

A porter taking a load is paid one bullah of grain or As. 2 for a whole day.

*Dhārdpūram, Coimbatore District.*—Agricultural labourers are hired in the beginning of Chithirai (April) for a year. They change their service when their term expires. They seldom borrow from their masters, but when they do, they repay the loan at the end of their term by the sale-proceeds of their cattle. A male labourer gets 20 bullahs of paddy for labour on wet lands in towns, and 16 bullahs of dry grain in husk for labour on dry lands in villages as his monthly wages. A labourer on wet lands gets also annually a *salagay* of paddy with a present of one or one and-a-half rupees or cloths of equivalent value for approved service. Where the labourer does not own a house in the village in which he is employed, the master provides for him a thatched hut to live in, to be surrendered to the employer on the termination of the period of service. The labourer's wife works in the master's fields at seed-time and harvest and elsewhere at other times. A woman's daily wages are one bullah of dry grain in husk worth about one anna. For reaping, a man gets 6 puddies and a woman 5 puddies a day.

The labourer's diet consists of boiled grain and soup prepared of mochai or avarai (beans) with coriander and capsicum ground into a paste mixed with salt. A rag is his clothing and hut his home. The labourers are strong and hardy and are not overrun with vermin and cutaneous disorders as a class. The women, although untidy, are fully clothed.

*Pollāchi* —There are now two kinds of servants, called padiyals, employed by the farmer to cultivate the lands, and pungals. The padiyals are engaged for a year, the year running from Chithirai to Chithirai (April) in some places and Thai to Thai (January) in others. The padiyals invariably receive an advance of money varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30, which they have to repay on quitting the master's service. The advance is taken by the padiyals out of necessity and partly in order that they might have a hold on their employers against summary dismissal of their services at the pleasure of the masters. The padiyals are paid monthly in kind. Persons between 12 and 18 years of age are paid from 12 to 16 bullahs of grain according to age and nature and efficiency of work. Those over 20 years of age receive 18 bullahs. Besides the wages in grain, each padiyal is provided with a cumbli or As. 8 to Rs. 1-8-0 for the purchase of one. He is also supplied with 2 pairs of slippers. The wife and children of the padiyal are paid for whatever work they perform, the wages of a female for transplanting being 8 pies or one bullah of grain. If the padiyals leave their masters' service before the expiry of the term of their service, the masters seize their cattle and sell them and recoup themselves for the money advanced to the laborers. If, on the other hand, the masters dispense with the services of the padiyals, they cannot recover the loans before the full year of engagement expires.

The pungal goes to a rich farmer and for a share of the crop undertakes to cultivate his lands. The farmer advances the cattle, implements, seed and money or grain that is necessary for the subsistence of the pungal. He also gives each family a house. He takes no share in the labour, which is all performed by the pungal and his wife

and children, but he pays the rent out of his share on the division of the crop which takes place when that is ripe. If a farmer employs a *pungal* to cultivate his lands, the produce is divided into two equal portions, one-half going to the share of the farmer as *nilavaram*. Of the remaining half, *i.e.*, *yearivaram*, in proportion to the number of ploughs owned by the farmer and *pungal*, the shares are divided at the rate of a share for each plough. For example, if the farmer owns three ploughs and the *pungal* one plough, half the produce above referred to (*yearivaram*) will be divided into 4 portions, 3 going to the share of the farmer and the remaining one to the latter. Every *pungal* should contribute a plough or two or else he will not be considered as such, but will be treated as a mere *padiyal*. The *pungal* should pay from his share of the produce to the farmer the money which he received for his subsistence. The farmers are better off with *pungals* than with *padiyals*, the greater portion of the responsibility is shoved on the *pungals*, who have equal, if not better, interest in the cultivation of the land. The farmer has therefore less anxiety and greater profit when he employs a *pungal* than when he employs a *padiyal*.

*Pálghat, Malabar District.*—The greater part of the labour on the field is performed by churmars. Persons of other castes are also engaged for the labour when necessity arises on payment of higher wages. The churmars, who were once slaves, are now ordinary coolies. The tenants and landlords have now no absolute control over them, nor do they maintain the churmars when their services are not required. The churmars are at perfect liberty to proceed wherever they choose and obtain subsistence. They receive 2 *parahs* of paddy and two pieces of cloth a year so long as they remain in the service of their masters. They also obtain some pecuniary and other assistance when a marriage, death or other contingency occurs in their families. The daily wages of a churmar, both male and female, are 2 *edangallies* of paddy and one *edangally* for a boy or girl. The daily wages of labourers other than churmars are 4 *edangallies* for males, 3 for females, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  for boys and girls.

*Támraçhéri, Malabar District*—The daily wages paid in grain to agricultural labourers in 1891 were much the same as those paid in 1800. The rates generally given are—

	CUB IN
To able-bodied men, $1\frac{1}{2}$ <i>dangallis</i> of paddy or 6 <i>nallis</i> heaped . . . . .	148½
To able-bodied women, $1\frac{1}{2}$ <i>dangallis</i> of paddy or 6 <i>nallis</i> streaked . . . . .	108½
To old persons and children, of paddy, 3 <i>nallis</i> heaped . . . . .	74½

They get a present of 3 *parahs* of paddy during the harvest and 3 or 4 pieces of cloth. In times of scarcity, which generally happens in the months of July and August, their masters give them yams, jacks, plantains, &c. This year when there was a general failure of jacks, yams, &c., the starving populace were driven to the necessity of extracting aliment from fan-palm and date-palm and subsisting upon the cakes formed out of the juice obtained. The rates above given are higher than the rates given for the labourers who receive advances

of money and are required to work out the advance by contributing manual labour.

*Tellicherry, Malabar District.*—The cudians, i.e., tenants, are now worse off than in 1800. They get at the most only one-half of the produce of paddy fields they lease out, and as for plantations, if the trees have not been paid (kuyikanom) price by the jenmies, the tenants get two-thirds of their produce; in other cases they scarcely get one-third, the rest being appropriated by their jenmies. All tenants, whether of paddy flats or of parambas, have the same complaint to make, that they gain little or no profit from tilling or holding lands and parambas under the tenures now obtaining in Malabar.

These tenants are mostly workmen themselves; and all able-bodied men and women of their household work in and for the interest of the farm. But if at all any extra labour is wanted, they hire other men and women at the usual rates of wages. The tenants do not now possess slaves, though it cannot be denied that in remote parts prædial slaves are covertly leased out with the farms. The hired servants are chiefly Tiars, Nairs, Moplahs and Polayars (who were slaves in 1800). Polayars are hired as day-laborers. The working hours are now, as in 1800, almost the same, viz., 7 A.M. to 1 P.M., but the rates of wages are now only 2 edangallies of paddy against  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in 1800. All the afternoon the tenants work for themselves.

The edangally in North Malabar, familiarly known as McLeod's seer, contains—

					CUB. IN
In Cherakal	...	..	...	...	100.84
In Kóttayam			...	..	97.75
In Kurumbranad	.			..	97.75

The total earnings, at the present rates, of a day-labourer in Malabar for a whole year may be taken at 626 dangallis of paddy, or Rs. 37 $\frac{1}{4}$  in money at the present market rates. This gives Rs. 3-2-0 a month for a labourer working half a day.

*Cherakal, Malabar District.*—The following castes were once slaves in this taluk: (1) Polayars, in the plains near the sea coast and (2) Maviloms, (3) Karimbalans and (4) Vettuvars on the hills. There are now no slaves in the sense that their women and children are not now openly sold, mortgaged or leased with the lands to which they are attached. But the master or jenmi takes particular care that they are not taught to read and write. In remote parts they are even now covertly sold, mortgaged and leased with the lands by word of mouth. In such parts the old allowances are still paid to them, viz., a hut, two pieces of cloth annually and the daily allowance of rice or paddy. The annual money allowance for oil and salt is not now given.

The panicours or agricultural labourers are generally Nairs, Moplahs and Tiars. Though the master does not now give the servant a hut to live in, yet many have become kuyikanom tenants of the former. They are not bound to render gratuitous service to their masters. For all work done to the masters, they are paid the same wages as are given to non-tenants.

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In cases of indebtedness, the debts are not recovered by deductions from wages, but in due course of law. No annual presents are given to the labourers nor are they flogged on any account

The rates generally given are—

For tilling (work done till 1 P.M).	2	McLeod seers of paddy.
Do. (the whole day)	3	seers with breakfast.
For ploughing (work done till 12 noon)	1½	seers of paddy.
For weeding (women) whole day.	1½	nalis or ¾ seers of rice.
For reaping (women)	10	sheaves for every 100 sheaves brought to the threshing ground.
For turning up parambas (till 1 P.M.).	As	2-6 in money or 2 seers of paddy.
Cooly work (full day) in urban parts.	As.	4 with 6 pies extra for noon-meal if the latter is not supplied by the employer

(C.)—*Abstract of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 25th November 1819, on the subject of agricultural slavery.*

*Salem.*—There was no vestige whatever of slavery in the district nor had any such practice obtained from the time the district came into the possession of the Company.

*Madura and Dindigul.*—Slavery had existed during the Muham-madan Government and the slaves were sold at the pleasure of their masters. Since the assumption of the country by the Company, some slaves had continued with their masters; others had left them and even enlisted as sepoys. The Collector could not discover that any Pullan had sold himself as a slave. Indeed slavery seemed gradually disappearing.

*Ooimbatore.*—Slavery existed in the district in but a very few villages and the number of slaves was always inconsiderable.

*Tanjore.*—Slavery existed in the district, but it was founded in the first instance upon a voluntary contract. The condition of the slaves differed very little from that of the common labourers, and the treatment of both was nearly the same. The system of slaves attached to the soil and transferable by purchase, as appendage to the land, did not obtain in the district.

*Tinnevelly.*—Slavery existed in the district. It was usual for slaves to be sold or mortgaged, either with the land or separately, at the pleasure of the proprietor. The slaves were afforded subsistence on the lowest scale of allowance, being generally no more than 2 measures of paddy a day on working days. They were also entitled at the time of harvest to a small deduction from the gross produce, which generally amounted to 2½ per cent. It was usual for the masters to assist the slaves with necessary funeral expenses, and to grant them presents on occasions of marriages, births and festivities.

*South Arcot.*—The system of slavery founded in the first instance on contract existed in the district, the number of slaves amounting to 17,000. The owners were required to provide the slaves with food and clothing, and to defray their wedding expenses and to assist them with presents on the occasion of births of children and to defray funeral charges. The food given was always sufficient for subsistence, but the clothing was very scanty. The owners were bound to protect the slaves in sickness and old age.

*Chingleput.*—The system of slavery, originally founded on contract, existed in the district. The slaves were given a certain prescribed grain allowance and a proportionate subsistence for each of their children or others of the family. They were also housed and clothed and during the principal festivals certain other allowances were made to them both in money and in articles requisite for their ceremonies; their marriages were also performed at the charge of their masters and when reduced by infirmity they were also supported by their proprietors. The condition of this description of people, composing the chief part of the Pariahs of the district, had, of late, considerably changed, in consequence of the vicinity of the town of Madras where many of them obtained employment and their proprietors found it difficult to reclaim them.

*Trichinopoly.*—Slavery existed in the district, the number of slaves amounting to 10,600. They were usually sold with the land and sometimes mortgaged. They were supposed to be entirely supported by their masters in sickness and in health. Their marriages were made at the expense of the mirasidars and the expenses of their funerals were also defrayed by them. The slaves enjoyed some little gratuity at every birth and received a certain established sum at the principal Hindu festivals. A list of the yearly emoluments which a slave was properly entitled to receive is noted below. They were not treated harshly.

The quantity of land to be cultivated by a slave is an extent capable of yielding 150 kalam of paddy.

	Kalam	Gifts
Varam of a Pullen	8 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Do. Pullichhi	6 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	15 $\frac{1}{8}$	
Batta for ploughing	2 0	4
Swatantrums for sowing	0 6	
Reaping share at 5 per cent.	7 6	...
Thrashing	1 0	...
Pongal feast	1 0	...
Deepavali		$\frac{1}{8}$
Gramadavata		1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total annual	26 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ fanams.
For a marriage	4 0	8 0 rupees.
Do. birth	0 2	2 fanams.
Do. death	0 2	2 do.
Total	80 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rs. 9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fanams.

**Canara.**—Slavery existed in the district, the number of slaves amounting to 82,000. The right of sale was the master's exclusive privilege, with or without the land. The slaves could also be let on hire. They were fed and clothed by their masters, who also presented them with a small sum of money on their marriages or on occasions of particular ceremonies. The average quantity of food and clothing given was—

	Food.	Clothing.
For a man—		
1½ Canara seer of coarse rice,		2 pieces of canthy, 6 cubits
2 rupees' weight of salt,		in some taluks, a cumbli
a little betel-nut and leaf.		and a roomal.
For a woman—		
1 seer ... ..		1 piece of cloth, 7 cubits.
For a child—		
¾ seer .. .. .		1 piece of cloth, 4 cubits.

The slaves were not cruelly treated.

**Malabar.**—There were slaves in the district numbering 100,000. They were frequently transferred by sale, mortgage or hire. The measure of subsistence to be given by the proprietor was fixed, and he was bound by the prescribed customs of the country to see it served out to the slaves daily. The slaves were in more comfortable circumstances than any of the lower and poorer class of natives.

(D.)—*Extracts from the Report of the Commissioners for the investigation of alleged cases of Torture in the Madras Presidency, 1855.*

Many a witness has declared to us that the people would be satisfied if the demands of the Revenue Officers were restricted to the just Government dues; we entertain no doubt but that the extortion, of what are erroneously termed "Bribes," is universal, and that when payment cannot be obtained by fair means, foul will be resorted to. Then is brought into play all that perfect but silent machinery which combines the forces of Revenue demands and Police authority; the most ingenious artifices which the subtlety of the native mind can invent are had recourse to; and it seems highly probable to us that it is a common practice with the native officers to give their own illicit demands precedence, when pecuniary means being more plentiful or easily procurable, the process of extraction is more readily complied with, under hopes and promises of future services, perhaps that of assisting in cheating Government among others, expressly with a view to keep the revenue demand as a *corps de reserve* to fall back upon, the practice of oppression and violence to extract that, being not so apparent an injustice in the eyes of the people as the application of the same measures for mere private personal purposes.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Forbes, Collector of Tanjore, writes as follows—"The people of India draw a wide distinction between oppressive acts practised with a personal motive, and those, which, however erroneously, they connect with a public duty. they will make complaint upon complaint and appeal upon appeal for the redress of a private wrong, when they will at the same time tacitly submit to a greater injury received in a public act: the motive of the one they see to be personal, and attach no personal motive to the other."

The descriptions of violence commonly in vogue for revenue and private extortion purposes, which have been spoken to in the course of this inquiry, are as follow :—Keeping a man in the sun; preventing his going to meals or other calls of nature; confinement; preventing cattle from going to pasture by shutting them up in the house; quartering a peon on the defaulter who is obliged to pay him daily wages; the use of the kittee; anundal; squeezing the crossed fingers with the hands; pinches on the thighs; slaps; blows with fist or whip; running up and down; twisting the ears; making a man sit on the soles of his feet with brickbats behind his knees; putting a low caste man on the back; striking two defaulters' heads against each other, or tying them together by their back hair; placing in the stocks; tying the hair of the head to a donkey's or buffalo's tail; placing a necklace of bones or other degrading or disgusting materials round the neck; and, occasionally, though very rarely, more severe discipline still.

Some stress seems to have been laid upon the existence of "instruments" of torture, and many of the gentlemen who have sent in reports to Government state their belief that the kittee has become obsolete in their districts.

That the "anundal" (in Telugu *gingeri*) or tying a man down in a bent position by means of his own cloth or a rope of coir or straw passed over his neck and under his toes is generally common at the present day, is beyond dispute; and we see no reason to doubt that the kittee (in Telugu *cheerata*) is also in frequent use. It is a very simple machine, consisting merely of two sticks tied together at one end, between which the fingers are placed as in a lemon squeezer; but in our judgment it is of very little importance whether this particular form of compression be the one in ordinary use or not, for an equal amount of bodily pain must be produced by that which has superseded the kittee, if anywhere it has gone out of vogue, the compelling a man to interlace his fingers, the ends being squeezed by the hands of peons, who occasionally introduce the use of sand to gain a firmer gripe; or making a man place his hand flat upon the ground and then pressing downward at either end a stick placed horizontally over the back of the sufferer's fingers. Independently of the general testimony to its use deposed to before us by the complainants whom we have personally examined, we find its use believed in by Mr. G. Forbes, and admitted by the Sheristadar, who says—"Kittees are sometimes kept in both taluks and villages; if they are not forthcoming in places where they are required for use, the village carpenter is immediately ordered to procure the required number of kittees, which order is implicitly obeyed;" and in the case of Akki-nary Appana, we find a Tahsildar tried and sentenced to six months' hard labour in irons and a fine of Rs. 200 for having applied this instrument known in Telugu districts by the name of *cheerata* to the fingers of the complainant so lately as the middle of the last year.

It is quite certain that the practice of torture prevails in a much more aggravated degree in Police cases than for realizing the revenue. The modes resorted to in the former appear to be more acute and cruel, though we doubt if anything like an equal number of persons is annually subjected to violence on criminal charges as for default of payment of revenue.

We have instances of torture being freely practised in every relation of domestic life. Servants are thus treated by their masters and fellow servants; children by their parents and schoolmasters for the most trifling offences; the very plays of the populace (and the point of a rude people's drama is its satire) excite the laughter of many a rural audience by the exhibition of revenue squeezed out of a defaulter coin by coin through the appliance of familiar "provocatives" under the superintendence of a caricatured Tahsildar; it seems a "time-honored" institution, and we cannot be astonished if the practice is still widely prevalent among the ignorant uneducated class of native public servants.

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Among the principal tortures in vogue in Police cases we find the following: twisting a rope tightly round the entire arm or leg so as to impede circulation; lifting up by the moustache; suspending by the arms while tied behind the back; searing with hot iron; placing scratching insects such as the carpenter beetle, on the navel, scrotum and other sensitive parts; dipping in wells and rivers till the party is half suffocated; squeezing the testicles; beating with sticks; prevention of sleep; nipping the flesh with pincers; putting pepper or red chillies in the eyes; these cruelties occasionally persevered in until death sooner or later ensues.

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In the course of this investigation there is one thing which has impressed us even more painfully than the conviction that torture exists; it is difficulty of obtaining redress which confronts the injured parties.

In stating this melancholy fact we are very far from seeking to cast any unfounded imputation upon either the Government or its European officers. We think that the service is entitled to the fullest credit for its disclaimer of all countenance of the cruel practices which prevail in the Revenue as well as in the Police department. We see no reason to doubt that the native officials from the highest to the lowest are well aware of the disposition of their European superiors; and although very many of the parties, who have appeared before us in reply to our inquiry why they have not made an earlier complaint, have asked what is the use of appealing to the Collector, we have seen nothing to impress us with the belief that the people at large entertain an idea that their maltreatment is countenanced or tolerated by the European officers of Government. On the contrary all they seem to desire is that the Europeans in their respective districts should themselves take up and investigate complaints brought before them. The distances which the natives will often travel at great personal loss and inconvenience to make complaints even of a very petty nature to the Collector or Sub-Collector is of itself a proof of the confidence which they place generally in those officers. The abstinence of the native officials from such practices in or near stations where Europeans, be they civilians, surgeons, commissariat or other officers, reside, and the prevalence of torture increasing in proportion as the taluk appears less exposed to European scrutiny, are strong arguments in favor of a consciousness on the part of the native officials that they cannot with impunity resort to illegal and personal violence when it admits of easy and speedy substantiation before the European authorities of the district; and the



whole cry of the people which has come up before us is to save them from the cruelties of their fellow natives, not from the effects of unkindness or indifference on the part of the European officers of Government.

What then, it may be asked, are the reasons on which we found our opinion that while the natives have confidence in their European superiors, they do not promptly seek redress at their hands in every instance of abuse of authority? They are as follows: In the first place the infliction of such descriptions of ill-treatment in the collection of the revenue as we have above specified has, in the course of centuries, come to be looked upon as "Mamool," customary, a thing of course to be submitted to as an every day unavoidable necessity.<sup>2</sup> It is generally practised probably only on the lower order of ryots, whose circumstances least permit of their making any complaints on the one hand, whilst their ignorance and timidity render them more submissive on the other; such is the native character that very often those able and ready to pay their dues will not do so unless some degree of force be resorted to. "I brought 14 rupees from my house," says a ryot, in a deposition referred to by Mr. Lushington, "but only paid 6. I brought the said money to pay, but as no violence was used towards me, I did not do so. Had I been compelled, I would have paid them."\* And in all these cases, it is probable that a sense of the justness of the claim operates in their minds against seeking redress for ill-treatment, which, but for their own stubbornness, they might have avoided. The violence ordinarily used is not of such a character as to leave those marks upon the person which might be appealed to in incontestable corroboration of the truth of the sufferer's story, and we cannot abstain from reiterating our opinion that the great proportion of the acquittals and the lightness of the punishments consequent upon such cases as appear to have been substantiated to the satisfaction of the magistracy, may have had a serious effect in deterring the ryots from bringing forward more numerous complaints.

