskrit at Rs. 8, in the third an English book on estimates and measurements at Rs. 8, and in the fourth a religious book in Sanskrit at Rs. 4.

30. The distribution of the prices in the three great groups is as follows:—

- I. *Religious Books*.—The total price of the 374 books in this group is Rs. 129-0-5½. The quarterly average is Rs. 32-4-1: the actual totals are Rs. 23-4-2, Rs. 24-4-7, Rs. 33-8-3½, and Rs. 47-15-5. The 171 Hindu books cost Rs. 90-5-0, or nearly two-thirds of the whole: of which the Vaishnava portion take Rs. 41-12-3, the Shaiva Rs. 28-3-6, and the unclassified books Rs. 20-5-3. The Jaina book costs As. 10; the Muhammadan books cost Rs. 18-12-10; the Christian Rs. 17-3-7½, of which the Protestant portion take Rs. 11-7-7½, and the Roman Catholic Rs. 5-12-0; and those of the Brahma Samáj and Theosophy Rs. 2-1-0. The average price of the 374 books is As. 5-6; in the Hindu sub-group it is As. 8-5½, the Vaishnava section having As. 8-10½, the Shaiva As. 7-4½, and the rest As. 9-3½; in the Muhammadan sub-group it is As. 5-6½, in the Protestant Christian As. 1-5, in the Roman Catholic As. 11-6; and in the books of the Brahma Samáj and Theosophy As. 6-7.
- II. *School Books*.—The total price of the 189 books in this group is Rs. 74-14-5. The quarterly average is Rs. 18-11-7½: the actual totals are Rs. 22-5-3, Rs. 19-2-0, Rs. 11-0-2, and Rs. 22-7-0. Their average price is As. 6-1.
- III. *Other Works*.—The total price of the 181 books in this group is Rs. 129-10-7 or about the same as in the religious group. The quarterly average is Rs. 32-6-7½: the actual totals are Rs. 38-1-3, Rs. 19-11-11, Rs. 44-2-9, and Rs. 27-10-8. Their average price is As. 11-5½.

2.—Sale-value.

31. The total sale-value of the 1,379,972 copies of these 744 books is Rs. 3,59,063-7-5. The quarterly average of this sale-value is Rs. 89,765-13-10: the actual quarterly totals are Rs. 1,12,818-10-10, Rs. 72,063-7-8, Rs. 72,037-9-4, and Rs. 1,02,138-11-7, showing fluctuations from Rs. 17,000 on one side of the average to Rs. 23,000 on the other.

32. Distributing this total value amongst the different groups of *languages*: the value of the English copies is Rs. 99,602-2-0; of those in the Mussulmani languages Rs. 8,453-2-0; and of those in the Hindu languages Rs. 2,51,008-3-5, of which Rs. 30,804-11-0 belongs to Sanskrit, and Rs. 2,20,203-8-5 to the vernaculars and their bilingual and polyglottal combinations.

33. For the sake of comparison it may be stated here that the value of the books imported into India in A.D. 1882-83 through the custom houses is Rs. 14,35,510, or nearly four times the value of the local publications of this presidency in 1884.

34. The value of the Tamil copies is Rs. 88,771-8-8, or about one-fourth of the whole, but less than that of the English books by nearly Rs. 11,000: the Tamil bilinguals add Rs. 14,053-2-0 to this amount, of which the English-Tamil section takes Rs. 10,465-10-0, the Sanskrit-Tamil Rs. 2,687-8-0, and the Tamil-Latin Rs. 900. The value of the Telugu copies is Rs. 48,718-4-1, and of the Telugu bilinguals Rs. 5,898-7-0, the English-Telugu copies being Rs. 3,125, the Canarese-Telugu Rs. 1,500, and the Sanskrit-Telugu Rs. 1,273-7-0. The Malayalam copies are Rs. 18,759-6-0, and the English-Malayalam bilingual Rs. 5,968-12-0. The Canarese copies are Rs. 28,301-0-8, the English-Canarese Rs. 708, and the Sanskrit-Canarese Rs. 1,343-12-0. The copies of the single Tulu book are of the sale-value of Rs. 62-8-0; those of the Konkani books Rs. 2,609-6-0, and of the English-Konkani Rs. 62-8-0; and those of the two Uriya books Rs. 625. The value of the copies in the Mussulmani languages is Rs. 9,703-2-0, of which the Hindustani copies take Rs. 3,206-4-0, the Persian Rs. 75, the Arabic Rs. 2,734-6-0, the English-Hindustani Rs. 1,875, the English-Persian Rs. 250, the Persian-Hindustani Rs. 200, the Arabic-Malayalam Rs. 1,250, and the Arabic-Hindustani Rs. 112-8-0.

