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ADDRESSES

OF THE

DEWANS OF MYSORE

TO THE

DASARA REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

FROM 1881 TO 1899

VOL. I



BANGALORE:
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APPENDIX.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

Heads of Receipts		Actuals 1892-93	Estimates, 1893-94	Heads of Disbursements		Actuals 1892-93	Estimates, 1893-94
1	Land Revenue ...	94,52,210	87,00,000	1	Interest on Railway Loan of 20 lakhs ...	89,862	1,00,000
2	Receipts from Min- ing Leases ...	4,95,859	5,00,000	2	Interest on other accounts ...	92,891	94,000
3	Forest—			3	Refunds ...	99,445	48,000
	Sandalwood ...	8,95,824	8,40,030	4	Land Revenue—		
	Timber and Fuel ...	1,93,348	3,49,450		Deputy Commissioners ...	1,73,777	1,76,235
	Other items ...	2,10,156	1,93,520		Sub-Division Officers ...	23,394	22,388
	Kheddass ...	71,259	61,000		Assistant Commissioners ...	67,476	73,246
	Total Forest ...	13,70,587	14,44,000		Taluk Establishments ...	3,15,736	3,16,748
					Revenue Survey ...	1,52,038	1,20,414
					Remuneration to village servants ...	5,37,996	5,47,786
					Miscellaneous ...	44,070	69,183
					Total 4, Land Revenue ...	13,14,487	13,26,000
4	Excise—			5	Forests—		
	Arrack ...	16,49,701	15,31,000		Conservancy and Establish- ment ...	3,82,593	4,03,090
	Toddy ...	13,22,086	14,00,000		Kheddass ...	75,041	51,910
	Miscellaneous ...	53,871	69,000		Total 5, Forests ...	4,57,634	4,55,000
	Total Excise ...	30,25,658	30,00,000	6	Excise ...	1,86,535	1,70,000
5	Assessed Taxes ...	3,43,398	3,40,000	7	Sayer ...	12,933	15,000
6	Sayer Customs ...	3,98,127	4,00,000	9	Stamps ...	24,405	22,000
7	Salt ...	21,538	22,000	10	Registration ...	46,571	44,000
8	Stamps ...	7,05,936	6,73,000	13	Administration ...	4,32,760	4,08,000
9	Registration ...	97,475	78,000	14	Palace ...	14,00,000	14,00,000
12	Administration, Stationery and Printing ...	4,118	3,000	15	Law and Justice ...	8,32,168	8,74,000
13	Law and Justice ...	81,533	70,000	16	Police ...	7,43,840	7,39,000
14	Police ...	1,676	2,000	17	Education ...	3,98,197	4,07,000
15	Education ...	53,618	61,000	18	Muzrai ...	3,15,351	3,29,000
16	Medical ...	6,232	6,000	19	Medical ...	2,37,840	2,49,000
17	Scientific and Minor Departments ...	44,288	44,000	20	Scientific and Minor Depart- ments ...	1,34,418	1,28,000
18	Interest ...	36,995	25,000	21	Civil Furlough Allowances ...		
19	Miscellaneous ...	1,07,991	78,000	22	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engage- ments—		
20	Military ...	1,067	1,000		Subsidy ...	24,50,000	24,50,000
21	Public Works ...	15,501	16,000		Political Pensions, etc. ...	1,00,570	1,22,000
22	Surplus Investment Account ...	2,91,415	4,00,000		Total 22, Allowances, and Assign- ments ...	25,50,570	25,72,000
	Total ...	165,55,222	158,63,000	23	Superannuation Pensions, etc.	2,68,715	2,84,000
				24	Miscellaneous—		
					Contribution towards Leave and Retiring allowances of British and Native officers.	21,708	25,000
					Other items ...	3,26,572	81,000
					Total 24, Miscellaneous ...	3,48,280	1,06,000
				25	Military ...	9,89,027	10,08,000
				26	Surplus Investment account ...	52,726	1,83,000
				27	Public Works ...	24,42,511	26,00,000
					Total ...	134,71,166	135,61,000

ADDRESS OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE

TO THE

DASARA REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

AT MYSORE

ON FRIDAY, THE 12th OCTOBER 1894.

GENTLEMEN,

By desire of His Highness the Maharaja, I have much pleasure in submitting to you the following Statements of the Income and Expenditure of the State during the past official year :--

Receipts.

Hheads of Receipts	1892-93	1893-94	Difference
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue—			
(a) Land Revenue Proper ...	93,81,570	92,85,457	—96,113
(b) Irrigation Cess merged in Land Revenue	70,640	1,54,710	+84,070
(c) Rent from Salt-pans ...	21,538	25,497	+3,959
(d) Interest on arrears ...	36,995	27,651	—9,344
Total Land Revenue ...	95,10,743	94,93,315	—17,428
Excise—			
(a) Arrack ...	16,49,701	16,24,056	—25,645
(b) Toddy ...	13,22,086	13,25,882	+3,796
(c) Miscellaneous ...	53,871	51,698	—2,173
Total Excise ...	30,25,658	30,01,636	—24,022
Forests—			
(a) Sandalwood ...	8,95,824	9,29,345	+33,521
(b) Timber and fuel ...	1,93,348	2,66,574	+73,226
(c) Other Forest items ...	2,10,156	2,25,850	+15,694
(d) Kheddas ...	71,259	44,065	—27,174
Total Forests ...	13,70,587	14,65,854	+95,267
Gold Mining—			
(a) Five per cent Royalty ...	4,95,351	7,22,129	+2,26,778
(b) Prospecting License fees, Premia on new leases granted, etc. ...	508	3,500	+2,992
Total Gold Mining ...	4,95,859	7,25,629	+2,29,770
Stamps ...	7,05,936	7,06,031	+95
Sayer ...	3,98,127	3,48,075	—50,052
Mohatarfa ...	3,43,398	3,21,117	—22,281
Law and Justice including Jail Receipts	81,533	82,545	+1,012
Registration ...	97,475	97,279	—196
Amrit Mahal ...	33,596	38,107	+4,511
Education ...	53,618	81,019	+27,401
Public Works ...	15,501	23,252	+7,751
Medical ...	6,232	11,759	+5,527
Scientific and other Minor Departments	10,692	10,800	+108
Government Securities and Bank Deposits—			
(a) Interest on investments ...	1,93,482	2,63,144	+69,662
(b) Interest on Deposit Account in the Madras Bank ...	71,566	1,16,679	+45,113
(c) Profit on Government of India Securities sold ...	26,367	19,720	—6,647
Total Govt. Securities and Bank Deposits ...	2,91,415	3,99,543	+1,08,128
Miscellaneous ...	1,14,852	1,15,538	+686
Total ...	1,65,55,222	1,69,21,499	+3,66,277

Expenditure.

Heads of Expenditure	1892-93	1893-94	Difference
A	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Subsidy	24,50,000	24,50,000	.....
Civil List	14,00,000	14,00,000	.....
Political Pensions including allowances in lieu of Jahgir	1,00,570	1,15,496	+14,926
Military Force	9,89,027	9,31,504	-57,523
Total A ...	49,39,597	48,97,000	-42,597
B			
Administration and Public Departments ...	3,16,892	3,71,443	+54,551
Land Revenue Charges—			
Deputy Commissioners and Establishments ...	1,73,777	1,75,825	+2,048
Sub-Divisional Officers and Establishments ...	23,394	24,107	+713
Assistant Commissioners and Establishments ...	67,476	70,544	+3,068
Taluk Establishments ...	3,15,736	3,17,510	+1,774
Remuneration to village servants ...	5,37,996	5,85,992	+47,996
Other items ...	36,371	46,159	+9,788
Total Land Revenue Charges ...	11,54,750	12,20,137	+65,387
Revenue Survey	1,52,038	1,35,583	-16,455
Inam Department	7,699	7,741	+42
Irrigation cess merged in Land Revenue of 1892-93 credited to Irrigation Cess Fund ...	.....	70,668	+70,668
Do do 1893-94 do ...	.....	1,54,710	+1,54,710
Excise	1,86,535	2,15,976	+29,441
Forest including Elephant Kheddas... ..	4,57,634	4,36,076	+28,442
Stamps	24,405	26,997	+2,592
Sayer	12,933	12,989	+56
Stationery and Printing	1,15,868	1,71,568	+55,700
Amrit Mahal	27,757	26,271	-1,486
Scientific and Minor Departments ...	1,00,297	91,810	-8,477
Total B ...	25,56,808	29,91,979	+4,35,171
C			
Law and Justice including Jails	8,32,168	8,58,166	+25,998
Police	7,43,840	7,42,346	-1,494
Education	3,98,197	4,31,014	+32,817
Muzrai	3,15,351	3,10,388	-4,963
Medical	2,37,840	2,49,322	+11,482
Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities ...	2,68,715	2,54,234	-14,481
Public Works and Sanitary Departments ...	24,42,511	24,98,628	+56,117
Registration	46,571	47,549	+978
Contribution towards leave and retiring allow- ances to British and Native Officers ...	21,708	21,201	-507
Interest on Savings Bank Deposits	88,717	1,00,115	+11,398
Interest on Charitable Funds	4,174	9,924	+5,750
Refunds	99,445	64,412	-35,033
Census	6,364	6,277	-87
Miscellaneous, including charges on account of visits of distinguished personages and His Highness the Maharaja's Tours ...	3,10,582	1,66,676	-1,43,906
Audited charges of Famine Relief Operations ...	21,980	31,370	+9,390
Premia, etc., paid on Government of India Pro- Notes purchased	46,736	1,82,976	+1,36,240
Interest on Mysore Railway Loan of 20 lakhs ...	89,862	98,705	+8,843
Total C ...	59,74,761	60,73,303	+98,542
Total A, B and C ...	1,34,71,166	1,39,62,282	+4,91,116

In the foregoing Statement of Receipts, the first item which claims our attention is Land Revenue. The actual realizations, we find, have been nearly the same during the past two years, but the Irrigation Cess included in Land Revenue was about $\frac{1}{2}$ lakh in 1892-93 against $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1893-94, so that in Land Revenue Proper, there was a falling off of nearly 1 lakh. This decrease was due to the smaller collection of previous year's arrears. In 1892-93 the arrears realized amounted to the unusually large sum of $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, owing to the amount outstanding from the unfavorable season of 1891-92, while the arrears realized in 1893-94 were normal and amounted to only 3 lakhs. The decrease in arrear collection ($4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs) was for the most part recouped by an increase about ($3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs) in the collection of the current Revenue. But the real improvement of the year can be accurately gauged, only by comparing the revenue demand for it with that for the previous year. Under "*Raiyatwari*" the Demand was $84\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as compared with $82\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the previous year. Of this increase, about Rs. 34,000 were due to the introduction of the Survey and Settlement into two taluks and the remainder to extension of cultivation. The occupied area rose from 5,891,268 acres in 1892-93 to 6,173,826 in 1893-94. Of the increased area, 73,000 acres were due to the revision, by the Survey, of the occupied area in the two settled taluks, while the remainder—*viz.*, 209,000 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 1,82,000—represents lands newly taken up for cultivation during the year. Under minor items (chiefly Amarayi, Quit-rents on minor Inams and sale of unoccupied lands) the improvement was about 1 lakh. Thus, the total Land Revenue Demand was better than in 1892-93 by about $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

Excise.—The Revenue from Excise, exclusive of Local Cess, amounted to Rs. 30,01,000 as compared with Rs. 30,25,000 in 1892-93, showing a decrease of Rs. 24,000. But if we exclude the arrear collection of Rs. 1,46,000 from the Arrack income of 1892-93, the Revenue from this source shows an increase of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Under "*Toddy*" similarly, if the Civil and Military Station share for 1892-93 adjusted in 1893-94 be taken into account, there was an increase of nearly half a lakh. The subject of this revenue is of such special importance that I will discuss it in some detail hereafter.

Forests.—Passing now to the next important Revenue item, that from Forests, we find that the gross income was Rs. 1,22,000 better than in 1892-93 owing to the larger quantity of sandalwood sold and to the supply of timber for Railway sleepers.

The table below shows how much is derived from each branch of this Revenue:—

Items	Receipts	Collection and Conservancy	Establishment charges in the proportion of expenditure in column 3	Total Expenditure	Net Revenue
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sandalwood	9,29,345	41,497	25,222	66,719	8,62,626
Timber	2,54,344	84,668	51,460	1,36,128	1,18,216
Miscellaneous	2,25,850	75,194	45,702	1,20,896	1,04,954
Wood fuel supplied to the Railway.	12,230	2,235	1,358	3,593	8,637
Plantations ... ..	...	49,704	30,210	79,914	—79,914
Total	14,21,769	2,53,298	1,53,952	4,07,250	10,14,519

Thus 65·37 per cent of the net forest revenue is derived from sandalwood and 34·63 per cent from all other sources.

The collection of sandalwood and its preparation for the market, cost only 16 per cent of the total expenditure of the Forest Department. Omitting this we find that the other forest operations of the year, which involved an expenditure of Rs. 3,40,000, brought in a revenue of only Rs. 4,92,000, the proportion of expenditure to gross income being 69·2 per cent. Thus, apart from sandal which is a natural product peculiar to the Mysore forests, the Forest Department does not bring much of revenue to the Government.

The receipts from Elephant Kheddass were Rs. 27,000 less than in 1892-93, owing to the smaller number of elephants captured and sold. The Khedda Department worked during the year at a net loss of Rs. 34,000.

Gold Mining.—Under “Gold Mining” the receipts from the 5 per cent royalty amounted to Rs. 7,22,000, or about 2½ lakhs more than the corresponding receipts of the previous year. As some months usually intervene between the local production of the gold and the payment of the royalty thereon to our Bankers in England, the receipts of the year do not represent the royalty due on the annual production. The quantity of gold produced during the last two years has been nearly the same as shown below:—

Name of Company	1892-93 (1st July to 30th June)			1893-94 (1st July to 30th June)		
	Weight of Bar Gold produced	Equivalent in Standard Gold	Certified value in	Weight of Bar Gold produced	Equivalent in Standard Gold	Certified value in
	oz	oz	£	oz	oz.	£
Mysore Gold Mining Company.	71,537	71,154	277,128	54,183	54,239	210,961
Urigam do	65,956	63,238	246,635	76,026	73,106	284,082
Nundydroog do	29,354	28,202	110,003	25,593	24,395	95,003
Balaghat do	8,472	8,434	32,875	5,792	5,680	22,104
Champion Reefs do	20,596	19,989	77,926	37,966	37,041	144,584
Indian Consolidated do	102	100	390	...	...	...
Mysore West do	...	...	...	65	65	239
Mysore Wynaad do	...	...	...	65	65	239
Total ...	196,017	191,117	744,957	199,690	194,591	757,212

Interest.—There has been an increase of over a lakh in the interest realized on Government Securities and Bank Deposits, owing partly to the investment in Government of India Securities of an additional sum of 22½ lakhs and partly to better rates of interest on Deposits in the Madras Bank.

The fluctuations in the other items of revenue call for no special remark.

Taking together all heads of receipts, the gross revenue of the past year amounted to Rs. 1,69,21,499 against Rs. 1,65,55,222 in the previous year, being an increase of Rs. 3,66,277.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 1,39,62,282 against Rs. 1,34,71,166 in the previous year, being an increase of Rs. 4,91,116. The principal items which contributed to this increase were the following:—

- Rs.
- 14,926 under “Political Pensions” due to the grant of a 50 per cent addition to the pensions of Pollegars.
- 54,551 under “Administration and Public Departments,” due chiefly to the purchase of a Government House at Bangalore and to the grant of a monthly salary instead of an annual allowance to one of the State Councillors, the appointment of a Tutor to the First Prince, the payment of the Comptroller’s salary for 12 instead of only for 3 months as in 1892-93, and the adjustment of the Tour expenditure of previous years.
- 2,25,378 under “Credits” to the “Irrigation Cess Fund.” This is merely nominal, as it is the amount of the Irrigation Cess merged in the wet assessment of taluks settled after February 1875. In previous years the amount thus merged used to be credited to the Irrigation Cess Fund by deduction from the Land Revenue realized in each district, but last year it was ordered that the amount should, in order to simplify the accounts, be treated as a separate payment to the Irrigation Cess Fund. This payment for 1893-94 and another similar payment to correct an omission in 1892-93 together amounted to Rs. 2,25,378.
- 47,996 under “Remuneration to Village Servants”. The increase due to remuneration for newly settled taluks was Rs. 22,000 and the remainder was due to the payment of the previous year’s arrears.

- Rs.
- 55,700 under "Stationery and Printing" was owing to purchase of new presses and new type, to the increased printing work of the year and larger supplies of Stationery to Public Departments.
- 29,441 under "Excise" was due to the revised scale of toddy establishment introduced during the year.
- 28,442 under "Forest" was owing to larger collections of sandal, timber and fuel.
- 25,998 under "Law and Justice" was due to the increase of the pay of the Chief Judge, to the revision of the Chief Court establishment, to the increments of pay granted to Sub-Judges and the Gold Mines Magistrate and to the revision of the scale of the pay of Munsiffs.
- 32,817 under "Education" was caused by increased grants-in-aid and by the transfer from Local to State Funds, of Vernacular schools in *Kasabas* of taluks and sub-taluks. The increase due to the latter cause was however counterbalanced by a corresponding credit from the Village School Fund.
- 56,117 under "Public Works" was incurred on Sanitary Works.
- 1,36,240 under "Premia, etc.," paid on purchase of Government Securities was due to the investment in such Securities of 22½ lakhs during the year.

The other variations in Expenditure do not call for any special comment in this place.

I will next ask your attention to the following statements of Gross and Net Revenue and Expenditure of the year:—

No. I.—Statement of Gross and Net Income, 1893-94.

Heads of Receipts	Gross Receipts, 1893-94	Charges, 1893-94	Net Receipts, 1893-94	Net Receipts, 1892-93
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue including rent on Salt-pans, etc., Rs. 94,93,315.				
<i>Deduct</i> —Merged Irrigation Cess, Rs. 1,54,710.				
Balance Land Revenue ...	93,38,605	12,20,137	81,18,468	83,55,993
2. Excise	30,01,636	2,15,976	27,85,660	28,39,123
3. Forests—				
(a) Sandalwood	9,29,345	} 4,07,250	10,14,519	9,16,735
(b) Timber, Plantations, Fuel, etc ...	4,92,424			
(c) Elephant Kheddas	44,085	78,826	—34,741	— 3,782
Total Forests ...	14,65,854	4,86,076	9,79,778	9,12,953
4. Gold Mining—				
(a) Five per cent Royalty ...	7,22,129	.....	7,22,129	4,95,351
(b) Premia on new leases, etc. ...	3,500	.....	3,500	508
Total Gold Mining ...	7,25,629	.....	7,25,629	4,95,859
5. Stamps	7,06,031	26,997	6,79,034	6,81,531
6. Sayer	3,48,075	12,989	3,35,086	3,85,194
7. Mohatafa	3,21,117	.....	3,21,117	3,43,398
8. Registration	97,279	47,549	49,730	50,904
9. Amrit Mahal	38,107	26,271	11,836	5,839
10. Interest on Investments and on Current Deposit, Madras Bank	3,79,823	.....	3,79,823	2,65,048
11. Sundry other sources of income ...	1,08,848	.....	1,08,848	1,09,058
Total ...	1,65,31,004	20,35,995	1,44,95,009	1,44,44,900
<i>Deduct</i> —Refunds			64,412	99,445
Net Revenue ...			1,44,30,597	1,43,45,455
<i>Deduct</i> —Net Expenditure as per Statement No II ...			1,14,71,380	1,12,61,399
Surplus ...			29,59,217	30,84,056

No. II.—Statement of Gross and Net Expenditure, 1893-94.

Heads of Expenditure	Gross Expenditure, 1893-94	Income, 1893-94	Net Expenditure, 1893-94	Net Expenditure, 1892-93	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Subsidy to the British Government.	24,50,000	...	24,50,000	24,50,000	
2. Palace charges ...	14,00,000	...	14,00,000	14,00,000	
3. Political Pensions ...	1,15,496	...	1,15,496	1,00,570	
4. Interest on Mysore Railway Loan of 20 lakhs.	98,705	..	98,705	89,862	
5. Interest on Savings Bank Deposits and Charity Funds.	1,10,039	...	1,10,039	92,891	
6. Civil Establishments included under Administration, Inam Department and Revenue Survey.	5,14,767	...	5,14,767	4,76,629	
7. Stationery and Printing ...	1,71,568	4,762	1,66,806	1,11,750	
8. Judicial charges {	Courts ...	7,74,816	57,245	7,17,571	6,94,117
	Prisons..	83,350	25,300	58,050	56,518
9. Police ...	7,42,346	1,928	7,40,418	7,42,164	
10. Education ...	4,31,014	81,019	3,49,995	3,44,579	
11. Muzrai ...	3,10,388	...	3,10,388	3,15,351	
12. Medical ...	2,49,322	11,759	2,37,563	2,31,608	
13. Minor Departments ...	98,097	10,800	87,297	95,969	
14. Civil furlough allowances ...	21,201	...	21,201	21,708	
15. Pensions ...	2,54,234	...	2,54,234	2,68,715	
16. Military ...	9,31,504	...	9,31,504	9,89,027	
17. Famine Relief ...	31,370	...	31,370	21,980	
18. Premia, Interest, etc., on Government Securities bought and sold.	1,93,094	19,720	1,73,374	26,359	
19. Miscellaneous ...	1,56,558	...	1,56,558	3,04,592	
20. Public Works ...	24,98,628	23,252	24,75,376	24,27,010	
21. Merged Irrigation Cess debitable to Land Revenue of 1892-93, adjusted in the accounts of 1893-94.	70,668	...	70,668	...	
Total ...	1,17,07,165	2,35,785	1,14,71,380	1,12,61,399	

The surplus of the year was Rs. 29,59,217 as compared with Rs. 30,84,056 in 1892-93. If we take into consideration the sum of Rs. 70,668, on account of Irrigation Cess, which should have been deducted from the Land Revenue of 1892-93, but which, not having been so deducted, has had to be adjusted in the

accounts of 1893-94, the surplus was nearly the same in both years, *viz.*, Rs. 30,13,388 in 1892-93 and Rs. 30,29,885 in 1893-94.

State Railway.—The working of the State Railway resulted in a deficit of Rs. 1,58,804 and, in addition to this amount, Rs. 7,27,187 were expended as Capital on new Railways by the State, and 4 lakhs were placed to the credit of the Railway Loans Redemption Fund. The details are given in the table below:—

	1893-94	1892-93
REVENUE ACCOUNT—		
I. MYSORE-HARIHAR RAILWAY—	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Receipts.</i> — $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of net earnings recovered from the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.	4,19,088	4,08,922
<i>Payments</i> being interest paid to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company upon the expended portion of the English Railway Loan of £1,200,000.	5,97,399	7,64,887
Deficit for the year ..	1,78,311	3,55,965
II. REVENUE FROM STATE RAILWAYS OTHER THAN THE MYSORE-HARIHAR RAILWAY—		
<i>Receipts.</i> —Net earnings for 12 months ending 30th June 1893—		
(1) Mysore-Nanjangud Line	12,825	...
(2) Bangalore-Hindupur Line	6,682	...
Total ...	19,507	...
Net Deficit Revenue Account ...	1,58,804	3,55,965
CAPITAL ACCOUNT—		
I. CAPITAL OUTLAY BY THE STATE—		
(a) On construction—		
(1) Mysore-Nanjangud Branch	—17,756	6,18,552
(2) Bangalore-Hindupur Branch	2,11,340	8,93,979
(3) Kolar Gold-Fields Branch	2,61,224	3,71,487
(b) Surveys to the West Coast	7,526	} 11,140
Do Arsikere-Hassan Branch	16,788	
Do Birur-Shimoga Branch	1,21,602	
(c) Direction and Accounts	67,263	...
(d) State Carriages	59,200	...
Total Capital Outlay ...	7,27,187	18,95,158
II. PAYMENT BY THE STATE INTO THE RAILWAY LOAN REDEMPTION FUND.	4,00,000	4,00,000
Total Capital Account ...	11,27,187	22,95,158
Grand Total of Railway payments, Revenue and Capital ...	12,85,991	...

General Financial Results.—The total railway payments of Rs. 12,85,991 being deducted from the Surplus of Revenue over ordinary Expenditure which amounted to Rs. 29,59,217, the Net Surplus of the year was Rs. 16,73,226. This sum added to the opening balance of Rs. 93,64,842 on 1st July 1893, gave a closing balance on 30th June 1894, of Rs. 1,10,38,063. Out of this amount Rs. 65,89,700 were held in Government Securities and the remainder in the Madras Bank and the various local treasuries. We had in addition a sum of Rs. 23,21,924 to the credit of the Railway Loans Redemption Fund.

Budget for 1894-95 (vide Appendix 1).—The Budget for the current year estimates for an income, from ordinary sources of Revenue, of only Rs. 1,62,75,000, against an actual income of Rs. 1,69,21,499 in 1893-94, due allowance being made for any possible falling off in particular items of revenue. The Budget of Disbursements is framed for Rs. 1,38,78,000 or for very nearly the actual expenditure of 1893-94.

Under "Railways" the income is estimated at Rs. 5,20,000 and the expenditure at Rs. 12,22,000. The latter consists of Rs. 8,22,000 on account of guaranteed interest on the English Debenture Loan and Rs. 4,00,000 for payment into the Redemption Fund. No provision is made for any new Railway works as it is anticipated that the Arsikere-Mangalore line will be taken up by private capitalists and the local Railway Department is proposed to be abolished next month. Should the Government be able hereafter to proceed with purely local lines, such as the Birur-Shimoga, the same must be constructed through the ordinary Public Works Department and out of current revenue.

Incidence of taxation.—Before taking leave of the subject of Finance, it will be interesting to compare the State Revenue from all sources, as at present developed, with what it was at the Rendition 13 years ago. We may, for our present purpose, leave out of consideration the Receipts appertaining to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and to the State Railway. After leaving these out, we find that the total State Income, which in 1881-82—the first year after the Rendition—was Rs. 1,04,06,645 has risen to Rs. 1,67,66,789 during the last year 1893-94. The increase is over 61 per cent and it behoves us to enquire what bearing this high measure of financial improvement has upon the burdens of the people. In such an enquiry it is necessary to bear in mind that our Revenue, as elsewhere, is derived both from taxes properly so called and from sources which are not taxes in any sense of the term. Land Revenue, Excise, Mohatarfa, Sayer, Stamps and Registration alone can be regarded as taxes in Mysore, and we find that the Revenue from them has, during the period under consideration, increased from Rs. 93,04,000 to Rs. 1,38,12,000 or 48½ per cent, while on the other hand our income from sources other than taxes has nearly trebled itself during the same period. Confining our attention for the present to the Revenue from taxation, we find its incidence to have risen as shown below:—

Mysore excluding Civil and Military Station { Population according to Census of 1881=4,092,648
Do do do of 1891=4,843,523
Percentage of increase=18'34.

	Revenue			Incidence per head			
	1881-82	1893-94	Percentage of Increase + Decrease -	1881-82	1893-94	Percentage of Increase + Decrease -	Amount of Increase + Decrease -
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.		Rs. a p.
Land Revenue	70,45,708	93,38,577	+32'54	1 11 6½	1 14 10	+11'95	+0 3 3½
Excise ...	10,42,006	30,01,636	+188'06	0 4 1	0 9 11	+142'85	+0 5 10
Mohatarfa ...	2,67,385	3,21,117	+20'09	0 1 ½	0 1 ½	+1'49	+0 0 ½
Sayer ...	4,42,547	3,48,075	-21'34	0 1 8½	0 1 1½	-33'73	-0 0 7
Stamps ...	4,56,831	7,06,031	+54'54	0 1 9½	0 2 4	+30'56	+0 0 6½
Registration ...	49,727	97,279	+95'62	0 0 2½	0 0 4	+71'67	+0 0 1½
Total ...	93,04,204	1,38,12,715	+48'45	2 4 4½	2 13 7½	+25'44	+0 9 3

The rise in the incidence per head of population is from Rs. 2-4-4½ to Rs. 2-13-7½ or 25½ per cent. The amount of increase is 9 annas 3 pies. Going into details we find that the increase in Mohatarfa incidence is insignificant, while the Sayer incidence has slightly declined owing chiefly to the transference of the Government share of the duty on tobacco, cocoanut and betel to the municipalities collecting the same. Under "Stamps" and "Registration" the moderate rise of 8½ pies per head is a satisfactory sign of the growing value of property and it more than counterbalances the decline under "Sayer."

Land Revenue incidence.—Under "Land Revenue" we find a considerable increase of incidence (3 annas 3½ pies). This has been obtained not by resort to additional taxation in any shape but by extension of cultivation. Taking *Raiyatwari* land alone (Inams in Mysore being inconsiderable in extent and not subject to variation) the occupied area has increased from 4,090,402 acres, bearing a Land Revenue assessment of Rs. 63,51,158, to 6,173,826 acres bearing a similar assessment of Rs. 84,47,525. Nearly a third of the increase of both area and assessment has been due to the introduction of the Revenue Survey and Settlement into 31 taluks, while the remaining two-thirds of the increase has been wholly the result of extension of cultivation. Taking the two causes together, the total increase in the occupied area is 51 per cent while that in the assessment is only 33 per cent. It is evident therefore that the individual raiyat now holds more land and pays proportionately less for it than he did in 1881. The average assessment per acre has declined from Re. 1-8-10 to Re. 1-5-11. Altogether, the increased incidence under Land Revenue is a matter for congratulation, as proof of the improved condition of the people.

Excise incidence.—Coming next to Excise we find a remarkable increase, the Excise Revenue of the last year being not far below thrice the figure at which it stood 13 years ago. 63 per cent of the rise in the incidence of total taxation is found to be due to this source. The moral and social aspects of this large increase of Excise Revenue are so important as to demand a consideration in some detail of the causes which have given rise to it. Our Revenue from Excise is derived from two principal sources, Toddy and Arrack. Toddy the milder and comparatively innocent drink is the immemorial beverage of the agricultural classes, while arrack, which is far stronger and more harmful, is chiefly consumed by the industrial laborer. The average alcoholic strength of toddy is 2½ per cent while that of arrack is 39½ per cent. The former is used by the prudent conservative agriculturist with a settled course of life and regular work, while the latter is consumed mostly by the laborer and the artizan who is attracted to new places by the prospect of profitable employment. There is every reason to believe that the consumption of toddy is fairly stationary while that of arrack has a decided tendency to increase year after year. Our increased revenue from toddy is almost wholly the result of improved management, while that from arrack is due to both improved management and increased consumption.

The old system in regard to toddy was one of eight large district farms for the entire Province. These farms were given out for terms of 3 years for an annual rent the amount of which was the highest tendered by a limited number of persons whose standing in the business practically excluded all outside competition. Under this system, we received during the first triennium after the Rendition, an annual rent of 4½ lakhs and during the second triennium, one of 6½ lakhs: this latter sum was nearly the same as what used to be realized before the Famine of 1877. In the third triennium, there was a further rise to 7½ lakhs. Then we tried a partial talukwar sub-division of the district farms and this measure increased the rent for the 10th and 11th years to 9½ lakhs per annum. In the 12th year we introduced the great change of system I explained to you last year, with the result that the Revenue at once mounted up to the present figure of 13½ lakhs. This increase, you will remember, was secured not from increased consumption nor by adding to the burdens of the people, but by abolishing needless intermediaries between the Government which owns the extensive date groves and the small farmer who supplies a certain limited number of shops from a particular grove or part of a grove. It is thus clear that the increase of Toddy Revenue, from 7½ lakhs in the 9th year after the Rendition to 13½ lakhs last year, was due wholly to improved management.

As regards arrack, our policy has been essentially one of gradual enhancement of the duty upon the article. In 1881, there existed differential rates of duty. The general rate was Rs. 2-3-0 and Rs. 2-4-0 throughout the Province, with Rs. 2-7-0 for the outlying district of Chitaldrug and special rates of Rs. 3-3-0 and Rs. 3-4-0 for the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore. By a process of gradual assimilation and enhancement, we have now arrived at the high uniform rate of Rs. 4 per gallon 20° Under Proof, equivalent to one of Rs. 5 for Proof. The selling price under our system is fixed as high as Rs. 5-5-0 for 20° Under Proof, equivalent to Rs. 6-10-3 for Proof. These rates are as high as they can be pitched consistently with the sound policy of preventing illicit distillation or contraband importation. The causes which, in addition to the enhanced duty, have tended to secure the increased Arrack Revenue, are—

- (1) the abolition in 1884 of all outlying distilleries and the introduction of a system of manufacture and distribution under centralized control,
- (2) the separation in 1892 of the business of manufacture from that of distribution, and
- (3) the system adopted in the same year for the sale of the privilege of retail vend. The increase due to the last-named cause represents an addition of Re. 0-8-8 to the four rupee Duty.

Making due allowance for the increase due to the above mentioned causes, we find that a substantial part of the rise in Revenue is still due to an increased consumption. Compared with 1881-82* we now have a total increase of Revenue of Rs. 12,02,000 of which Rs. 5,67,000 are due to increased consumption and the remainder to other causes.

	* 1881-82.	1893-94.
Gallons ...	168,093	394,751
Revenue Rs.	4,22,000	16,24,000

The increased consumption is chiefly among migratory gangs of coolies and artizans employed in the Gold Mines, Mills, Public Works, Buildings and Coffee Plantations. Altogether, 394,751 gallons of arrack were consumed during 1893-94 and this gives a consumption of 4.1 drams per head of population. In the Kolar Gold Fields, a labor population of 11,000, including women and children, constituting a little over $\frac{1}{40}$ th of the Provincial population consume 43,937 gallons which is a little over $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the total consumption for the Province, giving a consumption per head of 3.99 gallons, or 203.7 drams which is altogether extraordinary and approximates closely to the rate of consumption in the United Kingdom. Coming next to the large City of Bangalore which is the chief centre of industry in the Province, we find a consumption of 59,523 gallons or at the rate of 37.8 drams per head of population. A large cooly population living in the outskirts of the Bangalore City and Cantonment swell the arrack consumption of the taluk to 25,147 gallons giving a rate of 14.3 drams per head. As in the Bangalore City, so in the Mysore City, the same industrial conditions, though existing in a less degree, give a total consumption of 26,650 gallons and a rate per head of 18.3 drams. Coming next to what I might call the coffee tract and including under this designation, the four taluks of Manjarabad, Koppa, Chikmagalur, and Mudgere we find a consumption of 51,375 gallons or a rate of nearly 10.9 drams per head. The result of these calculations is that 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the Provincial population aggregated in the Gold Fields, the Mysore City, the Bangalore City and taluk and the coffee tract, together covering 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the Provincial area, are responsible for 52 per cent of the total Provincial consumption, as explained in the table before you.

Taluk	Area	Population	No. of Shops in 1893-94	Consumption in 1893-94		Incidence per head in 1893-94
	Sq. Miles			Gls.	Drs.	Drs.
<i>A. Coffee Taluks.</i>						
Manjarabad	433	55,862	14	9,384	28	8'6
Koppa	600	62,077	44	12,354	4	10'1
Chikmagalur	620	82,052	28	20,466	45	12'7
Mudgere	430	41,365	13	9,170	10	11'3
Total A	2,083	241,356	99	51,375	36	10'9
<i>B. Particular Localities.</i>						
Bangalore City	8	80,285	26	59,523	20	37'8
Mysore City	7	74,048	19	26,650	...	18'3
Kolar Gold Fields	21	11,000	17	43,937	...	203'7
Bangalore taluk (excluding City)	318	89,317	57	25,147	4	14'3
Total B	354	254,650	119	155,257	24	31'1
Total A & B	2,437	496,006	218	206,633	9	21'2
C. Rest of the Province	25,487	4,347,517	651	188,118	6	2'2
Total Provincial. A, B & C	27,924	4,843,523	869	394,751	15	4'1
Civil and Military Station	12½	100,081	30	91,629	3	46'7
Coorg Province	1,583	173,055	56	66,008	30	18'3

The consumption per head for this 10 per cent of the total population is 21'2 drams whereas for the remaining 90ths of the population it is only 2'2 drams. Not only does this small fraction of a tenth of the population consume more than half the total arrack, but also shows a tendency (if we compare the past 2 years) to drink in greater proportion than the rest of the Province. I may observe in this connection that in the Civil and Military Station, where the industrial conditions of the Bangalore City are reproduced on a larger scale, the arrack consumption is 91,629 gallons, or 46'7 drams per head and in Coorg, where the climatic and other conditions are similar to those of what I have designated the coffee tract in Mysore, the consumption of arrack was 66,008 gallons, or 18'3 drams per head of population.

A comparison of the arrack statistics* of last year with those of 20 years ago, affords striking proof of the fact

Year	Population	No. of Shops	Price per gallon	Consumption
1873-74	5,055,412	1,442	Rs. 3 to 4	263,000
1893-94	4,943,604	899	Rs. 5-5-0	486,000

*Including C. & M. Station.

that what really determines the rise and fall of arrack consumption is not the rate of selling price nor the number of shops nor the strength of total population, but the numerical strength and profits of a small minority of wage-earners engaged in industrial occupations and concentrated in particular localities, conditions, which as already explained, existed at their maximum during the last year.

Gentlemen, we may now turn our attention to administration by the various local bodies.