The distances which those who wish to make complaints personally to the Collector have to travel; the fear that their applications by letter if permitted to reach head-quarters unadulterated by misinterpretation will be returned with the ordinary endorsement of a reference to the Tahsildars; the expense and loss of time which a visit to, and more or less prolonged attendance upon, the Collector's office entail; the utter hopelessness, after all is said and done, of the European authorities personally investigating the case, generally speaking; the persuasion that a reference of the petition to the Tahsildar is likely to end in a nullity; the immense power wielded by the native servants in the districts and those in the Collector's office, who work together in concert to render all complaints to the superior European officials nugatory; the probability that if any trial takes place before the Tahsildar the complainant's witnesses will either be bribed and bought off or intimidated, or, if they appear, that their statements will not be

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Forbes, Collector of Tanjore, writes as follows:—"The ryot will often appear at the cutocherry with his full liabilities in his possession, tied up in small sums about his person, to be doled out, rupee by rupee, according to the urgency of the demand, and will sometimes return to his village having left a balance undischarged, not because he could not pay it, but simply because he was not forced to do so."

believed, or will be garbled, and an unfavourable report upon them returned to the Collector; above all perhaps, the conviction that he who seeks redress at the hands of the European is thenceforth a marked man amongst the native officials; that his whole future peace and safety are jeopardized by this attempt, and that every means of annoyance and of oppression, even to false accusations of felony, will be brought into play against him, until his own ruin and that of his family are sooner or later consummated; some or all of these circumstances unite in every case, in more or less forcible combination to render redress not only difficult, but in many instances almost impossible; at the same time it is to be remarked that the authority of the Tahsildar must be supported by his European superiors against the numerous false charges which are unsparingly preferred by the intriguing ryots.

\* \* \* \*

The character of the Native Police has been drawn by more than one writer in the reports furnished to Government.

Mr. Mackenzie writes as follows:—"I have no hesitation in stating that the so-called Police of the mofussil is little better than delusion. It is a terror to well disposed and peaceable people, none whatever to thieves and rogues, and that if it was abolished *in toto* the saving of expense to Government would be great, and property would be not a whit less secure than it now is."

Mr. Saalfelt says:—"The Police establishment has become the bane and pest of society, the terror of the community, and the origin of half the misery and discontent that exist among the subjects of Government. Corruption and bribery reign paramount throughout the whole establishment; violence, torture and cruelty are their chief instruments for detecting crime, implicating innocence or extorting money. Robberies are daily and nightly committed, and not unfrequently with their connivance. Certain suspicious characters are taken up and conveyed to some secluded spot far out of the reach of witnesses; every species of cruelty is exercised upon them; if guilty, the crime is invariably confessed and stolen property discovered; but a tempting bribe soon releases them from custody. Should they persist in avowing their innocence, relief from suffering is promised by criminating some wealthy individual, and in the agony of despair he is pointed to as the receiver of stolen goods. In his turn he is compelled to part with his hard earned coin to avert the impending danger. Even the party robbed does not escape the clutching grasp of the heartless peon and duffadar; he is threatened with being torn from his home, dragged to the cutcherry and detained there for days or weeks to the actual detriment of his trade or livelihood, unless he point out the supposed thieves. The dread of, or aversion to, the cutcherry is so great that the owner would sooner disavow the stolen article and disclaim all knowledge of the property, though his name be found written upon it in broad characters; while such is the actual state of things, and while the people entertain such a lively horror of the Police, it is not possible to expect a single victim of torture to come forward and arraign his tormentors; or to bring the charge home to any one of them after the deed has been perpetrated in some ruined fort or deep ravine situated miles away from the town or village."

Mr. J. Mackenzie, merchant of Bimlipatam, gives the following account :—" Since the receipt of your communication, however, I have made it my duty to inquire into the subject as far as my opportunities permitted, and the result of my inquiries leads me to the conclusion that the charge has been greatly exaggerated, and that although the use of torture or coercion in the collection of the revenue cannot be denied, its practice is of very rare occurrence, and not at all of the deep and atrocious nature alleged, and I can confidently state, that it is not had recourse to in order to collect an immoderate kist, or, as some writers in the *Athenæum* assert, to screw out of the ryot, over and above his kist, a further sum for the benefit of the revenue servants. I am convinced that this charge is quite unfounded at least as regards the district of Vizagapatam. It is not in this way that the revenue servants make money. I believe I can explain when torture is made use of. There is a class of ryots known as nadars, (paupers) whom a faulty revenue system has taken out of their proper position and converted into ryots, whereas they were never intended for any other position than that of laborers or servants to Mootabar ryots. Now these nadars are compelled to undertake the cultivation of lands which the Mootabar ryots are not disposed to take up. It is unsafe to make them such advances as would give them the means of well cultivating their lands; they cannot be trusted; they are not to be made honest or respectable; their lands are consequently badly cultivated and their crops scanty, and scanty as they are, they generally endeavour to make away with them and to evade the payment of their kist, as they really live by what they can pilfer. Now it is in such cases that punishment, or, as it is called torture, is had recourse to. The Tahsildar knows that crop has been made away with, and that the ryot has the proceeds concealed on his person; he refuses to pay. What is the Tahsildar to do? Sell his property? He has no tangible property. Send him to jail to be well lodged and fed at the expense of Government? He does neither; he flogs him or coerces him in some other way, and rupee by rupee, anna by anna, drop out of unexpected places. One such case is noised about, and the example serves for a long time. This I believe to be the true statement of the torture used in this district. I need not say that it is difficult to prove. The Tahsildar takes good care that no witnesses who are likely to give evidence against him are present. No laws can eradicate it, it has been the practice of the country from time immemorial; the natives in general think it all right; the very nature of the people must first be changed."

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(E.)—*The Madras Ryot by Mr. R. A. Dalryell in 1866.*

During the ten years preceding 1866, the price of all agricultural produce has nearly doubled, and that consequently the agricultural proprietor was much better off at the beginning of 1866 than he was at the beginning of 1856, and that there was a still greater improvement in his position as compared to what it had been in 1846. As nearly the whole of his outgoings, whether for food or wages, are mere deductions from the gross produce of the land as his family

subsists on the grain raised and wages are paid in the same commodity, his surplus produce has remained nearly the same in quantity during the twenty years, whereas the market value of that surplus has increased threefold, if no allowance be made for the depreciation of the value of the precious metals which has taken place during this period.

In order to the better understanding of the extraordinary improvement that has taken place in the position of the agricultural interest, it will be advisable to consider the nature of the tenures on which land is held in the Madras Presidency. As already stated, a very large proportion of the cultivated area is held direct from Government by peasant proprietors termed Government ryots. According to the statistical returns, there were no less than a million and three-quarters of these persons entered in the registers as land-holders, and their holdings are usually infinitesimally small. Only 420 paid £100 and upwards as Government land-tax, which is supposed to represent half the net produce of the land. Upwards of a million and a half paid less than Rs. 31 or £3-2-0, and of these latter, upwards of a million paid less than Rs. 10 or £1. As has been already shown, the cultivated land held by the registered ryots is about 18 million acres, the average extent of the holdings is therefore 9 acres, but if the million sub-tenants who are entered in the returns as holding under these registered ryots be taken into account, the average size of the holdings will be reduced to 6 acres, supposing, of course, that every registered ryot who sub-lets land retains an equal quantity for his own use. This minute sub-division of the land into small holdings has often been advanced as the great objection to ryotwari system of tenure, but after all it should be remembered that this objection applies equally to the zemindari system, and that, notwithstanding the difference in the value of money, only a few years back there were nearly two millions of small landed proprietors in France whose holdings in no case exceeded 5 acres; that in the present Kingdom of Prussia, out of a population of nine millions dependent on agriculture, there are upwards of two million proprietors of land, and that upwards of a million of these do not possess more than 3 acres; and that in Ireland, in 1861, there were 39,210 persons holding land less than an acre in extent as proprietors or tenants, 75,141 holding between 1 and 2 acres, and 164,000 from 5 to 15 acres.

\* \* \* \*

Unfortunately the share of Government was generally fixed too high, and the result of this over-assessment, increased as its pressure has been by the fall in the value of produce since the settlement was made, has never allowed the system a fair trial. Various restrictive rules also led to much interference with the ryots, though they were far from being a necessary consequence of the system. These restrictions are now being removed and the reductions recently made, or in progress, and the correct survey, classification and re-assessment of the land now in contemplation, will do away with these disadvantages, and it may be expected that the superiority of a system which encourages industry and enterprise, by being based on individual proprietorship, will be more clearly evinced.

\* \* \* \*

The position of every description of landholder, whether ryot, zemindar, or inamdar, must have improved very materially during the last 15 years. So far as the first class was concerned, the fall in prices, which had taken place between the early part of the century, when the money rates of land-tax payable to Government were fixed, and the year 1850, had had such a serious effect upon their resources, that very liberal reductions were then made in the assessment of all the ryotwari lands in those districts where the rates pressed with severity upon the ryots or where they were so high as to keep land out of cultivation altogether. A special department for the re-assessment of all districts on liberal and scientific principles was also organized. The position of the Government ryot was consequently at once much improved and the steady rise in prices, which has taken place since that period, has, of course, still further benefited him, but this latter benefit has also been obtained by the holders of land on other tenures, the zemindar and the inamdar, and their respective tenants. It has been already shown that an acre of unirrigated land produces on the average 190 Madras measures, or about 5 cwt. of

1856—		Rs	grain, and that an acre of irrigated land produces 370 Madras measures or 10 cwt of rice. The Government ryot, therefore, who
Value of the produce of 6 acres of dry land ..	50		held, say, 6 acres of "dry" land
Do do of 2 acres of wet land ..	55		and 2 acres of "wet," for which he
	105		paid, say, Rs. 20 per annum to
Deduct tax (say) ..	20		Government as land-tax, obtained
	85		for the produce Rs. 105 in 1856 and
	—		Rs. 209 in 1866 as noted in the
1866—		Rs	margin. On the other hand, the
Value of the produce of 6 acres of dry land ..	104		ryot holding the same extent of
Do do of 2 acres of wet land ..	105		land under a zemindar or inamdar,
	209		after giving half the produce to
Deduct tax (say) ..	20		his landlord, obtained in 1856 only
	189		Rs. 52-8-0, the price of 15 cwt. of
	—		dry grain and 10 cwt. of rice in
			1856, and in 1866 Rs. 104-8-0,

the price of the same quantity of grain in that year, the zemindar, or inamdar, in this case, taking the balance of advantage obtained by the Government ryot. This improvement in the position of the agriculturist has manifested itself in the very large increase in the area of land under cultivation, for, whereas, even in 1856, there were less than 10 millions of acres held by registered Government ryots, there were upwards of 16 millions of acres so held in 1865.

\* \* \* \*

The position of the agricultural laborer and, indeed, of all those dependent upon wages had not, at any rate, seriously deteriorated during the 10 years preceding 1866, though the enormous increase, which has taken place in the price of food, must press hardly upon those trades for which the remuneration is fixed, by custom, at a certain rate in money. When reporting on this subject about three years ago, the Board of Revenue, after communicating with the Collectors of districts, stated that, as a rule, all agricultural labourers

were still paid in grain, and that these grain wages had not risen materially during late years. As to other classes of laborers who were paid in coin, they observed that their wages had risen considerably, and that the increase had then kept full pace with the enhanced price of food. Compared with former rates, the wages were stated to be, in some cases, double of what they formerly were, but the general proportion of increase was 50 per cent., and only in a few cases had the increase been as small as 25 per cent. These conclusions are borne out by the increase which has taken place, during the last 15 years, in the pay of all domestic servants in the families of Europeans in India.

The position of that portion of the population whose wealth is derived from mercantile operations has improved, at any rate, in an equal ratio with that of the agriculturist, if we may judge by the progress which has taken place in the trade of the Presidency. The principal portion of this trade is carried on at the port of Madras, that is, about one-half of the export trade and two-thirds of the import trade. The greater part of the balance of the export trade is from the ports of Cocanada, Negapatam and Tuticorin, on the East Coast, and from Calicut, Cochin, and Mangalore, on the Western Coast. Large exports of cotton take place from Cocanada and Tuticorin, and of grain from Negapatam, whereas the principal articles of export from the western ports are coffee and oil-seeds. The principal item of import at most of these ports is piece-goods, though grain is also largely imported into the Malabar district.

On the whole, then, it is impossible to arrive at any other conclusion than that the mass of the population of the Madras Presidency have considerably progressed in wealth during the 10 years previous to the famine of 1866. The whole of the agricultural interest, which includes certainly three-fourths and perhaps four-fifths of the population, were in twice as good a position at the end of this period as they had been at its commencement, and a large number of them had made enormous gains during the cotton famine in England, the ryots of the district of Bellary alone having, it is estimated, obtained an increase to their capital of nearly a million and a-half sterling on this account. The mercantile class, or, at any rate, such portions of them as were interested in the over-sea trade, had doubled their business, and the position of the poorest classes had certainly not deteriorated. Further, while private wealth had increased to this extent, taxation had been augmented by less than 25 per cent., so that, certainly, three-fourths of the increased profits obtained by the population were enjoyed tax free. At the commencement of the distress the people were, consequently, in a better position than they had ever occupied in any previous year of famine.

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(F).—*Results of the enquiries made by the Board of Revenue as to the condition of the labouring classes in 1872 (Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 11th November 1872, No. 2179).*

*Board of Revenue—Labourers.*—The general opinion was that the condition of the labouring classes was rapidly improving. Mr. Brandt



and Mr. Stuart took the opposite view, but they evidently referred to farm labourers, the old prædial slaves. Wages paid in grain, like those of farm labourers, continued almost stationary, and the rapid increase in money wages was to a great extent neutralized by as rapid a rise in prices. The labouring classes had, however, fully shared in the general improvement which was visible everywhere, and in many places large public works, increasing trades, and improved facilities for emigration had made their advance more rapid than that of other classes.

*Honorable V. Ramaiyengar.*—The agricultural labourers in Tanjore called “pannials” were a kind of semi-serfs squatting on the estates to which they were attached. According to the practice of the district, 40 goolies of dry land out of the holdings of a mirasidar were exempted by Government from assessment and made over to each “pannial” working under him. The mirasidar supplemented this with a grant of 60 goolies, of which he himself paid the assessment. He further granted to each labourer 50 goolies of “nunjah” land free of assessment. The 100 goolies of dry land was calculated to yield 7 kalams<sup>1</sup> of ragi, besides vegetables and enough of ground-nut to supply him with oil for the use of the family. The 50 goolies of wet land were computed to yield 5 kalams of paddy. His wages for daily work consisted of a Madras measure of grain per diem and this for about nine working months in the year would give him  $9 \times 30$  or 270 measures =  $11\frac{1}{4}$  Tanjore kalams. His *calavassam* on the threshing floor at the time of harvest gave him about 11 kalams more. The pannial’s wife earned, by beating paddy and separating the husk from the grain on the mirasidar’s estate, about 6 kalams of grain a year at the rate of 12 measures a month, so that the total earnings, of the family in one year were as below :—

	KALAMS.
Yield of dry land . . . . .	7
Yield of wet land . . . . .	5
Daily wages . . . . .	11
Calavassam . . . . .	11
Earnings of the labourer’s family . . . . .	6
Total . . . . .	40

which at an average price of one rupee a kalam was equal to about Rs. 40 in money. The labourer generally earned something by working as cooly during three months in the year in which he was not employed in the field, and including this and the presents he got on festival days, the total earnings of the family were Rs. 4 a month. A non-agricultural labourer and his family in the rural parts of the district earned about the same sum at the rate of three annas per diem.

The agricultural labourers in other districts did not earn so much as in Tanjore. In some districts, their wages were, on an average, but two Madras measures of grain per diem, or 60 measures a month, equal to  $12 \times 60$  or 720 measures or 90 merkals per annum. This

<sup>1</sup> A Tanjore kalam    3 Madras merkals or 24 measures, each containing 133 tolas of rice.

was worth Rs. 30 or Rs. 2½ per month. Taking the whole Presidency, he was of opinion that it would probably not be much wide of the mark to assume the average earnings of unskilled labourers to be about Rs. 3 a month. There was no doubt that the wages of labour had increased since fasli 1263 (1853-54) though not in proportion to prices, the latter having risen by 100 per cent. while the former rose by about 50 per cent. So far the condition of the labouring classes must be held to have improved.

*Mr. P. Chentsal Row.*—The money wages of labourers everywhere nearly doubled, but wages to agricultural labourers were paid in grain and continued unaltered. A full grown labourer in Nellore (of which Mr. Chentsal Row was a native and a landholder) got from 1½ to 2 tooms<sup>2</sup> of paddy or one toom of jonna or ragi monthly with a cumbli and a pair of slippers a year. This was all that had been always paid. The condition of the agricultural labourers had not materially or at all improved, excepting in towns and villages in the vicinity of the railway.

*Mr. Weidderburn, Collector of Coimbatore.*—Wages were good and employment general; in some places skilled labour, such as, that of the carpenter, the mason, &c., was very high owing to the extension of the railway.

There was an increase in money wages; grain wages were the same as to quantity; but more valuable relatively to money. The cultivators or field-hands of the irrigated lands working for the landlords remained in much the same condition; ryots cultivating their own lands, in other words, owners of dry land, had, by the sinking of wells at their own cost, without being charged for the improvement, as was usual under the old native system, advanced in wealth and comfort. The ryot proprietor and his sons worked their well, tended the cattle, and ploughed the fields; all worked who had not the means to be idle; the females also spun.

Next there were the lowest classes in every village who earned their subsistence by cutting grass, weeding fields, &c.; except in unfavorable seasons when grass failed or cultivation was not carried on, they maintained themselves according to their own standard; when there was no thought of the morrow and people multiplied without the restraints which better circumstances or higher standards of living entail, there was no likelihood of much advancement. But though emigration agents were beating up for recruits in every village and bazaar, and promised food, clothing and Rs. 5 per mensem, apparently they met with limited success; 90 in a population of 1½ millions appeared before him as magistrate, to be attested, in the course of 12 months from November 1871 to November 1872. There was neither fear of the sea nor of distant travel and those that went had usually no local tie.

Unskilled field labour, in  
cash or kind

	30 years ago			At present		
	RS	A	P	RS.	A.	P
Per day—						
Man ..	0	1	4	0	3	6
Woman ..	0	0	10	0	1	8
Per month—						
Man ..	1	12	0	4	0	0

<sup>2</sup> A toom = 37 1 Madras measures, its value in the country was about Rs. 1½.

*Mr. Venkatesiah, Deputy Collector, Chingleput District.*—The wages or earnings of the labouring classes were then nearly double of what they were some fifteen years before, owing partly to the rise in the price of grain and partly to the liberal rates at which they were paid by the Railway Company and the Public Works Department. A common labourer working at the roads got as much as three annas a day, while his wife got an anna and-a-half. Thus a family consisting of a wife and a husband made up about Rs. 80 a year exclusive of non-working days; whereas their annual income in former days had not exceeded half the latter sum.

*Mr. Chase, Collector of Kurnool.*—Agricultural labourers were generally paid in grain and as the rates of payments seldom changed, their condition had been stationary and had made no perceptible improvement. The wages of non-agricultural labourers, however, had considerably increased, owing to the operations of the Irrigation Company and the general rise of prices; but after the completion of these works in 1870 and the fall in prices, especially in that of cotton, the rates of wages had a downward course, and the condition of the labourers at that time was not much better than what it was 15 years before; and any increase in the rate of wages was nearly counter-balanced by the enhancement of prices, so much so that when coolies were wanted for road work at a time when field work was available, they invariably preferred the latter, which was paid for in grain, to the former, which was paid for in money. Their food and clothing were of the same kind as what they were before. They ate the same coarse grain and used as condiments the same *chatney* composed of hemp-leaves or tamarind fruit. They wore the same coarse clothes and slept on the same rope cots. The women put on no more jewels than they did in former days; he mentioned this because it was a well known fact that when a native was improved in condition, the first thing he did was to purchase jewels for his wife and children.

*Mr. Sribaliah, Deputy Collector, South Arcot.*—The position of the labouring classes had improved. In the South Arcot district indigo cultivation had increased enormously. Indigo vats were found everywhere. The rate of daily wages to labourers in fields had almost doubled in the past years when there had been a rise in prices. There was a demand for labourers in every direction. A labourer in the field got his wages in kind at the time of harvest and in money at other times. In cash it was two annas and in grain a little more than three Madras measures. Labourers working in the indigo vats obtained three annas a day; but they were not employed all the year round. He estimated their monthly income at Rs. 3½ or Rs. 42 per annum. There was another class of labourers who worked for monthly wages in kind. Their monthly wages were 27 Madras measures of paddy or ragi, besides one meal every day. They also got about 7 or 8 per cent. of the outturn at the time of harvest called *calavassam* and also a rupee in cash. If the approximate outturn of a field managed by one servant were 100 kalams, the labourer's income would be—monthly wages = 324 Madras measures, *calavassam* = 252 Madras measures, and this at a rupee for 30 measures would be Rs. 20; adding to this one rupee in cash and also the money value of one meal every day, which at 6 or 8 pies a day amounted to one

rupee in the month or 12 rupees in the year, the total wages would amount to Rs. 33 and it was more or less this sum that the labourer got from his master every year. This did not include the wages of his wife.