35. Distributed according to their *subjects*—the value of the copies under each title is as follows:—Art Rs. 4,050, Biography Rs. 537-8-0, Drama Rs. 8,285-6-8, Fiction Rs. 2,726-0-8, History Rs. 562-8-0, Language Rs. 5,193-2-0, Law Rs. 36,221-14-0, Medicine Rs. 7,117-14-0, Miscellaneous Rs. 6,450, Philosophy Rs. 562-8-0, Poetry Rs. 23,613-4-6, Politics Rs. 750, Religion Rs. 1,11,001-15-8, School-books Rs. 1,38,954-7-11, and Science Rs. 13,036-14-0.

36. The average sale-value of a copy under each title is as follows:—Art Rs. 1-8-0, Biography As. 6-7, Drama As. 6-2, Fiction As. 2-3, History As. 6, Language As. 8-6, Law Rs. 3-11-1, Medicine As. 6-9, Miscellaneous As. 12, Philosophy As. 12, Poetry As. 6-9, Politics As. 3, Religion As. 2-8, School-books As. 4, and Science As. 9-9.

37. In the group of Religious books the value of the copies in the Hindu sub-group is Rs. 66,098-2-0; those of the Vaishnava section are Rs. 26,228-7-0, the Shaiva Rs. 20,840, and the other Hindu Rs. 19,029-11-0. The value of the Jain copies is Rs. 312-8-0, the Muhammadan Rs. 16,513-8-8, the Protestant Christian Rs. 21,127-13-0, the Roman Catholic Rs. 4,806-4-0, and the Brahma Samáj and the Theosophists Rs. 2,143-12-0. The average value of a copy of the books in this group is As. 2-8½, of those in the entire Hindu sub-group As. 7-8½, of the Vaishnava section As. 7-2½, of the Shaiva As. 6-6½, of the unclassified Hindu books As. 10-7½, of the Muhammadan As. 4-7½, of the Protestant Christian Pies 9, of the Roman Catholic As. 10-6½, and of the Brahma Samáj and the Theosophists As. 5-6½. The highest average thus

belongs to the unclassified section of the Hindu sub-group, which includes some expensive Sanskrit books; the lowest average belongs to the Protestant-Christian books, a large proportion of them being almost gratuitous philanthropic gifts to the people, their publication having no reference to the demand-and-supply principle of the ordinary book-trade, but forming one of the instrumentalities of the Christian propaganda. To a considerable extent the Muhammadan books belong also to the class of propagandist literature; this circumstance accounts for the low average value of the copies in this sub-group, notwithstanding that these books are printed in the Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani characters. This remark is specially applicable to the 39,800 copies of the Arabic and Mopla-Tamil books published in Tellicherry in the first quarter of the year; their average price is 2 annas, but 22,000 of them have low prices ranging from 3 to 9 pies, and 9,000 more of them are less than 2 annas a copy.

III.—PROPORTION TO THE POPULATION.

38. For the purposes of this memorandum the total population of this presidency is taken to be 30,868,504: of whom 15,689,428 are adults, 1,535,790 are educated, and 519,823 under instruction. For the *language* proportions the Tamil population is reckoned as 12,376,808, the Telugu 11,754,923, the Malayalam 2,366,164, the Canarese 1,297,069, the Tulu 426,222, the Konkani 153,497, the Uriya 773,046, and the Hindustani 695,235. For the *religious* proportions the Hindu population is reckoned as 28,497,666: of whom 10,494,408 are Vaishnavas, 15,399,686 are Shaivas, and 2,603,572 of other Hindu sects; the Muhammadan population is reckoned as 1,932,910, the Jains 24,962, and the Christian 711,990, of whom 477,475 are Roman Catholics, and 234,515 Protestants. The census numbers and the proportions of the Brahma Samāj and the Theosophists are omitted.

1.—Proportion of Books and Copies.

39. The 744 books are in the proportion of one book to 41,489 persons of the general population; or one to 21,088 of the adults; or one to 2,064 of the educated population. The 1,379,972 copies are sufficient to supply one copy to every 22 persons of the general population; or one to every alternate group of 11 and 12 adults; or one to each member of the educated classes, with an additional copy for every group of 10 educated persons.

40. In the vernacular section, the Tamil copies afford one, for every group of 24 Tamil speakers, the Telugu copies one for every group of 42, and the Hindustani copies one for every group of 92. For the remaining vernaculars no exact proportion can be given, because the speakers of those languages extend beyond the limits of the presidency, whereas these books are intended for the whole of them. Moreover, other books in those vernaculars are printed elsewhere; and in order to obtain a correct proportion of the people's literature to its own numbers, these external books, as well as the external population, would have to be taken into the account. With this reservation, and as the partial proportions may be of use for a comparison of the numbers in different years, the Malayalam copies are in the proportion of one for every group of 20 of the Malayalam speakers of this presidency, the Canarese copies one for every 9, the Tulu a copy for 852, the Konkani one for 34, and the Uriya one for 309.