Municipalities.—The number of municipalities has risen from 101 to 105, and their total income (including a loan of Rs. 32,000 from Local Funds General for

the Chikmagalur water-supply and other purposes) amounted to Rs. 5,54,000 out of which Rs. 5,11,000 were spent during the year. 21 per cent of the expenditure was on Conservancy and Sanitation, 5 per cent on Lighting, 8 per cent on Water-supply, 26 per cent on Drains, Roads and Buildings, 7 per cent on Education, 7 per cent on Medical Aid and the remainder on Miscellaneous Improvements.

The bulk of the Municipal Revenue is derived from octroi duties, in which is absorbed the Government Sayer, and from mohatarfa taxes assigned by the Government.

Last year, I announced to you two important concessions, the general grant to all municipalities of the Government Sayer included in octroi collections and the relinquishment of the Government moiety of mohatarfa taxes in favor of such municipalities as bore police charges. These concessions have been followed up by the transfer of all police charges to the State, and the grant of the entire mohatarfa to all municipalities without exception.

Thus within one year, the Municipal Funds have been benefited to the extent of one lakh of rupees at the expense of the general revenues of the State, and I hope that this addition to the resources at the disposal of the various Municipal Boards, will enable them to spend largely on Works of Sanitation and, next to this paramount duty, to provide for the extension of Primary Education within their respective jurisdictions.

The incidence of municipal taxation during the year was 9 annas 3·6 pies per head of the municipal population, and 1 anna and 10 pies per head of the total Provincial population.

Local Funds.—The total revenue from taxation for local purposes amounted to Rs. 10,73,309, consisting of Rs. 8,35,349 realized from the one anna cess on Land Revenue, Excise and Sayer and Rs. 2,37,960, representing the Irrigation Cess levied separately in some taluks and included in the wet assessment in others. The revenue thus raised gave an incidence of Re. 0·3·6·5 per head of population and was distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
1. To the District Local Funds administered by District Fund Boards	4,99,344
2. To Local Funds General administered by Government, through the Public Works Department, District Fund Boards and Revenue Officers	1,35,522
3. To the Village School Fund administered by the Education Department	2,00,483
4. To Irrigation Cess Fund, administered by the Public Works Department and Revenue Officers	2,37,960
Total	<u>10,73,309</u>

In addition to the sum of Rs. 4,99,344 assigned as above, the District Local Funds received from miscellaneous sources, such as cattle pounds, ferries, etc., a sum of Rs. 82,738. Out of the total income thus realized by District Fund Boards, the expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 5,67,194. Of this, 76 per cent was spent on Roads and Bridges, 8 per cent on Medical aid, 4 per cent on new Drinking-water wells, 3 per cent on Village sanitation and the rest for various Miscellaneous purposes.

Owing to the insufficiency of the District Local Funds, the transfer to the Provincial Public Works Department Budget of the Sagar-Malnad Road System, whose completion is likely to cost 5 lakhs of rupees, was sanctioned, and Grants-in-aid were given from Local Funds General, of (1) Rs. 12,000 for the completion of the Belur Bridge, and (2) Rs. 34,000 for the completion of the Channagiri-Malebennur Road.

In addition to the above sum of Rs. 46,000, the expenditure from Local Funds General through the District Fund Boards amounted to Rs. 95,400 as shown hereunder:—

	Rs.
1. Drinking-water wells	28,500
2. Loan to municipalities,	19,000
3. Advances recoverable	1,700

	Rs.
4. Bridges, tunnels and drains	3,600
5. Village roads	10,300
6. Chavadis	6,500
7. Industrial school	6,300
8. Musafirkhana	6,500
9. Bathing ghats	1,200
10. Contribution towards the Chattram Hospital at Bangalore	1,000
11. Village sanitation and minor works	3,000
12. Other items	7,800
Total ...	65,400

Public Works.—On Public Works other than Railways, the total outlay from State Revenues and from Local, Irrigation and Palace Funds together amounted to Rs. 29,95,288. The cost of works chargeable to other departments amounted to Rs. 60,710, and the total expenditure of Rs. 30,55,998 was distributed as follows:—

	Outlay Rs.	Total Rs.
Military buildings	60,571	
Civil buildings	3,56,434	
Communications	8,13,237	
Irrigation	11,09,938	
Miscellaneous public improvements	33,010	
Tools and plant	20,921	
Establishment	4,97,006	
Suspense	—21,560	
	<hr/>	28,69,557
Sanitary works including establishment and tools and plant ...	1,25,731	
	<hr/>	1,25,731
Non-Budget works debitable to forest, Education and Municipal Budgets and Contributions	60,710	
	<hr/>	60,710
Total ...	30,55,998	

The expenditure on Military Buildings was chiefly for the reconstruction of Barr Lines in varying stages of dilapidation all over the Province.

Under "Civil Buildings" about 3½ lakhs were expended chiefly in the completion of the large number of works that were begun in the previous years.

Under "Communications" the expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,13,237. An outlay of Rs. 2,96,381 was incurred under "Original Works," and the remainder was devoted to the maintenance in good order of our extensive system of Provincial and District Fund Roads with a total length of 5,000 miles.

Of the outlay of Rs. 33,010 under "Miscellaneous Public Improvements" nearly Rs. 30,000 were spent on works connected with improvements in the Mysore City.

Under "Sanitary Works" an outlay amounting to Rs. 1,25,731 was incurred principally on the water-supply of Mysore and Closepet and the drainage and sanitation of Nanjangud.

The expenditure on Irrigation Works amounted to the large sum of Rs. 11,09,000 which was 1¼ lakhs higher than in 1892-93. The outlay on "Irrigation Repairs" about Rs. 1,40,000 was incurred chiefly in the restoration of minor tanks under the "Minor Tank Restoration Scheme" and the annual maintenance of 845½ miles of river channels in the Mysore and Hassan districts costed about Rs. 42,000. The remainder of the Irrigation Expenditure of the year was all on new works, the restoration of a large number of tanks in all districts and the extension and improvement of the Ashtagram River Channels.

The important Irrigation Works in progress during the year were the same as those enumerated in my Address of last year. On the large Alalkatte project, the masonry dam and head sluices were taken in hand and are now in active progress. The detailed estimate for the Left Bank Channel has already been sanctioned, while that for the Right Bank Channel is now under the consideration of the

Government. A new Channel Division is being formed to ensure the early completion of these important works and it is hoped that, in the year we have now entered on, good progress will be made with this great scheme.

I may mention in this place that, the Madras Government having consented to the construction of the Marikanave Reservoir, it has now been decided to take in hand this great work in the course of the year. The best way of treating the surplus or storm discharges from this vast tank has long been under discussion and it has now been all but decided to construct the dam of masonry, with the crest acting as a waste-weir, as has recently been done in the case of the Borankanave dam. The height to be given to the dam must, apart from the question of supply available for storage, depend upon the foundations, but unfortunately there is some doubt about these, and until they are actually got in, at probably considerable expense, it will be impossible to forecast with any accuracy the extent and cost of the project. The foundations will at any rate be attempted, and should they prove unsuitable for the enormous strain that a lofty dam would bring to bear on them, they may be found sufficiently secure for a low dam or anikat, from which to fill the tanks in the neighbouring valleys and thus at least partially to secure the object of protecting against drought this comparatively arid district, whilst recouping some of the outlay incurred.

It is to provide for this great work, with a few other special ones, that in drawing up the Forecast Public Works Programme of the near future, it has been determined to assign to the Public Works Department during the next seven years a special 10 lakhs a year over and above an ordinary annual grant of 15 lakhs, the impending enhanced subsidy compelling us to reduce the Public Works ordinary operations to this limit. Thus our works will become classified as "Ordinary" and "Extraordinary", whilst the latter will again be sub-classified as "Reproductive Irrigation" and "Non-productive".

Good progress is reported on the water-supply works for the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore, and every endeavour will be made to complete them as early as possible.

Railways.--Turning now to the Railway branch, I have to notice that the year under review, 1893-94, saw the completion and opening to traffic of the Bangalore-Hindupur and Kolar Gold Fields extensions. The former of these is being worked for the State by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company on a triennial agreement; and the latter, on somewhat similar terms by the Madras Railway Company. The workmanlike and rapid execution of these two lines by our own officers is a matter for congratulation, and I am also glad to say there is already evidence from the traffic returns, that the Gold Fields Extension will, apart from the impetus it must give to a promising industry, prove a financial success.

Besides the construction of these two Railways, surveys were made for a branch line from near Dodballapur on the Bangalore-Hindupur Section to Chikballapur and for a future extension from Arsikere on the Tumkur-Harihar Section to Hassan; whilst reconnoissances were made, by our Railway Superintending Engineer Mr. Groves, to ascertain the feasibility of carrying forward our State Railway system to the Western Coast on one side and of linking on with the South Indian Railway on the Eastern side. These reconnoissances determined that, of several available alternative routes, it would be best to follow the Manjarabad Ghat route to Mangalore on the West Coast and the Gajjalhatti Ghat route to Erode on the South Indian Railway.

Muzrai.--The Muzrai Department has a good record of excellent work done during the past year. Repairs to the extent of Rs. 82,000 were carried out to 68 Hindu temples and 5 Mahomedan masjids. In order to ensure the economical management of the temples and the purity of the service therein the active co-operation of local piety and intelligence has been secured by the appointment of *Dharmadarsis* for the more important institutions in the Province, while in the supervision of *masjids* and Mahomedan charitable institutions the Muzrai Superintendent is assisted by a Khazi Inspector well versed in the Khoran and commanding the respect of the Mahomedan community.

You are aware that this State contains some of the most influential Hindu *Matts* of all denominations and that on the ground of their being centres of learning and spiritual influence, several of them enjoy liberal State endowments granted by the

ancient rulers of this country and by none more munificently or in a more cosmopolitan spirit than His Highness the late Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar. Some of these *Matts*, chiefly owing to the worldliness and rapacity of the *Matt* agents and servants, are ceasing to be centres of learning, and their endowments, intended to place the spiritual guides of the community above want and in a position to surround themselves with men of learning and sanctity, have been grossly mismanaged and misapplied and in several cases actually alienated to unworthy favorites. There came under notice during the past year cases of *Matts* whose affairs had been so hopelessly mismanaged as to call for the temporary assumption of their management by the Government. The Sivaganga, the Hariharpur and the Vyasarayaswami *Matts* are thus under Government management at present and steps are being taken to prevent the recurrence in them, after their restoration, of the abuses which have prevailed in the past. This policy will, it is hoped, tend to restore to the *Matts* of our Province a portion of their ancient usefulness to the community.

Education.—Education has continued to advance in all its branches. The total number of pupils under instruction rose to 105,499 from 102,549 in the previous year. Among various improvements carried out during the year, I may mention the raising of the Maharaja's college to the first grade and the addition of a Training Department to the Maharani girls' school.

Oriental Library.—Three hundred and thirty-seven Sanskrit manuscripts were acquired last year, the most important of them being Katyayana's *Brihad-Yajur-Vidhana*, explaining, like the *Rig-Vidhana* of Saunaka the temporal use of the *Mantras* of the Yajur Veda. The printing has been completed of two volumes of the *Taittiriya Samhita* with Bhattabhaskara's commentary, comprising the first six *prasnas* of the first *kanda*, and of one volume of the *Dhatuvritti* of Madhava-charya, a very rare work on Sanskrit Grammar.

Archæology.—The Survey was continued over five more taluks, completing the Mysore and Hassan districts. The number of inscriptions obtained was about 520. The volume for the Mysore district, dealing with 803 inscriptions, has been published. A discovery of great importance is a stone inscription of the time of Haritiputra Satakarni of the second century. The Banavasi inscription of the same king written in Asoka characters and the Pali language has been known for some time. But the present one is in later characters and in the Sanskrit language and promises to be of considerable antiquarian interest.

Geology.—You are aware that under a system of prospecting licenses and mining leases on favorable terms, British capital and enterprise have been attracted to the Province and the mineral resources of the country have been so far developed that the anticipations of 10 years ago have been more than realized and the position of Mysore as a gold-producing country has become assured. During the last 2 years, the annual output has been $\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds Sterling. But large as have been the results in the past, the possibilities of the industry in the future are far larger and the time has come to organize and carry out a systematic and detailed Geological Survey of the Province. A Geological Department is accordingly in course of formation and will be presided over by two of the ablest Geologists in India. Its work will include a thorough investigation and record of our mineral resources, the collection in a Special Museum of objects of geological and mining interest, the maintenance of a laboratory for the purpose of making assays and analyses of minerals, and the training of young men for the work of the Department in all its branches and if possible for practical mining. It is also proposed to add Geology to the curriculum of the Central College as one of the optional subjects for the B. A. Examination.

Meteorology.—The Meteorological Observatories at Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug are worked with the utmost regularity and their observations of the weather elements are telegraphed daily to Simla for the Government of India Daily Weather Report. Weekly abstracts of the same, corrected for instrumental errors, are published in the *Mysore Gazette*.

A systematic review of the Statistics and Registration of rain-fall throughout the State has already been published and the mass of Meteorological information now being gathered will afford the basis for a trustworthy and systematic knowledge of the climatic conditions of this part of India.

The Central Observatory building at Bangalore has been almost completed and is now being equipped with self-registering instruments.

Legislation.—Of legislative measures passed by his Highness the Maharaja since the last meeting of this Assembly, those relating to Printing Presses and Newspapers, to Railways, to Prisoner's Testimony, to Land Acquisition and to Government Securities follow the corresponding British enactments, while three others are intended to meet the convenience of the British Postal Department in Mysore and a small amendment of the Civil Courts Regulation enables the Chief Judge to appoint Munsiffs in cases of emergency.

The Regulation for the prevention of the marriage of infant girls, though the last in the list, is perhaps the most important legislative measure of the year. This Regulation embodies some of the more valuable suggestions made at the last meeting of this Assembly, and His Highness trusts that the country will welcome it, in its present form, as an important measure of protection against a growing evil of some magnitude.

Agricultural Banks.—Gentlemen, before concluding this Address, I wish to make a few observations regarding the establishment of Agricultural Banks in this country, which on more than one previous occasion you pressed upon the attention of the Government. The subject has now received that careful study and investigation which its vital importance demands and I am able to place in your hands to-day the Kanarese Draft of a scheme whereunder Banks for the special benefit of agriculturists can most readily be established in this country. The details of the scheme are set forth in full in the Draft before you, but I may in this place add a few remarks in explanation of its more salient features.

On the one hand we have large accumulations of unused capital in the country as evidenced by the balances in the Presidency and other Exchange Banks, the refusal of the former to receive any private deposits except as current ones carrying no interest and the high premium which the Government of India 3½ per cent securities command. On the other hand, we have the agriculturist suffering from inability to raise the funds required for his *bona fide* purposes except at ruinous rates of interest. In our own State the balance of the Government Savings Banks' deposits has risen from 4 lakhs in 1881 to 28 lakhs during the last year, though the rate of interest was recently reduced to 3¼ per cent, but the borrowing power of our raiyat is nevertheless as low as ever. The substantial agriculturist, especially the coffee planter and the grower of exportable produce, is able to obtain some credit from the foreign buyer on the security of his crops at 9 and 12 per cent interest, but the ordinary raiyat is unable to get any credit except at usurious rates. How to bridge over the wide gulf that thus separates capital from want is one of the most important problems of the day in this country, and it is not without considerable diffidence that His Highness' Government approach its solution; but we derive the hope of eventual success from what has already been accomplished in some European countries, where conditions very similar to ours have existed. These countries have tried various experiments for the re-organization of land credit by interposing an intermediate body, such as the land credit banks of the Continent, between the capitalist and the agricultural borrower. These experiments have been attended with varying degrees of success according to the degree of identification attained, of the interests of the intermediate body with those of the borrower, but the most successful system has been proved to be that in which the agriculturists, forming themselves into an association on strictly co-operative principles, substituted their own united credit for that of the intermediate body, thus securing for themselves the fullest return for their own credit as agriculturists and doing away with the profits of the middlemen.

The existing conditions among us offer no insuperable obstacle in the way of the establishment and successful working of similar associations in this country under the designation of Agricultural Banks. Indeed, speaking of our own Province, the tracts in which the *Suttige* and crop advance systems exist, afford highly favorable conditions for their establishment. The essential principles underlying their constitution are —

- (i) Every Bank to be an Association of landholders, formed on strictly co-operative principles, and enlisted on the basis of mutual confidence arising from the mutual information of each other's character and

resources. The object to be the common benefit of cheap credit and not the earning of divisible profits.

- (ii) There should be no share capital, the funds required for the Bank being obtained by means of loans raised or deposits received.
- (iii) The members to contribute their liability only. They will be at full liberty to limit this liability by prescribing a maximum for each individual loan or for the sum total of all loans, or to resign at any time and thus escape from further liability.
- (iv) The funds raised by the Bank to be lent only to its members, at such moderate rates of interest as will leave the Bank a small margin for the actual expenses of management and for the gradual formation of a Reserve Fund.
- (v) The affairs of the Bank to be managed by a body elected from among the members themselves and giving their services gratuitously, and
- (vi) No loan to be made except for an approved purpose, such as some agricultural operation which, with ordinary care, may be expected to yield enough to repay the loan and to leave some profit for the borrower.

The subordinate principles and the details of the practical working, you will find fully described in the Kanarese Draft before you (of which an English abstract is appended to this Address). And it only remains for me to add that a Bank thus constituted and doing business on such conditions must be solvent and will be able eventually to command ample credit in the open market: but while such credit is in the process of growth—and its growth will take time—the Government will be prepared to help the Bank with deposits of money at favorable rates of interest. The Government will in addition be able to grant exemption from stamp and other duties, to provide for the special registration of loans and their ready recovery, for the custody of funds in public treasuries, for the periodical audit of accounts, etc., but the co-operative spirit to which the association is to owe its existence must emanate from the agriculturists themselves. I have no doubt such a spirit is to be found in most parts of the Province, at least to the extent of enabling us to make a small beginning. Small beginning and early struggles are the necessary conditions of vigorous life and I indulge in the hope that the scheme, carefully worked on a moderate scale and in places where the conditions are most favorable, will soon be the means of establishing a system of Agricultural Banks throughout the country. They will be a great education to the people in thrift and co-operation and they will be the means of creating a wholesome public opinion against unproductive expenditure and extravagance of all kinds.

MYSORE,
12th October 1894. }

K. SHESHADRI IYER,
Dewan of Mysore.

APPENDIX I.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

Heads of Receipts		Actuals, 1893-94	Estimates, 1894-95	Heads of Disbursements		Actuals, 1893-94	Estimates, 1894-95
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue ...	94,40,139	90,00,000	1	Interest on Railway Loan of 20 lakhs ...	98,705	1,00,000
2	Receipts from Mining Leases ...	7,15,629	6,00,000	2	Interest on other accounts ...	1,10,039	1,04,000
3	Forest—			3	Refunds ...	64,412	50,000
	Sandalwood ...	9,29,345	8,57,550	4	Land Revenue—		
	Timber and Fuel ...	2,66,574	2,01,450		Deputy Commissioners ...	1,75,825	1,78,411
	Other items ...	2,25,850	2,54,500		Sub-Division Officers ...	24,107	23,172
	Kheddass ...	44,085	60,500		Assistant Commissioners ...	70,544	73,846
	Total Forest ...	14,65,854	13,74,000		Taluk Establishments ...	3,17,510	3,23,359
					Revenue Survey ...	1,35,583	1,34,614
4	Excise—				Inam Department ...	7,741	8,288
	Arrack ...	16,24,056	16,26,000		Remuneration to Village Servants ...	5,85,992	5,61,099
	Toddy ...	13,25,882	13,12,000		Allotment to Irrigation Cess Fund ...	2,25,350	1,55,000
	Miscellaneous ...	51,698	62,000		Miscellaneous ...	46,159	63,211
	Total Excise ...	30,01,636	30,00,000		Total 4, Land Revenue ...	15,88,811	15,21,000
5	Assessed Taxes ...	3,21,117	3,30,000	5	Forests—		
6	Sayer Customs ...	3,48,075	3,85,000		Conservancy and Establishment ...	4,07,250	4,47,512
7	Rent from Salt-pans ...	25,497	23,000		Kheddass ...	78,826	58,488
8	Stamps ...	7,06,031	6,85,000		Total 5, Forests ...	4,86,076	5,06,000
9	Registration ...	97,279	89,000	6	Excise ...	2,15,976	1,75,000
12	Administration, Stationery and Printing ...	4,762	3,000	7	Sayer ...	12,989	15,000
13	Law and Justice ...	82,545	70,000	9	Stamps ...	26,997	29,000
14	Police ...	1,928	2,000	10	Registration ...	47,549	53,000
15	Education ...	81,019	79,000	13	Administration including Stationery and Printing ...	5,43,011	4,90,000
16	Medical ...	11,759	6,000	14	Palace ...	14,00,000	14,00,000
17	Scientific and Minor Departments ...	48,907	44,000	15	Law and Justice ...	8,58,166	8,98,000
18	Interest ...	27,651	28,000	16	Police ...	7,42,346	7,61,000
19	Miscellaneous ...	1,06,546	89,000	17	Education ...	4,31,014	4,63,000
20	Military ...	2,302	2,000	18	Muzrai ...	3,10,388	3,31,000
21	Surplus Investment Account ...	3,99,543	4,50,000	19	Medical ...	2,49,322	2,70,000
22	Public Works ...	23,252	16,000	20	Scientific and Minor Departments ...	1,24,368	1,83,000
	Total ...	1,69,11,471	1,62,75,000	22	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements—		
					Subsidy ...	24,50,000	24,50,000
					Political Pensions, etc....	1,15,496	1,22,000
					Total 22, Allowances, and Assignments ...	25,65,496	25,72,000
				23	Superannuation Pensions ...	2,54,234	2,78,000
				24	Miscellaneous—		
					Contributions towards Leave and Retiring allowances of British Officers ...	21,201	...
					Other items ...	1,98,046	1,08,000
					Total 24, Miscellaneous ...	2,19,247	1,08,000
				25	Military ...	9,31,504	10,26,000
				26	Surplus Investment Account ...	1,82,976	45,000
				27	Public Works ...	24,98,628	25,00,000
					Total ...	1,39,62,254	1,38,78,000

APPENDIX II.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE DRAFT SCHEME FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AGRICULTURAL BANKS IN MYSORE.

I. Every Bank to be an association of landholders formed on strictly co-operative principles, not for the purpose of earning any profit divisible among its members, but for the purpose of obtaining money by their own united credit and lending it among themselves according to the actual requirements of each member to the extent the others have confidence in him.

II. There is to be no share capital; there may be a small irrecoverable entrance fee for membership.

III. The members to be elected with reference to their honesty, general character and habits.

IV. The members to contribute their liability only. They may practically limit this liability by prescribing that not more than a fixed sum is to be lent to any one man or that not more than another fixed sum is to be lent out in all.

V. Every member to be at liberty to resign at any time and thus escape from all further liability.

VI. The funds of the Bank to be raised by receiving deposits from the members or others or by loans from others.

VII. The security for repayment of the Bank's loan to one of its members is the borrower's own character and resources, and those of two sureties who should also be members.

VIII. No loan to any one who is not a member is to be made on any account.

IX. No loan to be made except for an approved purpose, which generally should be some operation, which by its profit, will repay the loan. It may in exceptional cases include an approved *bona fide* domestic requirement. It should include the redemption of land from an existing mortgage, the liquidation of existing debts of any kind whatsoever, the purchase of agricultural stock, the extension of the holding, etc., always subject to the next condition regarding time for repayment.

X. The loan should generally be for less than one year when for the ordinary annual requirements of cultivation. It may be for longer periods, in which case the repayment should be by equal annual instalments well within the borrower's annual margin of profits.

XI. Every borrower should be bound to spend what he borrows for the express purpose for which he borrows. Default in this to lead to the recall of the loan by a three months' notice.

XII. Absolute punctuality of repayment to be strictly enforced.

XIII. The members to give their services gratuitously.

XIV. The funds raised by the Bank to be lent to its members at such moderate rates of interest as will leave the Bank a small margin for the actual expenses of management and the gradual formation of a Reserve Fund.

XV. The Reserve Fund to be used for the common purposes of the members but not to be divided among them. If the Bank is wound up the Reserve to be used for some purpose of local utility.

XVI. The members of the Bank to be drawn from a limited area. The Bank to be essentially rural in its constitution.

XVII. The General Meeting to be the absolute final authority in all matters. An Executive Committee of five or less to meet monthly or oftener and to grant loans, receive deposits, etc., and generally to conduct the business of the Bank. A larger committee to supervise the operations and especially to watch that borrowers fulfil the objects for which they borrow.

ADDRESS OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE
TO THE
DASARA REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY
AT MYSORE

ON TUESDAY THE 1st OCTOBER 1895.

GENTLEMEN,

At this Dasara we meet under the shadow of the great calamity which has deprived us of the masterhand that guided the destinies of this State in the ways of peace and progress during the past fourteen years. Our late Sovereign passed away in the prime of life and in the midst of a most beneficent career. His untimely death was lamented as a great national misfortune throughout India; it evoked feelings of wide-spread sympathy in England; it was deplored as an Imperial loss by the British Government. For us his subjects, whose good ever occupied the foremost place in his heart, it is impossible to cease to bemoan our great loss. Time cannot assuage our sorrow. The many monuments of his rule will ever remind us of the nobility of his character and the beneficence of his aims. In our affliction, however, we have the great consolation to know that his illustrious consort is with us to guide us and encourage us in the task of administration and what is more, that stricken with sorrow as she is, our Sovereign-lady has with exemplary self-denial placed the prestige of her great name, her rare intelligence and great heart at the disposal of her loving subjects, by consenting to preside over the Government of the country as Regent of the State. It is our earnest hope and prayer that under her enlightened guidance and the blessings of the Almighty, the State may continue to grow and to prosper and that seven years hence, when His Highness our young and beloved Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wodayar Bahadur enters upon his noble inheritance, he may find that his birthright has been conserved and improved under the care of those who, under the ægis of the British Government, are entrusted with the great responsibility of administering the country during his minority.

By command of Her Highness the Maharani-Regent I proceed to the task which now falls to me of giving you a history of the past year and I begin by asking your attention to the following classified Statement of the Income and Expenditure of the State during 1894-95:—

Receipts.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS				1893-94	1894-95	Difference
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	...	...	...	94,40,167	95,57,323	+1,17,156
Salt	...	...	...	25,497	18,234	-7,263
Stamps	...	...	...	7,06,031	7,10,533	+4,502
Excise—						
(a) Arrack	...	...	...	16,24,056	17,90,740	+1,66,684
(b) Toddy	...	...	...	13,25,882	13,50,104	+24,222
(c) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	51,698	52,263	+565
			Total Excise	30,01,636	31,93,107	+1,91,471
Sayer	...	...	...	3,48,075	4,41,852	+93,777
Mohatarfa	...	...	...	3,21,117	2,64,533	-56,584
Forests—						
(a) Sandalwood	...	...	...	9,29,345	8,57,746	-71,599
(b) Timber and fuel	...	...	...	2,66,574	2,04,571	-62,003
(c) Other Forest items	...	...	...	2,25,850	2,79,103	+53,253
(d) Kheddass	...	...	...	44,085	40,096	-3,989
			Total Forests	14,65,854	13,81,516	-84,338
Gold Mining—						
(a) Five per cent Royalty	...	...	...	7,22,129	7,33,527	+11,398
(b) Prospecting License fees, premia on new leases granted, etc.	...	...	...	3,500	1,000	-2,500
			Total Gold Mining	7,25,629	7,34,527	+8,898
Registration	...	...	...	97,279	96,180	-1,099
Amrit Mahal	...	...	...	38,107	19,334	-18,773
State Investments and Bank Deposits—						
(a) Interest on Government Securities	...	...	...	2,63,144	3,96,275	+1,33,131
(b) Interest on Deposit in the Madras Bank	...	...	...	1,16,679	1,03,249	-13,430
(c) Profit on Government of India Securities sold	...	...	...	19,720	31,784	+12,064
			Total State Investments and Bank Deposits	3,99,543	5,31,308	+1,31,765
Interest on loans and arrears of Revenue	...	...	...	27,651	38,785	+11,134
Law and Justice—						
Courts	...	...	...	57,245	58,192	+947
Jails	...	...	...	25,300	23,259	-2,041
			Total Law and Justice	82,545	81,451	-1,094
Police	...	...	...	1,928	1,459	-469
Education	...	...	...	81,019	87,835	+6,816
Medical	...	...	...	11,759	7,050	-4,709
Scientific and Minor Departments	...	...	...	10,800	5,572	-5,228
Stationery and Printing	...	...	...	4,762	5,264	+502
Public Works	...	...	...	23,252	32,848	+9,596
Other Items	...	...	...	1,08,848	2,68,425	+1,59,577
			Grand Total	1,69,21,499	1,74,77,136	+5,55,637

Expenditure.

Heads of Expenditure				1893-94	1894-95	Difference
A				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Subsidy	...	...	...	24,50,000	24,50,000	...
Civil List	...	...	...	14,00,000	14,00,000	..
Political Pensions including allowances in lieu of Jahgirs...				1,21,496	1,10,510	-10,986
Total A				39,71,496	39,60,510	-10,986
B						
Refunds and Drawbacks—						
Irrigation Cess merged in Land Revenue	...	...	...	1,54,710	1,56,444	+1,734
Ditto adjustments for 1892-93	...	...	...	70,668	...	-70,668
Other items	...	...	...	64,412	64,860	+448
Total Refunds and Drawbacks				2,89,790	2,21,304	-68,486
Land Revenue Charges—						
Deputy Commissioners and Establishments	...	...	...	1,75,825	1,79,029	+3,204
Sub-Division Officers and Establishments	...	...	...	24,107	23,520	-587
Assistant Commissioners and Establishments	...	...	...	70,544	78,263	+7,719
Taluk Establishments	...	...	...	3,17,510	3,21,619	+4,109
Survey and Settlement	...	...	...	1,35,583	1,36,876	+1,293
Inam	...	...	...	7,741	7,048	-693
Temporary and Permanent Remuneration of village officers	...	...	...	5,85,992	5,90,030	+4,038
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	46,159	41,791	-4,368
Total Land Revenue Charges				13,63,461	13,78,176	+14,715
Stamps	...	...	...	26,997	32,793	+5,796
Excise	...	...	...	2,15,976	1,72,354	-43,622
Sayer	...	...	...	12,989	13,174	+185
Forests including Elephant Kheddas	...	...	...	4,86,076	4,65,355	-20,721
Gold Mining	...	...	...	7,156	6,873	-283
Registration	...	...	...	47,549	49,615	+2,066
Amrit Mahal	...	...	...	26,271	27,735	+1,464
Total B				24,76,265	23,67,379	-1,08,886
C						
Interest—						
Interest on Mysore Debenture Loan of 20 lakhs	...	...	...	98,705	1,01,700	+2,995
Interest on Savings Bank Deposits	...	...	...	1,00,115	1,07,768	+7,653
Interest on Charity Fund	...	...	...	9,924	12,143	+2,219
Total C				2,08,744	2,21,611	+12,867
D						
General Administration				2,88,716	3,20,992	+32,276
Law and Justice	{ Courts	...	...	7,74,816	7,95,714	+20,898
	{ Jails	...	...	83,350	79,838	-3,512
Police	...	...	...	7,42,346	7,61,924	+19,578
Education	...	...	...	4,21,812	4,84,170	+62,358
Muzrai	...	...	...	3,10,388	3,38,616	+28,228
Medical	...	...	...	2,49,322	2,55,296	+5,974
Government Houses	...	...	...	82,727	1,31,347	+48,620
Scientific and Minor Departments	...	...	...	1,07,299	1,74,752	+67,453
Total D				30,60,776	33,42,649	+2,81,873
E						
Miscellaneous Charges—						
Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities, etc.	...	...	...	2,54,234	2,78,276	+24,042
Stationery and Printing	...	...	...	1,71,568	1,59,232	-12,336
Premia, etc., on Government of India Pro-Notes purchased	...	...	...	1,93,094	1,44,583	-48,511
Other items	...	...	...	1,64,603	4,32,862	+2,68,259
Total E				7,83,499	10,14,953	+2,31,454
F						
Famine Relief (adjusted during the year)	...	...	...	31,370	89,638	+58,268
G						
Public Works including Special Sanitary Works	...	...	...	24,98,628	29,37,474	+4,38,846
H						
Army	...	...	...	9,31,504	9,77,652	+46,148
Total A to H				1,39,62,282	1,49,11,866	+9,49,584

Land Revenue.—Under “Land Revenue” there has been an increase of Rs. 1,17,156. The Demand was Rs. 1,43,712 better than in the previous year and to this increased demand *Raiyatwari* lands alone contributed nearly Rs. 1,12,000. Of this latter amount, Rs. 19,208 were due to the completion of the Survey Settlement in Chamrajnagar and nearly the whole of the balance to extension of cultivation. The increase in occupied area during the year under all descriptions of land was 117,000 acres or nearly 183 square miles, yielding an additional assessment of Rs. 86,000. There were small variations under minor heads.

Gold Mining.—The Royalty recovered from Gold Mines amounted to Rs. 7,33,527 or Rs. 11,000 more than in 1893-94. The gold actually extracted during the year was valued at £844,271 as against £756,687 in the previous year. The details of the production of the various Mines were:—

Names of Companies	1893-94			1894-95		
	Weight of Bar Gold produced	Equivalent in Standard Gold	Certified value in	Weight of Bar Gold produced	Equivalent in Standard Gold	Certified value in
	oz.	oz.	£.	oz.	oz.	£.
Mysore Gold Mining Company	54,183	54,239	210,961	58,505	58,417	227,045
Urugam ditto	76,026	72,972	284,082	65,500	58,992	221,738
Nundydroog ditto	25,598	24,395	95,001	37,441	35,783	139,304
Balaghat ditto	5,792	5,680	22,104	3,289	3,261	12,691
Champion Reefs ditto	37,966	37,059	144,257	67,330	54,829	234,896
South-East Mysore Yarrakonda ditto .. . . .	...	.....	...	177	110	430
Mysore West ditto	41	36	141	587	430	1,623
Mysore Wynaad ditto	41	36	141	587	430	1,623
Nine Reefs ditto .. . . .	.....	.....	... ..	1,161	1,087	4,031
Gold Fields, Mysore ditto . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	53	... ..	.....
Coramandal ditto .. . . .	. . .	....	.... .	229	229	890
Total	199,642	194,417	756,687	234,859	211,518	844,271

Excise.—Under “Excise” there has been the large increase of Rs. 1,91,471 and, with the exception of a quarter of a lakh under “Toddy” and another Rs. 33,000 under “Vend Rent of Arrack Shops and Farms,” the remainder of this large increase amounting to Rs. 1,33,000 was due to enhanced consumption of arrack which rose from 392,593 gallons in 1893-94 to 426,572 gallons in 1894-95 or by 8·65 per cent. The underlying causes and peculiarities which affect the consumption of arrack in the different parts of our Province were fully detailed in my Address of last year and the accompanying tables will be found confirmatory of the explanation then offered:—

A

Tracts	Consumption of arrack		Increase over 1893-94	Percentage of consumption to total consumption	Percentage of increase to total increase	Percentage of the increase to the consumption of the tract in 1893-94
	1893-94	1894-95				
A. Coffee Taluks—	Gallons	D.	Gallons	D.	Gallons	
Manjarabad	9,302	..	10,916	...	...	...
Koppa	12,314	...	12,878	...	...	...
Chikmagalur	20,463	...	23,536	...	...	...
Mudgere	9,041	...	10,685	...	...	...
Total A	51,120	...	58,015	...	6,895	13·60
						20·29
						13·49

A—concl'd.

Tracts	Consumption of arrack		Increase over 1893-94	Percentage of consumption to total consumption	Percentage of increase to total increase	Percentage of the increase to the consumption of the tract in 1893-94
	1893-94	1894-95				
B. Particular Localities—	Gallons	D.	Gallons	D.	Gallons	
Bangalore City ...	59,915	46	66,779	8	...	...
Mysore City ...	26,804	35	28,152	30	...	...
Kolar Gold Fields ...	44,120	21	48,549	26	...	...
Bangalore taluk (excluding City) ...	21,146	42	24,948	30	...	...
Total B ...	151,987	42	168,429	43	16,442	39'48 48'39 10'82
Total A & B ...	203,107	42	226,444	43	23,337	53'08 68'68 11'49
C. Rest of the Province ...	189,485	48	200,127	41	10,642	46'92 31'32 5'61
Total A, B & C ...	*392,593	39	426,572	33	33,979	100 100 8'65
Civil and Military Station ...	*92,512	20	100,625	23	8,113	...
Coorg ...	66,008	...	67,848	...	1,840	...

* The figures of consumption for 1893-94 were calculated upon the amount of duty, but those given here are the actuals of consumption.

B

Taluks where number of shops has been reduced but consumption increased.

No.	Taluks	Consumption of arrack				Increase	No. of shops	
		1893-94		1894-95			1893-94	1894-95
		Gallons	Drs.	Gallons	Drs.	Gallons		
1	Bangalore (excluding the City)	21,146	42	24,948	30	3,802	57	56
2	Heggaddevankote ...	868	0	921	0	53	8	6
3	Shimoga ...	15,351	0	16,302	0	951	49	48
4	Nagar ...	877	0	902	0	25	8	7
5	Koppa ...	12,314	0	12,878	0	564	44	43

Taluks where shops have been increased but consumption reduced.