*Mr. Puckle, Collector of Tinnevely.*—The wages of labour in this district were high. Four annas a day for men coolies had been the general rate for the previous 10 years. At harvest time everywhere and throughout the year in the northern taluks the rate had been as high as six annas a day, but latterly there was a decrease and during the non-cultivation season of 1872 any quantity of labour was procurable at Palamcottah at from three annas to three annas and-a-half per diem. At the cotton screws at Tuticorin men coolies were receiving four annas a day, and in the coffee estates on the hills the same rates prevailed. The agricultural *pullars* attached to the land received their wages in kind as formerly. The position both of the free labourers and the *pullars* in this district was remarkably good; they were better fed and clothed than similar classes in any of the districts south of Madras, and their houses as a rule were superior to and were very different from the squalid huts that were to be found elsewhere.

*Mr. Brandt, Sub-Collector of Tinnevely.*—The following was the result of his experience and of enquiries made unofficially among those personally acquainted with the matter, and among some of the labourers and coolies themselves. The hereditary cultivating peasants, *pullars* as they were there called, who not many years previously had been absolute slaves and whose condition was but little above slavery, were invariably paid in grain, whether in zemindaries or lands held by other landowners. The working season was about 8 or 9 months in the year, of which some 60 days they were employed in cultivation and some 40 days in harvesting operations; during the rest of these 8 or 9 months they got some odd work in the way of baling water and so on.

The earnings of a *pullan* and his wife during the working season in the Valliyur division of the Nángunéri taluk were as follows:—

	Kotahs.	Merkals.	Measures.
Two measures of rice a day or for 9 months ... ..	3	4	4
Harvest allowances ... ..	1	10	4
Gleaning ... ..	1	0	0
Special allowances called <i>swatan-trams</i> or <i>nallanashtam</i> (allowances for good or for bad) as in the case of a birth, marriage, maturity of a child or death in the family ...	0	6	0
Calculating the kotah at Rs. 6 in money this was Rs. 36 in the year.			
The expenditure was as follows:—			

	Rs.
Value of diet and household expenses... ..	24
Drink, without which they would not work ... ..	6
Clothing ... ..	6
Total ... ..	36

In Shermádevi in the Ambásamu-  
dram taluk, a *pullan* was reckoned  
to get about a measure and-a-half  
and his wife a measure a day in  
the working season or ...  
Allowances at peshanam harvest ...  
Do. at kar harvest ...  
Swatantram ...  
By other field labour ...  
Gleaning ...  
Extra jobs ...

1	10	8
0	10	4
0	7	4
0	1	8
2	10	0
0	4	0
2	0	0
7	0	0

equivalent to Rs. 42 per annum. The expenditure was fully equivalent to the income. For a considerable part of the year these labourers could not take a full meal at all.

A cooly or day labourer's wages varied from two annas to three annas four pies per diem and his wife's earnings were taken at from one anna four pies to two annas, according to the nature of the work ; for mere carrying and light jobs the lower rates were given ; for the higher, such work as erecting mud walls, rude building operations and so on, was exacted. The higher rate was that usually paid by the Public Works Department. They were paid sometimes in kind and sometimes in money. Allowing for feast days, days on which religious ceremonies, bathing in oil, &c., were performed, a cooly would not work more than two-thirds of a month and the working season could not be put down at more than 8 months ; the earnings of a cooly and his wife might accordingly be taken at between Rs. 48 and Rs. 60 a-year, according to the nature of their work, and taking their expenditure as equivalent to 7 kotahs of paddy (or at Rs. 6 a kotah) equivalent to Rs. 42 or at the higher rate as equivalent to Rs. 55 a year, there was a margin of saving which, however, was actually but seldom put by. There was, however, no doubt that this class was better off than the hereditary farm servants.

The *shanars* or palmyra-climbers simply got a share of the sweet toddy and the jaggery or coarse sugar which they collected, from their employers. One *shanan* could not extract the produce of more than 30 trees in the working season and from this he got a share and sold such of the jaggery as he did not require for consumption. The working season comprised some 8 months and his earnings could not be more than Rs. 3 or Rs. 3-8-0 per mensem, or in other words Rs. 24 or Rs. 28 a-year. They had only one meal a day, consisting of rice or other grain, with some toddy or jaggery during the daytime.

On the whole, the labouring classes could earn little more and often not enough to keep them in the bare necessities of life ; where a man and his wife had children not old enough to contribute their small quota of labour, they were still more hardly pressed ; when their children were old enough to labour, their family earnings would be more, while their expenditure was not proportionately increased. There had been no increase in the wages of the hereditary farm labourers nor was there any likelihood of its increase. These people

were destitute of any wish, or, at all events, any idea as to how to better themselves; they had no inclination to emigrate, as many of the cooly class did. If they could live and marry in a condition short of absolute destitution, that was enough for them. In the earnings of day labourers there had been a rise as calculated in money as there had been still more markedly in the remuneration of more skilled labour, such as that of carpenters, goldsmiths, ironsmiths, &c.; but these have not been, in the case of the former at all events, more than commensurate with the diminished purchasing power of money.

In the condition of the farm-labourers there had been one decided improvement, of which they themselves were aware, that their employers could not ill-treat them and overwork them with impunity, and they knew that they could have redress and to whom to apply for it; and compulsory labour was at an end. But so strong was the feeling of dependence on their employers and so potent the influence of the latter, that in consideration of a small present, cases of serious ill-usage and violence were even then hushed up. They were, moreover, very often in debt to their employers, for grain advanced for some family ceremony or for necessities in times of want; from this additional enthrallment they could hardly ever expect to free themselves.

*Mr. C. T. Longley, Collector of Salem.*—Labour in the Salem district was of two kinds—ordinary and agricultural. The first represented labour employed on tanks, roads and other public works and the second, labour connected with cultivation.

*Ordinary labour.*—Both men, women and children of both sexes (above 7 years of age) were employed on ordinary labour. Their wages were as follow :—

						Per diem.
						ANNAS.
A man cooly	...	...	...	...	...	2 to 4
A woman cooly	...	...	...	...	...	1 to 2
A boy or girl	...	...	...	...	...	1 to 1½

The rates of wages varied according to the demand, but the average might be set down as follows :—

						Per diem.
						AS: P.
A man cooly	...	...	...	...	...	2 6
A woman cooly	...	...	...	...	...	1 4
A boy or girl	...	...	...	...	...	1 0

The classes chiefly employed on ordinary labour were *Vellalas*, *Pullies*, *Pullans*, *Pariahs* and *Reddies*. Muhammadans were also employed as labourers, but not extensively. The classes employed on ordinary labour were mostly those that had no lands or craft. But the women and children of the ryots were frequently employed on ordinary labour, when they had no work on their own fields. When agricultural operations were extensively carried on, especially at sowing of the wet crop, labourers for ordinary labour were very scarce owing to wages of agricultural labour being much higher.

*Agricultural labour.*—Agricultural labour may be divided into two kinds, viz., ordinary and extraordinary.



*Ordinary agricultural labour.*—Every ryot whose holding was larger than he could cultivate with the assistance of members of his own family was obliged to call in the assistance of labourers known as pannials (*panniam* means cultivation and *al*, labourer). These pannials were paid in two ways—

(1st) by a monthly grain fee varying from 24 to 40 measures of either cholam, cumbu or ragi, besides an annual ready money allowance of Rs. 2 to 5.

(2ndly) by a monthly payment in money of Rs. 2½ to 4.

The first mode of payment was the one universally observed in all purely agricultural villages, i.e., those which had no trade, like the Cauvery villages.

*Extraordinary agricultural labour.*—Extraordinary agricultural labour was chiefly required for irrigated cultivation. The labour consisted of ploughing, sowing, weeding and harvesting. The wages were high. Females as well as children were employed. Men ploughed, made ridges, and levelled fields; the children trod in leaves for manure, whilst women took out the seedlings from their nursery and transplanted them over the field at a distance of about two inches apart. This was at the commencement of the rice cultivation in September and October. A month subsequently females only were employed for transplanting and weeding. They were paid from one-and-a-half to two annas in ready cash. At the harvest time the labourers would not receive payment in money, but demanded it in grain. They were paid from 3 to 4 Madras measures per diem, two annas six pies or three annas four pies at the commutation rate.

*Increase in the number of labourers.*—The extension of cultivation and the prosecution of works of public and private enterprise had to a great extent increased the number of labourers. Besides the labouring classes already mentioned, there was a third class, the purely cooly, who had no lands or other means of livelihood. They had no houses of their own and they generally emigrated to places where they could get housed as well as earn wages. They were employed chiefly on the Shervaroy hills, where they occupied the cooly lines of the planters and were paid at the rate of a rupee for 6 days' labour.

*Condition of the purely cooly class.*—The condition of the purely labouring classes had certainly improved during the previous 10 years. They were better clad, wore some ornaments, and sought for more comforts and better living. Their condition, however, depended on the different castes to which they belonged. For instance, the *Vel-lalan* was frugal and saving in the extreme. His hard-working wife knew no finery and was content to wear for the whole year one, or at the utmost two blue cloths. The husband lived on the cheapest of dry grains and it was only at high festivals that a platter of rice and a little meat were prepared. On the other hand *Pullies* and *Pullars* were the very reverse, especially the latter. They were improvident of the morrow; "sufficient unto the day" was their motto. They spent their money as fast as they got it. They lived upon rice and meat as often as they could and delighted in gay clothes and ornaments.

*Mr. J. F. Price, Sub-Collector of Salem.*—Artisans were usually paid by the day, but they sometimes did piece-work. The exception was the village blacksmith who was paid sometimes in charcoal, but custom in this respect varied and in all large villages this workman was either paid by the job or by the day. *Woddors*, who did stone and earth work, usually made a contract, and the chief man and his gang united to do the work and divided the sum paid for it among themselves. When they worked for daily hire, their charge was from 4 to 5 annas a day. For ordinary coolies the payment ranged from 3 annas for the best labourer to 9 pies for a small boy of about ten years of age. Women ordinarily got one anna six pies and young girls 6 pies per diem. The customary arrangement as regards farm labourers was that the master gave from 3 to 4 rupees a year, from 3 to 4½ kandagams (130 Madras measures each) of ragi, and if he was a wealthy and liberal man, a couple of coarse cloths at the Pongal. Boys were hired by the year, and the arrangement was that the master gave them their food, a place (usually the stable) to sleep in, an ordinary handkerchief for the head, a small cloth and a cumbli. When Mr. Price first joined that district, the regular rate of hire of farm labourers had been a pagoda for a year, and from one and-a-half to three kandagams of ragi. The terms for boys had not altered, but there was then a tendency to ask for a small money payment, a rupee or so, in addition to food and clothing. The rates for daily coolies, when he first went there, ranged from 2½ annas to 6 pies for males and from one anna to 4 or 5 pies for females. The wages of artisans were on the same scale; a bricklayer who claimed 12 annas a day only got 9 previously and that was the charge for the best class of workmen. The increase in the price of labour dated from the time of the famine, when the cost of the necessaries of life of every kind was so great that the Government officials had to increase the wages paid by them to labourers. Since then though ragi, for instance, had fallen from Rs. 26 (sic) to Rs. 2½ per kandagam, which latter was its price at that time, it was impossible to reduce the rates. Coolies could get work almost everywhere, and in order to be able to retain them during the weeding and harvesting seasons, when the ryots paid the Government rates and added to them a measure or a couple of measures of ragi a day, besides food, the Government was obliged to pay the same price all the year round. Mr. Price once tried to reduce the pay of the coolies, and they nearly all struck and brought his road work to a standstill at the most important part of the season.

There had been a marked improvement in the condition of both the labouring and artisan classes during the previous 5 years. The famine had given them an opportunity for increasing the rates paid to them, and they had never, though there had been a considerable period of cheapness and plenty, allowed these to retrograde. The labourer then received three annas instead of two annas and-a-half and he paid only Rs. 2½ instead of Rs. 26 (sic) a kandagam for ragi, which was his chief article of food. It was manifest, therefore, that if he could have lived on his two annas and-a-half when ragi was sold at Rs. 26 (sic) a kandagam or even Rs. 12 or 15 at which it had stood for some time, he must have either saved or spent something on extra articles or luxuries when he received 3 annas and spent only Rs. 2½ for a kandagam of ragi, which would last for some two months. His

personal observation fully bore out this view. The carpenter dressed better than he used to do; occasionally he wore a laced turban instead of the invariable red cloth handkerchief of former days; was sleek and fat; had often land of his own and was careless in his work. The labourer too was to be seen with a decent cloth instead of a dirty rag round his waist; he occasionally went away at cropping time to sow his small patch of land and returned to cooly work when there was no cultivation going on. He was independent and would not be beaten down in his wages; and there were fewer beggars or persons who stole from want, than there used to be. Any able-bodied man or woman cooly got work, and the difficulty was not to select coolies from a large number of applicants, but to get them at all.

*Mr. Macgregor, Collector of Malabar.*—Except in the neighbourhood of large towns, wages were paid in kind and averaged two Madras measures of rice for a first-class cooly. The women and children earned proportionately less. The great majority of agricultural labourers were permanently entertained by the landowners, and these were paid a measure and-a-half per diem whether they worked or not. This rate of pay was very little more than enough for a bare subsistence. It admitted of an occasional drink. From a report drawn up by his predecessor in 1863, there was little difference perceptible since then in the rate of wages.

There was no marked improvement in the position of the agricultural labourers during the thirteen years he had experience of the district. They were slaves in everything but name and up to no very distant period had invariably been sold with the land. There were abundant opportunities for this class to better themselves by going to work in Wynaad, but comparatively few availed themselves of this, because they preferred the freedom from anxiety which the protection of a landowner afforded.

In the towns there had been a marked increase of the rate of wages, which was four annas. This class was not much better off than it had been previously as the price of food had also increased.

*Mr. Foster, Collector of Godávári.*—The ordinary labourers in the Godávári district got 3 or 4 annas a day; they were almost entirely paid in money; before the anicut was made, the daily wage of common labourers was one anna and that was sufficient to maintain them. The cultivating labourers were usually kept as private servants by the puttadars and were given food, &c., all the year round and about two *putties* of grain at the harvest, which, if paddy, would be worth about Rs. 40. Many of these labourers had of late years become puttadars themselves, employing in their turn hired labourers. In the Bellary district the practice of hiring labourers to cultivate was not so common as in the Godávári district; the poorer classes there had small holdings and all the members of the family assisted in cultivating the land; but in the delta taluks of this district the landholder and his family seldom took any part in the actual cultivation of the land; they did not let it out so much as cultivate it by their own private servants maintained all the year round, so that the position of these labourers was much better in Godávári than in poorer districts; but this was the case in the years preceding 1872, after the anicut was made. In the food the labour-

ing classes ate and in the clothes and jewellery they wore there had been a great improvement since that time.

*Mr. A. J. Stuart, Sub-Collector of Rajahmundry.*—The ordinary rate of wages obtained by a labourer was 3 annas a day or Rs. 67½ per annum, if he managed to find employment every day, which probably was rarely possible. The price of rice then was an anna a seer in Rajahmundry and 3 annas would have done little more than feed 4 or 5 people. Occasional expenses, such as a shred of clothing for men and a common cloth for women, would have disposed of any balances and there was always the toddy shop at hand if there was any unusual balance. The farm labourer was paid chiefly in grain; his earnings were less than the above, but more certain, and he had a master to depend upon in case of any unexpected expenses, or for such outlay as was incurred in marriages or funerals; the earnings might be estimated in the delta at about 2 putties of paddy worth Rs. 50. It was paid in various ways, but amounted on the average to about 2 putties, just sufficient for the support of his family. On the whole, by far the greatest part of the population was poor and had little beyond food, clothing and shelter; in no country in the world was the taxation so high in proportion to the income of the people it was raised from; and little or no advance was observable in the condition of the masses and certainly none in that of the labouring classes.

*Mr. H. E. Sullivan, Collector of South Arcot.*—The full and interesting account furnished by Mr. Sullivan regarding the condition of the labouring classes in the South Arcot district is given below:—

As regards the present condition of the labouring class, there is not the least doubt that it has materially improved during the last twenty years. It is somewhat difficult to estimate the annual earnings of a labourer, as the majority are not employed on the same work or remunerated in the same manner all the year round. Agricultural labourers may be divided into two classes: those who form the regular farm staff and who are engaged at the rate of one man per plough and the occasional hands who are taken on when required.

When the first description of labourers is engaged, it is usual for the employer to make him an advance of money, varying from Rs. 7 to Rs. 35, which is known as the "Mothakadan" or first loan, which binds him to the service of his master. Neither this loan nor any subsequent advances, which, on the same principle, he may receive from his employer, bear interest nor is repayment of the capital sum demanded unless the labourer elects to quit the service. This class of labourers, although they are attached to the farm under the system above described, are not employed on it all the year round, and during certain months of the year their services are dispensed with, and they are at liberty to take employment elsewhere, being bound, however, to come back whenever required. Whilst regularly employed on the farm which is generally from June to November they are paid monthly and in kind, never in money. The following are the ordinary rates:—

45	Madras measures of varagu,
11	do. do. of ragi,

or occasionally thirty-four measures of paddy are substituted for the varagu. When taken on again for the harvest, which commences in December, the labourers employed receive as their remuneration 5 per cent. of the grain harvested. This is called *calavassam*, the labourers receiving five *kalam*s out of every 100 *kalam*s got in.

The extra hands who are taken on when agricultural operations are in full swing are paid daily wages, either in money or kind or both. If in money, the wage is one *anna* per diem and two meals of *cunji*; if in kind two Madras measures of paddy, besides the *cunji*.

Going back again to the permanent farm labourer or as he is known in the south the "*padiyal*" or "*padiachy*," it would not appear at first sight that his lot was a very prosperous one. The value of the grain which he receives as wages from June to November does not exceed, even at present prices, Rs. 2 per mensem. Twenty years ago, however, it did not represent a rupee, so that although he receives now the same quantity as he formerly did, he is certainly better off (for he cannot consume it all) than he was then. But he makes a great haul at the harvest and in addition he occasionally cultivates a small portion of his employer's estate on his own account. He receives, moreover, at the different festivals small presents from his employer, and on the occasion of a marriage or other ceremony in his own family a loan to meet the necessary expenses is rarely refused. It is true that this system must more or less tend to prevent the labourer from ever emerging from that position, but this is not universally the case. Instances not unfrequently occur of these men setting up as independent farmers, although whether their condition is thereby ultimately benefited may admit of question. One bad season generally suffices to ruin them, and then they go back contentedly to their old place. I use the expression advisedly, for it is within my own tolerably varied experience that a bond of union exists in India between the landholder and his labourers, which prevents the latter, as a rule, from following the example of their brethren at home in striking for higher wages just at the time when their services are most needed. But the laws of supply and demand are inexorable, and though the landholder in India is prudent enough not to create an inconvenient precedent by raising the rate of wages whenever labour is in greater request than usual, he is still sufficiently alive to the requirements of the times by a judicious enhancement of loans and presents during the period of pressure to secure himself against the difficulties which at this moment beset the farmers in England. There is, moreover, in this country a feeling of sympathy between the employer and his men, which is not to be found in European countries, where the latter are regarded as so many machines out of which a certain amount of work is to be got, and that done, the bargain is at end. A mistaken philanthropist might make great capital at a public meeting in England out of the figures which I have given above, but my experience leads me to believe that the "*padiyal*" in India, with his comparatively scanty wage, is better off than the farm labourer at home with his 9s. or 10s. a week.

The wages of unskilled labour other than agricultural have advanced about 25 per cent. during the past twenty years, but the price of food has gone up in proportion. It is not, therefore, to this that we must look for the cause of the undoubted amelioration in the condition of this class of the population evinced by their dwelling in better houses, eating more animal food, and indulging in other luxuries (drinking, I am afraid, amongst the number) to a greater extent than formerly. It is due mainly, I think, to the steady and ever-increasing demand for labour throughout the year, so that the man or woman who is willing to work need never want. This is caused partly by the area of cultivation extending year by year, the development of trade and by public and private works of utility being carried out on a large scale throughout the country. In this respect the expenditure of Local Funds plays no unimportant part, and those who contribute them are repaid with interest in an indirect manner. In former days, within my own recollection, it was a very difficult matter for the labouring classes to tide over those months of the year during which agricultural operations were at a standstill. Public works were few and far between, and those who wished to obtain employment on them had often to travel and encamp many miles away from their homes to earn sufficient to save themselves from starvation. Now the work is brought up to their doors, and when the demand for agricultural labour is slack, employment is always to be obtained on imperial or local works. I believe this Presidency to be at present in the most hopeful condition, and no better evidence can, I think, be adduced in support of the position than the undoubted fact that the labouring classes, by whose aid the bulk of the revenue of the State is produced, are in a happy and prosperous condition, although, as before observed, the figures above quoted might provoke an opposite conclusion.