41. The proportions in the three principle groups are as follows:—

I. *Religious Books*.—The books in the first great group are in the proportion of one to 82,536 persons of the general population, and their copies afford one to every 47 persons. In the separate sub-groups, the whole of the Hindu books give one to 166,653 persons of the entire Hindu population; and their copies one to 207. The Vaishnava copies afford one to every 182 members of that denomination; the Shaiva copies one to 303; the Jaina copies one to 49; the Muhammadan copies one to 34; the Protestant Christian copies, regarded in their missionary character, give one to every 64 persons of the general population; and the Roman Catholic copies one to every 65 members of the church.

II. *School Books*.—The books in the second great group are in the proportion of one book to 163,325 persons of the general population, and their copies afford one to every group of 55 persons of the general population, or one to every 28 adults, or one to every school-going youth, with an additional copy for every group of 16 scholars.

III. *Other Works*.—The books in the third great group are in the proportion of one to 170,544 persons of the general population, and their copies afford one to 178 persons of the whole population, or one to every 90 adults, or one to every alternate group of 8 and 9 members of the educated community.

2.—Proportions of the Sale-value.

42. The sale-value of the whole of the copies of these books represents a contribution of 2.23 pies per head from the general population. Those of the vernaculars are in the proportion of 1.37 pies per head in the Tamil section of the population, .79 pies per head in the Telugu section, .88 pies in the Hindustani section, and, with the same reservation as before, 1.52 pies in the Malayalam, 4.11 pies in the Canarese, .02 pies in the Tulu, 3.25 pies in the Konkani, and .15 pies in the Uriya section.

43. The distribution of the sale-value in the three great groups is as follows:—

I. *Religious Books*.—The value of the copies in the whole of the first group is in the proportion of .69 pies to each person in the general population. In the separate denominations, the value of the whole of the Hindu copies give .44 pies to each member of the entire Hindu community; in the Vaishnava section the proportion is .47 pies, in the Shaiva .25 pies, in the unclassified section 1.40 pies, in the Jaina section 2.41 pies, in the Muhammadan 1.64 pies, in the Protestant Christian 1 anna 5.29 pies, and in the Roman Catholic 1.99 pies to each member of these denominations.

II. *School Books*.—The value of the copies of the school books is in the proportion of .86 pies to each person of the general population, or 4.3 pies to each youth actually under instruction.

III. *Other Works*.—The value of the rest of the copies is in the proportion of .67 pies to each person of the general population, or 1.33 pies to each adult, or 1 anna 1.64 pies to each member of the educated classes.

IV.—PLACES OF PUBLICATION.

44. Five hundred and thirty-one of the books registered in A.D. 1884 were printed and published in Madras, and 213 in sixteen stations in the mofussil. Of this latter number, 59 were published in the following seven stations in the Tamil country—8 in Coimbatore, 14 in Conjeeveram, 1 in Negapatam, 15 in Palameottah, 8 in Tinnevely, 9 in Tranquebar, and 4 in Trichinopoly; 21 in the following five stations in the Telugu country—2 in Berhampore, 2 in Guntūr, 1 in Kalingapatam, 4 in Nellore, and 12 in Vizagapatam; 76 in the following three stations in the Malayalam country—9 in Calicut, 17 in Cochin, 50 in Tellicherry; and 57 in Mangalore in the Canarese country. The literary lead in the mofussil during this year thus belongs to the Malayalam country: this is chiefly owing to an impulse of religious fervour amongst the Muhammadan community of the Western Coast, resulting in the publication of 41 Arabic and Mopla-Malayalam books at Tellicherry in the first quarter of the year. The 57 books published in the single station of Mangalore closely approach the total number published in the seven stations of the Tamil mofussil.

45. The number of presses from which these books have issued has ranged from 22 to 33 in the four quarters in Madras, and from 12 to 18 in the mofussil.

46. Of the English, Tamil, and Telugu books 421 were published in Madras, and 60 in the mofussil. The whole of the Malayalam, Konkani, Tulu, Uriya, Arabic, English-Canarese, English-Konkani, Tamil-Latin, and Arabic-Malayalam books were published in the mofussil; and until the fourth quarter no Canarese books were published in Madras during this year. On the other hand, the whole of the Hindustani, Persian, English-Hindustani, English-Persian, Canarese-Telugu, Persian-Hindustani, Arabic-Hindustani, and polyglot books were published in Madras.