No.	Taluks	Consumption of arrack				Decrease	No. of shops	
		1893-94		1894-95			1893-94	1894-95
		Gallons	Drs.	Gallons	Drs.	Gallons		
1	Sidlaghatta ...	5,370	0	4,708	0	662	23	24
2	Chikballapur ...	6,005	31	5,701	0	305	15	16
3	Goribidnur ...	1,752	1	1,240	0	512	6	7
4	Pavagada ...	453	0	440	0	13	3	4
5	Sorab ...	3,271	0	2,940	0	331	19	20

From table A you will see that 68·7 per cent of the total increases in consumption is due to the coffee taluks and the particular localities under conditions of special industrial activity, that these localities containing 10 per cent of the Provincial population consume 53 per cent of the arrack issued for the Province, and that as regards these tracts and localities the consumption has increased by 11·49 per cent, while in the rest of the Province, the increase is only 5·61 per cent. You will further observe from Statement B that the consumption of arrack does not altogether depend upon the number of shops, for, in five taluks, where the number of shops was reduced, consumption has risen, and in five other taluks where the number of shops was increased, consumption has fallen. In 47 taluks there was an increase of consumption and in 20 there was a fall. The Bangalore taluk alone (including the City and Civil & Military Station) consumed more than the six districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldrug, Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan put together.

Forests.—Under “Forests” there has been a falling off of revenue to the extent of Rs. 84,338 due to smaller sales of Sandal, Timber and Fuel. The war between China and Japan temporarily crippled one of our principal sandal markets; sales fell in consequence, and what was sold fetched lower *prices than in the previous year, the total decrease in Revenue actually realized being Rs. 71,599. There was also a falling off under “Timber” owing to the closing of the Railway Sleeper Supply, and the substitution of Singareni coal for wood-fuel by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company affected likewise our Revenue from this latter source. But the loss under “Timber” and “Fuel” was nearly made up by the development of the Revenue from Minor Forest Produce.

Kheddas.—Under “Elephant Kheddas” the income of Rs. 40,096 against an expenditure of Rs. 49,390 compares favorably with the previous year, though the Department still continues to be worked at a loss.

Sayer.—Under “Sayer,” there has been an improvement of Rs. 93,777 due to increased production and large sales of areca-nut.

Mohatarfa.—Under “Mohatarfa,” there has been a falling off of Rs. 56,584 due to the transfer to the Municipal Funds of the Government moiety of Mohatarfa in municipal towns.

Other Items.—Under “Other Items,” there was a large increase of Rs. 1,59,777. Nearly the whole of this amount accrued from acreage contributions. In 1888 the policy was adopted of levying these contributions from lands benefited by large new Irrigation Works executed by the State and the amounts realized since 1888 were adjusted in the accounts of the year under review and amounted to Rs. 1,60,589.

The other items of Revenue call for no remark.

Taking together all heads of Receipts, the Gross Revenue of the past year amounted to Rs. 1,74,77,136 against Rs. 1,69,21,499 for 1893-94 being an increase of Rs. 5,55,637.

The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 1,49,11,866 as compared with only Rs. 1,39,62,282 in 1893-94, being an increase of Rs. 9,49,584. I will now briefly notice the principal items of increased expenditure:—

- | Rs. | |
|--------|--|
| 14,715 | under “Land Revenue Charges” was due chiefly to the revised scale of Assistant Commissioners and Taluk Establishments. |
| 32,276 | under “General Administration”. An increase of Rs. 19,720 was incurred owing to the revision of the Council and the Secretariat, Rs. 6,964 under His Highness the Maharaja’s education and Rs. 5,592 on account of additions to the Head-quarter Accounts and Treasury Establishments. |
| 20,898 | under “Law and Justice—Courts.” Of this increased, Rs. 5,000 was due to the disbursement for the whole year of the increased salary of the Chief Judge and two Deputy Registrars of the Chief Court, Rs. 5,000 to the new Sub-Judge’s Court at Shimoga and the balance to increased share of Land Revenue Charges. |
| 19,578 | under “Police.” Out of this increase, Rs. 12,482 was owing to the transfer of charges from Municipal to Provincial Funds and the balance to the increased strength of the force, chiefly in the Bangalore City. |

- Rs.
62,358 under "Education" of which, Rs. 17,000 was due to increases in the number and pay of the tutorial staff, Rs. 24,000 to increased grants-in-aid, the cost of new schools established and of municipal and aided schools taken under the management of the Education Department and Rs. 13,656 to scholarships for prosecuting Medical, Legal and Scientific studies in India and England.
- 28,228 under "Muzrai." The greatest part of this increase was incurred in the renovation and repair of 48 Temples and 7 Masjids.
- 48,620 under "Government Houses" was due chiefly to the purchase of houses and furniture and to the entertainment of guests.
- 67,453 under "Scientific and Minor Departments." To this large increase, the newly organized Geological Department contributed Rs. 39,378, the charges incurred in connection with the Chicago Exhibition, Rs. 18,795, and the pay of the Special Officer for Statistics and his establishment, Rs. 14,024.
- 2,68,259 under "Miscellaneous." The following items account for this large increase:—
- | | |
|---|-------------|
| (1) Bangalore City Improvement | Rs. 39,968 |
| (2) Reception of important personages | 36,213 |
| (3) Purchase of Khullats for presentation | 29,448 |
| (4) Charges in connection with His Highness the late Maharaja's
tours and funeral obsequies | 1,18,894 |
| (5) Remission of raiyats' contributions for Minor Tank works | 20,566 |
| | Rs 2,45,089 |
- 58,268 under "Famine Relief" was due to the audit and adjustment of previous year's charges.
- 4,38,846 under "Public Works" will be fully noticed in another place.
- 46,148 under "Military Force." An increase of about Rs. 28,000 was due to the better pay and improved equipment adopted for the Imperial Service Cavalry, about Rs. 12,000 to the Transport Corps attached to it and about Rs. 20,000 to a revision of the scale of pay for the Infantry. *Per contra* there were savings under other heads, chiefly under Head-quarter and Stud Farm Establishments.

I will next ask your attention to the following Statements of Gross and Net Revenue and Expenditure of the year:—

No. I.—Statement of Gross and Net Income, 1894-95.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS	1894-95				1893-94
	Gross Receipts	Refunds and Drawbacks	Charges	Net Receipts	Net Receipts
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue	95,57,323	1,70,096	13,78,176	80,09,051	78,40,542
2. Salt	18,234	...	...	18,234	25,497
3. Stamps	7,10,533	5,020	32,793	6,72,720	6,69,254
4. Excise	31,93,107	4,735	1,72,354	30,16,018	27,72,975
5. Sayer	4,41,852	36	13,174	4,28,642	3,35,086
6. Mohatarfa	2,64,533	...	...	2,64,533	3,21,117
7. Forests ... { Ordinary	13,41,420	3,927	4,15,965	9,21,528	10,09,597
{ Khedda ...	40,096	...	49,390	-9,294	-34,741
8. Gold Mining	7,34,527	...	6,873	7,27,654	7,18,473
9. Registration	96,180	127	49,615	46,438	49,539
10. Amrit Mahal	19,334	...	27,735	-8,401	11,836
11. Interest on State Investments and Bank Deposits	5,31,308	...	...	5,31,308	3,99,543
12. Interest on Loans & Revenue Arrears	38,785	...	...	38,785	27,651
13. Sundry other sources of income	2,68,425	37,363	..	2,31,062	82,800
Total	1,72,55,657	2,21,304	21,46,075	1,48,88,278	1,42,29,169
<i>Deduct—Net Expenditure as per Statement No. II</i>				1,23,23,008	1,12,69,952
Surplus				25,65,270	29,59,217

As usual, the Mysore-Harihar Railway shows a deficit and this year the deficit is larger than that of 1893-94 by Rs. 53,674, as earnings declined by nearly Rs. 33,000 and interest rose owing to exchange by about Rs. 26,000, with the result that the net loss to the State under the Mysore-Harihar line during the year comes to Rs. 3,69,453. On the other hand, the other railways which are owned in absolute property by the State have done fairly well and the total net income under the various branches amounted during the year to Rs. 1,31,156, which on the capital outlay of 37½ lakhs gives a return of 3·5 per cent. The Mysore-Nanjangud and Bangalore-Hindupur lines earned 2·3 and 2·5 per cent respectively and the Kolar Gold Fields earned as much as 8·1 per cent on the capital outlay.

The amounts under Railway Revenue actually brought into account during the year, in settlement with the various working companies, are exhibited below :—

	During 1894-95			Remaining for settlement during 1895-96
	On account of previous year's working	On account of current year's working	Total	
MYSORE-HARIHAR RAILWAY—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Three-fourths of Net Earnings ...	2,51,508	1,58,442	4,09,950	2,15,022
<i>Deduct—</i>				
(1) Interest on English Loan ...	4,31,427	4,42,586	8,74,013	3,00,330
(2) Revenue expenditure previous to 1886 and adjusted in the accounts of the year ...	20,067	...	20,067	...
Deficit, Mysore-Harihar Railway ...	1,99,986	2,84,144	4,84,130	85,308
OTHER STATE RAILWAYS—				
Net Earnings ...	69,281	52,221	1,21,502	78,935
Net Deficit Revenue Account ...	1,30,705	2,31,923	3,62,628	6,373

The expenditure on Railway Capital has declined from Rs. 7,27,187 to Rs. 1,17,095 owing to the completion of the railways in hand. The annual payment into the Redemption Fund of 4 lakhs was duly made and the net railway payments of the year amounted to Rs. 8,79,723 as follows :—

	1893-94	1894-95
	Rs.	Rs.
Net Deficit on Revenue Account ...	1,58,804	3,62,628
Capital Account ...	7,27,187	1,17,095
Redemption Fund ...	4,00,000	4,00,000
	12,85,991	8,79,723

Deducting the sum total of railway payments as above from the surplus of ordinary income over ordinary expenditure, the net surplus of the year was Rs. 16,85,547 as compared with Rs. 16,73,226 for 1893-94. The year's Net Surplus added to the opening balance of Rs. 1,10,38,068 gave a closing balance of Rs. 1,27,23,615. Out of this amount, Rs. 85,79,100 were held in Government Securities and the remainder in the Madras Bank and the various local treasuries. We had in addition a sum of Rs. 27,81,513 to the credit of the Railway Loans Redemption Fund.

Budget.—The Budget of Revenue Receipts and Disbursements for the current year (Appendix I) estimates for an Income of Rs. 1,67,61,000 and an Expenditure of Rs. 1,43,73,000.

Local Funds.—Turning next to revenue raised for local purposes, the receipts from the one-anna cess on Land Revenue, Excise and Sayer amounted to Rs. 8,75,000, showing an improvement of Rs. 40,000 over the receipts of the past year and this corresponds with the increase under those heads of revenue. Of this sum, Rs. 5,09,302 representing 76 per cent of the Land Revenue Cess, were as usual assigned to the District Fund Boards. The District Fund Revenue from miscellaneous sources, including a grant-in-aid from Local Funds General of Rs. 34,000, amounted to Rs. 1,14,873 and the total amount available for expenditure by District Fund Boards was thus Rs. 6,24,175 as against Rs. 5,82,082 in 1893-94. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,91,247 as against Rs. 5,67,000 in 1893-94, and was distributed as follows:—

79·4 per cent on communications and buildings
8·8 per cent on medical aid
3·25 per cent on drinking-water wells
2·55 on village sanitation and

the balance on sundry items. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 1,06,000 was expended from Local Funds General chiefly through the agency of District Fund Boards on roads, drinking-water wells, musafir khanas, village chavadis, bathing ghats, etc.

Municipalities.—During the year, one minor municipality was abolished and three were newly established, giving at the end of the year 107 municipalities with an aggregate population of 540,000. The municipal income from taxes was Rs. 4,35,000, and from sources other than taxes Rs. 1,28,000. Out of the total income of Rs. 5,63,000, the amount spent during the year was Rs. 4,89,000 distributed as follows:—

23·22 per cent on Conservancy and Sanitation
6·22 on Lighting
37·65 on Public Works
6·80 on Education
7·29 on Medical aid, and

the remainder on miscellaneous items. The incidence of municipal taxation rose from 9 annas 3½ pies in 1893-94 to 12 annas 10 pies in 1894-95. This increase was due not to new taxation but to increased revenue from the Government share of octroi and mohatarfa taxes transferred to all municipalities as announced in my Address of last year.

Agricultural Banks.—Two Agricultural Banks on the principles described in my Address of last year were established during the year in the Seringapatam taluk, and ten applications for the formation of similar Banks in other parts of the Province have been received and are under the consideration of Government. This practical appreciation of the scheme in spite of its novelty is so far encouraging, and in order to secure strict adherence to the co-operative principles underlying it the Government have deemed it expedient to publish forms of the Articles of Association for these Banks. It is our earnest hope that these beneficent Institutions will spread all over the Province, that the public confidence in their stability and usefulness will grow day by day and that ere long these Banks will be financed solely by the people's money without any help from the Government Treasury.

Public Works.—Ordinary Public Works.—The total outlay on Public Works other than Railways amounted to Rs. 35,95,449 which was distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Provincial Fund	26,95,696
District Funds	4,07,680
Irrigation Cess Fund	2,28,986
Palace Fund	15,432
Sanitary Works Budget	2,47,655
Total	<u>35,95,449</u>

This unusually large outlay is accounted for by the heavy payments made on account of the pipes and machinery procured from England, for the Bangalore and Mysore Water-works. A sum of Rs. 43,838 was also expended on works chargeable to other departments, making the total outlay by the Public Works Department, Rs. 36,39,287. Its classification by service heads is given below :—

General Budget	Original	Repairs	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Buildings	71,759	3,467	75,226
Civil Buildings	2,24,780	54,373	2,79,153
Communications	2,72,409	5,49,927	8,22,336
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	4,59,061	5,398	4,64,459
Irrigation	10,03,535	1,56,100	11,59,635
Establishment ... .. .	...	...	5,06,109
Tools and Plant ... .. .	...	...	22,128
Suspense ... .. .	...	...	18,748
Sanitary works including Establishment, Tools and Plant, and Suspense ... .. .	...	...	2,47,655
Outlay on non-budget works debitable to Forest, Education, Contributions, etc. ... .. .	...	...	43,838
Grand Total .. .. .	...	...	36,39,287

Under "Military Buildings," the expenditure was chiefly incurred in the construction of lines for the accommodation of Barr Sepoys stationed at the district head-quarters of Bangalore, Chitaldrug, Mysore and Shimoga, also on the partial reconstruction of the old dilapidated Silledar lines at the last-named station. The construction of lines for the Imperial Service Corps and Transport Service, which it has been decided to locate at Bangalore, has been in abeyance, pending the acquisition of the lands required. Under "Civil Buildings," about 2½ lakhs were expended on the completion of a large number of incomplete works of the previous year and on the construction of a few new buildings considered absolutely necessary for the efficient administration of the several departments in the State.

Under "Communications," the expenditure amounted to nearly 8½ lakhs, of which nearly 2½ lakhs were spent on opening out new roads and improving and bridging the existing ones to render them fit for traffic at all seasons of the year, and the balance 5½ lakhs on the maintenance of Provincial and District Fund roads measuring in all 5,091 miles. During the year, 62 miles of new roads and 21½ miles of extensions, which were commenced in previous years, were thrown open to traffic; fair progress was made with the extensions of roads in the Sagar malnad and in the Channagiri taluk (Shimoga district), and the new bridge across the Cauvery at Yedatore was more than half completed.

The chief work of the year under "Miscellaneous Public Improvements" was the Hessarghatta water-supply for Bangalore which made excellent progress, and the inhabitants of the City may now look forward with confidence to an ample and pure supply within the next few months. Out of the total estimated cost of Rs. 19,50,000, Government have remitted in favor of the municipality all but 8 lakhs of rupees and the works are calculated to supply a population of 120,000 at 12½ gallons per head at a cost of 6,250 gallons a rupee.

Under the head "Irrigation" altogether a sum of Rs. 11,60,000 was expended.

In the Kolar district, the 3 new reservoirs across the Pinakini, Chitravati, and Papaghni rivers, which were far advanced in the previous year, were completed and handed over to the Revenue Department.

In the Tumkur district, the left bank channel from the Borankanave Dam was completed and water allowed for irrigation up to the 12th mile.

The question of utilizing the Jayamangala and Garudachala streams in the Maddagiri taluk, which has been under consideration for some years past, was

practically settled by sanction of the Mavatur project for Rs. 2,81,928, of which Rs. 92,000 will be recouped by acreage contributions on occupied lands and by the public sale of Government waste lands.

In the Mysore district, the improvement and extension of the Hulhalli, Holesal, Kalhalli and Maddur anicut channels made good progress. The revised project for improving and extending the Saligram Rai channel, which is drawn from the left bank of the new Alalkatte anikat (Yedatore taluk), was sanctioned for Rs. 4,28,422.

The only important work in the Shimoga district, the Sulekere tank and channels, progressed satisfactorily.

In the Kadur district, the Kuksandra tank and Bannur anicut and channels, were in hand.

In the Hassan district, the North Sriramadevar channel extension was practically completed and the irrigation of a large new area is now being carried on under it.

In the Chitaldrug district, the Vaduvalli new tank and the restoration of the Katheral tank were carried forward successfully.

In my last Address I alluded to the projected great Marikanave Reservoir and informed you that the building of the great dam depended on the assured stability of the rock foundations. To test these foundations great pains have been taken and considerable expense has been incurred, but I regret to inform you that the opinion of our Engineers, based upon the data so far available, is unfavorable. The rock even at the considerable depths at which it has been examined was found not impermeable to water, and as the hydraulic pressure against the proposed lofty dam would be enormous the conditions of a somewhat lower dam than was originally intended are under investigation and the best project consistent with safety will, I trust, be carried out in due course.

The outlay of Rs. 11,60,000 under "Irrigation" includes the sum of Rs. 2,28,986 expended from the Irrigation Cess Fund on the maintenance of irrigation works to secure the present revenue, on the annual maintenance of river channels, and on the restoration of Minor Tanks under the Revenue Department.

The Sanitary Branch of the Department of Public Works was, during the year, chiefly engaged on the construction of the works to bring into Mysore an additional supply of water from the Cauvery river. The works for supplying water to the towns of Hunsur, Yedatore, Nanjangud and Closepet and for improving the sanitation of those towns and for the drainage of a part of the Pettah of Bangalore, were under execution and will be completed before long. Projects for the water-supply of Kolar and Chintamani were worked out, but the works designed proved too costly for the municipalities to bear and the estimates are being modified. For the water-supply of the towns of Hassan and Chitaldrug, surveys have been prepared and suitable projects are now being developed. Sanitary works of all kinds continue to receive the best attention of our Public Works Establishment. The allotment from Provincial Funds for drainage and water-supply works in the more important municipalities amounted to Rs. 2,02,000.

Railways.—During the year which I am now passing under review, railway operations were confined simply to the survey and location of a short extension of the Nanjangud line for the better service of the inhabitants of the town and of the crowds of pilgrims who resort to its temple, and to a "Reconnaissance Survey" for a branch line from Mudgere Station on the Bangalore-Mysore Section to Sivasamudram, the object of which is the possible development of the mineral resources of the Malvalli taluk. For the construction of the Arsikere-Hassan line and its subsequent extension to Manjarabad and the West Coast, negotiations are still pending between English capitalists and the Secretary of State. It is now not proposed to undertake that branch of the Mysore Railway system from the State Revenue, the surplus of which available for railway extensions can be better devoted to the Birur-Shimoga line in the first instance.

Geology.—As announced last year, this Department was established on the 1st October 1894 by the appointment of Mr. R. Bruce Foote, F.G.S., F.M.U., Retired Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, as State Geologist, and of Dr. John W. Evans, D. Sc., LL.B. (London), as Senior Geologist and Analyst.

A competitive examination of candidates for the post of Apprentice Geologist was held by a special Board of Examiners and on their recommendation the six best men were appointed and are being trained in the practical and theoretical work of the Department.

Various places in the Mandya, Hunsur and Tirumakudlu-Narsipur taluks are being prospected for corundum and in the western part of the lastnamed place, very promising results have lately been obtained by finding the corundum yielding formation *in situ*, and the old abandoned gold workings at Butgahalli are also being explored.

The most important field tour of the year was made by the State Geologist in May when in company with four Apprentices he carried a traverse from the Banasandra Railway Station to the Marikanave through Chiknayakanhalli, Huliya, and Hiriya. The report of Mr. Bruce Foote as to the Geological character of the region gives a more hopeful view of the general stability of the foundations for the projected Marikanave reservoir.

Public Instruction.—Education in all its branches made satisfactory progress during the year. The total number under instruction was 111,020 or about six thousand more than last year. The total expenditure was Rs. 8,19,810, Rs. 4,36,301 from the Provincial Funds, Rs. 1,92,169 from the Local Funds, and Rs. 30,932 from Municipal Funds. The Municipal English schools which had not given satisfaction were abolished, and 45 Government Anglo-Vernacular schools were established in their place, chiefly at taluk stations, towards the cost of which the municipalities concerned made fixed contributions. A Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination, Teachers' Certificate Examinations and an Examination for Kannada Pandits were established during the year. The progress of the Maharani school and of female education in general was satisfactory. Two special classes for training adult Hindu widows for the profession of teaching were opened in the Maharani school. For the greater encouragement of primary Vernacular Education, a system of grants-in-aid of village indigenous schools and village night schools was established.

Oriental Library.—During the year, 320 manuscripts were acquired for the Oriental Library. Among these were a copy of Boudhayana's Srauta-Sutra and Grihya-Sutra and a Kannada work called Dharmasrva by Nagaraja.

Administration of Justice.—Civil litigation showed a perceptible increase during the year, while there was a marked diminution in crime especially under serious offences against the person and property. The value of property stolen fell by nearly 20·63 per cent, while the proportion recovered was more by 8·3 per cent. The proportion of successful trials was slightly better and with the decrease in crime there was a decline in the number of convictions and in the jail population.

Legislation.—During the year, eight Regulations (*vide* Appendix II) were passed into Law, all of which except the Infant Marriage Regulation follow the corresponding British Laws. There were four successful prosecutions under the latter Regulation, and it is gratifying to note that in all cases the initiative came from the indignation of neighbours at the misuse of parental powers.

Retrospect.—Before concluding this Address, Gentlemen, it is Her Highness the Maharani-Regent's desire that I should give in this place a brief retrospect of His Highness the late Maharaja's Rule during the past 14 years. On 25th March 1881 His Highness was invested with the administration of the State and he entered upon the duties of that exalted position under specially onerous conditions. During the long period of 50 years the State had been administered by the British Government but unfortunately it had to encounter towards the closing years of that administration the most disastrous famine of which we have any record. A fifth of its population was swept away; the accumulated surplus of nearly a crore of rupees had disappeared and in its place there had come into existence a debt of 80 lakhs to the British Government; the cash balance had become reduced to a figure insufficient for the ordinary requirements of the administration; every source of Revenue was at its lowest; and the severe retrenchments which followed had left every Department of the State in an enfeebled condition. Not discouraged by these difficulties, His Highness from the very commencement set before himself as a first duty the protection of the State from the consequences of future famines.

Railways and Irrigation works thus engaged his earliest attention. The record of the first four years of his reign is one of a severe and sustained struggle, crippled resources on the one hand and increasing railway expenditure on the other imposing upon the new administration, as the first condition of its success, the most vigilant financial management, and His Highness had the satisfaction of achieving by the end of 1884 the completion of the first 140 miles of the State Railway, from the current Revenues of the State and a small local loan of 20 lakhs. Then came the relief afforded by the advent of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company to complete the State Railway to Harihar from capital borrowed in England and His Highness was thus enabled to devote the available resources of the State and carry out large irrigation works in tracts most requiring this kind of protection. Under the circumstances above described, the administration at the start of His Highness' reign was necessarily very highly centralized. The Dewan or the Executive Administrative Head had the direct control, without the intervention of Departmental Heads, of all the principal departments, such as the Land Revenue, Forests, Excise, Mining, Police, Education, Muzrai, Legislative. As the finances improved and as department after department was put into good working order and showed signs of expansion, separate Heads of Departments were appointed, for Forests and Police in 1885, for Excise in 1889, for Muzrai in 1891 and for Mining in 1894. His Highness was able to resolve upon the appointment of a separate Land Revenue Commissioner only in the latter part of 1894, but for several years previously the administrative duties of this department had been delegated to a single Councillor empowered to dispose of all the ordinary work of the department and to a Committee of two Councillors vested with the appellate and revisional powers of the Government under the Land Revenue Code in *quasi* judicial matters. Similarly, the ordinary work of the Departments of Local and Municipal Funds and of Legislation had been made over to individual Councillors and the executive duties of the Education Department had come to be more and more delegated to the Secretary. Thus, the administrative policy of His Highness' reign was one of progressive decentralization.

Finance.—His Highness' reign was attended with a remarkable measure of financial success. It began with liabilities exceeding the assets by 30½ lakhs and with an annual income less than the annual expenditure by 1½ lakh. During the first three years the Revenues from all sources were generally stationary, and in the fourth year there was a considerable decline due to the drought of that year, but during the next ten years the improvement year after year was large and continuous. Comparing 1880-81 with 1894-95 the Annual Revenue rose from 103 to 180½ lakhs or by 75·24 per cent and after spending on a large and liberal scale on all works and purposes of public utility, the Net Assets amounted to over 176 lakhs, in lieu of the Net Liability of 30½ lakhs with which His Highness' reign began.

The Assets and Liabilities of the State on 31st March 1881 and on 30th June 1895 stood thus:—

ON 31ST MARCH 1881.			ON 30TH JUNE 1895.		
Assets—	Rs.	Rs.	Assets—	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Balance of State Funds	24,07,438		(1) Balance of State Funds	1,27,23,615	
(2) Capital Outlay on State Railway	25,19,198		(2) Investment on account of Railway Loan Repayment Fund	27,81,500	
		49,26,636	(3) Capital outlay on Mysore-Harihar Railway	1,48,08,306	
			(4) Capital outlay on other Railways	41,33,390	
			(5) Unexpended portion of Capital borrowed for Mysore-Harihar Railway (with British Government)	15,79,495	8,60,21,306
Liabilities—			Liabilities—		
Famine Debt due to the British Government		80,00,000	(1) Local Railway Loan	20,00,000	
			(2) English Railway Loan	1,63,82,801	1,83,82,801
					Net Assets ... 1,76,38,605
Net Liabilities	...	30,73,364	Add other Assets—		
			Capital outlay on Original irrigation works	99,08,935	

Revenue.—The measure of financial prosperity above described was secured not by resort to new taxation in any form or shape. It was mainly the result of a

natural growth, under the stimulus afforded by the opening out of the country by means of new roads and railways, the execution of important irrigation works and the general expansion of industries. It was in some measure due also to improved management of particular sources of income. The Land Revenue Demand rose from 69 to 96 lakhs or by 39 per cent and the occupied area from 6,154 to 9,863 sq. miles or by 60 per cent. The Excise Revenue quite quadrupled itself during the 14 years owing to the elimination of middlemen, to a system of cheaper manufacture and higher duties, to the more vigorous suppression of illicit manufacture and to the increased consumption accompanying the growth of industries, the expansion of Public Works and Railways, and the great rise in wages. The revenue from Forests more than doubled itself, while under Stamps and Registration the increase was 65 and 124 per cent respectively.

Gold Mining.—The important industry of Gold Mining took firm root in the State during His Highness' Rule. In 1886 a professional examination of the auriferous tracts in Mysore was made and the results duly published. For the first time, in 1886-87, Royalty on gold formed an item of our State Revenue and it reached the substantial figure of Rs. 7,33,000 last year on a production of gold valued at £844,000. A Geological Survey for the complete examination and record of the mineral resources of the country was established in 1894 and is now in full working.

Land Tenure and Agriculture.—The Revenue Survey and Settlement made satisfactory progress during His Highness' reign and 3 taluks alone out of 66 now remain to be settled.

In 1881-82 His Highness abolished the *Halat* on coffee of 4 annas per maund and established a new coffee tenure combining the advantages of a permanent settlement with low rates of assessment. The coffee area increased by 28 square miles. European Planters own 56,000 acres and Native Planters 102,000 acres.

The *Khistbandi*—or instalments for payment of revenue—was postponed by two months so as to enable the raiyat to dispose of his produce on advantageous terms.

The Revenue Laws were codified, vexatious restrictions on the enjoyment and transfer of land were swept away and the freer relinquishment of unprofitable small parcels of land was allowed. As a means of remedying agricultural indebtedness a scheme of Agricultural Banks on strictly co-operative principles was introduced last year.

Forests.—The area of Reserved Forests increased from 643 to 1,704 square miles and 35 square miles of new plantations were formed.

Education.—The number of Government and aided schools rose from 866 to 1,797 and the expenditure on them from Rs. 3,15,000 to Rs. 8,19,810. The increase in the number of boys was from 39,413 to 83,398 and in that of girls from 3,000 to 12,000. Eight hundred Primary Vernacular schools, fifty English Middle schools, five Industrial schools, two Normal schools, thirty Sanskrit schools, one First Grade English college and three Oriental colleges were newly established during His Highness' reign.

Irrigation.—One hundred lakhs were spent on original irrigation works during His Highness' reign, making an addition of 355 square miles to the area under wet cultivation and bringing an additional revenue of 8½ lakhs. With this addition, the area protected by irrigation at the close of 1894-95 was 1,558 square miles. The expenditure on irrigation in 1850-81 was Rs. 3,19,000, in the first 4 years of His Highness' reign it averaged 4½ lakhs, in the next 4 years 8½ lakhs and in the last 6 years 13½ lakhs.

Special encouragement was afforded to the construction of a large number of new irrigation wells, individually small but in the aggregate a most important work of famine protection. Rs. 4,18,500 were sanctioned as loans for these wells, of which 1,078 had been completed benefiting 7,000 acres of land. No additional tax is levied on the dry lands converted into garden and wet by the aid of these wells.

Communications.—In addition to the expenditure from Local Funds, 67½ lakhs from the State Revenue were devoted during His Highness' reign to new roads and to the maintenance and special improvement of existing ones. The mileage of roads rose from 3,930 to 5,107. The malnad roads received particular attention and

the special expenditure upon them was Rs. 11,44,000 in the coffee tracts and Rs. 6,36,000 in the remaining malnad.

Railways.—At the Rendition the length of the State Railway open to traffic was 58 miles. The addition made to it during His Highness' reign was 315 miles at a cost of 164½ lakhs.

Municipal and Local Funds.—The number of municipalities rose from 83 to 107, annual municipal receipts from Rs. 2,76,500 to Rs. 5,63,000 and the annual expenditure on conservancy and Public Works from 2½ lakhs to Rs. 4,89,000. The Local Funds Revenue likewise increased from Rs. 5,75,000 to Rs. 8,75,000 per annum and the annual expenditure on communications and conservancy from Rs. 3,72,000 to Rs. 6,97,000.

During His Highness' reign, municipalities were benefited to the extent of 1½ lakh a year by assignments from the State Revenues and the District Funds were also benefited to the extent of ¾ lakh a year by the transfer of 657 miles of roads from the District Fund to the D. P. W. Budget.

Sanitation.—Special attention to sanitation was an important feature of His Highness' reign. In addition to ordinary sanitary works carried out by the various District Fund Boards and Municipalities, His Highness devoted the large sum of Rs. 27,15,221 from State Revenues for the improved sanitation of the capital cities of Mysore and Bangalore and of the larger moffusil towns throughout the State. Among the more important works which were completed, or are approaching completion may be mentioned (1) the water-supply and partial drainage of Mysore, (2) the filling in of the insanitary ditch round that city, (3) the extension of the Mysore and Bangalore Cities, (4) the scheme of water-supply to the latter, (5) water-supply, drainage and extension scheme for the moffusil towns, besides numerous drinking-water wells throughout the State.

Medical Relief.—The number of hospitals and dispensaries rose from 19 to 114 and the number of patients treated from 130,723 to 706,915. His Highness fully appreciating the importance of Lady Dufferin's philanthropic movement directed the training and employment of midwives all over the country and the opening of special dispensaries for women and children. All but 3 taluks out of 66 have been provided with midwives and 5 dispensaries for women and children have been opened in district head-quarter towns.

Population.—In the ten years from 1861 to 1891 the population increased by 18·34 per cent, a higher ratio than in the surrounding Provinces and there is reason to believe that during the last four years the ratio of increase was even higher. During His Highness' reign the rate of mortality is estimated to have declined 6·7 per mille and the average duration of life to have risen from 24·93 to 25·30.

Gentlemen, I must now bring this Address to a close with the above rapid statistical summary, reserving for a future occasion, a fuller account of His Highness the late Maharaja's reign.

MYSORE,
1st October 1895.)

K. SHESHADRI IYER,
Dewan of Mysore.

APPENDIX I.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

Heads of Receipts		Actuals, 1894-95	Estimates, 1895-96	Heads of Disbursements		Actuals, 1894-95	Estimates, 1895-96
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue ...	95,57,323	93,50,000	1	Refunds and Drawbacks ...	2,21,304	2,18,000
2	Salt ...	18,234	23,000	2	Land Revenue—		
3	Stamps ...	7,10,533	7,00,000		Deputy Commissioners ...	1,79,029	1,79,220
4	Excise—				Sub-Division Officers ...	23,520	24,772
	Arrack ...	17,90,740	17,55,000		Assistant Commissioners ...	78,263	80,976
	Toddy ...	13,50,104	13,35,000		Taluk Establishment ...	3,21,619	3,36,119
	Miscellaneous ...	52,263	60,000		Survey and Settlement ...	1,36,876	1,42,729
	Total Excise ...	31,93,107	31,50,000		Inam ...	7,048	7,328
5	Sayer ...	4,41,852	3,85,000		Remuneration of village officers ...	5,90,030	6,19,219
6	Mohatarfa ...	2,64,533	2,70,000		Miscellaneous ...	41,791	52,637
7	Forests—				Total Land Revenue ...	13,78,176	14,43,000
	Sandalwood ...	8,57,746	8,50,000	3	Stamps ...	32,793	41,535
	Timber and Fuel ...	2,04,571	1,91,650	4	Excise ...	1,72,354	1,76,000
	Other Items ...	2,79,103	2,46,850	5	Sayer ...	13,174	16,000
	Kheddass ...	40,096	70,500	6	Forests—		
	Total Forests ...	13,81,516	13,59,000		Conservancy and Establish- ment ...	4,15,965	4,81,200
8	Gold Mining ...	7,34,527	6,00,000		Kheddass ...	49,390	51,800
9	Registration ...	96,180	90,000		Total Forests ...	4,65,355	5,33,000
10	Amrit Mahal ...	19,334	33,000	7	Gold Mining ...	6,873	...
11	Interest on State Investments and Bank Deposits ...	5,31,308	4,52,000	8	Registration ...	49,615	54,000
12	Interest on loans and arrears of Revenue ...	38,785	28,000	9	Amrit Mahal ...	27,735	30,060
13	Law and Justice ...	81,451	81,000	10	Interest on Mysore Deben- ture Loan of 20 lakhs ...	1,01,700	1,00,000
14	Police ...	1,459	2,000	11	Interest on other accounts ...	1,19,911	1,12,000
15	Education ...	87,835	81,000	12	General Administration ...	3,20,992	3,41,093
16	Medical ...	7,050	6,000	13	Law and Justice ...	8,75,552	9,20,000
17	Scientific and Mi- nor Departments.	5,572	8,000	14	Police ...	7,61,924	7,79,000
18	Stationery and Printing ...	5,264	19,000	15	Education ...	4,84,170	4,75,630
19	Miscellaneous ...	2,66,598	1,00,000	16	Muzrai ...	3,38,616	3,33,000
20	Public Works ...	32,848	22,000	17	Medical ...	2,55,296	2,77,000
21	Military ...	1,827	2,000	18	Government Houses ...	1,31,347	48,770
	Total ...	1,74,77,136	1,67,61,000	19	Scientific and Minor Depart- ments ...	1,74,752	1,92,310
				20	Subsidy ...	24,50,000	24,50,000
				21	Civil List ...	14,00,000	14,00,000
				22	Political Pensions ...	1,10,510	2,02,000
				23	Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities ...	2,78,276	2,77,000
				24	Stationery and Printing ...	1,59,232	1,80,602
				25	Premia, etc., on Government of India Securities ...	1,44,583	1,50,000
				26	Miscellaneous ...	4,32,862	1,00,000
				27	Famine Relief ...	89,638	...
				28	Public Works ...	29,37,474	25,00,000
				29	Army ...	9,77,652	10,24,000
					Total ...	1,49,11,866	1,43,73,000

APPENDIX II.

Regulations passed into Law during the year 1894-95.

V OF 1894.—A Regulation to provide facilities for obtaining the evidence and appearance of prisoners and for service of process upon them.

VI OF 1894.—A Regulation to further amend the Mysore Civil Courts Regulation, I of 1883.

VII OF 1894.—A Regulation to amend the Law for the acquisition of land for public purposes and for companies.

VIII OF 1894.—A Regulation to amend the Indian Registration Act, III of 1877, as amended by Act XII of 1879 and introduced into Mysore by Government of India Notifications Nos. 71 J. and 320 I. J., dated 14th June 1877 and 19th November 1879, respectively.

IX OF 1894.—The Government Securities Regulation, 1894.