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# SECTION V.—STATISTICS SHOWING THE IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE SINCE 1850.

## (A.)—Population.

(a)—Statement showing the population of the Madras Presidency—000 omitted.

Districts.	1871.	1881.	1891.	Percentage of increase or decrease of the population of 1881 over that of 1871.	Percentage of increase of the population of 1891 over that of 1881.	Percentage of increase or decrease of the population of 1891 over that of 1871.
Ganjam .. ..	1,520	1,750	1,897	15·10	8·4	24·80
Vizagapatam .. ..	2,159	2,481	2,804	16·09	13·02	29·87
Godavari .. ..	1,621	1,795	2,079	10·73	15·82	28·25
Kistna .. ..	1,452	1,548	1,855	6·62	19·83	27·75
Nellore .. ..	1,377	1,220	1,464	—11·37	20·00	6·31
Cuddapah .. ..	1,351	1,121	1,272	—17·03	13·47	—6·21
Bellary .. ..	1,653	1,326	1,608	—19·77	21·26	—2·79
Anantapur .. ..						
Kurnool .. ..	915	679	818	—25·79	20·47	—11·85
Madras .. ..	398	406	452	2·09	11·33	13·56
Chingleput .. ..	938	981	1,137	4·6	15·90	21·21
North Arcot .. ..	2,015	1,823	2,180	—9·8	19·58	8·18
South Arcot .. ..	1,756	1,816	2,163	3·36	19·10	23·17
Tanjore .. ..	1,974	2,131	2,228	7·94	4·55	12·86
Trichinopoly .. ..	1,201	1,215	1,373	1·22	13·00	14·32
Madura .. ..	2,267	2,169	2,608	—4·32	20·24	15·04
Tinnevely .. ..	1,694	1,700	1,916	0·34	12·70	13·10
Coimbatore .. ..	1,763	1,658	2,005	—5·99	20·93	13·72
Nilgiris .. ..	<sup>1</sup> 75	91	100	21·33	9·89	33·33
Salem .. ..	1,967	1,593	1,963	—18·68	23·22	—0·20
South Canara .. ..	918	959	1,056	4·48	10·11	15·03
Malabar .. ..	<sup>2</sup> 2,236	2,365	2,653	5·75	12·18	18·64
Total ..	31,250	30,827	35,631	—1·35	15·58	14·02

<sup>1</sup> Inclusive of the population of the Bhadrachalam and Rékapalle taluks transferred to the Madras Presidency from the Central Provinces in 1874.

<sup>2</sup> Inclusive of the population of the South-East Wynaad transferred from Malabar in 1877.

<sup>3</sup> Exclusive of the population of the South-East Wynaad transferred to the Nilgiris in 1877.

NOTE.—1. The population entered in this statement does not include the population of the Sandár, Banganapalle and the Pudukota States.

2. The percentage of increase of the population in 1891 was small for the Tanjore district. But if the net loss by emigration between the 18th February 1881 and 26th February 1891, amounting to 97,237 persons, be added to the population, the total increase comes to 9·10 per cent.

(b)—Statement showing the civil condition of the population of the Madras Presidency, as per census of 1891.

Ages	Percentage of the male population at each age period to the total male population.	Number of males (in thousands).				Percentage of the female population at each age period to the total female population.	Number of females (in thousands)				Proportion of males				Proportion of females.			
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
0—14 ..	39.3	6,812	103	5	6,918	37.7	6,100	661	22	6,783	98.5	1.4	0.1	100	90	9.7	0.3	100
15—19	8.2	1,219	226	4	1,449	7.7	312	1,046	42	1,400	84.1	15.6	0.3	100	22	75	3	100
20—24	8.1	768	653	13	1,434	9.7	82	1,544	115	1,741	54.0	45	1	100	5	89	6	100
25—34 ..	16.4	481	2,334	68	2,883	17.4	77	2,563	489	3,129	17	81	2	100	2	82	16	100
35—44	12.5	92	2,006	108	2,206	11.6	41	1,277	768	2,086	4	91	5	100	2	61	37	100
45—54	7.9	32	1,217	137	1,386	7.6	22	513	832	1,367	2	88	10	100	1	38	61	100
55—59 ..	1.8	6	259	45	310	1.6	4	75	202	281	2	83	15	100	1	27	72	100
60 and upwards.	5.1	15	664	223	902	6.1	14	117	966	1,097	1	74	25	100	1	11	88	100
Not stated	7	63	57	4	124	6	51	55	12	118	51	45	4	100	43	47	10	100
Total	100	9,488	7,519	605	17,612	100	6,703	7,851	3,448	18,002	54	43	3	100	37	44	19	100

NOTE.—These figures are exclusive of 15,000 persons (7,000 males and 8,000 females) whose civil condition has not been stated.

(b)—Statement showing the civil condition of the population of England and Wales, as per census of 1881.

Ages	Percentage of the male population at each age period to the total male population	Number of males (in thousands)				Percentage of the female population at each age period to the total female population	Number of females (in thousands)				Proportion of males				Proportion of females			
		Single	Married	Widowed	Total		Single	Married	Widowed	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Total
0—14 .	37 4	4,728			4,728	35 6	4,740			4,740	100			100	100			100
15—19 ..	10 0	1,262	6		1,268	9 6	1,246	32		1,278	99 3	0 7		100	98	2		100
20—24 .	8 8	864	245	2	1,111	9 1	809	402	5	1,216	77 8	22	0 2	100	66 5	33	0 5	100
25—34 ..	14 4	577	1,218	26	1,821	14 8	576	1,344	52	1,972	31 6	67	1 4	100	29	68	3	100
35—44 .	11 2	196	1,171	52	1,418	11 4	234	1,165	124	1,523	14	83	3	100	15	77	8	100
45—54 .	8 2	99	860	74	1,033	8 5	136	810	194	1,140	10	83	7	100	12	71	17	100
55—64 ..	5 7	60	563	100	723	6 1	88	471	252	811	8	78	14	100	11	58	31	100
65 and upwards.	4 8	41	314	180	535	4 9	68	213	372	653	7	60	33	100	10	33	57	100
Total .	100	7,826	4,377	434	12,637	100	7,897	4,437	999	13,333	62	34	4	100	59	38	8	100

(c)—Statement showing the birth and death-rates in different countries per mille of the population.

Countries	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Population per square mile
England and Wales .. .. .	35 35	21 27	446
France .. .. .	26 1	23 6	180
Germany .. .. .	39 8	27 1	217
Austria . . . . .	39 9	30 8	158
Hungary .. .. .	42 6	38 9	
Holland .. . . .	35 4	24 6	312
Belgium .. . . .	31 7	22 7	480
Denmark . . . . .	31 2	19 7	127
Sweden . . . . .	31 2	19 2	27
Italy . . . . .	37 2	29 9	247
India .. . . .			185
Madras Presidency .. . . .	* 50 4	* 44 5	221

\* Estimated by Mr Hardy—*vide* Census Report of British India, 1881

(d)—Table showing the expectation of life and the number of survivors at different ages out of every 100 persons

Ages	Madras Presidency				Whole of India				England			
	Expectation of male life	Expectation of female life	Survival of males in every 100	Survival of females in every 100	Expectation of male life	Expectation of female life	Survival of males in every 100	Survival of females in every 100	Expectation of male life	Expectation of female life	Survival of males in every 100	Survival of females in every 100
	YEARS	YEARS	NO	NO	YEARS	YEARS	NO.	NO	YEARS	YEARS	NO	NO
0 years	22 35	24 18	100	100	23 67	25 58	100	100	41 92	45 25	100	100
5 "	34 65	34 32	55	60	36 01	35 63	57	62	51 47	53 65	74	76
10 "	32 92	32 39	50	55	34 00	33 42	52	57	48 16	50 32	71	74
15 "	30 10	29 70	47	51	30 99	30 56	49	53	43 94	46 15	70	73
20 "	27 86	27 77	42	46	28 55	28 44	45	48	39 86	42 10	68	71
25 "	25 74	26 05	38	41	26 19	26 50	41	43	36 05	38 36	66	69
35 "	21 36	22 30	30	31	21 38	22 33	33	34	28 88	31 12	61	64
45 "	16 69	17 90	23	24	16 41	17 56	25	26	22 34	24 21	53	57
55 "	11 88	12 73	16	17	11 52	12 32	17	19	16 09	17 37	43	49
65 "	7 50	7 87	8	10	7 20	7 54	9	11	10 79	11 55	30	36
75 "	4 12	4 23	2	3	3 99	4 08	2	3	6 52	7 04	15	19
85 and upwards	2 01	2 03	1	2	1 94	1 94	1	2	3 78	4 15	3	5

NOTE.—The life table for the Madras Presidency and the whole of India has been taken from the Census Report of British India, 1881

(e)—Table showing the proportion of population of various countries grouped according to ages per 1,000.

Countries.	From 0 to 15 years	From 15 to 60 years.	60 years and upwards.
France . . . . .	275	617	108
Belgium . . . . .	302	610	103
Holland . . . . .	329	591	80
Sweden . . . . .	333	597	80
Saxony . . . . .	342	584	69
England . . . . .	354	573	78
Russia . . . . .	353	577	70
United States, white population . . .	377	579	44
Do colored (free) . . . . .	338	606	66
Slaves . . . . .	424	541	35
India . . . . .	402	559	39
{ Males . . . . .	404	552	44
{ Females . . . . .	378	573	49
Madras Presidency . . . . .	396	553	51
{ Males . . . . .	381	560	59
{ Females . . . . .	379	560	61

NOTE.—The particulars relating to European countries have been taken from Guyot's *Social Economy*. The figures against India and the upper set of figures against the Madras Presidency are according to the Census of 1881. The lower set of figures against the Madras Presidency is according to the Census of 1891. The figures for the Madras Presidency do not include the population of the Agency tracts in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godáviri districts. The proportion of children under 10 years of age in the Madras Presidency exclusive of the Agency tracts was, males 287 in 1891 against 262 in 1881; and females, 286 against 265.



## (B.)—Cultivation.

Statement showing the extent of Ryotwar or fully assessed land cultivated in the several districts of the Madras Presidency  
(South Canara and Malabar excepted)—in thousands of acres.

Districts	1852-53			1870-71			1880-81.			1889-90.		
	Dry	Wet	Total	Dry	Wet	Total	Dry	Wet	Total	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ganjam .. ..	76	124	200	110	181	291	164	149	313	188	157	345
Vizagapatam .. ..	10	11	21	53	22	75	53	23	76	63	32	95
Godavari .. ..	1,414	272	1,686	1,438	269	1,507	1,239	292	1,425	1,294	266	1,560
Kistna .. ..	276	99	375	644	181	825	578	172	750	570	174	744
Nellore .. ..	1,208	83	1,291	1,160	131	1,261	911	101	1,012	1,020	107	1,127
Cuddapah .. ..	1,839	84	1,923	2,237	146	2,383	1,777	92	1,869	2,118	105	2,223
Bellary and Anantapur .. ..	493	7	500	1,135	26	1,161	866	22	888	1,066	26	1,092
Kurnool .. ..	65	173	238	197	238	435	141	288	429	199	306	505
Chingleput .. ..	253	156	409	456	193	649	363	192	555	457	230	687
North Arcot .. ..	470	165	635	922	270	1,192	822	275	1,097	954	293	1,247
South Arcot .. ..	229	708	937	234	705	939	218	711	929	225	752	977
Tanjore .. ..	305	125	430	808	129	937	666	129	795	686	130	816
Trichinopoly .. ..	446	85	531	665	131	796	531	128	659	724	151	875
Madura .. ..	618	129	747	818	156	974	794	175	969	856	176	1,032
Tinnevely .. ..	1,542	70	1,612	1,849	79	1,928	1,723	81	1,804	1,889	84	1,973
Coimbatore .. ..	667	51	718	44	68	44	60	2	62	63	6	69
Nilgiris .. ..				1,088		1,156	810	84	894	1,028	88	1,116
Salem .. ..												
Total ..	9,911	2,342	12,253	14,127	3,017	17,144	11,957	3,102	15,059	13,638	3,428	17,066

NOTE.—For remarks vide page xcix.

*Statement showing the extent of Ryotwar or fully assessed land cultivated in the several districts of the Madras Presidency  
(South Canara and Malabar excepted)—in thousands of acres—continued.*

Districts.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1880-81 over the area cultivated in 1870-71.			Percentage of increase or decrease in 1889-90 over the area cultivated in 1880-81.			Percentage of increase or decrease in 1889-90 over the area cultivated in 1870-71.			Percentage of increase or decrease in 1889-90 over the area cultivated in 1852-53.		
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Ganjam .. ..	49	— 17	7	14	5	9	71	— 13	18	147	26	72
Vizagapatam .. ..	..	14	1	19	28	20	19	45	26	530	191	352
Godavari .. ..	— 10	22	5	— 1	21	11	— 11	50	17	5	128	27
Kistna .. ..	— 13	23	— 10	4	43	9	— 10	73	— 2	}	106	85
Nellore .. ..	— 10	— 5	— 9	— 1	1	— 1	— 14	— 4	— 9			
Cuddapah .. ..	— 21	..	— 20	12	6	11	— 12	6	— 10			
Bellary and Anantapur ..	— 20	— 37	— 21	19	14	19	— 5	— 28	— 6	— 15	29	10
Kurnool .. ..	— 23	— 15	— 23	23	18	23	— 6	..	— 6	15	25	16
Chingleput .. ..	— 28	21	— 1	46	6	18	— 1	28	16	116	271	118
North Arcot .. ..	— 20	— 5	— 14	26	20	24	..	19	6	206	76	112
South Arcot .. ..	— 10	2	8	16	4	14	3	9	5	80	47	68
Tanjore .. ..	— 7	1	3	6	5	5	— 4	6	4	103	77	96
Trichinopoly .. ..	— 17	..	— 15	3	1	2	— 15	1	— 14	— 2	6	4
Madura .. ..	— 20	— 2	— 17	36	18	33	9	15	10	125	4	90
Tinnevely .. ..	— 3	12	— 5	8	5	6	4	13	8	62	77	65
Coimbatore .. ..	— 7	2	— 6	9	3	9	2	6	2	38	36	38
Nilgiris .. ..	36	..	41	5	..	11	43	200	71	}	26	28
Salem .. ..	— 26	23	— 23	27	5	25	— 6	29	— 3			
Total ..	— 15	2	— 12	14	10	13	— 3	14	— 4	37	47	39

NOTE.—For remarks *vide* page xcix.

**REMARKS.**—In comparing the figures given in the above statement for different years, the following facts should be borne in mind:—

1. The taluks of Cumbum, Markapur and Kolikuntla were transferred from the Cuddapah to the Kurnool district in 1857-58.
2. Ninety-seven villages were transferred from the Kurnool to the Nellore district in 1863.
3. Forty-nine villages were transferred from the Chingleput to the Nellore district in 1863.
4. A portion of the Sattiavedu division was transferred from the North Arcot to the Chingleput district in 1860.
5. Several of the districts were surveyed since 1852-53, and the survey showed that the areas entered in the old accounts were below what they ought to be. The percentage of the excess area discovered by the survey to the area entered in the old accounts was as follows:—

Districts.	Year in which the settlement was introduced.	Area in thousands of acres.		Percentage of increase.
		Old accounts.	By survey.	
Ganjam ... ..	1878-79, 1879-80 and 1883-84 ...	281	336	20
Godavari ... ..	1862-63 and 1866-67 ... ..	Not available.		
Kistna ... ..	1866-67 and 1873-74 ... ..	1,683	1,794	7
Nellore ... ..	1873-74 and 1874-75 ... ..	910	910	...
Cuddapah ... ..	1874-75 and 1877-83 ... ..	1,162	1,259	8
Kurnool ... ..	1864-69, 1872-73, 1874-75 and 1877-78.	1,122	1,226	9
Chingleput ... ..	1875-76 and 1877-78 ... ..	489	544	11
North Arcot ... ..	1883-86 ... ..	627	706	13
Trichinopoly ... ..	1864-66 ... ..	647	764	18
Madura (3 taluks) ... ..	1885-88 ... ..	603	544	8
Tinnevely ... ..	1873-78 ... ..	1,230	1,397	7
Coimbatore ... ..	1878-82 ... ..	2,193	2,356	7
Salem ... ..	1870-71 to 1873-74 ... ..	1,048	1,209	15
Total ... ..		11,964	13,025	8

Applying the rates given above to the areas under cultivation in 1852-53, the correct area is found to be 13,231 thousands of acres. Up to a recent period, the area under cultivation included portions of fields left waste and the extent on this account may on a rough calculation be taken to be 2 per cent. of the cultivated area. The net area, after deducting the area of portions of fields left waste, under cultivation, is thus 12,967 thousands of acres, or about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a million of acres in excess of the area entered in the statement.

6. In the column headed "Dry" is included the area of lands irrigated by private sources of irrigation, such as wells, &c. The areas thus irrigated in each district for the years 1852-53 and 1889-90 are in thousands of acres:—

Districts.	1852-53.	1889-90.	Districts.	1852-53.	1889-90.
Ganjam ... ..	21	...	North Arcot ... ..	3	105
Vizagapatam ... ..	...	...	South Arcot ... ..	2	54
Godavari ... ..	15	2	Tanjore ... ..	42	2
Kistna ... ..	17	48	Trichinopoly ... ..	31	39
Nellore ... ..	46	71	Madura ... ..	6	92
Cuddapah ... ..	25	50	Tinnevely ... ..	9	89
Bellary and Anantapur ... ..	3	15	Coimbatore ... ..	175	567
Kurnool ... ..	2	6	Nilgiris ... ..		
Chingleput ... ..	...	...	Salem ... ..	10	77
			Total ... ..	407	1,007

7. The extent of lands (in thousands of acres) irrigated under the principal systems of irrigation are as under:—

Irrigation systems.	Old irrigation.	1889-90.	Percentage of increase.
Godavari delta system ... ..	28	302	978
Kistna delta system ... ..	19	240	1,165
Penner ancient ... ..	28	48	72
Ganjam project ... ..	41	45	9
Cauvery delta ... ..	622	750	27
Sriyalkuntham ancient ... ..	13	21	61
Palar ancient ... ..	37	59	60
Ohembrambakam tank ... ..	2	11	450
Kurnool-Cuddapah canal ... ..	...	35	...
Pelandotai ancient ... ..	1	4	300
Madras water-supply and irrigation project ... ..	4	6	50
Total ... ..	795	1,567	97

## (C.)—Prices.

(a)—Table showing the prices of second sort rice in terms of seers of 80 tolas per rupee (averages for quinquennial periods excluding famine years).

Districts	Average of 5 years from						
	1809 to 1813.	1819 to 1823.	1828 to 1832	1849 to 1853.	1861 to 1865	1870 to 1874	1883-84 to 1887-88.
1. Ganjam .. ..	43 9	39 6	49 1	54 1	18 3	23 9	17 2
2. Vizagapatam ..	35 6	32 4	41 4	46 8	15 7	17 3	15 0
3. Godavari (Rajah- mundry) .. ..	25 6	25 8	34 2	39 7	16 9	20 0	15 4
4. Kistna (Masuli- patam) .. ..	21 0	23 1	31 3	29 7	13 6	15 9	14 7
5. Guntur .. ..	20 5	19 4	25 6	..			
6. Nellore .. ..	22 1	24 7	28 6	35 0	13 8	17 6	15 0
7. Cuddapah .. ..	..	19 6	24 1	30 2	10 8	16 0	15 3
8. Anantapur .. ..	22 2	20 1	25 3	31 6	11 0	15 6	15 2
9. Bellary .. ..							13 6
10. Kurnool .. ..	..	..	..	27 9	11 1	13 7	13 3
11. Madras .. ..	22 6	26 5	26 3	32 4	13 3	15 1	14 1
12. Chingleput ..		26 4				17 6	16 2
13. North Arcot ..	22 1	21 4	21 9	39 8	13 7	18 8	16 3
14. South Arcot ..	22 9	25 7	26 2	34 5	14 1	18 5	16 2
15. Tanjore .. ..	28 9	31 3	31 2	38 7	14 8	16 9	16 0
16. Trichinopoly ..	28 6	29 5	30 3	35 3	12 8	16 5	14 9
17. Madura .. ..	26 4	27 6	26 1	30 4	11 6	14 5	15 0
18. Tinnevely .. ..	31 4	25 7	28 4	28 1	11 5	13 1	13 4
19. Coimbatore ..	22 4	22 5	24 7	31 8	11 2	14 3	14 7
20. Nilgiris .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	10 2	11 8
21. Salem .. ..	24 1	24 5	27 2	35 0	11 4	17 0	15 7
22. South Canara ..	24 5	26 2	30 0	30 7	13 8	14 7	14 6
23. Malabar .. ..	43 6	30 1	36 6	31 6	12 3	13 7	14 1
Average for the Presi- dency .. ..	27 2	26 0	29 9	34 9	13 2	16 1	14 9
Index numbers repre- senting average prices, taking the average for the years 1849 to 1853 = 100	128	134	117	100	264	216	234

(b)—Table showing the prices of cholam in terms of seers of 80 tolas per rupee.