V.—CAPITAL EMPLOYED IN THEIR PRODUCTION.

47. Assuming the trade-profits upon the sale of these books to be about a moiety of their sale-price, which I am informed is a moderate estimate, and their sale-value being Rs. 3,59,063-7-5, as has been shown above, the amount of capital invested in the production of the local literature of this presidency in A.D. 1884 is about Rs. 1,80,000.

48. The English books have cost Rs. 49,801; the vernacular books Rs. 95,526; the Sanskrit books Rs. 15,402; the English-Tamil, English-Telugu, and English-Malayalam books Rs. 9,779; and those in the remaining languages Rs. 9,021.

49. The religious books have cost Rs. 55,501; the school-books Rs. 69,477; and the other works Rs. 54,553. The details are as follows:—

I. *Religious Books*.—The Hindus have invested Rs. 33,049 in the production of their portion of these books; thus having gone forward into a remarkably advanced position in this thoroughly Western enterprise of book-publishing. The two Christian denominations have similarly invested Rs. 12,967, the Muhammadans Rs. 8,256, and all the other denominations together Rs. 1,227.

II. *School Books*.—The English portion of the school-books have had Rs. 30,679 invested in their production; the Tamil books Rs. 13,020; the Telugu Rs. 7,645; the Canarese Rs. 3,350; the Hindustani Rs. 753; and the diglots and polyglots Rs. 12,034. Distributed according to their subjects—the Language sub-group has cost Rs. 13,262, the Science sub-group Rs. 3,644, the History sub-group Rs. 2,812, and the remaining school-books Rs. 1,780, during the fourth quarter alone.

III. *Other Works*.—Arranging the books in the third chief group in affinitive sub-groups, those under the titles of Art, Law, Medicine, and Miscellaneous have cost Rs. 26,919 in their production; those under Drama, Fiction, and Poetry Rs. 17,312; those under Language, Philosophy, Politics, and Science Rs. 9,771; and those under Biography and History Rs. 550.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

50. The foregoing analysis exhibits a picture of the present intellectual position of the people of this presidency which aims at being, like a photograph, a strictly mechanical reflection of the lines of its original.

I. Religious Books.—The great preponderance of the religious books over the rest of this literature, which it so constantly and emphatically points out, shows that these people are religious in a very eminent degree and above everything else which their books have power to indicate; and the large number of the *Hindu* books of this class shows the strongly conservative character of their religious feelings, and gauges its sincerity and intensity.

II. School Books.—The very forward numerical position of the educational portion of this literature, occupying the second place amongst these books at a great distance in advance of the remaining sections, and sometimes pushing forward into the first place, indicates the existence in a considerable number of the people of an energetic aspiration, whether entirely healthy or otherwise, to rise to a higher level in the social, if not yet in the intellectual scale of the new civilization which has dawned upon their country: it also measures the extent and the hopefulness of their efforts to obtain a share of the material advantages which education holds out to them. These school books are the special literature of the growing *youth* of the country: the form in which the mental faculties of the rising generation are being moulded, and their intellectual resources are being husbanded, is disclosed in the character of these books; and some important elements of the mental life of the generation, which is to succeed our own, are being created and nurtured by them.

III. Other Works.—Together with the greater portion of the religious books, those of the third chief group are the special literature of the *adult* population. The extremely weak position, which this group of general literature occupies at present by the side of the religious books, shows to what a very small extent the immense acquisitions of modern knowledge have been appropriated, or are being sought after by the general population: the great hoard of universal information already gathered and constantly accumulating to itself new riches, is shown by these catalogues to be for the present a hidden treasure to these many millions of our fellow subjects.

51. It may be presumed that the annual distribution of this million and a quarter of books is producing considerable intellectual and moral results in the character of the people, and that these results will continue to propagate themselves in a naturally increasing ratio. Viewed in this light, it is both instructive and important to endeavour to learn from them what may in this way be learnt, of the inner life of the people: from whatever point of view it may be regarded, the progress of this literature is deserving of being watched with great interest, in order to learn how to foster it where it needs support and external stimulus, and to lead it, when possible, into healthy directions for the future good of the people and the State.

ORDER—dated 21st November 1885, No. 2714, Public.

The Abstract Memorandum will be printed and copies will be communicated to the departments of the Secretariat and the Director of Public Instruction and laid on the Editors' table.

(True Extract.)

W. L. L. L.
Acting Chief Secretary.

To the Departments of the Secretariat.
„ the Director of Public Instruction.
„ Editors' Table.

Copy to the Rev. T. Foulkes, Chaplain, Coimbatore.

Exd. A. Raitt.