X OF 1894.—A Regulation to prevent Infant Marriages in Mysore.

XI OF 1894.—The Mysore Inventions and Designs Regulation, 1894.

I OF 1895.—A Regulation for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

ADDRESS OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE

TO THE

DASARA REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

AT MYSORE

ON MONDAY, THE 19th OCTOBER 1896.

GENTLEMEN,

By command of Her Highness the Maharani-Regent, I have the honor to request your attention to the following statements of the Income and Expenditure of the State during the past official year which ended on 30th June 1896:—

Receipts.

Heads of Receipts	Final, 1894-95	Preliminary, 1895-96	Difference
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	95,75,557	97,68,358	+ 1,92,801
Stamps	7,10,533	7,64,163	+ 53,630
Excise ... { Arrack	17,90,740	18,94,661	+ 1,03,921
{ Toddy	13,50,104	14,33,254	+ 83,150
{ Miscellaneous	52,263	63,034	+ 10,771
Sayer	4,41,852	4,29,178	— 12,674
Mohatarfa	2,64,533	2,66,504	+ 1,971
Forests ... { Sandalwood	8,57,746	8,01,043	— 56,703
{ Timber	2,04,571	1,76,766	— 27,805
{ Minor forest produce	2,79,103	2,84,085	+ 4,982
{ Kheddass	40,096	30,329	— 9,767
Gold Mining	7,34,527	7,74,885	+ 40,358
Registration	96,180	1,03,719	+ 7,539
Amrit Mahal	19,334	26,813	+ 7,479
Investment Account	4,28,059	3,33,004	— 95,055
Interest on Madras Bank Deposits	1,03,249	91,005	— 12,244
Interest on loans and revenue arrears	38,785	34,238	— 4,547
Law and Justice ... { Courts	58,192	56,203	— 1,989
{ Jails	23,259	21,186	— 2,073
Education	87,835	91,968	+ 4,133
Departmental receipts	19,345	37,991	+ 18,646
Public Works	32,848	23,138	— 9,710
Acreage contribution of previous years transferred to General Revenues	1,47,296	.....	— 1,47,296
Other items	1,21,129	1,39,905	+ 18,776
Total	1,74,77,136	1,76,45,430	+ 1,68,294
State Railways ... { Revenue Account	5,31,452	6,20,674	+ 89,222
{ Adjustment of previous years' transactions.	42,902	.....	— 42,902
Total	5,74,354	6,20,674	+ 46,320
Grand total including State Railways	1,80,51,490	1,82,66,104	+ 2,14,614

Expenditure.

Heads of Expenditure	Final, 1894-95	Preliminary, 1895-96	Difference
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Subsidy	24,50,000	24,50,000	.....
Civil List	14,00,000	14,00,000	.....
Pensions to the Members of the Royal Family ...	.....	80,000	+ 80,000
Political Pensions including allowances in lieu of Jahgirs	1,10,510	1,08,761	- 1,749
Refunds and drawbacks	2,21,304	2,64,202	+ 42,898
Land Revenue Establishments	7,88,146	8,08,810	+ 20,664
Remuneration of village servants	5,90,030	6,70,492	+ 80,462
Stamps	32,793	41,345	+ 8,553
Excise	1,72,354	1,79,790	+ 7,436
Saver	13,174	13,778	+ 604
Forests including Elephant Kheddass	4,65,355	5,16,450	+ 51,095
Gold Mining	6,873	7,950	+ 1,077
Registration	49,615	48,940	- 675
Amrit Mahal	27,735	28,368	+ 633
Interest	2,21,611	2,25,225	+ 3,614
General Administration	3,20,992	4,00,506	+ 79,514
Law and Justice { Courts	7,95,714	8,22,903	+ 27,189
{ Jails	79,838	76,523	- 3,315
Police	7,61,924	7,65,833	+ 23,909
Education	4,84,170	5,00,632	+ 16,462
Muzrai	3,38,616	3,26,695	- 11,921
Medical	2,55,296	3,11,588	+ 56,292
Government House... ..	1,31,347	59,152	- 72,195
Scientific and Minor Departments	1,74,752	1,85,794	+ 11,042
Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities, etc. ...	2,78,276	2,62,420	- 15,856
Stationery and Printing	1,59,232	2,06,159	+ 46,927
Premia, etc., on Government of India Pro-Notes ...	1,44,583	1,12,710	- 31,873
Other items	4,32,862	2,89,401	-1,43,461
Famine Relief	89,638	6,291	- 83,347
Public Works, including Special Sanitary Works ...	29,37,474	32,12,481	+2,75,007
Army	9,77,652	9,81,470	+ 3,818
Total	1,49,11,866	1,53,84,670	+ 4,72,804
State Railway { Interest on expended portion of railway capital of the Mysore Harihar Line	8,74,013	7,53,871	- 1,20,142
{ Other railways capital account	1,52,763	1,17,311	- 35,452
{ By adjustment of transactions prior to 1886.	27,301	.....	- 27,301
{ Railway Redemption Fund	4,00,000	.....	-4,00,000
Total	14,54,077	8,71,182	-5,82,895
Grand total including State Railways	1,63,65,943	1,62,55,852	-1,10,091

Before proceeding to offer any comments upon the fore-going statements, I must explain, by way of preface, that the figures therein given for the year 1895-96 are only approximate and not actual, as the accounts of the year have not yet been finally closed under the following circumstances. You doubtless remember how three years ago it was found necessary, as a result of the extension of the *khistbandi*, to advance the end of the official year by three full months from 31st March to 30th June. This has reduced the interval of time between the close of the official year and the Dasara from six to three months, and the latter interval is found to be quite insufficient for the methodical final closing of the year's accounts, with all necessary adjustments, after reference to, and explanation from, the various district and departmental officers concerned. During the past three years we have tried the plan of closing the year's accounts before the Dasara, but the strain thereby imposed upon the Account Department is found to be undesirable in many ways. It has thus become necessary to adopt for the purpose of the annual meeting of this Assembly, the preliminary figures for the past year, the latest final figures available being those for the year preceding it.

Land Revenue.—Turning now to the statement of income, the first item which claims our attention is Land Revenue. In the amount actually realized, there has been an increase of Rs. 1,92,801. This improvement was due chiefly to extension of cultivation. An aggregate area of 94,000 acres of waste land bearing an annual assessment of Rs. 1,02,000 was taken up during the year for occupation. The extension was most marked in the districts of Kolar and Tumkur. The sale of occupancy rights, salt pans and other minor sources also contributed in some measure to the improved collection of the year, and the uncollected balance at its close was normal (namely Rs. 4,90,000 against 5,05,000 at the close of 1894-95).

You will be glad to hear that the continued improvement of "Land Revenue" during the past several years, has enabled the Government to adopt definite measures for a material reduction of the taxation upon the malnad *areca* gardens. The subject had come under discussion at previous meetings of the Assembly and had been under enquiry and investigation for some years past. It is not necessary on this occasion to enter into the conflicting opinions advanced from time to time. It is evident that the garden owners, with scarcely any exception, all prefer a reduction of the land tax which is fixed and is felt as burdensome, to the abolition of the Sayer duty, the incidence of which is regulated by the year's actual production, and is also clear that they do not look with favor upon a system of tree-tax though under such a system the land tax would be reduced to the very moderate ordinary rice rates and the Sayer abolished altogether. Under such circumstances, the Government have decided to reduce the garden land tax in the malnad (*i e.*, in the four important *areca* producing taluks of Sorab, Sagar, Nagar and Koppa), to the rates in force in the Tirthahalli taluk, which are acknowledged by all concerned as moderate and as equitable in every way. The Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Settlement has accordingly been instructed to revise the assessment of gardens in the four malnad taluks above named, so as to make the resulting ratio of assessment per acre to value of gross acreage produce, correspond with what already prevails and has given satisfaction in the Tirthahalli taluk. The revision operations which are ordered to commence next cold weather will be pushed to rapid completion. The measure involves some sacrifice of the present Land Revenue, but it will afford very substantial relief to an agricultural class, deserving of special consideration. The relief intended is fully 22 per cent of the present *areca* land tax.

Stamps.—The revenue from both General and Court Fee Stamps shows a small increase, which was fairly distributed throughout the Province and aggregated Rs. 53,630.

Excise.—To the increase of Rs. 1,97,842 under "Excise," arrack contributed Rs. 1,03,921, toddy Rs. 83,150 and other items Rs. 10,771. The increase under toddy included the sum of Rs. 40,000 being the arrears of the previous year, leaving the balance of Rs. 43,000 as the real increase of the year, and this resulted from competition at the sales of vend farms. Out of the increase under "Arrack," about Rs. 33,000 was on account of the higher rental secured at the sales of vend farms and separate shops, and Rs. 71,000 was the increase in duty on a larger consumption.

The actual quantity of arrack consumed in the Province rose from 426,573 to 443,486 gallons, showing an increase of 16,913 gallons or about one-half the increase observed the last year. The increased consumption is found to be very unequally distributed. The Bangalore City and the Kolar Gold Fields, our chief industrial centres, where the number of shops was the same as in the previous year, each contributed fully to a third of entire Provincial increase. Examining the rate of increase during the past two years, we observe that in the coffee taluks it has declined from 13·49 to 2·07 per cent, in the particular localities comprising the Bangalore City and taluk, the Kolar Gold Fields and the Mysore City, the decline was from 10·82 to 6·9 per cent, and in the rest of the Province from 5·61 to 2 per cent. The increased consumption of the past year, though less when compared with that of the year previous, is still of an appreciable nature, and there apparently is no sufficient means of checking such increase so long as favorable seasons and high rates of wages continue. Our arrack system, as you know, discountenances new shops, except in localities, where the practice of illicit distillation is proved, and it puts as high a price on the liquor as the consumer is able to bear without undue

hardship. The selling price is already as high as 1 anna 8 pies the dram, equal to Rs. 5-5-0 per gallon 20° Under-Proof. Whether the duty for the locally manufactured article which is already Rs. 4 per gallon 20° Under-Proof can be safely raised to Rs. 4½ (which is very nearly the British Customs Duty under the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, per gallon of imported spirit of the strength of 20° Under-Proof), so as to allow of the price to the consumer being increased from Rs. 5-5-0 to Rs. 6-6-0 per gallon, is a question which is now engaging the attention of the Government. In coming to a decision it is necessary to consider how far so high a price as Rs. 6-6-0 per gallon, *i. e.*, 2 annas per dram, is calculated to inflict undue hardship upon the consumer who belongs generally to the laboring classes, or is likely to create an exceptional temptation for illicit importation or manufacture.

Sayer.—There was a falling off of Rs. 12,674 in Sayer collections, owing chiefly to a decline in the selling price of *arecanut* which was very noticeable during several months of the year.

Forests.—Under "Forests" excluding Elephant Kheddass, there has been a decrease of revenue to the extent of Rs. 79,526 due to smaller sales of sandalwood and timber. The sandalwood market was again dull last year and about 292 tons, representing a value of more than a lakh of rupees, had to be withheld from the annual sales.

Elephant Kheddass.—There were two drives and 32 elephants were captured. The first drive was witnessed by His Excellency Lord Elgin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and the second by His Excellency Lord Wenlock, Governor of Madras. The receipts fell to Rs. 30,329 owing chiefly to failure of operations at Chamrajnagar and the smaller herds captured at Kakankote. The expenditure rose to Rs. 77,623 owing to extensive repairs to the Kakankote Kheddass, payment of compensation for loss of crops and charges of operations in the Kadur and Shimoga districts. The department is being worked at a loss. The herds of elephants have apparently learned to avoid the fixed kheddass, and it has become necessary to resort to a system of drives, which cost much labor and expense but only succeed in securing small fractions of the herds. The desirability of a cessation of operations for some years to come is thus forcing itself upon the consideration of the Government but before taking any final action, it has been decided to give a year's trial to a different system of capture by surrounding the herds in the forests, which, as carried on elsewhere, appears to have equal chances of success with probably less cost.

Gold Mining.—The Gold Mining Industry continues to prosper. The value of the precious metal extracted during the year amounted to £1,109,044 against £890,831 during 1894-95. The Royalty on the year's production was £55,452, equivalent to Rs. 9,75,827 at the average exchange rate of 1895-96. The Royalty actually realized and brought into account before the close of the year, however, was only Rs. 7,72,885.

Details of the production of the various Mines during the past two years are given in the following table:—

Names of Companies	1894-95						1895-96					
	Weight of bar gold produced		Equivalent in standard gold	Certified value in		Weight of bar gold produced		Equivalent in standard gold	Certified value in			
	oz	oz.	£	oz	oz.	£						
Mysore Gold Mining Company	58,504	13 9	58,416 890	227,044	14 7	91,129	16 10	91,496 879	355,657	9 1		
Ooregum do ..	65,499	13 0	62,795 749	244,308	10 0	72,301	8 0	69,715 270	271,409	11 3		
Nundydroog do ..	37,440	18 19	35,783 268	139,303	13 0	40,950	9 14	39,089 496	162,639	0 0		
Balaghat do ..	3,289	4 0	3,261 478	12,690	10 4	2,010	2 14	1,121 195	4,572	15 11		
Nine Reefs do ..	1,162	5 0	1,037 019	4,031	0 8	311	7 0	258 694	1,004	3 8		
Champion Reefs do	67,329	10 19	66,188 159	257,494	10 0	75,760	8 14	74,567 626	291,567	16 11		
South East Yerrakonda do ..	177	0 0	142 612	555	19 10	..	..	..	..	..
The Gold Fields Mysore do ..	53	7 4	50 313	195	5 8	261	3 4	200 623	779	10 6		
Mysore West do ..	587	15 10½	574 454	2,158	11 9	3,381	4 9	3,184 259	12,289	4 6		
Mysore Wynaad do ..	587	15 10½	574 454	2,158	11 9	3,381	4 9	3,184 259	12,289	4 6		
The Coromandal do ..	229	3 5	228 833	890	3 8	1,655	13 0	1,627 761	6,326	16 2		
Honnah do ..	..	..	..	..	..	77	1 0	..	285	0 0
Kempinkote do ..	..	..	..	..	..	45	10 0	42 178	163	16 11
Total	234,861	6 5	229,053 229	890,831	11 3	291,265	3 2	284,486 245	1,109,044	7 5		
*Approximate Increase ...										218,212	16 2	

Mysore Champion Reefs, Ooregum and Nundydroog are far ahead of the other mines. Mysore West and Mysore Wynaad are making satisfactory advance. Outside the Kolar Field, I regret to say, Kempinkote failed to meet with success, and Honnali is not being worked on a satisfactory scale.

Investment.—In the income from investments there is noticeable a marked decline, owing to the reduction of the rate of interest for Government of India Securities from 4 to 3½ per cent. The interest received on Madras Bank Deposits was also smaller, owing to the general prevalence of lower rates of interest.

State Railways.—The railway receipts show an improvement of Rs. 89,222 owing to causes which I shall explain elsewhere.

To sum up, the improvement under "Land Revenue," "Excise," "Gold Mining" and "Stamps" amounted to over 4½ lakhs. *Per contra*, there was a falling off of nearly two lakhs under "Forests" and "Investments," the adjustment made in 1894-95 of previous year's acreage contributions, which added about 1½ lakh to that year's receipts, did not of course recur; the railway earnings were somewhat better than in the previous year; and the net improvement in total revenue was over 2 lakhs.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure of the year including railways was Rs. 1,62,55,852 against Rs. 1,63,65,943 in 1894-95. The principal items of increased expenditure are explained below :—

Rs.	
80,000	under "Pensions to the Members of the Royal Family," is the amount of State Pension to the First Princess which became payable last year under the sanctioned scheme of State Pensions for the children of His Highness the late Maharaja.
42,898	under "Refunds," was due chiefly to the payment of amounts due to certain Inamdars which had been credited to the General Revenues in previous years.
20,664	under "Land Revenue Establishments," was due mainly to the revision of the salaries of Amildars and Deputy Amildars.
80,462	under "Remuneration of Village Servants," was on account of recently settled taluks
51,095	under "Forests" was owing to the repair of the extensive damage done to the Kakankote Kheddas by unusual floods, to the khedda operations in Shimoga and Kadur, to the appointment of a separate Head of the Forest Department, etc.
79,514	under "General Administration," was chiefly on account of new items such as His Highness the Maharaja's education, the salaries of Councillors, etc.
27,189	under "Courts," was due to Special Tribunals for the adjustment of Brijlal Dass' claim and for land acquisition, to transfer of cost of the City Magistrates' Courts from "Land Revenue," etc
23,909	under "Police," was on account of the purchase of carbines at a cost of Rs. 14,000 and allowances to the Talarns appointed to watch special ghat roads.
16,462	under "Education," was due to the ordinary growth of the Department.
56,292	under "Medical," was owing chiefly to the increased supply of Europe medicines and to new buildings.
11,042	under "Scientific and Minor Departments," was due to the Geological Survey Establishment and Equipment being brought into full effect from 1895-96.
46,927	under "Stationery and Printing," was on account of the purchase of special paper for Court purposes and the larger supply of Europe stationery and printing materials, and.
2,75,007	under "Public Works," will be separately noticed hereafter

The most noticeable decrease in expenditure was under "Railways," owing partly to better exchange rates which reduced the interest payment on the English loan, and chiefly to the annual payment of 4 lakhs into the Railway Loans Redemption Fund being deferred pending the final approval of the Government of India to certain proposals regarding a separate Sterling Sinking Fund. It is proposed to limit the present Fund, which is in Rupee currency, to the 20 lakhs required to repay the local Railway loan, and at the same time to form a Sterling Sinking Fund for the liquidation of the Sterling Loan of £1,200,000 repayable in the year 1936. The annual payment required for such a Sterling Sinking Fund is £14,630 (equivalent to about 2½ lakhs at present exchange rates) for 42 years from 1895 to 1936.

I now hand you the statements of the Net Income and Expenditure of the State under all heads.

No. I.—Statement of Gross and Net Income, 1895-96.

Heads of receipts	Gross receipts, 1895-96	Refunds and drawbacks, 1895-96	Charges, 1895-96	Net receipts, 1895-96	Net receipts, 1894-95
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue	97,68,358	1,80,641	14,79,302	81,08,415	80,27,285
2. Stamps	7,64,163	6,287	41,346	7,16,530	6,72,720
3. Excise	33,90,949	43,301	1,79,790	31,67,858	30,16,018
4. Sayer	4,29,178	48	13,778	4,15,352	4,28,642
5. Mohatarfa	2,66,504	...	...	2,66,504	2,64,533
6. Forests { Ordinary	12,61,894	3,895	4,38,827	8,19,172	9,21,528
{ Kheddas	30,329	...	77,623	-47,294	-9,294
7. Gold Mining	7,74,885	...	7,950	7,66,935	7,27,654
8. Registration	1,03,719	306	48,940	54,473	46,438
9. Amrit Mahal	26,813	...	28,368	-1,555	-8,401
10. Interest on State Investments and Bank Deposits	4,24,009	...	...	4,24,009	5,31,308
11. Interest on loans, etc., revenue arrears	34,238	...	...	34,238	38,785
12. Sundry other sources of income	1,39,905	29,724	...	1,10,181	2,31,062
Total	1,74,14,944	2,64,202	23,15,924	1,48,34,818	1,48,88,278
13. State Railways	6,20,674	...	8,71,182	-2,50,508	-8,79,723
Grand total including State Railways	1,80,35,618	2,64,202	31,87,106	1,45,84,310	1,40,08,555
<i>Deduct—Net Expenditure as per Statement No. II</i>				1,25,74,058	1,23,23,008
				Surplus	20,10,252
					16,85,547

No. II.—Statement of Gross and Net Expenditure, 1895-96.

Heads of Expenditure	Gross expenditure, 1895-96	Income, 1895-96	Net expenditure 1895-96	Net expenditure, 1894-95
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Subsidy	24,50,000	...	24,50,000	24,50,000
2. Civil List	14,00,000	...	14,00,000	14,00,000
3. Political Pensions	1,08,761	...	1,08,761	1,10,510
4. Pensions to the Members of the Royal Family	80,000	...	80,000	...
5. Interest on Mysore Railway Loan of 20 lakhs	1,01,420	...	1,01,420	1,01,700
6. Interest on Savings Bank Deposits and Charity Funds	1,23,805	...	1,23,805	1,19,911
7. General Administration	4,00,506	...	4,00,506	3,20,992
8. Law and Justice... { Courts	8,22,903	56,203	7,66,700	7,37,522
{ Jails	76,523	21,186	55,337	56,579
9. Police	7,85,833	1,247	7,84,586	7,60,465
10. Education	5,00,632	91,968	4,08,664	3,96,335
11. Muzrai	3,26,695	...	3,26,695	3,38,616
12. Medical	3,11,588	15,762	2,95,826	2,48,246
13. Government Houses	59,152	...	59,152	1,31,347
14. Scientific and Minor Departments	1,85,794	12,370	1,73,424	1,69,180
15. Superannuation Pensions, Gratuities, etc.	2,62,420	...	2,62,420	2,78,276
16. Stationery and Printing...	2,06,159	8,612	1,97,547	1,53,968
17. Premia, etc., on Government of India Pro-Notes purchased	1,12,710	...	1,12,710	1,44,583
18. Famine Relief	6,291	...	6,291	89,638
19. Public Works	32,12,481	23,138	31,89,343	29,04,626
20. Army	9,81,470	...	9,81,470	9,77,652
21. Other items	2,89,401	...	2,89,401	4,32,862
Total	1,28,04,544	2,30,486	1,25,74,058	1,23,23,008

You will observe that the surplus of the year, after bearing a railway deficit of 2½ lakhs, amounted to twenty lakhs, and, if we take into account the deferred Railway Loans Redemption Fund payment already explained, it will be reduced to about sixteen lakhs as in 1894-95.

The surplus of the year, Rs. 20,10,252 added to the opening balance of Rs. 127,23,615, gave a closing balance of Rs. 147,33,867 on 30th June 1896. Of this amount, Rs. 98,57,800 represent the nominal value of Government Securities (both Government of India Pro-Notes and Mysore Railway Debentures), and the remainder is the balance in the Madras Bank and the various Government treasuries. The balance to the credit of the present Railway Loans Redemption Fund (proposed to be reduced to 20 lakhs as before explained) amounted to Rs. 28,69,395.

Before taking leave of the subject of finance, you will be glad to hear that the working of State Railways during the last year was fairly remunerative. The details are given in the accompanying statement :—

	Managed under S. M. Railway contract		Managed under working agreements							
	Mysore-Harihar		Bangalore-Hindupur		Mysore-Nanjangud		Kolar Gold Fields		Total	
	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Capital Outlay on 30th June ...	148,03,306	150,33,008	24,88,851	24,87,122	6,02,988	6,09,681	6,74,168	7,64,033	37,66,007	38,60,836
2. Gross Receipts ...	14,68,560	16,18,508	1,75,036	2,04,403	39,643	39,496	1,32,193	1,53,525	3,46,872	3,97,424
3. Expenditure (including S. M. Railway Provident Fund Contribution) ...	9,76,211	9,31,308	1,12,946	1,14,476	25,862	22,352	76,908	88,836	2,15,716	2,25,664
4. Percentage of Expenditure to Gross Receipts ...	66'47	57'54	64'52	56'00	65'24	56'59	58'18	57'86	62'19	56'79
5. Net Earnings ...	4,92,349	6,87,200	62,090	89,927	13,781	17,144	55,285	64,689	1,31,156	1,71,760
6. Percentage of Net Earnings to Capital Outlay ...	3'33	4'57	2'49	3'62	2'26	2'81	8'20	8'72	3'48	4'45

Payments—

MYSORE-HARIHAR—

	1894-95	1895-96
	Rs.	Rs.
Company's one-fourth share of divisible profits ...	1,23,096	1,71,767
Ditto percentage on Capital ...	0'83	1'14
Interest on the expended portion of the English Loan of £ 1,200,000 ...	8,03,929	7,60,493
Ditto percentage on Capital ...	5'43	5'06
Total payments ...	9,27,025	9,32,260
Percentage of total payments to Capital Outlay ...	6'26	6'20

On all our Railway Lines, the gross receipts show considerable improvement and the proportion of working expenses to gross receipts was appreciably lower. In the case of the Mysore-Harihar Line, which is managed under the Southern Mahratta Railway Contract, the improvement in net earnings was very substantial and amounted to nearly 2 lakhs of rupees. On this line the percentage of net earnings to capital outlay rose to 4·57 from 3·33 in the previous year. The younger lines on the metre gauge, Bangalore-Hindupur and Mysore-Nanjangud, showed net earnings which represented 3·62 and 2·81 per cent of their respective capital, while the small Kolar Gold Fields Branch on the standard gauge earned the high rate of 8·72 on its capital. On the whole the net earnings of the State Railways must be regarded as highly satisfactory. But in the case of the Mysore-Harihar Line which is worked under the Southern Mahratta Railway Contract, there was a loss of Rs. 2,45,060. This was due to two causes, namely, 1st, the small exchange value of the rupee which had the effect of raising our interest rate to 5·06 per cent on capital outlay, and 2ndly, the Company's one-fourth share of profits which represented 1·14 per cent capital outlay.

The preliminary budget* for the current year, which is now before you, provides for an expenditure of Rs. 1,71,02,000. But it is desirable that I should draw your attention to the fact that the revised budget will have to take into account the proposed Sterling Sinking Fund, which I have already explained to you, the capital outlay on the proposed Birur-Shimoga Railway, which is properly not a charge on current revenues, and finally the provision required for payment of the enhanced Subsidy, which the generosity of the British Government had postponed for 15 years from the date of the Rendition and is now due from the current year.

Agricultural Banks.—As promised in my Address of last year, model forms of the Memorandum and Articles of Association for Agricultural Banks were duly promulgated. There is evidently an increasing appreciation of the benefits of such banks and at present there are 14 of them with Government loans aggregating Rs. 2,19,000. Fourteen new banks are in course of formation and the loans asked for on account of them amount to Rs. 9,65,000. Before any further expansion of the system is encouraged, it is considered desirable to employ a special agency for the supervision of these Banks in the stability and continued improvement of which both the people and the Government are so deeply interested.

State Life Insurance.—There are now 1,645 effective policies, assuring an aggregate sum of Rs. 15,29,986-4-0, and realizing a monthly premium of Rs. 6,056-8-0. The total number of bonuses paid up to the end of the year was 21, of the total value of Rs. 26,149. Deducting bonuses paid as well as establishment charges and contingencies, there was left in favour of the Fund a balance of Rs. 1,66,632 at the close of the year. It is indeed too early to judge of the financial effects of the scheme. So far, the State has been proceeding on lines whose safety has been established by experience elsewhere. It will be necessary ere long to submit the system for the examination of an Actuary. It must however be constantly borne in mind that the scheme owed its origin not to financial considerations of any kind, but wholly to His Highness the late Maharaja's gracious desire to confer upon members of the subordinate Public Service a substantial benefit over and above the ordinary pensions and gratuities grantable under the rules in force.

Local and Municipal Funds.—*Local Funds.*—Very nearly the whole of the revenues levied for local purposes was derived from the "one anna cess" on Land Revenue, Sayer, Excise and "Miscellaneous Revenue." The cess is a separate and additional levy as regards the Land Revenue and Sayer, but as regards Excise and Miscellaneous, it is virtually an assignment for local purposes of $\frac{1}{17}$ th of the actual State Revenue. The total realizations of the cess during 1895-96 were as follows :—

					Rs.
On Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	6,58,048
On Sayer	...	...	...	...	26,842
On Excise	...	...	...	...	1,97,440
On Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	10,534
				Total	8,92,864

Twenty-four per cent of the total cess was, as usual, assigned for Village Education. The remaining seventy-six per cent of the cess on Land Revenue and on the Sayer of the Shimoga and Kadur districts (where most of the Sayer is collected) was placed at the disposal of the various Local Fund Boards, while seventy-six per cent of the cess on the Excise and Miscellaneous Revenues and on the Sayer of districts other than Shimoga and Kadur, was credited to "Local Funds General" to meet exceptional public local requirements beyond the ability of the various Local Boards.

The income at the disposal of the Local Boards of the various districts from the 76 per cent of the one anna cess above explained and from minor sources aggregated Rs. 6,51,649, and the expenditure was distributed as follows:—

			Rs.
On Roads and other Public Works	...	...	5,01,761
On Sanitation, Medical aid, etc.	...	...	1,33,159
Total			6,34,920

The income of the "Local Funds General" amounted to Rs. 1,71,603 and the expenditure was as follows:—

			Rs.
1. Grants-in-aid to District Local Funds	...	...	48,272
2. Drinking water wells and miscellaneous Public Improvements, etc.	...	...	33,334
3. Industrial school and Karnatic and <i>Yunani</i> hospitals	...	...	11,435
Total			93,041

Municipal Funds.—The gross receipts of the two principal municipalities of the Bangalore and Mysore Cities amounted to Rs. 2,78,588, being about Rs. 1-12-10½ per head of population. The income of the remaining 106 municipalities was Rs. 3,55,954, being about Re. 0-14-8 per head of population.

The total municipal expenditure of the Province amounted to Rs. 6,10,230 and was distributed as follows:—

			Rs.
1. Public Works	...	...	2,30,798 or 37'82 per cent
2. Conservancy and Sanitation	...	...	1,20,119 or 19'68 "
3. Medical aid	...	...	39,945 or 6'55 "
4. Education	...	...	35,770 or 5'86 "
5. Miscellaneous	..	...	1,83,598 or 30'09 "
Total			6,10,230 or 100'00

Public Works.—I will now pass in review our Public Works operations of the year.

The expenditure on works of all descriptions (exclusive of Railways) amounted to the large total of Rs. 40,30,021 against Rs. 34,01,894 of the previous year. This unusually large outlay was mainly due to the water-works of Bangalore and Mysore, as the cost of the machinery pipes and plant procured from Europe was necessarily very great, and each consignment had to be paid for as soon as delivered on board the steamer at the port of departure. A large proportion of the cost of these projects was therefore concentrated in this particular year.

The sources from which the outlay was met were as follows:—

			Rs.
General Revenues	...	...	32,33,502
District Funds	...	...	4,32,536
Irrigation Cess Fund	...	...	3,00,955
Palace and other departments	...	...	63,028
Total			40,30,021

Classifying by service heads, the distribution of the expenditure on both original works and repairs. was as follows:—

	Rs.
Chamraj Water-works for the supply of the Bangalore City	
from Hessarghatta	7,13,550
Vanivilas Water-works for the supply of the Mysore City	
from the Cauvery river	2,52,961
Military Buildings	75,816
Civil Buildings	2,52,316
Communications	8,78,034
Miscellaneous Public Improvements... ..	43,746
Irrigation	10,40,218
Tools and Plant	17,040
Establishment	5,86,001
Sanitary Works	1,12,020
Suspense Accounts	—4,709
	<hr/>
Total ...	39,66,993
Works debitable to Palace and other Departments ..	63,028
	<hr/>
Grand Total ...	40,30,021

I shall now proceed to give some details as regards works of all kinds under progress during the year.

Water-supply of Bangalore and Mysore.—I am happy to be able to inform you that both the Chamraj and Vanivilas Water-works are now practically completed and water is being distributed over the Cities of the Bangalore and Mysore as fast as pipe-laying and fountain-building can be pushed forward. I have no doubt you share my belief that this great boon from His Highness the late Maharaja will most effectively conduce to the public health and weal. The two works together are estimated to cost about 20 lakhs, of which nearly one-half was expended during the past year.

Military Buildings.—Under “Military” new lines were built for the Barr Troops stationed at Bangalore, Chitaldrug and Shimoga. But nearly one-half of the year’s outlay was incurred for the purchase of the land required for the construction of proper barracks for the Imperial Service Troops at some distance from the town. It is necessary, for discipline and training, to house troops of this high class at a distance from the crowded quarters of the city, and therefore the abolition of the present barracks and their location on a suitable new site has been determined on. The estimate for the new barracks costing about 4½ lakhs, has already been sanctioned, and it is proposed to regard the work as of an urgent character and to complete it as quickly as possible.

Civil Buildings.—Of the outlay of Rs. 2,52,316 incurred on Civil Buildings, Rs. 1,76,304 were spent on new buildings for the several departments of the State, such as the Geological Laboratory at Bangalore, Residence for the Tutor and Governor to His Highness the Maharaja, three new Taluk Cutcherries, Record Rooms, etc.

Communications.—The expenditure under “Communications” amounted to Rs. 8,78,034. Five thousand and ninety-one miles of road had to be maintained during the year; and in addition to this enormous mileage of opened roads, 102 miles of new roads, besides the large bridge over the Cauveri at Yedatore and the metalling of many gravelled roads, were under execution.

The satisfactory completion and opening of the Yedatore bridge is, I am sure, a source of satisfaction to the whole population of that taluk, and I hope that during this current year, the Public Works Department may be able to commence the construction of its companion bridge at Hole-Narsipur across the Hemavati river which is now so serious an impediment to free and easy communication between Mysore and Hassan. Another important bridge which I hope to see commenced in the current year is the one across the Bhadra river at Tadasa, which will vastly improve the accessibility of the coffee tracts about Koppa from the Railway and our main system of roads.

Irrigation.—Under “Irrigation,” the expenditure aggregated Rs. 10,40,218 of which Rs. 7,91,877 was debited to the General Revenues and Rs. 2,48,341 to the

Irrigation Cess Fund. Progress was on the whole satisfactory, and several works which had been in hand for some years have now been completed.

In the Bangalore Division seven large tanks were under restoration and improvement, and six of them have already been completed.

In Tumkur, one small anikat, the enlargement of five major tanks and the large new reservoir across the Garudachala river near Mavatur, have been under progress, and the full utilisation of the great Borankanave Reservoir is being effected by extension of the channel system under it.

In Chitaldrug the large new tanks at Vuduvalli and Katral progressed well.

In Mysore the Holasal (Talkad) channel extension and the new Hulhalli channel of Nanjangud were pushed on quickly and a large acreage of the lands commanded by them is already under irrigation.

In French Rocks, the Kalhalli channel extension and six major tank restorations progressed fairly.

In Shimoga the improvement and extension of the channel system under the great Sulekere tank were the chief irrigation works in hand.

In Kadur the big Kuksandra tank and the Bannur anikat and channels made satisfactory progress.

In Hassan the South Sriramadevara channel extension was nearly completed and the lands below it are being rapidly taken up for cultivation.

In the Alakatte Channel Division, which was specially constituted for working out the new Chamaraj Channel, which is to effect an important readjustment and extension of the Saligram Series, work progressed most rapidly during the year and it is expected that the current year will see this fine project completed, unless a still further extension of it, now under investigation, is found feasible.

Sanitation.—On Sanitary works the outlay incurred amounting to Rs. 1,12,020 was on the water-supply of Closepet, Chintamani, Hunsur, Yedatore, Nanjangud and Chikmagalur and on small works of sanitation and drainage for Chitaldrug, Harihar, Davangere, Kadur and Shimoga. The main and subsidiary drains and the roads in the Western Extension of Bangalore were also included under this head.

Railways.—The survey of the proposed Railway from Arsikere to Mangalore on the West Coast, *via*, Hassan and Manjarabad, has been completed by the British Government. The cost of the ghat portion is expected to be very heavy, and the project is therefore in abeyance, pending further investigation of the amount of traffic which the line may be expected to command. In the meantime, the Durbar are anxious to undertake the construction of a part of this Railway, namely the section from Arsikere to Hassan, and proposals for it have accordingly been submitted to the Government of India for its sanction.

The branch from Birur to Shimoga has been recently approved by the Government of India and arrangements for its construction are now being made.

Forecast.—You will observe from the foregoing brief summary that the effort of the last 10 or 12 years towards the development of the country by the construction of railways, the improvement of communications, the extension of irrigation and the execution of important water-supply and sanitary works, was not relaxed during the past year. It is the intention of the Durbar to maintain the same liberal policy in the future to the utmost extent of the State's financial resources for the time being. But I may here state that the enhanced Subsidy falls due from the current year, and that in view of the retrenchment thereby rendered necessary, the chief spending department of the State was naturally the first to come under consideration for a curtailment of its operations. It has been decided to reduce the normal annual Public Works Department grant for works other than Railways, from the 25 lakhs of the past five years to 15 lakhs in future years, but as this reduction will involve the abandonment of several large works of recognized utility which ought not to be postponed, it is the intention of the Durbar to provide for these specific works by a special annual grant based on their requirements and spread over a series of years. Hence the Budget sub-division of the current year's Grant from General Revenues, into "Ordinary" and "Special."

Geology.—The field and prospecting work performed by the department during the year resulted in a large addition to the knowledge of the mineral wealth of the State. The training of Apprentice Geologists continues to receive the best attention of the department. The area geologically mapped during the tours of the year was nearly 500 square miles. The general geological character of a considerable tract was also ascertained. The inspection of Gold Mines formed a good part of the work of the department. The prospecting work has brought to notice the

great wealth in iron-ores, both magnetic and hematitic, of the beds forming the upper part of the Dharwar system in the Bababudan Hills and the group of great hills west of Kadur.

Administration of Justice.—Mr. Justice J W. Best, Barrister at-Law, a retired Puisne Judge of the Madras High Court, was appointed Chief Judge of Mysore and in November 1895 he assumed charge of that office from Rajadharmapravina Mr. T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty, C.I.E., who till then held it in addition to his duties as Councillor.