Districts.	Average of 5 years from						
	1809 to 1813.	1819 to 1823.	1823 to 1832.	1849 to 1853.	1861 to 1865.	1870 to 1874.	1883-84 to 1887-88.
1. Ganjam .. ..	..	..	..	..	28.5	30.1	27.8
2. Vizagapatnam ..	45.5	40.6	56.5	58.7	28.3	30.1	26.6
3. Godavari (Rajah- mundry) .. ..	40.9	37.0	50.2	62.0	27.8	33.9	26.5
4. Kistna (Masuli- patam) .. ..	31.6	25.7	37.1	38.4	23.1	24.1	22.6
5. Guntur .. ..	40.8	27.4	33.2				
6. Nellore .. ..	33.2	35.1	43.3	49.2	23.5	28.3	24.8
7. Cuddapah .. ..	39.5	29.4	42.6	43.7	18.1	27.2	25.9
8. Anantapur .. ..	36.1	32.1	51.1	45.3	18.6	30.2	30.8
9. Bellary .. ..							
10. Kurnool .. ..	..	..	..	47.1	19.4	26.5	28.8
11. Madras .. ..	30.9	36.5	35.3	44.6	21.1	24.1	21.8
12. Chingleput .. ..		32.7				22.6	22.8
13. North Arcot .. ..	33.0	31.2	36.9	52.3	21.1	31.3	28.6
14. South Arcot .. ..	33.1	38.4	42.3	49.8	26.6	36.2	31.2
15. Tanjore .. ..	30.8	32.7	38.3	48.2	25.0	28.3	26.7
16. Trichinopoly .. ..	38.3	37.2	36.8	52.2	22.6	32.7	40.0
17. Madura .. ..	50.5	51.6	55.1	73.9	21.9	33.0	32.7
18. Tinnevely .. ..	..	51.1	55.6	51.2	18.1	24.5	25.0
19. Coimbatore .. ..	49.6	40.3	44.5	54.8	19.7	24.8	23.8
20. Nilgiris .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	18.3	20.9
21. Salem .. ..	45.8	50.7	51.9	57.7	24.3	33.4	28.7
22. South Canara .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Malabar .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.3
Average for the Presi- dency .. ..	38.6	36.6	44.4	51.8	22.8	28.4	27.4
Index numbers repre- senting average prices, taking the average for the years 1849 to 1853 = 100.	135	141	118	100	227	182	180

(c)—Table showing the prices of ragi in terms of seers of 80 tolas per rupee.

Districts	Average of 5 years from						
	1809 to 1813	1819 to 1823	1828 to 1832	1849 to 1853	1861 to 1865	1870 to 1874	1883-84 to 1887-88
1. Ganjam .. ..	48 8	52 6	67 2	75 5	32 8	35 4	31 8
2. Vizagapatam ..	49 2	46 0	68 6	71 1	28 8	31 1	28 7
3. Godavari (Rajah- mundry)	38 4	38 1	54 5	70 6	29 4	35 7	29 9
4. Kistna (Masuli- patam)	34 1	35 0	47 0	47 5	25 8	29 9	29 7
Guntur .	47 3	32 8	41 7				
6. Nellore .	33 7	38 5	46 6	51 3	25 7	32 0	29 0
6. Cuddapah .	35 2	30 6	43 6	46 3	19 1	29 9	32 9
7. Anantapur ..	45 3	35 4	53 4	50 2	20 3	35 0	33 7
8. Bellary ..							34 4
9. Kurnool ..	..	..	..	28 7	20 2	27 8	29 3
10. Madras .	31 5	30 1	32 0	41 8	20 1	28 5	27 2
11. Chingleput .							27 3
12. North Arcot	32 2	30 7	34 3	53 9	22 4	34 1	31 6
13. South Arcot .	37 3	39 7	44 2	49 1	25 6	34 7	30 3
14. Tanjore .	35 0	43 3	52 0	63 9	27 9	33 0	29 2
15. Trichinopoly	40 7	39 0	48 7	58 4	24 6	33 5	30 3
16. Madura	45 0	48 3	49 6	65 5	22 5	31 7	30 7
17. Tinnevely	64 9	50 4	57 5	54 8	19 1	25 8	27 0
18. Coimbatore .	53 4	44 3	50 8	63 6	21 9	31 1	29 1
19. Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	21 0	22 0
20. Salem .	50 5	47 1	55 0	62 7	25 4	37 9	31 9
21. South Canara ..	33 5	36 4	46 0	49 1	19 5	24 2	20 6
22. Malabar .	..	..	..	..	..	..	23 4
Average for the Presi- dency ..	42 0	39 9	49 3	55 8	24 0	31 1	29 1
Index numbers repre- senting average prices, taking the average for the years 1849 to 1853 = 100	133	141	114	100	233	180	192



(d)—Table showing the prices of cumbu in terms of scores of 80 tolas per rupee.

Districts	Average of 5 years from						
	1809 to 1813	1819 to 1823	1828 to 1832	1849 to 1853	1861 to 1865	1870 to 1874	1883-84 to 1887-88
1 Ganjam ..	..	..	..	..	31 8	31 0	33 6
2 Vizagapatam ..	50 8	44 8	64 5	73 4	29 7	31 5	30 1
3 Godavari (Rajah- mundry) ..	59 1	43 1	61 5	81 7	32 7	37 4	29 2
4 Kistna (Masuli- patam) ..	37 0	31 0	49 9	41 5	22 8	25 6	23 2
Guntur ..	43 3	31 2	37 0				
5. Nellore ..	..	..	..	41 1	24 1	27 6	24 2
6 Cuddapah ..	34 1	28 5	41 5	41 9	17 9	27 5	29 6
7 Anantapur ..	38 1	32 2	48 6	41 0	17 4	26 7	27 7
8 Bellary ..							
9 Kurnool ..	..	..	..	41 1	17 7	24 0	24 9
10 Madras ..	37 9	36 2	39 2	46 3	20 7	24 8	23 4
11. Chingleput ..		37 5				24 2	21 5
12 North Arcot ..	32 4	31 8	36 0	50 9	20 8	31 2	27 0
13 South Arcot ..	34 7	39 2	41 9	46 7	24 9	32 7	29 5
14 Tanjore ..	37 9	43 2	55 5	58 3	26 1	32 1	26 7
15 Trichinopoly ..	38 8	38 4	45 6	49 2	23 1	32 2	27 5
16 Madura ..	47 6	45 5	48 8	62 2	23 1	29 6	28 6
17 Tinnevely ..	57 2	43 8	48 8	45 6	17 5	21 4	22 8
18. Coimbatore ..	50 4	41 8	54 1	63 9	22 9	29 0	27 9
19. Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	19 3	17 8
20. Salem ..	43 8	49 0	52 3	59 3	25 3	35 1	27 7
21 South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average for the Presi- dency ..	42 9	38 6	48 3	53 0	23 4	28 6	26 4
Index numbers repre- senting average prices, taking the average for the years 1849 to 1853 = 100	123	137	110	100	227	186	200

(e)—Statement showing the number of padies of paddy sold for a rupee at Palghat for a number of years compiled from the accounts preserved in the family of a rich landlord in Malabar.

Years.	No. of padies.	Years.	No. of padies.	Years.	No. of padies.
1820 .. ..	77	1844 .. ..	59	1868 .. ..	21
1821 .. ..	79	1845 .. ..	57	1869 .. ..	22
1822 .. ..	77	1846 .. ..	59	1870 .. ..	22
1823 .. ..	77	1847 .. ..	58	1871 .. ..	24
1824 .. ..	77	1848 .. ..	59	1872 .. ..	25
1825 .. ..	80	1849 .. ..	63	1873 .. ..	24
1826 .. ..	77	1850 .. ..	61	1874 .. ..	23
1827 .. ..	80	1851 .. ..	60	1875 .. ..	22
1828 .. ..	80	1852 .. ..	57	1876 .. ..	21
1829 .. ..	79	1853 .. ..	55	1877 .. ..	10
1830 .. ..	81	1854 .. ..	32	1878 .. ..	13
1831 .. ..	75	1855 .. ..	25	1879 .. ..	17
1832 .. ..	77	1856 .. ..	31	1880 .. ..	20
1833 .. ..	79	1857 .. ..	30	1881 .. ..	21
1834 .. ..	79	1858 .. ..	29	1882 .. ..	20
1835 .. ..	76	1859 .. ..	22	1883 .. ..	26
1836 .. ..	75	1860 .. ..	22	.. ..	..
1837 .. ..	73	1861 .. ..	20	.. ..	..
1838 .. ..	65	1862 .. ..	20	.. ..	..
1839 .. ..	70	1863 .. ..	21	.. ..	..
1840 .. ..	71	1864 .. ..	17	.. ..	..
1841 .. ..	70	1865 .. ..	19	.. ..	..
1842 .. ..	68	1866 .. ..	15	1890 .. ..	16
1843 .. ..	65	1867 .. ..	21	.. ..	..

(f)—Statement showing the prices of certain articles of food in 1853 as compared with their current prices at Palghat (compiled from the household accounts kept by a large landholder in Malabar).

Articles	Quantity.	PRICE IN			Percentage of increase or decrease.
		1853			
		RS.	A.	P.	
Rice .. ..	430 paraahs	153	9	2	+ 180
	or 2,866½ padies.				
Plantain fruits ..	20,000 No.	28	9	2	+ 79
Green plantains ..	12,005 "	16	1	2	+ 50
Brinjals .. ..	5,000 "	5	11	6	+ 90
Cocoanuts .. ..	1,261 "	25	4	0	+ 50
Cocoanut-oil .. ..	133½ padies	39	2	4	+ 78
Gingelly-oil .. ..	6½ "	1	0	0	+ 289
Lamp-oil .. ..	33½ "	5	9	2	+ 191
Sugar-candy .. ..	12½ lb.	1	3	6	- 28
Green-gram .. ..	21½ padies.	1	2	4	+ 184
White pea .. ..	33½ "	1	12	7	+ 180
Red-gram .. ..	22 "	1	2	4	+ 176
Horse-gram .. ..	2 "	0	1	2	+ 243
Salt .. ..	100 "	4	5	10	+ 329
Pepper .. ..	50 lb.	2	0	0	+ 600
Mustard .. ..	17½ padies.	1	4	7	+ 180
Turmeric .. ..	3½ "	0	13	9	+ 45
Dry chillies .. ..	40 "	0	13	9	+ 102
Curd .. ..	773½ "	24	13	9	+ 33
Milk .. ..	173½ "	5	11	5	+ 468
Ghee .. ..	10 "	4	4	7	+ 250
Betel-leaves .. ..	3,750 bundles.	24	0	0	+ 56
Areca-nut .. ..	225 lb.	31	11	5	+ 50
Tobacco .. ..	50 "	2	2	11	+ 353

\* NOTE.—A padi is a measure of capacity containing 130 tolas of rice.  
A paraah = 6½ Macleod seers containing 128 tolas of rice each.

(g)—Statement showing the prices of different articles of food, &c., at Sula (a large village 7 miles from Coimbatore) compiled from the village accounts preserved by an old Kurnam or Village Accountant in the Coimbatore District.

Articles.	Years	Quantity.	Price
			RS. A. P.
Rice .. .. .	1820-21 * ..	13 Madras measures ..	1 0 0
	1832-33 ..	Do. ..	0 11 7
	1846-47 ..	Do. ..	1 1 4
	1851-52 ..	Do. ..	0 11 7
	1853-54 ..	Do. ..	0 13 0
	1854-55 ..	Do. ..	1 2 6
	1888-89 ..	Do. ..	2 2 8
Cholum .. .	1820-21 ..	13 vallams or 26 Madras measures. ..	1 0 0
	1829-30 ..	Do ..	0 5 4
	1834-35 ..	Do ..	0 14 3
	1840-41 ..	Do ..	0 6 6
	1845-46 ..	Do ..	0 6 6
	1846-47 ..	Do ..	0 12 3
	1855-56 ..	Do ..	0 13 0
Ragi .. .	1888-89 ..	Do ..	1 10 0
	1847-48 ..	33 Madras measures ..	1 0 0
	1856-57 * ..	Do. ..	2 1 0
Horse-gram .. .	1888-89 ..	Do. ..	2 1 0
	1845-46 ..	32 Madras measures ..	1 0 0
	1847-48 ..	Do ..	0 13 6
Bengal-gram .. .	1888-89 ..	Do ..	2 0 0
	1843-44 ..	16 Madras measures ..	1 0 0
	1853-54 ..	Do ..	1 5 4
	1862 ..	Do ..	2 14 6
Tobacco .. .	1888-89 ..	Do ..	2 0 0
	1822-23 ..	One maund ..	0 8 0
	1832-33 ..	Do ..	0 8 0
Dholl or redgram ..	1888-89 ..	Do ..	2 0 0
	1851-52 ..	18½ Madras measures ..	1 0 0
Jaggery .. .	1888-89 ..	Do ..	2 10 0
	1834-35 ..	One maund ..	0 14 0
	1839-40 ..	Do ..	0 11 0
	1841-42 ..	Do ..	0 9 7
Gingelly-seed ..	1888-89 ..	Do ..	1 0 0
	1853-54 ..	16 Madras measures ..	1 0 0
Gingelly-oil .. .	1888-89 ..	Do ..	2 0 0
	1851-52 ..	One small podi ..	0 2 3
Castor-oil .. .	1888-89 ..	Do. ..	0 5 4
	1851-52 ..	One small podi ..	0 2 8
Cotton .. .	1888-89 ..	Do ..	0 6 6
	1822-23 ..	One maund ..	0 11 2
	1834-35 ..	Do ..	0 6 5
	1840-41 ..	Do ..	0 12 0
	1852-53 ..	Do ..	0 10 0
	1853-54 ..	Do ..	0 8 0
	1862-63 ..	Do ..	1 6 5
	1888-89 ..	Do ..	1 9 7

\* (Famine year).

(12)—Statement showing the prices of food-grains at certain stations in the Coimbatore district, obtained from certain old cadjan accounts kept by merchants and landholders.

Grains.	Quantity	Years	Price.
<i>Karúr</i>			
			RS. A. P.
Paddy .. ..	One kalam (36 Madras measures)	1830-31, a famine year.	0 12 0
		1835-36 .. ..	0 8 0
		1890 .. ..	2 10 7
<i>Dhárápúram</i>			
Paddy .. ..	51 Madras measures	Prior to 1840 .. ..	1 0 0
		1888 .. ..	3 7 10
Cholum .. ..	48 do	Prior to 1840 .. ..	1 0 0
		1888 .. ..	1 12 7
Ragi .. ..	54 do	Prior to 1840 .. ..	1 0 0
		1888 .. ..	2 0 4
<i>Palladam.</i>			
Cholum .. ..	One podi (230 Madras measures)	1837-38 .. ..	5 0 0
		1838-39 .. ..	6 2 9
		1839-40 .. ..	6 8 0
		1888-89 .. ..	14 6 0
Ragi .. ..	One podi	1837-38 .. ..	5 0 0
		1888-89 .. ..	14 6 0

(i)—Statement showing the prices of articles of food, &c., in 1890 as compared with those about 1800 in the village of Singanallūr (5 miles from Coimbatore) compiled from the accounts preserved by the Kurnam or Accountant of the village.

Articles	Quantity	Price in 1800	Price in 1890.
		RS A P	RS A. P
Paddy .. ..	1 salagai or 60 measures of 140 Rs. weight	1 7 6	5 0 0
Cholum .. ..	Do	1 1 7	5 0 0
Cumbu .. ..	Do	1 1 7	4 8 0
Ragi .. ..	Do	1 1 7	4 8 0
Horse-gram .. ..	Do	1 1 7	5 0 0
Ghee .. ..	1 podi ..	0 8 0	1 4 0
Dry chillies ..	12 measures ..	0 3 0	0 2 0
Tobacco .. ..	1 bundle, 200 Rs weight	0 2 0	0 8 0
Cotton .. ..	1 maund ..	0 0 9	0 1 6
Gingelly-oil ..	1 measure ..	0 4 0	0 10 8
Lamp-oil .. ..	Do .. ..	0 4 0	0 13 4
Brass .. ..	1 seer or 24 Rs weight	0 8 0	0 5 0
Copper .. ..	Do ..	0 10 0	0 6 0
Lead .. ..	Do ..	0 4 0	0 8 0
Bullocks .. ..	Each .. ..	20 0 0	70 0 0
		to 25 0 0	to 80 0 0
Sheep and goats ..	Do .. ..	0 12 0	5 0 0
		to 1 4 0	to 7 0 0

(j)—Statement showing the mahamum prices of paddy per Tanjore kalam (24 Madras Measures) for a series of years in the Tanjore District.

Years.	Price.	Years.	Price.	Years.	Price.
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
1823	0 13 6	1844	0 8 4	1865	1 7 9
1824	0 13 8	1845	0 11 2	1866	1 8 4
1825	0 8 7	1846	0 10 5	1867	1 4 0
1826	0 5 11	1847	0 7 4	1868	1 4 6
1827	0 6 9	1848	0 6 2	1869	1 0 4
1828	0 9 8	1849	0 7 1	1870	0 12 9
1829	0 8 0	1850	0 7 3	1871	1 0 6
1830	0 7 4	1851	0 7 4	1872	0 15 1
1831	0 7 3	1852	0 7 7	1873	1 3 6
1832	0 10 0	1853	0 12 10	1874	1 1 0
1833	0 12 0	1854	0 10 6	1875	1 0 7
1834	0 8 7	1855	0 12 10	1876	1 15 11
1835	0 7 4	1856	0 10 4	1877	1 12 6
1836	0 11 9	1857	1 0 3	1878	1 12 10
1837	0 8 6	1858	1 4 8	1879	1 1 5
1838	0 8 10	1859	0 12 4	1880	1 0 7
1839	0 8 5	1860	1 1 0	1881	0 13 8
1840	0 6 3	1861	1 1 10	1882	0 13 3
1841	0 4 4	1862	0 13 10	1883	0 15 3
1842	0 6 1	1863	1 3 4	1884	1 5 0
1843	0 8 0	1864	1 6 1		

The mode of calculating the average current selling price for each mahamum is as follows:—Paddy grown in Tanjore consists of two main species—kar, the early crop, and pasanum, the later crop; the cultivation of kar constitutes about one-fifth of the entire wet cultivation of the Tanjore delta and the practice is therefore to make up the general average by taking one-fifth of the average price of kar and four-fifths of that of pasanum. The averages are struck from actual sales in villages belonging to each mahamum; for kar from 1st November to 31st January and for pasanum from 1st February to 20th May. The village sales are returned by the kurnam every five days, and from them the Tahsildar compiles a return every ten days and transmits it to the Collector's office, where the averages are struck. These returns of sales were prescribed with a view to determine the village prices for the purpose of fixing the demand under the olungu system under which the land revenue demand depended on the price of grain every year. After the abolition of the olungu system the returns were continued for the purpose of calculating the value of melvaram share of the grain due to the Tanjore Ranees in the villages belonging to them. As the Collector is now no longer Receiver of the Rajah's estate, the returns appear to have been since discontinued.

(k)—Statement showing the prices of articles of food, &c., in 1892, as compared with those in 1797 at Manjeshwar, a village 10 miles from Mangalore, compiled from the 'Black books' kept there.

Articles	Quantity	Price in 1797			Price in 1892		
		RS	A	P	RS	A	P
Paddy ..	Per moorah of 42 pukka seers	0	9	0	1	4	0
Rice (Jeera) 1st sort	Do	2	0	0	5	0	0
Do 3rd sort	Do	1	8	0	4	0	0
Rice, muscaty, 3rd sort ..	Do	1	4	0	3	8	0
Green gram ..	Do	1	7	4	3	4	0
A kind of pulse called 'pigeon pea' out of which dhol is prepared ..	Do	1	13	2	3	4	0
Dhol ..	Do	2	12	0	4	0	0
Black gram 'Phaseolus Mungo' ..	Do	1	7	4	3	4	0
Horse-gram ..	Do	1	0	0	3	4	0
Salt ..	Do	0	12	0	3	8	0
Cows' ghee ..	Per seer of 24 tolas	0	3	8	0	7	0
Buffaloes' ghee ..	Do	0	1	9	0	5	4
Oil, cocoanut ..	Per maund of 28 lb	1	12	0	4	0	0
Cocoanuts ..	Per 100 ..	1	0	0	3	8	0
Jaggery (sugar-cane) ..	Per maund of 40 seers of 24 tolas each	1	4	0	2	0	0
Gingelly seeds	Per seer of 80 Tolas	0	1	0	0	2	0
Mustard seeds, country	Do	0	1	0	0	2	0
Farmeric ..	Do	0	1	4	0	4	0
Tamarind ..	Per maund of 28 lb	0	12	0	1	4	0
Chillies, country ..	Do	2	0	0	4	0	0
Sugar ..	Do	5	12	0	4	0	0
Chunam ..	Per moorah of 42 pukka seers	0	6	0	0	5	0
Pepper ..	Per maund of 28 lb	2	0	0	6	0	0
Areca-nuts ..	Per candy	18	0	0	60	0	0
Beaten rice ..	Per seer of 80 tolas	0	0	6	0	1	0
Bamboos ..	Per 100	2	0	0	12	0	0
Tin ..	Per seer of 24 tolas	0	6	0	0	8	0
Copper ..	Per maund of 28 lb	20	0	0	15	0	0
Coir yarn ..	Per 40 yards	0	0	1	0	0	3



## (D.)—Trade.

(a)—Foreign trade :—Value of exports and imports in million Rs. (Rs.=10 Rs.).

Years.	Exports from						Imports to						Total Exports and Imports.					
	Madras.	Other parts of Indian Empire.				Total, Indian Empire.	Madras.	Other parts of Indian Empire.				Total, Indian Empire.	Madras.	Other parts of Indian Empire.				Total, Indian Empire.
		Bengal.	Burma.	Bombay.	Total.			Bengal.	Burma.	Bombay.	Total.			Bengal.	Burma.	Bombay.	Total.	
<b>Average of five years ending—</b>																		
1838-39 ..	1.1	6.1	..	4.1	10.2	11.3	.7	3.3	..	3.4	6.7	7.4	1.8	9.4	..	7.5	16.9	18.7
1843-44 ..	1.3	8.2	..	4.7	12.9	14.2	.8	5.4	..	4.3	9.7	10.5	2.1	13.6	..	9	22.6	24.7
1848-49 ..	1.7	9.7	..	5.6	15.3	17	1.7	6.3	..	4.8	11.1	12.2	2.7	16	..	10.5	26.5	29.2
1853-54 ..	1.8	10.6	..	7.6	18.2	20	1.3	7.9	..	6.7	14.6	15.9	3.1	18.5	..	14.3	32.8	35.9
1858-59 ..	2.3	13.1	..	10.5	23.6	25.9	2.2	13.2	..	11.4	24.6	26.8	4.5	26.3	..	21.9	48.2	52.7
1863-64 ..	4.3	14.9	1.5	23.1	38.9	43.2	3.4	16.1	.5	21.1	37.6	41	7.7	31	2	44.2	76.5	84.2
1868-69 ..	5.7	19.5	2.2	30.3	52	57.7	4	20.2	1	24.1	45.3	49.3	9.7	39.7	3.2	54.4	97.3	107
1873-74 ..	6.4	24	2.9	24.5	51.4	57.8	4	18.7	1.4	17.2	37.3	41.3	10.4	42.7	4.3	41.7	88.7	99.1
1878-79 ..	6.8	27	4.1	25.2	56.3	63.1	4.1	20.8	2.4	21	44.2	48.3	10.9	47.8	6.5	46.2	100.5	111.4
1883-84 ..	8.1	33.8	6.5	32	72.3	80.4	4.6	24.1	3.6	29.5	57.2	61.8	12.7	57.9	10.1	61.5	129.5	142.2
1888-89 ..	9.3	35.4	6.3	30.2	80.9	90.2	5.7	25.6	4.5	39.4	69.5	75.2	15	61	10.8	78.6	150.4	165.4

\* Average for three years.

(b)—Statement showing the growth or increase of Sea-borne Trade in relation to the Revenue derived from Customs duties therefrom, and of the quantity of salt sold and exported with the rates of sale per maund of 82½ lb. in relation to the receipts derived therefrom in the Madras Presidency from 1800-01 (In million £ and million lb)

Official years	Customs and land transit duties	Value of sea-borne trade			Salt			Remarks
		Foreign trade	Coasting trade	Total	Receipts	Sale rate per Indian Maund of 82½ lb	Quantity sold and exported	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1800-01 .. ..	£ 19	No information			£ 02	9 annas 4 pies, or 0 7 farthings per lb	No information	(a) In the original returns, the trade is given in Sicca rupees and transposed into English money at the rate of 2s 3d from 1800-01 to 1810-11
1801-02 .. ..	31				02			
1802-03 .. ..	35	19	2 5	(a) 4 4	03			
1803-04 .. ..	40	26	2 1	4 7	03			
1804-05 .. ..	54	16	2 5	4 1	04			
1805-06 .. ..	35	20	2 4	4 4	18			
1806-07 .. ..	26	13	2 3	3 6	21			
1807-08 .. ..	25	16	3 4	5 0	26			
1808-09 .. ..	30	15	2 0	3 5	26			
1809-10 .. ..	38	13	2 0	3 3	28			
Average of 1st Decade .	34	17	2 4	4 1	13	14 annas, or 1 farthing per lb	360	(b) From 1811-12 to 1818-19, the returns are given in Arcot rupees, 3¼ Arcot rupees being held equal to a pagoda, which is equivalent to 8s
1810-11. . . .	42	20	1 7	3 7	34		354	
1811-12 .. ..	43	22	1 2	(b) 3 4	34		377	
1812-13 .. ..	46	15	1 7	3 2	37		368	
1813-14 .. ..	47	13	1 4	2 7	33		365	
1814-15 .. ..	54	15	1 2	2 7	31		290	
1815-16 .. ..	51	17	1 0	2 7	31		264	
1816-17 .. ..	52	15	1 1	2 6	29		249	
1817-18 .. ..	51	17	1 1	2 8	29		293	
1818-19 .. ..	51	17	1 1	2 8	35		373	
1819-20 .. ..	54	13	1 1	(c) 2 4	36		330	(c) From 1819-20 to 1834-35 the returns are rendered in Madras rupees, which varies but slightly from Arcot rupees, one rupee being equivalent to 2s 1d.
Average of 2nd Decade ..	49	16	1 3	2 9	33		322	

(b)—Statement showing the growth or increase of Sea-borne Trade in relation to the Revenue derived from Customs duties, &amp;c.—cont.

Official years.	Customs and land transit duties.	Value of sea-borne trade.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Foreign trade.	Coasting trade.	Total.	Receipts.	Sale rate per Indian Maund of 82½ lb.	Quantity sold and exported.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1820-21 .. .. .	£	£	£	£	£	9 annas 4 pies, or 7 farthings per lb.	Lb.	
1821-22 .. .. .	57	1.3	1.1	2.4	31		385	
1822-23 .. .. .	63	2.0	1.2	3.2	37		470	
1823-24 .. .. .	62	1.8	1.0	2.8	34		446	
1824-25 .. .. .	57	1.8	1.3	3.1	36		458	
1825-26 .. .. .	54	2.0	2.2	4.2	33		472	
1826-27 .. .. .	55	2.3	2.3	4.6	36		472	
1827-28 .. .. .	54	1.7	1.8	3.5	33		428	
1828-29 .. .. .	57	2.4	1.3	3.7	35		500	
1829-30 .. .. .	61	2.0	1.5	3.5	40		382	
1829-30 .. .. .	59	2.4	1.5	3.9	47		409	
Average of 3rd Decade ..	58	2.0	1.5	3.5	36	14 annas, or 1 farthing per lb.	442	(d) From 1835-36 to date the returns are made out in Company's rupees, which have been always taken at 2s.
1830-31 .. .. .	58	1.5	1.3	2.8	44		382	
1831-32 .. .. .	46	1.9	1.5	3.4	35		377	
1832-33 .. .. .	42	1.8	1.5	3.3	33		394	
1833-34 .. .. .	38	1.5	2.2	3.7	37		531	
1834-35 .. .. .	42	1.7	1.7	3.4	38		465	
1835-36 .. .. .	42	1.7	2.1	(d) 3.8	35		367	
1836-37 .. .. .	47	2.0	2.3	4.3	37		368	
1837-38 .. .. .	40	1.8	1.9	3.7	38		360	
1838-39 .. .. .	41	1.9	2.1	4.0	40		381	
1839-40 .. .. .	41	2.1	2.3	4.4	40		384	
Average of 4th Decade ..	43	1.8	1.9	3.7	38		401	

(b)—Statement showing the growth or increase of Sea-borne Trade in relation to the Revenue derived from Customs duties, &amp;c.—cont.

Official years.	Customs and land transit duties.	Value of sea-borne trade.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Foreign trade.	Coasting trade.	Total.	Receipts.	Sale rate per Indian Maund of 82½ lb.	Quantity sold and exported.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1840-41 .. .. .	£ 43	£ 2.0	£ 2.6	£ 4.6	£ 38	14 annas, or 1 farthing per lb.	L.B. 367	(e) Land transit duties abolished by Act VI of 1844. New Customs Tariff introduced.
1841-42 .. .. .	41	2.2	2.3	4.5	40		428	
1842-43 .. .. .	43	2.0	2.2	4.2	40		435	
1843-44 .. .. .	42	2.0	2.2	4.2	43		417	
1844-45 .. .. .	20	2.9	2.6	(e) 5.5	45		387	
1845-46 .. .. .	17	2.5	2.2	4.7	47		402	
1846-47 .. .. .	15	2.6	2.2	4.8	46		404	
1847-48 .. .. .	14	2.6	2.0	4.6	49		407	
1848-49 .. .. .	10	3.0	1.6	4.6	45		409	
1849-50 .. .. .	10	2.4	2.4	4.8	46		422	
Average of 5th Decade ..	25	2.4	2.2	4.6	44	16 annas, or 1.2 farthings per lb.	408	
1850-51 .. .. .	11	2.8	2.2	5.0	48		418	
1851-52 .. .. .	12	3.1	2.3	5.4	48		438	
1852-53 .. .. .	12	3.6	2.6	6.2	51		423	
1853-54 .. .. .	13	3.6	3.3	6.9	48		425	
1854-55 .. .. .	12	3.4	2.5	5.9	49		476	
1855-56 .. .. .	13	4.2	2.9	7.1	51		525	
1856-57 .. .. .	14	5.0	3.1	8.1	50		483	
1857-58 .. .. .	14	5.2	4.4	9.6	57		492	
1858-59 .. .. .	15	4.9	3.6	8.5	60		538	
1859-60 .. .. .	26	5.5	3.7	9.2	65	18 annas, or 1.35 farthings per lb.	545	
Average of 5th Decade ..	14	4.1	3.1	7.2	53		476	

(b)—Statement showing the growth or increase of Sea-borne Trade in relation to the Revenue derived from Customs duties, &c.—cont.

Official years	Customs and land transit duties.	Value of sea-borne trade.			Salt			Remarks
		Foreign trade.	Coasting trade.	Total.	Receipts.	Sale rate per Indian Maund of 82½ lb	Quantity sold and exported	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1860-61 .. .	£ 30	£ 61	£ 44	£ 105	£ 71	18 annas, or 1 35 farthings per lb	Lb 550	
1861-62 ..	23	69	47	116	87	24 annas, or 1 8 farthings per lb.	524	
1862-63 .. .	20	85	47	132	91		530	
1863-64 . . . .	23	114	74	188	90		549	
1864-65 .. ..	20	112	63	175	104	27 annas, or 1 9 farthings per lb	580	
1865-66 .. ..	21	127	62	189	101		646	
1866-67 (f) .. .	19	65	52	117	105		597	(f) For eleven months only, the closing date of the financial year having been changed from 30th April to 31st March
1867-68 .. ..	25	80	48	128	110	32 annas, or 2 4 farthings per lb.	534	
1868-69 .. ..	28	102	54	156	111		575	
1869-70 .. .	28	102	48	150	117		565	
Average of 7th Decade ..	24	91	54	145	99		665	
1870-71 .. ..	30	94	52	146	127	32 annas, or 2 4 farthings per lb.	544	
1871-72 .. ..	31	111	47	158	131		561	
1872-73 .. ..	39	103	50	153	129		548	

(b) Statement showing the growth or increase of Sea-borne Trade in relation to the Revenue derived from Customs duties, &c.—cont.

Official years.	Customs and land transit duties.	Value of sea-borne trade.			Salt			Remarks.
		Foreign trade.	Coasting trade.	Total.	Receipts.	Sale rate per Indian Maund of 82½ lb	Quantity sold and exported.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	£	£	£	£	£		LB.	
1873-74 .. .. .	34	11 1	5 6 4 3	16 7 4 3	1 30	32 annas, or 2 4 farthings per lb.	535	
1874-75 .. .. .	32	11 0	5 3 4 0	16 3 4 0	1 33		592	
1875-76 .. .. .	31	12 3	4 6 3 9	16 9 3 9	1 35		570	
1876-77 .. .. .	25	11 2	9 5 7 0	20 7 7 0	1 29		525	
1877-78 .. .. .	20	9 9	12 9 7 2	22 8 7 2	1 14		476	
1878-79 .. .. .	21	10 1	7 1 3 4	17 2 3 4	1 46		438	
1879-80 .. .. .	23	11 4	5 7 3 2	17 1 3 2	1 58		473	
Average of 8th Decade ..	28	10 8	6 5 4 5	17 3 4 5	1 33	43 annas, or 3 2 farthings per lb.	526	
1880-81 .. .. .	25	11 9	5 4 3 7	17 3 3 7	1 56		466	
1881-82 .. .. .	20	12 3	5 7 2 8	18 0 2 8	1 47	35 annas, 2 6 farthings per lb.	470	
1882-83 .. .. .	10	13 5	5 2 3 5	18 7 3 5	1 39		511	
1883-84 .. .. .	11	14 3	6 2 3 9	20 5 3 9	1 39		552	
1884-85 .. .. .	19	14 2	6 4 4 2	20 6 4 2	1 38		541	



(b)—Statement showing the growth or increase of Sea-borne Trade in relation to the Revenue derived from Customs duties, &amp;c.—cont.

Official years.	Customs and land transit duties.	Value of sea-borne trade.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Foreign trade.	Coasting trade.	Total.	Receipts.	Sale rate per Indian Maund of 82½ lb.	Quantity sold and exported.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	£	£	£	£	£		LB.	
1885-86 .. .. .	09	13.4	{ 6.6 5.0	19.9 5.0	{ 1.45	35 annas, or 2.6 farthings per lb.	561	
1886-87 .. .. .	13	15.2	{ 6.9 4.1	22.1 4.1	{ 1.42		553	
1887-88 .. .. .	15	15.8	{ 6.9 4.7	22.7 4.7	{ 1.44		561	
1888-89 .. .. .	17	16.5	{ 6.9 4.7	23.4 4.7	{ 1.65	43 annas, or 3.2 farthings per lb.	582	
1889-90 .. .. .	18	18.2	{ 6.8 4.6	25.0 4.6	{ 1.76		579	
Average of 9th Decade ..	15	14.5	{ 6.3 4.1	20.8 4.1	{ 1.50		537	

NOTE.—From 1800-01 to 1844-45, the duties derived from land transit are not shown separately from those levied on the import and export trade of the Presidency, whether by sea or passing from British to foreign territory and *vice versa*. Act IV of 1844 abolished the land transit duties and a new customs tariff was introduced. Since 1844, and up to the present date, the customs tariff has undergone constant revision.

2. The total value of foreign and coasting trade has been extracted from the commercial returns of each year from the earliest date for which such records exist. The information, however, in the original returns was given in different kinds of rupees, but notes are inserted in the column of remarks explaining the rates at which they have been converted into sterling value for different periods. Trade with British ports within the Presidency was not recorded for years prior to 1871-72. Of the two sets of figures entered in the column "coasting trade" against the years subsequent to 1870-71, the upper figures are exclusive of the trade with British ports within the Presidency, the lower figures are those of British ports within the Presidency.

3. The district of North Canara was transferred from the Madras to the Bombay Presidency in 1862.

4. The statement was compiled from the statement printed at pages 160 and 161, Appendix I to the Famine Commission Report, 1881, and from information obtained from the Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue.

(c)—Statement showing the quantity and value of the principal articles of trade exported from and imported into the Madras Presidency by sea for a series of years (quantity and value are given in millions).

NOTE.—The statement was compiled from the statistics given in the Madras Manual of Administration and in the Annual Trade Reports.

Years.	Exports.									
	Cotton wool.		Hides and skins.		Coffee.		Indigo.		Sugar.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	LB.	RS.	NO.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
1855-56	21	2.5	3	.7	9	.9	2.9	4.3	.49	3.2
1856-57	54	7.2	3	1.4	9	.9	2.8	4.7	.54	3.8
1857-58	55	8.8	4	2.2	8	.8	2.	3.9	.45	4.1
1858-59	39	6.1	5	1.8	11	1.2	1.9	3.6	.34	2.7
1859-60	63	9.6	4	1.6	15	1.9	2.5	4.6	.43	3.1
1860-61	79	11.3	4	1.7	19	3.2	1.5	2.8	.4	2.9
1861-62	88	17.	3	1.4	21	4.7	2.3	4.9	.32	2.5
1862-63	62	23.8	4	1.9	20	5.4	2.4	5.2	.26	2.3
1863-64	72	44.7	4	2.1	27	6.6	2.	4.	.41	3.3
1864-65	73	40.4	4	1.9	31	7.7	1.5	3.3	.38	3.2
1865-66	120	48.4	4	2.	35	7.8	1.6	3.5	.42	2.7
1866-67	24	9.4	5	2.4	17	4.2	.6	1.4	.28	1.9
1867-68	49	12.4	5	2.9	36	8.1	2.2	4.2	12	.9
1868-69	34	21.4	6	3.2	47	10.8	2.6	6.1	.23	1.4
1869-70	68	19.1	6	3.6	37	8.8	3.	7.5	24	1.7
1870-71	42	10.6	7	4.1	35	8.3	3.8	8.5	.2	1.4
1871-72	75	17.2	8	4.7	57	13.8	5.2	12.1	.33	2.0
1872-73	68	15.9	11	6.7	42	11.3	2.9	6.9	.47	3.0
1873-74	62	12.8	10	6.2	41	15.2	4.2	8.8	.22	1.2
1874-75	80	16.3	8	5.6	37	13.6	2.8	5.7	.46	2.5
1875-76	82	16.5	10	10.8	43	16.6	2.5	4.7	.4	1.9
1876-77	54	10.7	11	12.9	36	14.3	3.1	5.6	.49	2.5
1877-78	17	3.5	12	15.7	33	13.6	1.9	3.9	.41	2.7
1878-79	46	10.	10	11.	38	15.6	2.9	5.9	.23	1.4
1879-80	57	13.2	11	11.6	38	15.3	4.9	9.5	.31	1.9
1880-81	44	10.2	12	13.7	39	15.2	2.8	6.2	.54	3.8
1881-82	45	9.8	14	16.2	36	13.6	5.9	12.6	.91	6.1
1882-83	73	16.5	15	19.3	38	13.5	3.8	7.8	1.25	7.6
1883-84	73	15.2	..	18.4	38	14.5	5.8	11.7	1.48	8.1
1884-85	66	14.3	13	16.9	36	12.5	4.7	9.5	1.10	6.1
1885-86	41	9.5	15	19.3	41	13.5	5.1	10.5	1.25	6.2
1886-87	67	14.7	16	19.4	41	15.2	4.3	8.7	1.13	6.7
1887-88	78	18.	17	21.3	30	15.3	4.9	10.	1.13	5.7
1888-89	69	16.7	18	21.8	37	18.6	5.5	10.9	1.03	6.
1889-90	98	25.4	18	20.7	26	15.7	6.1	11.9	1.35	8.6

(c)—Statement showing the quantity and value of the principal articles, &c.—cont.