The temporary Sub-Judge's Court at Shimoga which had been closed from 1st July 1895, has since had to be re-established, and a European Magistrate has been stationed at Saklespur with jurisdiction over the important coffee taluks of Manjarabad and Belur.

The civil litigation of the Province shows an increase of 11·72 per cent, the number of regular suits and miscellaneous cases having risen from 34,620 to 38,678 and their aggregate value from 21½ to 32½ lakhs of rupees.

The reported crime was 4·75 per cent less than in the previous year and there was attained a greater measure of success in the prosecution of the more heinous offences. In coffee tracts the special arrangements made to prevent and detect coffee stealing are reported to have given general satisfaction.

In the Police department the most important measure of the year was the introduction of a scheme for the employment of village *talars* to aid the regular police in watching the more exposed high roads. Four hundred and forty-six outposts were established on such roads at an annual cost of Rs. 19,694. The present rates of pay for police constables were fixed when the police was first organized in 1873-74; and having regard to the changes which the material and economic conditions of the Province have since undergone, the same were raised during the year from Rs. 6 and 7 to Rs. 7 and 8 respectively.

With a view to improve the efficiency of the police in the Kolar Gold Fields, the Coffee Tracts and the City of Bangalore, a revised scale of pay for special inspectors and constables has been sanctioned.

The jurisdiction over the following State Railway Lines was ceded to the British Government:—

- (1) Bangalore-Harihara Line
- (2) Yeswantapur-Hindupur Frontier.
- (3) Kolar Gold Fields Branch.

Registration.—The number of documents registered increased from Rs. 42,974 to Rs. 44,230, and the value of property involved from 113½ to 135½ lakhs of rupees. The substitution of salaried sub-registrars for the taluk officials who are unable to devote their undivided attention to the registration work, is being gradually carried out.

Education.—Public instruction continued to make satisfactory progress. The number of public schools rose by 111 and the number of pupils by 3,123. The total number under instruction in all the schools, both public and private, was 112,014, of whom 98,449 were boys and 13,565 were girls. The percentage of boys and girls under instruction to the male and female population of the school-going age was 26·97 and 3·75 respectively. The attendance at the 40 schools for the education of the depressed classes was 1,483. Among the more important measures introduced during the year, may be mentioned the system of giving grants-in-aid to village indigenous schools of which as many as 57 have already availed themselves of the benefit of the measure. The total expenditure on Public Instruction was Rs. 8,46,390 of which Rs. 4,47,702 was paid from the General Revenues, while the balance was contributed as follows:—

Rs.
1,93,920 by Local Funds
30,719 by Municipal Funds.
92,570 by School Fees.
81,479 by Other Sources.

Archæology.—The printing of the inscriptions collected by the Survey, amounting to about 9,000, is being pushed on, and 3,515 have up-to-date been printed. Part II of inscriptions in the Mysore district, containing 880 inscriptions, is approaching completion.

The publication has been undertaken of *Nripatunga's Kavirajamarga*, of the 9th century, the oldest work in Kannada of which we have copies.

Oriental Library.—Three hundred and twenty-five Sanskrit and thirty-eight Kannada manuscripts were added to the Library. Among the new Sanskrit manuscripts is a work called *Nitiprakashika* on *Dhanurveda* or the Military Science. Four additional volumes of the Government Oriental Library Series of Sanskrit works were published.

Muzrai.—In the Muzrai department much useful work was done. Fifty-nine religious and charitable buildings in varying stages of decay were restored. The registers of Ready Money Inams were all revised and reprinted. The succession to the Guruship of four Matts was recognized. The more important temples and chattrams in the Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Mysore districts were improved and placed on an efficient and satisfactory footing.

Medical.—The public health of the year was on the whole satisfactory. There were no epidemics of any kind. In the 117 Government hospitals and dispensaries the number of patients treated was 716,112 being 148 per mille of the population. The female hospitals at Mysore and Bangalore continued to maintain their popularity and afforded relief to 20,477 patients, of whom 481 were lying-in-patients. In the Mysore City, side by side with the European system which is under direct Government management, the old Karnatic and Yunani systems of treatment appear to flourish and to be largely resorted to.

Legislation.—The Regulations passed during the year were:—

II of 1895.—A Regulation to assimilate the Law relating to Post Offices in Mysore to that in force in British India.

III of 1895.—A Regulation to introduce into the Territories of Mysore Act VI of 1882. (The Indian Companies Act.)

I of 1896.—A Regulation to provide for the appointment of a Special Tribunal to pass final judgment in the matter of the claim of Brijilal Dass against the Government of Mysore.

The last of these Regulations was intended to settle once for all a long pending question, as to the party, if any, entitled to receive the sum of Rs. 5,67,338-15-1 awarded in December 1864 in favor of Brijilal Dass, one of the creditors of His Highness Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodayar III. The Special Tribunal appointed under the Regulation has already tried and dismissed the claims submitted to it. But as the State is anxious that the expressed intention of the original creditor to devote a substantial portion of the claim to public charities should in no way be defeated by the fact of his having left no legal successors, steps will be taken in due course to assign the intended amount for the establishment and maintenance of suitable charities in his name.

Of proposed Regulations the most important is the one for the special protection of gold mines. It has already been submitted to the Government of India for its sanction and I trust to be able very soon to bring it into effect in the form which may finally be approved by that Government. The measure is, I understand, viewed with special satisfaction by the various mining companies and I have no doubt it will conduce to the efficient protection of the important interests involved.

Another matter on which the Durbar have been anxious for a long time past to take the needful action relates to the important coffee industry. The inadequacy of the present labor law and the absence of means for securing the attendance of laborers absconding beyond the State, have for several years engaged the most attentive consideration of this Government. On the latter of these questions, the Mysore coffee planters are admittedly under a marked disadvantage owing to the conditions of their special environment. You are aware that the entire subject of the disadvantages of the planting industry in the south of India has been carefully investigated by a special commission appointed for the purpose by the British Government, and we may be sure that whatever remedial measures can be accomplished by patient research and wise counsel, will be secured for us by the labors of this commission which was presided over by our Resident from whose sympathy or the industry and intimate acquaintance with its practical wants, we are entitled to hope for the best possible results.

Gentlemen, it only remains for me now to announce to you the State Monuments and Charities which have been determined upon in memory of His Highness the late Maharaja Sri Chamarajendra Wodayar, G.C.S.I.

	Rs.
I. Equestrian Statue at Mysore	1,00,000
II. An Industrial School at Mysore with endowment of scholarships for poor students	1,00,000
III. Dharmasalas at Calcutta, Lower Tirupati and Seringapatam, and Temple at Mysore	2,00,000
IV. Maintenance of the above	4,00,000
Total	<u>8,00,000</u>

The Equestrian Statue which evoked such universal enthusiasm at our last meeting is already in the hands of Mr. Onslow Ford, the well known English Sculptor. The others are being executed or matured on a suitable scale and will be completed as quickly as possible. In addition to these Memorials, the great Cauveri channel from Alalkatte and the Bangalore water-supply from Hessarghatta—both works of the highest public utility which owed their origin to the wise beneficence of our late Sovereign—have now been called after His beloved name as appropriate and lasting Monuments of His illustrious reign.

MYSORE,
19th October 1896. }

K. SHESHADRI IYER,
Dewan of Mysore.

APPENDIX.

PRELIMINARY BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

Heads of receipts	Final, 1894-95	Prelimi- nary, 1895-96	Estimates, 1896-97	Heads of Expenditure	Final, 1894-95	Prelimi- nary, 1895-96	Estimates, 1896-97
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	95,57,323	97,45,807	96,00,000	Subsidy ...	24,50,000	24,50,000	24,50,000
Salt ...	18,234	22,551	22,000	Civil List ...	14,00,000	14,00,000	14,00,000
Stamps ...	7,10,533	7,64,163	7,35,000	Pensions to the Members of the Royal Family.	..	80,000	80,000
Excise—				Political pensions includ- ing allowances in lieu of Jahgrs.	1,10,510	1,08,761	1,21,000
Arrack ...	17,90,740	18,94,661	18,93,000	Refunds and Drawbacks	2,21,304	2,64,202	1,15,000
Toddy ...	13,50,104	14,33,254	13,27,500	Land Revenue Establish- ments.	7,88,146	8,08,810	9,79,775
Miscellaneous	52,263	63,034	57,500	Remuneration of village servants	5,90,030	6,70,492	6,25,225
Sayer ...	4,41,852	4,29,178	4,06,000	Stamps ...	32,793	41,346	73,000
Mohatarfa ...	2,64,533	2,66,504	2,65,000	Excise ...	1,72,354	1,79,790	1,81,000
Forests—				Sayer ...	13,174	13,778	15,000
Sandalwood ...	8,57,746	8,01,043	8,17,300	Forests including Elephant Kheddas.	4,65,355	5,16,450	5,60,000
Timber ...	2,04,571	1,76,766	1,86,450	Gold Mining ...	6,873	7,950	...
Minor Forest produce.	2,79,103	2,84,085	2,46,250	Registration ...	49,615	48,940	57,000
Kheddas	40,096	30,329	64,000	Amrit Mahal ...	27,735	28,368	30,060
Gold Mining ...	7,34,527	7,74,885	7,25,000	Interest ...	2,21,611	2,25,225	2,31,000
Registration ..	96,180	1,03,719	97,000	General Administration	3,20,992	4,00,506	4,02,731
Amrit Mahal	19,334	26,813	29,000	Law and Justice—			
Investment Ac- count.	4,28,059	3,33,004	5,62,000	Courts ...	7,95,714	8,22,903	8,20,929
Interest on De- posits in the Madras Bank	1,03,249	91,005	33,000	Jails ...	79,838	76,523	98,071
Interest on Loans and Arrears of Revenue	38,785	34,238	80,000	Police ...	7,61,924	7,85,833	8,48,000
Law and Justice—				Education... ..	4,84,170	5,00,632	5,40,000
Courts ..	58,192	56,203	2,000	Muzrai ..	3,38,616	3,26,695	3,49,000
Jails ...	23,259	21,186	7,000	Medical ...	2,55,296	3,11,588	3,02,000
Police ...	1,459	1,247	11,000	Government House ...	1,31,347	59,152	56,503
Education ..	87,835	91,968	5,000	Scientific and Minor De- partments.	1,74,752	1,85,794	2,00,940
Medical ...	7,050	15,762	2,78,276	Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities, etc.	2,78,276	2,62,420	2,82,000
Scientific & Minor Departments.	5,572	12,370	1,59,232	Stationery and Printing	1,59,232	2,06,159	1,62,766
Stationery and Printing	5,264	8,612	1,44,583	Premia, etc. on Govern- ment of India Pro-Notes purchased.	1,44,583	1,12,710	2,50,000
Public Works ...	32,848	23,138	4,32,862	Other items ...	4,32,862	2,89,401	4,86,000
Other items ...	2,68,425	1,39,905	89,638	Famine Relief (adjusted during the year)	89,638	6,291	...
				Public Works, including Special Sanitary Works	29,37,474	32,12,481	26,54,000
				Army ...	9,77,652	9,81,470	10,02,000
Total ...	1,74,77,136	1,76,45,430	1,73,87,000	Total ...	1,49,11,866	1,53,84,670	1,53,73,000
State Railways ...	5,74,354	6,20,674	6,52,000	State Railways ...	14,54,077	12,71,182	12,05,000
				Construction of Birur- Shimoga Line.	..	..	5,00,000
Total including State Railways.	1,80,51,490	1,82,66,104	1,80,39,000	Total including State Rail- ways ...	1,63,65,943	1,66,55,852	1,70,78,000
Toddy Revenue of Civil and Milit- ary Station.	23,826	18,369	24,000	Toddy Revenue payable to Civil & Military Station	23,826	18,369	24,000
Grand Total ...	1,80,75,316	1,82,84,473	1,80,63,000	Grand Total ...	1,63,89,769	1,66,74,221	1,71,02,000

ADDRESS OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE
TO THE
DASARA REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY
AT MYSORE

ON FRIDAY, THE 8th OCTOBER 1897.

GENTLEMEN,

In addressing you, by command of Her Highness the Maharani-Regent, on the administration of the past year, I shall first allude to the subject which must be uppermost in your minds, I mean the drought which prevailed in a more or less severe form in all our maidan districts. Happily the anxiety thereby caused has now been allayed by the plentiful rain we have so recently had all over the country. The S. W. Monsoon of last year, while it was both excessive and unseasonable in the malnad, where it did serious damage to supari and coffee, was marked by scanty and long intermitted showers in the maidan. The N. E. Monsoon was deficient everywhere; the tanks in most parts of the maidan did not receive their normal supply, and the wet crops under them mostly failed; and the dry crops were indifferent over large areas. During the current year again, the S. W. Monsoon threatened to fail altogether, and in many maidan parts scarcity of fodder and drinking water was felt. The situation was aggravated by the prevalence in the bordering districts of British India of widespread distress, which in some parts afterwards developed into a Famine. Although the conditions in the State itself were not particularly unfavorable, yet owing to food grains being extensively exported, the prices rose at one time almost to famine rates; rice went up 50 per cent, ragi 100 per cent, and jola 200 per cent; immigration set in of both men and cattle driven by the stress of famine in the British districts; and the Government had in consequence to adopt special measures of precaution and to prepare for coping effectually with the threatened drought and its possible developments. Our policy in the main was the same as that which had enabled us to pass unscathed through a similar calamity in 1891-92.

Special precautions were taken for ensuring the safety of food grains in store and in transit, cultivation in dry tank beds was authorized and the grazing in State Forests set free for the use of raiyats' cattle. Nearly 2½ lakhs of rupees were granted for the construction of drinking water wells and works of village sanitation from Local Funds General, and an aggregate allotment of Rs. 2,80,500 was made for loans to raiyats for the construction of irrigation wells and land improvement. Programmes of village relief works where likely to be wanted were ready, but the necessity for starting such works did not actually arise, as the concentration in the more affected parts, of works of the District and General Local Funds and of the D. P. W. Budget had so far proved sufficient. In certain taluks of the Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts which suffered most from the scanty rain-fall, Government directed the remission of one-half of the year's assessment on waste wet lands, and the *hulbanni* tax was remitted in portions of the Chitaldrug district. A Famine Relief Code for Mysore was issued, agreeing in the main with the approved famine policy of the Government of India, but providing at the same time for continuing the distinctive feature of our policy of 1891-92, namely the execution, in the early stages of distress, through the agency of the Revenue Department, of small village works calculated to afford the poorer agriculturists and landless field labourers the means of earning a sufficient livelihood near their homes. The measures above enumerated, while ensuring proper watchfulness on the part of the local executive, tended to inspire general confidence. The rains of the last month were most timely and have removed all cause for anxiety regarding

D. A.

the prospects of the season, but unfortunately they proved excessively heavy, did harm in other ways and led to the disastrous railway accident we had recently to deplore.

The contributions of private charity from all parts of the British Empire for the relief of the severe famine in the North of India having led to the formation of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, the people of Mysore, notwithstanding that their own position was not free from anxiety, spontaneously came forward to take a part in this great Imperial movement and contributed their mite to this Fund as some help to their suffering countrymen in the North. I am informed that the contributions from Mysore up-to-date are a little over Rs. 87,000.

I now proceed to read to you the statements of the approximate income and expenditure of the State under all heads during the past official year, as compared with the actual income and expenditure of 1895-96:—

Receipts.

Heads of Receipts	1895-96, Final	1896-97, Preliminary	Difference
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	97,68,358	93,60,451	— 4,07,907
Stamps	7,64,163	7,64,447	+ 284
Excise—			
Arrack	18,94,661	18,12,694	— 81,967
Toddy	14,33,254	14,14,475	— 18,779
Miscellaneous	63,034	61,275	— 1,759
Sayer	4,29,178	2,94,061	— 1,35,117
Mohatarfa	2,66,504	2,60,673	— 5,831
Forests—			
Sandalwood	8,01,043	4,68,256	— 3,32,787
Timber	1,76,766	1,95,561	+ 18,795
Other Forest items	2,83,995	2,52,711	— 31,284
Kheddass	30,419	73,927	+ 43,508
Gold Mining	7,74,885	10,49,161	+ 2,74,276
Registration	1,03,719	1,03,238	— 481
Amrit Mahal	26,813	19,508	— 7,305
Investment Account	3,33,008	4,47,162	+ 1,14,154
Interest on Deposits in the Madras Bank	91,005	1,32,024	+ 41,019
Interest on Loans and Arrears of Revenue	34,250	41,334	+ 7,084
Law and Justice—			
Courts	56,203	59,566	+ 3,363
Jails	21,186	26,267	+ 5,081
Education	91,632	93,105	+ 1,473
Departmental receipts	37,991	30,239	— 7,752
Public Works	23,138	25,944	+ 2,806
Other Items	1,42,108	1,26,492	— 15,616
Total	1,76,47,313	1,71,12,571	— 5,34,742
State Railways—Revenue Account	6,20,674	6,11,060	— 9,614
Grand Total including State Railways	1,82,67,987	1,77,23,631	— 5,44,356

Expenditure.

Heads of Expenditure	1895-96, Final	1896-97, Preliminary	Difference
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Subsidy	24,50,000	35,00,000	+ 10,00,000
Civil List	14,00,000	14,00,000	...
Pensions to the Members of the Royal Family ...	80,000	80,000	...
Political Pensions including allowances in lieu of Jahgirs	1,08,761	1,03,602	— 5,159
Refunds and Drawbacks... ..	2,65,353	2,17,321	— 48,032
Land Revenue Establishments	8,08,794	8,17,191	+ 8,397
Remuneration of Village Officers	6,70,492	6,22,288	— 48,204
Stamps	41,346	31,631	— 9,715
Excise	1,79,806	1,99,188	+ 19,382
Sayer	13,778	14,644	+ 866
Forests including Elephant Kheddas... ..	5,16,450	5,15,272	— 1,178
Gold Mining	7,950	9,787	+ 1,837
Registration	48,940	51,815	+ 2,875
Amrit Mahal	28,368	30,808	+ 2,440
Interest	2,25,225	2,25,033	— 192
General Administration	4,00,608	4,48,448	+ 47,840
Law and Justice—			
Courts	8,22,903	8,51,093	+ 28,190
Jails	76,692	80,076	+ 3,384
Police	7,85,833	8,52,956	+ 67,123
Education	5,01,704	5,12,750	+ 11,046
Muzrai	3,26,695	3,21,958	— 4,737
Medical	3,11,588	2,99,931	— 11,657
Government Houses	59,152	63,314	+ 4,162
Scientific and Minor Departments	1,85,818	2,09,356	+ 23,538
Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities, etc. ...	2,62,420	2,75,360	+ 12,940
Stationery and Printing	2,06,159	1,64,808	— 41,351
Investment Account	1,12,710	3,22,807	+ 2,10,097
Other Items	3,01,033	2,27,743	— 73,290
Public Works, including Special Sanitary Works... ..	32,12,481	25,71,024	— 6,41,457
Army	9,81,470	9,69,279	— 12,191
Total	1,53,92,529	1,59,89,483	+ 5,96,954
State Railways—			
Interest on expended portion of Railway Ca- pital of the Mysore-Harihar line	7,53,871	6,99,408	— 54,463
Other Railways—Capital Account	1,17,311	2,57,217	+ 1,39,906
Total	8,71,182	9,56,625	+ 85,443
Grand Total including State Railways	1,62,63,711	1,69,46,108	+ 6,82,397

Land Revenue.—In the statement of income, the most noticeable feature is the considerable falling off under “Land Revenue” realized during the year, due chiefly to the unfavorable character of the year’s rain-fall as already described. Owing to this cause, the collection of a portion of the year’s Land Revenue had to be deferred and some actual remissions became necessary; the demand for Government waste land for extension of cultivation was slacker than in 1895-96 and some wet lands under tanks which received no water in the maidan districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Bangalore and Chitaldrug were actually relinquished by the raiyats.

Another cause of the decreased Land Revenue of the year was the introduction of the scheme I described to you last year, for a reduction of the heavy assessment on malnad areca gardens. This scheme which has been brought into effect involves a total reduction in the annual Land Revenue of Rs. 83,480, and of this amount Rs. 75,000 appear in the last year's accounts.

The reduction in the year's Land Revenue due to the above causes was approximately as follows under the various heads:—

	Rs.
1. Deferred collections and remissions	2,75,000
2. Decrease in the sale proceeds of Government waste lands ...	97,000
3. Relinquishment of wet lands in maidan districts	13,000
4. Reduction of areca assessment	75,000
Total Decrease	4,60,000

Per contra, about 25,000 acres of new lands taken up in the year for dry-garden and coffee cultivation, brought an additional revenue of Rs. 18,500,* which, together with small improvements in Miscellaneous Items, served to give a net decrease in Land Revenue, as compared with the previous year, of Rs. 4,07,907.

	* Extent Acres	Assessment Rs.
Dry ...	22,300	14,000
Garden ...	600	4,000
Coffee ...	2,000	500
	24,900	18,500

Excise.—In Excise Revenue the decrease of Rs. 81,967 under "Arrack" was due to the smaller consumption of the year, the result of the high prices of food grains. The quantity consumed was 415,451 gallons, being a decrease, as compared with 1895-96 of 26,887 gallons, representing a falling off in the Still Head Duty of nearly 1½ lakhs, but there was an increase of Rs. 34,191 in the rental of separate shops and vend farms sold by auction. With the single exception of the Kolar Gold Fields where, under the special high rates of wages commanded by the imported labor, the consumption showed an increase of 7,232 gallons, the decrease in consumption was general throughout the State, and in the case of the coffee taluks there was, in addition to the high price of food grains, the further check of a slack demand for labor owing to the unfavorable season. The decrease of Rs. 18,779 under "Toddy" was due to fluctuations in the collections of the revenue and calls for no special remark.

While on the subject of Excise Revenue, it may interest you to know that two important changes have been introduced with effect from the commencement of the current year. The first is the increase of the retail price of arrack per gallon 20° U.P. from Rs. 5-5-0 to Rs. 6-6-0. This gives the high rate of 2 annas per dram of the local measure and is expected to exercise a moderating salutary effect upon the consumer without inflicting any undue hardship. The other change introduced is the system of licenses for tapping trees for toddy. This system is already in force in parts of the Madras Presidency and is expected to tend to the better conservancy of our date groves and to augment the Toddy Revenue without any increase in consumption.

Sayer.—Under "Sayer" the decrease amounts to Rs. 1,35,000. It occurred chiefly in the districts of Shimoga and Kadur, where the areca trees suffered much from the disease known as *Kole-roga*, brought on by the excessive rain-fall of the year, and the yield of the nut was in consequence far below the average.

Forests.—In the revenue from Forests there was a large falling off, the decrease under "Sandalwood" alone having amounted to Rs. 3,32,000. The prevalence of the Bubonic Plague in Bombay and the Famine over a large area in the North affected the market for sandalwood, and about 770 tons had accordingly to be retained unsold in the various *kotis*. Miscellaneous forest produce also gave a poorer return than in the previous year.

Kheddas.—Under the Bengal system, newly tried last year, of tracking elephant herds and surrounding them wherever found, three captures were effected, the number of elephants caught being 161. Besides these, 9 stray elephants which happened to enter the Kheddas later on, were also captured, making a total of 170. Fifty-two of these were lost by death from various causes, by escape and by having had to be shot or released; 75 of the remainder and one elephant of the previous

year's catch were disposed of for Rs. 71,945. The Khedda receipts including the previous year's arrears amounted to Rs. 73,927. The year's deficit under "Kheddas" was Rs. 12,273 against Rs. 47,204 in 1895-96, but the sale of the 43 elephants which remained unsold at the end of the year is expected to bring over Rs. 20,000. As it is now necessary to give the herds some rest, and as the Bengal system is found to be too wasteful, capture operations have had to be suspended for a time.

Gold Mining.—The value of gold extracted during the year amounted to £1,344,923 against £1,109,785 during 1895-96 and the Royalty on the year's production was £67,246.

The annexed statement shows the production of the various mines:—

Names of Companies	1895-96			1896-97		
	Weight of Bar Gold produced	Equivalent in Standard Gold	Certified value in	Weight of Bar Gold produced	Equivalent in Standard Gold	Certified value in
	oz d g	oz	£ s d	oz d g	oz	£ s d
Mysore Gold Mining Company	91,082 13 11	91 496 879	355,657 9 1	114,813 6 20	115,420 555	449,467 18 2
Urugam do	72,301 5 0	69,761 753	271,409 1 4	57,771 15 0	55,657 109	216,867 1 2
Nundydroog do	40,950 9 13	39,089 496	152,199 0 0	50,197 0 0	48,844 962	190,482 13 8
Balaghat do	2,010 4 15	1,421 987	5,519 15 5	1,252 3 14	1,401 753	5,443 12 1
Nine Reefs do	311 7 0	258 694	1,004 3 8	286 15 0	274 801	1,068 16 1
Champion Reefs do	75,759 17 13	74,770 237	290,845 19 10	107,994 16 0	105,037 984	409,260 5 2
Gold Fields of Mysore do	261 3 5	200 628	779 10 6	1,116 10 12	868 854	3,452 16 11
Mysore West do	3,382 9 9	3,340 837	12,923 13 3½	3,511 15 12	3,482 833	13,593 2 0
Mysore Wynaad do	3,382 9 9	3,340 837	12,923 13 3½	3,511 15 12	3,482 833	13,533 2 0
Coromandal do	1,655 13 0	1,626 761	6,326 16 2	11,007 4 9	10,711 972	41,747 5 11
Kempenkote do	45 10 0	42 178	163 16 11			
Honnali do	77 1 0		32 19 4	15 15 0		
S E Mysore Yerrakonda Gold Mining Company				14 4 0	11 946	46 5 4
Total	291,220 3 3	285,350 287	1,109,785 18 10	351,493 1 7	345,215 602	1,344,922 18 6

The most noticeable increase in production has been in the Champion Reefs and Mysore; Nundydroog also shows some improvement, while the Tank Block (Mysore Wynaad and Mysore West) and the Coromandal Mines appear to have reached the dividend paying stage.

State Investments.—Owing to new investments in Government securities of the nominal value of nearly 37½ lakhs and to the higher rates of interest obtained for Bank Deposits there was an increase of a little over 1 lakh in the income from investments.

Railways.—In railway income there was a slight falling off of Rs. 9,164.

Expenditure.—Proceeding next to examine the expenditure of the State during the past year, the most important item is the increase of the Subsidy to the British Government by 10½ lakhs. You no doubt remember that upon the Rendition of the State to Native Rule, the Subsidy was enhanced from 24½ lakhs to 35 lakhs per annum, but the enhancement was generously waived for 15 years till 1895-96. After due consideration of the present resources of the State and of the various representations submitted by the Durbar from time to time for a permanent relinquishment of the increment, the British Government came to the conclusion that there were no grounds for its postponement beyond the 31st March 1896 (*i. e.* beyond the 15 years from the Rendition for which it had originally been waived) and accordingly the enhanced Subsidy of 35 lakhs to be paid in full last year. In this connection, I must also refer to the recent decision of the Government of India as regards the Surplus revenue of the Assigned Tract forming the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. It is to the effect that so long as the Government of India spend the revenues of the Station upon projects which they decide to be the purposes of the Station or of its administration, no question of Surplus or of the

consideration of the Surplus in connection with the Subsidy, arises. This decision has led to the payment by the Durbar of the Subsidy at the enhanced rate of 35 lakhs, without any reduction on account of the surplus Revenue of the Station.

There have also been small increases in some of the departments of the Administration, the more important of which are explained below :—

Rs.	
19,382	under 'Excise' was due to a revision of the establishment and to the cost of introducing the new tree-tax system already explained.
47,840	under 'General Administration' was mainly under salaries of Councillors and of the Tutor and Governor to His Highness and increased Head Quarter Establishments
28,190	under 'Courts' was owing chiefly to the charges incurred in connection with the Special Court constituted temporarily for the disposal of the case brought by the heirs of the late Brijlal Das, to the reconstitution of the Sub-Judge's Court at Shimoga and the establishment of an additional Munsiff's Court at Mysore
67,000	under 'Police' was due to increase of the pay of Police Constables by one rupee (from Rs. 6 to 7 and from Rs. 7 to 8), and to the allowance of <i>Totis</i> and <i>Tilaris</i> at the Special Ghat Roads sanctioned last year having been paid in full during the year.
11,000	under 'Education' was chiefly owing to purchase of books for the Oriental Library and of furniture and apparatus for the department and to increments of the pay of the Inspector-General.
23,500	under 'Scientific and Minor Departments' was on account of charges in connection with the printing of the Mysore Gazetteer, of purchases of apparatus for the Geological Survey Department and increment of the pay of the Senior Geologist.
13,000	under 'Superannuation Pensions, Gratuities, etc.' was due partly to payment of arrears of previous year and to new pensions granted.
2,10,000	under 'Investment Account' was owing to premia paid on the larger purchase of the Government of India Pro-Notes.

Railways.—In the interest payment for the borrowed capital of the Mysore-Harihar railway there was a decrease of Rs. 35,941, while the expenditure on the capital account of other railways shows an increase owing chiefly to the new railway now being built by the State from Birur to Shimoga.

Gross and Net Income and Expenditure.—Having now explained the principal variations in the year's Receipts and Disbursements, I must next ask your attention to the statements of Gross and Net Income and Expenditure.

No. I.—Statement of Gross and Net Income, 1896-97.

Heads of Receipts	Gross Receipts, 1896-97	Refunds and Drawbacks, 1896-97	Charges, 1896-97	Net Receipts, 1896-97	Net Receipts, 1895-96
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue	93,60,451	1,70,445	14,39,479	77,50,527	81,08,431
2. Stamps	7,64,447	9,947	31,631	7,22,869	7,16,530
3. Excise	32,88,444	15,630	1,99,188	30,73,626	31,66,854
4. Sayer	2,94,061	...	14,644	2,79,417	4,15,352
5. Mohatarfa	2,60,673	...	...	2,60,673	2,66,504
6. Forest { Ordinary	9,16,528	1,173	4,29,072	4,86,283	8,18,932
{ Kheddass	73,927	...	86,200	— 12,273	— 47,204
7. Gold Mining	10,49,161	...	9,787	10,39,374	7,66,935
8. Registration	1,03,238	111	51,815	51,312	54,473
9. Amrit Mahal	19,508	...	30,808	— 11,300	— 1,555
10. Investment Account ..	5,79,186	...	3,22,807	2,56,379	3,11,303
11. Interest on Loans, etc., Revenue arrears	41,334	..	...	41,334	34,250
12. Sundry other sources of Income	1,26,492	20,015	.	1,06,477	1,12,371
Total	1,68,77,450	2,17,321	26,15,431	1,40,44,698	1,47,23,176
13. State Railways	6,11,060	...	6,99,408	— 88,348	— 1,33,197
Grand Total including State Railways	1,74,88,510	2,17,321	33,14,839	1,39,56,350	1,45,89,979
<i>Deduct</i> —Net Expenditure as per Statement No. II				1,31,78,827	1,25,85,703
Surplus				7,77,523	20,04,276

No. II.—Statement of Gross and Net Expenditure, 1896-97.

Heads of Expenditure	Gross Expenditure, 1896-97	Income, 1896-97	Net Expenditure, 1896-97	Net Expenditure, 1895-96
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Subsidy	35,00,000	...	35,00,000	24,50,000
2. Civil List	14,00,000	...	14,00,000	14,00,000
3. Political Pensions	1,03,602	...	1,03,602	1,08,761
4 Pensions to the Members of the Royal Family	80,000	.	80,000	80,000
5. Interest on Mysore Railway Loan of 20 lakhs	99,063	.	99,063	1,01,420
6. Interest on Savings Bank Deposits and Charity Funds.	1,25,970	.	1,25,970	1,23,805
7 General Administration	4,48,448	.	4,48,448	4,00,608
8 Law and Justice (Courts	8,51,093	59,566	7,91,527	7,66,700
(Jails	80,076	26,267	53,809	55,506
9 Police	8,52,956	787	8,52,169	7,84,586
10. Education	5,12,750	93,105	4,19,645	4,10,072
11 Muzrai	3,21,958	..	3,21,958	3,26,695
12. Medical	2,99,931	11,234	2,88,697	2,95,826
13. Government Houses	63,314	.	63,314	59,152
14. Scientific and Minor Departments	2,09,356	12,475	1,96,881	1,73,448
15 Superannuation Pensions, Gratuities, etc.	2,75,360	..	2,75,360	2,62,420
16. Stationery and Printing	1,64,808	5,743	1,59,065	1,97,547
17 Public Works	25,71,024	25,944	25,45,080	31,89,343
18. Railway Construction	2,57,217	...	2,57,217	1,17,311
19. Army	9,69,279	..	9,69,279	9,81,470
20 Other Items	2,27,743	..	2,27,743	3,01,033
Total ..	1,34,13,948	2,35,121	1,31,78,827	1,25,85,703

Surplus.—Taking now a general survey of the finances of the last year, we find that the income from the principal sources of our revenue, namely, Land, Excise, Forests, and Sayer, all declined owing to the unfavorable season, and the aggregate falling off in Net Income from them was over 9 lakhs; under “Gold Mining” there was, however, an improvement of nearly 2½ lakhs and the decrease in Net Income was thereby reduced to 6½ lakhs. On the other hand, the Net Expenditure of the year largely increased; the enhanced Subsidy and new Railway Construction made the large addition of 12½ lakhs to the usual annual expenditure; upon ordinary Public Works, however, the outlay was lower than in the previous year by about 6½ lakhs, and this reduced the increase in annual expenditure to 6 lakhs. Thus, with 6½ lakhs of less Net Income and with 6 lakhs of more Net Expenditure, the surplus of the year was only Rs. 7½ lakhs as compared with the 20 lakhs of 1895-96.

The opening balance on 1st July 1896 was Rs. 1,47,28,394, which with the year's surplus of Rs. 7,77,523 gave a closing balance of Rs. 1,55,05,917 on 1st July 1897. Of this amount, Rs. 1,35,94,500 represented the nominal value of Government of India Pro-Notes and Mysore Government Railway Debentures and the remainder was cash in the Madras Bank and Local Treasuries.

Budget.—The Preliminary Budget for 1897-98 (*vide* Appendix) provides for an income of Rs. 1,84,63,000 and an expenditure of Rs. 1,73,28,000, besides the sum of Rs. 1,450,000 required for the construction of the Birur-Shimoga railway, a new reproductive work of importance for which a grant from the accumulated Surplus may probably become necessary.

Local Funds.—Having in the foregoing remarks dealt with the State Revenue from all sources, I may now refer briefly to the revenue raised and expended for various local purposes.

(1) *District Local Funds.*—The income of the Local Boards of the various districts amounted to Rs. 6,16,677 and together with their opening balance of

Rs. 4,71,058, these Boards had at their disposal for expenditure for local purposes an aggregate sum of Rs. 10,87,735. Out of this, the total amount spent during the year was Rs. 7,13,318 as follows:—

			Rs.
Roads and other public works	...	...	5,78,944
Sanitation	...	...	12,090
Medical aid	...	...	69,381
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	16,326
Establishment	...	...	6,661
Refunds	...	...	10,013
Miscellaneous	..	...	19,903
		Total	7,13,318

(2) *Local Funds General*.—In addition to the Funds administered as above by the Local Boards of the various districts, the State maintains a special reserve fund formed by annual assignments of State Revenue and called "Local Funds General," to meet local wants beyond the capacity of the various District Boards. The expenditure out of this fund was Rs. 2,15,883 as follows:—

			Rs.
Communications including accommodation for travellers	...	...	1,14,416
Chikmagalur water-supply	...	...	7,225
Drinking water wells and miscellaneous public improvements	...	...	73,733
The Industrial school and the Karnatic and <i>Unani</i> hospitals	...	...	17,809
Miscellaneous	...	...	2,700
		Total	2,15,883

(3) *Village School Fund*.—From a third fund maintained for the important local purpose of primary education in villages Rs. 2,04,640 were expended in the maintenance of 1,479 Vernacular and 8 Anglo-Vernacular schools, giving primary instruction to 45,276 boys and 3,500 girls.

(4) *Municipal Funds*.—The Boards of the 109 municipalities within the State incurred during the year an aggregate expenditure of Rs. 6,78,512 on the following objects:—

			Rs.
1. Public Works	..	...	2,56,912
2. Conservancy and Sanitation	..	...	1,31,398
3. Medical aid	...	...	48,074
4. Education	...	...	38,233
5. Lighting	...	...	39,076
6. Establishment	...	...	58,151
7. Refund and Suspense	...	...	45,570
8. Interest on debt and other miscellaneous items	...	...	61,098
		Total	6,78,512

Public Works.—Before proceeding to review the D. P. W. operations of the year, I may refer to the recent division of the State into two Circles in charge of separate Superintending Engineers subject to the orders of the Chief Engineer. This measure was introduced tentatively in order to strengthen the Administrative Branch of the Department and to afford better control over expenditure, with more frequent and effective inspections of works in progress as well as more thorough scrutiny of projects under preparation.

The expenditure on Public Works (other than Railways) amounted during the year to Rs. 36,73,458 against Rs. 40,30,021 in 1895-96, the decrease being due to the completion of the Chamarajendra and Vanivilas Works for the water-supply of Bangalore and Mysore. As the Durbar have, from the outset, been anxious that both the City and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, should participate alike in the benefits of an established water-supply, and as the Chamarajendra Reservoir is capable of supplying water to the Station without any appreciable diminution of the supply to the City, an agreement has been entered into with the British Government whereby water is to be drawn from the said Reservoir for the supply of the Station.

The Public Works expenditure in 1896-97 was distributed over the following funds:—

	Rs.
Provincial Fund	25,48,034
District Fund	5,08,541
Irrigation Cess Fund	3,81,456
Palace Fund	27,671
Grants for Sanitary Works from Provincial and Local Funds	
General	72,757
Non-Budget Public Works Department Works (i.e. debitabale to Forest, Education Cess, Cemeteries, etc., and Contributions)	1,34,999
Total	36,73,458

Classified by service heads, the distribution of the above outlay on both Original Works and Repairs stood as follows:—

	Rs
Military Buildings	1,99,010
Civil Buildings	3,28,941
Communications	9,04,007
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3,89,351
Irrigation	10,03,860
Tools and Plant	16,980
Establishment	6,09,017
Suspense Accounts	14,536
Sanitary Works	72,757
Works debitabale to Civil Department Budgets	1,34,999
Total	36,73,458

The following are some of the more interesting details concerning works in progress:—

Military Buildings.—The new Barracks for the Imperial Service Troops made satisfactory progress, and the huts and subsidiary buildings are approaching completion. The outlay on this work alone amounted to over a lakh and a half.

Civil Buildings.—Under this head, the most important item is “the Victoria Hospital at Bangalore” estimated to cost 3½ lakhs.

Allusion may also be made to the commencement of the buildings which at a cost of half a lakh will form a suitable, comfortable and healthy “Students’ Home” in Mysore. A similar Home will also be provided for Bangalore at the same time. These Homes will meet a long felt want and will be a special boon to the many mofussil students who come to Mysore and Bangalore for their education.

Communications.—Under “Communications” the most important works undertaken during the year were the large bridges at Hole-Narsipur across the Hemavati river, and at Tadasa across the Bhadra river, on which Rs. 16,000 and Rs. 36,000 were spent. These important bridges were promised in the previous year, and it is satisfactory to note that the good progress made on them during the year gives promise of their early completion. Several small new bridges at hitherto difficult road crossings were in hand, together with many new branch lines and other required general improvements to our roads.

Irrigation.—The total outlay on Irrigation during the year was Rs. 10,03,860.

In Tumkur, the great Mavatur tank made good progress, notwithstanding the difficult and costly foundation; in Chitaldrug, the Vuduvalli and Kathral tanks were completed with the exception of the distribution channels; in Mysore the Holasal and Hulhalli channels were practically completed, and the Chamaraj channel was approaching completion; and satisfactory progress is reported on the Kalhalli anikat and channel extension in French Rocks, on the South Sriramadevar channel in Hassan, and on the Kuksandra tank in Kadur.

The investigation of other large projects for the further development of irrigation in the State continues to engage the best attention of the Public Works Department, and among these I may mention the proposed big tank across the Vedavati at a point some 10 miles higher than Marikanave. This project in so far as it has been examined, promises to do away with the need for a Reservoir at Marikanave, which has failed to advance to any practical stage after all the discussion and preliminary investigation devoted to it during the past 50 years.

Sanitation.—The outlay of Rs. 72,757 was incurred on the completion of the water-supply projects and drainage improvements of various mofussil towns now being dealt with.

Railways.—The projected railway from Arsikere *via* Hassan and Manjarabad to the West Coast is still under consideration. The difficult problem of the best and most economical route and method for the Ghaut descent is being carefully investigated by the Durbar.

Railway construction during the year was confined to the branch line from Birur to Shimoga, and very satisfactory progress was made with the earthwork and minor bridges.

It is satisfactory to note in this place that the percentage of net earnings on capital outlay shows on all our railways some improvement as compared with 1895-96. The improvement was from 8·72 to 10·38 on the Kolar Gold Fields Branch, from 3·46 to 3·99 on the Hindupur and Nanjangud branches and from 4·57 to 4·77 on the main line from Mysore to Harihar. On the last-named line, however, the payments on account of interest on the expended portion of the English Loan and the Southern Mahratta Railway Company's $\frac{1}{4}$ th share of profits, together amounted to 5·96 per cent upon the capital outlay, as against net earnings of 4·77 per cent, and there was in consequence a deficit of Rs. 1,79,733.

Education.—The total number under instruction in both public and private institutions was 114,763, of whom 100,299 were boys, and 14,464 were girls. The percentages of male and female pupils to the male and female population of school-going age were 27·51 and 4·00 respectively. The total expenditure on Education amounted to Rs. 9,16,969, and was drawn from the following sources:—

	Rs.
State Funds	4,80,454
Local rates or cesses	2,05,925
Municipal Funds	32,762
Fees	96,187
All other sources	1,01,641

Of new schools established during the year 94 were Indigenous, 7 Anglo-Vernacular and 2 Normal schools for the training of Primary school teachers. Gymnastic and Drill Instructors were appointed in all colleges and high schools.

Satisfactory progress is reported in female education. The Maharani girls' school, Mysore is to be congratulated upon the passing of the Matriculation Examination by three of its pupils. They are now studying for the F. A. Examination in the same institution, and have been granted special scholarships under a covenant that they should serve as teachers after passing. From all girls' schools in the State three girls passed the Upper Secondary Examination, seventeen the Lower Secondary Examination and one the Teacher's Certificate Examination. An Upper Secondary Department was opened in the Government girls' school at Bangalore.

To the Oriental Library were added 554 printed and 344 manuscript works; the latter include two rare works of Jain literature, namely, Anantanathapurana by Janna and Parsvanathapurana by Parsva, both of the 13th century.

Archæology.—Three important identifications of places were made during the year, namely—(1) Kithipura, capital of Punnad, with Kittur in the Heggaddevankote taluk. The Province of Punnata or Punnad corresponds with the Pounnata mentioned by Ptolemy in the 2nd century, and mention of it occurs in connection with Bhadrabahu who died at Sravana Belgola in the 3rd century B.C. (2) *Anebid-dasari* or Anebid-dajari, from the 12th to the 15th century, a district near Tumkur, with Anegondi on Devarayadurga. (3) The boundaries of the early Hoysala Kingdom in the 11th century, not before known.

Meteorology.—The work of the four observatories at Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug was carried on without interruption during the year, and valuable observations were recorded at the Central Observatory, Bangalore, with the aid of self-registering instruments. Besides the weekly publication of statistics in the Official Gazette, a series of annual publications called the "Meteorology of Mysore," a work regarded as a valuable contribution to the climatology of this part of India, was issued, as well as tables of annual rain-fall. For the accuracy of rain-registration throughout the State, a uniform gauge, (*viz.* the 4·7 inch gauge), was introduced in all the 161 registration stations.

Geology.—The total area examined by the Geological Department during the year amounted to 800 square miles, and the area actually mapped to 500 square miles.

The mapping of the Gold Fields geologically on a larger scale than yet attempted has been started, and when completed, will be of great value and interest.

Muzrai.—During the year, the revision was completed of the *Tasdik Pattis* of the principal temples and Muzrai chattrains in the Hassan and Kadur districts.

Repairs to 64 religious and charitable institutions at a total outlay of Rs. 37,844 made satisfactory progress during the year.

Medical.—Among new Medical institutions opened during the year may be mentioned the Bangalore Eye Infirmary which has already attained considerable popularity, and the Bacteriological Institute which promises to be a valuable help in the prevention and treatment of zymotic diseases.

Legislation.—The Regulations passed during the year were—

II of 1896.—A Regulation to provide for the imposition and levy of certain duties on cotton goods.

III of 1896.—A Regulation to amend the Indian Limitation Act as in force in Mysore.

I of 1897.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Legal Practitioners' Regulation III of 1884.

II of 1897.—The Epidemic Diseases Regulation.

The Mysore Mines Regulation, to which reference was made in my last Address, has been passed and promulgated this week. The Rules required to be framed under this Regulation are now under preparation.

Agricultural Banks.—As intimated at the last meeting an Officer was appointed in December 1896 to examine into the working of the existing Banks, to scrutinize and report upon new Banks proposed to be formed and to explain to the inhabitants of the rural tracts the principles on which such Banks should be founded. The interest which the landholding classes have begun to take in the formation of Agricultural Banks is full of hope for the future of this experiment. In the year 1894-95, the first year in which the scheme was put on a workable basis, a moderate beginning was made with two such Banks. They were followed by six more in the next year, by eighteen during the third year and by twelve up-to-date in the current year. Thus we have altogether 38 such Banks at present carrying on business with funds aggregating Rs. 11,75,000. The Government note with satisfaction an increasing appreciation by the rural population of the usefulness of these institutions and of the importance of the co-operative principles so essential for their success. These are very clearly laid down in the form of the Articles of Association prescribed under the Companies Regulation, and an important part of the duty of the Government Inspector is to further explain them to the people in as popular a way as possible and by means of frequent inspections to ensure close and uniform adherence to them by every Agricultural Bank. The reports to hand up-to-date contain the encouraging assurance that there has so far been no departure in the case of any Bank from the rules prescribing the rural character of its association, the limited area from which the members are to be drawn, the joint and several unlimited liability of the members for the debts of the Bank, the absence of a share capital, the grant of loans to members only and for approved purposes only, the exclusive application of the money lent upon such purposes and upon no others, the absolute punctuality in repayment, the gratuitous service of members and various other regulations, all calculated to ensure success to the co-operative borrowing which it is the object of the system to inaugurate and firmly to establish in the country. I must however recall to your mind what I said when first announcing the system to you in October 1894. I then said that a Bank constituted and doing business on the principles above enumerated "must be solvent and will be able eventually to command ample credit in the open market; but while such credit is in the process of growth—and its growth will take time—the Government will be prepared to help the Bank with deposits of money at favorable rates of interest." The Government are carrying out as you know the promise I thus made three years ago, but it rests with the members composing the Banks already formed or to be hereafter formed, and upon the agricultural population generally, to help in every way in their power the growth of agricultural credit so as to be able to borrow upon its security in the open market, for the wants of individual agriculturists. If this great end has been attained in

other countries there is no reason why you should fail to achieve it. I take it as a hopeful sign of the first small beginnings of united credit that three of the banks have secured for their purposes small deposits of money from the members and others, and, when public confidence is more widely established in the thorough solvency of Agricultural Banks under our system, there is no reason why these Banks should not attract the whole of the capital* which now finds investment in the Government Savings Banks in the State in spite of the small rate of interest allowed, of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The Palace Fire.—And now I have to refer to that sad event of the year, the Palace Fire. I need not now detain you with the details of that unfortunate occurrence which were so fully published at the time. Occurring as it did immediately after the festivities connected with the marriage of the First Princess, this catastrophe for some time cast a gloom all over the State and evoked expressions of deep sorrow from all parts of it.

A committee, consisting of Mr. P. N. Krishnamurti, C.I.E., Member of Council, Colonel Bowen, Chief Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department, Mr. S. M. Fraser, Tutor and Governor to His Highness the Maharaja, and Mr. Dalavoy Devaraj Urs, was appointed to investigate the cause of the outbreak of the fire and the circumstances attending it. The committee made a very careful enquiry and arrived at the conclusion that the marriage pandal was accidentally lighted from above. Out of a superficial area of 152,968 square feet of which the Palace Buildings consisted, about $\frac{1}{4}$ th or 30,054 square feet was destroyed; the *Sajje* or the front portion and the three storeys rising above it to the Gold *Kalasa*, the Sanskrit Library, the Armoury, the Music Room, and the *Balakhana* were completely destroyed, and of the newly constructed *Ambavilas* or *Durbar Hall*, the wood-work was destroyed, leaving the walls, roof and the stone and iron framework standing. The lives of eight persons were lost in the Fire, four being those of Palace servants and four of outsiders. Her Highness the Maharani-Regent, while, deeply regretting the death of these men, awarded their families liberal money presents and pensions. Her Highness was further pleased, by means of a public notification, to express her heartfelt thanks as well for the messages of sympathy received from all quarters, as for help from the officers of the State and from others and from persons of all conditions of life, who so readily came forward each to do what lay in his power to put out the fire or to save the property.

A suitable design for the reconstruction of the portions of the Palace destroyed by the fire has been prepared by a well known architect. This design while following the general outline of the old building is in many ways an improvement upon it, and in the construction, it is intended to provide for immunity from future accidents of a similar kind, and the whole work will be completed as quickly as possible.

The Diamond Jubilee.—Gentlemen,—Before concluding this Address, I must allude to that Great Event—the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. The celebration at Bangalore was conducted by Her Highness the Maharani-Regent in person, and at the *Durbar* held at the Palace, Bangalore, on the 22nd of June, the *Kharita* received from His Excellency the Viceroy was presented by the British Resident in Mysore to Her Highness the Maharani-Regent, who caused to be submitted to Her Majesty, a message of hearty congratulation on the auspicious event, together with an expression of the grateful devotion and loyalty of both the Ruling Family and the People of Mysore. *Durbars* were held at the Head Quarters of all districts and taluks in the State at which the principal Executive Officers announced to the people assembled the object of the celebration, the wisdom and benevolence of Her Majesty's reign, the claims of Her Majesty upon the gratitude of India generally, and of Mysore in particular, and the satisfaction of Her Highness the Maharani-Regent at the warm enthusiasm which the auspicious event had evoked in all parts of Mysore. The occasion was marked throughout the State by the offer of prayers in all places of worship, by the release of a certain number of prisoners as an act of clemency, by the feeding and clothing of the poor, and by public entertainments and rejoicings. The *Fetes* at the Cubbon Park, Bangalore (in which both the City

* Some 30 lakhs.

and the Civil and Military Station combined) were a conspicuous success. And on the same day Her Highness the Maharani-Regent laid the Foundation Stone of a new Hospital, to be called the "Victoria Hospital, Bangalore" for affording medical relief to sufferers of all classes without distinction and to be maintained as a Permanent State Charitable Institution in commemoration of the long and glorious reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India.

MYSORE,
8th October 1897.

K. SHESHADRI IYER,
Dewan of Mysore.

Appendix.

PRELIMINARY BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

Heads of Receipts	Final, 1895-96	Prelimi- nary, 1896-97	Estimates, 1897-98	Heads of Expenditure	Final, 1895-96	Prelimi- nary, 1896-97	Estimates, 1897-98
	Rs	Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs	Rs
Land Revenue ...	97,45,807	93,44,798	95,11,000	Subsidy ...	24,50,000	35,00,000	35,00,000
Salt ...	22,551	15,653	21,000	Civil List ...	14,00,000	14,00,000	14,00,000
Stamps ...	7,64,163	7,64,447	7,46,000	Pensions to the Members of the Royal Family ...	80,000	80,000	80,000
Excise—				Political Pensions including allowances in lieu of Jah- girs ...	1,08,761	1,08,602	1,20,000
Arrack ...	18,94,661	18,12,694	20,50,000	Refunds and Drawbacks ...	2,65,353	2,17,321	2,71,444
Toddy ...	14,33,254	14,14,475	15,70,000	Land Revenue Establishments	8,08,794	8,17,191	9,24,112
Miscellaneous ...	63,084	61,275	70,000	Remuneration of Village Offi- cers ...	6,70,492	6,22,288	81,444
Sayer ...	4,29,178	2,94,061	3,39,000	Stamps ...	41,846	31,631	74,000
Mohatarfa ...	2,66,504	2,60,673	2,64,000	Excise ...	1,79,806	1,99,188	2,37,000
Forests—				Sayer ...	13,778	14,644	16,000
Sandalwood ...	8,01,043	4,68,256	7,36,100	Forests including Elephant Kheddas ...	5,16,450	5,15,272	5,57,000
Timber ...	1,76,766	1,95,561	1,81,950	Gold Mining ...	7,950	9,787	
Minor Forest Produce ...	2,63,995	2,52,711	3,31,950	Registration ...	48,940	51,815	67,000
Kheddas ...	30,419	73,927		Amrit Mahal ...	28,368	30,808	30,000
Gold Mining ...	7,74,885	10,49,161	9,00,000	Interest ...	2,25,225	2,25,033	2,30,000
Registration ...	1,03,719	1,03,238	99,000	General Administration ...	4,00,608	4,48,448	4,71,212
Amrit Mahal ...	26,813	19,508	28,500	Law and Justice—			
Investment Account	3,33,008	4,47,162	6,00,000	Courts ...	8,22,903	8,51,093	9,01,776
Interests on Deposits in the Madras Bank ...	91,005	1,32,024		Jails ...	76,692	80,076	1,02,224
Interest on Loans and Arrears of Revenue ...	34,250	41,334	57,000	Police ...	7,85,833	8,52,956	9,31,000
Law and Justice—				Education ...	5,01,704	5,12,750	5,19,414
Courts ...	56,203	59,566	80,000	Muzrai ...	3,26,695	3,21,958	3,31,000
Jails ...	21,186	26,267		Medical ...	3,11,588	2,99,931	3,49,000
Police ...	1,247	787	2,000	Government House	59,152	63,314	56,442
Education ...	91,632	93,105	91,000	Scientific and Minor Depart- ments ...	1,85,818	2,09,356	2,30,526
Medical ...	15,762	11,234	11,000	Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities, etc ...	2,62,420	2,75,360	2,98,000
Scientific and Minor Depart- ments ...	12,370	12,475	10,500	Stationery and Printing ...	2,06,159	1,64,808	1,64,316
Stationery and Printing ...	8,612	5,743	5,000	Premia, etc., on Government of India Pro-Notes pur- chased ...	1,12,710	3,22,807	
Public Works ...	23,138	25,944	19,000	Other Items ...	3,01,033	2,27,743	3,10,000
Other Items ...	1,42,108	1,26,492	1,07,000	Public Works, including Spe- cial Sanitary Works ...	32,12,481	25,71,024	26,90,000
				Army ...	9,81,470	9,69,279	10,10,000
Total ...	1,76,47,313	1,71,12,571	1,78,31,000	Total ...	1,53,92,529	1,59,89,483	1,65,03,000
State Railways ...	6,20,674	6,11,060	6,12,000	State Railways ...	8,71,182	7,66,165	8,05,000
Total including State Rail- ways ...	1,82,67,987	1,77,23,631	1,84,43,000	Total including State Rail- ways ...	1,62,63,711	1,67,55,648	1,73,08,000
Toddy Revenue of Civil and Military Station ...	18,369	23,499	20,000	Toddy Revenue payable to Civil and Military Station ...	18,369	23,499	20,000
				Construction of Birur-Shi- moga Line ...		1,90,460	14,50,000
Grand Total ...	1,82,86,356	1,77,47,130	1,84,63,000	Grand Total ...	1,62,82,080	1,69,69,607	1,87,78,000

AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MYSORE STATE

DURING THE YEAR 1897-98.

The annual meeting of the Assembly of Representative Raiyats and Merchants has had, for the first time since 1881, to be suspended this year. The prevalence of the plague, not only in parts of the Bombay Presidency but also in the City of Bangalore, having rendered it expedient, among other measures for the protection of the Mysore City, that the usual meeting of the Assembly for 1898 at the latter place should be dispensed with, the Deputy Commissioners of districts were directed to hold meetings of local members of the Assembly at the various district head-quarter towns on the 1st November, which date was subsequently altered to the 1st December 1898. At these meetings a copy of the Dewan's Address was to be read; the subjects brought forward by the members were to be discussed; and a report of the proceedings submitted for the orders of the Government; and, generally, the procedure at the annual meetings at Mysore was, as far as possible, to be adopted. But, unfortunately, the plague has now established itself in several parts of the State, and it has become undesirable to hold any large gatherings of people at district headquarters, or to interfere in any way with the urgent and important work devolving upon district officers in connection with the operations against the plague. The Government have accordingly arrived, with great reluctance, at the decision, which has been already announced, that even the said local meetings should be dispensed with, but that a short account of the administration during the year 1897-98, be communicated to the members of the Representative Assembly, and published in the *Mysore Gazette* for general information.

Plague.—During the year under reference, the plague had not yet actually made its appearance in the State. But it had already broken out and was increasing in virulence at Hubli, a populous town only 80 miles from the Mysore frontier; and it was therefore essential that all possible precautions should be taken to prevent its introduction into Mysore. The Epidemic Diseases Regulation, passed in February 1897, had armed the Government with extensive powers for this end. Under this Regulation, Rules were from time to time framed, calculated to meet the special exigencies of the situation, and directing the adoption of various precautionary measures, among which may be mentioned the establishment of railway and frontier inspection stations and out-posts, the examination of passengers by rail and road, the detention, observation, or escort to their destination of such persons as arrived from infected areas or were suspected of carrying infection, the establishment of temporary plague hospitals and segregation and health camps at centres most likely to become infected, and the enforcement of special sanitary improvements in towns and villages. For the prompt and effective administration of these and other preventive measures, a special officer, now designated the Plague Commissioner, was appointed in January 1898. It is estimated that the total amount spent during the year 1897-98 on Plague Prevention Measures was Rs. 29,495-15-9 from Provincial Funds and Rs. 15,859-15-7 from Municipal Funds.

How, in spite of all precautions, this dread disease has succeeded in finding its way into Bangalore, and thence into other parts of the country, and the manner in which it is now being combated, are matters which pertain to the history of the current official year.

The subjoined statements show the approximate income and expenditure of the State under all heads for the year 1897-98 as compared with the actual results of the year previous.

PRELIMINARY.
RECEIPTS.

Heads of Receipts				1896-97	1897-98	Difference
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	...	...	...	93,30,861	97,90,896	+4,60,035
Salt	...	...	...	15,654	21,296	+5,642
Stamps	...	...	...	7,64,397	8,25,886	+61,489
Excise—						
(a) Arrack	...	...	...	18,12,693	19,29,721	+1,17,028
(b) Toddy	...	...	...	14,17,380	13,71,300	—46,080
(c) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	61,150	75,834	+14,684
			Total Excise	32,91,223	33,76,855	+85,632
Sayer	...	...	...	2,94,061	3,12,782	+18,721
Mohatarfa	...	...	...	2,62,088	2,28,740	—33,348
Forests—						
(a) Sandalwood	...	...	...	4,68,256	6,06,877	+1,38,621
(b) Timber and Fuel	...	...	...	1,95,683	1,96,999	+1,316
(c) Other forest items	...	...	...	2,52,164	2,95,582	+43,418
(d) Kheddas	...	...	...	74,519	18,796	—55,723
			Total Forests	9,90,622	11,18,254	+1,27,632
Gold Mining—						
(a) Five per cent Royalty	...	...	...	10,48,738	13,77,504	+3,28,766
(b) Prospecting license fees, premia on new leases granted, etc.	...	...	...	423	3,000	2,577
			Total Gold Mining	10,49,161	13,80,504	+3,31,343
Registration	...	...	...	1,03,238	1,15,664	+12,426
Amrit Mahal	...	...	...	19,508	12,873	—6,635
State Investments and Bank Deposits—						
(a) Interest on Government Securities	...	...	...	4,40,633	4,77,718	+37,085
(b) Interest on Deposits in the Madras Bank...	...	...	...	1,32,024	43,295	—88,729
(c) Profit on Government of India Securities sold	...	...	...	6,529	1,167	—5,362
			Total State Investments and Bank Deposits	5,79,186	5,22,180	—57,006
Interest on Loans and Arrears of Revenue	...	...	...	44,706	62,921	+18,215
Law and Justice—						
Courts	...	...	...	58,648	60,029	+1,381
Jails	...	...	...	26,524	27,793	+1,269
			Total Law and Justice	85,172	87,822	+2,650
Police	...	...	...	794	84,784	+83,990
Education	...	...	...	93,090	94,492	+1,402
Medical	...	...	...	12,065	18,591	+6,526
Scientific and Minor Departments	...	...	...	12,475	8,867	—3,608
Stationery and Printing	...	...	...	5,768	10,202	+4,434
Public Works	...	...	...	26,475	27,969	+1,494
Other items	...	...	...	1,31,201	2,61,651	+1,30,450
			Grand Total	1,71,11,745	1,83,63,229	+12,51,484
State Railways—						
Revenue Account	...	...	...	6,11,018	9,00,879	+2,89,861
			Grand Total including State Railways	1,77,22,763	1,92,64,108	+15,41,345

PRELIMINARY.—Expenditure.

Heads of Expenditure	1896-97	1897-98 *	Difference
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Subsidy	35,00,000	35,00,000	...
Civil List	14,00,000	14,00,000	...
Pensions to the Members of the Royal Family ...	80,000	1,60,000	+80,000
Political Pensions including allowances in lieu of Jahgirs	1,03,889	94,482	—9,407
Total ...	50,83,889	51,54,482	70,593
Refunds and Drawbacks :—			
Irrigation Cess merged in Land Revenue ...	1,56,444	1,56,444	..
Other items	61,065	49,159	—11,906
Total ...	2,17,509	2,05,603	—11,906
Land Revenue Charges :—			
Deputy Commissioners and Establishments ...	1,78,127	1,89,381	+11,254
Sub-Divisional Officers and Establishments ...	26,081	22,685	—3,396
Assistant Commissioners and Establishments.	77,567	89,682	+12,115
Taluk Establishments	3,41,795	3,90,732	+48,937
Survey and Settlement	1,42,744	1,51,149	+8,405
Inam	8,702	8,148	—554
Temporary and Permanent Remuneration of Village Officers.	6,22,288	6,81,210	+58,922
Miscellaneous	42,187	50,221	+8,034
Total ...	14,39,491	15,83,208	+1,43,717
Stamps	31,631	76,053	+44,422
Excise	2,01,973	2,49,731	+47,758
Sayer	14,644	13,243	—1,401
Forests including Elephant Kheddass	5,54,172	4,70,882	—83,290
Gold Mining	9,787	11,466	+1,679
Registration	51,815	60,485	+8,670
Amrit Mahal	30,808	29,130	—1,678
Total including Refunds and Land Revenue charges	25,51,830	26,99,801	+1,47,971
Interest :—			
Interest on Mysore Debenture Loan of 20 lakhs	99,062	91,867	—7,195
Interest on Savings Bank Deposit	1,01,576	93,229	—8,347
Interest on Charity Fund	16,738	15,935	—803
Interest on Insurance Fund	7,064	8,419	+1,355
Total ...	2,24,440	2,09,450	—14,990
General Administration	4,48,460	5,08,649	+60,189
Law and Justice { Courts	8,51,105	8,96,640	+45,535
{ Jails	80,293	93,912	+13,619
Police	8,54,863	9,17,982	+63,119
Education	5,14,280	5,40,551	+26,271
Muzrai	3,22,408	3,20,465	—1,943
Medical	2,99,931	3,55,216	+55,285
Government Houses	63,314	1,59,526	+96,212
Scientific and Minor Departments	2,09,386	2,03,945	—5,441
Total ...	36,44,040	39,96,886	+3,52,846
Miscellaneous Charges :—			
Superannuation Pensions, Gratuities, etc. ...	2,75,360	3,03,625	+28,265
Stationery and Printing	1,64,808	1,59,850	—4,958
Premia, etc., on Government of India Pro-Notes purchased.	3,22,807	40,785	—2,82,022
Other items	2,62,022	6,58,801	+3,96,779
Total ...	10,24,997	11,63,061	+1,38,064
Famine Relief	3,295	1,894	—1,401
Public Works, including Special Sanitary Works ...	25,78,171	27,30,971	+1,52,800
Army	9,70,295	10,26,189	+55,894
Grand Total ...	1,60,80,957	1,69,82,734	+9,01,777

Heads of Expenditure	1896-97	1897-98	Difference
State Railways :—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on expended portion of Railway Capital of the Mysore-Harihar line.	6,99,408	7,93,108	+93,700
Other Railways Capital Account... ..	2,57,217	9,17,086	+6,59,869
Total ...	9,56,625	17,10,194	+7,53,569
Grand Total including State Railways ...	1,70,37,582	1,86,92,928	+16,55,346

INCOME.

Land Revenue.—There has been a remarkable improvement under this important item of State Revenue. The year's rainfall being seasonable and copious, agricultural pursuits were carried on with renewed energy, and the Government dues were paid and collected without difficulty. Owing to the extension of cultivation, which was considerable in the districts of Kolar, Shimoga and Tumkur, and to a larger percentage of collections of current and arrear demands, there was an increase of over 4½ lakhs of rupees during the year. The actual demand excluding arrears, was better by 1½ lakhs, the miscellaneous sources under "Land Revenue" such as sale of right of occupancy, *Amarayi*, etc., contributing about Rs. 64,000. Out of over 2½ lakhs held over on account of drought in 1896-97, more than half a lakh had to be remitted and about a lakh yet remains to be collected.

Excise.—There has been a net increase of Rs. 85,000 under this head also. The Arrack revenue was better by Rs. 1,17,000 while under "Toddy" there was a decrease of Rs. 46,000. The increase of Arrack revenue was due not to increased consumption of the liquor but to the enhancement of the still-head duty from Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-12-0 and of the retail rate from Rs. 5-5-0 to Rs. 6-6-0 per gallon, 20° U. P., as announced last year. The consumption of arrack was comparatively less throughout the State and it was notably so in the Bangalore district, owing to continued high prices of food grains, and in the malnad districts of Kadur and Hassan, owing to depression of the coffee industry. The decrease of revenue from still-head duty in these three districts alone amounted to Rs. 46,000, while there was an increase of Rs. 52,000 from the remaining districts. The change in the retail price allowed a larger margin of profit and consequently the rental value of vend farms and separate shops was considerably enhanced. The revenue from rental value alone was over a lakh of rupees. The total quantity of arrack consumed was 350,424 against 417,050 gallons, showing a decrease of 66,626 gallons, the incidence of consumption being 3·7 against 4·3 per head of population.

The decrease under "Toddy" was due to the preliminary introduction of the Tree-tax System.

Sayer.—The increase was mainly due to the duty realized on Supari brought to Halat in the malnad districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan, where the supari crop did not suffer from *Koleroga* as in the previous year.

Mohatarfa.—The decrease of Rs. 33,000 was chiefly due to the abolition of Loom tax with effect from 1897-98. The revenue derived from this tax in the year previous was Rs. 47,000.

Forests.—Under "Forests Proper," excluding Kheddass, there was an increase of Rs. 1,83,000. Owing to the revival of trade in Bombay and other centres the sandalwood market was not as dull as in the year 1896-97. The prices secured were better by Rs. 37 per ton, being Rs. 390 per ton, and the quantity sold was 377 tons more than the sales of the year previous. This accounts for the increase of Rs. 1,38,000 under "Sandalwood." Realization from License fees charged for the collection of *Tangadi* and *Kakke* barks contributed largely to the increase of revenue under "Other Forest items."

The Khedda operations having been, as explained last year, suspended, no attempt at any fresh capture of elephants was made, and out of the number on hand only ten elephants were sold for Rs. 6,300 against 76 elephants for Rs. 72,000 in 1896-97. This mainly accounts for the decrease noticed under the head.

Gold Mining.—It is satisfactory to note that this important industry is thriving. The certified value of gold extracted was, as per particulars given in the subjoined statement £1,561,533 against £1,342,816 in 1896-97 and the Royalty credited to Government during the year under review amounted to £90,714 against 67,246. The revenue under this head was thus better than in the previous year by Rs. 3,31,000.

* Acres 16,000. Assessment Rs 59,000.

Statement showing the Weight of Bar and Standard gold produced and the certified value thereon, during the year 1897-98, as compared with that of previous year.

Name of Company	1896-97						1897-98							
	Weight of Bar gold produced			Equivalent in Standard gold	Certified value in			Weight of Bar gold produced			Equivalent in Standard gold	Certified value in		
	Oz.	dwt.	gr.	Oz.	£.	s.	d.	Oz.	dwt.	gr.	Oz.	£.	s.	d.
Mysore Gold Mining Company	114,813	6	20	115,420'555	449,467	18	2	149,574	3	13	149,994'324	583,922	4	11
Ooegum Gold Mining Company	57,771	15	0	55,657'109	2,16,867	1	2	53,231	2	0	51,045'390	198,888	17	0
Nundydroog Gold Mining Company	50,197	0	0	48,218'421	1,88,039	4	7	51,173	0	0	49,347'964	192,438	5	5
Balaghat Gold Mining Company	1,252	3	14	1,401'753	5,443	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nine Reefs Gold Mining Company	286	15	0	274'801	1,068	16	1	877	0	0	854'633	3,320	18	10
Champion Reefs Gold Mining Company	107,994	16	0	105,143'123	409,679	13	2	130,154	0	0	127,565'599	497,001	19	1
Gold Fields of Mysore	1,116	10	12	888'854	3,452	16	11	2,658	18	11	2,403'215	9,319	16	1
Mysore West Gold Mining Company	3,514	11	12	3,479'005	13,533	2	0	4,153	11	14	4,114'682	16,005	5	3
Mysore Wynaad Gold Mining Company	3,514	11	12	3,479,005	13,533	2	0	4,153	11	14	4,114'682	16,005	5	3
Coromandel Gold Mining Company	11,007	18	16	10,701'401	41,684	16	2	12,050	13	6	11,452'719	44,600	6	4
South-east Mysore Yerrakonda.	14	4	0	11'946	46	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	351,483	12	14	344,675'973	1,342,816	7	8	408,626	0	10	400,893'208	1,561,533	18	2

Stamps.—Of the increase of Rs. 61,000 under this head, about Rs. 50,000 were realized from the sale of court fees and general stamps alone.

Registration.—The increase is attributable to a larger number of documents having been registered during the year.

Amrit Mahal.—Owing to bad seasons there was no demand for the Amrit Mahal cattle and consequently no public sales on a large scale were held, the stock on hand numbering 9,474. It was under contemplation to offer the whole of the surplus cattle during the Dasara gathering but this idea had to be given up owing to the prevalence of plague at Bangalore and other places. Hence the decrease of revenue.

State Investments and Bank Deposits.—Interest from Government of India Securities was better by Rs. 37,000 owing to the adjustment of interest due for the previous year having been made this year. The Bank Deposits yielded less, owing to the large withdrawals made in the previous year for investment in Government of India Securities.

Interest on Loans and Arrears of Revenue.—The increase was chiefly due to the large amount of arrears of revenue collected.

Police.—The large increase was owing to Rs. 83,000 being the Southern Mahratta Railway Company's share of the cost of Police employed on the Mysore State Railway between the years 1889 to 1894, having been finally accepted and paid by the Company in 1897-98.

Other items.—Unclaimed deposits [Rs. 98,334] credited to Government, Acreage contributions [Rs. 22,973] on account of Major Irrigation Works, and Duty levied on cotton goods [Rs. 9,937] under Regulation, II of 1896, tended to the large increase noticed under this head.

State Railways.—The large increase was due partly to the adjustment of past years' arrears and partly to increased traffic on the Mysore-Harihar line, the gross receipts of this line alone amounting to Rs. 17,98,000 against Rs. 16,93,000 in the previous year.

EXPENDITURE.

Now turning to the expenditure of the year, the principal increases have been under the following heads :—

Rs. 80,000—Under "Pensions to the Members of Royal Family" on account of State Pension to Princess Krishnammanni.

Rs. 1,43,700—Under "Land Revenue Charges" was due mainly to the revision of district and taluk establishments and of remuneration to village officers.

Rs. 44,400—Under "Stamps" was chiefly owing to the cost of special watermark paper purchased for court purposes.

Rs. 47,700—Under "Excise" was on account of the entertainment of temporary establishment in connection with the Preliminary Tree-tax System, and on account of pay and travelling allowances of officers and establishment.

Rs. 60,000—Under "General Administration" was on account chiefly of the pay and acting allowances of the Officiating Dewan, the pay of the Director of Agricultural and other Statistics for the full period of one year against four months in the year previous, the adjustment of the pay of the Tutor and Governor to His Highness the Maharaja, the appointment of an additional Assistant Tutor, the revision of establishment in the Comptroller's Office, and other minor causes.

Rs. 59,000—Under "Law and Justice" was chiefly owing to increased share of land revenue charges debited to courts consequent on the increase in the pay of Assistant Commissioners and the appointment of Probationary Assistant Commissioners, and owing to the introduction of the Central Nazarath System under which the process establishment of different courts was brought under one central management.

- Rs. 63,000—Under “Police” was due to increased rate of pay and allowance to the rural police sanctioned during the latter part of 1896-97, to additional police to the Srinivaspur and Malvalli taluks, to the placing of the police of Kolar Gold Fields and Bangalore City on a better footing, and to additional expenditure under “Equipment and Clothing.”
- Rs. 26,000—Under “Education” was due to annual increments to the Professors, etc., of the College and High School Departments and to the establishment of new Anglo-Vernacular schools.
- Rs. 55,000—Under “Medical” was due to the disbursement of pay to the Durbar Surgeon for twelve months against two months in the previous year, promotions given to Medical Officers and appointment of Lady Apothecaries, charges of the Lunatic Asylum having been debited to this head instead of to Hospitals as in previous years, and to the appointment of a Bacteriologist.
- Rs. 96,000—Under “Government Houses” was mainly due to the purchase of two more bungalows in Bangalore and to the lease of a bungalow at Ooty.
- Rs. 28,000—Under “Superannuation Pensions, etc.,” was owing partly to payment of arrears and partly to the grant of new pensions and also to the adjustment of pension payments made in British Treasuries.
- Rs. 3,96,700—Under “Other Items” was due mainly to monuments and charitable grants in memory of His Highness Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur, expenditure in connection with the Bubonic Plague, and the formation of a Fund for the special benefit of Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer.
- Rs. 1,52,800—Under “Public Works” will be hereinafter dealt with more fully.
- Rs. 55,900—Under “Army” was owing to the appointment of the Chief Commandant with a Personal Assistant, to the higher rate of compensation paid for dearness of horse gram, and to expenses connected with the Kunigal Farm.
- Rs. 7,53,500—Under “State Railways” was due to progress on the construction of the Birur-Shimoga line, to the adjustment of interest on the English loan and to works carried out on Capital Account on the Kolar Gold Fields Railway.