Years.	Exports—cont.									
	Seeds.		Spices.		Rice.		Paddy.		Cotton piece-goods.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	CWT.	RS.	LB.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	YDS.	RS.
1855-56	61	1 7	29	2 4	2 6	5 5	22	25	..	2 1
1856-57	71	2 4	21	1 9	2 4	5 1	29	36	..	2 1
1857-58	1 23	2 9	25	2 4	2 6	5 8	29	38	..	2 1
1858-59	62	2 5	23	1 9	1 8	4 4	22	43	..	2 4
1859-60	36	1 5	38	2 2	2 1	5 2	27	43	..	2 1
1860-61	52	2 3	27	2 9	2 8	6 2	21	36	..	1 9
1861-62	67	2 8	28	3 3	1 5	4 6	21	39	..	2 1
1862-63	89	3 7	23	2 2	1 3	4 5	21	42	..	2 1
1863-64	63	2 7	22	2 4	1 5	5 9	3	6	..	1 6
1864-65	72	2 8	22	2 6	1 4	6 1	3	86	..	1 6
1865-66	59	2 3	24	2 6	1 4	6 6	28	7	..	2 1
1866-67	10	5	5	2 1	1 5	8 4	24	65	..	2 4
1867-68	64	3 4	23	2 6	1 7	7	27	65	..	3 4
1868-69	1 07	5 1	25	2 8	1 8	6 9	31	78	..	2 3
1869-70	86	5	23	2 5	1 5	5 9	25	6	..	2 2
1870-71	..	4 9	24	2 6	2 1	7 4	28	55	..	2 2
1871-72	..	5 8	34	3 5	2 4	8 5	31	6	..	2 5
1872-73	..	4	32	2 9	2 1	8 8	29	59	7 7	2 6
1873-74	..	5	25	2 7	3 5	12 4	35	71	9 1	2 8
1874-75	..	5 4	28	3 4	3 1	10 9	27	65	9 8	2 9
1875-76	1 36	5 9	30	4 1	2 4	8 9	29	68	7 5	2 8
1876-77	90	4 9	27	3 7	1 5	6 2	23	54	7	3 2
1877-78	56	3 5	18	2 9	8	4 7	17	63	5 5	2 8
1878-79	39	2 5	25	4 2	1 3	7 4	21	75	5 2	2 5
1879-80	1 37	7 7	28	4 3	2 2	9 9	22	55	5 3	2 2
1880-81	1 49	7 7	30	4 1	2 8	10	47	88	6 3	2 6
1881-82	1 47	7 1	35	4 6	1 7	5 6	3	55	6 9	3
1882-83	1 40	6 5	32	5 4	1 5	4 5	16	29	8 3	3 3
1883-84	2 1	10 3	31	5 9	2 2	6 2	17	32	11 2	4
1884-85	1 86	8 8	37	7 6	1 9	6 4	29	64	13 1	4 8
1885-86	1 82	8 6	34	7 4	1 4	5 8	27	58	15 4	4 2
1886-87	2 01	9 4	43	8 8	1 9	7 1	26	49	13 6	4 6
1887-88	2 27	10 6	36	8 1	1 8	6 6	28	54	14 6	4 7
1888-89	1 74	9 7	41	8 6	1 9	7 3	36	70	13 3	4 4
1889-90	1 92	11 9	38	7 1	2 1	8 3	30	62	13 6	4 5

(c)—Statement showing the quantity and value of the principal articles, &amp;c.—cont.

Years	Exports—cont.							
	Oils.		Cocoanuts and kernels.		Coir, yarn and rope.		Tobacco.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value	Quantity.	Value.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	GALS.	RS.	NO.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	LB.	RS.
1855-56	2 3	·6	..	8	12	·3	2	·2
1856-57	2·5	·7	..	·9	14	3	2	·2
1857-58	1 6	9	..	·7	15	·3	3	·3
1858-59	2·7	·7	..	8	11	·3	3	·3
1859-60	2 4	·6	..	1 1	·17	·3	2	·2
1860-61	2·5	1·6	..	1·9	·18	·6	2	·1
1861-62	1·8	1·6	..	3	·18	·9	2	·1
1862-63	2 8	2 7	..	3·6	·18	1 1	6	·3
1863-64	3 8	3·7	..	3 6	·21	1 1	3	·3
1864-65	2 8	2 5	..	3·6	·18	9	4	·6
1865-66	1·6	1·5	..	2 1	·13	1 2	3	·5
1866-67	1 1	1 2	..	2·5	18	1·	2	·3
1867-68	1·8	2 4	..	3 2	·19	1·3	3	·4
1868-69	2·6	4·1	..	3 4	·25	1 7	3	·4
1869-70	2·8	4·	..	3 2	25	1·8	3	·6
1870-71	1 9	2·8	..	2·2	·18	1·3	3	·4
1871-72	4·2	5 6	..	3 8	19	1·4	4	·5
1872-73	4	5 5	..	3·	·24	1·8	3	·6
1873-74	2 3	3·2	..	2·7	·24	1·9	4	·8
1874-75	2·8	3·3	..	3 2	·26	2·	5	·8
1875-76	3 1	3·4	..	* 1·2	·25	1·9	5	·7
1876-77	3·9	3 9	..	* 1 4	·29	2·6	6	1·
1877-78	2·4	3 1	..	* 1 2	·29	2·4	6	1·1
1878-79	2 7	3 8	..	* 1·5	·3	2·6	5	1·1
1879-80	3·6	4 2	..	* 1·7	·24	1·8	7	1·1
1880-81	3·8	4·1	..	3·6	·23	1·6	7	1·3
1881-82	3 5	3·4	..	2·9	·32	2·4	6	1·3
1882-83	2·9	3·1	..	2·6	·32	2·4	7	1·4
1883-84	4·1	4·5	..	3 6	·32	2·4	7	1·4
1884-85	4 9	4 8	..	3·8	·38	2·9	7	1·5
1885-86	3 9	4·	..	3·2	·35	2·7	7	1·3
1886-87	3·7	3·9	..	2·9	·35	2·7	8	1·4
1887-88	4 2	4·4	..	3·9	·32	2·4	9	1·6
1888-89	4·9	5·	..	4·4	·35	2·6	10	2·1
1889-90	4·9	5·1	..	3·7	·43	3·3	8	1·7

\* Particulars of kernels not available for these years.

(c)—Statement showing the quantity and value of the principal articles, &c.—cont.

Years	Imports									
	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist		Paddy.		Rice		Metals	
	Quantity.	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value	Quantity.	Value.
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	YDS.	RS.	LR.	RS	CWT	RS	CWT	RS	CWT.	RS.
1855-56 ..	3	2 8	3 9	2 3	03	04	63	2 06	..	1 08
1856-57 ..	5	2 9	4 2	2 3	21	36	43	1 22	..	1 99
1857-58 ..	1 2	3 8	3 6	2 1	21	36	28	82	..	1 91
1858-59 ..	2 7	4 4	6 1	3 5	37	73	18	65	..	2 48
1859-60 ..	9 9	4 9	7 4	4 1	24	41	11	37	..	2 28
1860-61 ..	..	6 1	7 7	3 9	29	55	21	75	..	3 03
1861-62 ..	..	5 2	6 2	3 8	34	72	67	2 44	..	3 62
1862-63 ..	..	6 4	4	2 6	27	56	93	3 20	..	2 33
1863-64 ..	..	10 1	7 7	4 5	37	80	1 04	3 85	..	3 37
1864-65 ..	..	9 6	6 4	6 2	29	61	1 05	4 03	..	3 75
1865-66 ..	..	11 2	6 6	7 2	49	1 27	54	2 51	..	3 18
1866-67 ..	42 1	10 2	7 2	7 9	46	1 39	27	1 45	..	3 08
1867-68 ..	57 9	12 7	9 2	8 3	56	1 42	36	1 54	..	4 01
1868-69 ..	66 9	13 5	10 1	9 1	53	1 37	52	2 13	..	4 33
1869-70 ..	71 9	12 6	11 7	9 3	64	1 58	94	3 79	..	4 67
1870-71 ..	94 6	15 7	12 9	10 4	34	71	83	2 98	..	3 98
1871-72 ..	93 8	15 3	11 7	9 5	29	60	73	2 52	..	3 22
1872-73 ..	86 6	14 1	14 3	10 7	33	74	86	3 11	..	2 71
1873-74 ..	96 6	15 7	13 2	10 4	54	1 27	56	2 04	..	3 18
1874-75 ..	79 7	13 5	14 1	10 9	80	2 02	37	1 38	..	3 59
1875-76 ..	88 6	14 3	16 7	12 4	79	2 02	41	1 55	43	4 99
1876-77 ..	87 3	14 3	16 5	11 3	1 21	3 71	6 7	32 76	36	4 32
1877-78 ..	72 4	11 4	14 2	9 8	2 22	7 82	9 21	55 42	41	4 49
1878-79 ..	68 5	10 5	14 1	9 6	1 87	5 99	2 49	13 71	25	3 13
1879-80 ..	86 9	13 3	16 5	12 7	1 1	3 03	61	2 78	35	3 55
1880-81 ..	106 4	16 7	20 2	14 6	44	97	80	2 75	51	4 70
1881-82 ..	110 8	16 9	17 9	12 7	71	1 22	1 63	5 21	37	3 88
1882-83 ..	128 7	20 2	23 5	15 7	76	1 27	1 68	5 28	37	4 28
1883-84 ..	130 7	20 4	19 7	13 7	53	99	2 02	6 29	55	5 59
1884-85 ..	147 9	23 4	22 9	14 8	89	1 65	99	3 54	49	5 53
1885-86 ..	123 4	18 4	20 3	12 6	1 37	2 85	1 30	4 93	62	5 61
1886-87 ..	177 8	26 3	21 6	13 9	53	1 06	1 28	4 75	46	5 17
1887-88 ..	139 3	22 1	21 7	13 8	66	99	1 48	5 57	63	5 42
1888-89 ..	173 7	26 4	23 3	15 4	36	62	98	3 57	69	4 72
1889-90 ..	169 1	26 8	21 6	14 7	40	98	82	3 34	8	5 78

(d)—Statement showing the traffic by rail and by canal of the Madras Presidency with other British Provinces, French Territory, Native States and the Chief Sea-port Towns in 1889-90 (in millions of Indian Maunds and in millions of Rupees).

Articles.	Rail-borne external trade.						Rail-borne internal trade.			Total Rail-borne trade.	Trade by canals.	Value of traffic with the French Territory (in millions of rupees).
	Imports into			Exports from			Madras Presidency, ex-cluding the sea-port towns.	Madras sea-ports.	Total.			
	Madras Presidency, excluding the sea-port towns.	Madras sea-ports.	Total.	Madras Presidency, excluding the sea-port towns.	Madras sea-port towns.	Total.						
	I. MDS.	I. MDS.	I. MDS.	I. MDS.	I. MDS.	I. MDS.	I. MDS.	I. MDS.	I. MDS.	I. MDS.	I. MDS.	RS.
Coal and coke .. .. .	04	..	04	02	36	38	40	04	44	86	..	03
Cotton, raw .. .. .	07	06	13	04	..	04	04	87	91	108	62	15
Cotton, manufactured .. .. .	04	01	05	05	07	12	50	06	56	73	07	171
Drugs and chemicals .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	05	06	11	11	..	02
Dyes and tans .. .. .	06	07	13	03	01	04	14	27	41	58	10	19
Grain and pulse .. .. .	155	31	186	85	03	88	296	315	611	885	510	234
Hides and skins .. .. .	06	26	32	..	01	01	12	17	29	62	01	14
Jute .. .. .	03	..	03	02	03	05	18	02	20	28	02	..
Liquors .. .. .	03	..	03	03	04	07	06	03	09	19	..	05
Metals .. .. .	03	01	04	02	13	15	57	05	62	81	08	18
Oils .. .. .	01	..	01	01	05	06	16	23	39	46	..	220
Oil seeds .. .. .	27	13	40	08	02	10	36	207	243	293	248	653
Provisions* .. .. .	07	19	26	02	02	28	62	85	147	201	..	23
Salt .. .. .	02	..	02	11	27	38	246	..	246	286	228	01
Spices .. .. .	08	01	09	06	01	07	34	12	46	62	..	81
Stone and lime .. .. .	..	01	01	04	01	05	09	241	250	256	..	..
Sugar .. .. .	10	05	15	14	..	14	60	76	136	165	45	08
Tobacco .. .. .	..	..	..	07	..	07	11	06	17	24	17	17
Other articles .. .. .	14	07	21	124	18	142	110	168	278	441	1006	716
Total ..	260	118	378	307	124	431	1086	1290	2376	3185	2144	2150

(e)—Statement showing the average prices in Madras of the staple commodities of trade.

Articles.	1844 to 1848.	1849 to 1853.	1854 to 1858.	1859 to 1868.	1864 to 1868.	1869 to 1873.	1874 to 1878.
<i>Imports.</i>							
Shirtinga, per piece ..	Rs. 6.88	Rs. 6.15	Rs. 7.25	Rs. 7.87	Rs. 12.16	Rs. 8.41	Rs. 6.06
Grey shirtinga, per 8½ lb. ..	..	..	..	..	9.56	6.12	5.36
Mule twist, No 40, per bundle ..	2.81	2.64	2.8	3.94	5.74	3.69.	3.24
Turkey red, Nos. 40 to 60, per bundle of 12 lb. ..	15.46	13.52	14.5	..	..	..	..
Turkey red, Nos. 40 to 60, per bundle of 10 lb. ..	16.22	..	..	21.87	22.26	17.7	15.94
Orange, Nos. 40 to 60, per bundle ..	..	4.28	..	6	6.68	4.9	4.54
Do. Nos. 30 to 60, do. ..	..	3.72	3.78	3.62	..	..	..
Copper sheathing, 16 to 32 oz., per candy ..	255.3	268.65	321.8	275.7	249.85	212.	..
Copper sheathing, per candy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	265.42
Iron, assorted, per candy ..	23.69	19.8	30.3	22.14	21.63	23.26	..
Do. spelter, do. ..	63.43	42.8	71.15	57.15	62.4	58.5	..
<i>Exports.</i>							
Hides, buffalo, per 100 ..	55.5	42.25	58.75	60.	93.35	133.75	..
Indigo, ordinary, per maund.	..	32.	39.9	45.05	51.7	50.75	40.
Do. good ..	..	30.37	45.25	51.5	62.35	63.31	..
Sugar, per candy ..	49.35	33.	28.53	27.37	36.9	33.97	27.42
Linseed, per candy ..	13.2	12.87	22.37	19.31	26.	24.3	..
Rice, per garce ..	209.	159.1	246.	304.	360.6	296.	332.5

REMARKS.—Taken roughly, it will be seen that the nominal prices of the articles of import in 1874-76 are about the same as in 1850. From Mr. O'Connor's report on the trade of India for 1890-91, it appears that the prices of staple imports at Calcutta have fallen since 1873 as shown below, taking the prices in 1873 to be represented by 100.

			Mule Twist.		Copper sheath- ing.	Iron, flat, bolt, &c.	Total.
		Grey shirtinga, 8½ lb.	White, No. 40.	Turkey red, No. 40.			
March 1873	..	100	100	100	100	100	500
June 1874	..	97	92	106	95	108	498
March 1875	..	86	92	102	103	93	476
" 1876	..	86	90	92	99	79	448
January 1877	..	78	90	85	92	67	412
" 1878	..	73	78	87	86	60	384
" 1879	..	76	75	78	80	56	365
" 1880	..	81	84	75	83	73	396
" 1881	..	82	82	69	81	56	370
" 1882	..	78	84	69	89	71	391
" 1883	..	82	74	54	80	60	350
" 1884	..	75	74	62	77	62	350
" 1885	..	76	72	58	64	54	324
" 1886	..	84	67	57	57	50	315
" 1887	..	81	62	57	65	53	318
" 1888	..	79	75	59	90	61	364
" 1889	..	81	75	57	98	65	376
" 1890	..	76	74	57	69	79	355
" 1891	..	74	70	56	71	62	333
August 1891	..	76	66	57	75	61	335

Information regarding variations in the Madras prices is not available, but there is little doubt that prices in Madras have fallen in about the same proportions as in Calcutta.



(f)—Statement showing the Value of certain articles of Export and Import deduced from the declared values of the articles entered in the Sea-borne Trade Returns of the Madras Presidency.

Years	Rice and Paddy—Exports.			Cocoanuts and Kernels—Exports			Cotton Twist—Imports.	
	Value of rice per cwt.	Value of paddy per cwt.	Rate of export duty.	Number of cocoanuts per rupee.	Value of kernels per cwt	Rate of export duty	Value—Rupee per lb	Rate of duty.
	RS.	RS.			RS.			
1855-56	2 04	1 13	....	75	3 92	..	577	
1856-57	2 12	1 25	....	75	3 94	....	539	
1857-58	2 17	1 29	....	75	..	...	612	
1858-59	2 36	1 93	....	75	3 97	...	576	
1859-60	2 41	1 57	2 annas per maund of 82½ lb.	76	3 96	3 per cent. (ad valorem)	564	14th March 1859 to 11th March 1860—5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
1860-61	2 21	1 69	Do do ..	55	6 21	Do do ..	552	12th March 1860 to 22nd April 1862—10 per cent.
1861-62	3 01	1 85	Do. do. ..	39	8 68	Do do ..	616	
1862-63	3 50	1 93	Do do ..	40	8 77	Do. do. ..	642	23rd April 1862 to 9th March 1882—3½ per cent.
1863-64	3 21	1 99	Do. do ..	40	7 93	Do. do. ..	649	
1864-65	4 19	2 91	Do. do. ..	39	8 22	Do do. ..	962	
1865-66	4 56	2 47	3 annas per maund (12th April to 14th July 1865).	36	10 31	Do do. ..	1 097	From 10th March 1882—free.
1866-67	5 54	2 69	2 annas per maund (15th July 1865 to 5th March 1867)	..	12 96	Do do. ..	1 096	
1867-68	4 01	2 39	3 annas per maund from 6th March 1867.	..	..	Free from 6th March 1867.	906	
			Do do ..	..	..			

(f)—Statement showing the Value of certain articles of Export and Import deduced from the declared values of the articles, &c.—cont.

Years	Rice and Paddy—Exports.			Cocoanuts and Kernels—Exports.			Cotton Twist—Imports.	
	Value of rice per cwt	Value of paddy per cwt	Rate of export duty.	Number of cocoanuts per rupee	Value of kernels per cwt.	Rate of export duty.	Value—Rupee per lb	Rate of duty
	RS.	RS.			RS			
1868-69 ..	3 92	2 48	3 annas per maund from 6th March 1867.	39	10 10	....	907	
1869-70 ..	4	2 45	Do do .	35	10 59	....	793	
1870-71 ..	3 62	1 99	Do do. ..	35	10 76	...	808	
1871-72 ..	3 16	1 92	Do. do. ..	40	8 72	..	809	
1872-73 ..	4 07	2 03	Do do. ..	48	7 28	..	750	
1873-74 ..	3 57	2 04	Do do. ..	43	9 13	..	785	
1874-75 ..	3 57	2 42	Do do. ..	45	8 62	....	769	
1875-76 ..	3 63	2 36	Do do. ..	41	Particulars not available	...	773	
1876-77 ..	4 02	2 38	Do do. ..	41		..	688	
1877-78 ..	5 74	3 68	Do. do. ..	32		....	691	
1878-79 ..	5 69	3 48	Do do. ..	29		...	673	
1879-80 ..	4 55	2 54	Do. do. ..	44		..	731	
1880-81 ..	3 54	1 86	Do do. .	48	8 46	..	721	
1881-82 ..	3 22	1 84	Do. do. ..	47	8 27	..	622	
1882-83 ..	2 95	1 80	Do. do. ..	41	10 14	....	637	
1883-84 ..	2 90	1 86	Do. do. ..	35	10 82	....	695	
1884-85 ..	3 45	2 17	Do do. ..	46	8 40	..	645	
1885-86 ..	4 05	2 15	Do. do. ..	40	9 01	....	622	
1886-87 ..	3 76	1 89	Do. do. ..	12	9 45	..	643	
1887-88 ..	3 60	1 90	Do. do. ..	40	9 95	...	637	
1888-89 ..	3 73	1 96	Do. do. ..	43	8 60	....	666	
1889-90 ..	3 94	2 08	Do. do. ..	43	9 27	...	683	

(g)—Statement showing the Net Imports of Gold and Silver into India for a series of years (in Million Rs. Rs. = 10 Rs.).

Years.	Net imports.			Years.	Net imports.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.		Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1834-35 .. ..	..	..	1.8	1865-66 .. ..	5.7	18.7	24.4
1835-36 .. ..	..	..	2.1	1866-67 .. ..	3.8	7.0	10.8
1836-37 .. ..	..	..	1.8	1867-68 .. ..	4.6	5.6	10.2
1837-38 .. ..	..	..	2.3	1868-69 .. ..	5.2	8.6	13.8
1838-39 .. ..	..	..	2.6	1869-70 .. ..	5.6	7.3	12.9
1839-40 .. ..	..	..	1.5	1870-71 .. ..	2.3	0.9	3.2
1840-41 .. ..	..	..	1.4	1871-72 .. ..	3.6	6.5	10.1
1841-42 .. ..	..	..	1.7	1872-73 .. ..	2.5	0.7	3.2
1842-43 .. ..	..	..	3.2	1873-74 .. ..	1.4	2.5	3.9
1843-44 .. ..	..	..	3.8	1874-75 .. ..	1.9	4.6	6.5
1844-45 .. ..	..	..	3.1				
1845-46 .. ..	..	..	1.9				
1846-47 .. ..	0.8	1.4	2.2	Total ..	93.0	174.6	267.6
1847-48 .. ..	1.0	0.5	0.5	1875-76 .. ..	1.5	1.6	3.1
1848-49 .. ..	1.4	0.3	1.7	1876-77 .. ..	0.2	7.2	7.4
1849-50 .. ..	1.1	1.3	2.4	1877-78 .. ..	0.5	14.7	15.2
				1878-79 .. ..	0.9	4.0	3.1
Total ..	..	..	34.0	1879-80 .. ..	1.8	7.8	9.6
				1880-81 .. ..	3.6	3.9	7.5
1850-51 .. ..	1.2	2.1	3.3	1881-82 .. ..	4.9	5.3	10.2
1851-52 .. ..	1.2	2.9	4.1	1882-83 .. ..	4.9	7.5	12.4
1852-53 .. ..	1.2	4.6	5.8	1883-84 .. ..	5.5	6.4	11.9
1853-54 .. ..	1.1	2.3	3.4	1884-85 .. ..	4.7	7.2	11.9
1854-55 .. ..	0.7	..	0.7	1885-86 .. ..	2.8	11.6	14.4
1855-56 .. ..	2.5	8.2	10.7	1886-87 .. ..	2.1	7.2	9.3
1856-57 .. ..	2.1	11.1	13.2	1887-88 .. ..	3.0	9.2	12.2
1857-58 .. ..	2.8	12.2	15.0	1888-89 .. ..	2.8	9.3	12.1
1858-59 .. ..	4.4	7.8	12.2	1889-90 .. ..	4.6	11.0	15.6
1859-60 .. ..	4.3	11.1	15.4				
1860-61 .. ..	4.2	5.3	9.5	Total ..	42.0	113.9	155.9
1861-62 .. ..	5.2	9.1	14.3	1890-91 .. ..	5.6	14.2	19.8
1862-63 .. ..	6.8	12.6	19.4				
1863-64 .. ..	8.9	12.8	21.7	Grand Total from			
1864-65 .. ..	9.8	10.1	19.9	1850-51 ..	140.6	302.7	443.3

(h)—Statement showing the number of Factories in the Madras Presidency in 1889-90.

Nature of Industry.	Number of mills or factories.	Nominal capital (if a joint-stock company)	Number of spindles	Average daily number of persons employed		Annual outturn	
				Through-out the year	In the working season	Quantity.	Value
Cotton mills worked by steam	8	Rs 51,00,500	169,128	5,647	..	181,052 cwt of cotton worked up	Rs. ..
Jute mills	1	..	1,548	711	..	38,266 cwt of jute	..
Breweries ..	2	..	..	..	..	447,404 gallons	..
Bone crushing factories	6	..	..	..	..	160 tons	7,237
Coffee works ..	23	..	..	1,429	6,166	18,506,465 lb *	98,34,449
Cement works ..	1	..	..	198	233	60,000 cwt	1,20,000
Cotton presses and weaving establishments (other than mills).	41	..	..	1,120	1,929	95,725,531 lb, 223,850 yards	..
Flour mills ..	1	..	..	20	..	..	15,000
Ice factories ..	2	..	..	34	20	874 tons	46,359
Indigo factories ..	6	..	..	27	580	153 maunds	34,775
Indigo vats ..	6,393	..	..	863	88,225	47,762 maunds	50,88,958
Iron and brass foundries	5	..	..	349	..	12,051 cwts	1,11,819
Mineral and aerated water factories	12	..	..	114	20	80,386 bottles	66,762
Oil mills ..	17	..	..	780	..	90,463 cwt	10,10,482
Race mills ..	1	1,17,500	..	..	60	61,865 cwt	64,600
Rope works ..	4	..	..	61	116	Lb 176,767, 1,200 to 1,600 bales of coir yarn and fibre, and 1,098 rolls of coir matting	41,000
Silk filatures ..	1	95,000	..	60	..	1,920 lb	21,120
Sugar factories ..	6	..	..	1,318	746	27,922 cwt	3,71,258
Tanneries ..	7	..	..	505	20	13,336 cwt	11,55,544
Timber mills ..	3	..	..	126	..	..	90,700
Tobacco firms and factories	32	..	..	1,203	454	90,119,992 cigars	7,14,110

\* Also 3,932,244 lb. of cinchona, cardamoms, pepper, ginger, &amp;c., valued at Rs. 6,48,945.

NOTE.—This statement cannot be considered complete or strictly accurate.

## (E).—Taxation.

(a)—Statement showing the growth of Revenue or Taxation in the Madras Presidency from 1800-01. In Millions Rs. (Rs. = 10 Rs.).

Items of Revenue.	1800-01.	1801-02.	1802-03.	1803-04.	1804-05.	1805-06.	1806-07.	1807-08.	1808-09.	1809-10.	Average for 10 years ending 1809-10.	1810-11.	1811-12.	1812-13.	1813-14.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>State Revenue or Taxation.</i>															
1. Land Revenue .. .. .	2.46	3.82	4.01	3.90	3.99	4.15	3.80	4.04	4.05	4.17	3.84	3.99	3.90	3.96	3.99
2. Moturpha or tax on trades, houses, &c., and the income and assessed taxes .. .. .															
3. Abkari farms and excise .. .. .															
4. Tobacco monopoly in Malabar & S. Canara .. .. .															
5. Customs and land transit duties .. .. .	.19	.31	.35	.40	.54	.35	.26	.25	.30	.38	.34	.42	.43	.46	.47
6. Salt receipts .. .. .	.02	.02	.03	.03	.04	.18	.21	.26	.26	.28	.13	.34	.34	.37	.33
7. Stamps .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.01	..	.03	.03	.03	.03
8. Provincial rates .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Forest .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Registration .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	2.67	4.15	4.39	4.33	4.57	4.68	4.27	4.55	4.61	4.84	4.31	4.78	4.70	4.82	4.82
11. Miscellaneous .. .. .	.87	.58	.33	.32	.32	.33	.33	.38	.36	.53	.43	.46	.45	.47	.47
Total .. .. .	3.54	4.73	4.72	4.65	4.89	5.01	4.60	4.93	4.97	5.37	4.74	5.24	5.15	5.29	5.29
<i>Other than State Revenue or Taxation.</i>															
12. Village service fund .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Local funds, general .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Local funds, special .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Municipal taxation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total, excluding miscellaneous .. .. .	2.67	4.15	4.39	4.33	4.57	4.68	4.27	4.55	4.61	4.84	4.31	4.78	4.70	4.82	4.83
Grand Total, including miscellaneous .. .. .	3.54	4.73	4.72	4.65	4.89	5.01	4.60	4.93	4.97	5.37	4.74	5.24	5.15	5.29	5.29
Population .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Statement showing the growth of Revenue or Taxation in the Madras Presidency from 1800-01. In Millions Rs. (Rs. = 10 'Rs.)—cont.

Items of Revenue.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.	1819-20.	Average for 10 years ending 1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
<i>State Revenue or Taxation.</i>															
1. Land revenue .. .. .	3·89	3·61	3·83	3·85	3·80	3·79	3·86	3·74	3·71	3·77	3·74	3·76	3·98	3·67	3·60
2. Moturpha or tax on trades, houses, &c., and the income and assessed taxes ..															
3. Abkari farms and excise ..															
4. Tobacco monopoly in Malabar & S. Canara ..															
5. Customs and land transit duties ..															
6. Salt receipts .. .. .															
7. Stamps .. .. .															
8. Provincial rates .. .. .															
9. Forest .. .. .															
10. Registration .. .. .															
Total ..	4·78	4·47	4·68	4·70	4·71	4·74	4·72	4·68	4·77	4·79	4·73	4·69	4·95	4·60	4·68
11. Miscellaneous .. .. .	·54	·63	·68	·68	·65	·66	·57	·72	·79	·79	·77	·75	·76	1·38	·77
Total ..	5·32	5·10	5·36	5·38	5·36	5·40	5·29	5·40	5·56	5·58	5·50	5·44	5·71	5·98	5·35
<i>Other than State Revenue or Taxation.</i>															
12. Village service fund .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Local funds, general .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Local Funds, special .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Municipal taxation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total, excluding miscellaneous ..	4·78	4·47	4·68	4·70	4·71	4·74	4·72	4·68	4·77	4·79	4·73	4·69	4·95	4·60	4·68
Grand Total, including miscellaneous ..	5·32	5·10	5·36	5·38	5·36	5·40	5·29	5·40	5·56	5·58	5·50	5·44	5·71	5·98	5·35
Population .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,476,923	..	..	..	..	..

(a)—Statement showing the growth of Revenue or Taxation in the Madras Presidency from 1800-01. In Millions Rs. (Rs. = 10 Rs.)—cont.

Items of Revenue.	1828-29.	1829-30.	Average for 10 years ending 1829-30.	1830-31.	1831-32.	1832-33.	1833-34.	1834-35.	1835-36.	1836-37.	1837-38.	1838-39.	1839-40.	Average for 10 years ending 1839-40.
	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
<i>State Revenue or Taxation.</i>														
1. Land revenue .. .. .	3·65	3·52	3·73	3·46	3·25	2·94	3·18	3·25	3·30	2·89	3·15	3·24	3·22	..
2. Moturpha or tax on trades, houses, &c., and the income and assessed taxes ..									·10	·10	·10	·11	·10	3·41
3. Abkari farms and excise .. .. .									·17	·17	·18	·18	·23	..
4. Tobacco monopoly in Malabar & S. Canara ..									·07	·08	·08	·08	·09	..
5. Customs and land transit duties .. .. .									·42	·42	·40	·41	·41	·43
6. Salt receipts .. .. .	·40	·47	·36	·44	·35	·33	·37	·38	·35	·37	·38	·40	·40	·38
7. Stamps .. .. .	·06	·05	·06	·05	·04	·04	·04	·04	·04	·05	·05	·05	·05	·04
8. Provincial rates .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Forest .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Registration .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	4·79	4·70	4·73	4·60	4·16	3·80	4·04	4·16	4·45	4·13	4·34	4·47	4·50	4·26
11. Miscellaneous .. .. .	·78	·71	·82	·76	·31	·31	·32	·32	·15	·49	·48	·48	·47	·41
Total ..	5·57	5·41	5·55	5·36	4·47	4·11	4·36	4·48	4·60	4·62	4·82	4·95	4·97	4·67
<i>Other than State Revenue or Taxation.</i>														
12. Village service fund .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Local funds, general .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Local funds, special .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Municipal taxation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total, excluding miscellaneous ..	4·79	4·70	4·73	4·60	4·16	3·80	4·04	4·16	4·45	4·13	4·34	4·47	4·50	4·26
Grand Total, including miscellaneous ..	5·57	5·41	5·55	5·36	4·47	4·11	4·36	4·48	4·60	4·62	4·82	4·95	4·97	4·67
Population .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,697,396	..	..	..	..

(a)—Statement showing the growth of Revenue or Taxation in the Madras Presidency from 1800-01 In Millions Rs (Rs.= 10 Rs.)—cont.

Items of Revenue	1840-41	1841-42	1842-43	1843-44	1844-45	1845-46	1846-47	1847-48	1848-49	1849-50	Average for 10 years ending 1849-50	1850-51	1851-52	1852-53.
	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
<i>State Revenue or Taxation</i>														
1 Land revenue	3 27	3 30	3 28	3 26	3 38	3 46	3 59	3 65	3 65	3 48	3 43	3 52	3 61	3 69
2 Moturpha or tax on trades, houses, &c., and the income and assessed taxes	10	10	11	11	11	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	12
3 Abkari farms and excise	19	19	21	23	23	23	22	23	25	25	22	24	24	24
4 Tobacco monopoly in Malabar & S Canara	08	08	09	09	09	09	09	09	07	09	09	08	09	06
5 Customs and land transit duties	43	41	43	42	20	17	17	14	10	10	25	11	12	12
6 Salt receipts	38	40	40	43	45	47	46	49	45	46	44	48	48	51
7 Stamps	00	00	05	05	04	02	02	03	04	04	04	00	05	05
8 Provincial rates								..						..
9 Forest								..						..
10 Registration														
Total	4 50	4 53	4 57	4 58	4 00	4 56	4 64	4 74	4 67	4 53	4 58	4 09	4 71	4 79
11 Miscellaneous	47	48	52	49	00	45	49	47	48	47	48	50	52	53
Total	4 97	5 01	5 09	5 07	5 00	5 01	5 13	5 21	5 15	5 00	5 06	5 09	5 23	5 32
<i>Other than State Revenue or Taxation</i>														
12 Village service fund	..	..					..							
13 Local funds, general														
14 Local funds, special														
15 Municipal taxation														
Total	..	..												
Grand Total, excluding miscellaneous	4 50	4 53	4 57	4 58	4 50	4 06	4 64	4 74	4 67	4 53	4 58	4 59	4 71	4 79
Grand Total, including miscellaneous	4 97	5 01	5 09	5 07	5 00	5 01	5 13	5 21	5 15	5 00	5 06	5 09	5 23	5 32
Population											..		22,031,697	22,857,855



(a)—Statement showing the growth of Revenue or Taxation in the Madras Presidency from 1800-01. In Millions Rs. (Rs. = 10 Rs.)—cont.

Items of Revenue.	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Average for 10 years ending 1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.
	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
<i>State Revenue or Taxation</i>														
1. Land revenue .. .. .	3 40	3 49	3 41	3 59	3 68	4 18	4 09	3 66	3 97	4 15	4 24	4 30	4 18	4 30
2. Moturpha or tax on trades, houses, &c., and the income and assessed taxes .. .. .	11	11	10	10	11	11	11	11	20	29	23	17	15	07
3. Abkari farms and excise .. .. .	25	24	23	23	27	29	29	26	31	33	38	40	40	41
4. Tobacco monopoly in Malabar & S. Canara .. .. .	Abolished under Act IV of 1853.													
5. Customs and land transit duties .. .. .	13	12	13	14	14	15	26	14	30	23	20	23	20	21
6. Salt receipts .. .. .	48	49	51	50	57	60	65	53	71	87	91	90	1 04	1 01
7. Stamps .. .. .	05	05	07	07	08	08	09	07	15	31	21	24	27	30
8. Provincial rates .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Forest .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Registration .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	4 42	4 50	4 45	4 63	4 85	5 41	5 49	4 77	5 64	6 18	6 17	6 24	6 24	6 30
11. Miscellaneous .. .. .	56	43	83	83	83	85	1 06	70	1 03	83	76	79	77	66
Total .. .. .	4 98	4 93	5 28	5 46	5 68	6 26	6 55	5 47	6 67	7 01	6 93	7 03	7 01	6 96
<i>Other than State Revenue or Taxation.</i>														
12. Village service fund .. .. .	04	04	04	05	04	06	06	05	06	06	07	07	05	06
13. Local funds, general .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	02	03	03
14. Local funds, special .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	03	04
15. Municipal taxation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	02	02	02	02	02	02	03	03	03
Total .. .. .	04	04	04	05	04	08	08	05	08	08	09	12	14	16
Grand Total, excluding miscellaneous .. .. .	4 46	4 54	4 49	4 68	4 89	5 49	5 57	4 82	5 72	6 26	6 26	6 36	6 38	6 46
Grand Total, including miscellaneous .. .. .	5 02	4 97	5 32	5 51	5 72	6 34	6 63	5 52	6 75	7 09	7 02	7 15	7 15	7 12
Population .. .. .	..	..	..	..	24,656,509	..	..	..	..	..	26,539,052	..	..	..

(a)—Statement showing the growth of Revenue or Taxation in the Madras Presidency from 1800-01. In Millions Rx. (Rx. = 10 Rs.)—cont.

Items of Revenue.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	Average for 10 years ending 1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87
<i>State Revenue or Taxation.</i>														
1. Land Revenue .. .. .	3.65	4.24	4.07	4.48	4.16	4.40	4.44	4.69	4.45	4.64	4.55	3.29	3.50	4.97
2. Moturpha or tax on trades, houses, &c., and the income and assessed taxes ..	..	.09	.06	.13	.14	.25	.11	.07	Abolished.					.08
3. Abkari farms and excise .. .. .	.43	.61	.49	.57	.42	.59	.57	.62	.61	.60	.63	.56	.47	.69
4. Tobacco monopoly in Malabar & S. Canara	Abolished under Act IV of 1853.													
5. Customs and land transit duties .. .. .	.19	.25	.28	.28	.24	.30	.31	.39	.34	.32	.31	.25	.20	.21
6. Salt receipts .. .. .	1.05	1.10	1.11	1.17	.99	1.27	1.31	1.29	1.30	1.33	1.35	1.29	1.14	1.46
7. Stamps .. .. .	.28	.35	.37	.41	.29	.40	.40	.43	.47	.49	.50	.50	.49	.53
8. Provincial rates .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.61
9. Forest .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	.04	.04	.05	.04	.04	.04	.04	.06
10. Registration .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	.03	.04	.03	.03	.04	.04	.04	.04	.05
Total .. .. .	5.60	6.54	6.38	7.04	6.24	7.24	7.22	7.56	7.25	7.46	7.42	5.97	5.88	8.56
11. Miscellaneous .. .. .	.65	.97	1.13	1.04	.86	.97	.87	.64	.94	.91	.94	1.08	1.10	1.35
Total .. .. .	6.25	7.51	7.51	8.08	7.10	8.21	8.09	8.20	8.19	8.37	8.36	7.05	6.98	9.91
<i>Other than State Revenue or Taxation.</i>														
12. Village service fund .. .. .	.09	.08	.09	.14	.08	.16	.18	.20	.20	.21	.22	.20	.20	.22
13. Local funds, general .. .. .	.04	.14	.22	.23	.01	.21	.25	.40	.40	.40	.39	.32	.32	.43
14. Local funds, special .. .. .	.03	.04	.04	.05	.04	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.06	.04	.04	.02
15. Municipal taxation .. .. .	.04	.11	.11	.11	.05	.11	.12	.12	.12	.11	.12	.12	.13	.13
Total .. .. .	.20	.37	.46	.53	.22	.53	.60	.77	.77	.77	.79	.68	.69	.80
Grand Total, excluding miscellaneous ..	5.80	6.91	6.84	7.57	6.46	7.77	7.82	8.33	8.02	8.23	8.21	6.65	6.67	8.71
Grand Total, including miscellaneous ..	6.45	7.88	7.97	8.61	7.32	8.74	8.69	8.97	8.96	9.14	9.15	7.73	7.67	10.06
Population .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	31,597,872	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a)—Statement showing the growth of Revenue or Taxation in the Madras Presidency from 1800-01. In Millions Rs. (Rs. = 10 Rs.)—cont.

Items of Revenue.	1879-80.	Average for 10 years ending 1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Average for 10 years ending 1889-90.
	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
<i>State Revenue or Taxation.</i>													
1. Land Revenue .. .. .	4.95	4.39	4.67	4.69	4.82	4.85	4.48	4.90	4.85	4.94	4.85	5.03	4.81
2. Moturpha or tax on trades, houses, &c., and the income and assessed taxes ..	.08	.12	.05	.05	.05	.05	.04	.05	.15	.17	.17	.18	.09
3. Abkari farms and excise ..	.62	.59	.63	.65	.65	.66	.77	.88	.92	.97	1.05	1.14	.83
4. Tobacco monopoly in Malabar & S. Canara ..													
5. Customs and land transit duties ..	.23	.28	.25	.20	.10	.11	.10	.09	.13	.15	.17	.18	.15
6. Salt receipts .. .. .	1.58	1.33	1.56	1.47	1.39	1.39	1.38	1.45	1.42	1.44	1.65	1.76	1.50
7. Stamps .. .. .	.54	.47	.55	.54	.52	.56	.57	.59	.58	.60	.61	.65	.58
8. Provincial rates .. .. .	.69	.65	.55	.62	.64	.67	.61	.68	.65	.69	.70	.76	.66
9. Forest .. .. .	.06	.04	.07	.08	.09	.10	.12	.12	.13	.14	.15	.16	.11
10. Registration .. .. .	.05	.04	.06	.06	.06	.06	.08	.09	.09	.09	.10	.10	.08
Total ..	8.80	7.34	8.39	8.36	8.32	8.45	8.15	8.85	8.92	9.19	9.45	9.96	8.81
11. Miscellaneous .. .. .	1.31	1.01	1.17	1.17	1.14	1.15	1.11	1.15	1.25	1.34	1.16	1.41	1.20
Total ..	10.11	8.35	9.56	9.53	9.46	9.60	9.26	10.00	10.17	10.53	10.61	11.37	10.01
<i>Other than State Revenue or Taxation.</i>													
12. Village service fund .. .. .	.26	.21	.26	.31	.31	.33	.31	.33	.32	.34	.34	.37	.32
13. Local funds, general .. .. .	.47	.36	.42	.44	.46	.48	.45	.50	.49	.50	.51	.55	.48
14. Local funds, special .. .. .	.02	.04	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.02
15. Municipal taxation .. .. .	.16	.12	.16	.17	.17	.17	.19	.19	.19	.20	.20	.21	.19
Total ..	.91	.73	.86	.94	.96	1.00	.97	1.05	1.03	1.07	1.08	1.16	1.01
Grand Total, excluding miscellaneous ..	8.98	7.93	8.57	8.55	8.51	8.64	8.36	9.07	9.14	9.42	9.68	10.20	9.02
Grand Total, including miscellaneous ..	10.29	8.94	9.74	9.72	9.65	9.79	9.47	10.22	10.39	10.76	10.84	11.61	10.22
Population .. .. .			30,827,113									35,630,440	