GROSS AND NET INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.
The two statements given below contain the requisite details.

PRELIMINARY.

No. I.—Statement of Gross and Net Income, 1897-98.

Heads of Receipts	Gross Receipts 1897-98	Refunds & Draw backs 1897-98	Charges 1897-98	Net Receipts 1897-98	Net Receipts 1896-97
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue	97,90,896	1,61,051	15,83,208	80,46,637	77,20,906
2. Salt	21,296	...	...	21,296	15,654
3. Stamps	8,25,886	7,679	76,053	7,42,154	7,24,685
4. Excise	33,76,855	11,381	2,49,731	31,15,743	30,71,729
5. Sayer	3,12,782	1,891	13,243	2,97,648	2,79,417
6. Mohatarfa	2,28,740	...	...	2,28,740	2,62,088
7. Forests ... { Ordinary	10,99,458	342	4,30,893	6,68,223	4,80,269
Kheddas	18,796	...	39,989	-21,193	-45,096
8. Gold Mining	13,80,504	295	11,466	13,68,743	10,39,374
9. Registration	1,15,664	364	60,485	54,815	51,312
10. Amrit Mahal	12,873	...	29,130	-16,257	-11,300
11. Interest on State Investments and Bank Deposits	5,22,180	...	...	5,22,180	5,79,186
12. Interest on Loans, etc., Revenue arrears	62,921	...	...	62,921	44,706
13. Sundry other sources of Income	2,61,651	22,600	...	2,39,051	1,11,147
Total	1,80,30,502	2,05,603	24,94,198	1,53,30,701	1,43,24,077
14. State Railways	9,00,879	...	17,10,194	-8,09,315	-3,45,607
Grand Total including State Rail- ways	1,89,31,381	2,05,603	42,04,392	1,45,21,386	1,39,78,470
<i>Deduct—Net Expenditure as per Statement No. II</i> ... ..	...	...	...	1,39,50,206	1,32,93,289
Surplus ... ..	...	...	...	5,71,180	6,85,181

No. II.—Statement of Gross and Net Expenditure, 1897-98.

Heads of Expenditure	Gross Ex- penditure 1897-98	Income 1897-98	Net Ex- penditure 1897-98	Net Ex- penditure 1896-97
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Subsidy	35,00,000	.....	35,00,000	35,00,000
2. Civil List	14,00,000	.....	14,00,000	14,00,000
3. Political Pensions	94,482	.....	94,482	1,03,889
4. Pensions to the Members of the Royal Family	1,60,000	.....	1,60,000	80,000
5. Interest on Mysore Railway Loan of 20 lakhs	91,867	.....	91,867	99,062
6. Interest on Savings Bank Deposits Charity Fund and Insurance Fund	1,17,583	.....	1,17,583	1,25,378
7. General Administration	5,08,649	.....	5,08,649	4,48,460
8. Law and Justice { Courts	8,96,640	60,029	8,36,611	7,92,457
Jails	93,912	27,793	66,119	53,769
9. Police	9,17,982	84,784	8,33,198	8,54,069
10. Education	5,40,551	94,492	4,46,059	4,21,190
11. Muzrai	3,20,465	.....	3,20,465	3,22,408
12. Medical	3,55,216	18,591	3,36,625	2,87,866
13. Government Houses	1,59,526	.....	1,59,526	63,314
14. Scientific and Minor Departments	2,03,945	8,867	1,95,078	1,96,911
15. Superannuation Pensions, Gratuities, etc.	3,03,625	.....	3,03,625	2,75,360
16. Stationery and Printing	1,59,850	10,202	1,49,648	1,59,040
17. Premia, etc., on Government of India Pro. Notes purchased	40,785	.....	40,785	3,22,807
18. Famine Relief	1,894	.....	1,894	3,295
19. Public Works	27,30,971	27,969	27,03,002	25,51,697
20. Army	10,26,189	.....	10,26,189	9,70,295
21. Other Items	6,58,801	.....	6,58,801	2,62,022
Total	1,42,82,933	3,32,727	1,39,50,206	1,32,93,289

The ordinary receipts and disbursements under all heads amounted to Rs. 1,83,63,229 and Rs. 1,69,82,734 against Rs. 1,71,11,745 and Rs. 1,60,80,957, and the railway receipts and payments to Rs. 9,00,879 and Rs. 17,10,194 against Rs. 6,11,018 and Rs. 9,56,625, respectively, so that in the aggregate there was left a surplus of Rs. 5,71,180 against Rs. 6,85,181 in 1896—97. The surplus estimated at Rs. 7,77,523 last year was, on the final closing of the accounts, found to be actually less by Rs. 92,342, the falling off under "Kheddas" and the expenditure under "Other items" being more than what was adopted preliminarily.

The opening balance on 1st July 1897 was Rs. 1,54,13,062 which with the year's surplus of Rs. 5,71,180 gave a closing balance of Rs. 1,59,84,242 on 1st July 1898. Of this amount Rs. 1,29,03,100 represented the nominal value of Government of India Pro-Notes and Mysore Government Railway Debentures, and the remainder was Cash in the Madras Bank and Local Treasuries.

Budget.—The Preliminary Budget for 1898-99 (*vide* Appendix) provides for an income of Rs. 1,89,10,000 and an expenditure of Rs. 1,74,40,000 besides Rs. 17,69,000 on account of State Railways.

District Funds.—The income of the Local Boards of the various districts during 1897-98 amounted to Rs. 5,88,214 and together with their opening balance of Rs. 3,81,052, the amount at the disposal of these Boards for expenditure was Rs. 9,69,266. Of this, the total amount spent during the year was Rs. 6,08,885 for purposes noted below:—

	Rs.
(1) Roads and other public works	4,79,991
(2) Sanitation	11,600
	420
(3) Medical aid	58,314
(4) Accommodation for travellers	17,585
(5) Establishment	6,575
(6) Refunds	199
(7) Miscellaneous	34,201
Total	6,08,885

Local Funds General.—The receipts under Local Funds General including balance at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 6,63,826, of which the expenditure incurred for purposes noted below was Rs. 3,15,272:—

	Rs.
(1) Communications including accommodation for travellers	2,03,831
(2) Chikmagalur water-supply	—2,606
(3) Drinking-water wells and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	88,151
(4) Industrial school charges	12,992
(5) Indigenous hospital	1,728
(6) Establishment charges	6,139
(7) Pilgrims' chattram and chattram hospital	2,598
(8) Miscellaneous	2,439
Total	3,15,272

Village School Fund.—The amount credited to the Village School Fund during the year 1897-98 was Rs. 2,30,968. Adding to it the opening balance, the sum available for expenditure during the year was Rs. 5,54,738 of which Rs. 2,21,818 were expended in the maintenance of 1,348 Vernacular and 8 Anglo-Vernacular schools, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,32,920 at the end of the year.

Municipal Funds.—The number of municipalities in 1897-98 was 112 or three more than in the year preceding. The total income of the year, together with the

opening balance, amounted to Rs. 10,76,640. The Boards incurred during the year an aggregate expenditure of Rs. 7,20,108 on the following objects:—

	Rs.
1. Public Works	2,55,980
2. Conservancy and sanitation	1,41,102
3. Medical aid	48,564
4. Education	29,099
5. Lighting	47,123
6. Establishment	50,964
7. Public debts	28,467
8. Interest on debt and other miscellaneous items	93,404
9. Plague Preventive Measures	15,675
Total	7,20,108

Public Works (ordinary).—The total expenditure incurred on works of all descriptions (other than Railways), carried out by the Public Works Department during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 38,92,100 against Rs. 36,73,458 of the previous year. It was distributed over the following funds:—

	Rs.
Provincial Fund (including Suspense)	26,32,995
District Fund	4,30,885
Irrigation Cess Fund	3,54,322
Palace Fund	42,353
Grants for Sanitary works from Provincial and Local Funds General	1,03,160
Non-Budget works (<i>i.e.</i> , works sanctioned from Local Funds General, Forest and Education Budgets, Imperial Fund, on account of repairs to cemeteries, contributions, etc.)	3,28,385
Total	38,92,100

The distribution of the above expenditure of Service Heads stood as follows:—

	Rs.
Military buildings	3,21,599
Civil buildings	6,50,274
Communications	8,37,955
Miscellaneous public improvements	49,224
Irrigation	9,12,286
Establishment	5,98,732
Tools and plant	22,528
Suspense Account	67,951
Sanitary works	1,03,160
Works debitable to Civil Department Budgets, etc.	3,28,385
Total	38,92,100

The following are details of some of the more important works:—

Under *Military Buildings*, the construction of the new Lines for the Imperial Service Troops at Bangalore made very good progress during the year, the outlay being more than Rs. 2,80,000. The Lines have practically been completed, and as a precautionary measure against the infection of plague, the Regiment has since been allowed to occupy them. Besides the above, the construction of new Barr Lines at the district headquarters of Mysore and Hassan was pushed on vigorously, while those at Chitaldrug and Shimoga were completed satisfactorily.

Under *Civil Buildings*, the construction of the "Victoria Hospital" at Bangalore was in hand on a sanctioned project of Rs. 3,25,979. During the year the ground floor of the administrative block was roofed over, and the superstructure of four detached wards was raised to different levels. The re-construction of the Palace at Mysore was also well in hand, the foundations of nearly the whole building having been excavated and filled in with concrete, and walls built up to ground level excepting the north end wall. Owing to the insanitary state of the Fern

Hill Palace at Ootacamund, the whole of this building had to be over-hauled, a new wing had to be added, and almost all the out-houses were pulled down and new ones built. Good progress was made with the construction of Lines at Mysore for the Reserve Police Force, the new quarters for the Principal of the Central College at Bangalore, the Students' Homes at Mysore and Bangalore, the District Office improvements at Chitaldrug and the Sandal Koti at Hassan.

Under *Communications*, the construction of the two important bridges, one at Tadasa across the Bhadra river in the Kadur district, and the other at Hole-Narsipur across the Hemavati river in the Hassan district made satisfactory progress, the piers and both the abutments of the former having been raised to springing level, while the latter was practically completed and thrown open to traffic. In this connection, it may be mentioned that Government propose to adopt a definite programme of bridge buildings (in the order of priority of the claims of the various districts) for improved communication, and accordingly a programme is being prepared of the large bridges to be undertaken during the next ten years. Attention was also paid during the year to the metalling of a portion of the Gundlupet Sultan's Battery road, extension of the Bababudan Hill road from Addakhan to Kesavinvarthy, improving the Narsipur-Chamrajnagar road and bridging the Addahole on Manjarabad-Subramanya road, for which large estimates have been sanctioned. Fourteen miles of a new roads and twenty-five miles of extension, which were under construction during previous years, were opened out, and the existing roads measuring about 5,234 miles were maintained in a fairly trafficable condition.

Under *Miscellaneous Public Improvements* some additional works required in connection with the Chamarajendra Water Works in the City of Bangalore, and the Vanivilas Water Works in the City of Mysore, were in hand, although the main works were completed and supply given during the previous year.

Irrigation.—Next comes the most important head, *viz.*, "Irrigation" on which more than nine lakhs were spent during the year. Good progress was made on the large incomplete major works of the previous year, *viz.*, the Hulhalli channel, Chamaraja channel, Kalhalli anikat, the Kalale tank, aqueduct at 22½ miles of Chikkadevarayasagar channel, the Devaroy anikat, Bellur Dasankere tank, Kotebetta tank and Markaldoddakere in Mysore district; the new tank across the Garudachala river near Mavatur, and the Thimmanahalli tank in Tumkur district; the new tank across Madirhalli near Vuduhalli, and the Kathral tank in Chitaldrug district; the extension of the south channel as well as the north channel of Sriramdevar dam, restoration of Badiganhalli tank, and Shankathirtha anikat in Hassan district; the Belalgera road and channels in Shimoga and the Kukasandra tank in Kadur district. The construction of three new tanks at Guru Siddapur, Kalhalli and Chikmadore in Chitaldrug district to improve the facilities of irrigation in this dry tract were sanctioned, and the works made a fair start. The re-construction of Changravalli anikat in Hassan district, which breached during the year, was also sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 41,000. New projects for the restoration of Kempsagara tank in Mysore (estimate Rs. 26,000) and Kerigavaldoddakere in French Rocks (estimate Rs. 23,000) were also sanctioned. Owing to the heavy rains of August and September 1897, most of the anikats in the Mysore and Hassan districts surplused heavily, and the river channels were in some cases damaged. In Tumkur district a large number of tanks and road bridges were also damaged, but all these damages have speedily been attended to.

In last year's address, it was stated that investigation was being made for a big tank across the Vedavati river at a point some ten miles higher than the Marikanave gorge, in lieu of the long contemplated larger project at the gorge itself, owing to some doubts entertained by some of the local Engineers as to the suitability of the rock in the bed of the river for the erection of a high masonry dam required for the latter. But Government subsequently decided to thoroughly thresh out, once for all, the subject of the larger project advocated for many years by many eminent Engineers, before taking up the smaller project. They accordingly appointed a Committee of Engineers and Geologists to report on the suitability of the rocky foundations, and they are now glad to announce that the Committee have pronounced that a masonry dam of required dimensions can be safely constructed on the proposed site. A separate division has been already formed and preliminary operations begun. The work is roughly estimated

to cost 32 lakhs to irrigate about 30,000 acres. It promises to be a grand protective work in case of famine, so badly wanted for Chitaldrug, while it will materially add to the local prosperity of the country.

Sanitation.—Besides the water-supply works for the Bangalore and Mysore Cities referred to above, the water-supply works for the towns of Hunsur, Yedatore, Nanjangud and Closepet were completed. The main and secondary drains and the roads in the western extension of Bangalore City, and the improvements and extension to the town of Davangere, which were included under this head, were also completed during the year. The water-supply works for the towns of Kolar, Chintamani, Chitaldrug, Kadur and Chikmagalur were in progress; while the projects for Tumkur, Hassan, Shimoga, Gundlupet and Birur were under investigation.

		owned by the State amounted to Rs. 8,74,529 as shown in the margin. Leaving out the small Gold Fields Railway, the earnings on the others were unfavorable when compared with those of the previous year. The serious falling off in traffic was mostly due to the prevalence of the Bubonic Plague in the parts served by the said lines.
	Rs.	
Mysore-Harihar Line ...	6,66,112	
Bangalore-Hindupur Railway ...	94,286	
Nanjangud Extension ...	13,824	
Kolar Gold Fields Railway ...	1,00,307	
Total ...	8,74,529	

The percentages to Capital were :—

Mysore-Harihar Line	....	....	....	4.34
Nanjangud Extension	....	....	....	2.15
Bangalore-Hindupur Railway	....	....	....	3.77
Kolar Gold Fields Railway	....	....	....	12.39

The Birur-Shimoga Railway was the only line under construction by the State. The works on the same were almost completed, and it is very probable that the line will be opened for passenger traffic in the current year. The expenditure incurred by the State on construction amounted to Rs. 7,95,882. This plus the guaranteed interest payable to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company on account of the Mysore-Harihar line, *viz.*, Rs. 6,85,992, and other Capital charges, bring the next expenditure under Railways to Rs. 15,96,282.

The further explorations of the Ghat section of the proposed Arsikere-Mangalore line and surveying and projecting for the Makludrug-Chikballapur and Bowringpet-Kolar lines will engage the attention of our State Railway Department during the current official year.

Education.—The total number of pupils under instruction was 110,970, of whom 90,428 were in 2,100 public institutions, and 20,542 were in 1,695 private institutions. Of the total number under instruction, 95,472 were boys and 15,498 were girls, giving percentages of 26.16 and 4.29 of male and female pupils to male and female populations of school-going age, respectively.

The total expenditure on Education amounted to Rs. 9,80,010 as against Rs. 9,16,969 in 1896-97, and was drawn from the following sources :—

				Rs.
State Funds	..	..	..	5,56,163
Local Funds	...	...	...	2,11,428
Municipal Funds	...	...	...	33,254
Fees	...	...	...	98,900
All other sources	..	..	..	80,275

A Lecturer on Biology and Geology was appointed in the Central College. A Deputy Inspector was appointed for Hindustani schools. Female education made steady progress. Four girls passed the Upper Secondary Examination, and five the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the Upper Secondary Grade from the Maharani's girls school. Fourteen girls altogether passed the Lower Secondary Examination. The Students' Home of the Central College, estimated to cost Rs. 60,000, is under construction. The Students' Home of the Maharaja's College was completed at a cost of Rs. 50,000. Students' Homes were newly opened at Hassan, Tumkur and Shimoga. A Home has now been established at the headquarters of each district for students.

Oriental Library.—The Library was enriched by the addition of 326 printed works and 451 manuscripts, and it now contains 3,247 printed works and 2,772 manuscripts altogether. It possesses all the known and many rare works in the several departments of Sanskrit and Kannada literature. The staff of the Library published during the year six volumes of rare works, one of which was Kannada.

Archæology.—Another volume of the Mysore Archæological Series was published, completing the Mysore district, which contains no less than 1,765 inscriptions. Good progress was made with the printing of three other volumes. Of interesting inscriptions brought to light, one relates to the Ganga King Durvinita or Nirvinita's conquest of Kaduvatti (now Karvetinagara in North Arcot) in the 5th century. Another refers to Pilduvipathi, evidently a form of *Prithvipathi* the name of a missing Ganga King of the 8th century. Many specific dates were gained for events in the history of the Hoysalas. Also a copy was obtained of a fine Arabic and Persian inscription of the Bijapur Sultan Muhammad Adil Shah at the Masur Madak tank.

The publication of *Kavirajamarga*, the oldest Kannada work, of which manuscripts have actually been found, was completed; also the *Pampa Bharata*, the next oldest work, which has been in hand a long time, owing to the want of a complete manuscript. But the most important publication issued during the year was the revised edition of the *Mysore Gazetteer*, which is a work of great magnitude and research, very carefully prepared and edited by Mr. B. L. Rice, C.I.E., Director of Archæological Researches in Mysore.

Meteorology.—The four Government Observatories of Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug having completed the first quinquennium of their existence, the Director has been enabled to present the five-year means of the various weather elements in his annual volume entitled "Meteorology of Mysore."

At the Central Observatory, Bangalore, hourly records of the principal weather-elements have been taken autographically since the beginning of 1895. These have been systematically tabulated and are being prepared for publication at an early date.

The Rain-fall Report for 1897 has also been published, giving full information of the daily, monthly, seasonal and yearly rain-fall for each of the 169 Government Rain-gauge Stations over the State, as well as for 18 Coffee Estates in the districts of Hassan and Kadur. That report is of special value on account of the rain-maps which the Director has got up, showing the distribution of rain over the State for each quarter of the year, for each monsoon and for the whole year, based on the records of the past 28 years as far as these were available.

Geology.—The work of this department was mainly directed to mining matters, four members of the superior staff being engaged in carrying out the inspection of mines and other work connected therewith. A Mining Regulation was passed and Rules were framed similar to those in force in the United Kingdom, New South Wales, the Transvaal and other countries with such modifications as the special circumstances under which mining is carried on in this country called for. An area of more than 300 square miles was mapped during the year, and gold and copper deposits in the neighbourhood of Tarikere were carefully examined. Prospecting work was attended to in the Chitaldrug, Shimoga and Mysore districts and numerous assays and analyses of rocks collected by members of the Department and private Prospectors were made. The Laboratory is now in good working order, experimental metallurgical plant is being erected, and arrangements will shortly be made by which the whole process of gold extraction can be carried out on a small scale. Considerable additions were made during the year to the specimens which now amount to nearly five thousand, and they are being duly arranged and catalogued.

Muzrai.—Sixty-seven institutions were inspected by the Muzrai Superintendent during the year in the districts of Kolar, Mysore, Kadur and Shimoga, and *Tasdik* patties were revised of 32 institutions, with the view of improving the establishments therein by abolishing unnecessary petty offices and organizing a staff with better pay, and of curtailing useless and unnecessary items of expendi-

ture and applying the savings thereby effected for the purpose of imparting religious instruction in the institutions. Nineteen Committees of Dharmadarsis, were appointed in addition to the 92 which existed at the beginning of the year, and rules were framed defining the powers and functions of the Dharmadarsis. Repairs of 54 of the Muzrai institutions were sanctioned during the year at a total cost of Rs. 34,088, which was met mostly from the funds of the institutions concerned.

Legislation.—The Regulations passed during the year were—

The Mysore Mines Regulation, III of 1897.

The Sringeri Jahgir Inam Settlement Regulation, IV of 1897.

The Mysore Village Sanitation Regulation, I of 1898.

The Mysore Civil Courts Regulation Amendment Regulation, II of 1898.

Agricultural Banks.—Thirty-six new Banks were opened during the past year against 18 in 1896-97, 6 in 1895-96 and 2 in 1894-95. There were thus at the end of the last year altogether 62 Banks working with loans from Government to the extent of Rs. 12,00,500. Forty of these Banks were inspected by the Inspector of Agricultural Banks, and it is gratifying to note from his report that though still in their very infancy, the Banks generally have secured the confidence of the public, and that deposits, though of small amount in several cases, were received in twenty of the Banks. It speaks well for the management of these Banks that 22 of them were able to lay by something to form the nucleus of a Reserve Fund. The report further shows that the Banks have benefited their members by enabling them to discharge debts bearing usurious rates of interest, to undertake the cultivation of the more remunerative crops and to dispose of the products of their labour to their best advantage in the open market. They are further stated to have indirectly led to reduction of the rate of interest by money-lenders in their neighbourhood. These, no doubt, are very great advantages, and to secure them the people at large should take the example of the few Banks started with the aid of Government loans and endeavour to start similar institutions independent of Government aid. The Government may not be in a position to grant applications for loans beyond a budgetted limit.

Judicial.—There was an increase of 9·75 per cent in the number of civil cases instituted and 6·81 per cent in the number of criminal cases. The Additional Munsiffs of Bangalore and Mysore were given independent territorial jurisdiction, and these and the Principal Munsiffs were invested with small cause jurisdiction up to Rs. 50. The Sub-Judge of Shimoga was invested with similar jurisdiction in suits over Rs. 50 and not exceeding Rs. 100 in value. The Munsiffs in other than the headquarter stations of Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga were empowered to dispose of insolvency cases. The rates of fees allowable to Advocates and Pleaders in civil cases were revised. Twenty Special Sub-Registrars were appointed during the year to relieve Taluk Revenue Officers of Registration work in certain important stations. There was an increase in the number of registrations, the value of property involved and the amount of fees recovered.

Police.—Considerable additions were made to the strength of the Police force, entailing an additional cost of more than a lakh of rupees. These were rendered necessary chiefly by the Plague Preventive Measures.

By Order,

C. SREENIVASIENGAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

BANGALORE, }
11th January 1899. }

APPENDIX.

Preliminary Budget Estimate for the year 1898-99.

Heads of Receipts	Final, 1896-97	Preliminary, 1897-98	Estimate, 1898-99	Heads of Expenditure	Final, 1896-97	Preliminary, 1897-98	Estimate, 1898-99
	Rs	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs
Land Revenue	93,30,861	97,90,896	95,66,000	Subsidy	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000
Salt	15,654	21,296	21,000	Civil List	14,00,000	14,00,000	14,00,000
Stamps	7,61,397	8,25,886	7,46,000	Pensions to the members of the Royal Family	80,000	1,60,000	1,60,000
Excise—				Political Pensions including allowances in lieu of Jagirs	1,03,889	94,482	1,21,000
Arrack	18,12,693	19,29,721	22,04,500	Refunds and Drawbacks	2,17,509	2,05,603	2,71,444
Toddy	14,17,380	13,71,300	16,40,400	Land Revenue Establishment	8,17,203	9,01,998	9,47,722
Miscellaneous	61,150	75,834	91,100	Remuneration of village officers	6,22,288	6,81,210	6,54,834
Sayer	2,94,061	3,12,782	3,52,000	Stamps	31,631	76,053	40,000
Mohatarfa	2,62,088	2,28,740	2,24,000	Excise	2,01,973	2,49,731	2,89,000
Forests—				Sayer	14,644	13,243	16,000
Sandalwood	4,68,256	6,06,877	7,80,530	Forests including Elephant Kheddas	5,54,172	4,70,882	5,37,000
Timber	1,95,683	1,96,999	1,79,325	Gold Mining	9,787	11,466	
Minor Forest produce	2,52,164	2,95,582	3,10,145	Registration	51,815	60,485	68,000
Kheddas	74,519	18,796	20,000	Amrit Mahal	30,808	29,130	31,856
Gold Mining	10,49,161	13,80,504	10,00,000	Interest	2,24,440	2,09,450	2,26,000
Registration	1,03,238	1,15,664	1,02,000	General Administration	4,48,460	5,08,649	5,02,938
Amrit Mahal	19,508	12,873	28,500	Law and Justice—			
Investment Account	4,47,162	4,78,885	5,01,000	Courts	8,51,105	8,96,640	9,00,389
Interest on Deposits in the Madras Bank	1,32,024	43,295		Jails	80,293	93,912	1,01,611
Interest on Loans and Arrears of Revenue	14,706	62,921	68,000	Police	8,54,863	9,17,982	9,76,000
Law and Justice—				Education	5,14,280	5,40,551	5,99,130
Courts	58,648	60,029	88,000	Muzrai	3,22,408	3,20,465	3,33,000
Jails	26,524	27,793		Medical	2,99,931	3,55,216	3,84,000
Police	794	84,784	2,000	Government House	63,314	1,59,526	57,140
Education	93,090	94,492	94,000	Scientific and Minor Departments	2,09,386	2,03,945	2,25,014
Medical	12,065	18,591	12,000	Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities, etc	2,75,360	3,03,625	3,14,000
Scientific and Minor Departments	12,475	8,867	10,500	Stationery and Printing	1,64,806	1,59,850	1,64,922
Stationery and Printing	5,768	10,202	5,000	Premium, etc. on Government of India Notes purchased	3,22,807	40,785	50,000
Public Works	26,475	27,969	20,000	Other items	2,65,317	6,60,695	2,72,000
Other items	1,81,201	2,61,651	1,24,000	Public Works including special sanitary works	25,78,171	27,30,971	32,10,000
				Army	9,70,295	10,26,189	10,87,000
				Total	1,60,80,957	1,69,82,734	1,74,40,000
Total	1,71,11,745	1,83,63,229	1,81,90,000	State Railways	7,66,165	9,14,312	11,69,000
State Railways	6,11,018	9,00,879	7,00,000	Total including State Railways	1,68,47,122	1,78,97,046	1,86,09,000
Total including State Railways.	1,77,22,763	1,92,64,108	1,88,90,000	Toddy Revenue payable to Civil and Military Station.	20,763	11,932	20,000
Toddy Revenue of Civil and Military Station.	20,763	11,932	20,000	Construction of Birur-Shimoga line	1,90,460	7,95,882	6,00,000
Grand Total	1,77,43,526	1,92,76,040	1,89,10,000	Grand Total	1,70,53,345	1,87,04,860	1,92,29,000

ADDRESS OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE

TO THE

DASARA REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

AT MYSORE

ON TUESDAY THE 17TH OCTOBER 1899.

GENTLEMEN,

Before I proceed, by command of Her Highness the Maharani-Regent, to place before you the results of the Administration of the State during the past official year, I must express my sincere gratification that it has been found possible to call this meeting this year, after the interruption of 1898 caused by the sudden and serious outbreak of the plague in various parts of the State.

It was on the 12th August 1898, and in the City of Bangalore, that the plague first made its appearance in the State. The precautionary measures adopted by the Government to prevent its outbreak were described in the "Account of the Administration of the Mysore State during the year 1897-98," of which copies were distributed for your information in January last. These measures included, as you may remember, the passing of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation and the framing of Rules thereunder, the opening of railway and frontier inspection stations and outposts, the examination of passengers by rail and road, the detention, observation or escort to their destination of such persons as arrived from infected areas or were suspected of carrying infection, the establishment of temporary plague hospitals and segregation and health camps at centres likely to become infected, and the carrying out of special sanitary improvements in towns and villages. The exact manner in which the disease was conveyed to Bangalore has not been satisfactorily traced, though there is good ground for believing that its importation was in some way due to its prevalence in an epidemic form at Hubli and other stations on the Southern-Mahratta Railway, among whose coolies it first occurred, and to the families and friends of whose employees it was for some time confined before spreading first to localities in close proximity to the railway goods-shed at Bangalore, and then to other parts of the City. When the disease once gained a foothold in the Bangalore City, it soon spread with increasing virulence in every direction, passing rapidly into the Civil and Military Station and the rest of the Bangalore district and then into the Mysore City and the Mysore and Kolar districts and parts of the Tumkur district. The only districts that were altogether free of indigenous cases were Shimoga, Hassan, Kadur and Chitaldrug. The severity of the epidemic reached its height in the Bangalore City in the months of October and November, during each of which more than a thousand persons fell victims to it, but thereafter it declined rapidly, the City being actually free from indigenous cases from the 11th of March to the 20th of June. A slight recrudescence, however, showed itself on the 21st June and has continued since. In the Mysore City the worst months were January, February and March, but the disease never actually died out for any length of time, and a few cases even now continue to occur. The Kolar district also suffered badly, and in particular the region about the Gold Fields had a comparatively large number of cases every month since January. The Tumkur district, however, was free by April. Altogether, it is estimated that there were 14,831 attacks and 12,273 deaths from the plague in all parts of the Mysore State during the past official year, the Bangalore City alone accounting for 3,346 attacks and 2,665 deaths, and the Mysore City for 2,667 attacks and 2,171 deaths.

From this brief survey of the progress of the epidemic, I will now pass on to an account of the measures adopted by Government for its prevention and suppression.

These measures, for the prompt and effective administration of which a Plague Commissioner had been appointed in the beginning of 1898, may be thus briefly enumerated :—

Provision was made in Government plague hospitals for the treatment of the sick. Accommodation was provided in camps for contacts and persons living in infected houses. Infected houses and infected persons and their effects were subjected to systematic disinfection. Plague corpses were removed at the expense of the State to the camp burial or burning grounds. Every encouragement was afforded for inoculation according to Professor Haffkine's method. A large number of houses condemned as unfit for habitation were demolished in the Bangalore City, and the congested portions opened out by the removal of many more. Special attention was paid to sanitation both in cities and in villages. Two large extensions covering an area of 1,000 acres, and capable of providing accommodation for 50,000 persons, were laid out in the Bangalore City. Infected localities were caused to be vacated. All passengers from infected areas, by rail or by road, were examined and placed under observation. Arrangements were made for the accurate registration of deaths, and a system of death certificates was introduced in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities. Compulsory segregation was resorted to for some time, but was afterwards abolished in all localities except the Bangalore City. A large number of health camps was established. Free issues of timber and bamboos were made to the poorest classes to enable them to camp out. Relief works for the indigent were started wherever necessary. Advances to Government servants of a year's pay were sanctioned in the Bangalore City to enable them to build houses in the new extensions, and of three months' pay in certain infected taluks for putting up sheds. Special measures were taken for the protection of the Kolar Gold Fields. Additional establishments of nurses, doctors, servants, police constables, ambulance staff, transport and disinfection staff, etc., were entertained at considerable cost, for the efficient carrying out of plague measures.

With regard to the future, I wish I could hold out any near prospect of the complete disappearance of the plague from the State. But though this may not yet be possible, still the outlook now is not by any means so serious as it seemed last year. With increased familiarity the plague is fast losing much of its terrors for the people. Its final riddance involves patient, vigorous, and sustained effort on the part alike of the Government and of the people. Proper sanitation and ventilation are the best known safeguards against the disease, and the Government is devoting its best energies to provide them for all parts of the State in as complete a form as possible.

Prospects of the Season.—One other matter that must have been largely in your thoughts during the last few months is the uncertain season prospects and a possible drought over a large area. In March and April the rainfall was far above the average. In May it was more or less about the normal. These early showers led to early sowing, which would eventually have resulted in a good harvest had the showers continued; but in June there was a noticeable deficiency in the rainfall, and in July and August the falling off was very marked. Happily, the copious showers which fell in September have averted all cause for any present anxiety. They have, to a great extent, covered the deficiency of the two previous months in all maidan taluks and have brought in a sufficient supply of water to tanks everywhere. The area under crop is up to the usual average and the pasturage for cattle is abundant. Altogether, the season has assumed a favourable aspect, and all cause for apprehending a scarcity has for the time disappeared.

The details of the Revenue and Expenditure of the past year are given in the following statements:—

RECEIPTS.

Receipts				1897-98, Actuals	1898-99, Preliminary	Difference
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	..	...	...	98,07,220	95,56,755	- 2,50,465
Stamps	...	...	...	8,25,886	6,44,260	- 1,81,626
Excise	...	{ Arrack Toddy Miscellaneous	...	19,29,721	18,88,846	- 40,875
			...	13,71,628	12,88,024	- 83,604
			...	75,319	94,868	+ 19,549
Sayer	...	...	...	3,12,782	3,19,313	+ 6,531
Mohatarfa	...	...	...	2,29,093	2,17,835	- 11,258
Forests	...	{ Sandalwood Timber and Fuel Other Forest items Kheddas	...	6,06,885	7,81,924	+ 1,75,039
			...	2,03,496	1,12,531	- 90,965
			...	2,95,603	2,66,392	- 29,211
			...	18,796	4,591	- 14,205
Gold Mining	...	..	...	13,80,504	11,63,425	- 2,17,079
Registration	...	..	..	1,15,664	88,648	- 27,016
Amrit Mahal	...	..	...	12,873	22,706	+ 9,833
State Investments and Bank Deposits—						
(a)	Interest on Government Securities	..	..	4,77,718	4,25,641	- 52,077
(b)	Interest on the Jodhpur Loan	...	...	...	47,228	+ 47,228
(c)	Interest on Deposits in the Madras Bank			43,295	45,205	+ 1,910
(d)	Profit on Government of India Securities sold.			1,167	..	- 1,167
Interest on Miscellaneous Loans and Arrears of Revenue.				62,921	78,410	+ 15,489
Law and Justice	...	{ Courts Jails	...	60,029	53,497	- 6,532
			...	27,335	17,783	- 9,552
Educational Department	...	...	...	94,646	79,746	- 14,900
Public Works and Sanitary Departments	...	...	...	27,969	30,567	+ 2,598
Police Department	...	...	...	84,784	20,081	- 64,703
Other Departmental receipts	...	...	...	37,660	36,913	- 747
Other items	...	...	...	2,71,291	1,84,092	- 87,199
Total				1,83,74,285	1,74,69,281	- 9,05,004
State Railways—Revenue Account	...	...	...	9,05,305	4,47,387	- 4,57,918
Grand Total including State Railways				1,92,79,590	1,79,16,668	- 13,62,922

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure	1897-98, Actuals	1898-99, Preliminary	Difference
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Subsidy	35,00,000	35,00,000	...
Civil List	14,00,000	14,00,000	...
Pensions to the Members of the Royal Family ...	1,60,000	1,60,000	...
Political Pensions including Allowances in lieu of Jahgirs.	94,482	78,769	—15,713
Refunds and Drawbacks	2,06,061	3,09,002	+1,02,941
Land Revenue Establishments	9,03,021	9,25,740	+22,719
Remuneration of Village Officers	6,81,210	6,97,478	+16,268
Stamps	76,053	34,923	—41,130
Excise	2,49,731	2,63,907	+14,176
Sayer	13,236	15,190	+1,954
Forests including Elephant Kheddas	4,71,079	4,90,326	+19,247
Gold Mining	11,466	11,480	+14
Registration	60,485	65,212	+4,727
Amrit Mahal	29,130	34,190	+5,060
Interest	2,09,450	2,34,851	+25,401
General Administration	5,08,649	4,90,045	—18,604
Law and Justice { Courts	8,97,130	9,06,245	+9,115
{ Jails	93,983	97,247	+3,264
Police	9,18,351	9,25,719	+7,368
Education	5,41,378	5,73,123	+31,745
Muzrai	3,23,347	3,62,608	+39,261
Medical	3,56,263	3,41,390	—14,873
Government Houses	1,59,526	94,742	—64,784
Scientific and Minor Departments	2,04,712	2,20,878	+16,166
Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities, etc ...	3,04,264	3,00,218	—4,046
Stationery and Printing	1,59,850	1,90,026	+30,176
Premia, etc., on Government of India Pro-Notes purchased.	40,785	29,056	—11,729
Damodar Dass Charity Fund ... ..	.....	5,67,339	+5,67,339
Public Works, including Special Sanitary Works ...	27,61,817	33,45,754	+5,83,937
Army	10,26,189	9,83,621	—42,568
Plague	30,334	7,49,930	+7,19,596
Famine Relief	1,894	567	—1,327
Other items	6,35,596	2,57,937	—3,77,659
Total	1,70,29,472	1,86,57,513	+16,28,041
State Railways .. { Interest on expended portion of Railway Capital of the Mysore-Harihara line.	7,93,108	6,50,975	—1,42,133
{ Other Railways—Capital Account.	9,17,086	7,35,454	—1,81,632
Total	17,10,194	13,86,429	—3,23,765
Grand Total including State Railways	1,87,39,666	2,00,43,942	+13,04,276

You will observe from the foregoing statements that there was a falling off in Revenue under nearly all important heads. The aggregate decrease amounted to over 13½ lakhs due for the most part to the prevalence of the plague. With this general explanation of the year's great decline in revenue we may next examine the variations under the principal heads.

Land Revenue.—Out of the total decrease under "Land Revenue," about one lakh was under "Sale proceeds of Government lands," an item under which an unusually large amount was realized in 1897-98 by the sale of newly irrigated lands. The remainder of the decrease was due to the somewhat slack collection both of the current year's assessment and of the previous year's arrears.

Stamps.—The decrease under "Stamps" was considerable, viz., Rs. 1,81,000, of which Rs. 67,000 was under "General Stamps," Rs. 96,000 under "Court Fee Labels" and Rs. 18,000 under "Miscellaneous."

Excise.—The revenue under this item was less than in the previous year by Rs. 1,04,930.

Mohatarfa.—There was a decrease of Rs. 11,000 under this head.

Forests including Kheddas.—Though the operations of this department were, in common with those of other departments, adversely affected by the plague, yet there was an increase of 1¼ lakh under "Sandalwood," due to the larger sales and better prices of the year.

Gold Mining.—The 5% Royalty realized during the year shows the large decrease of Rs. 2,14,139 due to reduced exchange rates and adjustment of accounts, and not to any decline in the production of the various Mines as may be seen from the subjoined statement:—

No.	Name of Gold Mining Companies	1897-98			1898-99		
		Bar gold produced in	Certified value of gold produced	Five per cent Royalty on the year's production	Bar gold produced in	Certified value of gold produced	Five per cent Royalty on the year's production
		ozs.	£ s d	£ s d.	ozs.	£ s d	£ s d
1	Mysore Gold Mining Company.	149,574	583,922 4 11	29,196 2 3	150,218	587,182 4 3	29,359 2 2
2	Ooregam do	53,231	198,888 17 0	9,944 8 10	55,375	207,087 18 4	10,354 7 11
3	Nundydrug do	51,173	192,438 5 5	9,621 15 3	41,749	156,888 0 8	7,844 2 0
4	Balaghat do				3,093	11,919 17 10	595 19 10
5	Nine Reefs do	877	3,320 18 10	166 0 11	3,687	14,037 17 9	701 17 10
6	Champion Reefs do	130,754	497,001 19 1	24,850 4 11	149,774	564,611 3 4	28,230 11 2
7	Gold Fields of Mysore	2,658	9,349 16 1	467 9 10	938	3,376 9 11	168 16 5
8	Mysore West Gold Mining Company	4,154	16,005 5 3	800 5 3	2,209	8,455 11 1	422 15 3
9	Mysore Wynaad Company.	4,154	16,005 5 3	800 5 3	2,209	8,455 11 1	422 15 3
10	Coromandel Company	12,051	44,600 6 4	2,230 0 4	4,065	16,177 16 0	758 17 9
11	Road Block do			...	58	227 0 6	11 7 0
	Total ...	408,626	1,561,532 18 2	78,076 12 10	413,375	1,577,414 10 9	78,870 12 7

Registration.—There was a decrease of Rs. 27,000 under this head.

Amrit Mahal.—The small increase of Rs. 9,800 was due to the sale of a larger number of bulls than in the preceding year.

Police.—As against a sum of Rs. 83,000 received last year from the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, being a refund of 7—10ths of the cost of the Railway Police from August 1889 to December 1894, there was received during the year under review a refund from the Revenues of the Civil and Military Station of Rs. 18,000, being 3—10ths of the aforesaid cost for the years 1896-97 and 1897-98.

Other items.—The decrease occurred chiefly under "Unclaimed deposits transferred to Government."

State Railway.—There was a great decline of railway traffic and accordingly there was the large decrease of Rs. 4,58,000 under "Railway Receipts."

Expenditure.—Coming now to the expenditure of the State, we find that the following are the more important items under which there was a marked increase:—

Rs. 1,02,941 under "Refunds and Drawbacks" was due chiefly to the adjustment of payments amounting to Rs. 86,238 made to inamdars entitled to toddy revenue

- Rs. 22,719 under "Land Revenue Establishments" was under "District and Taluk Establishments."
- Rs. 14,176 under "Excise" was chiefly on account of additional executive staff for the efficient carrying out of tree-marking system and the payment of arrears of remuneration to the carrying contractors.
- Rs. 19,247 under "Forests" was chiefly due to an increase of working charges.
- Rs. 25,401 under "Interest" was under "Savings Bank Deposits" and "Insurance Fund."
- Rs. 31,745 under "Education" was owing chiefly to the purchase of apparatus and furniture, and to grants-in-aid and special building grants.
- Rs. 39,261 under "Muzrai" was due chiefly to the payment of arrears to certain matts and temples and the Mysore Chattram and to an increase under "Construction and Repairs"
- Rs. 16,166 under "Scientific and Minor Departments" was on account of the pay of the Director of Agricultural and other Statistics being shown under this head instead of under "Dewan's Office," and to the appointment of an Agricultural Chemist.
- Rs. 30,176 under "Stationery and Printing" was owing chiefly to the increase of office and piece-work establishments and printing charges and cost of stationery for Public Departments.
- Rs. 5,83,937 under "Public Works" was due to increased outlay on Public Works and Sanitation, which will be explained hereafter.
- Rs. 7,19,596 under "Plague" was on account of the measures adopted for the prevention and suppression of the plague as already described.

Per contra there was a decrease under certain heads of which the more noticeable are the following :—

- Rs. 15,713 under "Jahgir allowances," owing to lapses by death.
- Rs. 41,130 under "Stamps" on account of non-purchase of special water-marked paper.
- Rs. 14,873 under "Medical," owing to the pay of certain Medical Officers having been debited to "Plague."
- Rs. 64,784 under "Government Houses."
- Rs. 42,568 under "Army."
- Rs. 3,23,765 under "State Railways."

The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,79,16,668 and the total expenditure to Rs. 2,00,43,942. There was thus a deficit of Rs. 21,27,274, on the year's transactions. While on the one hand there occurred the large decline of 13½ lakhs in the year's total revenue, as the result of the prevalence of the plague and consequent check to traffic, trade and business of all kinds, there was on the other hand a large expenditure on several items of an exceptional character not really chargeable to the year's ordinary income. Of these, the principal may be noted hereunder :—

	Rs.
1. Plague administration	7,49,930
2. Extensions and special improvements of the Bangalore and Mysore Cities	94,391
3. Damodar Dass' Charity Fund	5,67,339
4. Capital outlay on Reproductive Works—	
(a) Mankanave Reservoir	3,80,000
(b) Birur-Shimoga Railway	6,40,000
(c) Capital expenditure on other railways	95,000
	11,15,000
Total	25,26,660

The subjoined statements give the year's Gross and Net Income and Expenditure as compared with those of 1897-98 :—

No. I.—Statement of Gross and Net Income, 1898-99

Heads of Receipts	Gross Receipts, 1898-99	Refunds & Drawbacks, 1898-99	Charges, 1898-99	Net Receipts, 1898-99	Net Receipts, 1897-98
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue ...	95,56,755	1,62,659	16,23,218	77,70,878	80,61,689
2. Stamps ...	6,44,260	6,340	34,923	6,02,997	7,42,154
3. Excise ...	32,71,738	1,07,724	2,63,907	29,00,107	31,15,556
4. Sayer ...	3,19,313	...	15,190	3,04,123	2,97,655
5. Mohatarfa ...	2,17,835	...	...	2,17,835	2,29,093
6. Forests ... { Ordinary	11,60,847	808	4,71,986	6,88,053	6,74,547
{ Kheddass	4,591	...	18,340	—13,749	—21,193
7. Gold Mining ...	11,63,425	2,344	11,480	11,49,601	13,68,743
8. Registration ...	88,648	802	65,212	22,634	54,815
9. Amrit Mahal ...	22,706	...	34,190	—11,484	—16,257
10. Interest on State Investments and Bank Deposits ...	5,18,074	...	...	5,18,074	5,22,180
11. Interest on loans, &c., revenue arrears ...	78,410	..	..	78,410	62,921
12. Sundry other sources of income ...	1,84,092	28,325	...	1,55,767	2,48,481
Total ...	1,72,30,694	3,09,002	25,38,446	1,43,83,246	1,53,40,390
13. State Railways—Revenue Account. ...	4,47,387	...	6,50,975	—2,03,588	+1,12,197
Grand Total including State Railways. ...	1,76,78,081	3,09,002	31,89,421	1,41,79,653	1,54,52,587
Deduct—Net Expenditure as per Statement No. II ...				1,63,06,932	1,49,12,663
				Surplus ...	5,39,924
				Deficit ...	21,27,274

No. II.—Statement of Gross and Net Expenditure, 1898-99.

Heads of Expenditure	Gross Expenditure, 1898-99	Income, 1898-99	Net Expenditure, 1898-99	Net Expenditure, 1897-98
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Subsidy ...	35,00,000	.....	35,00,000	35,00,000
2. Civil List ...	14,00,000	.....	14,00,000	14,00,000
3. Political Pensions ...	78,769	.....	78,769	94,482
4. Pensions to the Members of the Royal Family ...	1,60,000	.....	1,60,000	1,60,000
5. Interest on Mysore Railway Loan of 20 lakhs ...	1,08,245	.....	1,08,245	91,867
6. Interest on Savings Bank Deposits Charity Fund and Insurance Fund...	1,26,606	.....	1,26,606	1,17,583
7. General Administration ...	4,90,045	.....	4,90,045	5,08,649
8. Law and Justice { Courts	9,06,245	53,497	8,52,748	8,37,101
{ Jails ...	97,247	17,783	79,464	66,648
9. Police ...	9,25,719	20,081	9,05,638	8,33,567
10. Education ...	5,73,123	79,746	4,93,377	4,46,732
11. Muzrai ...	3,62,608	.....	3,62,608	3,23,347
12. Medical ...	3,41,390	21,613	3,19,777	3,37,675
13. Government Houses ...	94,742	.....	94,742	1,59,526
14. Scientific and Minor Departments...	2,20,878	9,513	2,11,365	1,95,846
15. Superannuation Pensions, Gratuities, etc.	3,00,218	.....	3,00,218	3,04,264
16. Stationery and Printing ...	1,90,026	5,787	1,84,239	1,49,644
17. Premia, &c., on Government of India Pro Notes purchased ...	29,056	.....	29,056	40,785
18. Public works...	33,45,754	30,567	33,15,187	27,33,848
19. Army ...	9,83,621	.....	9,83,621	10,26,189
20. Plague ...	7,49,930	.....	7,49,930	30,334
21. Famine Relief ...	567	.....	567	1,894
22. Damodar Dass Charity Fund ...	5,67,339	.....	5,67,339	.....
23. Other items ...	2,57,937	.....	2,57,937	6,35,596
Total ...	1,58,10,065	2,38,587	1,55,71,478	1,39,95,577
24. State Railways—Capital Account ...	7,35,454	... ..	7,35,454	9,17,086
Grand Total including State Railways	1,65,45,519	2,38,587	1,63,06,932	1,42,12,663

The year under retrospect began with an opening balance of Rs. 1,59,52,995, out of which has had to be met the year's deficit of Rs. 21,27,274. The closing balance on 30th June 1899 was accordingly reduced to Rs. 1,38,25,721. Of this amount, Rs. 18,51,321 was cash in the Madras Bank and Government treasuries, and of the balance, Rs. 94,24,400 represent the nominal value of Government of India Pro-Notes and Mysore Railway Debentures, and 25½ lakhs the amount of the loan given to the Jodhpur Durbar.

Budget.—The preliminary budget for the year 1899-1900 (*vide* Appendix) provides for an income of Rs. 1,88,41,000 and an expenditure of Rs. 1,75,62,000. Supplemental budgets remain to be passed in respect of the expenditure required under the following heads :—

1. The Extension and Improvement of the Bangalore City.
2. Charges in connection with Plague Administration.
3. Sanitary Budget
4. State Railway—
 - (i) Guaranteed interest payable to the Southern Mahratta Railway Co.
 - (ii) Construction and survey of new railway lines.

Local Funds.—I now pass on to the revenue realized and expended during the year for various local purposes :—

(1) *District Local Funds.*—Including an opening balance of Rs. 3,55,469 there was at the disposal of the Local Boards of the several districts in the State a sum of Rs. 9,32,830 of which Rs. 6,50,748 were spent during the year as follows :—

	Rs.
(1) Roads and other public works	5,19,480
(2) Sanitation	13,132
(3) Medical aid	57,036
(4) Accommodation for travellers	16,455
(5) Establishment	10,177
(6) Refunds	608
(7) Miscellaneous	33,860
Total	6,50,748

(2) *Local Funds General.*—The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,19,546, and with an opening balance of Rs. 3,42,454 there was available a sum of Rs. 4,62,000. The total expenditure* was Rs. 1,91,286 leaving a balance of Rs. 2,70,714 at the credit of the fund.

	Rs.
By District Officers	91,229
By D. P. W.	95,835
By Sanitary Department	4,222
Total	1,91,286

(3) *Village School Fund.*—Out of the amount of Rs. 5,55,306 at the credit of the fund, a sum of Rs. 2,20,409 was expended on Primary Education.

(4) *Municipal Funds.*—Four municipalities were newly established, raising the total number to 116. The total amount available was Rs. 11,18,980, of which an expenditure of Rs. 8,15,172 was incurred by the Boards for purposes specified below :—

	Rs.
(1) Public works	1,86,520
(2) Medical aid	40,238
(3) Conservancy and sanitation	2,03,727
(4) Lighting	44,003
(5) Education	37,770
(6) Establishment	62,034
(7) Public debt	14,063
(8) Interest on debt and other miscellaneous items	36,503
(9) Plague preventive measures	93,487
(10) Opening out congested parts of the Mysore City	96,827
Total	8,15,172

Public Works.—The outlay on Public Works (other than Railways) aggregated Rs. 43,16,124 against Rs. 38,92,100 of the previous year. Its distribution over the several budget heads was as follows :—

			Rs.
Provincial Fund	...	...	30,61,051
District Local Funds	...	...	4,45,252
Local Funds General	...	...	95,835
Irrigation Cess Fund	...	...	2,53,798
Palace Fund	...	...	30,886
Grants for Sanitary works from Provincial Funds and Local Funds General	...	...	2,13,254
Non-Budget works (<i>i.e.</i> , works sanctioned from Forest, Education and other Departmental Budgets and Contributions)	...	...	2,16,048
		Total	43,16,124

Classified by Service Heads the distribution of the above outlay both under "Original Works" and "Repairs" was as follows:—

			Rs.
Military buildings	...	...	1,85,496
Civil buildings	...	...	6,81,040
Communications	...	...	9,51,640
Miscellaneous public improvements	...	...	35,710
Irrigation	...	...	11,91,751
Establishment	...	...	6,40,543
Tools and plant	...	...	1,48,167
Suspense accounts	..	..	52,475
Sanitary budget works	...	...	2,13,254
Works debitable to budgets of other departments	...	...	2,16,048
		Total	43,16,124

Turning to the more important of the works under execution during the year, I must, in the first place, refer to the great Marikanave Reservoir across the Vedavati river, a project which, after so many years of patient and anxious investigation, is now in a fair way to be realized. An estimate for Rs. 39 lakhs has been sanctioned; and already a good start has been made with an efficient staff of experienced engineers. The work turned out during the year consisted of the excavation of the river-bed for foundation and of the north saddle for weir, the construction of subsidiary dams and of temporary buildings for the staff engaged on the work, and the collection of materials. The expenditure upon the work during the year amounted to Rs. 3,80,000.

Good progress was also made on the large incomplete irrigation works of the previous year, *viz.*, the opening out of the right bank channel from the Ramasamudram tank in the Kolar district, the construction of the new Mavattur tank across the Garudachala stream, and the restoration of the Timanhalli, Tangalmudu, and Jailadu tanks in the Tumkur district, the Kalhalli and Chikmadore new tanks in the Chitaldrug district, the Hulhalli and Chamraja channels, the Devaroy anikat, the aqueduct at 22½th mile of Chikdevarayasagar channel, and the Kalale, Karigala, Kottebetta Palkere, Markal Dodkere, and Kirgaval Dodkere tanks in the Mysore district, the Changravalli anikat in the Hassan district, and the big Kulsandra tank in the Kadur district.

The investigation of other large projects for further development of irrigation in the State also continued to engage the best attention of the Public Works Department. For the benefit of the arid tracts of the Chitaldrug district, the construction of 2 new large reservoirs, one at Meersabihalli to irrigate 2,555 acres and the other at Parasurampur to irrigate 1,250 acres, both in the Challakere taluk, were sanctioned for Rs. 1,50,100 and Rs. 1,16,680 respectively. Very good progress was secured on the former work during the year.

Under *Communications*, the principal works in hand were the construction of the bridge across the Bhadra river at Tadasa in the Kadur district, the opening out of a new road from the Balaghat Railway Station to the 11th mile of the Uri-gam Gold Fields Railway feeder, the extension of the Sagar-Malnad and the Bababudan Hill roads, the metalling and improving of the Gundlupet Sultan's Battery and the Narsipur-Chamrajnagar roads, and the bridging of the difficult river

crossings on the Ananthapur-Tirthahalli road. Besides these, 14 miles of new road and 8 miles of extension, which were under construction during previous years, were completed and the existing roads, both Provincial and District Fund, measuring about 5,275 miles, were maintained in fairly trafficable condition. More than one lakh was spent on the construction and repair of travellers' bungalows, inspection lodges, and musafirghanas in various parts of the State. A definite programme of bridge building for the next ten years, in the order of priority of the claims of the various districts for improved communication, is under preparation in the Public Works Department, and expected to be ready very shortly.

Under *Civil Buildings*, the construction of the Victoria Hospital at Bangalore advanced fairly well, the outlay during the year being over Rs. 83,000; and good progress was also secured on the reconstruction of the Palace at Mysore, with an outlay of about Rs. 1,20,000. The improvements to the Fern Hill Palace at Ootacamund were completed. Fair progress was made on the construction of the Students' Home at Bangalore and the Taluk Cutcherry at Koppa, and on the District Office improvements at Chitaldrug; while the Students' Home and the Reserve Police Lines at Mysore, the Bacteriological Institute at Bangalore, and the new Sandalkote at Hassan, were all completed satisfactorily.

Among *Military Buildings*, the new Lines for the Imperial Service Troops at Bangalore and the Barr Lines at Mysore were completed, while the reconstruction of the Barr Lines at Kolar made good progress.

Sanitation.—During the year, the water-supply works for the towns of Kolar, Chintamani, Chitaldrug, and Kadur were in progress; while the projects for Tumkur, Hassan, Shimoga, and Birur were still under consideration. The preparation of projects for other towns, wherein want of water-supply is greatly felt, is also engaging the attention of the Sanitary Superintending Engineer.

In connection with the plague prevention measures, the Bangalore City was, as already observed, further extended towards Basavangudi and Malleswaram; while in the congested parts of the City, conservancy lanes were opened out and several other sanitary works were carried out under the general improvement scheme, of which the main features have been sanctioned by Government.

Electric Power.—The question of utilising the power running to waste at the Cauvery Falls at Sivasamudram has often been under consideration; but nothing definite has hitherto been done, partly because it was not easy to settle how and to what particular industries the power should be applied, and partly because the transmission of the power to a distance was never contemplated. The Government have now decided to utilise these Falls for the production of electric power and its transmission at a cheap rate for the service of industrial undertakings in different parts of the State, including the Kolar Gold Mines. In embarking upon this great undertaking, the Government are influenced wholly by the consideration that the supply of a cheap motive power of the kind and on the scale proposed, is likely to greatly foster private industrial enterprise throughout the State and thus to indirectly increase the wealth and general prosperity of the country. Captain A. Joly de Lotbinier, Deputy Chief Engineer, has been deputed to Europe and America to investigate and mature the project in consultation with experts, and to arrange details.

Railways.—The total net earnings on the open lines of railways owned by the State aggregated Rs. 4,13,928 made up as follows:—

The Mysore-Harihar ...	...	...	...	...	3,09,202
The Bangalore-Hindupur ...	...	...	...	...	48,065
The Mysore-Nanjangud ...	...	...	...	...	6,040
The Kolar Gold Fields Branch ...	...	...	...	...	50,621

Compared with those of previous years, the earnings showed a serious falling off due to the prevalence of the plague in the parts served by the said lines.

The percentages to capital work out as below:—

The Mysore-Harihar line ...	...	...	...	...	1'98
The Bangalore-Hindupur line ...	...	...	...	...	1'92
The Nanjangud Extension ...	...	...	...	...	0'93
The Kolar Gold Fields Railway ...	...	...	...	...	5'67

The works on the Birur-Shimoga Railway progressed very satisfactorily, and the line will be opened for traffic almost immediately. The expenditure incurred by the State during the year on this line amounted to Rs. 6,39,728 while Rs. 7,905 were spent upon the survey of the Dodballapur, Chikballapur and Bowringpet-Kolar branch lines for light (or 2½') railways. Thus the capital railway expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 6,47,633. The guaranteed interest and one-fourth surplus profits payable to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company on account of the Mysore-Harihar line amounted to Rs. 7,55,180.

The Government of India propose to carry out the survey of the Arsikere-Mangalore and Mysore-Tellicherry lines, the Mysore State undertaking to bear its quota of the cost.

Excise.—The year's excise revenue underwent a considerable fall. The prevalence of the plague and the consequent check on intercommunication and traffic generally, and the continued depression of the coffee industry, combined to reduce the revenue from arrack by Rs. 40,875; while the still larger diminution, *viz.*, by so much as Rs. 93,752, under date toddy, was due partly to these causes and partly to the introduction in its entirety of the tree-tax system, with the details of which the licensees of shops had not yet become quite familiar. In the Kadur and Hassan districts, however, the system appears to have been successfully worked with regard to *bagani* toddy.

Owing to the introduction of the tree-tax system in its entirety and to the consequent separation of tree-tax from shop-rent involving the payment of a tax at the prescribed rate on each licensed tree, a considerable economy in the use of trees has been noticeable, the number of trees licensed in 1898-99 being less than one-half of that licensed in the preceding year.

Under an arrangement made with the Madras Government, the tree-tax on toddy drawn from Madras trees and consumed in the Mysore State is credited to the Mysore Government, and *vice versa*; the rate of tree-tax to be levied in such cases being the highest in force on either side of the frontier. A similar arrangement has also been made in regard to the supply of toddy to shops in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

Education.—The total number of institutions both public and private was 3,781 with 89,507 boys and 13,674 girls under instruction. The percentage of boys to the male population of the school-going age was 24·52, and that of girls to the female population of the school-going age 3·78. These percentages show a considerable fall in the strength of schools of all classes in consequence of the prevalence of the plague in four districts of the State.

The total expenditure on Education amounted to Rs. 9,90,900 and was derived from the following sources:—

				Rs.
State Funds	...	...	...	5,73,123
Local Funds	...	...	...	2,20,409
Municipal Funds	...	...	...	33,752
Fees	...	...	...	80,450
All other sources	...	...	...	83,166

The question of providing better accommodation for the taluk and hobli schools (both Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular) has engaged the attention of Government and increased provisions under this head have been made in the budgets for the current year.

Female education continued to make good progress. The teaching staff of the Maharani girls' school was strengthened by the temporary transfer of a trained lecturer from the Maharaja's college, Mysore.

Oriental Library.—Three-hundred and forty-three volumes of printed works in Sanskrit, Kannada and English languages, and 454 manuscripts of Sanskrit and Kannada works were added to the Library. One volume of *Taittiriya Samhita*, one volume of *Taittiriya Aranyaka*, two volumes of *Madhaviya Dhatu Vritti*, one volume of *Brahma Mimamsa*, one part of *Yogaratnakara* with Kannada and Telugu translations, making six volumes in all, were published during the year in the Oriental Library Series.

Geology.—During the working season, preliminary geological surveys were made over about 1,500 square miles of country, embracing areas in the Kolar, Chitaldrug, Shimoga and Hassan districts, together with some special work on the laterite in the Bangalore and Kolar districts and a rapid traverse across the State from Srinivaspur on the east to the Jog Falls on the west.

Inspection work in connection with mining accidents was carried on diligently during the year, occupying the entire services of two officers of the department in addition to the supervision of the Chief Inspector of Mines.

The collections for museum purposes were added to considerably during the year. Systematic work on specimens previously collected has been started and is making satisfactory progress.

Numerous assays and analyses were carried out in the Laboratory in connection with departmental work, and the outside public also availed themselves largely of the services of the Assay department in connection with prospecting work.

Archæology.—As a result of the archæological operations of the year, fresh information of value came to light regarding the Hoysala dynasty; a statement as to the boundaries of Vishnuvardhana's kingdom was met with; and a line of Senavaram kings was discovered, ruling in the 11th century to the west of Chikmagalur. The complete interruption of all work for several months owing to the plague prevented the completion of any more volumes of the archæological series. But Nripatunga's *Kavirajamarga* and the *Pampa Bharata*, the two oldest works of which we actually have manuscripts, were published; and Nagavarma's *Kavyavalokana* is in the press.

Meteorology.—The four State Observatories at Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug worked without interruption during the year, and telegraphed their observations daily to Simla, Madras and Bombay for the use of the Imperial Government. The Sixth Annual Report, embodying all the observations taken at these four stations during the past calendar year (1898), has been printed and issued. A prominent and useful feature of these annual reports is the series of charts which show graphically the simultaneous weather changes at all the four stations.

The registration of the rainfall at 171 stations throughout the State, which is controlled by the Director at the Central Observatory, Bangalore, has been embodied in his Sixth Annual Report for 1898.

The self-recording meteorological instruments -- of which the Bangalore Central Observatory has a complete set -- have all worked most satisfactorily during the year; and the printing of the hourly records obtained by these instruments has already been begun, and the records for the first period of four years will be published shortly and are expected to be of much scientific value.

Muzrai.—Repairs to 53 institutions were sanctioned during the year at a cost of Rs. 33,743, the charge being met principally from the funds of the institutions concerned, supplemented in a few important cases by grants-in-aid from the State. Twelve local committees were appointed for the supervision of the several Muzrai institutions, the total number of such committees appointed up to the close of the year being 123. Revised *tasdik pattis* were issued to all the principal Muzrai institutions in the Mysore district, including the large temples at Chamrajnagar, Nanjangud and Mysore City.

Medical.—Two new local fund dispensaries were established during the year, making a total of 129 in the State. The number of patients treated in them was 707,115 or 251,959 less than in the year previous, the decrease being due to the reluctance of the people to resort to hospitals for medical aid, from groundless fears of being suspected as suffering from the plague.

Legislation.—Two Regulations were passed during the year. Of these, the first (No. I of 1899) repeals Regulation II of 1895; and is entitled "A Regulation to assimilate the law relating to Post Offices in Mysore to that which is from time to time in force in British India." The other (No. II of 1899) is the "Mysore Military Regulation, 1899," which amends the Disciplinary Law applicable to the Mysore Imperial Service Troops.

Judicial.—There was a decrease of civil litigation to the extent of 17·10 per cent as compared with the year previous, due to the prevalence of the plague during a great part of the year.

There was likewise a reduction of crime, the number of offences and the persons concerned therein being 7·52 and 6·05 per cent less than in the previous year. There was an increase of 8·86 in the ratio of convictions and a fall of 11·71 in the ratio of acquittals.

The District and Sessions Court of the Nundydrug Division was abolished in the beginning of the year. The Chief Court now exercises original civil and criminal jurisdiction over the districts in the said division, and appeals from the original decision of a Judge of the Chief Court lie to a Bench consisting of two other Judges of the Court.

To secure uniformity of practice in the three divisions and also to expedite the disposal of work in the Chief Court, it is proposed to empower a single Judge to dispose of all appeals, civil and criminal, triable by a District and Sessions Judge. A draft Regulation providing for this has been recently published for the information of the public.

On the abolition of the Nundydrug District Court, the Sub-Judge of Bangalore was invested with the powers of a Court under the Land Acquisition Regulation, power to entertain applications under the Minors' Rules and power to dispose of Insolvency cases under Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The pecuniary jurisdiction of Munsiffs and Sub-Judges was raised from Rs. 1,000 and 5,000 to Rs. 2,500 and 10,000 respectively, with effect from 1st April 1899.

To relieve the congestion of work in the District and Sub-Courts, Mysore, a temporary Sub-Judge's Court was established in September 1898 for six months.

Registration.—Nine special or salaried Sub-Registrars were appointed during the year, the total number of special sub-registry offices up to date being 53. Owing to heaviness of work the sub-registry office at Mysore was split up into two offices, one exclusively for the Mysore City and the other for the Mysore taluk exclusive of the City.

Partly owing to the prevalence of the plague and partly to the depression of the coffee industry, the number of registrations effected during the year decreased from 49,741 to 39,756 and the receipts of the department from Rs. 1,15,600 to Rs. 88,600.

Police.—The strength of the Regular Police Force consisted of 5,918 officers and men or 101 more than on the 30th June 1898. Plague measures entailed a large amount of additional work on the Police.

Including 1,351 pending cases, the total number of cases dealt with by the Police was 6,870; 5,308 cases were disposed of during the year, leaving 1,562 pending before Magistrates and Police.

The percentage of convictions to total arrests was the same as in the previous year, viz., 58·7, while the percentage of acquittals and discharges rose by 5·5

The percentage of property recovered to that lost was 41·2 or an increase of 6·6 per cent over that of the previous year.

Agricultural Chemistry.—For the purpose of a systematic examination of soils in all parts of the State, the ascertainment of the appropriate manures required for particular soils, the adoption of measures for the removal of insect and other pests, the introduction of improved methods of cultivation generally, the revival of decaying industries and other allied purposes, a full-time Agricultural Chemist was appointed for a period of five years. In February and March he travelled through parts of the Hassan and Kadur districts to study local methods of agriculture. He visited in the course of his tour several coffee estates and numerous paddy fields and sugarcane gardens, and held meetings of raiyats and planters in various places. The information to be derived from such investigations must be of material help to agriculturists in all parts of the State, and the Government propose to give due publicity to the same for the benefit of the people interested.

Agricultural Banks.—The progress of these institutions was retarded during the year by the plague and its attendant general depression in trade and business.

Moreover, the popular belief that *Vikari* is to be a year of great calamities, made the people unwilling to unite for their mutual benefit, and several applications for Government aid to new institutions were withdrawn and others had to be kept in abeyance. The total number of banks receiving Government aid at the close of 1898-99 was 63 against 62 in 1897-98, 2 new banks having been opened and 1 old bank (Haniyur) having ceased to work during the year. Of the 63 banks, 2 barely did any business during the year. The dealings of the banks amounted to Rs. 4,02,288 under Receipts and Rs. 4,09,829 under Disbursements. The net amount due to the banks by their members, inclusive of previous years' dealings but exclusive of interest, was Rs. 13,68,617, while the net amount due by them to Government and to depositors was Rs. 13,55,471. The Reserve Fund at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 21,489 against Rs. 14,529 at the close of 1897-98. Twenty-eight out of the 63 banks received deposits during the year, against 20 in 1897-98, and the net amount of deposits held by the banks was Rs. 11,240 at the close of the past year as against Rs. 5,820 at the close of 1897-98. The members of these Agricultural Banks, who have pledged their united credit, own immoveable property of the aggregate value of Rs. 50,41,637.

State Life Insurance.—Six hundred and sixty-three effective policies were issued during the year, the bonus payable thereon being Rs. 3,95,669, against a monthly premium of Rs. 1,306. 26 casualties (half of which number was from the plague) were reported, involving claims to bonus to the extent of Rs. 20,979. The financial position of the fund continued to be satisfactory; and against an opening balance of Rs. 3,22,542, there was a closing balance of Rs. 4,29,542.

Damodar Dass' Charity.—A sum of Rs. 5,67,338-15-1 due to the late Damodar Dass from His Highness Maharaja Krishna Raja Wadayar III, was, in the absence of legal heirs of the creditor, assigned by the Durbar towards the establishment and maintenance of public charities under the designation of "Damodar Dass' Charities." The whole amount was accordingly invested in Government of India $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent securities, and a committee was thereupon appointed to elaborate a scheme of the most appropriate and useful public charities to be instituted and maintained from the investment with full details of the nature and scope of the same. After due consideration of this committee's report, the Government have resolved that $\frac{4}{5}$ ths of the income from the investment should be devoted to the grant of scholarships to enable selected candidates to prosecute post-graduate studies or researches of an advanced scientific or technical character in any University or other Institution in India or in any other country, approved by the Mysore Government. The candidates will be selected by a committee specially appointed for the purpose from time to time, from among the best graduates of Indian Universities, who are likely to complete with success and credit their course of study and research in the selected subjects. The remaining $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the annual income from the fund will be available for the grant of scholarships for the general education of the members of the Guzarati community, under rules to be sanctioned by the Government for the purpose. Subsidiary rules for giving effect to both departments of the charity above described are now being drafted by the committee.

K. SHESHADRI IYER,
Dewan of Mysore.

APPENDIX
Preliminary Budget Estimate for the year 1899-1900.

Heads of Receipts	Final, 1897-98	Prelimi- nary, 1898-99	Estimate, 1899-1900	Heads of Expenditure	Final, 1897-98	Prelimi- nary, 1898-99	Estimate, 1899-1900
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	97,85,924	95,87,027	96,53,000	Subsidy	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000
Salt	21,296	19,718	21,000	Civil List	14,00,000	14,00,000	14,00,000
Stamp	8,25,886	6,44,260	7,60,000	Pensions to the members of the Royal Family.	1,60,000	1,60,000	1,60,000
Excise -				Political Pensions including al- lowances in lieu of Jahgirs	94,482	78,769	85,000
Arack	19,29,721	18,88,846	20,12,250	Refunds and Drawbacks	2,06,061	3,09,092	2,63,444
Toddy	13,71,628	12,88,024	15,62,000	Land Revenue Establishment	9,03,021	9,25,740	9,64,405
Miscellaneous	75,819	94,868	1,00,750	Remuneration of village officers	6,81,210	6,97,478	6,94,151
Sayer	3,12,782	3,19,313	3,04,000	Stamps	76,053	34,923	37,000
Mohatarfa	2,29,093	2,17,835	2,27,000	Excise	2,49,731	2,63,907	2,70,000
Forests--				Sayer	13,236	15,190	16,000
Sandalwood	6,06,885	7,81,924	7,55,000	Forests including Elephant Kheddas.	4,71,079	4,90,326	5,19,000
Timber	2,03,496	1,12,531	2,04,500	Gold Mining	11,466	11,480	..
Minor Forest produce	2,95,603	2,66,392	3,10,500	Registration	60,485	65,212	72,000
Kheddas	18,796	4,591	22,000	Amrit Mahal	29,130	34,190	35,272
Gold Mining	13,80,504	11,65,498	11,00,000	Interest	2,09,430	2,34,851	2,26,000
Registration	1,15,664	88,648	1,12,000	General Administration	5,08,649	1,90,045	5,22,181
Amrit Mahal	12,873	22,706	40,700	Law and Justice--			
Investment Account	4,78,885	4,25,641		Courts	8,97,130	9,06,245	9,06,204
Interest on Deposits in the Madras Bank.	43,295	45,206	3,70,000	Jails	93,983	97,247	1,08,796
Interest on Loans and Arrears of Revenue.	62,921	1,25,638	1,70,000	Police	9,18,851	9,25,719	9,68,000
Law and Justice--				Education	5,41,373	5,73,123	6,50,130
Courts	60,029	53,497	60,000	Muzrai	3,23,347	3,62,608	3,35,000
Jails	27,335	17,783	26,000	Medical	3,56,263	3,41,390	4,05,000
Police	84,784	20,081	9,000	Government Houses	1,59,526	94,742	64,093
Education	94,646	79,746	94,000	Scientific and Minor Depart- ments	2,04,712	2,20,878	2,28,598
Medical	18,588	21,613	17,000	Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities, etc	3,34,264	8,67,557	3,43,060
Scientific and Minor Depart- ments	8,866	9,513	9,300	Stationery and Printing	1,59,850	1,90,026	1,74,726
Stationery and Printing	10,206	5,787	7,000	Premia, etc., on Government of India Pro-Notes pur- chased.	40,785	29,056	30,000
Public Works and Sanitary	27,969	30,567	28,000	Other items	6,37,490	2,58,504	2,83,000
Other items	2,71,291	1,84,092	1,66,000	Public Works including Special Sanitary Works	27,61,817	33,45,754	31,00,000
				Army Plague	10,26,189 30,334	9,83,621 7,43,930	11,81,000 ..
Total	1,81,74,285	1,74,69,281	1,81,41,000	Total	1,70,29,472	1,86,57,513	1,75,62,000
State Railways	9,05,305	4,47,387	7,00,000	State Railways	17,10,194	13,86,429	..
Total including State Railways	1,92,79,590	1,79,16,668	1,88,41,000	Total including State Railways	1,87,39,666	2,00,43,942	1,75,62,000
Toddy Revenue of C. & M. Station	11,932	7,289	..	Toddy Revenue payable to C. & M. Station.	11,932	7,289	..
Grand Total	1,93,91,522	1,79,23,957	1,88,41,000	Grand Total	1,87,27,734	2,00,46,653	1,75,62,000